



THE WOMAN ABOUT TOWN

(Any contributions suitable for this column may be addressed to "The Woman About Town," Herald Office.)

TO OUR READERS.

"The Woman About Town" would respectfully suggest to the readers of the Herald that as the season is rapidly advancing, the idea of establishing a "home boarding house" for business women outside of the city be put into active operation as speedily as possible.

Westmont has been suggested as a most suitable locality, being easily accessible and yet sufficiently removed from the city atmosphere as to afford a pleasant change during the hot season.

If the ladies and gentlemen who have already interested themselves in this question would co-operate, I feel sure an institution could be started here which would prove a great boon to our business women. The idea has been successfully carried out in many places in the States, and there is no doubt that once started in Montreal it would prove equally successful.

The whole idea is to provide a home suitable for refined women where they could live comfortably and at as reasonable expense as possible. The promoters of such a scheme would not expect it to be a money-making concern, but would be well satisfied for it to be entirely self-supporting. At first it was proposed to have such a home opened for the summer months only, but if a convenient locality such as Westmont were selected, it could then be permanent and there are many young women who would gladly avail themselves of such a home.



Our illustration shows some simple styles in coiffures for the summer. The woman whose hair "waves naturally" is fortunate this summer. Soft, large waves are to be the feature of the coiffure. The arrangement of the hair is very simple, except for this. Elaborate puffs and curls have disappeared almost entirely. The pompadour roll, framing the face, is a favorite style of adornment. Another favorite style is the modified Psyche knot, twisted softly on the back of the head, with the tresses waved quite elaborately on each side. A few stray locks made into a little curl sometimes dangles on the forehead, but no more elaborate "bang" is attempted.

IN JUNE.

So sweet, so sweet the roses in their blowing,
So sweet the daffodils, so fair to see;
So blithe and gay the humming bird is going
From flower to flower, a-hunting with the bee.
So sweet, so sweet the calling of the thrushes,
The calling, cooing, wooing everywhere;
So sweet the water's song through reeds and rushes,
The plover's piping note, now here, now there.
So sweet, so sweet from off the fields of clover
The west wind blowing, blowing up the hill;
So sweet, so sweet with news of someone's lover
Pleasant footsteps, ringing nearer, nearer still.
So near, so near, now listen, listen, thrushes;
Now, plover, blackbird, cease, and let me hear;
And water, hush your song through reeds and rushes,
That I may know whose lover cometh near.
So loud, so loud the thrushes kept their calling;
Plover or blackbird never heeding me;
So loud the mill stream, too kept fretting, falling,
Over bar and bank, in brawling, boisterous glee.
So loud, so loud; yet blackbird, thrush nor plover,
Nor noisy mill stream in its fret and fall,
Could drown the voice, the low voice of my lover,
My lover calling through the thrushes' call.
"Come down, come down," he called, and straight
I came down to mate sang all at once:
"Come down," he called, and straight I came down
And while the water laughed through
The blackbird chirped, the plover piped:
"Come down!"
Then down and off, and through the fields
Of clover, reeds and rushes,
I followed, followed at my lover's call,
Listening no more to blackbird, thrush or plover.
The water's laugh, the mill stream's fret and fall.
—NORA PERRY.

LETTERS TO A COUNTRY COUSIN.

Fashions and Politics.
Dearest Tabitha,
Here I am home again and I know you are longing for news. You always say I am a success at "chronicling small news."
First of all, I suppose I must tell you what the world's feminine gender is wearing in New York. I do wish our Canadian women would copy their sisters across the line in some

respect. The American woman is always neat and often "chic." Her clothes are well put on, and, if she does follow Dame Fashion just a trifle too closely, she seldom runs to tawdriness as so many of our would-be stylish girls do. One thing that has struck me very forcibly is the bad taste of the hats and bonnets one sees. The Montreal hat generally seems to be a hat made of a hat, the larger the better, mix a number of red, blue, green, purple and yellow flowers, tulle, lace and ribbon and apply indiscriminately—result, a Paris "confession!" Good Lord! deliver us!

When will our women learn not to attempt imitations of hats at home but to be content with something simple—a sailor or Alpine shape.

Another thing is the way hats and bonnets are perched on the back of the head. It is awful! I would like to paste up on the streets a little placard saying: "Don't wear your hat on the back of your head—it is old-fashioned and unsightly." The same remark applies to those hideous huge "buns" and veils worn under the brim instead of over.

Tabitha, if you want to be up-to-date, gather your pretty, fair hair up in a knot at the crown of your head, put it loosely at the sides and top, and wear your hat at least at right angles to your face. In Paris and New York the smart women wear their hats over their noses. But I must not weary you with head-gear, only I hate to see our bonnie Canadian lassies spoil their good looks so effectually.

Everybody seems to have gone mad on the subject of grass linen. But it is a ticklish subject for "when it's nice it's very nice; but when it's not, it's horrid!" meaning the way it is made up. Besides it is expensive and a silk lining is necessary, and only the best of dress-makers can make a success of it. I have seen a couple of awful gowns of it here. A blouse or two lace-trimmed would be desirable.

One must have numbers of shirtwaists plain but well cut and with detachable white linen collars and cuffs, a great saving as regards laundrying. These with a smart, short coat and perfectly hanging skirt and pretty muslin or summer silk will see one through our quiet Canadian summer.

But I must leave the fascinating fashions—will tell you some more in my next—and pass on to a much more exciting topic. I arrived home just in time to catch the prevailing political fever and have taken it badly. How surprisingly ignorant one sometimes finds oneself! I am trying to get posted in at least the leading questions of the day, do give me some points. Canadian women do not take

the same interest in politics that Englishwomen do—I suppose because we have no leisure class of men to go to and discuss such questions with the women. Our Canadian men are always too rushed to keep us posted or perhaps I am trying to get taken the interest we should in such vital matters. We must wake up and bestir ourselves and do what we can for our cause.

You, I know, Tabitha, are an ardent politician, and it is easy for you to go among your people and propagate your firm conviction that the only hope for Canada's future is to place the reins of government in the hands of the Liberals. But I do not suppose they need much persuasion for it must come to all what a dead failure the N.P. is, and they will look to Laurier for a righteous deliverance.

We are going to have a hard fight on the 23rd for they have money and will use it unscrupulously. I heard of an old farmer the other day who said: "Oh, no, I was never bribed, but they had to give me two dollars to vote for such a corrupt government!"

One thing that strikes me very forcibly in strong contrast to the English elections—is the denunciatory attitude of both parties; one side are all swindlers, the other, all "humbugs."

One of our leading politicians was accused by a Conservative opponent of having "a monopoly of invectives" he retorted "because you have a monopoly of the causes of invectives."

I wanted to say something of an absurdity, and find myself among many women that it is more "aristocratic" to be "bleu," but I must keep it to my next. I am going to some of the meetings this week and will write and tell you about them.

Good-by. Your loving "COZ."

