

MGR. DEL VAL INTERVIEWED

The Papal Ablegate Met at New York By a Herald Staff Reporter.

DISCUSSES HIS MISSION — HIS VIEWS ON EDUCATION.

Catholics Must Not be Precluded From Sending Their Children to Public Schools.

(From a Herald Staff Reporter.)

New York, March 28.—The steamship Umbria, with Mgr. Merry del Val, the papal ablegate to Canada, and his secretary, Rev. Father Tampieri, on board, reached New York harbor at four o'clock this morning and dropped anchor at the quarantine station, having been considerably delayed on account of fog and rough weather. Two hours later the customs launch containing the revenue officers and a staff representative of the Montreal Herald, who had gone down to New York to meet her, stamed alongside.

It was not an easy matter to find the ablegate. He was not in his cabin, nor was he in the saloon or the dining-room. The steward was of opinion that he was on the main deck, but the main deck appeared to be entirely deserted, save for the presence of a young curate dressed in a correct suit of broadcloth and wearing the low crowned, wide brim felt hat that affected more especially by clergymen of the Church of England; he stood with his back turned to me, gazing over the water past the Statue of Liberty to where the spans of Brooklyn bridge stood out in bold relief. Perhaps he would be able to direct me to Mr. del Val.

"Excuse me," I said as I approached from behind, "but could you tell me where I might find the papal ablegate?"

"I had found him."

"As a soft but musical voice said quietly, 'I am Monsignor del Val,' I found myself confronted by a gentleman whose dark eyes surveyed me from top to toe in one comprehensive glance. A gentleman who might be thirty-two years of age, yet who scarcely looked more than twenty-seven. The eyes which had scanned me so rapidly and now looked inquiringly into mine were dark and piercing. The mouth was closed tightly over the firm square chin, and every feature spoke of decision and strength of character. Face to face with the Pope's secretary, I discovered that the impression created by the cut of the clerical dress and the ministerial looking hat, was dispelled by the tiny piece of purple silk—the only apparent insignia of his rank—which peeped out from under the Roman collar.

DELEGATE A YOUNG MAN.

The appearance of youth is somewhat accentuated by the fact that Mgr. del Val is under the medium stature, and his carriage although dignified, may scarcely be called imposing. His knowledge of English is perfect, and he speaks that language fluently, and without betraying by the slightest accent, his foreign birth. His manner, always courteous, is that of a diplomat, and in many ways he shows that he fully appreciates the importance of his position, and is anxious not to commit himself by any very definite statement of his intentions until after he has thoroughly studied the conditions existing in Canada.

"So you have come all the way from Montreal," he said, "I suppose that means that you want to interview me. Really I have very little to say, but if you will wait until I have made the declaration with regard to my luggage, I think I can spare you a few minutes." As the revenue officers had received instructions to extend to the distinguished visitor "every courtesy consistent with the observance of the rules and regulations," this did not take very long, and once more the ablegate turned his attention to the member of the profession which, according to his subsequent definition, is composed of the men who "despise the abstract and seek always the concrete."

MISSION OF PEACE.

"My mission," he resumed, "is one of peace, and I sincerely hope that it may prove successful. I shall lose no time in reaching Canada, in fact, unless Archbishop Corrigan is especially anxious for me to stay in New York for a day, I shall go through to Montreal this evening, and see the members of the Government at Ottawa very shortly."

"You intend then to act with the members of the Government in any thing you may do in connection with this matter?"

"Oh, I should not care to say that, that will, of course, depend upon circumstances entirely. Then you see the settlement has been completed. I said a few words about that to a press representative before I left England. That interview as published is quite correct, I certainly said that I was very sorry that the Legislature of Manitoba had acted so promptly, when the Pope had decided to send a representative to Canada?"

"May I ask whether your mission was undertaken with a view of approving or disapproving of any settlement which the Government of the Province of Manitoba might propose, or with the desire to settle certain matters which appear to be at issue between two schools of thought in the Catholic Church in Canada?"

"I can only reply that I do not for one moment question the right of the Manitoba Legislature to enact what laws it may see fit; but in every case where a settlement is arrived at, satisfaction is assumed, and in this case there are certainly quite a large number of persons interested, who are not satisfied with the arrangements which have been made."

"When Mr. Fitzpatrick requested the appointment of an ablegate, did he make his wishes known as an individual member of the Catholic Church, or as a member of the Laurier Cabinet, acting with the consent of his colleagues?"

"What does he say himself?"

"That he appeared as an individual Catholic, and not as a Cabinet Minister."

"Indeed, then—with a shrug of the shoulders—I presume we must accept his statement; I do not know anything concerning the matter myself."

"I would like to know, Monsignor, whether you have any official relations with the Canadian Government?"

"But all I can say to you in reply is: ask the Government."

REPORTS ABOUT LAURIER.

"Was Mr. Laurier reported to the authorities of the church at Rome as a Catholic and a Freemason?"

"Yes, that is a fact. It was not reported to myself directly, but someone who had been told of it repeated the statements to me, and I know they were current in Rome a short time ago."

"Do you know whether certain of the Quebec bishops threatened refusal of the sacraments and other penalties to those of their flock who had decided to vote for Liberal candidates?"

"I cannot say."

"Supposing the facts to be as I have stated, would the bishops referred to be justified in taking this action?"

"I should prefer to say nothing at this present time concerning anything which any of the bishops may have done."

"Allowing that nothing has yet been proven in regard to such matters, but merely advancing a supposititious proposition,—would the bishops be justified in proceeding to such lengths for such a cause?"

"That depends largely upon conditions in Canada, and as I know nothing of these as yet, I cannot say."

"Is there any reason which Rome would consider sufficiently strong to justify a bishop in proceeding to such length with anyone on account of a vote cast for one political party or the other?"

"Now as that is an abstract question, I could only give it an abstract answer, and as I know that reporters are men who seek the concrete rather than the abstract, I think I may be excused from answering that question."

"When Cardinal Satolli was in America, he expressed himself very strongly with regard to the matter of education; may I ask if his views in regard, for instance, to Catholics and public schools, are the views held by yourself, and accepted by Rome?"

"How did he express himself in regard to this matter?"

"He stated that every Catholic had the right to send his children to the public school, providing always that arrangements were made for their religious instruction and moral safe-guarding, and he forbade any one to threaten such parents

with deprivation of the sacraments or other penalties. Is that your view, and the manner in which the Sacred College regards the matter?"

SATOLLI WAS QUITE RIGHT.

"Yes, Cardinal Satolli was quite right in his explanation of the ruling of the Church on this point. That is also the way in which this subject is regarded at Rome."

"And you recognize—as he did—the right of parents and of the State to have something to say concerning the education of the Catholic child?"

"Certainly, else of what use so far as education is concerned, is that institution which we call the State?"

"I presume that no appointment has yet been made of a successor to the late Archbishop Fabre of Montreal. Will you aid in the selection of the next archbishop?"

"I cannot say. I might mention that I know a few members of the Canadian clergy and one or two Canadian bishops who have been in Rome from time to time."

"I cannot say how long I shall remain in Canada, I must wait until I am in the ground before I even begin to guess regarding this matter. Whatever decisions I arrive at, or whatever I may decide to do, my plans will first of all be submitted to the Pope for approval."

"But you must really excuse me now," he concluded, "I have so very many matters to attend to before I leave the boat."

And with another smile and a bow, he disappeared.

Upon the arrival of the Umbria at her dock, Mgr. del Val found several prominent priests awaiting his arrival. He was at once driven to the archbishop's residence. Later he said mass, and spent a quiet day at the house, declining to see many of his numerous callers.

CORRECTLY REPORTED.

The following is a copy of the despatch which Mgr. del Val refers to in his interview, and states was correct:—

London, March 19.—Monsignor Merry del Val the Papal delegate to Canada, calls for New York to-morrow on board the Cunard Line steamship Umbria.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press to-day Mgr. del Val said:—

"My mission is one of peace. I have no intention to do anything but remove the controversy by finding a modus vivendi agreeable to all and based on right and justice."

"The bill passed by the Manitoba Legislature embodying the Laurier and Greenway compromise, comes to me as a painful surprise, as it is hardly at favorably towards a settlement of the question to which I am addressing myself."

"I think it was due to the Pope to have waited until he had time to place before the Government his views and wishes."

"In no time in the last two years has the Pope been in such good health and spirits. The recent rumors of faintings, etc., are absolutely untrue."

PREPARATIONS AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, March 29.—(Special.)—Mgr. Languevin arrived here last night in company with Fathers Lacombe and Leduc and the party is stopping at the Cardinals Palace. The Archbishop from Manitoba is here to meet the Papal delegate who will arrive by the G. T. R. train to-morrow afternoon. A reporter of The Herald called at the Cardinal's Palace to-day and was informed by one of the ecclesiastical dignitaries that Mgr. Gagnon has just telegraphed that Mgr. Merry del Val and his secretary will arrive here to-morrow. A religious reception will be held in the Basilica under the form of a solemn benediction of the Holy Sacrament to be officiated by His Grace, Mgr. Del Val himself. Only two or three representatives of the Cardinal's Palace will go to Levis and meet the distinguished visitor and give him the benediction.

