

CLAUSE BY CLAUSE.

That is How the Montreal City Bill Is Dying.

THE AXE IN COMMITTEE.

It Lops Off the Borrowing Power Clause and Several Others.

Mayor Wilson-Smith Explains His Position in the Matter—Great Interest in the Bill.

Quebec, Dec. 10.—(Special).—The discussion on the Montreal City Bill began in earnest this morning before the private bills committee. The matter was noticeable by the large number of members present and by the unusual agitation in the corridors. All were conscious that there was a big thing on, and the quiet Quebec people who stayed around thought of what a big city Montreal must be to make so much trouble every year.

The usual delegation from Montreal were present, Mayor Wilson-Smith, Ald. Rainville, Treasurer Robb, and City-Attorney Ethier, for the City Council. Mr. Peers Davidson and Walter Drake from the Good Government Association; Messrs. A. Levesque and O. Turgeon from the Real Estate Owners Association; Ald. Jacques, Rev. Canon Bruchesi, and Mr. U. Archambault in connection with the difficulty between the Catholic school commissioners and the school taxes of St. Gabriel ward; Mr. F. X. Madon represented the Merchants Telephone Company, and Messrs. T. Casgrain and Stuart, the Bell Company; Messrs. R. C. Smith, D. R. McCord, Louis Loranger, and E. Lafontaine also appeared on behalf of various enterprises interested in the bill.

At the start the chairman raised a laugh by asking if there was any opposition to the bill. The clause asking for leave to borrow \$2,000,000 for forty years to pay off the floating debt and meet existing engagements was first taken up. Ald. Rainville was asked to explain. Cost as a cucumber, and with his hands in his pockets, he showed why they wanted this money. First there was \$1,100,000 to pay for the obligations approved by the Legislature; then there was \$777,000 of accumulated deficit which the committee had authorized to charge to permanent loan fund, and the balance of the two millions would be required to pay for the damages to properties arising out of the failure to carry out the annual expropriations. As there was now a floating debt, there would be a diminution of interest charges by conversion into a permanent loan.

Mr. Lamotte immediately replied. He considered Ald. Rainville's statement incorrect. When the City Council accepted the compromise to limit the borrowing powers to \$25,000,000 the aldermen knew that they would be called upon to pay for a large part of the expropriations. Moreover, as the clause was framed, it did not provide for a loan of \$2,000,000 but for \$2,750,000, since it revived the reserve of \$750,000 for permanent loans in 1897 and 1898, which has been dissipated. He admitted that there was a floating debt but it was a good thing. It served as a check on the aldermen who could get no more money at the banks and therefore had to keep within their means. The city was pressed for money; it could collect arrears of taxes and sell large tracts of land for which it had no use.

Mr. P. Davidson spoke in the same strain. He added that no business man would borrow without providing revenue to pay the interest. Now the city wanted to borrow to pay for repairs and for street maintenance when those were clearly ordinary expenditures.

The Mayor had a plan which he considered in every way preferable to the clause in the bill. If the committee deemed it absolutely necessary to authorize a loan he hoped that plan would be accepted and that the amount would be limited to two or three hundred thousand dollars.

Hon. Mr. Hackett—"\$85,000." Mr. Levesque, the Treasurer of the Real Estate Owners Association, took a very gloomy view of the situation. With his right hand upon his left he piled up the millions upon millions which the city has been spending. He advocated the same remedy as Mr. Lamotte.

Ald. Rainville was then cross examined by a number of lawyers in the committee, who failed to disturb his serene calmness. In answer to Mr. Atwater he said that he could not use the arrears of ordinary taxes to pay their debt because it was reserved. As to the \$375,000 yearly reserved they looked upon it as a debt created by the legislature for the benefit of the citizens of Montreal.

MAYOR WILSON-SMITH EXPLAINS.

Mayor Wilson-Smith was next called upon, and he was listened to attentively by all, which is something unusual. He complained of having been misrepresented in his scheme to come to the relief of the city. He recited the circumstances under which the limit of 15 per cent. of the taxable property had been fixed for the harbor loan, and other obligations which together amount to \$929,770. His scheme was not to borrow the whole of that sum at one time, but only what would be necessary to the obligations as they became due.

If the harbor works were not made, if the military school was not built, if the East-End Station was not completed, then there would be no borrowing of the amounts reserved for those purposes. What they wanted was that the City Treasurer should have the power to give the city the restrictions named in his scheme. They wanted to do things legally. Everything should be done legally and under an explicit law. They did not want a permanent loan of two millions to have the money spent for some other purposes. They were for every safeguard to ensure that the money asked for shall find its proper channel.

Reference had been made to the arrears

of taxes. There was great misapprehension on this subject. He showed that the losses on the real estate tax were only one thirty-third of one per cent., on the business taxes, 4 per cent., and on the water tax 8 per cent. He contended that the City of Montreal could not cease spending money on capital account. The value of real estate would be enhanced by judicious expenditure; otherwise it would decrease.

It was said that there was no provision for the repayment of the loan which he advocated. What provision was there for the repayment of the twenty millions? None whatever. He appealed to the committee to consider the relief of Montreal until the whole charter could be revised.

The committee then took recess.

DISCUSSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

At the afternoon sitting the crowd was even larger, and the excitement was evidently growing. The House had even adjourned in order to give the committee free scope.

Major Bond resumed the discussion on behalf of the insurance companies, which had invested in Montreal bonds. He strongly denounced any proposition to change the guarantee on which money has been loaned to the city.

Hon. Mr. Beaulieu suggested that the City might sell Fisher's Field.

Mr. Lamotte declared that the citizens whom he represented were opposed to the Mayor's scheme.

Mr. Robb, as Treasurer, explained the situation. Word had been given to the banks that the overdrafts would last only until the city could get the necessary legislation to legalize the situation.

Mr. Robb was taken to task by Hon. Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Stephens because the city had appropriated the harbor loan for other purposes, but he contended that it was going to pay, since it had resulted in a saving of interest. He added that the city desired to sell some of its real estate as suggested, but that it has received no advantageous offer.

Ald. Rainville said they really needed to explore over and above the borrowing power. Last year they had been refused the power to borrow because the Legislature had not confidence in the Council. They were told to "reform and we'll see." Well, they had during the year reduced the expenditure by \$400,000. The bankers and insurance companies would eagerly grab for a new issue of city debentures.

Mayor Smith maintained that his figures were absolutely correct. In the existing state of affairs it would be impossible to execute needed works without going beyond the bounds of legality. He did not favor the sale of city property at a sacrifice.

Ald. Rainville said that he would rather see the bill killed than accept the proposition at the start. The chairman raised a laugh by asking if there was any opposition to the bill. The clause asking for leave to borrow \$2,000,000 for forty years to pay off the floating debt and meet existing engagements was first taken up.

Mr. Atwater moved to give the city power to borrow \$250,000. This was defeated, 12 to 19. Mr. Auge moved that the city be authorized to borrow \$1,600,000. This was defeated by 8 to 22.

The division was then taken on the main motion of Mr. Stephens to strike out the clause giving borrowing power, which was carried amidst applause by 12 to 10.

The yeas were: Messrs. Beaulieu, Baker, Bouffard, Caron, Cooke, Dechenne, Gies, Giguere, Larocque, Parent, Parizeau, Pinault, Simpson, Stephens, Teller, Tessier (Rimouski), Tessier (Portneuf), Turgeon.

The nays were: Messrs. Atwater, Hackett, Pelletier, Allard, Auge, Carlier, Doyon, Girouard, Lacouture, Lemieux, Martineau.

The committee next proceeded to strike out clause 7 of the bill, giving power to borrow \$2,500,000 for the construction of underground wire conduits. This was done without any discussion.

There was some discussion on the clause authorizing new taxes, but this was left over until the bill comes before the House, if it ever gets out of committee.

The 9th clause, giving the city power to pass by-laws concerning bicycles, the speed of bicycles, the protection of morals on the streets, public scales, etc., escaped the deluge of amendments and ratifies.

The clause providing that exemption of taxation should apply only to the new exempted buildings and their sites and not to the grounds surrounding them was met with cries of "drop."

Mr. Auge as sponsor of the bill declared to the committee that he approved the principle involved, and the clause was struck out.

When it came to the clause declaring that it had never been the intention of the Legislature to authorize any company to open the streets with, etc., escaped the deluge of amendments and ratifies.

"That is Legislation to settle a lawsuit," and the clause was struck out.

A good deal of discussion took place on the clause relieving the city from the payment of \$15,000, which it owes to the Catholic School Board, for school taxes, which it failed to collect in St. Gabriel Ward. But this also was finally struck out. The committee then adjourned.

There remains to be considered the clause relative to expropriation costs, a clause appropriating all fines paid in the Recorder's Court to the city, a clause concerning the registration of births and the clause respecting the manner of preparing the electoral lists. The committee meets again at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. It would not be surprising if the bill were killed, as hinted at by Alderman Rainville.

AN UNINTERESTING SITTING.

A Few Questions Asked and Answered, and That Was About All.

Quebec, Dec. 10.—(Special).—Outside of the budget yesterday and a discussion over Mr. Auge's bill to amend the early closing law and of a few questions put by the Opposition and answered by the Government, the session did not bring out anything very interesting.

The Hon. Mr. Hackett introduced a bill entitled an act to authorize the trustees of the North Shore turnpike roads to issue new debentures in renewal of their present bonds or debentures and for other purposes.

Mr. Hackett's bill respecting Commissioners' Courts was also passed. This bill provides that article 2415 of the revised statutes be amended by replacing paragraph 2 thereof by the following: "Upon proof to his satisfaction that any Commissioners' Court has not set for upwards of five years, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may abolish such court and a notice of such abolition shall be published for one month in the Quebec Official Gazette. No court so suspended or discontinued shall be re-established unless on a petition signed and notified as required by article 2408."

LIVES LOST AT SEA.

Three Great Marine Disasters Are Reported.

STEAMSHIP SALIER LOST.

Crew of 78 Perish and Perhaps More Than 200 Emigrants.

English Ship British Peer Also a Victim With a Loss of 14 Sailors—Unknown Schooner Sunk.

Vigo, Spain, Dec. 10.—The Italian steamship Salier, recently owned by the North German Lloyd Company, has been totally lost off Corunna Corruedo. The vessel carried a crew of seventy-eight men, and all hands went down with the ship. It is not known if any passengers were on board. A steamship has gone to obtain details of the disaster.

The Salier left this port on December 7, for Villagarcia, Spain, and is believed to have foundered in the heavy gale which recently prevailed off the Spanish coast. No details of the wreck have as yet been obtained.

Berlin, Dec. 10.—Persistent reports reach here from Madrid, that more than 200 emigrants took passage on the Salier at Corunna, and that all of them were lost.

London, Dec. 10.—Lloyd's agent at Vigo telegraphs that the Salier has been totally lost on the Corunna Corruedo shoals. Not a single person on board the steamer was saved. It is believed in London that the disaster occurred on Tuesday, when a terrible gale along the European Atlantic coast did extensive damage to shipping.

Lloyd's agents here discredit the report that a large number of emigrants were on the steamer Salier, but they do not deny it. A despatch from Bremen asserts that there were 210 passengers on the steamer, including one German, 113 Russians, 35 Galicians, 61 Spaniards and adds that it is feared that all of them were lost.

London, Dec. 10.—The English ship British Peer, Capt. Jones, which sailed from London, October 4, for Capetown and Portland, Oregon, has been wrecked in Saldanha Bay, South Africa. It is believed that fourteen persons perished. The ship registered 1,428 tons.

Madison, Conn., December 10.—An unknown schooner of about 250 tons burden is sunk off Faulkners Island light. The fate of her crew is not known.

MASSACRE IN AFRICA.

British Mission Station Burned and Villagers Killed—German Consulate Attacked.

Capetown, Dec. 10.—Advices from Blantyre, the chief town of British Central Africa, dated October 25, announce the despatch of three British columns against the Anzoni Zuelas, under Chief Chikusi, who have invaded south-west Nyasaland and burned a British mission station, besides massacring the inhabitants of a number of villages. The Portuguese at Tete have invited the co-operation of the British. Chikusi commands 30,000 warriors, and the British troops only number about 500. Great anxiety was felt at Blantyre when these advices left that town, and an attack upon it was feared.

Berlin, Dec. 10.—The German and Dutch Consulates at Lorenzo Marques, Portuguese South Africa, have been attacked, and a British flag was torn to shreds. The Dutch Consul was wounded. Germany has, in consequence, demanded satisfaction of Portugal.

MR. BOOTH WILL DECLINE.

Won't Accept the Public Testimonial Which Had Been Proposed.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—(Special).—It is understood that J. R. Booth will decline to receive a public testimonial at the present time which was to be given to him on the occasion of the completion of the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Railway.

"Mr. Booth," said a friend of his, "considers that his real work is little more than begun. The Parry Sound road is not a happy accident, nor yet a mere adjunct to the immense timber lands through which it runs. It is a part of one of the biggest enterprises which any private individual ever undertook on this continent. Mr. Booth aims at no less than making the O., A. & P. S. railway the greatest avenue to the sea of the north-western states and north-west of Canada."

"To this end, the mere laying of the iron between Ottawa and the Georgian Bay, gigantic as the task was, is but a beginning. There are elevators to be built, there are steamships to be put on the lakes, agencies have to be established, divers' trade into the new route, in short Mr. Booth has to reach out all over the great lakes to make their business tributary to the Parry Sound road. He is aiming at that and will accomplish it if he lives long enough."

SOUNDING M'KINLEY.

Mr. Charlton Talked Over Our Relations With the United States When at Canton.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM.

English Protectionists Are Few in Numbers.

A CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

Mr. Lowther Wants Protection Against Manitoba Wheat.

While Lord Masham Wants Preferential Trade, Which Two Wants Are Not Consistent.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—(Special).—Mr. Charlton, M.P., arrived here to-day and had an interview with Mr. Laurier, the result of which is, of course, private. There is no doubt that the result is unfavorable to the services of Mr. Charlton to sound President-elect McKinley on the subject of relations between Canada and the United States, and the impression prevails that Mr. Charlton's experience at Washington, where he has been frequently engaged on his own business, will stand the Canadian Administration in good stead during the negotiations which must precede any commercial or reciprocal arrangement.

An evening paper says that Sir Richard Cartwright will see an interview with Mr. McKimley at an early day. Mr. McKimley will not be installed at Washington until March 4, and his administration will not be in a position to transact important business for some time afterwards. To go to Washington before March 4th would be foolish, and to go immediately afterwards would be impolitic. It will probably be after our own Parliament has been prorogued for any formal negotiations are entered upon, and, of course, Ministers cannot enter upon anything but formal and authorized negotiations.