THE BOYS' BRIGADE IN CANADA.

As the first drawing of the brigade in Canada is drawing to a close, the executive committee are endeavoring to raise the sum of \$700 to close the year free from debt. The headquarters in Glasgow to whom we owe \$250 for publications supplied, wishing to help us, have made the generous offer that they will make us a donation of half the amount if we pay the other half before the end of June. Friends of the work will thus see that a subscription sent in now will be doubly valuable. Every annual subscriber receives a copy of the Brigade Gazette bi-monthly. All correspondence and subscriptions should be addressed to T. W. Nietz, Brigade Secretary, Sarnia, Ont.

HOCHELAGA BANK.

Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

A SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

The Causes of the Disturbance of Business Confidence Discussed by the Manager—The Officers Elected.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Hochelaga Bank was held in the offices of the Bank, at Montreal, at noon, on Monday, the 15th June, 1896.

Mr. F. X. St. Charles was called to the chair.

Mr. M. J. A. Prendergast was requested to act as secretary, and read the notices which appeared in the Canadian Gazette calling the meeting.

Messrs. A. O. Morin and J. G. Duhamel were appointed scrutineers, the motion of Mr. F. X. St. Charles, seconded by Mr. Chas. Chaput.

The twenty-second annual report was then read as follows:—

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Hochelaga:

Gentlemen,—The fiscal year just ended was deeply marked by a general anxiety.

The grave monetary question in the United States, the continual fear of international complications, the embarrassments of an important institution, the low prices of the farm products, without mentioning the political struggles, have seriously fettered the movement of trade, industry and finance.

Under these circumstances, your directors believed it was the better policy to keep heavy reserves in Dominion notes, in specie, in bonds, etc., than to aim to realize big profits.

Nevertheless, the twenty-second financial year of your bank has had for result the payment of two dividends representing 7 per cent., and the appropriation of \$25,000 to the reserve fund.

The new branch on St. Catherine St. centre, of which we announced the opening at last year's meeting, is now in full activity, and justifies our anticipations of success. As usual regular inspections and verifications of all values have been made during the year at the Head Office and in the Branches.

The reading of the statement of profits and loss as well as the balance, will give you the recapitulation of the bank's operations, and its position on the 31st of May.

Statement of profit and loss for the twelve months ending 30th May, 1896:

CREDIT.

Balance to the credit of profit and loss, 31st May, 1895, \$3,689.74

Profit accrued during the year, 1895, 1896, 25,000.00

Carried to reserve fund, 25,000.00

Balance to the credit of profit and loss, 30th May, 1896, 4,125.15

GENERAL STATEMENT, MAY 30, 1896.

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid up, \$80,000.00

Reserve fund, 4,125.15

Profit and loss, 20,000.00

Unclaimed dividends, 446.99

Dividend payable 1st June, 1896, 28,000.00

Notes in circulation, \$1,197,672.05

Balances due to other banks in Canada, 900.00

Balances due to other banks in foreign countries, 3,895.83

Deposits not bearing interest, 965,234.50

Deposits bearing interest, 2,932,119.44

Outstanding drafts drawn by Agents on Head Office, 26,411.29

Assets.

Specie, \$9,359.28

Dominion Notes, \$53,926.00

Deposit with Dominion Government, for security of circulation, \$4,040.00

Notes and Cheques, \$10,374.95

Due by other banks in Canada, 21,091.21

Due by other banks in Great Britain and Foreign Countries, 181,691.83

Dominion of Canada Debentures, 268,376.79

Other debentures, 20,400.00

Call Loans on Bonds and Stocks, 319,811.78

Notes discounted and Current, 3,809,661.14

Overdue debts (not provided for), 12,628.69

Other debts guaranteed by Mortgage or other securities, 56,618.00

Mortgages, 16,700.00

Real Estate, 56,173.79

Bank premises, 30,819.50

Office fixtures, stationery, 44,125.06

\$1,817,471.84

\$5,838,659.10

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager.

The President commented on the report, gave interesting statistics, and asked the General Manager to address the meeting.

ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL MANAGER.

Gentlemen,—The report of your directors gave you, in a few words, the summary of the situation.

This universal uneasiness, which paralyzes business, is the inevitable result of a state of affairs, I may even say a system, of which I have already pointed out to you the dangers.

This system was inaugurated amongst our neighbors of the United States, who have entered into railroad and other enterprises with capital borrowed outside of their own country.

With them, those engaged in trade and industry did not consider their operations to their capital; but above all, individuals did not live according to their means. Thus, when they had to meet their obligations, the crisis began to be felt all over the country.

The foreign capitalist became distrustful; he wanted to realize, and the American gold was exported in such quantities that Congress had to look into the matter. But despite prodigies of financial ability their crisis is not yet ended.

We have to a certain extent imitated the imprudence of our neighbors, and we are suffering the consequences.

In view of the vain efforts already

made to put a stop to the crisis and bring back confidence, I should seem to indicate that we would reach this only by beginning to establish wise reforms in small things; that is to say, in domestic economy. Scotchmen, who are born financiers, are the authors of the following proverb, which is accepted as "axiomatic" in all the British Empire:—"Take care of the pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Indeed, he who has learned to regulate his expenses according to his income and to economize will not be tempted to go into enterprises which are beyond his strength. He will know how to have economy and prudence prevail in all the commercial and industrial associations which he may be called to direct, as well as in the councils of the State if his fellow-citizens should call upon him to look after their public interests.

Then, Providence helping, confidence will revive, for economy, prudence and prosperity are almost inseparable.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Moved by Mr. F. X. St. Charles, seconded by Mr. R. Bickerdike, that the report just read be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Adolphe V. Roy, seconded by Mr. Eustache Lemaire, that the thanks of the shareholders be due to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their excellent administration of affairs of the Bank during the financial period which has just terminated. Adopted.

Moved by Mr. J. P. Lebel, seconded by Mr. Alphonse David, that a vote of thanks be also tendered to the General Manager, the Assistant Manager and the other officers of the Bank for the zeal which they have displayed in the accomplishment of their respective duties. Adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Jas. Price seconded by Mr. Edwin Hurtubise, that the meeting proceed to the election of Directors for the year 1896.

Proposed by Mr. Adolphe V. Roy, seconded by Mr. J. E. Beaudry, that only one ballot be cast, and that this should be considered as being the decision of the meeting. Adopted.

The scrutineers reported as follows: The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Hochelaga, this day declare the following gentlemen elected Directors of this Bank for the current year, namely: Messrs. F. X. St. Charles, R. Bickerdike, Chas. Chaput, J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vallancourt.

(Signed) A. O. MORIN, J. G. DUHAMEL, Scrutineers.