The people here are indignant because Grand Vicar Marois, who, in the absence of Archbishop Beaudry, has the management of the Catholic Ordinary in this diocese, has decided not to tender the delegate the usual reception due to visitors of his rank and quality. When Mgr. Conroy, Papal delegate, came here some years ago, a special circular was issued by Cardinal Taschereau, urging all the Roman Catholics to try and be present at the ceremony in honor of the visitor's arrival, in order to benefit by His Holy benediction. Your correspondent is informed that the Quebec Episcopate will not be represented by Mgr. Marois to-morrow as he has already decided to go and meet Mgr. Del Val at New York, he having sent Mgr. Gagnon, a Liberal, in his place.

No one here knows yet where the delegate is going to take up his quarters. Of course, the simplest rules of etiquette necessitate his stay at the Cardinal's Palace at least for a few hours, but it is believed that Mgr. Merry del Val will take a residence outside the Palace's walls.

The Conservative press here announces in very brief and cold terms the visitor's approaching arrival.

CONCERNING THE ABLEGATE.

That the ablegate speaks English fluently is partly accounted for by the fact that the major part of his school days were spent in England, and partly by the fact that although both his father and mother are Scotch, his ancestors of the latter came from the County of Waterford, Ireland, and from his earliest days their son was taught to make use of the English language. Indeed, he is an accomplished linguist, and speaks German, Italian, Belgian, French, and of course Spanish, with almost equal proficiency.

His father is one of the few ambassadors at the Court of the Vatican, where he represents the Catholic Government of Spain, and it is in the atmosphere of Rome under Leo XIII. that the young prelate has lived since he was ordained to the priesthood. He visited America several years ago, and is thoroughly acquainted with the policy of the Church in the neighboring Republic. With the Pope himself he is an especial favorite, who has of late years spent most of his time in immediate attendance upon His Holiness, acting in the capacity of chamberlain of

the household, and secretary to his master, who testified his admiration for his talents not only by appointing him as his representative in Canada, but also by making him a domestic prelate shortly before he started upon his journey.

With the Catholic portion of Rome's cosmopolitan population he is extremely popular, and the announcement that he is to preach in one of the chapels where English is used in the pulpit is sufficient to fill every seat in the church. It is extremely likely that should he accomplish his mission satisfactorily he will be rewarded with a red biretta, as was Mgr. Satolli.

UNITED PRESS DESPATCH.

New York, March 28.—(Press Despatch.)—The Cunard Line steamship Umbria, from Liverpool, arrived this morning. Among her passengers was Mgr. Merry del Val, Papal delegate to Canada. Mgr. del Val was met at the pier by Archbishop Corrigan and a party of Catholic clergymen, who escorted him to the Archbishop's residence. Later in the day, when called upon by a reporter, he refused to be interviewed, stating that he preferred to rest until to-morrow before he talked on the subject that had brought him to this country. It is said that he comes here with the fullest ecclesiastical authority, even to the extent of deposing some of the Catholic Churches who refuse to accept any decisions he may make. At the residence of Archbishop Corrigan it was said that Mgr. del Val would probably not leave for Canada until to-morrow or Tuesday morning. It is not expected that a definite announcement of his views will be made until after his return to Rome.

LIVELY WESTERN TIF.

Premier Greenway and Mr. Roblin Clash.

Opposition Leader in a Touring Rage Reads Mr. Fisher Out of the Party.

Winnipeg, March 29.—(Special.)—The Manitoba Legislature sat on Saturday afternoon and evening in order to rush through the business to reach prorogation this week. There was an exciting scene during the afternoon between the Premier, Mr. Roblin, leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Fisher, member for Russell. Mr. Roblin rose to a question of privilege, and began to call the attention of the House to certain remarks made in the Ottawa Parliament on Friday by Hon. Mr. Laurier regarding ballot-stuffing and ballot scratching in the Manitoba elections.

Premier Greenway stated that this was out of order, as it affected no one in this House. Mr. Roblin then moved the adjournment of the House, seconded by Mr. Pare, in order to make his speech, but on making the motion took his seat.

Premier Greenway then pointed out that Mr. Roblin had lost his opportunity to speak by sitting down. The speaker began to read a long list of names, but was interrupted by Mr. Roblin, who interrupted with a hasty remark that he wanted no extracts, but a ruling.

Premier Greenway presented this language as an insult to the Speaker, and an interference of "hot words" followed. Mr. Roblin finally withdrew his motion. When the House was about to go into Committee on the Motion for Adjournment, Mr. Roblin moved in amendment that the House adjourn. He looked around for a seconder, but not a member of the Opposition was in the chamber.

Time motion for Russell, but Mr. Russell said "No."

This set the Opposition leader in a touring rage, and he referred to Mr. Fisher as an "idiot," and "a scoundrel," and "a scoundrel" taken away from the Opposition side of the House. Later, Mr. Fisher explained his position, but Mr. Roblin refused to be pacified. The House adjourned, however, without any blows being struck.

CAMPAIGN IN GASPE.

Mr. Chas. Marcell Addresses a Couple of Meetings and is Well Received.

St. Adelaide, Pabos, March 29.—(Special.)—The campaign in Gaspe county was opened yesterday morning at Newport by Charles Marcell, the Liberal candidate who drove all night from Caplin to be present. The meeting was attended by over 500 people and was presided over by Solomon Grenier a leading citizen. Mr. Marcell spoke for half an hour and was given an enthusiastic reception. He was followed by Mr. Flynn, advocate and nephew of the Premier who announced that the latter relied on the support of the Conservative party in Gaspe. The following grants during the last few months, Colonization \$7,250, relief to Percé fishermen, \$2,000, Grand River Bridge \$6,000, Douville bridge, \$10,000, York Bridge \$500, Maritime road \$2,000 a subsidy of \$1,500 per year for five years for a boat on the north shore of the county. Keep to Newport, victims by fire \$250, Grand River fishing, who lost their boats \$95, Magdalen Islands \$13,500. Total \$33,000.

The work on Grand River Bridge it was announced would commence to-day.

Mr. Marcell in replying, denounced the attempt which was now being made by the Premier to bribe the constituency and to give an opinion on the merits of the proposition was formed and Marcell was escorted to Pabos amidst cheering, the firing of guns and the display of flags. The Grand River bridge was opened to-day. The days of Flynn rule are numbered in Gaspe.

RECEIVED AN ADDRESS.

Chief Provost Receives From His Brother Foresters Congratulations on His Appointment.

Ex-Captain Provost of No. 4 fire station, who has recently been appointed chief of the Ottawa fire brigade, will leave to-morrow morning to take up his position.

On Saturday last he received the following address which speaks for itself: To Chief P. Provost: Dear Sir and Bro.—At the last regular meeting of St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, Catholic Order of Foresters held in St. Ann's Hall, on the 13th inst., a resolution was unanimously adopted congratulating you on your appointment as chief of the Fire Department of the city of Ottawa. The officers and members of St. Patrick's Court have always felt that an honor conferred on any member, reflects lustre on the whole Court, and feel pleased to testify to your sterling integrity, intelligence and fitness for the position to which you have been called by the citizens of Ottawa. It is the heartfelt wish of the members of No. 95 that your future life be one of peace and prosperity, and that the showery of good be showered on you and yours. Signed on behalf of the Court, John Davis, P.C.R.; M. W. Flynn, trustee, A. Patterson, Rev. Sec.

A BULKY BLUE BOOK

Is That Issued by the Auditor General.

THE COST OF ELECTIONS

The Correspondence About Various Matters Under Dispute.

Mr. Cowan, M. P. Will Introduce an Alien Labor Bill This Session.

Ottawa, Ont., March 29.—(Special.)—The Auditor-General's report was distributed to-day. It is for the year ending 30th June, 1896.

The volume has for some years past been the bulkiest, as it is one of the most interesting of all the blue books; but this year it is larger than ever. As usual there is some interesting correspondence between Mr. J. L. McDougall, the Auditor-General, and the departments and the Treasury board. Mr. McDougall, for instance, took exception to the payment of certain sums of money to William Davis and Son, contractors for the Cornwall Canal, on the grounds that the work was covered by the contract and ought not to have been paid for as extras. The department decided against Mr. McDougall and finally the matter was referred to the Treasury Board with the result that the board overruled the Auditor's decision.

The accounts were for unwatering. On October 15, 1895, Mr. McDougall writes regarding the decision of the department of Justice that the chief engineer can make unwatering an extra as follows: "It seems to me that if the contract requires the erection of a piece of masonry which can be no more completed without watering than it can be without stone and mortar, it must be as legal to pay for the stone and mortar in addition to the contract price as it would be to pay for the unwatering in addition to the contract, presuming that no mention was made in the contract of unwatering."

