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VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 21

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Prime No. 1 Labrador Herrings.
Early application necessary as quantity is
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Draft in barrels.
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No. 1 in Tins and Barrels.
Newfoundland Pure Cod Oil, bris.
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100 Cases. * * * John Robinson & Son.
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FRESH MINED
SPRING HILL COAL.

Screened, - - - \$5.25
Steam, - - - 4.75
Slack, - - - 3.50
Per ton of 2,240 lbs., ex cars, in lots to
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Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.
CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS.
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CARPETS, FINE CARPETS, CURTAIN
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PAIN'S
CELERY
COMPOUND

ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
THE NERVES,
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
AND THE KIDNEYS

This combined action gives it wonder-
ful power to cure all diseases.
Why Are We Sick?
Because we allow the nerves to
remain weakened and inflamed, and
these great organs to become clogged
and torpid, and poisonous humors are
therefore forced into the blood that
should be expelled naturally.

PAIN'S
CELERY
COMPOUND
WILL CURE RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, HEAD-
ACHES, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS,
PAINFUL URINARY DISEASES,
FEMALE WEAKNESS, HEMORR-
HOIDS, NEURALGIA, AND ALL
NERVOUS DISORDERS.

By quieting and strengthening the
nerves, and causing free action of the
liver, bowels, and kidneys, and restoring
their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Billious Pains and Aches?
Why formiculated with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened and disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?
Use PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND and
relieve in health. It is an entirely vegetable
remedy, harmless in all cases.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.00. -
Six for \$5.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
MONTREAL, P. Q.

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BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of
purity, strength and wholesomeness. More
economical than the ordinary kinds, and
cannot be sold in competition with the mul-
titude of low-test, short-weight alum or phos-
phate Powders. Sold only in cans. **ROYAL**
BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N.Y.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CANADIAN.
The Rev. Dr. Langtry is out in de-
fence of, and Rev. Dr. Sheridan against,
the orthodox of Canon Knox Little.

Chancellor Boyd is confined to his
home by an attack of erysipelas. Owing
to his great capacity for work, he is much
missed when off duty.

The marriage of Mr. N. A. Belcourt,
barrister, of Ottawa, to the daughter of
the Hon. Joseph Sheehy, of Quebec,
takes place next Tuesday at the Ancient
Capital.

Inspector Hill, of Halifax, has been
appointed Collector of Customs at Hal-
ifax. The appointment will be tempo-
rary. The resignation of the Hon. Mr.
Ross has been received and is accepted.
Mr. Ross may be given a retiring allow-
ance.

Mr. A. P. Macdonald, the well-
known Dominion contractor and for-
merly member for West Middlesex in
the Dominion House, died on Tuesday
night at his home on Rushmore road,
Toronto. He was 76 years old.

The Scott Act magistrates of King-
ston are determined to stop the illegal
sale of liquor if it is at all possible. The
liquor men are becoming bolder, think-
ing that the people are against the Scott
Act, but their indiscretion is very costly.
Heavy fines are being inflicted.

Rev. C. R. Morrow publishes the as-
sertion that while convicts in Halton
for crime amounted during the last quar-
ter of 1888 to 40, they amounted in the
previous three years and nine months to
only 38. The latter was a Scott Act
period and the former a Crooks Act one.

EUROPEAN.
A messenger has arrived at Suakin
from the Upper Nile, who reports that a
force of thirty-five thousand dervishes
left Khartoum last month for Dongola to
attack Egypt.

The Telegraph's Berlin correspondent
hears that the projected marriage of
Princess Victoria of Prussia to Prince
Alexander of Battenberg has been de-
finitely abandoned.

The abdication of Prince Ferdinand
of Bulgaria is considered in St. Peters-
burg to be a question of days only. The
orthodox bishops are preparing to de-
nounce him as an oppressor of the faith.

It is understood that James Mullett,
who kept the saloon in Dorset street Dub-
lin, where the whole invincible plot was
hatched, and who is now in penal serv-
itude, will be put on the stand in the Par-
nell case.

The Queen has intimated her inten-
tion of relaxing the strict rules about the
low cut dresses of ladies attending the
drawing rooms as early as spring
functions are concerned. So they will
not be required to expose themselves
when half naked to the bleak air of a
February day.

The betrothal of Prince Frederick
Leopold of Prussia to Princess Louisa of
Augustenburg is a nasty blow to the
Royal Family of England. Several
years ago there was a tacit understand-
ing that Prince Frederick Leopold should
seek a bride in England, and the journey
of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught
to Germany in the summer of 1887 was
connected with this matter.

The Bonapartists are showing great
energy. Gen. Boulanger will not have
himself to blame if he does not head the
poll next Sunday. During this week he
will keep his house open to all comers.
For the past few days the General has
been called upon by a constant stream of
drawing room and military officers who
came to Paris to attend the military
ball. The scene resembled an army
demonstration in favour of the general.
The Royalists are still divided on the
question of abstaining from voting. On
the other hand, the Imperialists excel in
activity for the general.

AMERICAN.
The Kansas Legislature on Tuesday
re-elected United States Senator Plumb
without opposition.

A Catholic Colonization Society, with
a capital of \$100,000, has been formed in
Pittsburg to establish Catholic colonies
in the South.

A Seattle (W. T.) despatch says the
Knights of Labour have ordered a gen-
eral lockout at the mines of the Oregon
Improvement Company to disarm the
Miners' Union.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall and Mr.
Chamney M. Dewey received anonymous
letters a few days ago advising them not
to speak at the annual meeting of the
Society for the Suppression of Vice. Both
gentlemen were present, however, and
made addresses.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
and Hypophosphites
Is very palatable and much better than
the plain oil. Dr. W. H. Cameron, of
Halifax, N.S., says: "I have prescribed
Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with
Hypophosphites for the past two years
and found it more agreeable to the stom-
ach, and have better results from its use
than any other preparation of the kind I
have ever tried." Put up in 50c and
\$1 size.

LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS.

Progress of Business—Tax Exemptions
Railway Bills, etc.—Notes.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

QUEBEC, Jan. 22nd.
A very amicable debate arose yester-
day on Mr. Lareau's motion for corres-
pondence and papers concerning the
exemption from taxes of certain prop-
erties used for religious or charitable ob-
jects. Mr. Lareau, in explaining, made
a clear and precise resume of the case.
He admitted the difficulty in the inter-
pretation of the law as it obtains in this
province, as by it all places of religious
worship or those for charitable purpose
are exempt from ordinary municipal
taxes, but as he pointed out that there
were also certain taxes called extra-
ordinary which were imposed for local
improvements. These were for water,
drains, sidewalks and the opening of
streets. All proprietors whose properties
were benefited by these were looked
upon to share in the expense, and it was
this point on which there was a diver-
gence of opinion. The Court of Appeals
had decided that religious institutions
must pay this tax. This was in the
cases of Montreal, Verdun, St. Gabriel and
Longueuil. Another difficulty was on
what basis the tax should be
levied; on grounds or buildings.
If on the latter, the tax would be very
large; but on the ground small. The
Longueuil church is valued at \$100,000,
and the water tax on this basis would be
\$300, but on the ground, valued at \$18,
000, about \$5. The Premier said he would
be pleased to place the whole correspondence
before the House. It consisted of
letters exchanged with the ecclesiastical
authorities, but he desired a postpone-
ment of the difficult question until the
Cardinal had heard from all the bishops.
He admitted they were face to face with
two systems, the European and the
Canadian, and the question
they had to decide was whether
they should adopt the European, the
Church of Notre Dame (Montreal) water
tax is \$1,500, yet no great amount of
water is used in the church, and a chari-
table hospital has had to pay recently
\$545. The charitable institutions, he re-
marked, relieved the municipal authori-
ties of a great deal of trouble and cost,
caring for the poor and unfortunate. In
all that concerned the building of drains
he believed the tax should be put on the
ground. After some few remarks from
Hon. Mr. Taitton, who refused to express
any opinion on the suggestion of the
Hon. Premier was agreed to and the
matter postponed until next session.

THE JESUIT BILL.
The *L'Electeur*'s Ottawa correspondent
says that the Federal authorities do not
intend to make public what will become
of the Jesuit Bill until after the Laprairie
election. The opinion prevails here that
if the Tories succeed in their campaign
the bill will be vetoed. It is sig-
nificant that Sir Hector Langevin sud-
denly returned to Ottawa this morning.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.
There is a perfect avalanche of
railway bills before the Railway Commit-
tee, which met this morning.

The "Peninsular and Gaspé Short
Line" bill proposes to incorporate
Jacob Weber Thompson, Frederick
Wilhelm Kraus, Charles Edwy Fowler,
William Lavery and Josiah Nelson,
Rogers, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Achille
Carrier and Charles Langellier, of Quebec;
to build and work a line from Gaspé base
to a point on the River Metapedia, north
of the River Metapedia, north of the
River Caspiscun, with a capital of \$500,
000.

The "Eastern Railway" Bill proposes
to incorporate Orlando Barnes, of Lan-
gley, N. B.; M. G. Gilbert, Columbus,
Ohio; J. Nelson Rogers and Jacob Thomp-
son, of St. Paul; John M. Dussier, bank-
er, of Masson, Mich.; and Charles Langellier,
advocate, of Quebec, to build a railway
from St. Jean Chrysostome, south of the
Grand Trunk, on the south shore of the
River Chaudiere, to a point on the west-
ern bank of the River Metapedia, south
of the Intercolonial Railway bridge at
Caspiscun.

The Northern Railway Bill proposes to
incorporate W. Stevens, Detroit; T.
Rogers, Lansing, Mich.; E. G. Rogers, H.
Jussieu, and Achille Carrier, of Quebec,
to build a line from the St. Charles,
opposite Quebec, to a point near
Ottawa.

Another railway bill which will cer-
tainly have an influence on the winter
part of the year, is to incorporate the
Matane Railway Company, of which the
incorporators are Monsignor Langevin,
J. R. Fiset and others. It proposes to
construct and work a railway in the
County of Rimouski, from St. Octave de
Metis to St. Jerome de Matane, with
power to extend to Gaspé. The transfer
of mails at Matane instead of Rimouski
will save several hours in transmission.

The powers asked by the promoters
are on the whole not startling as they
view it. The really "want the earth"
everything on it and in it. Each
requires to construct and work branch
lines of the length required and for such
purposes it should have all the powers
requisite and privileges conferred on it
for the construction and working of it,
near here, also to build bridges, wharves,
telegraph lines and all other works; also
to acquire and hold lands, timber
licenses, mining lands, mining rights
and other property of a like nature and
work the same for its own property.

ELECTION BILL.
There is a rumour round the lobbies
that some alterations will be made to the
Government's controversial election bill.
The Committee on Legislation this morn-
ing found out that its present form the
bill was not workable.

NOTES.
A strong effort is to be made this
session by the members of Quebec District
to do away with or ameliorate the toll-
gate nuisance. Montreal District should
seize the opportunity and get rid of the
tolls on the island if possible.

City Clerk Gilmeyer, of Montreal,
is still here, but so far has not been
to do much in the City Charter Bill. The
members are only getting down to work
to-day.

Mr. J. S. Hall, Jr., has charge of the bill
for changing in a measure the will of the
late Mr. Ogilvie.

Mr. Robidoux has a small bill to
amend the law respecting railways,
which enacts as follows:

1. Paragraph 20 of article 5164 of the
Revised Statutes of the Province of Que-
bec is amended by replacing the words
"but, if otherwise, they shall be borne
by the company," in the fourth and fifth

lines thereof, by the following words:
"and in case the amount adjudged shall
be greater than the sum offered and less
than that asked, the costs shall be in the
discretion of the arbitrators."