The order of the day having been gone through, Mr. Chas. Chaput begged Mr. St. Charles to give his seat to the Vice-President, Mr. Bickerdike, and moved the following, seconded by Messrs. Adolphe Roy and J. P. Lebel:

The shareholders of the Bank wishing to show to their worthy President, Mr. F. X. St. Charles, that they know how to appreciate and recognize the constant devotion he has always given to the affairs of the institution, decide that his fees be fixed for the future for a sum of at least three thousand dollars.

The proposers and seconders as well as Messrs. R. Bickerdike, James Price and J. A. Vallancourt made very appropriate remarks in the same sense, and the motion was unanimously carried.

The President stated that he was happy to receive this expression of esteem and gratitude for the services he may have rendered to the bank, but he could not accept any other reward.

He would then leave the \$1,000 which had just been granted to him, and voted for his benefit, to enlarge the profits of the year just begun. His modest income was quite sufficient for his personal ambition; but this ambition where the interests of the bank were concerned, led him to hope that, with the help of his colleagues it would occupy a position more and more important in Canadian finance.

Moved by Mr. Aug. Morin, seconded by Mr. Ferreol Dubreuil, that the report of this meeting be printed and distributed to the shareholders for their information. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Directors held subsequently, Mr. F. X. St. Charles was re-elected President and Mr. R. Bickerdike was re-elected Vice-President for the current year.

(Signed) M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Secretary and General Manager.

RICH DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

At Cripple Creek, Colo., and elsewhere, are being made daily, and the production for 1896 will be the largest ever known, estimated at Two Hundred Millions Dollars. Cripple Creek alone is producing over One Million Dollars a month, and steadily increasing. Mining Stocks are advancing in price more rapidly than any other stocks, and many pay dividends of 25 to 50 per cent. They offer the best opportunity to make a large profit on a small investment.

J. E. Morgan & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, are financial agents for the Cripple Creek Mining Co. and others in the famous Cripple Creek district. They will send you, free, interesting particulars of the Cripple Creek district, also their book on speculation in Stocks, Grain and Cotton, containing many new and important features.

Send for these books at once if you are interested in any form of speculation or investments. They may prove profitable to you.

IN POLICE CIRCLES.

There was very little doing down in the Police Court yesterday, there being only a few unimportant cases on the sheet.

Young boys named Frederick Stirrup and John Clark were charged with stealing a quantity of biscuits and confectionery from the shop of Augustus Girard, Jr., merchant, 302 St. Antoine Street. The boys pleaded guilty, and Judge Dugas remanded them in custody.

Mr. J. Rosario Bourdon was again before the Court, but was again put back for eight days, and the enquete in the case of Mark Kutner, who tried to pass a bill, the face value of which had been raised, from \$5 to \$50, is still proceeding.

THE PRINCESS COMPLEXION.

Remedies are noted for the purity and excellence, as well as the good results that follow their use. The one remedy that has cured the most cases of Skin Diseases is the Complexion Purifier.

It removes Freckles, Eczema, Acne, Blackheads, Moth Patches, Tan, etc. Price, \$1.50. Address, The Graham Dermatology Institute, 41 Carlton St., Toronto, Ont.

Is the name of our new Paperette, contains 50 Sheets and 50 Envelopes, and only

25 CENTS. No Bargain Day Catch! Real good value—best ever offered.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., Stationers, Blank Book Makers & Printers, 1755 and 1757 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

TRAY. A pair of our \$3.25 trousers—worth \$4.00 anywhere. They are all wool fashionable stripes—wear and sell well.

MAX USHER, Merchant Tailor, 12 McGill College Avenue.

Clearbrook Vellum. Is the name of our new Paperette, contains 50 Sheets and 50 Envelopes, and only

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Holiday Footwear...

Our stock is in readiness to supply foot-comfort for the holiday season. We have not yet found a foot that we can't fit comfortably. Prices are comfortable too. Here are some of them:

Men's Black or Tan Shoes from \$1.50 up
Youths' Shoes from 1.25 up
Boys' Shoes from 1.00 up
Ladies' Shoes—extra strong Dongola Shoe from .75 up
Misses' Shoes from .90 up
Children's Shoes from .75 up

J. SLOAN & SONS,

199 ST. ANTOINE STREET, Near Mountain Street.

2650-2661 ST. CATHERINE ST., Near St. Matthew Street.

Bell Tel. 3167. Merch. Tel. 41 and 42

MARKED DOWN AND DISCOUNTED.

We have marked down all our Summer Silks, Tennis Flannels, Prints, Muslins and Cotton Dress Goods from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. to clear, and will give the following cash discounts in addition:

Plain Stuff Dress Goods, 10 p.c. dis.
Black Dress Goods, 10 p.c. dis.
Fancy Dress Goods, 20 p.c. dis.
Boys' Sailor Suits, 20 p.c. dis.
Table Cloths (over 4 yds), 25 p.c. dis.
Caneine Hand-made Towels, 25 p.c. dis.
Laces, 25 p.c. dis.

Haycock & Dudgeon,

2401-2403 St. Catherine St., Near Peel Street.

A dance is more than doubly enjoyable when one's breath is pure and fragrant. To secure this, use Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum.

Some dealers try to palm off imitations which they buy cheaply. See that the Trade Mark name

is on each 5c. package. Save coupons inside of wrapper for LATEST BOOKS.

\$30.00... ONLY ONE LEFT.

We have only one of those remarkably cheap Bicycles on hand now. Suitable for boy or girl. Apply at...

The Montreal Herald Office.

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THOS. HOCKING, (SUCCESSOR TO CHA. CHILDS.) Mechanist, Model and Tool Maker, 47 WILLIAM STREET, Manufacturer of Cutting Dies of every description, Steel Shafts, Gutter Springs, Glove Spring Fasteners, etc.

Boo and Shoe Machinery a specialty. Machine Knives Ground by Automatic Process. Ice-cream Tubes Cotton Wools.

SNOW DUPLEX : STEAM : PUMPS For Every Service.

Agents: Canada Machinery Agency, 321 St. James Street, W. H. NOLAN Manager.

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The Montreal Herald

Founded 1808.

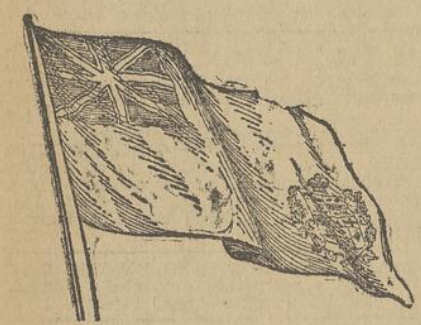
MONTREAL, JUNE 17.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.	
DAILY HERALD—City Delivery.	
One Year.....	\$2.50
Six Months.....	1.50
Three Months.....	1.00
One Month.....	.30
DAILY HERALD—By Mail.	
One Year.....	\$3.00
Six Months.....	1.80
Three Months.....	1.20
One Month.....	.35
WEEKLY HERALD.	
One Year.....	25
Six Months.....	15
Three Months.....	10

CASH IN ADVANCE.