Mr. McDougall says that he does not argue that work which is really extra should not be paid for, but when no reference was made to unwatering in the contract, the contractor is not to be paid for it. The report of the treasury board overruling Mr. McDougall is dated July 7, 1896.

On the following day the Government resigned.

There is the usual batch of correspondence without the employment of temporary clerks without the necessary authority. The amount of deposits forfeited was \$9,000. The amount expended on bye-elections before the general elections was \$8,625.

On November 4, Mr. McDougall writes the Militia Department asking what steps have been taken to recover the sum of \$1,683, on the expenses of the militia going to Lovelock Township, Ontario, for the purpose of recovering the same.

The Deputy Minister replies, that steps will be taken at an early date to cause the Government, to be recompensed for this expenditure. Mr. McDougall writes in this connection that the law provides that the commanding officer shall at once in his own name proceed against the municipality for the recovery of such amount as he is entitled to. The same shall pay it over to Her Majesty.

SENATOR ADAM'S MILEAGE.

The Auditor in his report calls attention to Senator Adams having drawn mileage and part indemnity from both the Senate and the House of Commons for the first part of 1896. Mr. Adams' account with the Senate was \$5,952 for indemnity being only one day absent and with the Senate only 7 days in attendance \$70. He drew out of the House of Commons \$140 and \$140 from the Senate. Mr. G. B. Baker also drew for seven days in the Senate and all his indemnity in the Senate except one day.

Senator McKee drew mileage from both the Commons and the Senate, while Senator Temple took full indemnity from the Commons and one day from the Senate. Senator Temple did not charge double mileage which makes the Auditor-General ask why should not Senator Temple be entitled to double mileage if they were.

PAYMENTS TO GOODWIN.

Mr. McDougall applied to Mr. S. A. Lash, Q.C., Toronto, for an opinion in regard to certain payments to George Goodwin on section 12 of the Soulanges Canal. The reply of Mr. Lash was that it was outside of his duty to give an opinion on the Government's interests on section 12 by withholding payments on Mr. Goodwin's contract on sections 4 and 7 and whatever ought to be done should be done by the action alone. This opinion was given by Mr. Lash on December 17th, 1895 and on January 25th last Mr. McDougall writes to the department that he will make no further delay in payment. The legal expenses for outside lawyers were \$99,299. Messrs. O'Connor and Hogg got \$17,375. Christopher Robinson received \$5,400. B. O'Neil, Q.C., got \$1,850.

The amount for advertising was \$42,713 and for printing and lithography was \$189,220.

On the 30th of June last John O'Connor was due the Department of Justice \$20,528 for binder twine, and since that time Mr. Hobbs has taken over this amount on his new contract.

GENERAL ELECTION EXPENSES.

The last expenses in connection with the general election is as follows by Province, there being \$214,788 claimed, and \$191,219 allowed:

Province. Claimed. Allowed. Ontario. \$73,789 \$74,839 Quebec. 53,999 48,770 Nova Scotia. 12,561 12,291 New Brunswick. 12,396 11,822 Prince Edward Island. 3,321 3,190 British Columbia. 12,774 9,103 Manitoba. 7,577 9,132 North-west Territory. 31,889 21,835

TOTAL. \$214,788 \$191,219

THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association report for 1896 has just been issued. In the volume is a picture of the proposed permanent quarters for the Canadian Riflemen at Bisley. The council expresses its obligations to Lord Aberdeen, the Parliament of Canada, Hon. F. Borden, Hon. A. Desjardins, Lieut.-Col. Henshaw, Major-General Gascoigne and the leading banks of Canada for their financial assistance to the D. R. A. The entries at the annual matches were 460 against 45 the previous year, thus showing a steady development. The firing was good, too, and thanks to the mercy of Col. Hodgins, the matches were all put through on scheduled time. Regarding the Bisley quarters, it is expected that the building will be ready for occupation in July, when the matches of

the National Rifle Association take place. The affiliation fees received from 14 associations amounted to \$3,850, against \$550 the previous year. Subscriptions climbed up from \$198 to \$2,441, associate members' fees from \$340 to \$330, entry fees to matches from \$5,228 to \$4,942. Cash prizes and badges fell off from \$6,999 to \$6,554, special donations from \$885 to \$870, and the bank contributions remained the same. The expenses of the Bisley team were \$3,654. Receipts from all sources were \$17,691, with a balance of \$870 from last year. The expenditure was \$16,020, leaving a balance to the good of \$1,671.

WANT A NEW LINE.

A Meeting at St. Charles Discusses the Proposed Extension of the Intercolonial.

On Thursday last a meeting to discuss the proposed Montreal and Longueuil bridge was held in St. Charles, on the Richelieu. Representatives were present from St. Charles, St. Denis, La Presentation, St. Antoine, St. Michel, Ste. Julie and with Mr. Octave Geoffroin, Mayor of St. Charles, presiding.

Mr. C. N. Armstrong of the Bridge Co. was present and read to the meeting the Order-in-Council lately passed by the Quebec Government, which provides for the payment of \$30,000 or ten per cent upon the cost of the bridge, provided the Federal Government and the City of Montreal each grant the 15 per cent asked for.

The reports concerning the Drummond County scheme were then mentioned and provoked a lively discussion.

Mr. Armstrong said that although nothing official was known, the Government's intention to extend the Intercolonial to St. Hyacinthe, via the Drummond County line.

Mr. Harnard, Liberal candidate for Verchères, expressed every confidence in the Federal Government doing justice to the district.

After some further discussion a resolution was adopted, endorsing the action of a meeting of South Shore county representatives held in Montreal on February 16th, congratulating the Provincial Government upon their grant of \$200,000 above-mentioned, urging the desirability of an independent entrance into Montreal for the Intercolonial Railway, and that this could not be secured except by the proposed Montreal and Longueuil bridge; urging the claims of the district upon the Government of Canada, and requesting an early consideration and the usual action of the Intercolonial to Montreal, would have constituted it by the natural line, the shortest line, and passing by the most populated part of the district, and by a line terminating at 40 miles from the commercial centre of the Dominion. It also claimed that the Intercolonial should be extended to St. Julie, St. Marc, St. Charles, and the most favorable point for crossing the River Richelieu is between St. Marc and St. Charles.

Copies of the resolution are to be forwarded to Hon. Mr. Geoffroin, M.P. for Verchères-Champlain, and to Mr. Borden, M.P. for St. Hyacinthe, with a request to place them before the Governor-General-in-Council, asking that he reconsider his decision on the May 24th, the same time as he should consider the same time as he should consider the merits of the different lines proposed he had from competent experts."

THE CITADEL CITY.

Latest Political News From the Provincial Capital.—The Queen's Jubilee Celebration.

Quebec, March 29.—(Special.)—Le Soleil's \$500 bet is still open.

It is said to be probable that Dr. Vallancourt, ex-M.P. for Dorchester, will be Attorney-General Pelletier's opponent in that county.

Dr. Marcotte, the Conservative Federal candidate for Champlain, was missed at the meeting at St. Maurice on Saturday.

The property of the late Hon. Thomas McGreevy, on the Esplanade, is to be sold by the sheriff on May 24th at the suit of the Quebec city corporation.

The underwriters have settled with the Quebec syndicate for claims arising out of the late fire in St. Joseph street. The sum to be paid is \$21,900.

Many people state that they felt a slight shock of earthquake at an early hour Saturday morning.

Captain W. H. Davidson and Lieutenant R. J. Davidson, of the Royal Rifles, have not yet forwarded their acceptances of places on this year's Bisley team, but will do so in a few days.

The Governor-General's Foot Guards of Ottawa will visit this city on the 21st of June, and they will be accompanied back by the 8th Rifles, who will take part in the Queen's celebration at the Capital.

Judge Chauveau, in company with Assistant Attorney-General Cannon, Detective Patry and two policemen, left here yesterday for Sweetwater, in connection with the long search for the author of the Clarenceville tragedy. Judge Chauveau expressed discontent because of the rather fantastic reports of the affair published in certain newspapers. He thought that it would be far wiser for everybody whose duty it is to help out the police not to give publicity to reports of a nature to spoil the work of justice.

MR. VICTOR HUDON DEAD

One of Montreal's Oldest and Most Respected Citizens Passes Away.