QUEBEC, Jan. 23.
The House opened at 4:15 p.m., the de-
lay being caused by a caucus held by the
Ministerialists up to nearly that hour.
The caucus was of a harmonious nature,
points of difference on the proposed
amendments to the public lands bill
and the controversial election act being
settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

After routine several private bills were
introduced to amend the civil code and
the law of the Bar of the Province of
Quebec.

A short and lively discussion arose on
a bill which Dr. De Grosbois introduced
regarding the election of mayor in the
city of Sherbrooke. The suspension of
the rules was moved by the doctor to get
in his bill, to which Hon. Mr.
Robertson, who represents the oppos-
ing parties to the bill, objected,
unless his bill was also reported.

A long wrangle ensued for nearly an
hour, and then wound up by the good
natured doctor allowing his bill to stand
until his opponent's bill was reported.

Before the routine orders were taken
up, the Premier rose and said that he
believed it was the desire of the House
that the important constituency of Mon-
treal Centre should not be left long un-
represented. He therefore proposed, after
consulting with Mr. Taitton, to refer the
whole record to the Committee on Priv-
ileges and Elections to report as soon as
possible upon the following points:—1st
If the judgment declaring Mr. McShane
guilty of corrupt practices had for effect
to render his seat vacant, 2nd. If the
error in the judgment designating the
Commissioners of Crown Lands of the
Province of Quebec was not fatal to the
judgment.

He believed that practically the seat
was vacant, but whether it was legally so
or not he was not prepared to say, as the
law was not settled. He referred to the
referring in feeling terms to his long ac-
quaintance and friendship for Mr. Mc-
Shane who, he remarked, with the ap-
plause of the House, was popular with
both parties, but the report of the com-
mittee would, he said, be at once taken
upon. After some further remarks from
Messrs. Lynch, Taitton and J. S. Hall, Jr.,
the matter was referred to the commit-
tee.

In answer to Hon. Mr. Taitton, the
Premier said that he would alter the law
and see that such an affair did not occur
again.

AFTER DEBATE.
The usual routine having been disposed
of, a sharp debate on Mr. Pelletier's
motion for all correspondence respecting
the retrocession to the Crown of lands
granted to non-resident proprietors.

Belmont, Melville, Lynch, Robinson
and McIntosh made a strong defence of
the rights of the proprietors of these
lands, granted them as far back as 1837,
and contended that while the Crown
could take some action the House had
no power to do so.

After some words from Mr. Gagnon the
motion was carried.

Several other motions were carried
and the House went into committee on
Mr. Laureau's bill, respecting the incor-
poration of benefit associations and
the Premier replied in vigorous terms, ac-
cepting the responsibility, and after some
remarks from Mr. Casgrain the members
were called in and a vote taken for the
third reading by 32 for, 18 against.

The house adjourned at 1 a.m. until 3
p.m. to-morrow.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW GOVERNOR.
A Rough Start for Sir Terence.
HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 23.—The steamer
Pernavia, which arrived here to-day
from Liverpool, had a very stormy pas-
sage to St. John's, Nfld., heavy winds pre-
vailing the entire voyage. While mak-
ing her way to the wharf at St. John's the
Pernavia fouled the steamer *Hector*,
carrying away that vessel's bowsprit and
her own rails.

The Pernavia brought as passengers to
St. John's Sir Terence O'Brien, the new
Governor of the colony, and Lady O'Brien.

The Pernavia was off the harbour yester-
day, but the storm coming, she was
obliged to turn to sea again and lay to
until it abated.

FROM THE DOMINION CAPITAL.
Supreme Court—The Court of Hymen—
Short Line Railway—Warden of Car-
leton.

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)
OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—The case of Laflamme
vs. MacMaster was argued before the
Supreme Court to-day by Mr. MacMaster
for appellants. The judges did not seem
to agree with Mr. MacMaster in his con-
tention with respect to the privileged
character of the statements made in de-
fendants' pleas.

Mr. N. A. Bellcourt left Ottawa this
afternoon for Quebec. He is to be mar-
ried on Tuesday next to Miss Hectorine
Sheehy, daughter of Hon. Joseph Sheehy,
Provincial Treasurer of Quebec.

Mr. Bellcourt and his bride will take a trip
through the Southern States and will re-
turn to Ottawa for two or three months.

As the delegates from Moncton and
Fredericton have not yet arrived, the
inter-view between the Maritime Pro-
vince men and the Government in re-
sponse to the Short Line Railway ques-
tion has been postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. John Craig was elected Warden of
Carleton County by the county council
to-day after about twenty ballots had
been taken.

A Big Blaze in Missouri.
BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The *Hawkeye*
special to-night from Unionville, Mo.,
tells of the destruction by fire of eight
brick business houses on the north side
of the business square. The fire started
through the Southern States and was not
the clothing house of B. Fahr & Co., and
then spread from building to build-
ing. The total estimated loss is about
\$70,000. It will prove an incalculable
injury to the town, and it will take years
to effect a complete recovery, as the
buildings destroyed were the best in the
place.

THE NEXT TREATY.

Chamberlain Says the U. S. Must
Take the Next Step.

DIRECTION OF GERMAN COLONIAL POLICY.

The Emperor's Intended Visit to
Alsace and Lorraine.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.
Chamberlain Says the States Must
Make First Move.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Jan. 23.—Mr. Cham-
berlain delivered an address to his con-
stituents to-day, in which he alluded
to the fisheries question, and said that
the next step looking to the adjustment
of the question must be taken by the
United States who within the last thirty
years had upon three occasions either ter-
minated or rejected agreements which
had been arranged between that country
and England after long and careful con-
sideration.

THE DARK CONTINENT.
The Proposed German Expedition to
Relieve Emin Bey.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Bundesrath's
speedy disposal of the East Africa bill
will enable the Reichstag to pass the
measure through the second reading
stage within a week. The bill will be
placed in the hands of the Deputies to-
morrow and will be discussed on Friday
and Saturday. Prince Bismarck remains
in Berlin, presumably to direct the
Government's colonial policy. Immediately
after the conclusion of the debate the
Chancellor will go to see his daughter;
Countess Rantzen, who is ill at Munich.
From here the Chancellor returns to
Frederichshagen.

The Extra Relief Committee meet to-
morrow to finally decide upon a plan for
the expedition. The route through the
Vitu territory proposed by Captain Wiss-
mann is regarded as the best, as the ex-
pedition, by proceeding along the left
bank of the Tana, which forms the
northern boundary of the British sphere
of influence, avoids encroaching upon
British territory. A section of the com-
mittee, holding that the expedition has
English sympathy, if not English cash to
support it, advocates starting from Bom-
bay, whence it was intended to de-
spatch British relief for Wadai.

Captain Wissmann will start next
Monday with twenty officers. He will
organize a local force at Zanzibar, the
first duty of which will be to occupy the
main outlets to the coast, forming a land
blockade along the littoral.

ELSASS UND LOHRINGEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm Will Visit The Two An-
nexed Provinces.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Metz Gazette out-
lines the programme of the Emperor's
visit to the imperial provinces at the end
of April. The Emperor first goes to Sar-
rebruck and thence to Strasbourg, where
he will spend two days. Thence he will
go to Metz, where he will stay one day.
While there he will inaugurate the St.
Mathilde Hospital, the foundation stone
of which was laid by the late Emperor
Frederick. The Emperor will not re-
tain any troops, avoiding military
demonstrations throughout the tour.

SERIOUS CHARGES—IF TRUE.
Emperor Frederick Conspires Against
His Own Throne.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The dark allusion of
the Cologne Gazette to certain documents
in the Geffken case, which the paper
said were not published because political
and dynastic interests might suffer, re-
fers to letters written by Morier while at
Darmstadt, which Princess Alice and
several English royalties are involved.
According to statements current in the
official circle, if Prince Bismarck is
forced by political exigencies to pub-
lish these letters, they will prove that
Frederick and his wife were indiscreet
and that the plans in the Emperor's
head, and that even before the opening of the
campaign of 1870 Darmstadt was the focus
of intrigues against the unification of
Germany. The documents that are with-
held may afford ample justification of
Bismarck's accusations against Frederick
in his report to the present Emperor, but
the strength of the public feeling against
the semi-official press has received
hints to cease discussing the subject.

GERMAN JEW-BAITERS.
Liberal Prussian Clergymen.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The annual fete of
the Berlin Students' Anti-Semitic As-
sociation was honoured with the presence
of Count Von Moltke, Professor Berg-
mann and a number of members of the
court circle. Dr. Stoecker, in a violent
discourse, declared that the time had
come to break the chains of slavery
which the Jews imposed upon Christians,
which were sometimes heavier than the
chains of slavery in Africa. Court
Preacher Rogge delivered a similar
address. The *Freie Presse* and *Zeitung* la-
ment the presence of aristocrats as a saddening
indication of a *Judenhetze* tendency in the
highest quarter.

THREE WARS ON HAND.
The Penalty of Extended Empire.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—It is a curious ex-
ample of the burdens of the British Em-
pire, that England, having just com-
pleted two campaigns—one against the
Black Mountain tribes in the northwest
of India and the other against the Thi-
betans in Sikkim, in the breast of the
Himalayas—is at the present moment
engaged in three separate and independ-
ent wars, small ones, it is true, but still
in every sense of the word. Troops
have been sent, equipped and pro-
visioned, and are now marching into
partly unknown and certainly unfamiliar
districts, inhabited by hostile people who
will surely fight.

The first and most important of these
campaigns is against the Lushais, in the
hills behind Chittagong, who are hal-
lowed raiding British territory and
murdering British officers and subjects.

Then there is an expedition to conquer
the Chins, a powerful and turbulent tribe
inhabiting the mountainous districts in
Northwest Burma bordering on Tippe-
rah, Murreh and Assam. They have
lately attacked the parties who went out
surveying the region for the purpose of
obtaining a practicable route by land
from India to Burma. They extend
down the Chinwin River and are the
only people on the west side of the

LOOKS LIKE WAR.

Sinister Warning to Germany by
U. S. Republicans.

THE PRESIDENT EMPOWERED TO TAKE ACTION

The Burning of U. S. Property De-
clared Accidental.

A WARNING TO GERMANY.
The Republicans Will Inaugurate a
Vigorous Policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The action of
the Foreign Affairs Committee of the
Senate to-day in reporting amendments
to the diplomatic bills, providing for
immediate action in regard to Samoan
matters, creates a good deal of stir here.
It is interpreted as a determination of
the Senate to throw upon the Adminis-
tration the full responsibility of the
situation and as notice to Germany that
the policy of the Republican party,
which will control the Congress and Ad-
ministration a few weeks hence, will be
vigorous and aggressive.

ALMOST A DECLARATION OF WAR.
The President Empowered to Take Ne-
cessary Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Consul Sawall,
on whose testimony the Foreign Affairs
Committee acted, is delighted. "It is
just the sort of action that ought to have
been taken long ago," he said, "and will
have the effect of checking Germany
more effectively than anything else. It
is not a declaration of war, but it is prac-
tically that, as it gives the President full
authority to protect our interests there.
The action of the committee was
unanimous. I understand the bill will
be pushed through at once. The appropria-
tion for Pago Pago harbour is im-
portant too. It is the finest harbour in
the world, deep and completely land-
locked, and we are the only nation hav-
ing the right to establish a coaling station
there. The concessions are very valuable
in many particulars, and I am glad Con-
gress is waking up and getting ready to
take care of it. The effect will be good."