HERALD SUBURBAN DELIVERY

Summer residents of places between Montreal and Vaudeville can have the Daily Herald left for them every morning at their Station for 30 CENTS a month by leaving their subscription with the Station Agent or at the Herald's City Office. The Montreal Herald Co., 603 Craig St.



MONTREAL LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

St. Antoine—ROBERT MACKAY.
St. Lawrence—ALD. E. GOFF PENNY.
St. Ann's—JAMES MONTAGNE.
St. James—O. DESMARAIS.
St. Mary—ALD. DUPRE.
Hochelaga—J. A. C. MADORE.
Maisonnette—ALD. PRÉFONTEINE.
Jacques Cartier—ARTHUR BOYER.
Laval—THOMAS FORTIN.
Chambly-Verchères—C. A. GEOFFRON.

THE NOMINATIONS.

On the nominations alone the opponents of Tupperism have made a distinct gain, as compared with their position in 1891. At the last general election the Government won five seats by acclamation. This time, from Cape Breton to Vancouver, the Government candidate stands unopposed in only one riding, that of the County of Bagot. In 1891, the Liberals got three seats by acclamation. This year they get the same number, Berthier, Deschênes and St. Hyacinthe, while in Frontenac, a Patron candidate, who has declared himself an opponent of the Government, is elected by acclamation. Besides these four seats, there are seven others, West Bruce, West Elgin, South Huron, North Norfolk, South Oxford, St. Johns and Ivesville and Quebec County, in which the Government has put up no candidates. This gives the Opposition eleven seats to the Government's one on the nomination alone, and is probably a pretty fair indication as to where the majority will lie a week hence.

TUPPERISM.

The Halifax Chronicle publishes the following estimate as to what the lexicographer of the next generation may say as to the origin and significance of a word much in vogue in the present campaign:

"Tupperism,"—(French, "Tu perdis," you lose).—Derived from the name of a notorious political adventurer who flourished in Canadian political life during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The word is synonymous of egotism, equivocation, bluster and bombast. Nothing similar in any foreign languages among the white races of the earth. The expression is generally applied to all acts of low cunning and malevolence. Considered always a term of greatest reproach. This term is now happily almost obsolete in Nova Scotia, though of frequent use among its older inhabitants."

FISHER FOR THE FARMERS.

The great agricultural interests of Canada have never been adequately represented either in Parliament or in the Administration. Too few farmers have been sent to represent the farming districts, and the result has been a tendency to select for the important position of Minister of Agriculture any one but a farmer. The present occupant of the office is a doctor, his predecessor was a lawyer, and before the lawyer a brewer presided over what in the nature of things is the most important branch of the administration. The movement of the Patrons of Industry is one which will bring the farmers and their interests more prominently to the attention of the governing powers, and, therefore, must be fraught, if wisely directed, with important benefits to the country at large. In Brome County the candidature of Mr. Fisher is representative of the principles of the Liberal party and of the Patrons as well. Mr. Fisher is a farmer in the true sense of the word, not an ornamental one or one who lives in a city and plays at farming during the summer, but one who makes his living, winter and summer, at the business. This qualification makes him more truly a representative of the people of Brome than would any other occupation he could be identified with. Again, he has been a life-long member of the Liberal party and elected by the people of Brome as their member, will without doubt be chosen as the Eastern Townships representative in any Cabinet that may be formed should the Liberal party be returned to power. The importance

of this contingency should not be lost sight of by the people of Brome County in considering for which candidate they should cast their ballots. They have on the one hand one of their neighbors who is engaged in one of the most honorable and most independent of businesses, and, in case of the triumph of the Liberal party, a probable Cabinet Minister; and on the other a non-resident lawyer whose life and interests are quite apart from theirs. These circumstances should not need any great consideration to decide the electors of Brome to cast their ballots for Mr. Fisher and an honest, economical government.

AN INSTRUCTIVE PASSAGE.

It would, we imagine, be a safe wager that neither Dr. Hoddick nor Wilson-Smith in any little reading they may have done on the School Question have ever come across this extract from the argument before the Privy Council on the last appeal, taken from the official report:

"The Lord Chancellor—All we have to say is what we think the jurisdiction of the Governor-General is."

Mr. Blake (senior counsel for the Roman Catholic minority)—The question whether upon the whole, acting in their political capacity, the Privy Council (of Canada) believes that they ought not to act, or to act in what we considered a lame and half-hearted way, or to go the whole length of our demand, is no part of the question I have to submit to your lordships." (Page 38.)

"The Lord Chancellor—Then you say that there is a case for the jurisdiction of the Governor-General, and that is all that we have to decide."

"Mr. Blake—That is all your lordships have to decide. What remedy he shall propose is quite a different thing." (Page 62.)

"Mr. Blake—In case the provincial legislature does not act in pursuance of the views of the Governor-in-Council it depends on the determination of the Canadian Parliament whether or not they will pass a remedial law."

"The Lord Chancellor—It is not before us what is to be decided, it is."

"Mr. Blake—No, what is before your lordships is whether there is a case for appeal."

"The Lord Chancellor—What is before us is the functions of the Governor-General."

"Mr. Blake—Yes, and not the method in which he shall exercise them—not the discretion which he shall use, but whether a case has arisen on the facts on which he has jurisdiction to intervene. This is all that is before your lordships." (Page 26.)

"Lord Watson—I suppose we are bound to give (the Governor-General) advice in this appeal. He has asked nothing else but advice throughout. He has not asked for a political decision that will fetter him in any way."

"Mr. Blake—It could not be. The law which creates the tribunal for the purpose of giving advice expressly states that in their political capacity they are not bound by that advice."

"Lord Watson—That is a Canadian statute?"

"Mr. Blake—Yes." (Page 39.)

"Mr. Ewart (in concluding his argument)—As it has been already remarked, we are not asking for any declaration as to the extent of the relief to be given by the Governor-General. We merely ask that it should be held that he has jurisdiction to hear our prayer and to grant us some relief if he thinks proper to do so." (Page 93.)

"Lord Watson—I apprehend that the appeal to the governor is an appeal to the governor's discretion? It is a political administrative appeal and not a judicial appeal in any proper sense of the term, and in the same way after he has decided, the same latitude of discretion is given to the Dominion Parliament. They may legislate or not, as they think fit."

"Mr. Blake—Only within the limits of his discretion; they cannot go beyond." (Page 103.)

"The Lord Chancellor—He (the Governor-General) cannot do anything of himself. At the last resort the only person or body who can do anything more are the Parliament of Canada, who are certainly not under legal compulsion to act, and certainly would not act unless they conceived there was some substantial ground for it." (Page 259.)

It passes comprehension how any man "with an ounce of brains in his head" as Mr. Smith would say, can read this and still hold that the judgment of the Privy Council is mandatory; and that the Dominion Government was obliged to adopt the course it did.

MR. SMITH ON FINANCE.