Mr. Victor Hudon, of the well-known firm of Hudon, Hebert, and Co., died on Saturday after a lengthy illness resulting from an attack of the grippe. The deceased gentleman was born at River Ouelle, P.Q., August 31, 1812, being in his 83rd year at the time of his death. In 1830 he became a clerk for Mr. Chouinard-Quebec. In May, 1832, he removed to Montreal, clerking for Mr. J. B. Casavant, and afterwards for Mr. J. B. Casavant, where he remained five years. He then became a partner of Mr. N. C. Chaffers, St. Charles, doing business also at St. Dominique, and St. Pie. In 1842 Mr. Hudon returned to Montreal, becoming a partner of his cousin, Ephrem Hudon, in the dry goods and grocery trade. The partnership was dissolved after 15 years and Mr. Victor Hudon continued alone, largely extending his import trade. For ten years he also had a heavy business at Havana, Cuba, and in 1857 he, with others, erected cotton mills at Hudson Cotton Mills, Co. He founded the wholesale grocery firm of Hudon, Hebert & Co. in 1854, and in 1856 he married Marie Godard, of Montreal. He had nine children, three daughters and six sons, three of the latter having entered the Jesuit Order.

For many years he was a member of the Montreal Harbor Board and was a director of the Jacques Cartier Bank. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning from the Jesuits' Church.

LOCKS LIKE MURDER

Young George Frost Shot Through the Heart.

NOT HIT WITH A SHOVEL.

JOE BRENTON ON WAR.

Chamberlain Will Bring Kruger to Time.

DRAMATIC BIT OF BY-PLAY

Between the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Schriener.

The Latest Diamond Jubilee Gossip and Other General European News.

London, March 28.—Everyone is asking whether Mr. Chamberlain is bent on war in South Africa. He and the Imperial Government seem to have set themselves to force President Kruger. That cannot be doubted after Saturday's sitting of the South African Commission. Mr. Schriener, ex-Attorney-General at the Cape, and an ex-Afrikaner leader, justified President Kruger as best he could and urged again Kruger as a policy of "conciliation and real friendship" towards the Transvaal, but Mr. Chamberlain simply overwhelmed him with a long, high-pitched tale of the Uitlander wrongs and the provocations of the Boer policy. He skillfully led Mr. Schriener up to the admission of Mr. Cecil Rhodes' influence in South Africa, and then plied on the grievances against the Transvaal and each possible breach of the convention of 1884.

"Is there not also a crusade against the English language? Do you doubt that?" demanded Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Schriener did doubt.

"Oh, do you," scornfully replied Mr. Chamberlain. "Then listen to this."

He then read the proceedings of a sanitary board, in which orders now are read in Dutch, though a majority of the members are English or Irish. "Have we got to talk Dutch now?" asked an English member. "Ja," replied the Boer chairman, and when Mr. Chamberlain read out "Ja" with his best ironical effect the committee laughed heartily.

Then followed a dramatic bit of by-play. One of Mr. Chamberlain's many aides handed him a cablegram from the wires. It proved to be a violent protest from the President of the South African League against Mr. Schriener's defence of President Kruger. "I have just received this," said Mr. Chamberlain, and when Mr. Chamberlain read out "Ja" with his best ironical effect the committee laughed heartily.

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are full. A big list of jubilee peereages and decorations is promised and there is widespread competition for the honors.

HUNTING OF TAME DEER. The Sun's London cable says: The force of public opinion has, at length, made itself felt in the cruel hunting of tame deer by the royal huckabunda in the neighborhood of Windsor. It has long been a subject of surprise and indignation. The Queen should continue to permit the use of her name in connection with such brutal sport, but now it is learned that she has been urged by the master-craftsmen in the hands of her ministers and that it was only recently that the actual facts in the case have been brought to her personal notice. Windsor, the greatest of the royal residences, is a place of no time in having an intimation of her royal displeasure conveyed to the royal and noble sportsmen concerned, and on next Monday there will be a meeting of the supporters and followers of the hunt to consider the desirability of discontinuing the sport.

TELEPHONE FOR THE EAR. A London special says: It is announced from Geneva that Prof. Dussaud, of the university there, has invented an apparatus to enable the deaf to hear. The microphone he has just issued makes the human voice in the same way that it is made in a telephone. It is simply a telephone connected with a phonograph, but a far more sensitive phonograph than Edison's ordinary model. A battery of one cell to sixty, according to the degree of deafness, is used. Of course the apparatus is useless in the case of absolute deafness, but such an infirmity is far rarer than is supposed. Ninety-five per cent. of so-called stone-deaf persons can be made to hear and understand by Dussaud's invention. You speak into the microphone; you make it repeat the words which are transmitted by a sort of microphone and speaking tube into the deaf ear. Prof. Dussaud is preparing for the 1900 exhibition at Brussels, where he will exhibit 10,000 people who may all be deaf to follow a lecture.

IAN MACLAREN'S TRIAL. A special from London to the Sun says: The "end of the Presbyterian Church of England," which it is proposed to arrange "Ian MacLaren" for, will open at Sunderland on April 26th and will last a week. The reverend novelist has devoted not only his pen but his pocket, but also to carry war into the enemy's camp by attending the Synod and lecturing and preaching in the biggest halls he can get in the North of England. This vigorous policy rather frightened the world of heresy hunters, and there is some talk now of mercifully ignoring "Ian MacLaren's" doctrinal unorthodoxy. The lies among the old-fashioned orthodox English Presbyterians now is to let persons alone and attack the pernicious influences which it is contending against. The vigor and threatening the simple ritual with which their grandfathers used to be content. Older men bowled the fact that, with very few exceptions, the Presbyterian churches of this country are now fitted with organs, and that many pastors, probably the majority of them actually read their sermons. In the larger towns the departure from primitive orthodoxy has been even more marked. This week, for instance, the fashionable Presbyterian Church of St. Paul, at the West End of London, has been advertising for salaried solo singers and paid choir boys.

GENERAL ANPRIOR NEWS

A Local Hostelry Undergoing Enlargement—Successful Assembly in Galvin's Hall.

Annapolis, March 28.—(Special.)—Mr. Jay Gould, representing the Imperial Mays Co., of Toronto, was in town Wednesday, at the Arcade, introducing their music. The weather not being favorable, the sale was not as large as it might have been. Mr. Y. Y. Barnes, druggist, was appointed agent for this place.

This week the work of enlarging the Campbell Hotel was started. Owing to the rapidly increasing business of this establishment, the proprietor finds it necessary to put an additional story to it, with a mansard roof. This will greatly add to the accommodation of the house.

A very enjoyable evening was spent by those who had the pleasure of an invitation to the assembly in Galvin's Hall on Wednesday evening. The hall was well filled, and beautifully decorated, the promoters sparing no efforts to make it a success.

Prof. G. W. Linton, was in town this week making arrangements for the starting of a class for the cure of stammering. At a special meeting of the town council on Wednesday evening, the bill was considered. If public opinion has any weight there won't be much repealing done.

THE INFANTRY SCHOOL.

Number of Men Undergoing Their Examination at St. Johns—The Monthly Dinner.

St. Johns, March 28.—(Special.)—The St. Johns Infantry School have more officers and men attending this term than they have had at any previous term. The following gentlemen are now in the middle of a very severe examination classified in squad drill, arm drill, company and battalion drill, sword exercise; the written subjects are: military discipline, military and military law, regimental duties, drill exercises, and musketry, viz., Captain J. Gilbert, 50th; Capt. Joseph Dussault, 84th; Capt. J. H. G. St. John, 84th; Lieut. Alexander Mallette, 70th; Francois Morin, 17th; J. O. Belanger, 88th; A. Charrier, 84th; Albert Bellefleur, A. Demer, 84th; as a result of the Financial News, by Harry Marks, of the insubstantial workings of Providence, has attained merit, by a membership in the House of Commons.

The House of Commons (guests' night) came off Thursday evening, and was a very great success. The Montreal guests were Lieut. Colonel Dixon, 84th; Aubrey, 84th; Major Trotter, M.G.A.; Dr. Wilson, Field Battery; and Surgeon-General Campbell, with the commandant and officers of the fort and attached officers. It was a successful dinner with good menu, choice wines, and an excellent orchestra of eight pieces. At a press dinner there is but one toast, The Queen.

THREE RIVERS TRADE.

Export and Import Figures Will Compare Favorably With Other Years.

Three Rivers, March 28.—(Special.)—It is stated that it is very likely that E. Desy, advocate, of Olivier & Desy, of this city, will be the Conservative candidate in the Conservative interests for Nicolet County. It was Mr. Desy who ran against Mr. Lonigan at the last Federal election.

The exports and imports at the Three Rivers port and its outports for the year 1896 reached \$2,600,000 in value. Just about 50 per cent. of the Quebec city totals and indications are that the exports this summer will be much larger than those of the preceding years.

THEIR ELECTION ASSURED. St. Hyacinthe, March 29.—(Special.)—Reliable information received from the counties of St. Hyacinthe, Bagot and Rouville is of a most encouraging nature. The candidates of the Upper St. Maurice are down making their spring purchases. There is so much water on the ice bridge that it is difficult to cross.