Mr. Charlton, in conversation with The Herald correspondent, said that he had gone to Canton to congratulate Mr. McKimley upon his election, as he had business within sixty miles of that place. The President-elect received him with the assurance of entertaining towards Canada a sincere desire to see friendly and more intimate relations. Mr. Charlton informed him that in Canada the success of the Republicans had given universal satisfaction. On the subject of reciprocity, they had a general conversation on the desirability of the consummation of a treaty that would bring the two countries into closer business and closer social relations.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The Committee on Ways and Means will go to work at once to prepare a tariff bill. This was the conclusion reached by the Republican members of the committee at a conference held to-night in the rooms of Representative Grosvenor, called by Chairman Dingley, at which all of the Republicans were present except Major Steel, of Indiana who was unavoidably detained. The conclusion reached was the unanimous expression of opinion that the bill should be prepared in the form of a bill which would give hearings to all persons who are interested.

Members of the committee expressed the opinion that the bill to be prepared would propose a system of duties which would be held in consultation with those of the McKinley bill of 1890. They did not care to go into any details in the matter, saying the discussion at the conference did not warrant them in making any more than a general statement of the matters at issue.

One of the members said a most important matter that the committee would have to consider was that of reciprocity. It was the general opinion of those present at the conference, he said, that if a practicable method of reciprocity could be devised it should be inserted in the bill and it would be made a prominent feature of the measure. The member stated that there were some of the minority of the committee on the subject of reciprocity.

TO BRING THEM BACK.

The Government Asked to Assist Those Who Went to Brazil to Come Home Again.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—(Special).—Mr. Chiquette, M.P., was here to-day, and had an interview with the Premier in regard to the repatriation of the Canadians who were recently induced to emigrate to Brazil. The matter was brought to the attention of the Government the other day by Mr. J. A. C. Madore, M.P., Dr. Guerin, M.L.A., and Dr. F. E. Devlin, of Montreal.

During the last session of Parliament a large number of people, principally French-Canadians, emigrated from the Montreal district to Brazil. When it was brought to the attention of the Government that this migration was going to take place, the Canadian Immigration Agent at Montreal was communicated with, and he was asked to do all that he could to prevent it. The result was that many were deterred from going, yet a large number did go. This, however, was not done, and the Dominion Government is now appealed to with a view of bringing back to their native land those deluded persons who accepted as genuine the fine stories of future fortunes as presented to them by the emigration agent.

It is very difficult to see what the Government can do in the matter. But they are at any rate giving the subject full consideration.

THE LATE JOHN J. FRASER.

Body of the Late Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick Taken Home.

New York, Dec. 10.—The North German Lloyd steamer Fulda, which arrived early to-day from Genoa, had on board the body of Lieut.-Governor John J. Fraser of New Brunswick, who died abroad. A delegation of residents of New Brunswick, headed by the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Provincial Secretary of the Province of New Brunswick, received the remains at the steamship dock, and tendered their sympathy to Mr. Fraser. The body was removed from the steamer to Merritt's undertaking rooms, No. 210 Eighth Avenue. It was sent tonight to Fredericton, New Brunswick, where it will lie in state until Tuesday, when a public funeral will be held.

DON'T BELIEVE MACEO DEAD.

Cubans in New York Receive a Denial of the Report From Havana.

New York, Dec. 10.—Cubans in New York do not believe that Maceo is dead. As soon as General Thomas Estrada Palma heard the report he telegraphed to his private informant to Key West and this afternoon he received a despatch from Cuban sources at Havana, denying that Maceo was dead. The despatch read as follows: "Maceo passed the trocha December 4th. Report of his death absolutely false. Contradict it on my authority."

IN FAVOR OF MR. BOISVERT.

Nicolet, Que., Dec. 10.—The Nicolet election took place here yesterday, and the judgment being given in favor of Mr. Boisvert, who retains the seat.

LIBERALS PROTEST.

A Mass Meeting Summoned to Condemn.

THE DEBT CONVERSION.

Strong Resolutions Adopted by the Liberal Club.

Premier Laurier to be Given a Banquet at the Windsor on the 11th of the Month.

A monster banquet is to be tendered to the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier in Windsor Hall, on the evening of December 30, by the Liberal clubs of the city. Mr. Thos. Cote, President of the Club National, was present at a special meeting of the Liberal Club at the Windsor last night, and requested the co-operation of that organization for the occasion, which was enthusiastically agreed to. Leading Liberals from all over the country are to be invited, and the indications are that it will be a memorable affair. The Liberal Club will appoint a committee to act in conjunction with other clubs.

Denunciations, strong and vigorous, were made in reference to the Provincial debt conversion scheme of Mr. Atwater, Provincial Treasurer, and in order that the scandalous nature of the proposed transaction be more vividly brought to the attention of the public, the club deemed it advisable to hold a mass meeting in conjunction with all the Liberal clubs of the city, with that object in view. It was accordingly moved by Dr. Devlin, and seconded by Dr. DeGow, that a public meeting be called at the instance of the Liberal Club of Montreal and sister clubs within the next ten days, to protest against the proposed conversion of the debt of this Province and the disfranchisement of four counties.

In the same connection it was moved by I. T. Lett, seconded by Dr. DeGow, that it is the opinion of this club, who also believe it to be the opinion of the tax-payers of this city and Province, that the proposed Provincial debt conversion now being considered by the Provincial Legislature in session, carried into effect would be most subversive of the best interests of the Province, and practically bar it for many years to come from obtaining the best results from a conversion of such portion of its debt as it would be advisable to deal with.

That the present time and session of the Legislature is most inopportune from every point of view to deal with or even discuss a debt conversion scheme, believing that the inevitable result will be to lessen the public confidence in the administration of Provincial affairs, for, among other reasons, that the present session is an extraordinary one which has really no mandate from the people to effect such a conversion, which could not be established in any circumstances, carried into effect until after the Legislature would have expired by lapse of time;

That the Legislature, as now constituted, would be unable to obtain an expression of opinion from four of the most important counties, owing to the disfranchisement by being unrepresented in the Legislature;

That the state of the Province's finances is such as to render it impossible to obtain good results if it went now to the money markets, were the latter favorable;

That the money market is notoriously unfavorable for the floating of large loans, and the prospects are that it will remain so for some months;

That this club protests against the conversion of the debt of the Province at the present time.

It was also moved by W. A. Weir, seconded by M. P. McGoldrick, whereas it is of the highest importance in any urgent circumstances, carried into effect, the representative of the people should not receive any emoluments from the Crown or Executive without the consent and approval of his electors;

Whereas the Hon. J. S. Hall, the representative of the Montreal electoral division No. 5, of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, has received since his resignation of the Provincial treasurership, the sum of \$12,750, for his professional services in connection with the arbitration between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, without the sanction and approval of his electors being obtained;

Whereas the said Hon. J. S. Hall has been absent from his seat in the Legislative Assembly since the beginning of the present session, being occupied with his duties as attorney of the Flynn Government, and

Whereas legislation is being sought in regard to the chartered rights of the citizens of Montreal, in which his constituents are specially interested, and in regard to the conversion of the public debt of the Province of Quebec and the payment of heavy subsidies to railway companies, which legislation marks the present session of the Legislature as being one of unusual importance;

Be it resolved that the Liberal Club of Montreal, composed in large part of voters in Montreal electoral division No. 5, condemns the conduct of the Hon. J. S. Hall in forfeiting his independence as a representative of the people by consenting to act as the paid attorney of the Provincial Government, and thereby becoming its servant, in view of remaining one of its judges; and also condemns as a further violation of the trust reposed in him by his electors, his conduct in departing to act as the paid attorney of the present session of the Legislature.

THE TARIFF REVISION.

Some matters in connection with the coming visit of the Tariff Commissioners also came up for discussion, several speakers contending that should be taken with the object of dissipating the impression given by the manufacturers' evidence so far given, that the country is irretrievably wedded to protection. It was moved by E. A. Cowley, and seconded by M. P. McGoldrick, that the following committee be appointed to select competent men to represent the different interests affected by the tariff: N. W. Trenholme, Q.C., H. W. Raphael, Alex. Mitchell, Robert Mackay, and Joseph Fortier, with power to add to their numbers.

TO-DAY'S INDEX.

Indications for this vicinity—Fair; little change in temperature.

PAGE 1.
Montreal Bill Committee.
Three Great Marine Disasters.
Protectionists in England.
Protest at Windsor.
Prospect of Reciprocal Trade.
Massacres in Africa.

PAGE 2.
Ontario and Quebec.
Canadian Independence.

PAGE 3.
Legal Report.
Mr. Atwater Criticized.

PAGE 4.
The Budget.
Delegations to Quebec.
Agricultural Lectures.
Preferential Trade.

PAGE 5.
Woman's Interests.
The Brazilian Emigrants.
Homeopathic Hospital.

PAGE 6.
Slack's Win Was "Fixed."
General Sporting News.
Fish and Game Club Dinner.
Handel and His Concert.
Mr. Tarte Replies to Father Corbett.

PAGE 7.
Financial Exchanges.
Commercial Markets.

PAGE 8.
Cremation Not Sanitary.
The Archbishop's Condition.
General City News.

that of 1898, which was in Labrador with the one in 1897.

My own opinion, after very special study of the subject, is in favor of Bonavista. There is, however, room for a difference of opinion; and it seems only in the fitness of things that the principal part in the commemoration, as a matter of national policy, should be borne by Canada, just as in 1892 the United States bore the cost of the Lighthouse? It would be irreproachable from an antiquarian point of view as the location of a memorial, if with Cabot were associated the Bristol mariners who accompanied him and followed up his enterprise. A monument would be erected, especially if it was regarded as of a symbolic and collective character, suggestive of English past discovery and present dominion—free from criticism, as it could not claim local exactness. What, to go a step further, would be more in keeping with the commemoration of those fearless old sailors who pushed out into the "Sea of Darkness" than to give the memorial also a practical turn by making the lighting arrangements of that neighborhood as perfect and complete as modern science can suggest, so that Mistaken Point might be worthily re-christened "Bristol Cape," and forever lose its old name and character? This would appeal to all that "go down to the sea in ships" during the coming year. Though not wedded to this proposal, or oblivious to many obvious objections to it, I doubt if any alternative can be found that would provoke less criticism, better unite all interests, and so completely fascinate the "tollers of sea" in both hemispheres.

A moment's reflection will show the reality of the danger of localising the memorial in the present imperfect knowledge of the facts. As you know, a Cabot Celebration Committee has been formed in St. John's, and a lively triangular duel is going on between the rival claimants for the honor of possessing the "genuine and only landfall" of Cabot—Judge Provost for Bonavista, Mr. Howley, the advocate of Labrador, and Dr. Dawson, who has written in favor of Cape Breton. Each writer has committed himself; there is no such overpowering case for any one landfall at present as to induce the others to give way; so that it seems likely this celebration will lead to confusion, unless some outsider comes forward with a neutral position which will secure the adhesion of all parties, and secure unanimity in commemorating what is really the important point, namely, the advent of the Anglo-Saxon in the New World. It is most important, from every point of view, that the breach separating Canada and Newfoundland should not be widened even a hair's breadth, and that the central celebration be so arranged that Englishmen and Americans of the United States can join without their enthusiasm being cooled by petty local squabbles.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Hull, Dec. 10.—Fire broke out in Parker's Rink, Hansport, at 6 o'clock to-night. The building was totally destroyed. Loss \$2,400, insurance \$1,400, in the Queen.

Chatham, Ont., Dec. 10.—The barns of Mr. George Stevens, with their contents, were burned down this morning. The loss will be fully \$2,800, with \$800 insurance.

SIX MINERS DROWNED.

London, Dec. 10.—A colliery has been flooded at Abernethy, in the south of Wales, and 120 men who were in the mine had a race for their lives. Six of them were drowned.

ZOLA FAILS AGAIN.

Paris, Dec. 10.—M. Andre Thurel, the French litterateur, was today elected a member of the French Academy, receiving 18 votes to 4 cast for M. Emile Zola. M. Vandal was elected to membership, receiving 20 votes to M. Zola's 2.

MARIE BARBERI ACQUITTED.

New York, Dec. 10.—Marie Barberi, who has been on trial in this city for the murder of her lover, Dominico Cataldo, was this evening acquitted.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Arrived Dec. 10.

Steamer	At	From
Oldam	Rotterdam	New York
Giuseppe	Hull	London
Campania	Queenstown	New York

TALK INDEPENDENCE.

But They Seem to Preach Open Annexation.

A PECULIAR ORGANIZATION.

The Canadian Independence Club's Constitution.

Statements Which Would Show the Existence in Montreal of an Unknown Cult.

For several months past it has been known that an organization has been launched in Montreal under the name of the Canadian Independence Club. It held a meeting the other night, at which there is said to have been a considerable attendance. The membership is said to number 200, and to include some well-known professional and business men. The prime movers in it are young men, French and English. It is officered but strangely enough for a club whose object, so far as can be judged from its adopted constitution, is not discreditable, whatever may be said as to its wisdom, the officers do not wish their names made public at this time. The reasons which they give is that the youngsters are not yet strong enough. The following information was supplied to a Herald reporter by the secretary of the club. The club is unfortunate in the delirium of the press by its secretary, if it does not want to leave upon the minds of the public a suspicion that the club is advocating independence not as an end, but simply as a means to some further change which for the present is to be kept cloaked. The Herald entirely disapproves of the advocacy of political union with the United States when the advocacy is in the open, and disapproves most strongly of the Canadian Independence Club if it is only masquerading under its harmless title.

The club held its monthly meeting on Wednesday evening. Its deliberations were secret. Temporarily the headquarters for the Province of Quebec are in Montreal. In Ontario, where similar clubs have been instituted, Toronto and Windsor dispute the honor of possession of the largest number of members.

It is understood that in March next there will be a convention in some city of Canada, probably in Montreal, for the object of federating all the groups and clubs of the Dominion. Until then the chief work will be to group individuals favorably to the independence movement throughout Canada, that is to obtain the co-operation of all those who favor the securing of national independence by pacific means.

The movement is being furthered in rural districts, especially in Portneuf, in Drummond, Granby and in the most remote districts. Two organizers are traveling in the interest of the Canadian Independence Club throughout the Canadian centers of the United States and in the Eastern Townships.

MORAL AID FROM NEW YORK.

The secretary had a communication from one of these organizers in which it was said that shortly after the recent Presidential election a non-partisan meeting of men in the city of New York, was held here. Great importance had been attached to the then recent despatch from the Old Country, conveying the news that the Monroe doctrine had been recognized in connection with the Venezuelan question. The acceptance of the motto, "America for Americans," would, said the letter, certainly bring forth the principle, "Canada for Canadians." Moreover, the late message of President Cleveland, in which he takes a decided stand in favor of their national liberties, would play an important part, said the letter writer, in the movement in favor of the establishment of full and complete autonomy for Canada.