Following are extracts from a letter written by Mr. Wilson Smith, and circulated in the Quebec Legislature the session before last:

The so-called "deficit for the current year," "\$385,000" consists entirely of amounts illegally voted in advance of revenue, year after year. It is not an expenditure on account of capital in any sense of the word. It is mere current expense, which must be provided for out of revenue, in the same way as all other such expense. To borrow for the purpose of paying such items would be almost a confession that the city is unable to pay its ordinary current expenses out of its current revenue. It must also be remembered that the revenue is increasing at the rate of about \$300,000 per annum.

I respectfully submit that the increased borrowing powers asked for by the City of Montreal should not be granted by your honorable body for the following reasons:

1st—It is unwise to disturb the Legislature passed at the last session of Parliament, by which the borrowing powers were defined and limited. The City has borrowed \$2,000,000 under that legislation and has power to borrow a further sum of \$1,500,000, and while it may not perhaps be strictly illegal to now alter the terms then enacted, yet new Legislation would certainly be retroactive and would have a tendency to destroy the confidence of investors in the stability of arrangements of this kind on the strength of which they have been induced to invest. This lack of confidence would apply not only to the securities of the City of Montreal, but to those of the whole Province.

2nd—The power to borrow on non-taxable property is opposed to sound business principles and contrary to the practice of every other city, town or municipality. There would practically under this system be no limitation whatever on the borrowing powers.

3rd—The debt of the City has already assumed alarming proportions, being now about 19 per cent. of its taxable valuation. This ratio is higher than

that of any other city on this Continent of like commercial standing.

4th—The interest charges alone amount to \$1,200,000 in 1894, and the total income from the real estate tax was \$1,300,000.

5th—According to the general law of the Province, municipalities are limited in their borrowing powers, so that the interest and sinking fund combined shall not exceed one-half of the revenue. In Montreal there is no sinking fund, and the interest charges alone come within a few hundred thousand dollars of half of the revenue.

6th—The debt is increasing out of all proportion to the growth of the city. Since January, 1888, the debt has increased by over \$13,000,000, or, say, 120 per cent., while in the same time the revenue has increased by only 50 per cent., and the valuation of taxable property 46 per cent.

7th—The clause asking further borrowing powers is not only not by a majority of the Finance Committee of the City, but also by a majority of the whole Council, including His Worship, the Mayor. A petition to this effect has already been presented to your honorable House, signed by fourteen out of the twenty-seven members.

8th—The clause in question is viewed with alarm by the taxpayers generally, excepting only a few interested persons.

Before the Private Bills Committee at Quebec last session, Mr. Smith, not improbably in view of the Mayor's attitude, made an eloquent speech in favor of borrowing more money for the purposes of the city. This speech was in direct opposition to his letter of a year before, and its effect was completely destroyed by a brilliant oratorical effort by Hon. A. W. Morris, who quoted Mr. Smith's letter of the previous session to show that it was entirely at variance with his speech of 1895.

The Herald is not aware as to where Mr. Smith would prefer to stand in the present campaign: on his letter of 1895 or his speech of 1896. The letter of 1895 certainly contradicts completely his glowing attempt to boom Montreal for election purposes and as a means to the glorification of the National Policy. But perhaps Mr. Smith has had new light since his entrance to Federal politics. Perhaps he has begun to see that after all a few hundred millions of debt upon which the present generation has to pay no more than the interest, do not cut much of a figure in national affairs. His present candidature as a supporter of the Tupperite Government certainly bears out this supposition.

Perhaps, he has discovered that because Canada has not become a howling wilderness under the borrowing and taxing regime, Montreal also should have more instead of less debt. Or perhaps he still adheres in his heart of hearts to the opinions expressed in the letter quoted above, and has not yet arrived at the conclusion that what is sauce for the Dominion goose is sauce for the Metropolitan gander. At any rate the letter is built upon lies which if Mr. Smith would follow in his present campaign would lead him to an early and rigid determination to retire from the contest in St. Lawrence, and allow Mr. Stanley Dagg to get both hands on the Tupperite standard.

As to Mr. Penny's attitude there can be no doubt. He stands for honest, economical and efficient Government.

BRITISH TORY PARTY IN DANGER

Notwithstanding its ponderous majority in Parliament, the British Tory party seems to be on the verge of a split, which may result in a signal and ludicrous defeat. Its programme of promised legislation is very lengthy; and only one of the principal items upon it—the Landlords' Relief Bill—has approached a final stage. One by one the Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, the Tory leader in the House of Commons, is announcing the decision of the Government to drop important measures which it had pledged itself to carry.

With regard to the chief measure on the legislative programme, the Education Bill, the members of the party are hopelessly at variance. There is hardly a clause in it upon which a majority of them can agree. So far, quite a number of clauses have either been considerably remodelled or abandoned altogether, owing to strong opposition from within the party's own ranks. There is not even the least consolation of the closure left to the Government, for many of the most prominent members of the party, and all the leading Tory organs, including the Times, are insisting that there must be free and ample debate on questions so delicate and so fraught with important consequences. That the Liberal party is not taking advantage of the apparent helplessness of the Government, due mainly to the very largeness of its unwieldy majority, is clear from the tone of the editorial articles which are now appearing in Liberal journals, like the Daily News. The restraint which the Opposition have hitherto observed, in the face of what was at first considered to be the hopelessness of making an effective attack upon the Government, should now, it is urged, be cast aside. "The Tory majority," says the Daily News, "is wholly fictitious, and its hold upon the country is dwindling every day."

When the Education Bill comes up in committee, almost every clause in it, almost every amendment that may be proposed to it, will invite defeat from quarters both known and unexpected. There may be differences of opinion even amongst the Liberal ranks as to some of the principles involved in the bill; but there are many points raised by it on which the Liberal party is absolutely and aggressively united, and on which, on the other hand, it will receive the alliance of some of the most influential Unionist members. With good generalship and a sustained fighting spirit, it is possible to inflict a defeat upon the Salisbury Government.

The Prince Edward Islander, published at Charlottetown, says: "Sir

GEMS FROM THE TORONTO GLOBE

Mr. Foster is fighting for his life in York, N.B.; Sir Herbert Tupper in Picton, N.S.; Mr. Haggart in South Lanark, Mr. Wood in Brockville, and Dr. Montague is not too safe in a constituency that was made into a Conservative hive according to the Minister's own plans and specifications.

Ontario sends a message to Quebec that, dearly as her first citizen may be loved in his native province, it will be hard to outdo this province in its manifestations of regard for him.

Mr. Laurier enjoys the unique distinction of having filled two of the largest halls in the city of Toronto and still leaving outside enough citizens for a magnificent gathering.

Mr. Laurier is rich enough; give him a rest, and let the country have a chance.

As Mowat has governed Ontario; so will Laurier and Mowat govern Canada.

The Tupperites are doing their hardest fighting in old Conservative hives.

Tupper is fighting for his salary, Laurier for his country.