The new electric light company expect to be in operation by the 1st of May. Mr. H. Woodman is their electrician.

coming Provincial election. The voters lists have already been attended to by friends of the party, and last night Mr. Jamieson attended, small, but quite an interesting meeting in the College House. The Liberals as yet are not "in sight," but should and probably will appoint a live committee to go over the lists, which will come before the Municipal Council on Monday, April 5, to be finally examined and corrected. Elections in the past have been won by "having cooked" lists.

Poor sugar weather has prevailed as yet—snow storms and lack of sufficient force to make the sap run, make the farmers' life not a happy one.

BLOWN THROUGH SPACE.

Engine Explodes and Blows the Engineer Nearly 100 Yards Away Causing Instant Death.

Chatham, Ont., March 29.—By the explosion of a threshing engine boiler on the farm of Peter McGarvin, fifth concession of Hawkeville, at nine o'clock Saturday morning, James McGarvin was instantly killed, and John Houston was very seriously injured. The accident occurred while the deceased, his two brothers and two hired men were engaged in threshing clover. That the other men were not killed is a miracle. The force of the explosion was terrific. McGarvin was standing immediately behind the engine and in a direct line of the force. As far as could be learned no piece of machinery was blown flying steam and water met him with all its terrible force. He was picked up by it as a cyclone would lift a feather, and driven with incredible force backwards for seventy-five yards, where he lay on his back as though he had been shot from a cannon, and so great was the force that after he struck the rough, frozen ground he was driven for a distance of twenty yards additional before he was stopped by brambles and bushes in a fence. Houston was hurled twenty yards away. John Cranby was the first to reach him, and as he did so he was asked: "Where is your Jim?" The search for McGarvin then, and as soon as the wind had lifted the clouds of steam and smoke they found the poor man lying on his back, his face to the ground, exactly 96 yards away from the spot where he stood when the explosion occurred. The oak plank upon which he stood had been carried with him, and his body lay across it, while his right arm and left hand were held up in the air, as if he were holding a stick of wood he had put into the fire the moment before the accident. Houston was found to be terribly scalded on the neck, and his face was so badly burnt that he was removed to the hospital in this city. The engine had been in use yesterday, and was embedded in the soft earth as well as being severely damaged. The force of the explosion was backward, everything going out in the fire the moment before the accident. Houston was found to be terribly scalded on the neck, and his face was so badly burnt that he was removed to the hospital in this city. The engine had been in use yesterday, and was embedded in the soft earth as well as being severely damaged. The force of the explosion was backward, everything going out in the fire the moment before the accident.

ILL-FATED ST. NAZAIRE.

A Boat Containing 18 Dead and 16 Live People Picked up at Sea.

Greenock, March 29.—The British tramp steamer Yanariva from Newport News for Glasgow, arrived here yesterday and reported that she had rescued sixteen of those who had been on the ill-fated steamer St. Nazaire, and who had taken to a small boat just before the St. Nazaire went down off Cape Hatteras during a heavy gale. The lookout on the Yanariva sighted a small boat in the distance, and her displaying a signal of distress. She bore down to the boat and soon had the survivors on board, where everything possible was done for their comfort. As soon as the rescued people were able to give the details of the disaster that had befallen the St. Nazaire, they told a story that accords in all its material details with the report of the foundering of the steamer cabled here from the United States. The boat which the Yanariva picked up had contained 29 persons, but when the steamer sighted it there were only 16 persons alive in it, the others having died from the effects of exposure and hunger. The survivors who related the story were rescued, and if the Yanariva had not seen their boat they would all have been dead in a short time. The Yanariva saw nothing of the other boats which left the St. Nazaire.

THE FULLER MURDER.

Melton Conolly, a Neighbor of the Victim, Committed for Trial Yesterday.

Halifax, N.S., March 27.—Melton Conolly was yesterday afternoon committed for trial at Kentville on the June term to answer to the charge of murdering Oliver Fuller at Antigonish on February 27. The evidence against Conolly is strong in the snow found when the murder was discovered. Some of these, between Conolly's home and Fuller's house, have been sworn to as Conolly's. It is of course a natural thing that it looks bad for the prisoner. He was not seen to pass the fatal house, while many saw him go there on the day of the murder.

SWETSBERG COURT.

Sweetsberg, March 29.—(Special.)—District Magistrate Sweetsberg held court here Friday and fined Pierre Cordeau of St. Valerien de Milton and J. L. Perkins on Mansouville, each \$50 and costs or thirty days in jail, for the offence of having in his possession two gallons of spirits unlawfully manufactured or imported, and the latter for considering himself the owner of a certain quantity of tobacco which had never been packed or stamped. Arthur F. Simpson of the Inland Revenue Department was the complainant in each case.

NOVEL BISCUIT BOX.

Three Rivers, March 28.—Mr. L. T. Cormier, a well-known grocer of this town, has just applied for a patent on a novel biscuit box. This box is so made as to enable the clerk to take the box out of a pile to serve a customer without removing the other boxes piled one upon the other, the biscuits being at the same time kept fresh and out of the reach of dust. Mr. Cormier's invention will soon be in general use.

NECESSARY PRECAUTION.

Bridgroom (about to marry the youngest of three sisters)—"My dear friend, I want you to stand immediately behind me during the ceremony, and keep your eyes open. I am very near-sighted, and I am afraid they may substitute the oldest sister at the critical moment."—Clips.

...THE... Mutaible

By Robert Barr. Many (Copyrighted 1896, by Robert Barr.) CHAPTER XXVII—Continued.

Barney had taken his rejection badly. He made no attempt to conceal the fact that his life was blighted; that he would re-enter the world a changed man, but heroically determined to make the most out of the wreck. The austere, rugged road that now lay before him, unbrightened by love or human sympathy, he would walk with grim, if sombre, resolution; brushing aside the frivolities of existence; setting his face with stullen but dogged persistence toward the cheerless journey of life; hoping for no recompense except that perhaps he might have the consolation of knowing he left the world a trifle better for having lived in it.

Inexplicable as she was, Edna could not help contrasting the actions of Hope and Marsten, not altogether to the disadvantage of the latter. There was no question in her mind that Marsten had in reality an uphill road to travel; yet he had gone into no heroics about it and he asked nothing but that she should remember him. She had been sorry that she could give no encouraging word to Marsten, but Barney made her feel something that she was to blame in his case and that he was an ill-used man. Then, it was difficult to realize the serious nature or hardship of Barney's future career, when every one knew he had more money than was good for him. Some thought of this seemed to occur to Barney himself at the time for he spoke bitterly and contemptuously of his wealth, and of how it had handicapped him; however, he was going to give it all away when he came into his full fortune, and start the world afresh with his noble resolution. He was not so ungenerous to Marsten for the possession of riches, he had had no hand in accumulating them.

Edna hurried toward the school, thinking but a little of the reprimand in store for her and much of the contrary conditions of this world. She, like Barney, never stood still, and she had no one in whom she could confide, while she was in the world, but her father, remembering her promise, to tell him everything that troubled her; but she shrank from the thought almost as soon as it came into her mind. Besides, both complications were settled finally and forever, so why worry him unnecessarily about a page of her life on which was written the word "Finit"? There was no more to be said, and she was yearning for the mother she had never known, and whom she now missed as she had never missed her before. As she nearly thirty years of age, she had a free-looking woman in her father's face, whose pathetic eyes shone so tenderly and lovingly upon her, the tears which had been near the surface suddenly blinded her, and she wept alone.

"I am alone—alone." On reaching the school Edna went directly to her room, where she found a letter from her stepmother awaiting her, and in it she read the following: "I have just received your letter, and I am glad to hear that you are well. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and I hope you are not too busy to write to me. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and I hope you are not too busy to write to me. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and I hope you are not too busy to write to me."

"The Treacle bible," printed in 1568, says "Is there not treacle in Gilead? Is there no physician there?"—Jeremiah, vii. 22.

"The Standing Fishes bible," derived its name from the proverbial saying, "And the fishes will stand upon it," instead of the fishes—Ezekiel, xviii. 10.

"The 'Hosin' bible," printed in 1609 (Douay version), says, "There is no rosin in Gilead? Is there no physician there?"

"The 'Vinegar' bible," derives its name from the words, "The parable of the vineyard." This error is in an Oxford edition of the authorized version published in 1771.

"The words 'to remain,' in the following sentence, were only directions to a printer, and having been pencilled on the margin, were perpetuated in a whole edition of 1895: 'Persecuted him that was born after the spirit, to remain, even so it is now.'"

There is a movement on foot for the appointment of a second Judge of the Exchequer Court to assist Mr. Justice Burdette.

Epps's Cocoa, Grateful and Comforting. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating about us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished. Epps's Cocoa is sold in all parts of the world. Solely in tin, labelled 'James Epps & Co., Limited, Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.'