A BLOW TO THE U. S. JINGOES.
The Insult to the United States Ac-
cidental.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—United
States Consul Blacklock, at Samoa, to-day
sent to the State Department a cablegram
via Auckland, as follows:—
To Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C. "The German Con-
sulate at Samoa was purely accidental."
(Signed) BLACKLOCK, Consul.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE WILL LOOK
INTO THIS.
Near \$500 A

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 23, 1889.

There was virtually no market to-day for local stocks. There were neither buyers nor sellers at current figures. Those who feel bearish maintain that the stock market is too high, while holders look for a still higher range of values, and are aided in this by the easy state of the money market. The sales to-day include a few shares Bank of Montreal at 226½ and 226¼, and at the close there were sellers at 226½, no buyers over 226. Merchants Bank was at 137½, a fraction off from the highest point of yesterday. Commerce was firm at inactive. In miscellaneous stocks, the sales were 54½ yesterday, and 59 shares Northwest Land at 63, 40 shares Montreal Cotton Co. were taken at 84, compared with 85 yesterday. The strong feeling in cotton stocks continues, but there does not seem to be much actual business done. Gas was neglected and the feeling seemed easier, with sellers at 195, buyers at lower.

The day's sales amounted to 167 shares, as follows:

MORNING BOARD.	
2 Bank of Montreal.....	at 226½
18 Merchants Bank.....	at 137½
54½ Commerce.....	at 137½
59 Northwest Land Co.....	at 63
25 Montreal Cotton Co.....	at 84

AFTERNOON BOARD.
14 Merchants Bank.....at 137½
The closing figures are as follows, compiled by Messrs. D. L. McDougall & Co., No. 13 St. Sacrament street:—

STOCKS.	Value of Shares.	Lowest Bid.	Lowest Offer.	Buyers Per cent.
Bank of Montreal.....	\$200	226	226	226
Bank N. A. & C.....	100	120	120	120
Bank of Commerce.....	100	137	137	137
Bank of Montreal.....	100	137	137	137
Bank of Montreal.....	100	137	137	137
Bank of Montreal.....	100	137	137	137
Bank of Montreal.....	100	137	137	137
Bank of Montreal.....	100	137	137	137
Bank of Montreal.....	100	137	137	137
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Bank of Montreal.....	100	137	137	137
Bank of Montreal.....	100	137	137	137
Bank of Montreal.....	100	137	137	137
Bank of Montreal.....	100	137	137	137
Bank of Montreal.....	100	137	137	137
Bank of Montreal.....	100	137	137	137

Exchange.
Rates for sterling are firmly maintained and the market is strong at the advance, but the business doing here is light.

The following are to-day's rates compiled specially for THE HERALD by Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., No. 10 Exchange Court:—

IN NEW YORK.		
Jan. 23.		
	Posted.	Actual.
Sterling 60 days.....	4.86	4.86 @
Sterling demand.....	4.89	4.88 @
Sterling Cables.....		4.89
Sterling Commercial.....		4.87
Sterling Documentary.....		4.84
France (Paris) Long.....	5.19	5.20
France (Paris) Short.....	5.15	5.16
IN MONTREAL.		
Jan. 23.		
Between Banks.		
Buyers.	Sellers	Counter Rate.
N. Y. Funds. 1-16 @ 1-10		94
Stg. 60 days. 9-17-16 @ 1-10		94
do. Demand. 10-15-16 @ 1-10		94
do. Cables. 10-15-16 @ 1-10		100

The Montreal Herald.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
The HERALD COMPANY Limited.
—AT—
No. 6 Beaver Hall Hill
HON. P. MITCHELL, President
WILL. H. WHITE, Secretary-Treasurer
and Business Manager.
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN, Editor

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

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1889

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Natural Gas, 8 p.m.
THEATRE ROYAL.—"The Golden Giant Mine," at 2 and 8 p.m.
CITY HALL COMMITTEE.—2.30 p.m.; Finance Committee, 3 p.m.
DOMINION CANTHART CO., 3 p.m.
ANNIVERSARY WEEK.—Y. M. C. A.—Eskling Church, at 8 p.m.
ANNUAL MEETING SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.—8 p.m.
ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF CRECHET-VICTORIA Rifles Army—8 p.m.
LE CANADIEN S.S. CLUB GREEN STEPLE-CHASE.—8.30 p.m.

BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET.

The Board of Trade banquet last night was an unqualified success. The attendance was large—some 400 gentlemen having sat down to dinner, which was admirably served—the arrangements made by the management of the Windsor having been carried to the satisfaction of everybody present. With an experienced Chairman like Mr. Drummond, as might be expected, the programme of toasts and speeches was carried out with the regularity of clock work and not a single hitch occurred. The speeches were necessarily of a character incident to such gatherings, the loyalty sentiment receiving frequent and prominent expression, some very interesting statements being made, and the goodly heritage Canadians enjoy being very properly referred to with pardonable pride. Montreal and her business men were also paid high compliments for their energy and enterprise; and mingled with this was some valuable advice given by Mr. Van Horne, who pointed out that if she was to take full advantage of her position she must provide greatly extended shipping facilities and wharfage accommodation for the two great lines of railway which centre here. Mr. Van Horne's utterances were important, in a sense prophetic, and deserving of attention.

We shall take occasion in future issues to notice some of the more important statements made by some of the speakers; in the meantime we congratulate the Board of Trade on the success of its first annual banquet.

CANADIAN VERSUS AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

The Chicago Tribune deals at some length with THE HERALD's objections to annexation. In doing so it falls into some errors of fact, which we may note briefly. It says our debt is \$55 per head, not \$45. Our contemporary confounds our gross debt with the net debt, over looking the fact that interest-bearing assets, to some extent equivalent to American "cash in the Treasury," reduce the gross debt from \$55 to \$45 net. The Tribune also places the average of our tariff at 33 per cent. This is incorrect. The average rate of duty on all imports, that is, including free goods, is under 22 per cent, less than one-half the American average tariff of 47.

In answer to THE HERALD's contention that we can stop the increase in our debt and economize and reform our fiscal system, the Tribune says: "They haven't done so, and show no disposition to walk in that direction." Nevertheless, it will be done whenever the people at the polls say so. In regard to the tariff, we have only to say that "the irrepressible" necessity of raising more revenue "if such a necessity does really exist, can be met by economizing expenditure and reforming our tariff. The Tribune says of the American tariff: "Ours can be reduced, because we don't need all the 'revenue it raises.' The best answer to this, to use our contemporary's own ideas, is that they have not reduced it very much since the war and show no disposition to walk in that direction; because, if the utterances of Republican and protectionist journals are to be relied upon, the people in the Presidential election decided against any reduction of the tariff. But these are minor points and may be passed over.

It is true, as our Chicago contemporary says, that annexation would give us unrestricted access to the American market; but, so far as our trade with Great Britain and other countries is concerned, it would bring us under the 47-per-cent tariff, which is crippling the foreign trade of the United States, has destroyed their great ocean shipping industry, is handicapping their great agricultural interests with unequally levied burdens of taxation, and would practically destroy our trade with Great Britain and other countries, which constitutes more than one-half of our foreign trade. That would be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. Between us and British trade there is our own tariff. Under annexation that obstacle to trade would be more than doubled. Our own tariff is burdensome enough; the American tariff would be doubly burdensome, and would be too high a price to pay for free trade with even 60,000,000 people.

The Tribune dissents from THE HERALD's views that the Canadian con-

stitution is freer than that of the United States. In support of its view it points to the fact that the Americans elect their President, Governors and Executive officials, while Canada's President—the Governor-General—is selected by the Imperial Government, which it thinks must be very humiliating to Canada. We do not so regard it. It means that we are part and parcel of the greatest empire on the face of the globe. The Governor-General comes to us as the representative of Queen Victoria, and we are so far consulted that before making the appointment, the Imperial Government reasonably assured that it will be acceptable to Canada. When we attain our complete political independence—and we are evidently travelling pretty steadily in that direction; confederation was designed to prepare us for that consummation—we shall elect our own Governor-General, or President, but we shall take very good care that the American mode of electing the President is not adopted. As a matter of fact, though our Chief Magistrate is appointed by the Queen, he has far less power than the President of the United States. He cannot disallow any act of the Dominion or Local Parliaments, nor perform any official act connected with the government of the country, except by the advice of his Ministers. He must select his advisers from that party which is supported by a majority of the popular representatives, and when his Ministers lose the confidence of Parliament, he must dismiss them and choose others. The President of the United States can choose his Cabinet where he pleases, without regard to the voice of the people's representatives; so that it has sometimes happened that while the people have elected a majority of one party to the House of Representatives, the opposing party may have elected the President, who chooses his Cabinet from his own party, and for four years can absolutely defy the popular voice as indicated by the House of Representatives, can veto their legislation and fill up public offices with politicians of his own stripe. For four years the Executive of the United States is absolutely irresponsible. That sort of thing cannot be done in Canada. The people's representatives in Parliament can turn out the Government of the day the moment it does anything which deprives it of Parliamentary confidence. The Government of Canada is responsible to the people through Parliament; the Government of the United States is not. And it may be noted that for the next four years, the President of the United States will be the representative of a minority of the people so far as indicated by the popular vote cast in the Presidential election, though he has a majority of the electoral college. When Canadians come to choose their own Chief Magistrate, they will take care, if possible, to guard against such an anomaly.

The Tribune speaks of the Governor-General being selected for Canada by a "foreign power." The British Government is undoubtedly a "foreign power" to the United States, but not to Canada. We are part and parcel of the empire, and not until we assume complete political independence will the British Government be a "foreign power" to us. Our contemporary is also in error when it says that the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces "are also selected for them, in effect, by the British Ministry." The Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces, technically, are appointed by the Governor-General; but as he has to be guided in this matter by the advice of his Ministers, they are practically appointed by the Ministry of the day, representing the voice of the people as reflected by the parliamentary majority supporting them. In that sense the Lieutenant-Governors are indirectly chosen by the people. We presume our contemporary falls into these errors in consequence of its not understanding the scope and workings of our constitution, which, though modelled after the constitution of Great Britain, in its practical operation, is quite as Democratic as that of the United States.

We are pleased to learn that our Chicago contemporary is disposed to give us plenty of time to think over this annexation question, and that the United States "are not making or threatening war to force" us into political union. We suggest that the Tribune should muzzle such fiery orators as Frye and Ingalls, who think they have been entrusted with a special mission to twist the British lion's tail and take occasion sometimes, when indulging in their mock heroics, to remind Canadians how easily they could be gobbled up by the States. We are not seriously alarmed by such talk, because it is pretty well understood over here that it is a way American political heeled have of manufacturing party capital; but if it were stopped and less said about retaliation and measures of that kind, the nervous portion of our population would feel reassured, and there would be fewer obstacles to the growth of friendly relations between the two countries.

WHO TOLD IT?

TORONTO "WORLD."—They could not possibly get the Unrestricted Reciprocity they talk about, were Sir Richard and Mr. Laurier in power to-morrow. Altogether apart from the question of whether it would be for Canada's benefit, or the reverse, the thing positively can't be got, and they know it. The Globe says that but for Sir John and his corruptly elected crowd, we might soon have the new arrangement they speak of, still keeping our legislative independence as before. A certain word of three letters, with a certain rough, profane expression before it, is about the only fitting remark on cheeky false pretence referred to.