Has the National Policy made you rich?

Free speech, free men, free institutions.

Laurier is Canada's Favorite Son.

There are no safe Tupper seats.

Tupper, tyranny and taxes!

There are no Tupper hives!

It is time for a change.

The Star out Herods Herod in its partisanship since it got down from the fence, and is now very much more Tupperite in its utterances than even the Gazette. It caps the climax, however, in sagely printing a special despatch from Ottawa to the effect that the Government had allowed Mr. Bernier, the late member for St. Hyacinthe, to be elected by acclamation, because he had voted for the Remedial Bill. This will be news to Mr. Bernier, who not only voted against the bill, but spoke against it as well. If the Star has any desire whatever to see things as they really are, it should return Sir Charles Tupper his borrowed spectacles. They have so turned the Star's vision that it seems impossible to see anything straight.

Thus it says again that Sir Charles Tupper is without a "straight supporter" in six constituencies only.

What is the matter with West Bruce, West Elgin, Frontenac, South Huron, North Norfolk, South Oxford, Berthier, Dorchester, St. Johns and Ivesville, Quebec County and St. Hyacinthe, eleven constituencies, in ten of which according to the Star's own table, the Government has no candidates whatever "straight" or "crooked"? In St. Johns and Ivesville the Star counts Mr. Dechard's opponent, Mr. Roy, as a Government candidate. Mr. Roy is really an independent Liberal. Now the Star should make an attempt to "find out and tell its readers how many "crooked supporters" Sir Charles Tupper has. Modesty will of course prevent the Star mentioning its own name in this list.

"The Laurier-Mowat meeting at the Duluth Street auditorium last evening was attended by about six thousand people, and, while the speech-making was proceeding in the inside, Mr. R. Dandurand and others got into carriages and addressed the people who could not find their way into the rink."—Gazette of yesterday.

At 8.20 Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, a veteran soldier, calculated that there were 100 people abreast (surely not overdrawn), and they extended 100 deep. That would be 10,000. At this time the rink was only three parts filled, and Conservatives admit that it was crowded afterwards, and the Gazette says: "Mr. R. Dandurand and others got into carriages and addressed the people who could not find their way into the rink."

Yet the Conservative organ says there were about six thousand people present.

Beside Wilfrid Laurier there is no French-Canadian alive who could have attracted such a remarkable demonstration of popularity as that at the Auditorium on Monday night. Beside him there is no English-Canadian who could have attracted such a demonstration. There is no Canadian, French or English, alive who could have attracted such demonstrations as those of which he was the honored center during that tour of Ontario from which he has come fresh to his own province. As his distinguished lieutenant, Sir Oliver Mowat, says of him, he is shortly to become the first French-Canadian Roman Catholic Premier of Canada, and he is a better man than any English-Canadian Protestant Premier the country has ever had.

Voters in Westmount in deciding between the respective merits of Dr. Lachapelle and Mr. Madore should bear in mind that the former is one of the leaders in the malignant crusade against liberty of conscience in this province. He has accepted the Cassegrain policy in its entirety, and has been busily engaged for the past two months in defaming and condemning Mr. Laurier for his vindication of the rights of Parliament. The atmosphere of Westmount ought not to be healthy for such views as those of Dr. Lachapelle, has been proclaiming, and it is confidently believed that it will speak out boldly next Tuesday for Laurier and freedom of conscience.

The Prince Edward Islander, published at Charlottetown, says: "Sir

ST. ANTOINE DIVISION.

...FRIENDS OF...

ROBT. MACKAY

Having carriages for the 23rd (Tuesday next), please send their names to Central Committee, 419 St. James Street, on or before Saturday next, and oblige,

GEO. W. STEPHENS, Jr.
Liberal Organizer.

Liberal Demonstration

AT LACHINE,
Saturday, June 20, 1896.

HON. WILFRID LAURIER.
SIR OLIVER MOWAT.
HON. ARTHUR BOYER, the Liberal candidate for Jacques Cartier.

And other prominent speakers will address the meeting, which will be held in a large tent near the convent.

A procession will form at Harvey's Hall at 8 p.m., to meet the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Oliver Mowat and Hon. A. Boyer and other speakers, and march to the tent, where the proceedings will be held.

Seats will be provided for ladies.

A special train will leave Bonaventure Depot at 7.15 p.m. to Wharf Station. Returning will leave same station at 11.30.

ALL ARE INVITED.

Charles Tupper is the most versatile political acrobat of the present century. In 1874 he was an enthusiastic free trader; in 1878 he was a rampant protectionist; in 1887 he was whining for unrestricted reciprocity with the United States; in 1891 he was an ultra loyalist and denounced all those who desired freer trade relations with the United States as traitors and annexationists. At present he is doing the double-horse trick, riding with one foot on protection and the other on free trade with England. No mountebank ever made a more ludicrous exhibition of himself.

Mr. Smith ought not to go too far in his attempts to bribe the electors of St. Lawrence Division by flaunting the exhibition project before them and trying to make them believe that its success is bound up in his election. He should do nothing that will make it embarrassing in the future for him, as mayor of the city, to ask Mr. Penny, M.P., to request the Laurier Government to make a grant for the exhibition.

Laurier is the hope of Canada!

THE FRENCH PRESS.

Haggart's Scheme.

Haggart's scheme has become known at last. If Mr. Laurier does not obtain an absolute majority on the 23rd of June over the two factions of the Conservative party—the Tupper wing and the McCarthy-Wallace wing—the two groups are to unite and try to keep the Liberals from getting into power. To bring about this union Sir Charles is to give place to Dalton McCarthy, who only refused on the day he was elected to the succession to Sir John Macdonald, who had promised it to him on several occasions. The other ministers will offer great resistance, preferring flat positions to being thrown out in the cold. This is why we have the extraordinary spectacle of a minister who went vigorously into the campaign for a whole month sending in his resignation two days before the polls and demanding forthwith to be made a Lieutenant-Governor of his province, although the term of the present occupant of the office will not expire until July 1. This is why we see Mr. Haggart uttering all sorts of threats, and keeping out of the campaign, because he wants a certain office. It is unnecessary to explain to our readers the position in which we, French-Catholics would be placed if we had a McCarthy-Caron government at Ottawa. But we should like to know what the French Conservatives would do in such a case. Does anybody believe that those who served so long under Grand Sovereign Bowell and Grand Master Wallace would hesitate before serving under McCarthy?

We make a supreme appeal to our compatriots and our co-religionists to shake off their lethargy and rouse themselves to patriotic action. Mr. Laurier must obtain an absolute majority over the two Orange Tory groups.—L'Electeur.

The Difference.

Amongst the Conservative leaders Sir Charles Tupper has become a millionaire through politics, and Sir John Macdonald died with a snug sum in cash and possessing a good block of C.P.R. shares. Amongst the Liberals, Alexander Mackenzie died poor, Sir Antoine Alme Davion died poor, and Mr. Laurier is poorer to-day than when he entered political life.—La Patrie.