"Naturally," the correspondent went on to say, "the resort to arms by the Cubans is subject to criticism, and only history can place the responsibility on the shoulders to whom it belongs."

The question of urging the further fortification of the Canadian boundary lines and the establishment of a flotilla on the Great Lakes had been largely discussed at that meeting of politicians. In the improbable event, said the letter, of England permitting Spain a foothold in Canada, in case of hostilities with the United States, the American Republic would thus be prepared to meet any unexpected aggression.

TALK ABOUT ANNEXATION.

This letter is said to have provoked much enthusiasm when read at the meeting of the C.I.C. "Political union of Canada and the United States," exclaimed one of the French speakers, on Wednesday evening. "One hundred and fifty years have elapsed since Canada was acquired by Britain. During all that time Britain has done her best for us. Her treasury has paid millions of pounds, for our military protection, and her investors have supplied loans for the development of the country with so free a hand that, to-day, on public and private account, we owe them a thousand million dollars.

"It is sometimes said that she has sacrificed Canadian interests in diplomatic squabbles with the United States; that she gave away our valuable sea-board rather than fight; she pushed the Fenian raid claims, and let the Americans get hold of Alaska. The answer is that she could not help it. Her own interests are world-wide, and if she is to continue to bear on her shoulders the 'too vast orb of her fate,' it is obvious that she cannot afford to go to war every time a colony considers itself aggrieved.

"Taking everything into account," he went on to say, "Britain has been a truly generous parent to Canada. None acknowledge this more cordially than the advocates of the political union of Canada and the United States. Paradoxical as it may appear to some, they take their stand on that measure because they believe it would redound to Britain's well-being no less than to the well-being of Canada."

BRITISH OPINIONS CITED.

Other speakers then examined the question from other standpoints—emigration,

tariff and natural advantages. One member quoted the opinion of Lord Farrer, formerly permanent secretary of the Board of Trade in England: "Canada and the United States are meant by nature to do business freely with one another. An artificial barrier between them is, to the eyes of common sense, to those of political philosophy, absurd and unnatural."

Mr. Koebuck was also cited as showing the disadvantages of colonial ties in his celebrated book "The Colonies of England." "The colonist has no colony—the place where he was born and where he has lingered out his life unknown to fame has no history, no past glory, no present renown. What there is of note is England's. Canada is not a nation; she is a colony; the satellite of a mighty star, Great Britain, in whose brightness she is lost. Canada has no navy, no army, no literature, no brotherhood of science. If, then, the Canadian looks for honor in any of these various fields he must seek it as an Englishman; he must forget and desert his country before he can be known to fame."

CONSEQUENCES OF COLONIALISM. Other speakers stated that all our racial and creed difficulties, such as the separate school question, the creation of provincial classes which are always a barrier to national progress, originated from our present colonial system.

BY PEACEABLE MEANS ONLY.

The chairman, in his speech, insisted on the fact that it must be well understood that separation must be sought by peaceful ways. "No one in Canada," he said, "advocates a violent rupture of the connection with Great Britain. There is no disloyal, he went on to say, in seeking separation in the interest of Canada and Britain alike, with the consent of both. 'To be deprived of Canada by force,' said an English paper, in 1840, 'and the continuance of the United States which are amicable and friendly, but to yield it up of our own free will would be a small sacrifice. We question indeed whether it would not be a gain.'"

The chairman went on to say: "In an article of the North American Review in 1888 Mr. Gladstone states: 'There can hardly be a doubt as between the America and the England of the future that the daughter, at some not very distant date, will, whether fairer or less fair, be unquestionably stronger than the mother.'"

THE CLUB'S CONSTITUTION.

Following is a resume of the by-laws and constitution which were adopted on Wednesday evening after discussion. The preamble reads as follows: "This association shall be known under the name of the 'Independence Club of Canada,' and shall be composed of all persons desirous of obtaining political liberty and the independence of Canada. Its object is: 1.—The study of the Canadian people and of the resources of the country; 2.—Encouragement of a true national spirit amongst the population; 3.—To obtain the liberty and independence of Canada by legitimate and pacific means.

Chapter 1 deals with the Provincial Council, which is to be the governing body for the Province, and which is composed of a president, two vice-presidents, English and French, a secretary, a treasurer, two corresponding secretaries, English and French, and seven councillors, meeting once a month. They hold the power to pass by-laws for the welfare of the association and hold the other ordinary powers of such councils. Their deliberations are of a private nature.

Chapter 2 deals with general organization of clubs and groups. A club must be composed of at least thirty members in good standing. Then follows the rule for the general administration of the clubs.

The ninth clause of this chapter is the important one. It reads as follows: "Each club will have a roll upon which shall be inscribed the following declaration: 'I hereby sign, having read the pre-amble of the constitution, and it meets my heartiest approval. I affirm my signature which shall guarantee my zeal and fidelity to obtain the independence of Canada in conformity with the principles laid down in the constitution which governs this association.'"

Chapter 3 explains what is meant by the word "group." In the localities where there are less than 20 partisans of the independence of Canada, and more than 7, there may be created a group under licenses issued by the Provincial Council.

Chapter 4 deals with the annual fee, which is one dollar.

Chapter 5 declares that persons of both sexes, over 18 years of age, may be eligible on ballot.

Conventions are to be held annually. In chapter 7, which deals with the penalties, it is declared that any act of the part of a member, which might be prejudicial to the independence of Canada, will be punished by expulsion.

Then follow the general rules of interior organization.

At the next meeting in January, 1897, steps will be taken to secure the incorporation of the club.

THE POLICE ESTIMATES.

Nearly \$300,000 Asked for the Service for 1897—Money Taken From the Benefit Fund.

The estimates for the Police Department were laid before the Police Committee yesterday afternoon. For the police and detective services \$287,520 is required, and for the Recorder's Court \$13,782. For the present year the committee asked for \$306,300, and got \$284,300. For uniforms \$27,944 was asked, and as only \$19,000 was allowed, the committee want the other \$8,000 next year. In view of the long-deferred and still shadowy re-organization of the detective department, \$2,500 was placed in the estimates. Aid, McBride thought this was far too much, but as the chairman, Ald. Lefebvre, explained, it may never be used. Superintendent Hughes informed the committee that some \$1,800 had been taken from the Benefit Fund to pay salaries, for which there were no available means, and he was instructed to include the amount in the estimates, which were as under:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Salaries (\$245,000), Allowance for rent and horse keep (2,300), Uniforms (8,000), Contingent and keeping of stations (4,000), Secret service and assistance (1,000), Medical attendance (500), Provisions for prisoners (500), Rent and taxes (2,000), Telephones (1,200), Number for licenses (2,500), Repairs and furnishings (5,000), Rent to Bell Telephone Co. (petrol system) (2,000), Horse keep for patrol system (3,000), Repairs to vehicles, harness, etc. (1,500), Reorganization detective bureau (2,500), Operators patrol system (1,800).

Total, \$287,520. A petition was received from some master carters asking that cab-men on the Windsor Depot stand be compelled to remain on their vehicles, but as the members of the committee considered this rather than fight, they handed the Fenian raid claims, and let the Americans get hold of Alaska. The answer is that she could not help it. Her own interests are world-wide, and if she is to continue to bear on her shoulders the 'too vast orb of her fate,' it is obvious that she cannot afford to go to war every time a colony considers itself aggrieved.

"Taking everything into account," he went on to say, "Britain has been a truly generous parent to Canada. None acknowledge this more cordially than the advocates of the political union of Canada and the United States. Paradoxical as it may appear to some, they take their stand on that measure because they believe it would redound to Britain's well-being no less than to the well-being of Canada."

BUILDING BY-LAW.

The special committee on the framing of a revised building by-law met yesterday afternoon, and made further progress with their now ancient commission.

QUEBEC.

VALLEYFIELD.

The Trouble Between Belleville and Valleyfield Councils. Valleyfield, Que., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—A collection was taken up amongst the operatives of the different mills on Monday, in aid of the sufferers at the recent fire in Belleville. Subscriptions lists have also been opened in the town, and it is expected that a respectable sum will be realized in aid of those who lost their all. It will be remembered by readers of The Herald that the fire had gained considerable hold before the fire brigade appeared on the scene, owing to the differences between the Town Council of Valleyfield and the Parish Council of Belleville, the latter having refused to refund their expenses at a previous fire. The Council of Valleyfield refused to allow the brigade to act at the late fire until the expenses were guaranteed. Two influential gentlemen kindly came forward and guaranteed the same, fully expecting that the Council of Belleville were ready enough to refund them the same. It is rumored, however, that the Council will do no such thing, and that the two gentlemen will have to go into their pockets to the extent of \$200 or \$300.

James Wattle, of the Sun Life Assurance Co., and James Wattle, of this town, leaves for China on Thursday, on insurance business. The members and adherents of the Church of England held service in the basement of their new church for the first time on Sunday last. The Rev. Mr. Oves, the minister in charge, conducted the services. A card party was given on Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. H. Klachn. The bay and canal have been lively for skating this week, and, as usual, the boys are in the way. On Friday morning a small Canadian boy came near having his last ride. The ice broke under him, and had not Mr. Clarke been passing at the time, and fished him out of the water, we should have had our first drowning accident of the season.

The Masonic body are soon to have an additional lodge added to their list. On Tuesday a delegation from the members in this town went to Huntingdon to get the permission of the lodge there. It is understood there are about 20 members in the town, and about 20 who will be initiated as soon as the new lodge is opened, which is expected on St. John's Day.

ST. HYACINTHE.

Local Whist Players Defeat Those of St. Johns.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—A match of whist which was played between St. Johns and St. Hyacinthe Tuesday night, at the Yamaska Club, resulting in a victory for the home team. The following is the result in detail of 24 trays played: Table No. 1.—St. Johns, Messrs. Wyman and Legier; St. Hyacinthe, H. Pagnuelo and G. H. Hensbrook; won by St. Hyacinthe, by 2 points. Table No. 2.—St. Johns, Messrs. Trotter and Trotter; St. Hyacinthe, Messrs. Richer and Blanchard; won by St. Hyacinthe, by 7 points. Table No. 3.—St. Johns, Messrs. Perchard and Robertson; St. Hyacinthe, Messrs. Darbule and Dr. Benoit; won by St. Hyacinthe, by 4 points.

It was a most pleasant evening and remarkable for the high class whist played. In the remarks which followed the refreshments, it was suggested that an eastern league should be formed. Such places as Montreal, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, St. Johns, Richmond and other places could furnish good material, and some club should be organized for the purpose. The populace are very much disappointed that Madame Albani saw fit to cancel her engagement for last night.

KNOWLTON.

A Coming Debate—Some Personal Items of Interest.

Knowlton, Que., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—The Patrons of West Bolton and Blandville have arranged to hold a debate in Knowlton on Saturday evening, December 10th. The subject will be: "Resolved that money has more influence than talent." The debate will probably be held in the Oddfellows' Hall. The Brome County Alliance will meet at Brome Corner on Tuesday, December 16th, to organize and prepare for the plebiscite. The Brome County Agricultural Society will meet on Wednesday, December 16, at Brome Corner, to close up the business of the year and elect new officers. The Knowlton post office was changed on Monday, December 7th, Mr. Frederick Knowlton succeeding Mr. R. N. England, M.P.P.

Mr. H. T. Duffy, of Sweetsburg, has rented an office in Knowlton preparatory to becoming a candidate at the Provincial elections.

Mr. John Draper, Mayor of Sutton, was in town on Wednesday last to attend a special meeting of the Council of the town. Mr. Draper has many friends in the county who would be glad to see him a candidate at the forthcoming election.

COATCOOK.

Robbed of a Lot of Beer—Death of Moise Lafaille.

Coatcook, Que., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Tuesday was observed by the Catholic population as a church holiday. Dr. E. C. Martel, dentist, left this place for Montreal last Friday. P. Sienko was robbed of about twenty dozen bottles of beer at his store last Saturday night. No clue to the thieves can be had so far, although there are parties strongly suspected. A respected citizen passed away suddenly Tuesday night, in the person of Mr. Moise Lafaille. He told his wife in the afternoon that he would go in the woods on his farm and look around. On coming home, Mr. George Astell found him lying unconscious by the side of the road. Help was summoned and Mr. Lafaille was taken home. At a little distance from there he died a few moments later.

COWANSVILLE.

Three Years in Penitentiary for Stealing a Letter.

Cowansville, Que., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Charles A. Schiller, late night operator for the C. P. R. at Mansonville station, pleaded guilty at the Court House, Sweetsburg, yesterday, to the charge of having stolen a letter containing money from the Post Office at Mansonville Station, on the 9th of November last, and was sentenced by District Magistrate Mulvena to three years in the penitentiary. W. Thorpe, of Farnham, was committed for trial.

NORTH ONTARIO CONSERVATIVES.

Cannington, Ont., Dec. 10.—The Liberal-Conservatives of North Ontario held a convention at Cannington this evening for the purpose of selecting a candidate to contest the riding for the Local Legislature at the ensuing Provincial election. W. H. Hoyle, of Cannington, was chosen, several other nominees withdrawing in his favor.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

Table with 3 columns: Station, Depart, Arrive. Includes Canadian Pacific-Windsor Depot, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Station, Depart, Arrive. Includes Canadian Pacific-Dalhousie Depot, Quebec, Three Rivers, Ottawa, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Station, Depart, Arrive. Includes Grand Trunk-West, Ottawa Express, Toronto & West, Brockville Mixed, Cornwall, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Station, Depart, Arrive. Includes Grand Trunk-South, Messena Springs, Fort Covington, St. Johns, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Station, Depart, Arrive. Includes Grand Trunk-East, Quebec & I.G.R., Island Pond, Portland & Quebec, etc.

EASY ON CORNS.

It Contains the Experience of an Inquiring Sufferer—Side-walk Influence. "What makes corns?" "If people would not walk, they would not have corns," replied the chiropodist emphatically. The reply was satisfactory as far as it went, but it didn't go far enough, and therefore the sufferer, not being able to rid himself of the pain by riding along, walked and pondered.

He began to notice, when he walked in one direction on one side of a street, that one foot was affected and when he walked in the opposite direction that the other foot was affected. The distress was in the foot that was toward the curb. He could not walk ahead any more, then he turned back to relieve the pain, because he thought that he might be looked upon as a crank and that such behavior in a public street would be shaming. Then he examined his shoes and observed that the most of the wear was on the outer edges of the soles and heels and that the upper leather had begun to bulge slightly over the worn parts of the soles. When he put his shoes on again, he observed that the leather where it bulged pressed on the painful area of each little toe.