It is difficult to treat such rubbish seriously. Who has enabled the World to diagnose the future and authoritative-

ly announce what shall and shall not take place. The fact is, the opinions of so erratic a journal as the World, on the trade question, are absolutely worthless. One day it denounces Imperial Federationists as conspirators against the N. P., and yet continues to support politicians who are booming Imperial Federation for all it is worth. One day it advocates the adoption of a tariff high enough to shut out foreign goods altogether and destroy foreign trade, and the next day tells us that the prosperity of a country is to be measured by the extent of its foreign trade. For such an erratic journal to deliver its dictum that Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States "can't be got," is a supreme exhibition of gall. Three things are quite certain: (1) We can't get it without asking for it; (2) Sir John Macdonald's Government has not made and will not make any honest effort to secure either unrestricted or limited reciprocity with our neighbours; (3) the Americans are justified in believing that the people of Canada, so long as they retain a protectionist Government in power, do not want reciprocity. To this we might add a fourth, that a change of Government and the installing in power of men who will show by acts as well as by words that they are desirous of establishing enlarged trade relations with our neighbours, will bring us much nearer reciprocity than we have been for the past ten years. A change of Government, a modification of our fiscal policy, and an honest effort on the part of our rulers to come to a friendly understanding with our neighbours are the first and main requisites towards securing Reciprocity. The very first step to be taken by the people of Canada, therefore, is to dismiss our present rulers.

THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

The Government has introduced a bill in the Quebec Assembly to amend the Act respecting lunatic asylums. This is much needed. The care of the insane and the detention of persons on the ground of insanity are matters which cannot be too closely watched. An impression exists in this province that the insane asylums are run more in the interest of the contractors than in that of the patients or the Government. The system is calculated to make the case a hard one for the patient, and to foster the practice of keeping in a condition of incarceration unfortunate people who are no more insane than their keepers. The system of keeping the insane which prevails in this province is one of the relics of a barbarous past which would not be permitted, we hope, in any other British community. These unfortunate beings are in the care of contractors who are paid so much a head for their keep. Thus it is made the direct interest of the contractor to keep the alleged lunatic as long as possible, sane or insane. Persons of nervous affections are frequently in that border land that lies between sanity and insanity, and into one or other of which they pass, according to the treatment they receive. The chances of recovery in the case of such a one are not enhanced by the unfortunate person being farmed out to a lunatic contractor. The Government that established this system, and their successors, have kept a statute on the books which has been amended from time to time providing for the inspection of these asylums, but the law has been of doubtful value. It will be remembered that the authority of the late Dr. Howard, the visiting physician to one of these establishments, was practically if not openly defied by a person in charge of the establishment—or at least Dr. Howard so complained, and the late government of Messrs. Ross-Tailon were afraid to compel compliance with the law even as they had amended it. Inconvenient reports showing customs and practices at the asylums which called for action on the part of the Government were quietly shelved, and killed by the *vis inertia* which distinguished that Ministry. It was from the revelations that have been made concerning these establishments that the cry arose for a Protestant Insane Asylum. It was felt that if there were theological or doctrinal reasons why a Government could not take action to ensure a proper supervision of the insane, Protestants at least should not be called upon to accept such a condition of things. Hence the earnest desire to establish the Protestant insane hospital which Mr. John Crawford is trying so hard to impede. Some of the amendments which Mr. Mercier proposes are intended to remove objections which have properly been made and to prevent sane people being retained in durance as lunatics, but there always remains the possibility of the person in charge of the Asylum defying medical officer, inspector and government, and being allowed to do so with impunity.

A BILL HAS BEEN INTRODUCED in the Quebec Legislature to dispense with certain examinations for admission to the study of the legal, notarial or medical profession by a holder of a degree of Bachelor of Arts of any Canadian or British university. A student must, of course, pass the requisite examinations before being admitted to any of these professions; the purpose of this bill is to admit those who have taken a degree at McGill or other recognized university to enter upon the study of the law, medicine, etc., without passing fantastical examinations in moral philosophy as laid down by a Church to which they do not belong.

BOYCOTTING CONDEMNED.—On our commercial page we publish from a New York paper the record of an important decision rendered by a jury before an Ohio judge in a Cincinnati boycott case. The particulars of the case, the finding of the jury, and the judge's definition of the law governing such cases, cannot fail to be of interest to labor societies and con-

tractors, and to workmen and employers of labor generally.
A "STRAW."—The Fredericton, N. B., Capital, Conservative, expresses the belief that there will be a general election for the Dominion this year and says:—"The question arises, will Mr. Temple be 'elevated to the Senate, as is rumoured, 'or will he be in the field again? If 'not, will Mr. Blair be a candidate?' This and other 'straws' already noted, show how the political wind blows.

The Advertising Department of "The Herald" is under the charge of Mr. Joseph Mitchell.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. OLIVE,
Machinery and Safe Agent,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO
HIS OLD STAND,
154 St. James Street, Montreal.
Jan. 23 21,251 21

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC: Superior Court for District of Montreal: Lower Canada.
No. 185.
In the matter of Alfred Beaune alias Bowen, of the City and District of Montreal, restaurant keeper, Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Insolvent is ordered and shall be held before one of the Judges of the Court in the room appropriated for matters in Insolvency, in the Court House in the City of Montreal, the Thirtieth day of January inst., at Half-past Ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order then and there to give their advice touching the appointment of a Curator to the property of said Insolvent, and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.
Montreal, 22nd January, 1889.
A. B. LONGPRE, Prothonotary of the Superior Court.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC: Superior Court for District of Montreal: Lower Canada.
No. 184.
In the matter of Julien Martineau, of the Town of Stie, Curator, in the District of Montreal, butcher and trader, Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Insolvent is ordered and shall be held before one of the Judges of this Court in the room appropriated for matters in Insolvency, in the Court House, in the City of Montreal, the Thirtieth day of January inst., at Half-past Ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order then and there to obtain their advice touching the appointment of a Curator to the property of said Insolvent, and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.
Montreal, 22nd January, 1889.
A. B. LONGPRE, Prothonotary of the Superior Court.

WANTED

—FOR THE—
Montreal General Hospital,
A LICENSED APOTHECARY.
Must be competent to manufacture Surgical Dressings and such other articles pertaining to his department as can be advantageously manufactured on the premises.
For further particulars apply to the
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
Jan. 22 19 trs

A London Firm of Experience
in Canadian Business,
Having connections in Hamilton, requires at once an

ENERGETIC AGENT,
Known to the Best Local Buyers,
To continue the Sale of
COLONIAL PRODUCE.
Reply N. B., No. 63, Messrs. DEACON'S, 121 St. James Street, London. 22,243 19

MONTREAL
Corn Exchange Association.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association will be held in the Reading Room, on
WEDNESDAY, 30th January,
At 3.30 o'clock p.m.,
for the election of the Committee of Management and a Board of Review, and for the transaction of general business.
By order,
GEO. HADRIEL, Secretary. r 20
Montreal, 22nd Jan., 1889.

Manuel Garcia Alonso
CICARS.
Reina Victoria,
Regalia de Principes,
Regalia Chicas,
Princessas.
One case just received from Havana.
PHILIP HENRY,
134 ST. JAMES STREET.
Telephone 759.

The Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, on
MONDAY, the 4th February Next,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON,
in conformity with the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation of the Company.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th January to the 3rd February next (both days inclusive).
By order of the Board.
J. N. BEAUDRY, Secretary. 14
Montreal, 14th January, 1889.

Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, Chestfield Chambers, St. Alexis Street, in the City of Montreal, on
Wednesday, the 13th day of Feb. Next,
AT HALF-PAST THREE P.M.
The Transfer Books shall be closed from the Second day of February exclusive, until after the meeting.
By order,
J. R. COWANS, Secretary. 13P 12
Montreal, 12th Jan. 1889.

WANTED, AN AGENT.

A large Cognac shipper (Prize medal, Montreal, 1885) is open to appoint a responsible Commission Agent for the sale of his Brandy in Montreal. Should be thoroughly acquainted with the Wine and Spirit trade, and have best references. Apply to G. B., No. 5 Cognac, France. a 14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carsley's Advertisement.

Thursday, January 24, 1889.

ANNUAL CHEAP SALE.

WHITE QUILTS
WHITE QUILTS
COLORED QUILTS
COLORED QUILTS
The splendid stock of White and Colored Quilts has been heavily reduced for the annual January Cheap Sale.
S. CARSLY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

FURNITURE COVERING
FURNITURE COVERING
CURTAIN MATERIALS
CURTAIN MATERIALS
An extra large reduction has been made on Furniture and Curtain Goods to close out the stock during this Cheap Sale and make room for Spring Goods.
S. CARSLY.

ANNUAL CHEAP SALE.

Remnants. Remnants.
REMNANTS CRETONNE
REMNANTS TAPESTRY
REMNANTS SPIN SILK
REMNANTS RAW SILK
REMNANTS GRANITE CLOTH
REMNANTS REMNANTS
REMNANTS ROMAN STRIPES
REMNANTS FRINGE
During the remainder of this month's Cheap Sale all the above Remnants will be sold at prices that will command ready sale.
S. CARSLY.

GOOD FOR CLAPPERTON'S

Last year was a great success for Clapperton's Spool Cotton. Free from knots and the whole spool being in one length is what pleases the ladies.

REALLY WONDERFUL.

It is really wonderful how the public discern the merits of any good article placed in the market, and how prompt and practical consumers show their appreciation. The Carleton Sewing Silks and Florence Knitting Silk lately offered to the Canadian public are being purchased freely and asked for again by the same customers.

S. CARSLY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

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LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS.

Business Being Pushed Rapidly—Important Bills—Social and Personal Matters.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

QUEBEC, Jan. 21.

A violent snow storm set in early this morning, and the streets are piled high with snow. Locomotion to the Assembly is most difficult, and if Quebec horse flesh and sleighs were not of the best description, there would undoubtedly have been no sitting of the House. However, when the Speaker took the chair in the afternoon, a full quorum was on hand to perform business, and before half an hour had passed, 27 members were in their seats, all, with a single exception, immersed in business. The single exception was Mr. Picard, the member for Richmond and Wolfe, who never rises to speak that he does not convulse the House with his homely sayings. This afternoon he only woke up to his duties as a legislator when his ear caught the sounds of "Beauport Insane." While the Premier was speaking he kept up a mumbled interruption, until some one reminded him he was not in the Beauport Asylum holding a discussion with lunatics. The old fellow after this kept his witticisms to himself the rest of the day. He is full of good nature and is a favourite in the House.

But for the asylum question the session would have been dull and uninteresting. The evident drift of the Opposition attack was an attempt to force the Government into making a statement about the control of the medical administration, which would be used in the Tory organs and on the hustings to raise the ire of those supporters of the Government led by the voice of J. J. Gauthier. A bill has been introduced to distinctly define the rights and powers of the contracting parties and the Government. It is as follows:—

An Act to amend chapter fifth of title eighth of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, respecting Lunatic Asylums.

1. Article 3191 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec is replaced by the following:—

"3191. The patient shall be released in the case of a cure certified by two members of the Medical Board (or when a majority of the Medical Board declares that he is not insane), or when the person who signed the application for his admission requires, in writing, over his own signature, that such patient be released, except when the Medical Board declares that the patient is dangerous to society."

2. Article 3194 of the said Statutes is replaced by the following:—

"3194. Articles 3201, 3205, 3208, 3221, 3231, 3232, 3233, and 3234 apply to the preceding articles."

"Article 3204 also applies in so far as respects the admission of relatives to the fourth degree to visit the patients."

3. The following article is added after article 3236 of the said Statutes:—

"3236a. The preceding articles of this chapter do not apply to the contracts existing on the 9th of May, 1885, except in the provisions thereof which are consistent with the usual interpretation of contracts, which shall be executed according to their form and tenor."