A Boomerang Caricature.

In La Minerve's window may be seen an assortment of queer caricatures. One of them, which attracts a good deal of attention from the passers-by, represents Sir Charles Tupper seated heavily on the shoulders of a working-man and a farmer. Is not that an admirable representation of the actual situation? Do you not recognize it at once, ye toilers of the land? Will you, the sons of the soil and the sweating laborers and artisans of our large cities, give this old millionaire Tupper a chance to sit on your shoulders any longer?—La Patrie.

War to the Knife.

If the minority in Manitoba is crushed, the Catholic minority of Ontario will be crushed; and then we in Quebec will be crushed if we remain divided as we are to-day. Let it be war, then, and war to the knife, war without truce or quarter, against the Laurier-Wallace-McCarthy alliance. This should now be the motto of every good French-Canadian and of every good English-Canadian too.—L'Evenement.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, MONDAY, June 22nd.

Afternoon and Evening—ONE DAY ONLY.
ANNUAL BENEFIT.... Superb Production of Dion Boucicault's Celebrated Irish Drama.

Arrah-na-Pogue!

Interpreted by the same excellent cast that produced it last winter at the Queen's Theatre. SPECIAL SCENIC AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS, AND CORRECT COSTUMES. A Grand Old of High-class Vaudeville.
Remember the Date, June 22—ONE DAY ONLY.

Federal Elections, 1896.

ST. ANTOINE DIVISION

Liberal Candidate—
Robert Mackay

Merchant.

COMMITTEES—
No. 1—Central, cor. Craig and St. James
" 2—Cor. Windsor and Lagauchetière
" 3—227 Notre Dame
" 4—275 St. Antoine
" 5—Cor. Notre Dame and Chatham
" 6—Cor. St. James and Chatham
" 7—Cor. Fulford and St. James
" 8—2638 St. Catherine
" 9—2339 St. Catherine
" 10—19 Aylmer

All information relating to polling places or other matters can be had at the Committee Rooms, which are now open every day and evening for the use of the Electors.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS
St. Catherine St. cor. St. Lawrence St.
Continuous Performances.
A beautiful production of
David Belasco's... MAY BLOSSOM
Domestic Drama in 3 Acts.
8-STRONG VAUDEVILLE ACTS—
Afternoons at 2. Nights at 8.
Prices—10c, 20c, 25c.

SOHMER PARK
Open Every Day from 1 to 11 p.m.
Performances at 3 and 8 p.m.
Attractions this week.
SWIFT & CHASE, Eccentric Musicians,
LOUIS VERANDE, Comic Singer,
CARLOS BROS., Famous Acrobats,
THE FOUR MAJAZZOS, the greatest eccentric Musical Acrobatic Act ever seen in Canada.
Lavinie's Band of 40 Soloists, etc., etc.
Admission, 10c. Menagerie, 10c. extra.
Children, afternoons, 5c, including ride on Carroussel.

Art Association—
PHILLIPS SQUARE,
Galleries of
Paintings...
OPEN DAILY
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 25c.

Canadian Royal
Art Union.
(Incorporated by Letters-Patent Feb. 14, 1894.)
JUST OPENED AT
238 & 240 St. James St.
This Company distributes Works of Art, painted by the Masters of the Modern French School.
A Novel Method of Distribution.
Tickets, from 25c to \$10 each.
Awards from \$5 to \$5,000 each.
You are invited to inspect this fine collection.

THE NORTHERN—
W. C. T. U. COFFEE HOUSE,
594 Craig St.
Next Door Gazette.
Open from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.

SAVE
COAL.
Our Wrought Iron and Steel Cooking Ranges saved one and a half tons of coal in a winter. Patent fire box for wood or coal. Selling from \$35 up.

N. LAPORTE & SON,
300 St. Lawrence St.
Tel. 7235

St. Lawrence Division.
The election of a Parliamentary representative for this division will be held upon the voters' list for 1894. A large proportion of the voters upon this list have removed since that date to new addresses, but are still entitled to vote upon their old qualifications. Those who are favorable to the election of

May R.
Wilson-Smith.

will greatly facilitate the work of his campaign and will confer a favor upon his committee by immediately forwarding their present postal addresses to:

Mr. DOUGHTY.
FRIENDS of Mayor Wilson-Smith favorable to his election, and having private carriages at their disposal for Polling Day, will please communicate as early as possible with:

A. G. DOUGHTY,
50 St. Lawrence Street,
Telephone 1617.

Mayor Wilson - Smith's
Central Committee
Room:
56 St. Lawrence Street.

Branch Committee Rooms:
1851 ST. CATHERINE ST. ... Tel. 6363
93 BLEURY ST. ... Tel. 1860
21 BLEURY ST. ... Tel. 2885
14 PRINCE ARTHUR ST. ... Tel. 6363
693 ST. LAWRENCE ST. ... Tel. 6363
673 DORCHESTER ST. ... Tel. 6363

Good Books.
There is something distinctive about this store. This stock stands out with an individuality not seen in other stores. It's good buying does it. We always have the latest and best in the book line.

W. DRYSDALE & CO.,
232 ST. JAMES STREET,
West End Branch—2385 St. Catherine St.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE
A HAPPY, FRUITFUL
MARRIAGE
EVERY MAN who would KNOW the Plain Facts; the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, should write for our wonderful little book, called "PERFECT MARRIAGE." To any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover. "A refuge from the quacks." Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

INVESTMENT
SECURITIES.

Suitable for Trust Estates, Banks,
Insurance Companies and Permanent
Investment, bought and sold by—
R. WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker,
British Empire Building,
1124 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
First-class Investment always on hand.

MARKET DULL

BUT FIRMER.

Bank of Commerce, However,
Was an Exception.

SELLING DOWN OVER A POINT.

The Position of Consols—New York
Gossip.

Herald Office,
Tuesday, June 16.

It is the same old story to tell of
stocks from day to day. As the brokers
predicted there is certainly great
activity, and the elections are un-
doubtedly responsible for the lack of
speculative interest.

To-day's market was tame in point
of business, but the general tone was
somewhat better. All the stocks dealt
in with the exception of Consols, showed
fair advances. With the feeling
at the close quite firm.

Brokers say that they find the market
rather bare of stocks, and to this
more than anything else, is due the
upward tendency developed.

Street Railway was much better,
closing at 21 1/2 against 20 1/2 yesterday.
Pacific participated in the
advance to the extent of a fraction, while
Toronto Railway sold at 63 1/2 ex-dividend,
or equal to 62 1/2. The statement
comes from Toronto that this com-
pany has ceased to give out earnings
as heretofore.

Bank of Commerce on sales of 169
shares went off to 122 1/2, the range be-
ing 122 1/2 to 123 1/2, loss of 1 to 1 1/2
from yesterday. Other bank stocks as
well as "cottens" were quiet.