CATARRH

Mrs. Dobell, of London, Ont., Cured for 25 Cents

Doctors Could Help, but Couldn't Cure—Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure Released the Prisoner, and To-day She is as Well as Ever—She Says it is a Great Remedy

"Yes, I am Mrs. Dobell," said a comely, pleasant-faced woman at her home on Horton street to a News reporter to-day, "and I've just gladly told you what you want to know. About three years ago my husband was very ill, and had frequently occasion to rise in the night and go for a doctor or to the druggist. In my hurry I often neglected to properly clothe myself, and contracted several heavy colds, which turned at last to chronic catarrh. I tried doctors, who helped me, but did not cure me, and several special catarrh medicines. I was relieved but not cured. I was suffering intolerably when Mr. Shuff recommended me to try CHASE'S CATARRH CURE, and it began at once to help, and in about two months had entirely cured me. I cannot speak too highly of this remarkable medicine, and cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers from catarrh. The bottle included is a great help to sufferers."

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

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

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Neuritis, Rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

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RUPTURED

If so, did you ever notice the case which is so common? It is often overlooked and retained by the fingers? Then what would you say of a Truss, which is similar to that of the human hand and retaining rupture upon the same principle? Here it is. The Wilkinson Truss. Manufactured by R. R. Lindman, Toronto, Ontario.

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MONTREAL, MARCH 29.

A FAITHLESS RECORD.

The organs of the Flynn Administration now begin to inveigh against the Liberal policy as one of "slander." Such a charge is not usually made by any Government until the last two or three weeks of a campaign. It is a cry to which resort is taken when argument has failed,--an unreasoning appeal on behalf of a failing cause. It is the contention of a party whose supporters can see no truth outside their own leaders,--no logic except in their own newspapers, and petulently abuse all who differ from them or question their action. Mr. Flynn has introduced it an early stage, so early as to awaken the suspicion that he is already fearful of approaching disaster.

What right has Mr. Flynn or those who support him to make such a charge? There is no one who desires to slander the present Government in order to score a point against it. Such devices are not necessary. As affairs stand to-day, Mr. Flynn, at the end of a term of office, has come before the people for a verdict on his deeds, and those of Mr. Taillon. There are many things he must explain, many riddles he must solve, before he can expect an endorsement of his past or a renewal of his trust for the future. It is useless to complain that criticism is slander, and to answer accusations by claiming that they are false. Argument, not invective, is the weapon with which the battle may best be won, and the cry of "slander" can weigh but little against five years' record of plain, unvarnished facts.

What are the charges against the Provincial Administration, and against the gentleman at its head? It is charged, first, that his own entry into public life was marked by an act which bears no other name than treachery; that, having been returned to support the Government of Mr. Joly in 1875, he lent himself to the conspiracy by which that Government was overthrown, and even seconded the motion which brought about its defeat; that, with a deliberate desire for his own advancement, he deserted his leader in the hour of adversity, and took his reward from his former opponents when victory had crowned their scheming. It is charged, and it is true, that by so doing he overturned the most honest Administration this Province has ever had, and he introduced that era of extravagance, incompetence and corruption whose result is shown in our financial condition to-day.

In 1892 the Conservative party gained office under promises of retrenchment and economy. It is now charged that their pledges have not been fulfilled. They found liabilities of \$3,581,877, which, by the deduction of lapsed railway subsidies left a net balance against the Province of \$31,563,108. On June 30, 1896 the liabilities of the Province were \$32,471,757, with an additional liability of \$2,000,000 necessary to redeem the railway land subsidies of last session. The increase is due, not only to unwise railway legislation, but to the lack of economy in the administration of departmental business, as is amply shown in the public accounts of the Province. Further than that, the record of the Conservative Government has been one of annual deficits notwithstanding the imposition of taxes to which the people had been unaccustomed, and which, it is now pronounced, they will no longer have to pay. Such a financial history certainly calls for explanation.

The Conservatives promised a new railway policy. But instead of restricting grants to railroads, they have permitted a widespread abuse of the subsidizing system. They have revived subsidies which had become invalid by lapse of time; they have withdrawn the subsidies granted to new lines, and given them to lines which were already subsidized by the Government. Above all they have converted the land subsidies of the railroads to a cash basis, creating a debt upon which interest must be paid and enabling the railroads to realize upon an asset which should only have been secured after years of enterprise and endeavor. There is no portion of our expenditure to which is attributable so large a proportion of our indebtedness as that upon railroads. The present Government, by additional bonuses to roads already subsidized and by the granting of extensions to companies whose bonuses had been forfeited, has needlessly involved the province in a liability of between two and three millions of dollars. In this respect it has violated every pledge upon which it was allowed to assume the reins of power.

Nor are these the only charges upon which Mr. Flynn is arraigned. In 1892 he pointed out evils, which he has since made no effort to remedy. He pledged himself to economy, and he has increased the expenditure year by year. He now proposes a conversion of the public debt to a basis of three per cent, a scheme which could only be effected at the cost of an increased capital liability, and the immediate benefit of which would be destroyed by the establishment of a sinking fund to meet the indebtedness thus created.

His career as a Prime Minister has been but a continuation of that of Mr. Taillon. It has marked an era of broken promises, of high professions unfulfilled, of pledges made only to be cast aside. During his tenure of office as one of Mr. Taillon's ministers, Mr. Flynn did nothing to commend him, apart from his political

services. During his Premiership, he has continually broken faith with the Province, and used the machinery of the public service to suit his own ends. Such a record calls for a criticism, which, however strong it may be, cannot deserve the name of slander.

MGR. DEL VAL'S VIEWS.

In an interview with a reporter of The Herald on the steamer Umbria, yesterday, Mgr. Merry Del Val made a significant endorsement of the views of Mgr. Satolli with regard to education. According to this the Ablegate to Canada holds that every Catholic has the right to send his children to the public school, providing always, that arrangements are made for their religious instruction and moral safeguarding. Mgr. Satolli forbade any one to threaten such parents with deprivation of the sacraments or other penalties. Mgr. Merry Del Val upholds this also. When asked do "you recognize the right of parents and the state to have something to say concerning the education of the Catholic child," he replied "certainly, else of what use so far as education is concerned is that institution when we call the state."

DEBITS.

The deficits between receipts and expenditure upon the total operations of each year under the present Provincial Government amounted as follows, inclusive, of course, of railway subsidies:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1893: \$1,327,932; 1894: \$1,883,539; 1895: 1,023,526; 1896: 1,259,201.

The ordinary deficit of each year is:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1892: \$1,742,431; 1893: 24,838; 1894: 230,292; 1895: 102,601; 1896: 55,973.

This is according to statement A of Mr. Taillon's Budget Speech, 1895 (page 34), and Mr. Atwater's Budget Speech 1896 (page 34).

The amounts included as ordinary receipts in the above statement, but which came from new revenue created in 1892, were \$1,994,291. Add this to the deficits on ordinary expenditure and you have \$3,201,292 of deficits, between receipts and expenditures during this Government's term as compared with the previous Administration's deficits.

LABOR BUREAUS.

Attention has been drawn to the necessity in this growing country of some practical scheme for the recording and distribution among the laboring classes of statistics and information regarding the condition of labor generally. As is well known, we have in Montreal a municipal labor bureau, and similar institutions are found in one or two other cities, notably Toronto, where a civic bureau for the registration of unemployed has recently been opened. But it is claimed, and justly, so, that these do not go far enough. Nor have they the means to do very much under existing conditions. Their principal object appears to be the securing of employment, permanent or temporary, for the unemployed, and although in a few cases they have done good, want of means, and lack of proper organization have restricted their usefulness.

Instead of the present decidedly unsatisfactory system, by which--in Montreal particularly--the existence of the bureau is dependent upon the charity of the city, or the goodwill of the ruling majority among the aldermen, a government institution, worked on similar lines to those in other countries, is needed. This should preferably be in charge of one of the Federal departments, such as that of Trade and Commerce, with assistance from the Governments of the Provinces and from the municipalities. A comparatively small outlay, would result in the formation of an institution, with branches throughout the Dominion, whose work would result in great good to a large number of people. The need for the establishment of bureaus of labor statistics has long been a plank in the platform of the Knights of Labor, which suggests "their operation in such manner as to impart a correct knowledge of the educational, moral and financial conditions of the laboring masses, and the establishment of free labor bureaus."

It is a wide question, and is coming more and more to the front in Canada. Recently the Trades Council of Winnipeg appointed a special committee to enquire into the manner of working in other places of similar institutions, and in its report this committee speaks strongly in favor of the work done, and urges the formation of a Provincial Bureau for Manitoba. Of them it may be said that they have given satisfaction, and have elicited commendatory reports from representative men in all the States and countries where they are in operation. These include England, France, Belgium and other European countries and the States of Ohio, Missouri and Minnesota.