"Nevertheless, to avoid all misunderstanding, the admission, the discharge on trial and the discharge of patients, the visiting and examination thereof, their transfer from one asylum to another when such transfer is not forbidden by the contract, the control of the medical service when such control is not denied to the Government by the contract, shall still remain with the Government and its officers."

"The proprietors of the St. Jean de Dieu Asylum, who, according to their contract, have control of the medical service, retain such control."

Mr. Robidoux has a bill to amend the act respecting procedure in certain commercial and other matters requiring despatch, which enacts:—

1. The following article is added after article 897 of the Code of Civil Procedure as it reads in article 897 of the Revised Statutes of Quebec:—

"877a. Any party may, either in his declaration or in any other pleading, or by a notice served upon the opposite party, declare his intention that the case shall be decided at the same time for proof and for final hearing immediately after proof; and in such case the cause cannot afterwards be inscribed otherwise."

And Hon. Mr. Turcotte has a bill to allow the Minister of Justice of Canada to appear before the courts of this Province, and for that purpose to amend the law respecting the Bar of the Province of Quebec. This enacts:—

1. The following article is added after article 350 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec:—

"350a. Any person who is, has been, or shall be Minister of Justice of Canada, shall, in virtue of such office, be and be considered an honorary member of the Bar of this Province and as such entitled to appear before all courts therein, as if his name were regularly entered upon the list of practising advocates."

Mr. Robidoux has also a bill to amend the act respecting the sale of liquors to minors. The bill enacts that,

"Any minor who causes to be delivered to himself any intoxicating liquor in a inn, restaurant, tavern, at the mines, steamboat or railway car, is for each offence liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars and, in default of payment, to an imprisonment of not exceeding fifteen days."

The howl over the payment of \$3,000 to Hon. Francois Langlier for professional services at the Supreme Court, Ottawa, has simmered down to a small thing, when the Premier explained to the House, what time and work Mr. Langlier gave to the business he was engaged upon, and when he recalled to the minds of members that the Opposition chief and his friends, but they did not remember, it was not to pay Hon. Mr. Lacoste \$5,000 for his services in connection with the sale of the North Shore Railway, and that Hon. Mr. Blake was to receive \$20,000 for his services from his clients, and Hon. Mr. Mowat \$10,000.

The Premier is pushing things through rapidly and allows no time to be wasted. The Lieutenant-Governor has completely recovered his health and gives an "At Home" on Thursday next. He attends with the whole of his suite both of Alban's cohorts here next month.

Dr. DeGrobels and several members were forced to cross from Pointe-Levis tonight in canoes because the ferry company refused to run their boat. Just as the plucky doctor and friends reached this side the boat crossed over. It is alleged that some understanding exists between the ferry company and hotel-keepers at Pointe-Levis, and the members are going to put through a bill and break up the present ferry company's monopoly.

Madame Caron, wife of Judge Caron, gave a most brilliant "At Home" to the

elite of the city on Friday last. A great many members of both houses were present and the affair was such a great success that it is still the topic of conversation in social circles.

Mr. Pacand, President of the Press Gallery, intends to give a dinner to his conferees of the Gallery on Wednesday next.

The report here about the Laprairie election is that it is safe for the Government candidate by 50 majority.

Sir Hector Langevin has been in town for the past few days. It is said that he is secretly pleased at the loss of the Joliette election, as it is a set back for his unfriendly colleague Sir Adolphe. His friends here make no secret of silently sending Sir Adolphe to a warmer climate than we are in just now.

WOLVES AND HORSES.

Moral Combat Between Wild Steeds and Gray Prowlers—Experience of Three Hunters in the Pinetown Mountains—A Thrilling Fight to the Death—Beautiful Specimens of the Equine Breed.

"One of the queerest things about Nevada, and one that has kept me wondering," said Tom D. Sellers, of Carson, to an Examiner reporter at the Baldwin, "are those wild horses. I have lived in Nevada twenty-six years. A good deal of that time I have been in the Comstock range, but when not there mining I have been off in the hills of Douglas, Nye, Churchill and Lander counties.

"It is in these that many bands of wild horses roam at their pleasure, both winter and summer. In winter the wild horses usually seek shelter in the Pinetown range of Douglas county.

This Pinetown range extends for seventy-five or a hundred miles out toward Utah, and is covered with a thick growth of shrublike pines, which bear a nutritious nut and which give ample shelter, while affording the seclusion which the wild bands seek. The Indians used to live on our tracks would outrun him for a couple of miles, perhaps, but they have not the staying qualities of the wild ones.

"I am just in from the Pinetown range. I went over there hunting deer in company with William McKendree and John Thurston, of Pioche. We fell out of a band of about twenty wild horses that dashed into our camp and liked to have made us walk more than 100 miles. It was about 10 o'clock, and we had just turned in.

"Our camp fire was yet brightly blazing, and I heard a roar off to the northwest like the tread of an advancing army. We were on the northwest side of the range, and there was a steady incline right down to us for a couple of miles. I gazed out into the dim light, but could see nothing, as the fire into which I had previously been looking and thinking blurred my eyes.

"The roar continued and I called to Thurston and McKendree to get up, and that something was going to happen. One said it was a storm blowing away off in the hills and the other thought it was an earthquake.

"In a minute we saw the band emerge from a stretch of pines and come on toward us. They were running at a fearful rate; their manes were dilated, and their long manes and tails flying in the wind. Their eyes flashed fire, and none of us could understand the reason of their flight. On they came, seemingly seeking protection, and dashed right up to us.

"We saw we were to be ground under their heels unless we did something, and we began to shout and halloo for all we were worth.

"Our horses were meantime dashing and charging, and it looked as if every instant they would break away. We grasped our guns and fired over the heads of the horses, for they were so retty that we didn't want to kill them.

"Finally, just at the last second of time, when we thought we were to be run down by the wild throng, they turned and dashed down the hill into the darkness.

"By this time we began to hear weird howls and neighing and stamping. Every once in a while we heard a whack, as though something was hitting something else with terrific force, coming with a louder howl. The noise was just behind the spur of pine-trees, a quarter of a mile away. It continued louder and louder, and two of us concluded to push on out and see what the rumus was.

"Judge of our surprise when we see three old stallions surrounded by a pack of big mountain wolves and kicking and biting for all they were worth. Three or four of the wolves had been sent to grass, their ribs broken and disabled in other ways.

"Around the stallions were the able bodied wolves, snarling and growling and showing their long, white, vicious teeth. Their eyes gleamed wickedly in the darkness. The side of one of the horses was bitten and bleeding.

"The horses stood almost head to head and planted terrific blows on the heads and bodies of the wolves.

"Every once in a while a wolf dashed a parabola in the air. It was a scene long to be remembered. Out there in the keen, crisp night air of the mountains the three wild horses were fighting not only for their lives, but for the lives of the younger and weaker members of the band, who were being defended from the wolves, who, hungry, had stolen in upon them.

"We fired on the wolves, and for a minute there was as interesting a fusillade as you could wish to see. We shot right into the pack, to the right and left of the horses, and several of the big gray wolves bit the dust. They did not give up right off, though.

"They still yelled and snapped violently at the horses, and even when we had disrupted the band by our firing and the horses turned to run away, some of the wolves followed them. A shot from Thurston's gun, however, fixed the old lead wolf, and another ball crippled the next, and the wild horses fled far away to join the band which they had so valorously defended.

"In a moment there was nothing but the distant resonating howls, as the horses fled far down the edge of the little stream in the distance. The wolves took a back track to the trees far back on the Pinetown range, and we saw no more of them that night, though you may be sure until broad daylight.—San Francisco Examiner.

Children Cry for Pitche's Castoria.

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6. By the Insurance Department of Rhode Island in 1887.
7. By the Insurance Department of Missouri in 1888.
8. By the old ex-Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, Hon. Ellizer Wright, in 1883.
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MULLER &

TO A MALE SCOLD.

Oh! Goldwin Smith, great Goldwin Smith, who set such store by manly piety, you have a most commendable fashion of getting in a towering passion! Your last attack, on the Female Voice, excited by that Female Scold, which Salisbury, a solid person, can look without a shiver or a curse on. I seem to see your angry jaw set against the pleas of Mrs. Fawcett. You will not yield to her seductions, but set your back up, and raise ructions. But, gracious goodness, Goldwin, you are always in a passion. Since you took quarters with the Yankee, your temper has been getting cranky. You bellow, and founce, and founce, and founce. Almost all men—and things—denounce. You're always game to "drink up Esli!" Gladstone was bad enough, but Cecil is really worse, so far to do. As to the Female Voice, I may, or I may not, do, as you say. Upon the land, but oh! my Goldwin, your tantrums—there's no other word—Are just a trifle too absurd. The way in which you whirled and twirled. Reminds me of an angry girl. Not of a man, composed and bold. Women you flout—then do not scold; For that is quite a womanly way. And I am sure you won't say, "I am sure it is not wise for you, Great White Scold, to be so shrew. 'Twill spike your guns, silence your battery; For intonation is mere flattery. So goodly—I must not please To moderate your ecstasies of anger, lest the feeble sex, Who aim your many soul so vex, Should think you shams—wildness of notions—Their 'trespassable emotions.'—Punch.

A QUOTATION PARTY.

The Americans have hit upon a novel kind of entertainment, one that in literary circles will certainly be appreciated, although the habit of quoting is not to be recommended at the expense of originality. In Toledo, the other evening, Miss Mamie Mitchell submitted to her guests a list of twelve quotations from English literature. Of course no books of reference were at hand, but the company were well-read, and the pains eventually fell to Miss Bird Walbridge for having correctly ascribed the authorship of eleven. We wonder how many English ladies could emulate this feat.

LADY'S MAIDS BY THE EVENING.

It is quite an American idea to hire out lady's maids by the evening, or even by the hour. Of course these Abigail are more for show than use, as it becomes more and more the fashion for rich belles Americaines to dress in the midst of an admiring audience of poor relations and friends, who send them their way to the fashionable function for which they have gotten themselves up regardless of expense, rejoicing in praises which have either been paid for in some way, or else are swelling a bill sure soon to be presented.

LIGHT AND SHADOW IN THE DINING-ROOM.

It is again fashionable to dine in semi-obscurity, the table and guests looking like an oasis of subdued light in the middle of a nearly dark room. The servants seem like shadowy attendants as they hover noiselessly round the slightly-illuminated circle or square, and one is moved to wonder how they manage their deft service in so little light. Some hostesses think it depressing, and in defiance of fashion light their rooms and their tables. On the other hand, ladies who have left behind all certainty as regards their age, prefer the kindly shade, which covers a multitude of wrinkles and other such unkind touches of time.

LADIES AT A SMOKING CONCERT.

The last redoubt has been stormed and carried, and the flag of victory waves in triumph over the fortress deemed by the defenders well nigh impregnable. Ladies have appeared at the smoking concerts of the Lyric Club! With courage and coolness worthy of a nobler cause, they sat surrounded by wreaths and columns of tobacco smoke, and the scandalous little birds which fly round with idle tales declare that in self-defence some of the matrons and maids of England smoked too. I am quite aware that the presence of women exercises a softening and refining influence over men, and that the more the sexes mix in social intercourse the better for both; but as it is well known that I am neither Frig, Puritan, nor Prude, I must once more raise my voice in protest against the habit now indulged in by those who have six evenings a week for amusement, of listening to songs, recitations and dramatic dialogues on Sunday evenings.—Lady's Pictorial.

TWO OF SIMS REEVE'S ANECDOTES.