The local money market remains
quite much the same. The banks are
perhaps offering a little less than they
were some time ago, but brokers have
no difficulty in getting all the funds
they want at 5 per cent. In Toronto
rates are also about the same, all
loans being quoted at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent.
2 months and 5 1/2 per cent. on choice
collateral.

Montreal Street Railway earnings
yesterday were \$4,028.76 against \$3,
808.85 on the corresponding day last
year, an increase of \$219.91.

Sterling exchange rates were quoted
to-day as follows:

BANKS.	Buys.	Sells.	Counter.
New York 60 days.	91	92	91 1/2 to 92
" Demand.	91	92	10 to 10 1/2
Calcutta.	91	10	10 1/2

Regarding the position of money in
New York a report said: "The money
market is quiet, but the hopeful feeling
noticeable last week is stronger. Bankers
are quite cheerful over the pros-
pects of better business and better
rates for money. So far, however,
there is little change."

"Depository banks have turned into
the Sub-Treasury about \$1,000,000 to-
day."

The highest, lowest and closing prices,
and sales and net changes from yester-
day's closing prices for actual sales in
the local markets were as follows:

OPEN.	HIGH.	LOW.	CLOSE.
100 Bank Commerce.	123	122 1/2	122 1/2
100 Pacific.	123	122 1/2	122 1/2
100 Street Ry.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
100 Toronto Ry.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
100 Montreal St. Ry.	123	122 1/2	122 1/2
100 Consols.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
100 Dom. Cotton.	91	91	91

THE FORESTERS.

A Great Annual Meeting Opened in
Montreal.

The High Court, Canadian Order of
Foresters, met for its annual session
yesterday afternoon in the Masonic Tem-
ple, Dorchester Street, and will con-
tinue to sit and transact business con-
nected with the order until probably
Friday, to-day being devoted to an
extension given to the visiting mem-
bers by the local branch through
Lake St. Louis to Chateauguay and
down the Lachine Rapids. The mem-
bers will march in procession from
Temple Hall, at 1.15 p.m., to the
Duchess of York Hotel, headed by the
Victoria Rifles Band, by way of Dor-
chester Street, Phillips Square, St. Cathar-
ine, Bligny, Craig and McGill, returning
between 6 and 6.30 by Jacques Cartier
Square, Notre Dame, Bonsecours, St.
Denis, St. Catherine, Phillips
Square to Dorchester and the hall,
where they will disperse. At Victoria
Square the procession will take the
way to the boat to witness an exhibi-
tion of the water power pressure. To-
morrow the members will witness a
general review of the Montreal Fire
Department on the Champ de Mars,
at 9.30 a.m., and thereafter the High
Court will be photographed by Mr. Ar-
less.

The afternoon meeting yesterday was
occupied with the preliminary work of
the session and the reading of the
reports of the officers. Brother C. E.
Britton, High Chief Ranger, presided,
and appointed the following officers for
the session: High Court, R. Lynch;
High Messenger, T. C. LeMire;
High Marshal, John Smith; High Sen-
ior Woodward, W. G. Malley; High
Junior Woodward, J. Miller; High
Senior Beadle, A. McPherson; and High
Junior Beadle, C. K. Madson. Brother
Henshaw, District Chief Ranger, in-
troduced the procession, which was
Ranger, accompanied by Past Chief
Chief Rangers Walker and Cranshaw,
on behalf of the Reception Committee
and the Montreal brethren, presented
an address of welcome to the visiting
brethren, which was received with
much enthusiasm. The Chief Ranger
made a suitable reply.

In the evening Mayor Wilson Smith
addressed the Court, tendering the
members a hearty welcome to the city.
The rest of the session was occupied
with the discussion of proposed amend-
ments to the constitution.

There were over 200 delegates pre-
sent yesterday, and several more are
expected to arrive to-day. The visiting
members express themselves as very
much gratified by the reception given
them by the Montreal Foresters and
the arrangements made for their en-
tertainment while in the city.

The old friend cat awoken from a
nap before the fire and stretched his
self in the manner common to cats;
Margie looked at him with distended
eyes. "My goodness!" she exclaimed,
"I dess ze tat's doin' t' boll over."

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

J. S. Bache & Co., telegraph their

local manager C. D. Monk as follows:
St. Louis-Mr. Platt says: "We
have carried our gold point. Senator
Lodge, of Massachusetts, says: "There
is no doubt but that gold plank will
be played in platform. All information
we are getting to-day confirms
yesterday's statement that gold men
are in a majority."

St. Louis—Great applause greeted
Chairman Fairbanks on the remark
passed that free coinage at ratio 16 to
1 is an impossibility, as the present
ratio is 50 to 1.

Union Pacific statement for April
net increased \$43,192.

Cheney, Wash., (Press)—The First Na-
tional Bank and the Bank of Cheney
have suspended payments.

We hear, on what we believe to be
the best authority that very early this
forenoon McKinley's managers decided
to accept the gold plank demanded by
the eastern delegates under lead of
Mr. Platt.

Sugar market—London European mar-
ket dealer, 11d advance for raws and
8d advance for refined.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Co. report
to-day's closing prices in New York City
for their Montreal market, C. D.
Monk, 16 St. Sacramento Street:

Description.	June 16.	June 15.	June 14.
Am. Gov. 4 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Tobacco	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Sugar Refin. Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Lumber Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Paper Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Glass Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Rubber Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Leather Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Iron Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Steel Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Coal Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Oil Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Gas Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Electric Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Telephone Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Water Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Street Ry. Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Traction Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Power Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Light Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Heat Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Ice Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Cold Storage Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Food Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Drug Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Chemical Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Paint Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Paper Mill Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Lumber Mill Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Coal Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Oil Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Gas Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Electric Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Telephone Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Water Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Street Ry. Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Traction Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Power Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Light Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Heat Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Ice Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Cold Storage Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Food Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Drug Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Chemical Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Paint Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Paper Mill Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Lumber Mill Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Coal Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Oil Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Gas Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Electric Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Telephone Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Water Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Street Ry. Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Traction Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Power Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Light Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Heat Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Ice Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Cold Storage Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Food Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Drug Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Chemical Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Paint Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Paper Mill Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Lumber Mill Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Coal Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Oil Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Gas Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Electric Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Telephone Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Water Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Street Ry. Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Traction Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Power Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Light Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Heat Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Ice Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Cold Storage Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Food Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Drug Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Chemical Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Paint Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Paper Mill Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Lumber Mill Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Coal Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Oil Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Gas Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Electric Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Telephone Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Water Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Street Ry. Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Traction Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Power Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Light Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Heat Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Ice Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Cold Storage Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Food Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Drug Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Chemical Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Paint Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Paper Mill Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Lumber Mill Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Coal Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Oil Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Gas Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Electric Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Telephone Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Water Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Street Ry. Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Traction Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Power Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Light Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Heat Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Ice Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Cold Storage Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Food Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Drug Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Chemical Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Paint Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Paper Mill Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Lumber Mill Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Coal Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Oil Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Gas Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Electric Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Telephone Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Water Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Street Ry. Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Traction Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Power Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Light Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Heat Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Ice Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Cold Storage Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Food Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. Drug Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Mine Co. 3 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124