With the results of the observations in mind, the sufferer proceeded, step by step, somewhat painfully at times, to ascertain the cause of the effect on his shoes. He would not acknowledge that he might be prejudiced and unable to walk evenly the soles of his shoes, and nobody who met him could observe any unusual deflection from the ordinary lines of legs. He trod carefully, and without making himself conspicuous tried to walk on a level, so that the pressure would be equal on the whole surface of each sole. His toeing was moderate—neither too much outward nor too much inward—and at times he succeeded in walking as his mind directed, but usually the distress that he winced from indicated that something was wrong somewhere. The foot on the curb side of the walk was generally distressed more than the other. The fit of his shoes was fair, and for awhile the suffering investigator could not determine the reasons for the trouble on the sides. He defied any one to prove that the bottled waters that he drank could have an effect on his system that would tend to make him edge toward the gutter. Such an idea ought not to be thought of.

Going somewhat deeper into the subject, beneath the shoes and the painful areas, the investigator gave some attention to the surfaces on which he walked, and stowed away in his memory the characteristics of localities in which he believed he had experienced that were painful, more painful, and most painful, or almost painless. He noticed, for instance, when he walked across an asphalt pavement in one sidewalk to another in certain localities, that his tread was even and that he had little pain. The experience suggested that he could generally have relief by walking on asphalt pavement, but he remembered the arrest of an eccentric pedestrian who insisted on having the privilege of walking in the middle of the street and decided that he would not risk himself in that direction, notwithstanding the relief that might be obtained. He noticed also that the distress was less in some localities than in others and that all sidewalks were not alike. He tried to confine his walks to the localities in which he felt the least distress, but he had to go such a roundabout way to arrive at any particular place, especially his place of business, that the plan had to be abandoned. Besides, he never trod a perfect route—a route that throughout its length had no surface that could be paced without pain. At one point or another the patient investigator felt twinges that were almost unbearable.

Lining up the subject on the best route he could find, he devoted his attention to the spot or block where he had the most severe twinges. That sent him to the sidewalk, describing the action figuratively. He did not drop on his knees, although he had the impulse to do that and to howl also, but he stopped at the curb and thought awhile. He inferred that his sufferings were greater in that particular block because some peculiarity or influence presented itself there. At first the tentacles of thought grasped nothing definitely, but as the pain departed from the affected foot, the power of vision took hold and the result was a revelation.

As in many great discoveries and rev-

The Herald Wants Your "Want" Ads. in Its "Want" Columns.

SITUATIONS VACANT. WANTED—A GOOD BARBER—AT once, 307 Wellington Street. 226. AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE FOR AN article every one wants, Liberal Com. Mission. For particulars address E. C. Avery, Concord, Mich.

FOR SALE. COPPERS FOR SALE. APPLY AT Herald Office. FOR SALE—COMMON SENSE ROACH, bed-bug and rat exterminator. In this 25c, 50c and \$1. Will return money if it does not clean your house. 71 311-1/2 Street.

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION. Kinging \$2.00; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Mill Blocks, \$3.50; Tannaric Blocks, \$1.75. Cut any length, delivered. J. C. McDermott, Richmond square. Tel. 5353.

FOR SALE NINTH EDITION OF Encyclopaedia Britannica, call bound, illustrated; cost \$14; will sell cheap; never opened; a rare bargain. Call or address Mrs. Heat 522 Sherbrooke. 227.

FOR SALE A GROCERY STORE—\$400; a saloon, a butcher shop, game, poultry and vegetables, on the best corner in city, \$450. Apply to Messrs. Chaput & Co., 40 St. James Street, Rooms 15, 16 and 17.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES FOR sale, second-hand; 25 and 45 horse-power; high speed. Apply at Herald Office.

NEWSPAPER FOLDING MACHINE for sale, in good condition; price low. Apply to Jas. S. Briery, Herald Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOYMANVILLE RUBBER COM. man's preferred stock, guaranteed 7 per cent. per annum; first-class investment; full particulars on application; do not miss the opportunity. Address M. 10, Herald Office. 226.

A NICE DINING-ROOM TO SELL—near the G. T. R. Apply 493 St. 226.

WANTED TO RENT. WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE OR flat, five or eight minutes' walk from P.O.; conveniences; in nice locality; don't want to pay high price; state terms and full particulars. Box O 5, Herald Office. 200.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—\$1200—BUYS half interest in good paying business already established; if you have that money to invest don't fail to investigate this. Address A. C., Herald Office. 14.

RUPURED. If so, did you ever notice the case with which it can be relieved and retained by the fingers? Then what would you say of Truss with an action similar to that of the human hand and retaining rupture upon the same principle. Here it is, the Wilkinson Truss. Manufactured by B. Lindemann, Branch Office, Canada Life, Room 59, Tel. 2308, Montreal.

The Metropolitan Christmas Number

Received Everywhere with Approval and Delight.

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relations, the cause of the effect was very simple—the sidewalk had been graded from the house line to the curb for good drainage, and as the incline was a few degrees more there than in many places it was natural that any one walking there should tend slightly toward the curb. The friction of the soles of shoes on the sidewalk being greater than the friction of the feet on the inner soles of the shoes, the weight of the body caused the feet to slide sideways in the shoes. The effects on the feet were different, and the painful effect in one foot and then the other depended on the direction in which the sufferer walked. When the right foot was toward the curb, its small toe was pressed against the leather and tortured, while the left foot by maintaining a level, the worn edge of the left shoe being about equal to the degree of the incline, had very light pressure on either side. Guided by the revelation, the sufferer trod carefully thereafter and kept clear of slanting sidewalks as frequently as possible, but in time he was compelled to acknowledge that the periods of relief from pain were far apart, and that the rule is that sidewalks slant toward the gutter, and the rule is followed generally, and he realized that the chiropodist's reply was accurate.—New York Times.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER—AT once, 307 Wellington Street. 226. AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE FOR AN article every one wants, Liberal Com. Mission. For particulars address E. C. Avery, Concord, Mich.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY—A dress-maker, or tailor, boys' pants made at 25 cents a pair; dresses made from \$1 up; old clothes made over cheap. At 436 City Hall Avenue. 227.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE person, the cleaning of a few pieces of furniture. Address 52 Chevreuil Street. Best of references. 227.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GOOD plain cook; willing to wash and iron. Apply Box O 3, Herald Office. 228.

WANTED—SITUATION AS PLAIN cook; willing to wash and iron. Apply 173 Dalhousie Street. 228.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as general servant in a small family; work or month. Apply 177 Dalhousie Street. 229.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, situation as kitchen maid or to assist in light house-work. 337 1/2 Mountain Street. 229.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, aged 18, as housemaid or general, in small family, 280 St. Antoine Street. 229.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, a situation in a toy or fruit store, with references. Address M.L., 207 Pine Avenue. 229.

ENGLISH LADY REQUIRES EMPLOYMENT daily or one or two days weekly, as companion to an elderly gentleman. Address N 23 Herald Office. 230.

WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS—work by the day. Apply M. H., Herald Office. 230.

WANTED—BY A GENERAL SERVANT, situation, 17 Eleanor Street. 230.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE OR flat, five or eight minutes' walk from P.O.; conveniences; in nice locality; don't want to pay high price; state terms and full particulars. Box O 5, Herald Office. 200.

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SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE French dress-maker, scrubbing by the day. Apply 35 Chevreuil. 226.

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THE RHYMES OF OLD,

Songs of Childhood Depicted in Real Life.

THE FREE LIBRARY LECTURE

An Eloquent Address At St. Mary's College Hall.

Dainty Fairs Managed by the Ladies of St. Bartholomew's and Calvin Churches.

A very novel and pretty entertainment is being given by the ladies of St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church. The idea carried out is of a Mother Goose Market and the different stalls represent the familiar Mother Goose nursery rhymes.

At the entrance one is confronted by "The King was in his counting-house, counting out his money," in the person of Mr. E. Roberts, who takes in the tickets.

The fair is held in the lecture hall of the church, and the large central booth is where you find "Mary, Mary, quite contrary, how does your garden grow?"

"Sugar and spice and all that's nice," in the form of flowers and home-made candy. The ladies presiding, in fancy costumes with garden hats, are Miss Atkinson, Miss Smyth, Miss Flossie Parkins, Miss Black and Miss Wattle.

In a corner is espied little Jack Horner presiding over a huge pie, filled with all kinds of pretty things which are pulled out by strings on the payment of five cents. The young ladies in charge are the Misses Venables, Crockford, Grace and Thompson.

Then we come to "The maids were in the garden hanging out the clothes," where Mrs. S. Elliott, Miss Boyle and Miss Scott in costume hang on lines garments of all descriptions for sale.

"Pretty Miss Polly's" Variety Table has all kinds of fancy work and is in charge of Miss Sloan, Miss Malone, and Miss Edith Taylor in gipsy costume.

A Room of Mystery, representing an art gallery, is very interesting and amusing. There was an old woman who lived in a shop," is well shown by a collection of dolls of all sizes and styles, in and around an immense show. Miss Mabel Platt, dressed as the Little Old Woman, and Miss M. Parkins, Miss Slavin and Miss McKee are in charge.

"Baa, Baa, Black Sheep" is the stall where woolen goods of all kinds are sold. Miss Martin, as Little Bo-Peep, and Miss R. Spindlo in fancy costume preside at this very pretty table.

"Three blind mice," etc., is a well-arranged booth, with Miss Mariotti and Miss Parkins dressed up as farmer's wives, and fruit, butter, marmalade and other home-made dainties for sale. They have also a novelty in iron-holders, made out of cloth, representing chickens and roosters.

Mention must be made of the very inviting refreshment booth presided over by Mrs. C. Mariotti, Mrs. Parkins and Mrs. Smyth. Here ice-cream, cake, tea and coffee can be had, and a very nice supper, indeed, from 6 to 8.

Miss Rachel Adams makes a most attractive Mother Goose in her red skirt and stockings, pretty polonaise, white apron and conical-shaped hat. Miss Parkins flit around among the guests, introducing them to the many attractions.

Last evening Taylor's orchestra furnished the music, and this evening McKee's band will be in attendance.

Miss Percy is in charge of scales for all wishing to try their weight after supper.

The object of the ladies in getting up this very creditable entertainment is to wipe off the church debt. They should be well patronized to-day from 4 to 10 p.m.

A Montreal lady, Mrs. Monette, has an exhibition of fancy work of all kinds, at her house, 747 Shebrooke Street. While the greater part of the work has been done by herself, the exhibition includes many novelties from New York, Paris and Germany. The exhibition is now open to the public all day, but from the 11th inst. up till Christmas during the evening also.

One of the very newest things is fancy jewel work and many beautiful designs are shown. Some exquisite Brussels lace also attracted attention, but it is unnecessary to enumerate all the pretty and useful articles here, as they can be seen and judged by anyone desirous of doing so.

The Ladies' Aid of Calvin Church held a grand apron and bag fair in Drummond Hall yesterday afternoon and evening.

The object of the sale was to pay for repairs recently made in the church. The hall presented a very pretty appearance with the numerous booths and decorations.

and Character," in a vigorous and masterly manner.

"There are," said the lecturer, "two great classes in the world at the present day. Those who take a pessimistic view of life, and on the other the optimistic. There were two great schools of the prophets, the Jeremiah and the Isaiah. The Jeremiah is weeping, and crying 'Woe, woe,' and the Isaiah saying 'Comfort ye.'"

The education and development of the individual was clearly and forcibly dealt with.

"Down in my country," said Mr. Adams, "we are a decidedly self-conscious people. I do not know what the people here are like, so I can speak frankly."

At the great Centennial Exposition in 1876, was the beginning of a great wave of culture, which has swept all over America, with its storm center in Boston.

"Just think of it, in the State of Ohio alone we have 240 universities, no schools or kindergartens, but universities. Only yesterday I heard of a new university just opened at Vaco, Texas. I was totally ignorant even of the existence of such a place, but here it was with a university."

The lecturer also showed how in the external and social amenities of the civilized world, the universal demand for culture was demonstrated.

In New York, a woman belongs to innumerable clubs, not social clubs. A humorist and most diverting picture was then drawn of the vast army of to-day dabbling in the literature of all kinds.

"But," said Mr. Adams, "this intellectual intoxication that has seized upon the world means something, and must have great results. All students of philosophy will look beneath the surface to find out what the tendency of current events is leading to, and what the ultimate effect on character of this great revolution will be."

"Could any revelation of fact hurt me by knowing it? I say it can't. I claim that Truth is God's, and is to the last atom."

"We can drink in all this vast new knowledge, all that is required is intellectual honesty and to know ourselves. I feel confident that this wide democratic spread of knowledge, based on truth, will come into a real, noble culture in the coming century."

The lecture was listened to with rapt attention throughout, and at the close a vote of thanks, moved by Judge Curran, was unanimously passed to the lecturer for his most admirable address.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

An Outline of the Work Done by This Institution During the Year.

The annual meeting of the Governors of the Montreal Homeopathic Hospital was held in the Governors' room at the hospital, 4 McGill College Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

The following were notified among those present: Mrs. Hector Mackenzie, Mrs. E. Von Rappard, Mrs. H. M. Patton, Miss Annie Moffat, Miss E. Baylis, Messrs. Samuel Bell, H. G. O'Connor, Doctors Wanless, Griffith, H. M. Patton and E. M. Morgan.

The Superintendent's (Dr. H. M. Patton) report showed the total number of patients for the year to have been 163—males, 87; females, 76; children, 27; public, 118; semi-private, 20; private, 25; Protestant, 145; Catholics, 18. Surgical operations, 54. The total deaths were 7, being a death rate of 4 per cent., or omitting of but 1 and 1.5 per cent.

During the year the training school for nurses, which is known as the "Phillips" Training School, graduated two nurses, Miss Egan and Miss Adams, both of whom have had constant employment since their graduation.

Dr. William McHarris, Assistant Superintendent, read the report of the Outdoor Department, which he stated was most admirably equipped one. He also noted that the statistics, though covering a period of two months, practically should only represent ten, for during the months of April and May the disturbance in consequence of the removal to new quarters prevented the steady continuance of the work. The total prescriptions were 953, of which 25 were surgical and 928 medical. The patients treated were: Men, 71; women, 157; children, 96; total, 324. Fifteen cases requiring other treatment than the dispensary could give were sent to the hospital wards. The eye and ear department, under the charge of Dr. E. M. Morgan, is a new and exceedingly well equipped feature of the outdoor work. Dr. Morgan comes from Philadelphia with excellent recommendations. The cost of the maintenance of the hospital for the year was \$3,170.60, and the receipts, \$3,157.22, but there are current outstanding obligations of some \$900.

During the past year an extension has been added to the former building which has about doubled the capacity of the hospital. A debt of some \$2,700 has been incurred by this extension, however, and the management are looking for donations for its liquidation.