One night after dutifully escorting an aunt of his home on an "outside" car, he tendered the driver the legal fare, viz: sixpence. The Jehu regarded the coin with disgust, then said—"Sure, the drive ye've had's worth more than this now." "It's your legal fare," said the practical doctor. "But the lady, sir," said Pat, with a wink, "wouldn't ye give more on her account now?" "Oh, she's my aunt." "Well," responded the carman with lofty contempt, "if that's all ye'll give for your aunt, I pity your uncle."

On another occasion, being late for a dinner engagement, Fraser rushed into the street and hailing a car, said to the carman, "Drive fast, I am late for dinner." He was brought to his destination so rapidly that he felt as though, like Mahomet's coffin, he was between earth and air. The inevitable sixpence was tendered. "Why, sir," said the carman in an aggrieved tone, "the mare would go home tail foremost if she saw this coin. Thank God she's blind." "Well, it's your legal fare, my man," "Yes," muttered the carman mounting the box seat, "it's the legal fare, but I'll give you a little more, then raising his voice as he drove off, 'Ye be it's a good thing for ye that ye're going where you'll get a dinner for nothing.'"

LIFE IN A COUNTRY TOWN.

I would not advise my worst enemy to settle in a small country town; no one who has not lived in one can ever appreciate half the discomforts and disagreeables of such a residence, and I invariably advise anyone with a small income to go to London, where, though the rents are high, one has not the smallest necessity to keep a carriage, or keep up appearances, like some people think it necessary to do where everyone knows, or fancies they know, all about one. I should infinitely prefer a seaside place or country village myself to the places you name, most of which I know very well, but for obvious reasons could not mention in print by name. At the first the society is simply unspeakable, and is composed of rich tradesfolk, who wish to forget their erstwhile acquaintance, with the manner in which they made their money (why, I can't think) and so are rude to anyone who may not possess as large an income as they do; indeed, in the others, there is the usual sharp

demarcation between town and country, the small professional folk, and others that is so incomprehensible to anyone who has been brought up in a wider atmosphere. In London you have every advantage. The best flowers can be bought at half the price one grows them. Amusements are cheap, and, above all, one has intellectual conversation. If, however, you are prepared for the worst, I should select St. Albans out of all your list. It is a charming town to look at. The Minister is a great attraction, rents are low, I believe, and you should send for a list to the local agent; but don't settle down in any town unless you have introductions to the neighborhood, and remember go to London if you really want to enjoy life, and your girls could go to picture galleries, and obtain amusements no country town can afford, certainly not to people with reduced incomes. If I prevent one family burying themselves alive in a country town, I shall not have lived in vain. By the way, I do not mean where there is the sea; this makes up to me for any amount of human beings.—Lady's Pictorial.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

CARAMEL CUSTARD PUDDING.—Put a handful of loaf sugar into a saucepan with a little water, and set it on the fire until it becomes a dark brown caramel, then add more water (boiling) to produce a dark liquid like strong coffee. Beat up the yolks of six eggs with a little milk; strain, add one pint of milk with sugar to taste and as much caramel liquid (cold) as will give the mixture the desired colour. Pour into a well-buttered mould; put this into a bain marie with cold water; then place the apparatus on a gentle fire, taking care that the water does not boil. Half an hour's steaming will set the custard, which then turn out and serve. By using the white of one or two eggs in addition to the six yolks, the chances of the custard not breaking are made more certain.

PUFF PASTRY.—Take 2 lb. of the finest pastry flour, and the same weight of fresh butter. Work the butter in a napkin till it is well freed from water. Place the flour on the pastry slab in a heap, make a hole in the middle of it, put in the yolks of four fresh eggs, freed from the shells, two pinches of salt, the juice of half a lemon, and the fourth part of the butter cut up in very small pieces; work the paste as quickly as possible with the fingers of one hand, adding as much moderately tepid water as will make the paste smooth, and of the same consistency as the remaining 1 1/2 lb. of butter. Beat the latter out into a flat square piece an inch in thickness; roll out the paste to four times the size of the piece of butter; lay this in the centre of the paste, which you fold over on each side, and roll out again to three times its original size, then fold over two sides only as before. Repeat this operation twice, cover the paste with a wooden cloth, and let it rest for half an hour. The operation of rolling out and folding over the paste is called "giving a turn." After the paste has rested two more turns are to be given to it and it will be ready.—The Queen.

WROTE IT UP.

While Artemus Ward was a reporter on a Cleveland newspaper, and some time before he had begun to make a reputation as a humorist, he was one evening sent out to write up a "swell" entertainment to be given by the leading club of the city. On his way to the hall Ward met a friend.

"Which way, Charles?" "Going to write up a sort of fly shindig." "Let's go in and take a bowl. I'm going down that way pretty soon."

They went into a beer hall. "I must go," said Ward, after he had spent half an hour in the place. "Oh, no, sit down. Let's have another bowl. Say, you can write up that affair just as well from the programme as you can by seeing the performance. Got a programme, haven't you?" "Yes." "Well, write it up, and then let's make a little round."

Ward surrendered. He wrote up the performance, took the article to the office; and after having received the praise of the city editor for the gracefulness of the work, went out with his friend. The next morning he read his "report" and was much pleased with his own ingenuity, but his complacency was of short life, for, taking up another paper, he read the following announcement:—"The performance of the A. Club, in consequence of the sudden illness of a 'leading feature' did not take place last night."

Ward had not the courage to go to the office, but boarded the first out-going train. Three months later he returned to Cleveland, and was walking lazily along a street, when he met the managing editor of the paper for which he had worked. "Why, hello, Brown!" the editor exclaimed. "Good morning." "Where have you been?" "Sequestered." "Why didn't you come back to the office and let me know you had broken?" "Conscious-stricken."

"Oh, that was all right." "It might have been all right for you," Ward replied, "but not for me. You see I suddenly discovered that I could not afford to work on so unreliable a paper. The paper that makes use of my services must be above reproach. Your sheet does not pay enough attention to telling the truth. I have decided to go to work on an afternoon contemporary—a paper that never tells anything. Farewell."—Ohio Press.

MORALITY AND CRACKERS.

I am afraid we are really becoming a terribly solemn and serious people. This melancholy conclusion was forced upon me at a Christmas party at which I was present last week. The party itself, it is true, was anything but solemn or serious, but it was the occasion of my discovering a strange revolution in the matter of Christmas cracker "mottos." We have all laughed, for years past, at these poetic and amorous effusions—generally more amorous than poetic; but for the future, it seems, the cracker is to be the medium of conveying a moral lesson, and its motto is to be of the "improving" type. Judge of my discomfort, when, on opening one of these cracker and unfolding the little slip of printed paper in amused anticipation of its contents, my eye was arrested by the following portentous sentence:—"Everyone should consider himself entrusted, not only with his own conduct, but with that of others." The chilling effect of such a severely moral sentiment at a Christmas party can be better "imagined than described." The cracker of the future may evidently be

expected to give us—in place of the time-honoured rhymes "love" and "dove," "heart" and "dart"—the exemplary sentimentality reserved for the heads of old-fashioned copy-books; and I shall resignedly look for "Honesty is the best policy" and "Return good for evil" in the crackers of next Christmas.—Lady's Pictorial.

THE EVIL OF CARPETS.

Nothing seems more certain than that carpets must be generally discarded in a few years' time. The continual ravages of the carpet moth, which no means thus far discovered seems to successfully circumvent, has hastened the adoption of hardwood floors and matting for summer months. Individuals who are building houses for their own use are generally building them with substantial floors which may be oiled, waxed, or shellacked, and simply furnished afterwards with rugs, which may be readily taken up and thoroughly swept and shaken, and are, therefore, not liable to the objection against carpets that they retain the germs of diseases and conceal dust, and even organic impurities of the atmosphere.

FRENCH LADIES IN MEN'S ATTIRE.

The Paris *Gaulois* attacks Madame Carnot because she suffered Madame Dienlaff to appear at her last ball dressed in man's clothes. The *Gaulois* speaks of a police regulation which forbids ladies to wear such garments, and of a Prefect of Police who ordered it to be put in force at the Opera Comique against Madame Dienlaff. The moral which this attack points to is that things are tolerated at the Elysee which the police would not allow at the theatre. It has been decided by a committee of the Chamber of Deputies that there is nothing to prevent ladies who find men's attire convenient from wearing it. Madame Dienlaff is a very exceptional person, and her life, not only above the breath of scandal, but in the highest degree conventional. The *Louvre* owes to her its Persian collection. At the opening of the Persian Museum there she received Madame Carnot in the suit she found so convenient when she was excavating the earth mounds at Shushan. She emancipated herself from petticoats for the first time in 1870, to follow the army of the Loire, in which her husband was serving as a volunteer. At Shushan, when she went there to excavate, she arranged for herself an easy kind of man's suit, and on her return to Paris she found it impossible to revert to it as seemed to her, the less convenient garments of her sex.

ARTIFICIAL COFFEE.

The adulteration of coffee has long been an industry of considerable magnitude. In the principal centres of the coffee trade, at Hamburg, at Amsterdam and at Trieste, there are several factories for the colouring of raw coffee of the inferior sorts to imitate the appearance of the better qualities. But something more is now being attempted. A curious pamphlet has just been published by the representative of three Cologne houses, in which are revealed the secrets, or at least some of the secrets, of a new industry. This consists in the manufacture of coffee beans. A certain proportion of genuine ground coffee is mixed with powdered chicory or other suitable adulterant, and kneaded with water into a paste. From this paste are manufactured, by special machinery, beans so closely resembling raw coffee that none but experts in the business can detect the fraud. The pamphlet gives instructions to dealers how to treat with their customers, so as to pass off their goods successfully. It is not proposed to sell this artificial coffee alone. The scheme is to mix it, in the proportion of from 15 to 20 per cent, with pure coffee. The writer of the pamphlet, of operation is so extensive, and the consumption of coffee so widespread, that there is plenty of scope for a large number of competitors to reap a golden harvest in this trade.—Industries.

CONUNDRUMS.

When are two things like three miles? When they make a league. When is a soldier not half a soldier? When he is in a quarrel. When does a tailor serve his customers ill? When he gives them fits. When may a chair be said to dislike you? When it cannot bear you. Why is an egg like a colt? Because it is not fit for use until it is broken. What part of speech is the most distasteful to lovers? The third person. Why is the letter "s" like thunder? Because it makes our cream sour cream. What is that which flies high, flies low, has no feet, and yet wears shoes? Dust. If a bee should stand upon his hind legs, what blessing would it obtain? A bee-attitude.

THE OINTMENT CALLED

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND."

—AND THE—

ALTERATIVE PILLS.

Called "Pillule Antiscorbutique."

These Two Medicines have been the test of the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of

BEACH & BAYNE, 25, Rue de la Harpe, Paris.

Prices 1s 1/2, 2s 9d, and 2s 2d each.

Jan. 7.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

CHLORO-DYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated

in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne's

was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne,

that the whole of the defendant's business

was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 29, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE

is the Right Hon. EARL ROSSELL com-

municated to the College of Physicians, and

J. T. Davenport that he had received information

from the editor of the only remedy

service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See

Lancet, December 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE

is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysen-

tery, Cholera, and all other diseases of the

stomach and bowels, and is a most valuable

remedy in all cases of cholera, dysentery,

and all other diseases of the stomach and

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BOARD OF TRADE.

(CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.)

side and is therefore contented with a militia enlisted from her own sons. They have nobly performed their duties and have shown that Canada is as proud of her deeds as are those of Great Britain. As far as concerns our militia, I think I have a right to speak, and for loyalty, enthusiasm and attention to what they have to do, they are second to no militia in the world, when we come to consider the material of which they are made, there is little wonder that they should have turned out as well as they have. When we consider that we have Canadian intelligence mixed with the doggedness of the English, the *clém* of the French, the persistency of the Scotch, and the devil-may-careness of the Irish, we can hardly expect to have other than an almost perfect force. (Cheers.) Whatever trouble there may be from within or without, the Canadian force will be "ready, aye ready!" Again I thank you for the toast of the "Army, Navy and Volunteers," as well as for the handsome way in which you have received my health. (Loud cheers.)