The work of such institutions is widening yearly. In England they are under the control of a recently-reorganized "Labor Department" of the Board of Trade, and its existence has already been more than justified by the results of its work. Its origin was due to a recommendation of the recent Royal Commission on Labor, and already the information it collects has become so extensive and important that an Official Gazette is published monthly. This comprises 32 pages full of interesting matter. It is sold at one penny, and has already attained a very large circulation, thus constituting a valuable medium for the dissemination of the information among the classes directly interested. One of the first steps succeeding the formation of the department was the establishment of free labor bureaus in London and the Provinces. These are twelve in number, seven being situated in London and one each in Salford, Ipswich, Plymouth, Liverpool and Glasgow. They issue a comparative report, which is published monthly in the Gazette. This touches upon the number of fresh applications for workpeople, the number of situations offered by employers, and the number of workpeople for whom work was found by the bureaus, which latter item is subdivided into those engaged by private employers, and those engaged by civic authorities.

This might very properly form part of the work of a Canadian bureau, but it should not end with that, as our existing bureaus do. Statistics relating to all kinds of labor, and the conditions under which such labor is done, should be collected and published. This might very well include, as, in part, pointed out by the special committee above mentioned, the number, age, sex and condition of persons employed; the nature of their employment; the number of hours of labor per day; the average time of employ-

ment per annum, and the wages received in the various industries and employments. The number and condition of the unemployed, their age, sex and nationality, together with the cause of their idleness should also be dealt with, and any information in connection therewith. As a journal or gazette might be published by the Government on similar conditions to that published by the British Board of Trade and sold at a nominal figure, or possibly the system of the French Labor Bureau might be adopted. By this, a co-operative association of compositors and printers formed for the printing and distribution of its official organ, and the other materials being supplied, and the plant and premises required being provided for by the Ministry of the Interior. At all events, the whole subject is one well worthy of discussion and favorable consideration by the Government.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There is an opening for an earthquake insurance company.

It is strange that the earth should have the chills this warm weather.

It is said that the Canadian Wheelman is offering a prize for the worst street in Canada. Here is a championship lying right within Montreal's grasp.

The Gazette persists in misleading its readers. Eleven months' salaries and contingencies in the administration of justice in the Province ran the amount up to \$568,543, and the Gazette keeps telling its readers that that was the whole cost for the year 1895-96.

A little while ago Conservatives told us that Sir Richard Cartwright was being shelved, because he was not moderate enough in his tariff views. Now the Gazette's Ottawa correspondent tells us that Sir Richard is in trouble with the party because he has grown moderate.

The Conservative organs continue to accuse the Liberals of practising corruption in Champlain. It is not upon the Liberals of Champlain that the charge of corruption lies. The Conservatives should remember the cause of this election. Dr. Marcotte it is to be remembered, was unseated upon an acknowledgment of corruption.

The annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce was issued to-day. Deputy Minister Parmelee calls attention to the fact that notwithstanding the exceptionally low prices for articles of Canadian export during the year the aggregate value was greater than in any year since Confederation, and that again the total exports have exceeded imports, the excess being about the same as during the year 1895. As regards imports, a substantial increase over the previous year is shown, though by reason of the low prices the aggregate value was not equal to that of several former years when higher prices ruled, but a comparison of the tonnage entering during the year with that of the years of greater values of imports, indicates clearly an important increase for the year in the volume of import trade as well as of the total trade of the country.

Nichola Tesla, the electrical genius has a new theory with regard to sleep. He believes that during his waking hours a man is hurrying towards dissolution by the wasting of his vital energies, and that during sleep he is storing up anew the vital force which enables him to go on living. This, of itself, is not very original, but Mr. Tesla follows it to its conclusion by reasoning that more sleep means much longer life, and he calculates that a man by sleeping eighteen hours a day, might live for 200 years. The proposition lacks proof, and would take rather long to test, but in any event the inducement is small. By living seventy years, with eight hours of sleep per day, one may enjoy nearly forty-seven years of wakeful existence. By living 200 years, with eighteen hours of sleep per day, one would only secure fifty. There are only three years of difference, and, besides, look at the fun you would miss!

American papers continue to discuss the features of the Dingley tariff as they affect Canada, and the more they discuss them the more they are dismayed. It now begins to dawn upon them that by the policy they have promulgated they have not only endangered the friendly feeling with which their country has been regarded by the Liberal party in the Dominion, but have also placed themselves in a position liable to result in serious injury to their own interests. They have made the mistake of imagining that our desire for closer relations arose from the fact that we could no longer do without them. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It has never been the design of the Liberal party to abate one jot of our commercial or political independence in any arrangement for the expansion of our American trade. The men who have most strongly urged the advisability of a free reciprocity measure will be among the first to resent the provisions of the new congressional bill. The leverage in this matter rests not rest entirely on one side of the line, and should the Dingley tariff pass in its present form its results may be felt in the United States even more seriously than here.

A Parody on the Present.

What though a lassie don't break, Wi' bloomers bray and a' that? We bend in adoration meek And are her slaves for a' that. For a' that and a' that, The wheel bestride and a' that; Blithe Cupid's eyes need no disguise, She shall be wooed for a' that. The world may tremble at her call, Wi' bonnet doffed and a' that; Her voice may fill the council hall; For a' that and a' that, Our duds usurped and a' that. The one who warms to pay the gown, He is the man, for a' that. --Washington Star.

Hoped to Improve.

"This bicycle-riding is all a nonsensical fad!" exclaimed the man who is wrapped up in political enthusiasm. "Perhaps it is," replied his wife. "You don't see me working like a day-laborer pushing a wheel around the country?" "No. But give me time. Perhaps after while I'll get sufficiently sensible to abandon the bicycle and walk eighteen or twenty miles with a torch over my shoulder, regardless of the weather, every time there's an election or a ratification meeting." --Washington Star.

Does your husband sympathize with the Greeks?

"He does indeed; he has named two of our new pups Alpha and Omega." --Chicago Record.

An American Answer.

The Good Boy -- "Let's see, Joshua was not an American was he?" The Bad Boy -- "No; if he had been he would have told the 'no' to get a move on itself." --Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

THE EUROPEAN SCHEME.

Liable to be an Explosion at Any Time.

CONCERT GET OUT OF TUNE

Condition of Affairs in Crete Beggars Description.

London Graphic Says the Condition of Affairs is Very Grave--Turks Threaten.

London, March 29.--The Graphic gives prominence to a statement which claims to have received from an unquestionable source to the effect that the Greek situation is extremely grave. It says that with the departure of Crown Prince Constantine from Athens to the command of the troops in Thessaly, the die seems to have been cast. War would be inevitable if Greece recalled her army. It would march to Athens and dethrone the King. The most serious element of the situation is the undoubted fact, despite denials that the concert of the Powers is no longer solid. There has not been an actual rupture, but the members have come to the conclusion that concerted action is a failure. If the so-called concert continues for a week it can not continue longer. The statement ascribes the position to the impotence of the Powers with Greece's reckless conduct and Great Britain's reluctance to coerce her. The Powers will not accept Lord Salisbury's proposal for the establishment of a neutral zone a mile wide on each side of the Turko-Grecian boundary because Turkey holds all the best strategic positions on the frontier and the Greeks will find a pretext later to return and occupy the positions which would prevent the Powers from localizing the war, would set all the Balkan States aflame, induce general brigandage in Turkey, and blow up the European mine.

The Times has a despatch from its correspondent at Cana, which describes the Greek troops and insurgents as becoming absolutely desperate. The insurgents were utterly routed by the fleet, commanding Malaxa on Thursday. The shelling began at the moment when the Turkish garrison having yielded, the block house was full of rebels and 43 prisoners. The first shell destroyed one wing of the block house and killed three men. The victors speedily vacated the place, taking with them the prisoners, who are now at Alihan. The insurgents again attacked the Apta block house near Izzadine to-day, but they were driven back by the Italian, Russian and British warships. The British warship Dryad found forty-four forges and six hundred pounds of gunpowder. She sank two of the boats and captured the other two. Most of the cargo from the boats had already been landed. The insurgents were furious against the British and fired on a boat in which were Admiral Harris and Lieut. Buller, both of whom were in uniform.

The Telegram publishes a despatch from Russia stating that insurgents fired upon a Russian torpedo boat, which replied to the fire. The despatch adds that it is feared that a war without quarter will shortly begin with the Cretan Christians pitted against the Turks and Europeans. The despatch confirms the reports concerning the desperate feeling that exists in the island.

BEGGARS DESCRIPTION.