The following officers were elected: President, Samuel Bell; Vice-Presidents, James Baylis, Miss R. J. Evans; Secretary, Joseph Gault; Treasurer, E. G. O'Connor; Committee of Management, Lady Van Horne, and Messrs. Hector Mackenzie, G. D. Phillips, Charles Morton, Sutherland Taylor, A. O. Granger, Thomas Nichol, R. J. Evans, H. Thomas, and Miss Annie Moffat.

The following were elected the Medical Board for the ensuing year: Physicians, indoor—John Wanless, A. R. Griffith, William McHarris, E. A. Grafton, and E. M. Morgan; surgeon, H. M. Patton; outdoor physicians, E. Scott, Nichol, A. D. Patton, Lausa Muller; eye and ear department, E. M. Morgan; superintendent, Dr. H. M. Patton. Mr. J. S. Buchan was elected honorary solicitor and Mr. E. Radford honorary auditor.

On many farms the question what to do with the stones will not stay answered. Every working of the land with our modern harrows and cultivators brings them to the surface, and some way must be found for disposing of them. Following is a hint from a contributor to the New York Tribune. He writes:

In a sloping hollow on one side of the field, sloping with wheat, a permanent fence and a small watercourse were both needed. We cleared away the old fence, straightened the channel and dug a ditch three feet wide and two feet deep. In this ditch was set a line of good cedar posts, 8 feet long, 20 feet apart, except the end ones, which are 3 feet, and braced by putting in one post horizontally. The ditch was filled to the surface with small stones. Large stones were then drawn and placed on top of the small ones, without much regard to size or manner of laying. Two strands of wire completed the fence. I use the braided wire, which is very elastic and stands changes of temperature better than any other. It is stretched tight with ropes and pulleys, stands heavy snowbanks without breaking, has no dangerous bars and has proved satisfactory for a dozen years or more. In doing this job we cleared 12 acres, used up two large piles of stones that had lain by in the way and in the combined fence and ditch have made a very substantial improvement.

St. Mary's College Hall was filled last evening with a most appreciative audience, to hear the well-known and celebrated lecturer, Henry Austin Adams, M.A., of New York. Judge Curran was on the platform, and introduced the distinguished speaker for the lecture was, in every sense, a great intellectual treat. Mr. Adams treated his subject, "Culture

NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

The Canadian Emigrants Are Suffering Severely.

SHORT OF FOOD AND MONEY

Three Interesting Letters From the Expatriated Ones.

Pitiful Appeals for Assistance to Enable Them to Return to "Dear Old Canada" and Comfort.

Mr. Etienne Beauchamp, of St. Lawrence Street, St. Jean Baptiste Ward, has received the following letter from his daughter, who, with her husband, sailed for Brazil on the Moravia:

Santa, Santa Anna,—Dear father and mother,—The present is to enquire about the state of your health as well as that of the whole family. As for us we are all pretty well. It took 23 days to make the trip, but the voyage was very hard on the children. We arrived at San Paulo the 3rd of October, and we were given a good mattress on the floor, at the Immigration Agency. But, instead of going to the plantations, we stayed in the city of San Paulo. We live near the city where we have found kind persons who have given work to do to Jean and Meredie which is very satisfactory to us. As to the plantations, we are told that there is hardship there. Now, here we are fairly well off, but we hope that everything will go better later on, for there is any amount of work and no dead season. As to those who left for the plantations they have already come back and they are all very angry.

Luckily, we did not go there ourselves, for we had seen the place, and the temperature is not bad, it is very fair around here and we hope that our health will be improved.

Papa, it is well that you did not come, and you were right when you said how it was, but now we are here and find it very pleasant.

I have now finished my letter, dear father and mother, and allow me to kiss you all for the whole family. (Signed) MARIE BEAUCHAMP, wife of Jean Seguin.

Two letters from one Napoleon Briere are as follows: San Paulo, 25th Oct., 1896. Dear father and mother,—I am writing you these few lines to let you know how we are getting on here.

We left Montreal on the 15th of September and we lost sight of land on the 19th. We did not see land again until the 15th of October. We again lost sight of it the next day and saw it again on the 21st. We stayed in Santos one day and two nights, and then we went to San Paulo by rail, and there we were all lodged in the immigration house. I cannot describe that house to you.

My wife and children are very feeble. I live in a house composed of three apartments, and there are three families living in those three small rooms, that is to say 12 persons; we pay 1,000 reis for the dwelling. The money around here is called reis; no silver, all paper money and gold.

As to the temperature it is not too hot. It is now the same here as in the month of August in Montreal. There is not much work. I have been through the shoe-makers' shops and I could find no work.

I do not know when I will get something to do. Everything is dear here and there is no money to earn. My friend who came along with us got acquainted with another family and he has left San Paulo. But that family will soon leave for Quebec, and he will find money there. That pretended friend has much misled me.

I would like very much to go back, but I have no money. If you are able to send me some, do so as soon as possible, because I have none at all and I must help the two other families to pay the rent. If you have no money, sell all my vehicles and do so immediately.

My address is as follows: Napoleon Briere, Immigration Street, San Paulo, Brazil. You will send me \$150 for my passage. I can work on board the ship. It costs \$30 for my little children.

We are, for life, your unfortunate children. Oh, if we could all die we would all be very happy.

P.S.—As to the money, send a draft after depositing the amount in some bank, and the money will be collected here by some Brazilian bank. Send it payable in English gold. (Signed) NAPOLEON BRIERE.

San Paulo, Nov. 1, 1896. Dear father and mother,—You will, no doubt, be glad to hear from us again. I have been sick four days, but I am still working for a railway company. I wash the cars and do the dusting. I will tell you how much I earn; it is 60 cents a day. Everything is very expensive. We only eat one meal; how we would like to eat more, but my salary will not permit more. You may see by that what kind of a life I lead here. I can only trust that God will give me health to continue to work and that you will send me some money to enable me to get back to our dear Canada. There I am sure to find some work to enable us to live.

If it goes on, if we do not eat more than that, we shall all die. My little child is like a skeleton, and he never stops crying for something to eat. Milk cost 10 cents the half-pint. We have only been able to buy some onion. Lignon is cheaper; beer 6 cents a bottle, and whiskey 2 cents a glass. Shoes are \$4 a pair, and that is the lowest price. I have none on my feet. Being wet all the time, you will understand that it is no easy matter to get cured. If you only knew what misery there is here. Nobody in Canada can even imagine it. Homesickness and hunger will kill us all. We ate a good meal this morning; we had four eggs and some bread for breakfast. We will draw our monthly salary to-morrow, of \$4.40, which I am to draw. I owe \$3.04. I will have the balance to pass the month. My foreman lends me some money every two or three days.

As to the climate, it is not too bad, but I am informed that next month the fever season will commence and that many people would die of the fever.

If you could only see the quantity of bananas, oranges and every imaginable fruit here in Brazil. It is extraordinary.

There are not many houses around here, but there are plenty of mules. There are no swallows in the streets.

As to the money that you are going to send me, it must be English money and in gold, for we lose 20 cents per dollar

on paper money while we gain 14 cents on gold. You could send me any gold my wagon and send me the proceeds of the sale, or try and make a collection for us and send it to me. I must have some money soon; if not, all will soon be over. I need \$150 for our passage, \$80 each for something to eat, and remark that it is a third class that it costs so much as that. (Signed) NAPOLEON BRIERE.

BARBARA FREITCHIE.

Another Version of the Incident Made Famous by Whittier—The Real Heroine.

It seems a pity to upset so pretty a picture as the one drawn by Whittier of the aged Barbara Freitchie waving the stars and stripes over the heads of the rebel hosts as they marched through Frederick, but truth compels the statement that Barbara only displayed the flag after the arrival of the Federal troops, while a younger woman dared the rebels, without, however, being fired upon.

Barbara's maiden name was Hancr, and she was born on Dec. 3, 1768, in Lancaster, Pa. Her family moved to Frederick, Md., when she was a child, and in 1806 she married John Casper Freitchie. One of her relatives now living in Frederick is authority for the following statement:

"Barbara was intensely patriotic, and in September, 1862, when the Union soldiers drove the rebels out of Frederick, Barbara manifested her delight by standing at her window with a silk flag in her hand. Owing to her advanced age (nearly 96) she attracted a great deal of attention, both officers and privates breaking ranks to shake her by the hand. For three hours she continued by the window, until, becoming exhausted, she was persuaded to come in and rest. Earlier in the day a younger woman had waved the small Union flag from a house in the same street while the rebels were passing. She was not fired upon, however.

"In the excitement following on the retreat of the rebels the two incidents became blended together, and a resident of the town, writing to Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, treated them as one. Mrs. Southworth, feeling that she could not do justice to the poem, wrote an account of it to the poet Whittier, who, stretching poet's license to the limit, penned the well known verses entitled 'Barbara Freitchie' home was situated on West Patrick street, on the east bank of Carroll creek. Those waters still bubble up as refreshingly as they did through all the years of our bitter strife. Whichever party held Frederick was sure to be represented by its soldiers at that spring. There during hot summer days they would lounge in the shade of Barbara's stoop. If it were the boys in blue, she was very gracious and would come down and lend them her tumblers or her dipper and give them biscuits, but not so the Confederates, whom she would drive from her premises or order from her porch to go with a majestic motion of her hand, her great age protecting her from insolence or harm.

"Barbara died on Dec. 18, 1862, at the age of 96 years and 15 days. She was buried beside her husband in the German Reformed churchyard of Frederick.

"In 1868 a flood did a great deal of damage to property on West Patrick street, and Barbara's house was condemned and torn down to widen Carroll creek. The carpenter who razed the house made canals of the balustrade and sold them. One was sent to General Grant as a souvenir.

"After Barbara's death there was a sale of a portion of her furniture, and it was my pleasure a few years since to see a bedstead owned by her in an upholsterer's store. Old fashioned, severely plain and simple, I should have passed it a hundred times without noticing it had my attention not been called to it by the storekeeper, who told me he had purchased it from a Frederick dealer upon a sworn affidavit as to its genuineness. The bed on which she died is now owned and used by a great-great-nephew. Her sideboard is the property of another nephew.

"The historic silk flag is in the possession of the niece who stood upon that memorable occasion by Barbara's side while the latter held it in her hand; also among her priceless treasures this same niece values a blue china coffee-pot, which was the property of Barbara, and from which coffee was served to General Washington when he visited Frederick in 1791. Upon that occasion Washington spent the night at Mrs. Kimbal's hotel, where the City hotel now stands, and Barbara Freitchie brought her Liverpool china to grace the table.

"Whittier painted truthfully when he said: 'The clustered spires of Frederick stand grandly by the hills of the Shenandoah.' 'Singularly enough, the churches are all grouped together within a stone's throw of each other. Barbara was a member of the German Reformed, with Dr. Zacharias as pastor. A few years after the war he was interviewed by some admirers of Whittier's exquisite lines. 'Ah, yes,' answered the doctor tenderly, 'I was Barbara Freitchie's pastor for nearly 30 years. I handed her the cup and the bread. At our communion service she always partook, as had been her lifelong habit, standing, and afterward was sure to shake hands cordially with her pastor.'—Boston Herald.

Fall Top Dressing. In reply to the query, "Is fall top dressing wasteful?" American Cultivator says:

There is no waste in spreading fresh manure or that not composted on grass lands in the fall of the year unless they are liable to be flooded. In the first place, the fresh manure has no readily available nitrogen to be wasted in any way. Its soluble portions will be washed by rains in among the grass roots, and when spring comes, warming the soil, this manure will decompose in contact with it and be in the best position to help the grass crop. There is usually on grass land no wastage of rainwater through the soil until spring, and with no available nitrogen in the soil, none can be washed away.

It is different, however, with well rotted manure. That is largely available nitrogen, and we should not like to put that in the fall even on grass land. English experiments show considerable losses of nitrogen in analyses of water from underdrains where the land above was fall manured with nitrate of soda. Fermented manure has its nitrogen very nearly if not quite as

soluble as has nitrate of soda. You can keep the pile of fresh manure under cover during the winter, mix some phosphate with it and apply both when well rotted to the grass land late in winter without much danger of loss. The advantage of winter composting is that the manure will sooner begin to help the grass crop or the crops that are planted if the grass is plowed under for that purpose.

Frangcon Davies at Windsor Hall to-night, admission 50c.

Births, marriages, deaths inserted in this column free of charge. Readers are asked to send them to the office.

BIRTHS.

APPLEBY—December 7th, 1896, at 129 Tupper Street, the wife of John Appleby, of a daughter.

MANNING—At Franklin Centre, Que., on December 4, 1896, the wife of H. C. Manning, of a daughter.

MEEK—At the rectory, Riehnbecht, N.B., on December 8, the wife of the Rev. H. A. Meek, of a daughter.

PINOK—On the 8th inst. at 675 City Hall Avenue, twin sons to Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Pinok.

RIVERIE—At 1115 St. Andre Street, on December 9, Madame George Riverie, of a daughter.

ROBAILLE—At 1238 De Montigny St. on December 9, Madame Joseph Robaille, of a son.

SCANLAN—In this city, on the 25th of November, 1896, the wife of M. Scanlan, of a son.

SMYTH—On December 8th, at 374 Drolet Street, the wife of R. Dunne Smyth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON-MACDONELL—On Tuesday, the 8th day of December, 1896, at the residence of the bride's father, 83 Bloor Street West, Toronto, by the Rev. Louis H. Jordan, D.D., Norman Anderson, M.D., Toronto, to Bertha, daughter of the late John Macdonell, Esq. (Greenfield), baronet, Cornwall, Ont.

BOVEAU-CLEMENT—At the Methodist parsonage, Metcalfe, on November 25, 1896, by the Rev. Alford Stevens, Boveau, of Winchester, to Rosey Clement, of Finch.

ROBAILLE-CATUDAL—On the 25th November last, at Hillsboro, Texas, Mr. Lon Matchett, to Miss Josie Catudal, of Hillsboro, daughter of James Catudal, formerly of St. John's, Que.

NICHOL-STEVENSON—At Hatley, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Nichol, Alexander Frederick George Nichol, eldest son of the late Captain G. F. A. Nichol, 22nd London Regiment, to Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Stevenson, of Hatley.

STODARD-BAILY—November 25, at L. O. Hall, Man. Rev. D. A. Stoddard, M.A., I.D., to Anna Louise, daughter of Zachary Baily.

WHITE-FAIRFIELD—At the parsonage, 68 David Street, Victoria, B.C., on No. 13th inst., by the Rev. Dr. F. J. White, Walter White, Esq., of Victoria, to Miss Fannie Fairfield, of Halifax, N.S.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—At 203 Magdalen Street, on December 6, Elizabeth Armstrong, aged 1 year and 2 months.