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Geo. Hadriell, Secretary, read letters of regret from a number of prominent gentlemen who had been invited but had been unable to attend. The President then called upon Mr. Edgar Judge to propose the next toast—Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures. Mr. Judge in rising was greeted with applause. He said that this was surely a toast that would commend itself to all present, because on these three the prosperity of our country depended. We were yet young, but of sturdy growth and shared with our forefathers those qualities which had made the British Empire the foremost on earth. It was for us to continue in this new land the peaceful triumphs which they had achieved in the old. We had lands of wondrous fertility awaiting the plough, and we had fisheries which, to say the least, seemed to contain not a little more in the breasts of our neighbours across the line. These were a few of our advantages and we were making good use of them. Our manufactures were of recent growth, but were already well developed. In cotton we were already competing in the market with China with the manufacturers of the old country. In shipping we ranked fourth among the nations of the earth. We grew the best grain in the world. Our wheat and barley commanded a higher price than that of any other nation. These were a few of the reasons why all should honour the toast which he felt proud to propose—"Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures."

Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, responded at length. He was proud of the privilege of responding to such a toast, and before such an assembly. Some eight or ten days ago he had attended a similar gathering of a sister society, representatives of western business men, in Toronto, and thought on that occasion that the display was unequalled in Canada and could not be excelled. To-night he was present in the eastern metropolis and though in the face of the newspaper men present, all that he would flash over the continent all that he would say in the fulness of his heart that this was magnificent; and he was thankful of the opportunity to meet face to face so many representative business men of the country, and to receive the indication of a public man, and he had gladly availed himself of the opportunity.

He here felt it pertinent to remark that we cannot in Canada avoid two things. We cannot help being a commercial people, and we cannot help holding on to the great commercial life of our forefathers. A people cannot be created, they must go through the stages of infancy and youth, before they come to the prime of manhood. Many years ago the Puritans landed to the south of us and thanked God that they could live in freedom practice their religion, still further south the Spaniards landed, and for lust of gold, conquered Mexico; the old Romans fought and conquered for glory; in Canada we had a country with its wealth of land and forest that had been sought out by our forefathers for commercial enterprise, and this spirit of commerce was very different from what it was 100 years ago. We had a telegraph system ranking eighth in the world, and a postal system that ranked fourteenth. To-day we could send our money and letters to every village or hamlet in Canada. We had a banking system which would compare more favourably with that of any country in the world in the first twenty-five years of its existence. We had a currency system as good as gold, which would meet all the demands of the smallest of the greatest trade in the world. From lake, sea and river our fisheries had increased in value from \$6,000,000 in '77 to \$26,000,000 in '88; and from our forests alone we had taken in export value \$22,000,000 in '88. From the Maritime Provinces to the Columbia we had land of every description and in '88 had taken from it between \$17,000,000 and \$18,000,000 for export. On the Atlantic and Pacific coasts the ships could be fed with coal almost from the mouths of the mines, while the bountiful nature had so scattered this product throughout the length and breadth of the provinces. Added to this is the vast mineral wealth of the country just becoming developed. When you came to ask, "where are the brains and muscle to take hold of this wealth?" you had only to look around the room and into the faces of the Montreal Board of Trade and you had your answer. From father to son had the spirit descended which would develop the great resources of this country, and from father to son would it be again transmitted for years to come.

The hon. gentleman then quoted a number of statistics tending to prove that the trade of Canada had wonderfully increased of late years, and after a reference to the amount of money expended by the Government on railways and canals, concluded with the statement that in the Canadian heart the love of country was ever strong, and that it was entirely

foreign to every feeling of Canadianism that they could ever have that country over to any foreign power.

Hon. Col. Rhodes, in response to this toast, said:

I need not tell you that it gives me great pleasure and that I feel highly honoured in being called upon to address the Montreal Board of Trade, an institution composed of men known throughout the world by the vast extent of their enterprise and success of their commerce, in the city which is the commercial metropolis of Canada; which counts among its monetary institutions the Bank of Montreal, ranking among the greatest banks of the world; a body of men whose interests extend not merely from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but which castles itself across the two great oceans of the world, unites by its bonds and interests the people of Europe and Asia; a body which counts among its members the men who have made the trade of the Dominion of Canada. It is especially as Minister of Agriculture and member of a Government which has under its care, to a large extent, the prosperity, commercial as well as agricultural, of the country, that I wish to-day to address you on a few words. I need not tell you that your prosperity and that of the whole land depends upon agriculture; to you who handle the products of the country I need not say how fatal is a failure in the production of the general wealth and happiness of the people. Agriculture, more than manufactures, more than trade, constitutes the wealth of the country. The greatest writers and thinkers of every age have devoted their time to the study of the importance of agriculture, the greatest statesmen of every age have seen in the prosperity of agriculture the sure basis for the commercial and industrial progress of their respective countries; the Legislatures of the world are constantly devising schemes by the establishment of bureaus of agriculture, of agricultural colleges, statistical departments, and other means to place agriculture on the highest footing, and science itself has entered the lists to produce by its wonderful improvements and discoveries agriculture a profession of the highest order, and that no other calling in life is deserving of more study, more fruitful and impartial in the distribution of its rewards. This high view of the importance of agriculture is thoroughly understood by the present ministry of which I have the honour to be a humble member, and no subject which occupies the thoughts of the statesmen who are my colleagues receives more attention from the Government than agriculture. Last year the Hon. Mr. Mercer resolved that he would give to the Members of Parliament engaged in agricultural pursuits, an opportunity of studying with their own eyes what is being done for the improvement of agriculture throughout Quebec and Ontario, as well as by their division effort as by Governmental assistance, and with that large minded impartiality which distinguishes him, he selected as members of this commission, not his friends only who supported his policy, but those who opposed his ministry. We have, as a result of the labours of that commission a report replete with valuable information and which we have no doubt will be, in the future, of large assistance to the Legislature in devising the means for the improvement of the development of our natural resources. Having thus, as it were, prepared the legislators themselves for the proper comprehension of the subject, it was incumbent upon a ministry, which wished to be consistent, to go further and establish in its own midst an organization which would have specially under its care the interests which all parties consider of such paramount importance, and accordingly a bill was introduced and passed constituting a Department of Agriculture. To fill the office of Minister of Agriculture, the Government had only to look around among its supporters to get men thoroughly capable of doing honor to themselves and to it; but for various reasons, the choice fell upon your worthy servant, who, whatever be his merits, at least devotedly, and without a certain measure of success, his whole lifetime to agricultural pursuits, and intends to devote the lessons of a long experience as an agriculturist and as a Canadian to the duties of his office, of which no one better understands the importance. If outside of means directly affecting agriculture, anything can be more important to its prosperity, it is facilities of communication between points where agricultural products are produced and those others in which they are distributed. The Government has accordingly notified to encourage by every possible means the establishment of railway and other facilities of communication throughout the country. A large and generous policy of encouragement has been adopted; the interests alone of the country have been considered, and where a railway is required throughout a country or counties, no thought was given, no enquiry made to find out if the electors of that country or those counties were favourable to the Government. If a railway itself tended to increase the wealth of the people and thus to the development of the country, then, and in every case, a subsidy was granted to the projectors of the railway. Experience has told us that the subsidies so far have been voted wisely and profitably, and I can assure you that in the future, in the past, this policy shall be followed in the interest of the country and not of the party. With like intent, the Government has inaugurated a new policy with respect to country roads for vehicles and pedestrians. Up to this the municipalities had the sole care of these roads, and in many cases, where rivers and gorges were to be traversed, it was more than the resources of the municipality could bear to properly bridge those obstacles, and the consequence was that very often in the past, the most important bridges were carried away by the freshets, and if not totally destroyed, were often so damaged so as to become a source of constant danger and anxiety to the people and authorities. In other cases, bridges were of insufficient strength and a source of danger even in the summer months. And yet, we could not, in reason, expect that municipalities should overcharge their resources in erecting bridges of sufficient strength to meet those dangers and inconveniences. The Government, therefore, thought it expedient to come to the assistance of these municipalities and by bearing a part of the cost of iron bridges, to assure to them and the country at large, safe and commodious means of communication, which would be an example to be followed by other municipalities, and thus establish throughout the country the highest standard of excellence which would not fail to be imitated. But if there be any subject deserving of the attention of the ministry and of the people, it is that of macadamizing the country roads. We trust that ere long we will be enabled to devise a scheme which, without burdening the finances of the country, will enable us and the municipalities interested, to establish over the whole province lines of communication which not only will save travellers from the hardships so often endured under the present system, but will diminish to a great extent the cost of forwarding agricultural

products to railway stations, cities, and other points of distribution, thereby adding to their value by diminishing the cost of transport, and resulting in the whole, as statistics inform us, in an increase of the value of the lands of the country by fully 20 per cent. To render a calling or profession honourable among men; to make its followers respected by their fellows; to give it a high standing in public opinion is one of the most natural means that can be adopted to encourage that calling or profession, and it has been one of the methods of which the present ministry has thought in its policy to make of this agricultural profession one of the most honourable in the country. Fully appreciating the nature and universal desire of mankind to be distinguished and to bear honours in the midst of their fellow-citizens, the Government has resolved to institute the order of "Agricultural Merit," whereby the man who, by his improvements, his industry or genius, shall be rewarded according to his merits, and shall be able to bear publicly and at all times a distinguished mark illustrative of his merits. All these projects, of course, require money. With the finances as they are at present constituted, we can do something, but we will do much more when we will have succeeded, by means of a more honourable and to the country and ourselves, and acceptable to the bondholders, in effecting conversion of our debt, and leaving at our disposal vast sums of money now paid over to English creditors. Our railways, by their strengthening and we will be enabled to do more for the agricultural and general interests of the country, if we succeed, as we ought to, in obtaining from the Federal Government our just claims for an increase in the railway rates, which would accrue from such a reduction. He also spoke of the disgraceful insolvency law of the Lower Provinces and the desirability for the reduction of the present postal rate.

Mr. Anguere, of the Hamilton Board of Trade, also responded to the toast in a brief speech. He spoke of the rapid progress which the city of Kingston was making. That city had recently granted the sum of \$250,000 for the development of the railways to run into that city. He referred to the proposed Dry Dock for Kingston, and pointed out the advantages the accomplishment of that enterprise would give to shipping on the lakes. All the repairing of ships on our inland waters had to be done in Oswego and Ogdensburg. He referred to what was the Province of Ontario took in the progress of Kingston and seemed confident that great things were in store for that centre. The toast of the Mayor and Corporation was proposed by the vice-chairman, Mr. C. F. Leger. He made a brief speech in presenting the toast, which was duly honoured.

Ald. White, in the absence of the Mayor, said that the Corporation of Montreal was the Board of Trade's humble servant, and was ready to carry out with pleasure and pride what was recommended by the Board in the best interests of the city. They had merely to hint at what was wanted to have it. His colleagues were, he was sure, both anxious and willing to act in the best interests of the city.

The "Press" having been proposed by Mr. Desjardins, was duly honoured and responded to by Mr. St. John, of the Herald.

"The Ladies" were also toasted, the Chairman referring in his remarks to the toast of the evening of Lady Macdonald, with whose name the toast was coupled.