BALLETTE—At the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Quebec, on December 8, 1896, Annie, daughter of the late John Baxter, and widow of the late Joseph Ballette, 70 St. Ulomew. Funeral service will take place in the chapel of the Good Shepherd, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

BELLE DIT LAGRENADE—At 111 Deseray Street, on December 10, Joseph Belle dit Lagrenade, aged 67 years. Funeral Saturday.

BLAND—On Tuesday, December 8, at the age of 64, native of Montreal, and a member of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society. Funeral private.

BRADY—At 74 Walker Avenue, St. Henri, on December 8, the late William Brady, aged 70 years. Funeral on Sunday, 13th, at 2:15 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

BULLEN—In London, Ont., December 5, Andrew Norman, eldest son of the late William Fisher Bulle, in her 87th year.

DAVIDSON—At 124 Stanley Avenue, Ottawa, December 8, 1896, Sarah Isabella (Bell), oldest child of William and Anne Davidson, aged 14 years 9 months 20 days. Funeral private. Address on Friday, 11th inst., to the C.P.K. Station, 8:30 a.m. train for Chatham. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

DIONNE—At 108 St. Martin Street, on December 9, the late Joseph Dionne, aged 4 years 6 months and 9 days. Funeral Friday.

DOONAN—In this city, on December 10, John Doonan, aged 50 years, 5 months and 3 days, native of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland. Funeral private. Address on Friday, 11th inst., to the C.P.K. Station, 8:30 a.m. train for Chatham. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Members of A.O.H. please attend.

DOYON—On the 9th inst., Louise Paillet, son of Horatius Doyon, of 350 Saint-Jacques, aged 2 years 8 months and 9 days. Funeral Friday.

DUCLOS—On December 8, Azilda Raymond, wife of Charles Duclos, hotel-keeper, aged 70 years. Funeral will take place Friday morning at 7:45 from her late residence, 304 City Hall Avenue, to Notre-Dame Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

GUENETTE—At 605 Drolet Street, on December 9, Henri, son of the late Guenette Marie Elzire Guenette, widow of the late Francois Guenette, aged 56 years 2 1/2 months. Funeral Saturday, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock. Address on Friday, 11th inst., to the C.P.K. Station, 8:30 a.m. train for Chatham. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Members of A.O.H. please attend.

GUILFOYLE—299 Seignette Street, on December 8th, Ernest Gerard, infant son of W. D. Guilfoyle, aged 7 months and 9 days. Funeral private.

HUNTER—On December 8, 1896, Joseph Ernest Hunter, youngest son of Lawrence and Catherine Hunter, aged 11 months and 23 days. Quebec, Chicago and New York papers please copy.

MATHIEU—At 646 Saguenet Street, on the 9th inst., Dame Delina Mathieu, widow of the late P. X. Mathieu, aged 71 years 9 months. Funeral Friday.

MCKOWN—In Kingston, Ont., December 3, John McKown, Q.C., Lincoln County, aged 95 years.

PELLETIER—At 25 St. Alphonse Street, on December 8, Angeline Mandeville, wife of Narcisse Pelletier, aged 64 years. Funeral Friday.

STEVENSON—At Hatley, on the 6th inst., Mrs. A. Macdonell, widow of the late John Macdonell, aged 72 years. On Monday, December 7, Joseph, son of Melrose St. Pierre, aged 4 years 6 months.

TESSIER—At 102 Bourget Street, on December 10, Henri Tessier, son of Melrose Tessier, aged 22 years 11 months and 20 days. Funeral Saturday.

TUCKEY—At Metts, on December 6, Edith Annie Tuckey, infant daughter of George and Lizzie Tuckey. Cork, Ireland, papers please copy.

Collars for Christmas

Get the best if you get any—Welch, Margetson & Co.'s are the best—English made. We have them in stock at \$1.50 a dozen. Best Shapes. You can't do better than see them.

JOHN AITKEN & CO., 1757 Notre Dame St.

Large Consignment of

TABLE HINTS:

The following menu is for a family able to spend a maximum of \$500 a year on table supplies for five persons—the average family.

BREAKFAST. Stewed apricots. Oatmeal, with cream. Savory mince of beef. Florida muffins. Coffee.

LUNCHEON. Oyster salad. Cayenne cheese straws. Graham bread. Nut cakes. Crab-apple jelly. Tea.

DINNER. Rabbit fricassee. Whipped potatoes. Macaroni with tomato sauce. Dutch apple pudding. Coffee.

Florida Muffins.—One cup of white cornmeal, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of breakfast honey, one cup of milk, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of boiling water, one tablespoonful and a half of butter, same of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, two eggs and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Put the honey in a sievepan and set in another pan containing hot water. Cook for half an hour and at the end of that time add the salt, sugar, and butter. Heat the milk to the boiling point and pour it over the cornmeal. Beat well, and add water half an hour. Put into a saucepan with a pint of cold water, a bunch of sweet herbs, an onion finely minced, a pinch of mace, half a nutmeg, a pinch of pepper and half a pound of salt pork cut in small, thin slices. Cover and stew until tender. Take out the rabbits and set in a dish to keep warm. Add to the gravy a cup of milk, two well-beaten eggs, stirred in, a little at a time, a

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

GOLD AND SILVER. SHARES for sale in all prominent Gold and Silver Markets.

FINANCIAL

Local Stocks Dull and About Steady.

C.P.R. AND G.T.R. EARNINGS.

The Montreal Clearing House Statement.

The Day in Wall Street and London Situation—Financial Paragraphs.

HERALD OFFICE. Thursday, December 10.

As far as the actual volume of business is concerned, the local stock market fails to develop any improvement.

The Montreal clearing house statement for the week places the clearings at \$12,228,650, and the balances at \$1,483,032.

Table with columns: To-day, Yesterday, Change. Rows: Cable, Street Ry., Toronto Ry., Postal, Halifax.

As will be seen by the foregoing, yesterday's and to-day's closing prices were pretty much the same.

Table with columns: To-day, Yesterday, Change. Rows: Passenger earnings, Freight earnings, Total.

The comparative Montreal Clearing House statement is compiled as follows by W. W. L. Chipman, manager:

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Close. Rows: Toronto Ry., Street Ry., Electric, Telegraph, etc.

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

We understand the delay in forming an agreement between Distillers is due to the refusal of two prominent interests to co-operate in an agreement.

The Stock Exchange will close on Saturday December 20, the Exchange will remain open on Saturday, January 2, by reason of large amount of interest and dividends falling due on that date.

The feature abroad is the tightness of money in Berlin. We understand that loans over the first of the year bring in excess of 6 per cent.

London is very dull in all departments, but the recovery in Spanish bonds on the death of Maceo has given the foreign departments a cheerful tone.

THE LONDON SITUATION. London, Dec. 10.—The stock market opened dull to-day, but closed better all round with the bears covering.

The closing prices on the local stock exchange to-day are reported as follows by Charles Meredith, Co., St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal:

Table with columns: Description, Dec. 10, Dec. 9. Rows: Canadian Pacific, D.S. & A., etc.

LONDON STOCK MARKET. Messrs. Madocallagh Bros., stock brokers, 69, St. Francis Xavier Street, were called the closing prices of American stocks in London as follows:

Table with columns: Stocks, Dec. 10, Dec. 9, Dec. 8. Rows: Archon, Canadian Pacific, etc.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET. New York, Dec. 10.—Evening Post's financial: Prices on the security market to-day were substantially dead-locked.

She threw down the paper in disgust. "I see that the Alabama Legislature is trying to make women discard bloomers," she said.

similar purposes a year ago, nobody paid the least attention. As for the railway statements, the St. Paul's earnings for the week show another heavy shrinkage.

U. S. Wheat Condition Figured at 99.5. Canadian Commissioner Reviews the Situation.

OUTLOOK IN AUSTRALIA. Local Grain Market.

No Improvement in Any Line—Export Demand for Flour.

Grain—Exporters still speak of an exceedingly slow demand from the other side, and report little business in either pens or oats.

Manitoba wheat markets after holding pretty firm the last few days, are now lower.

Flour—Enquiries yesterday resulted in a good-sized sale of Manitoba flour for the other side, amounting in all to some-thing like 4,000 sacks.

Locally the market fails to show any appreciable improvement. A good portion of the buyers are believed to be speculating.

The comparative statement of wheat stocks in Port Arthur and Port Arthur elevators is as follows:

Chicago special: Michigan crop report. Condition of winter wheat 91 against 82 last year.

A special said: "The Minneapolis Market Record, claims that the available stocks in the North-west are only fifty million bu. and that the mills of Minnesota, Iowa, and Superior will require 20,000,000 for grading up to September, leaving nothing for shipment."

J. R. Willard, Chicago, wired: "Private cables bring still more unfavorable crop reports from Argentine."

St. Louis—Closing—87 1/2 Dec, 87 1/2 to 87 1/2 May.

New York—Closing—Wheat 85 1/2 Dec, 85 1/2 Jan, 85 1/2 May; corn, 25 1/2 Dec, 25 1/2 Jan, 25 1/2 May.

Duluth—Closing—No. 1 hard 78c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; Dec, 79c May.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Market dull. Flour is dull; sales of straight rollers quoted at 54; Toronto freights, Bran quiet, prices unchanged, quoted at 87.50, and shorts at 89 to 89.50.

TRADE IN CANADA. Toronto, Dec. 10.—R. G. Dun and Company's weekly statement of trade in Canada says: Most lines of wholesale and manufacturing business in Montreal are assuming a quieter phase with the approach of the holiday season.

The business situation at Toronto has not made the improvement that had been anticipated. The movement in general merchandise this week has, if anything, fallen off, whereas an increased trade was expected.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were as follows:—London, Thursday, December 10, 1896.—Cargoes of coal, wheat and maize quiet; cargoes on passage, wheat, dull, red 34 to 64 lower, maize weak; English country markets, wheat, partially 6d cheaper.

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THE KENT CANNING CO., Chatham, Ont. ROSE & LAPLACHE, Agents, Montreal.

COMMERCIAL.

THE CROP REPORT.

U. S. Wheat Condition Figured at 99.5.

OUTLOOK IN AUSTRALIA.

LOCAL GRAIN MARKET.

No Improvement in Any Line—Export Demand for Flour.

Grain—Exporters still speak of an exceedingly slow demand from the other side, and report little business in either pens or oats.

Manitoba wheat markets after holding pretty firm the last few days, are now lower.

Flour—Enquiries yesterday resulted in a good-sized sale of Manitoba flour for the other side, amounting in all to some-thing like 4,000 sacks.

Locally the market fails to show any appreciable improvement. A good portion of the buyers are believed to be speculating.

The comparative statement of wheat stocks in Port Arthur and Port Arthur elevators is as follows:

Chicago special: Michigan crop report. Condition of winter wheat 91 against 82 last year.

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a fair demand from both home trade and exporters the tone is a trifle steadier on the higher grades."

Butter—The market certainly does not present an active appearance just at present, but there still seems to be a fairly steady enquiry for finest qualities.

Eggs—The market maintains its firm position, and exhibits some promising features. The demand, which is fairly good, continues to run largely on fresh stock, which, however, is by no means in liberal supply.

Turkeys, per lb. 7 to 8. Geese. 5 to 6. Ducks. 6 to 8. Chickens. 6 to 7. Fowl. 5 to 6.

Provisions—Canada short-cut pork is scarce, and there is only a moderate business doing in other descriptions. Prices are about steady.

Canada short cut mess, per cwt. \$10.50 to \$11.00. Corn, shelled, per bush. 40 to 42. Beef, extra mess, per lb. 00.00 to 00.09. Beef, plate, per lb. 00.00 to 00.09. Hams, city cured, per lb. 00.00 to 00.10. Lard, pure Can., per lb. 00.05 to 00.07. Lard, refined, per lb. 00.05 to 00.05 1/2.

CANADIAN FLOUR. A Good Chance for Trade in Flour With Queensland.

Conditions in Australia Reviewed by Canadian Commissioner.

A very interesting letter on wheat and flour conditions in Australia has been received by Mr. W. W. Ogilvie. It comes from Mr. J. S. Larke, the Canadian Commissioner, and was written under date of Sydney, November 10th. He writes:

"The prospects of the coming wheat harvest in Australia are becoming more defined. They have grown more unfavorable during the past month. Good rains have fallen north-west of Sydney, but this is not the wheat-producing district.

New South Wales. 1,000,000 bushels. Queensland. 2,500,000 West Australia. 1,000,000 Other points. 500,000 Total. 5,000,000

At one time New Zealand had a considerable surplus, but latterly it has barely supplied its own needs. This year it may have a little to spare, but the great bulk of the demand must come from America, unless an effort is made to introduce Indian wheat.

Notice to Shareholders. A quarterly dividend, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT (8 p.c.) per annum, of the paid-up capital stock of THE ROYAL ELECTRIC COMPANY for the quarter ending 30th Inst., has been declared, payable to the shareholders, on record of the 30th day of November, 1896, at the office of the Secretary, on the 1st day of January, 1897.

WHEAT IN MANITOBA. Recent Storms Made Business Light at Country Points.

"There has been scarcely anything doing since the big storm of last week, in Manitoba country markets, as the roads are in bad shape, and farmers are pretty well sold out anyway," says the latest Winnipeg Commercial. Navigation is closed at our lake ports. The Algonquin, the last steamer of the season, cleared on December 4, from Port Arthur. This and four other steamers intended loading wheat at Port William this week, but the other steamers were frozen in the river at the latter place and have laid up for the winter. The Algonquin left the river and loaded at Port Arthur as stated. A feature of the season has been the low lake rates to Buffalo, 3c being about the highest paid, and charters were made within a few weeks at lower rates. Prices have been irregular. The advance in Manitoba country markets at the end of last week was maintained up to yesterday, prices to farmers ranging from 65c to 68c for No. 1 hard. Yesterday morning prices were advanced 2c at a number of country points to 70c at 18c freight rate points. This morning prices were dropped again 4c to 66c at 18c freight rate points, for No. 1 hard wheat to farmers. In round lots there is scarcely any business and prices are uncertain and lower. Yesterday No. 2 hard sold at 77c at Port William basis, but this was to fill a contract, and was above the general idea of values. We quote No. 1 hard, about Port William basis, as 78c to 79c. No. 2 hard about 2c under No. 1. These prices are almost nominal."

GROCERY NOTES. Sugar Very Quiet—Salmon-Packers' Association.

The local sugar market continues very quiet. There is considerable depression in the New York dried fruit market. At New Orleans the new crop sugar is being taken up close to its offerings, finding a wider market to points further north than usual, and which accounts in part for the restricted business in New York. The arrival of Valencia raisins at Liverpool from the beginning of the season to the 24th November amounted to 3,518 tons. Last year during the same time the receipts were 3,842 tons.

From the beginning of the season to the 24th ult. there were received at Liverpool 436,231 packages of Sultana raisins as compared with 532,196 packages for the corresponding period last year.

A cable from Brazil to a leading coffee house here states that Brazilian exchange is excited and advancing, with it understood that negotiations are in progress for a loan of £14,000,000, against a lease of the Government railways.

A letter from a prominent San Francisco commission firm, dated December 3, says with regard to raisins: "The market is strong, though the demand is less active than last month. There is, however, no disposition to shade prices and no difficulty is experienced in getting full figures for everything we have to offer."

Nothing further has been heard with reference to the proposed organizing of the Columbia River salmon-packers into an

FINLAYSON & GRANT, Custom House Brokers, Forwarders and Warehousemen. 413 to 417 St. Paul St. MONTREAL. Bell Tel. 1303. P.O. Box 424.

W. H. WARREN, ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTEE 38 Temple Building. Special attention paid to auditing the books, closing entries and statements of joint stock companies.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. BARRISTERS, NOTARIES, ETC. GIBBONS, MULKERN & HARPER, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & CO. Office—Cor. Richmond and Carling Streets, LONDON, ONT.

FRANCIS H. CHRYSLER, Q.C. PARLIAMENTARY, SUPREME COURT AND DEPARTMENTAL AGENT. 8 ONTARIO CHAMBERS, OTTAWA, CANADA.

MILTON L. HERSEY, B.A., Sc., Formerly Demonstrator in Chemistry, Faculty of Arts, University of Toronto, and Chemist of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A. DAVIS, Consulting Engineer. Estimates for supplying and erecting into buildings all classes of Engineering, and Construction with Especialties in all lines. Telephone 232. 16 ST. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.

BROKERAGE HOUSE FRANK BOND & CO., 1710 Notre Dame Street. We have formed a connection with J. R. WILLARD & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 55 Broadway, N.Y., and 17 Board of Trade, Chicago, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Wheat, Corn and Provisions. We devote our whole attention to the American markets, and can give the fullest information and the quickest service. Our daily market letter on WHEAT. Direct Wires to New York and Chicago.

GORDON STRATHY & CO., STOCK BROKERS, 11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET (H. Gordon Strathy, member Stock Exchange since 1870). Stocks bought and sold for investors, or carried on margin. Agents in Chicago, Norton & Worthington, and Donald Gordon & Co. in New York. Commission business only.

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MONTEAL INSPECTIONS. Material Falling Off in Grain During the Week. The inspectors of grain in Montreal, according to the inspectors' reports, show a material falling off. Last week's results were as follows: Good wheat, 4,800 cents No. 2; buckwheat, 1,440 cents; no grade; rye, 2,500 cents No. 2; barley, 4,320 cents No. 1, 1,152 cents No. 3; peas, 3,000 cents No. 2, 300 cents No. 3; oats, 2,040 cents No. 2, 340 cents No. 3, 680 cents rejected.

Financion Davies at Windsor Hall to night, admission 50c.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Archbishop Remains in the Same Condition.

LADYSTRUCK BY AN AWNING

The Unfortunate Experiences of a Montrealer.

Mrs. Murphy, the Supposed Victim of the Barron Block, Still Missing—Another Lamp Fire.

THE ARCHBISHOP.

Monsignor Fabre was reported as being a trifle better last night. He rested quietly during the day and there are now hopes that his life may be spared for a few days longer.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Hearn & Harrison's record, Dec. 10.—Temperature: 8 a.m., 34; 1 p.m., 38; 6 p.m., 34; maximum, 38; minimum, 30; mean, 34. Standard barometer: 8 a.m., 29.56; 1 p.m., 29.60; 6 p.m., 29.70.

MRS. MURPHY STILL MISSING.

At twelve o'clock last night no trace had yet been found of Mrs. Murphy, who is supposed to have perished in the ruins of the Barron Block.

HIT BY AN AWNING.

While Mrs. M. Morin, of Longueuil, was passing in front of Morgan's Colonial House yesterday, at 11.20 a.m., an awning fell on her and she was cut on the head. She was conveyed to the General Hospital and treated.

AN UNLUCKY MAN.

Auguste Toussaint, 29 years of age, one of Masterman's carriers, fell on the sidewalk on McCord Street, and dislocated his left shoulder. He was conveyed to the Notre Dame Hospital and treated. This was the eighth time that he had dislocated the same shoulder during the past three years, and he was attended to seven times by Dr. Brousseau.

A LAMP CAUSES A FIRE.

The central section of the brigade was called to the residence of W. O'Connell, 27 St. Monique Street, at 8.30 last evening for a small fire. A child, in going to bed, had knocked over a lamp, which set fire to the curtains. The roof from No. 4 was not long in getting to the house, and two Babcocks put out the blaze before any great damage was done.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETY.

The Scandinavian Society, at its last meeting, decided to make some special efforts to increase its membership, and, to that end, invites all Scandinavians in this city to attend a meeting on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the Assembly Rooms, 507 Craig Street, where the Society's objects will be explained and discussed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Mr. Henri Bolland, proprietor of the Occidental restaurant assigned yesterday on the demand of Mr. Joseph Richard. The liabilities amount to \$8,957. The principal creditors are Joseph Richard, \$890; C. E. Charbonneau, \$2,141; H. S. Phillips & Co., \$814; Marie Louise Bolland, \$450; James Baxter, \$460; and J. A. Roy, \$410.

TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing term of Metropolis Council No. 5, R. T. of P. S. C. Bro. J. O. Secord; V. C. Sister Mrs. A. Courtenay; P. S., Bro. F. Smith; chaplain, Bro. J. Ohling; R. S., Bro. F. Mann; F. S., Bro. D. Browne, jr.; treasurer, Bro. J. A. Warren; herald, Bro. C. Mackinnon; guard, Bro. Rowell.

THE O'BRIEN LIBEL CASE.

The enquete in the case of Richard O'Brien, editor of a sensational weekly sheet, who is charged with libel, was opened yesterday afternoon, in the Magistrate's Court. Judge Dugas, from the Bench, said that there had been various complaints made against the paper, so he requested the defence to produce a file of the paper in order that he may look into the nature of the sheet, for he had never read one of its numbers.

DR. JOHNSTON'S RETURN.

The return lecture of Dr. James Johnston, the African Explorer, which has been arranged for Tuesday evening December 15, at the Windsor Hall, promises to be of great interest and will doubtless attract a large audience, judging from the popular impression he created on his previous visit to the city. Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Guyler, writing under the heading of "Reality versus romance in Africa," speaks in high terms of the lecturer.

TO-DAY'S CALENDAR.

Women's Art Association Exhibition, Art Gallery, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mother Goose Market, St. Bartholomew's Church, 4 to 10 p.m. Children's Bazaar, in aid of the Montreal Homeopathic Hospital, at Stanley Hall, St. Catherine and Stanley Streets, from 2.30 to 10 p.m. Wholesale Grocers' Guild, Board of Trade, 3 p.m. Chambre de Commerce, 3 p.m. City Hall—Meetings of City Hall and Board Committees, 8 p.m. Press Association, Province of Quebec, annual meeting, Mechanics' Institute, 4.30 p.m. Francon Davis' recital, Windsor Hall, 8.15 p.m. Concert by well-known amateurs, Drummond Hall, 8.15 p.m. Foresters' concert, Unity Hall, Point St. Charles, 8 p.m. Wanderers' Bicycle Club annual dinner, Webb & Hough's, 9 p.m. Thomas Chambers lectures on "A Trip Across the Rockies," Bethlehem Congregational Church, Westmount, 8 p.m. McGill Glee Club, Victoria Presbyterian Church, 8 p.m. Argyle Showboat Club smoking concert, St. Charles' Club, 8 p.m. Mock City Council, Y.M.C.A., 8 p.m. Dominion Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society, annual meeting, Board of Trade, 8 p.m. Cote St. Paul Liberal Club, Daoust Hall, 8 p.m. National meetings at Monument National, 8 p.m. Academy of Music—Robert Mantel and Company, in repertoire, 8 p.m. Queen's Theatre—"The Two Orphans," 2 and 8 p.m. Theatre Francaise—"East Lynne," 2 and 8 p.m. Theatre Royal—"Excelsior," 2 and 8 p.m.

It's a Man's Duty

To dress well. He owes it to society and to himself. If he had to give up every pleasure in order to be well clothed, he would be the gainer by it. A well dressed man is usually a successful man. He has more chances in life than a shabby fellow. The men for whom we make clothing are well dressed in every sense of the expression. Style and fit, are faultless, quality the best, prices the lowest.

J. B. Clifford & Co., 61 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

Grosvenor Lodge, Sons of England Benevolent Society, have elected for their officers for the ensuing year:—J. J. Way, past president; J. Jones, president; J. W. Haberfield, vice-president; E. Lowe, treasurer; S. Sobey, secretary (fifth year); J. Luke, chaplain; J. Crawford, first guide; J. James, second guide; E. Blight, third guide;—Atkinson, fourth guide. The election of officers was followed by a pleasant social gathering, at which members of other lodges assisted.

BAD PEOPLE ARRESTED.

Lieut. Souliere, Detective Barrett, and Constables Sutherland, Cordner and Richard raided an alleged house of ill-fame at the corner of St. Urbain and Vitre Streets, shortly before ten, last evening. There were no men in the house at the time, but the following were arrested: Josephine Bousseau, on a charge of keeping the house; Laura Belanger, Eva Larose and Josephine Larose, as inmates, and Rosanna Mallette, cook. The prisoners will be arraigned before the Recorder this morning.

THE MOCK CITY COUNCIL.

The Y.M.C.A. Mock City Council, which has now a flourishing membership of forty, will discuss this evening, in the smaller hall of the Association, the question of the Street Railway line up Cote des Neiges Hill, also the abolition of level crossings on the Grand Trunk, and will pass judgment upon a report of the Police Committee asking for a by-law to secure the suppression of street noises. There are now no less than sixteen questions on the Order of the Day, and the debates for the winter will be, without doubt, most interesting. The public are welcome as listeners.

THE CHRISTMAS METROPOLITAN.

The Christmas number of the Metropolitan is a credit alike to Montreal and to the publisher, Mr. W. Wallace. It is full of the choicest reading from the pens of such well-known writers as William B. Cameron, the Marquis of Lorne, Angus E. Abbott, Charles Gordon Roberts, Katherine L. Johnson, Kathleen Sullivan, and Edmund E. Sheppard. The illustrations are better this year than ever before. Question Heights and the death of Monk is a beautiful colored picture given as a supplement. The issue is written by Lieut. Col. G. T. Denison, of Toronto, and it shows a very careful, evidently thought-out review of the events surrounding the famous command, "Push on, York Volunteers."

THE CONSUMPTIVE SANITARIUM.

Mr. W. J. Gage, the well-known Toronto publisher, returned to the city yesterday. His visit is to continue the task he has already begun in assessing the interest of Montrealers in the proposed sanitarium for consumptives in the Rocky Mountains, an extension of the work in the Muskoka region, both of which were described in the Herald on Monday last. Sir Donald Smith and Mr. James Ross, respectively president and one of the trustees of the National Sanitarium Association, of which Mr. Gage is treasurer, are of course interested in the new plan, and some prominent men have promised a favorable consideration of it.

THE GUALCO LIBEL CASE.

The prosecution in the libel case of Gualco vs. Berthiaume, arising out of the Breton migration of last summer was concluded yesterday afternoon, and Judge Desnoyers, declared, after going over the evidence, that there was ground for commitment. The defence in their argument had submitted three points:—1.—That it was not proven that Mr. Berthiaume was the publisher of La Presse; 2.—That it was not Mr. Gualco who aimed the article in the article complained of; and 3.—That the disclosures made were in the public interest. Judge Desnoyers dismissed the two first objections and declared that the last objection could only be decided on Tuesday. It will now be in order for the accused to make his defence on Tuesday next.

ST. LAMBERT EN FETE.

Inauguration of the New Catholic Church—An Event in Which French and English Participated.

St. Lambert was en fete last evening, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Catholic church there. An oyster supper and entertainment was given in the church building, which was crowded. It had been nicely decorated for the occasion, and a corps of attractive young ladies assisted. The Mayor, Mr. A. J. Whimby, presided, and amongst those present were: Hon. C. A. Geofrion, M.P.; Mr. Dupre (Laprairie), J. P. Casgrain, Dr. Desautels, W. Duce, Rev. Adolphe Omet, Bruno Wilson, Rev. Mr. Caband, Rev. J. Bleis (Laprairie), Dr. Bisson, N. Sabourin, Alexander St. Pierre, and others.

After an enjoyable supper, the cure, Rev. E. X. Rabreau, welcomed the guests, and Hon. C. A. Geofrion replied in a felicitous manner, speaking in both languages, and congratulating the people of St. Lambert upon the evidences of concord and good will which such a mixed assemblage indicated. Mr. Casgrain and Dr. Desautels spoke, Mr. Dupre sang capitolically, and then there was a concert, in which the Mandolin and Guitar Club of St. Lambert did remarkably well. Mr. P. A. Bourne played admirably upon the organ, and Madame Lamontagne and Mr. E. T. Leprohon, enchanted the audience with their singing.

SHOE AND LEATHER MEN

Discuss Their Recommendations to the Tariff Commissioners and Elect Officers for 1897.

The Shoe and Leather Association held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Board of Trade offices. Those present were Messrs. Edwin Thompson, (president), J. T. Hagar, Charles E. Smith, James Whitman, Rufus Holden, George W. Sadler, George A. Slater and Thomas Fogarty. The greater portion of the meeting was taken up with a consideration of the suggestions to be made to the tariff commissioners when they meet in Montreal next week. It was decided that the whole association would appear before the commissioners, but that Messrs. Thompson and Smith would be the spokesmen.

The president's report covering the business transacted during the past year was adopted and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President—Edwin Thompson. Vice-President—Charles F. Smith. Treasurer—Thomas Fogarty. Board of Directors—J. C. Holden, J. T. Hagar, George T. Slater and J. Whitman.

PERSONAL.

Mr. D. Francon Davis, the noted English singer, is registered at the Windsor.

Mr. W. J. Gerald, Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue, is in the city on departmental business.

Dr. Derome, Superintendent of the Notre Dame Hospital, who has been ill for some time, is improving and expects to resume his duties on Monday.

Messrs. George H. Hanna, of the Allan line; R. F. Macfarlane of the Dominion Line; and A. J. Ringland, of the Beaver Line, leave for New York to-morrow to attend a meeting of the North Atlantic Passenger Conference, which will be held there on Monday.

CREMATION OF DEAD

Rejected by Mount Royal Cemetery Trustees.

ONLY TWO FAVOR BURNING.

An Interesting Debate at the Annual Meeting.

The Innovation was Chiefly Opposed as Unscriptural—Mr. W. Thomas Gets Only One Ally.