EXCITEMENT ON FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

A good deal of interest is being manifested by our local Bulls and Bears as the date of drawing approaches for Special Fund No. 3.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

The Students' Grievances. A meeting of McGill Corporation was held yesterday afternoon to consider the amendments to the rules required by the students.

WAIT UPON THE MINISTER.

Several deputations waited upon Col. Rhodes at the Government offices yesterday. Among them was one composed of Mr. J. X. Perrault, Ald. Villeneuve and Mr. Sharpe, who represented the claims of the Beet Root sugar factory at Berthier. The hon. gentleman assured them that the matter would receive his attention. In the afternoon a deputation representing the provisional committee who have charge of the proposed permanent exhibition scheme, waited upon the Colonel to adjust their suggestions, so that they would fit in with those which the Government was willing to accede.

CITY AND SUBURBAN

Joseph Tessier was yesterday sent down to jail for four months on a charge of larceny.

For boys' overcoats S. Carley's is the cheapest and the best store in the Dominion.

Mr. S. L. Desaulniers has been elected Mayor for the municipality of Yamachiche.

L. Gervais, charged with infraction of the license law, was yesterday fined \$95, and costs before the Police Court.

It is well known all over the Dominion that S. Carley is showing the best and the cheapest sale suits in the market.

Poling takes place to-day at Laprairie, and the supporters of the respective candidates are very confident in the result.

L. Daoust, who threw a young man down stairs at a dance at Col. St. Paul, was fined \$10 and costs for three months yesterday.

Save 25 per cent by buying your clothes at Adlers, 47 Beaver Hill Hill. The cheapest house in the city for gent's clothing. Perfect fit guaranteed.

Mederic Riopelle, charged with stealing a fur coat, the property of Mr. Bourgonin, was yesterday sent to jail for three months.

The petition asking for leniency in the case of the ex-Cashier Parent, which has been largely signed, was yesterday forwarded to Ottawa.

An alarm of fire was rung yesterday afternoon from box 72 for an incipient fire at No. 177 La Chapelle street, caused by a defective chimney. Damage nil.

CIGARS—The most complete stock of cigars in this city can be found at M. Monette's, Corner St. Sulpice and Notre Dame Streets.

Owing to pressure on our space the report of the proceedings of the Anniversary week in Erskine Church have been unavoidably crowded out.

Chief Detective Cullen has been informed of the arrival in this city of a gang of notorious thieves. Their movements are well watched by the city guardians.

"FOR GOODNESS SAKE DON'T SAY I TOLD YOU," but Jolly of Cumber and Rose, is the best thing in the world for cheap hands." Try it. Druggists keep it. Wm. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

The funeral of the late Mr. D. Soupras, for the last ten years superintendent of St. Helen's Island, took place yesterday morning and was very largely attended. The remains were interred at St. Mathias.

The bazaar in aid of St. Margaret's Nursery will open in the Natural History rooms to-day. The object is a worthy one, and ought to commend itself to the liberality of those interested in the work of the nursery.

Mr. S. Lebourveau, counsel for the Alliance, will to-day apply to one of the Judges of the Court for the issue of a *writ of certiorari* to have certain cases in which the Alliance is concerned further heard before a higher tribunal.

NATURE'S LIP-SUCKING. St. Leon Water, the great modern healer and king of all Mineral Waters. Sore cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, and all diseases of the liver and kidneys. Head Office, 54 Victoria Square.

The commissioners in expropriation for the widening of St. Lawrence street, have reported in the case of Mr. Dufrane's property, that the same was valued at \$3 a foot, or that the total value of land and buildings was \$10,233.

An alarm from box No. 64 was sent in last evening at 8.10 o'clock for a blaze at Mr. Bayard and Beaudoin's dry goods store, No. 1575 Notre Dame street east. Stock to the value of \$5,000 was destroyed.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN

Joseph Tessier was yesterday sent down to jail for four months on a charge of larceny.

For boys' overcoats S. Carley's is the cheapest and the best store in the Dominion.

Mr. S. L. Desaulniers has been elected Mayor for the municipality of Yamachiche.

L. Gervais, charged with infraction of the license law, was yesterday fined \$95, and costs before the Police Court.

It is well known all over the Dominion that S. Carley is showing the best and the cheapest sale suits in the market.

Poling takes place to-day at Laprairie, and the supporters of the respective candidates are very confident in the result.

L. Daoust, who threw a young man down stairs at a dance at Col. St. Paul, was fined \$10 and costs for three months yesterday.

Save 25 per cent by buying your clothes at Adlers, 47 Beaver Hill Hill. The cheapest house in the city for gent's clothing. Perfect fit guaranteed.

Mederic Riopelle, charged with stealing a fur coat, the property of Mr. Bourgonin, was yesterday sent to jail for three months.

The petition asking for leniency in the case of the ex-Cashier Parent, which has been largely signed, was yesterday forwarded to Ottawa.

An alarm of fire was rung yesterday afternoon from box 72 for an incipient fire at No. 177 La Chapelle street, caused by a defective chimney. Damage nil.

CIGARS—The most complete stock of cigars in this city can be found at M. Monette's, Corner St. Sulpice and Notre Dame Streets.

Owing to pressure on our space the report of the proceedings of the Anniversary week in Erskine Church have been unavoidably crowded out.

Chief Detective Cullen has been informed of the arrival in this city of a gang of notorious thieves. Their movements are well watched by the city guardians.

"FOR GOODNESS SAKE DON'T SAY I TOLD YOU," but Jolly of Cumber and Rose, is the best thing in the world for cheap hands." Try it. Druggists keep it. Wm. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

The funeral of the late Mr. D. Soupras, for the last ten years superintendent of St. Helen's Island, took place yesterday morning and was very largely attended. The remains were interred at St. Mathias.

The bazaar in aid of St. Margaret's Nursery will open in the Natural History rooms to-day. The object is a worthy one, and ought to commend itself to the liberality of those interested in the work of the nursery.

Mr. S. Lebourveau, counsel for the Alliance, will to-day apply to one of the Judges of the Court for the issue of a *writ of certiorari* to have certain cases in which the Alliance is concerned further heard before a higher tribunal.

NATURE'S LIP-SUCKING. St. Leon Water, the great modern healer and king of all Mineral Waters. Sore cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, and all diseases of the liver and kidneys. Head Office, 54 Victoria Square.

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A CELEBRATED CASE.

The case of the Hon. Senator Trudel vs. *Le Monde* newspaper was again before the Court of Appeal yesterday, when an application was made by Mr. Lamotte, asking leave to appeal from Judge Johnson's decision, recognizing defendant's right to put in a plea of justification in the libel suit between the above parties. He argued that the plea referred to alleged facts which took place after the action had been taken, and held that the private life of plaintiff should not be mentioned. The learned counsel went over several of the pleas, and the Chief Justice remarked that if public interest required a man's private life to be made known a newspaper was justified in referring to it. Mr. Girouard argued, on behalf of *Le Monde*, that there was no question of the propriety of this kind and quoted authorities. The motion was taken *on debite*.

CIVIC VOTERS.

The voters' lists for this year are now completed, and, as will be seen from the figures given, show an increase of over four thousand on last year. The wards with their numbers are given as follows:

Ward.	1880.	1888.	Increase.
East.....	7,151	7,419	268
West.....	1,107	1,157	50
St. Antoine.....	6,438	5,913	525
St. James.....	4,491	4,331	160
St. Ann.....	2,209	2,209	0
St. Mary.....	4,365	4,129	236
St. Louis.....	2,209	2,209	0
St. Lawrence.....	2,624	2,610	14
Hochelaga.....	1,054	1,022	32
St. George.....	2,209	2,209	0
St. Gabriel.....	1,336	1,293	43
Centre.....	757	797	40
	32,906	31,505	1,401

The increase last year over 1887 was 4,160, but this large addition was owing to the placing of widows and spinners on the lists, who exercised the franchise for the first time at the election last March.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

NATURAL GAS. This comical and original piece still continues to be the means of attracting good sized audiences to the Academy. The patrons leave thoroughly satisfied, having spent an enjoyable two hours.

Next Monday Miss Kate Castleton commences a week's engagement in "A Paper Doll." She has recently been playing at Toronto and the *Mail* says of her: Miss Castleton played with her accustomed vivacity, and her two special songs, "The Spider and the Fly" and "For Goodness Sake Don't Say I Told You" were the chief attractions of the evening, both being enthusiastically received. The duet, "What Is Love?" sung by "Dovetail and Dolly" was also much applauded. Miss Ada Deaves as the "Snow Queen" received a flattering reception. The assembly "He Is Mad," well rendered by the entire company, but for some reason they declined the calls for a repetition. The plot of the piece is of course slight, being merely a reg on which to hang some very laughable fooling and abundance of singing and dancing of the most kind. Mr. Cote, as Simon Dovetail, deserves special complimentary mention. "A Paper Doll" is correctly described as "a laughing success," as the audience were kept in a state of continued hilarity throughout the evening, and departed for home evidently much pleased with the show.

Theatre Royal.

THE GOLDEN GRAY MINE is having an unprecedented run at the Theatre Royal, which is filled to overflowing at each performance.

THE DRILL HALL.

Officially Handed Over to Government. No less than five Cabinet ministers, viz.: Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Messrs. Costigan, and Foster were present yesterday afternoon at the Drill Hall at the grand civic demonstration given on the occasion of the official transfer of that hall to the Federal Government by the contractors Messrs. St. Louis Bros. The reception took place in the quarters specially set aside for the Sixty-Fifth Battalion. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flowers and bunting. In the centre of the hall a platform was erected, from which the civic address was read by His Worship the Mayor, who, on behalf of the city, congratulated Sir Hector on the completion of such a magnificent building and presented him with a bronze statue of himself—the production of the well known sculptor, Mr. Hebert.

Sir Hector, in replying to the address, paid a glowing tribute to Montreal's enterprise, and wished everyone success. He trusted this magnificent building would now answer the militia's needs. Sir John and the other hon. guests, as well as Lieut.-Cols. Ouimet and Stevenson, having made a few appropriate remarks, the party partook of refreshments, after which the meeting dispersed.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE G.T.R.

The Old Lady Identified—Inquest Opened Yesterday Morning.

The general topic of conversation on the streets yesterday was the serious railway accident which occurred Tuesday night on the Grand Trunk line, and which was fully described in yesterday's *HERALD*. The old lady who was crushed to death has since been identified as Miss Henrietta Boissoneault from Grande Ligne.

AN INQUEST.

was commenced yesterday morning at the Court House by Coroner Jones, who empaneled the following jury: Joseph Lajoie, foreman; Stephen A. de Lorimier, Louis N. Cardinal, Joseph Leconte, William Graham, C. S. J. Phillips, Hubert C. Cadieux, Henry L. Munday, the juror who was called yesterday, three sleighs crossed yesterday at Longue Pointe to Boucherville, and he thinks the construction of the winter road can be commenced in a couple of days. The water above Victoria Bridge is reported as being quite clear, the fields of ice now carried away yesterday, from being entirely carried away, a number of persons have commenced ballasting a road between Longueuil and the city, and in front of the city to St. Lambert.

TO AND FRO.

Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin and Hon. Homer N. Lockwood, of New York city; Messrs. Geo. Malcolm, of Warwickshire, Eng.; L. Taylor, of Yokohama; W. M. Angus and H. Cameron, of Toronto, were registered at the Windsor yesterday.

THE SOCIETY OF CANADIAN LITERATURE.

There were a great many who met in the Fraser Institute last evening and showed their approval of the objects of this new and promising society. Mr. Lighthall briefly explained its formation. The president, Mr. John Rowe, delivered an admirable address, showing that the condition of literature and the attention given to it to-day was very