The trustees of Mount Royal Cemetery have given the crematory scheme its quietest for the present at least. At the annual meeting held yesterday afternoon Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas' proposal was voted down, only himself and Mr. Edgar Judge voting for it out of some two dozen directors in attendance, including Messrs. J. P. Cleghorn, president, Charles Alexander, John Stirling, James Tasker, G. A. Greene, Richard White, H. Bulmer, W. R. Slater, J. Torrance, A. Perry, G. Graham, Rev. James Baylis, T. D. Hood, J. A. Green, F. Wolferstan Thomas, J. Hodgson, A. MacPherson, G. Brush, A. W. Hooper, J. A. Crathern, Edgar Judge, J. A. Mathewson, Frank Roy, G. Dumford, James Moore and J. A. Brown.

THE TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The annual report of the trustees was read and adopted as follows: Gentlemen,—The trustees have the honor to submit the forty-sixth annual report of the company for the year ending the 30th November, 1896, with the accounts duly audited; also, the superintendent's report, with details of the work done during the year, and statistical returns of deaths, which show 1,294, a decrease of 82 as compared with the preceding year. The investments of the Trust are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: City of Montreal 5 per cent stock, City of Montreal 4 per cent stock, Held for the perpetual Maintenance Fund, Receipts for past year, Balance 30th November, 1895, Disbursements to 30th November, 1896, Balance in Moulsons Bank, The number of proprietors to date is 3,252, holding 7,100 lots, distributed among the various denominations entitled by law to representation, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Lots, Episcopals, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Anglicans, Jews, Moslems, Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs, Parsees, and others.

Which, divided by 21, the number of trustees gives 333 as the common divisor, therefore the:

Table with 2 columns: Episcopals elect, Presbyterians elect, Congregationalists elect, Baptists elect, Unitarians elect, Roman Catholics elect, Methodists elect, Anglicans elect, Jews elect, Moslems elect, Hindus elect, Buddhists elect, Sikhs elect, Parsees elect, and others.

The trustees have to express their great regret at the loss sustained by the trust during the year in the removal by death of Mr. Moses Parker, one of the representatives of the Methodist Church, who in the short time he was a member of the Trust had endeavored himself to his fellow trustees and evidenced his usefulness by care and attention at all times at the disposal of the Trust in connection with its work.

It will be noticed by the statement of account attached, that during the year the expenditure has exceeded the income by a little over \$30,000. A reference to the superintendent's report will indicate that a very large amount of work has been done on the grounds and such expenditure will not require to be continued. Indeed it is hoped the incoming trustees will be able next year and in the future to keep the expenditure down to an amount looking to a slight addition to the investments of the Trust against exceptional expenses that may arise in the future.

The proprietors will be called upon to express their opinion on the motion, notice of which was given at the last meeting by Mr. Wolferstan Thomas as to the desirability of providing means of cremation to meet the views of persons wishing for the disposal of the dead in this way by the crematory company. During the year your secretary has made inquiry as to the expense of such institutions at other points and the capital expenditure of the original cost. It may be estimated that it would not be less than from \$15,000 to \$20,000, while the expense of its maintenance would for a time necessarily be a considerable drain on the finances of the crematory company. The question as to whether the crematory company would be legally justified in investing means for disposing of bodies other than that which their charter provides, by interment, is one on which there is a diversity of opinion and it may be legislation will be required before anything could be done. The trustees while preferring not to give any expression of opinion of their views on the merits, feel that it would be better to incur an expense for legal opinions or legislation to get the opinion of the proprietors as to whether it is desirable, even if within the legal competency of the company, to provide crematory institutions in the cemetery.

Your trustees have pleasure in stating that the superintendent and staff have performed their respective duties to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

The whole respectfully submitted, J. P. CLEGHORN, President.

A report covering the improvements made at the cemetery during the past year was presented by Superintendent Frank Roy, and adopted.

The secretary submitted a statement in respect to the green-houses. It was shown that the receipts during the year amounted to \$4,800, and disbursements to \$4,189.62, leaving a surplus of \$640.38, representing an earning of 8 per cent on the capital invested.

THE CREMATION DISCUSSION. Mr. Thomas then rose to present his motion in respect to the addition of a crematory to the crematory property. He regretted the unavoidable absence of Senator Ogilvie, who felt even more strongly than he himself on the subject, and who had agreed to second his motion. However, he would put it to the meeting and trust to find someone who would second it. Mr. Thomas quoted a

letter from Dr. Roddick, M.P., expressing sympathy with the movement, and went on to explain his reasons for bringing the question up. As a matter of greater safety to the living, from the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, and the prevention of overcrowding, the robbery of the graves, the danger from exposure while at the grave side, and various other reasons, Mr. Thomas urged the establishment of a crematory. Rapid combustion was in all respects preferable to the method of interment. Mr. Thomas stated that he had visited a crematory at Buffalo, where, after two hours in the furnace the remains of a noted Kentucky general were sufficiently reduced to be placed in an eight inch glass bottle.

As it is not a gentleman had promised to give \$10,000, all that would be required of the cemetery trustees, would be the gift of the land necessary, with the cost of running the crematory, which would be nearly, if not quite, self-sustaining. The general charge in other cities being \$25. Mr. Thomas did not mean to imply that the presence of a crematory would entirely supersede the present mode of burial, but it would enable those who preferred this method of carry out their ideas. He moved, seconded by Mr. Edgar Judge. "That the question be referred to the incoming board of trustees as to the advisability of trust creating, and equipping a crematory, providing means can be obtained to do so without calling on the funds of the trust, who would, therefore, only have to take charge of the building, and apparatus, and it may be expected that the receipts from the crematory would nearly, if not quite, provide means of maintenance, and further, should the report be favorable to the erection of said crematory the board of trustees may obtain amendments to the act of incorporation as required."

A STORM OF PROTESTS.

The motion raised a storm of protests, and Mr. White rose on his feet with an amendment to the effect that with the opinion of the meeting, that it would not be desirable at this time to appoint a committee to consider the question of a crematory.

Mr. White did not think it was the public feeling at the present time that the mode of burial should be superseded in the manner suggested. Nor did he think the feeling in this connection was like to grow. Mr. Brown pointed out that according to the charter held by the company, the crematory could not be used for any other purposes than the burial of the dead. Mr. Mathewson made a spirited speech in which he declared that cremation was in strict defiance of the scriptural injunction, "ashes to ashes." It was not only bad for health, but worse than heathenish, for heathen Rome had buried its dead. Mr. Thomas corrected this statement. Up to the end of the 14th century the Romans cremated their dead. The Greeks did likewise, and the Jews, in cases of contagious diseases.

Mr. Edgar Judge said he had supported the resolution more with the object of getting it before the meeting than of voting for it. Still he had frequently been worried over the possibilities of being buried alive. Others spoke, including Rev. James Baylis of Longueuil, who thought that cremation was supported by its advocates simply from a selfish standpoint, losing sight of the other grounds which ought to be taken into consideration. Let those interested build a crematory if they wanted it, but not inside the cemetery, for such a method of disposing of the dead was at variance with the teaching of the scriptures.

Finally Mr. White's amendment was put and carried, Messrs. Thomas and Judge alone voting nay.

THE OLD MILITARY CEMETERY.

There was some discussion over the Papineau Road Cemetery, and it was moved by Mr. Perry "that in the opinion of the meeting it would not be desirable to dispose of the cemetery, but that it be preserved and cared for by the trustees as at present."

Mr. White added a rider "unless it can be converted into some such form as Dufferin Square," and the motion carried in this shape.

Messrs. Crathern and Hooper moved a vote of thanks to the officers and board. There will be another meeting on Thursday next, to select the trustees for the different denominations for the ensuing year.

POLICE COURT CASES.

The Wharf Stabbing Affray—A Trades Union Officer in Trouble—Petty Thefts.

Cleophas Guimet was fined \$75 and costs, or three months, yesterday for selling liquor on Sunday.

A. Carries was fined \$5, or one month, for cruelly beating a horse with a club.

Gaudras Beaubien was fined \$10, or one month, for vagrancy.

Alfred Auclair was sent to the penitentiary for four years for breaking into J. Helman's shop, 397 Craig street, and stealing therefrom.

Adolphe Monin was found guilty of breaking into a house on Ambler street and stealing a coat, the property of Mr. William Doherty.

William Girard had the bad habit of stealing clothes from his intimate friends and selling them to second-hand dealers. He was arrested yesterday on several charges, and was sent to the penitentiary for a term of three years.

Onezime Lanson, 241 Montcalm Street, an officer of the Plasterers' Co-operative Union, was arraigned on a charge of misappropriation of \$700 the property of the union. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was remanded on bail.

Dolphus Fortin, who had been arrested on a charge of theft at Ste. Rose was acquitted.

Paquette, arrested on a charge of stealing a pair of trousers, pleaded not guilty and was remanded.

Matthew Stevenson was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labor, for committing two thefts at the Salvation Army Light-house.

Thomas Allen pleaded guilty to bringing stolen goods into Canada consisting of some of the Boston and Maine Railway Company's mileage books, and was remanded until Tuesday for sentence.

Joseph Naughton, Charles Tuttle and J. Berwick were arraigned on a charge of stabbing a young man named Wilson in "French Mary's" saloon on the evening of November 16. Tuttle and Berwick pleaded guilty to the charge. Naughton still pleaded not guilty, and was discharged. The former two were remanded until Tuesday for sentence. Tuttle gave the knife to Berwick, who did the stabbing.

Arthur Paquette and Patrick Currie pleaded guilty to breaking into J. Lavigne's store, on Craig Street, and stealing \$200 worth of goods. They will come up for sentence on Tuesday.

BETTS' CAFE,

212 St. James Street. (Doors west of St. Peter Street.) WE SERVE A Full Course Dinner for 25c From 11.30 a.m. until 5.00 p.m. Beats anything in the city. Try it. Discount by purchasing tickets. Breakfast and Supper a la Carte. Open from 7 a.m. until 8 p.m.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., IMPORTERS,

53 St. Sulpice St., Montreal. Chemicals, Perfumery, Druggists' Specialties, Druggists' Sundries.

SPECIALTIES—

Hoyt's German Cologne and Rubifoom. Lundborg's Perfumery.

Bailey's Rubber Toilet Specialties.

Coral Soap. Seabury & Johnson's Plasters, Dressings and Pharmaceutical Specialties.

"The Best" Nurse. Benson's Plasters. Riverside Rubber Co.'s manufactures—A complete line of Druggists' Rubber Goods.

ATOMIZERS. Oxford Shaving Cream. Oxford Shaving Soap.

Diphtheria Antitoxine. And other Serums (Pasteur).

Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen. Glycozone and Hyalozone.

Hunyadi Janos Natural Aperient Water. Ammonol.

Merzier's (Thibault & Olive) Fluid Extracts. Salad Oil (Carli).

Nestlé's Food. Nestlé's Condensed Milk. Sugar Coloring. Young & Smylie's Licorice.

Suchard's Chocolat. Suchard's Cocoa. Ripley Broma-Lithia Water Tablets.

Bovinine. Tongaline. Ponce Compound. Chester's Cure. Coral Ointment.

Dick's Condition Powder. Dick's Liniment and Blisters. Dr. Braun's Compound Syrup of Licorice.

Payson's Indelible Ink. Nutrolactin. Cutters' Dental Floss. Jeweler's Cotton—all colors.

HOCKEY SKATES—I manufacture the best and I have testimonials from various athletic associations to that effect. See them, you will be satisfied. Made especially for this sport, of the finest steel, and best workmanship. Skates ground, and all kinds of sporting goods repaired. GEORGE FAYNE, 34 St. James, Gunsmith and Sportsman's Outfitter.

FOR WINTER OVERCOATS . . .

We make Fur Lined and Trimmed Overcoats to order for \$50 and upwards. A few ready-made in stock at lower prices.

JOHN MARTIN, SON & CO.,

General Outfitters, 455 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.

We have just opened a few cases of New Tweeds, both Scotch and West of England, and invite inspection of these goods, which are the latest style.

Wilson's Old Empire Rye 1890

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE. CANADA'S FAVORITE BRAND. Contains purely and only McDougall's V. O. 1890 Whisky.

The Best PURE MELLOW Whisky Ever Distilled in this Country. Used in Hotels, Clubs and Families.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co. MONTREAL. Sole Agents in Canada for—Gold Lock See Champagne.

Vin Mariani (Mariani Wine) The Ideal Tonic for Body and Brain.

Kind old gentleman (to small boy crying on the step)—What is the matter, little boy?

Small boy—I-p-p-a-pa is putting down a c-c-arpet.

"And does that unpleasant task of your father's make you so sorry, then?"

"N-n-no; p-p-a-pa hit his thumb!"

"Ah! Sympathy for your father's pain. Is that what makes you weep?"

"N-no! I-I-I—'aughed!"—Pearson's Weekly.

ROSS' BIG CHRISTMAS SALE.

Commences December 12th. Buy early and get your choice of our large stock. The biggest stock of pipes of any store in the city. Havana cigars of all grades and prices. What is nicer for a present to a gentleman than a Box of Ross' Cuban cigars or a fine Meerschaum Pipe? Gentlemen's Smoking Sets by the million.

Ross' Cut Plug Cigarettes in great variety. Ten per cent off all pipes December 12th. It will pay you to give us a call before buying elsewhere. Ross', 20 Chaboulez Square and 1980 Notre Dame Street.

Crimsonbeak—There's a man who was congratulated by his employer for being short in his accounts.

Keas—That's curious.

"Not at all, he's a newspaper writer."—Yonkers Statesman.

THIS IS STRAIGHT.

The 10-cent straight genuine Havana cigars we sell are the best value offered in Canada. Havana Importing Co., 134 St. James Street.

Smoking Jackets.

Some call them house coats—just as well, answers the same purpose, anyhow; 'tis a nice, easy put-on or put-off coat for the house; you may smoke in it, read in it, talk in it, and in fact do anything in it but entertain or receive. It is really a fine acquisition to a gentleman's wardrobe, and, while fashion ordains, it should be called SMOKING JACKET. You'd call it the best house friend you have. Cut short, trim, stylish, cost small, and a better or more serviceable Xmas Gift would be hard to find, because it answers so many purposes, especially in looks, and, better than all—low price.

Munroe Brothers,

2248 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Plum Pudding on wash-day

Is now a possibility. Monday has no terrors for the washer-women. EDDY'S Indurated Fibreware Tubs and Pails lessen work—save time. All grocers.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LTD. HULL, CANADA.

Walker's Watches for Xmas

What could be more appropriate for a gift to a lady or gentleman than a handsome Gold or Silver Watch? Our watches have been considered for years the standard of excellence. See our new gentleman's Watch, the thinnest and neatest ever shown, cased in solid 14K Gold, only \$20.