Cana, March 29.--The conditions which prevail throughout the island beggar description. Warfare, rapine and pillage are going on in every direction, and thus far the intervention of the Powers has been absolutely powerless to preserve order even in the coast towns. The Cretan Christians and the Greeks are firmly resolved to bring about the annexation of the island to Greece, while the Moslems appear to be equally determined to prevent such consummation. The Turks declare that if the island is handed over to Greece they will massacre not only every foreigner, but even their own women and children, and then fight the Christians to the bitter end. Nobody doubts their willingness to massacre the Christians, but under the circumstances they would find the Christians in the interior fully capable of protecting their own lives. In the principal towns on the coast the presence of the international troops would, it is believed, prove an effectual check to the bloody instincts of the Moslems. Though the Greeks have hitherto displayed a marked favoritism to the Turks, it is not for a moment believed that they would countenance a massacre of the Christians. The intervention of the Powers has been of no practical value beyond demonstrating in what direction their sympathies lie. It has not secured peace for the island, and, although the Moslems are humiliated by the great nations of Europe, it does not promise to bring about that end in the future.

Three hundred international troops have been dispatched to the village of Oussonaria, where are located the springs which furnish this city with its water supply. They will guard the springs to prevent their capture by the insurgents, who were they to obtain possession of the water supply, would practically have Cana at their mercy. Since the capture of Malaxa by the fleet, the Turkish garrison, fired upon the Christians.

A Man of Resource.

A good story is told of the late Count Gleichen when he was an ambassador in London. At a dinner party it was his hard luck to have to conduct to table a lady of a taciturn and unresponsive nature. To all his polite nothingness he answered never a word. Nothing daunted, he continued to ply her with small talk, till at last she slowly turned her head toward him and deliberately yawned.

"The Count was equal to the occasion."

"Ah, madam," he said loudly, "I also have gold in my teeth." --Pearson's Weekly.

Russian Stories.

The most incredible stories are told of Russian jurymen. The foreman of a jury declared he would not send a poor fellow to prison because it happened to be his (the jurymen's) birthday. Another juror had agreed upon a verdict of guilty when the church bells began to ring. They revised their verdict because a holiday had begun. A burglar was allowed to go free because the man whom he had robbed had refused to lend him money. This, in the opinion of the jury, was a direct incentive to crime. --Literary Digest.

Following.

"And did the groom kiss the bride?" "Oh, yes." "Before everybody?" "No, after everybody except the sexton and the sexton's wife." --Chicago Record.

The "Miss Bellcour" claims to belong to a very old family.

"She--" "Well, she's justified. There are six of those girls, and the youngest of them must be at least 'lirty-five.'" --Cleveland Leader.

Easter Gifts

Not too early when you can buy

- Fine Gold Watches - - - Electroplate, newest designs - Diamond and other Rings Jewellery of every description. Sterling Silver Novelties Umbrellas, Opera Glasses Walking Canes - - -

The Balance of W. S. Walker & Co.'s Bankrupt Stock, at HALF PRICE.

Everything Must Be Sold. DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE.

J. B. WILLIAMSON, 2200 ST. CATHERINE ST. (Opp. English Cathedral).

Have You Observed

That The Herald Gives the News Promptly; Gives only the News that's fit to print; and Gives it in Compact Form?

You Have Not to hunt all through the paper to find the news for which you are looking.

PRIZE MEDALS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

Dewhurst's Spool Cottons.

Strong, Even, Elastic and Free from Knots.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA: GEO. D. ROSS & CO., 648 Craig Street, Montreal.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

The Aberdeen Hospital Opening at New Glasgow.

Provincial Liberals Should Win the Fight With Ease--Sir Charles' Mistake.

New Glasgow, N.S., March 28.--(Special).--The Aberdeen Hospital, the first of Nova Scotia's local institutions for the care of the sick, was opened by Lieutenant-Governor Daly here to-day. The occasion was one of great rejoicing, and the whole town was en fete. The hospital has been built entirely by private subscription, and is the first of a number which will be built in various parts of the Province. Hitherto the Victoria General at Halifax has been made to do duty for the whole of Nova Scotia, and however great the distance a patient requiring treatment was compelled to make what was oftentimes a very long journey. The new hospital is a commodious structure of brick, and commands a most desirable situation. It is in every sense up-to-date, and is certainly a credit to its energetic promoters. Situated as it is, in the centre of our coal and iron industries, the hospital cannot but prove a great boon to the laboring classes. Though unassisted by a certain amount of Government and municipal support, it will be dependent mainly on private aid, and is quite a heavy undertaking for a small town. Besides the Lieutenant-Governor, the proceedings of the formal opening were participated in by Dr. Reid, of the Victoria General Hospital, Montreal; Dr. A. C. Page, Provincial Inspector of Hospitals; Mr. A. C. Bell, M.P., Messrs. Cameron and Tanner, M.P.'s, and others. Premier Murray and Sir Hibbert Tupper, who were expected to be present, were unable to attend. A reception attended by a very large and fashionable gathering was held by Governor Daly in the evening.

The Provincial elections are to be held in the course of a few weeks, but the campaign can hardly be said to have as yet opened. The Conservative party are making desperate efforts to defeat the Murray Government as a means of securing a better to undertake the Liberal and Federal affairs. But, as the Herald pointed out, they have been unfortunate in the choice of their leader, or, rather, Sir Charles Tupper has been unfortunate in the choice he made for them, and the return of the Liberals to power may be confidently expected. In the County of Colchester an additional interest is found in the fact that the Federal bye-election takes place on the same day as the local polling. Mr. McClure, who made such a splendid fight for the Liberals last June, is again their candidate, and though the contest must needs be close, his victory over Dr. Murray is pretty well assured. Sir Hibbert Tupper arrived on the scene to-day, and other oratorical importations are looked for. No pains will be spared by the Opposition to retain the seat, but notwithstanding the strong inkling of Colchester to Toryism, it will prob-



A Choice of Ties that will delight the men who are tired of looking through one-sided stocks. We have all the latest combinations of colors and designs in hand bows, string ties, tees, huperties, Ascots and de Jollyties, as well as the staples. See our windows. BLAIS & LOVE, 133 St. Peter Street.



Maephall & Lloyd, Agents, 2418 St. Catherine Street.

AMUSEMENTS. THEATRE FRANCAIS. W. E. Phillips, Lessee & Manager. This Afternoon at 2 and Tonight at 8. Wilkie Collins' powerful drama. THE NEW MAGDALEN. By our popular stock company. First appearance in Canada of MISS JORDAN STONE BENNETT, the original "Jack" and S. MILLER KENT, the popular "Lionel" and "Sam." A QUIET EVENING AT HOME. PRICES: 10c, 25c, 50c, and 75c.

MONTREAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S Festival Concerts. WINDSOR HALL, Montreal, WEDNESDAY, 7th April, at 8.15 p.m. MAX BRUCH'S Arminius.

THURSDAY, 8th April, at 3.30 p.m. MATINEE. Of orchestral numbers and vocal solo. AT 8.15 P.M. MASSENET'S Mary Magdalen AND L. VON BEETHOVEN'S Ninth (Choral) Symphony.

FRIDAY, 9th April, at 8.15 p.m. WAGNER'S Tannhauser. SOLOISTS--Sopranos, Mme. Ross and Estelle, New York, and Mrs. Frances Hastings Wood, Boston. Contralto--Miss Josephine Thald, New York. Tenor--Mr. Barre, Boston. New York. Bass--Mr. Conrad Behrens, New York. ORCHESTRA--The Boston Festival Orchestra of 50 pieces. Plans at Nordheimer's, 213 St. James Street, from Wednesday, 31st March. PRICES--Evening concerts, \$1.50 and \$1. matinee, \$1 and 75c. A. BROWNING, Secy-Treas.

Montreal Philharmonic Society FESTIVAL CONCERTS. Tickets can be obtained by subscription on and after Thursday, 25th March, at 10 a.m., at Nordheimer's 213 St. James Street. Subscriptions can be paid in advance to the Treasurer, or at Nordheimer's when selecting seats. Sale of seats to general public will commence on Wednesday, 31st March, at 9 a.m. A. BROWNING, Secretary-Treasurer, 1724 Notre Dame Street.

MADAME Teresa Carreno, THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANISTE. WINDSOR HALL, Monday Evening, March 29th. At 8.15 p.m. Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c and \$1. Plan opened at Shaw's Music Store, St. Catherine Street, and Willis & Co.'s, Notre Dame Street, Monday, March 22nd, at 9 o'clock.

MONUMENT NATIONAL. TUESDAY, March 30th, at 8 p.m. New Fairy Opera, by A. Somervell. THE ENCHANTED PALACE. (First time in Canada). Chorus and Orchestra of 150. Fairy Dances. Scenic Effects. Usual Prices, 25c to \$1.50. In aid of the Ontario Fund of the Bureau de Hygiene Institute. Tickets at the Box Office, or the Institute, 7 St. Elizabeth Street, Tel. 281. Don't miss it. One night only.

Art Association PHILLIPS SQUARE. GALLERIES CLOSED PREPARATORY TO THE Seventeenth Spring Exhibition. Reading Rooms open to members 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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

There is some security. In the knowledge that your druggist is a competent pharmacist, you feel safe in placing your doctor's prescription in the hands of such a man. So, actually what the doctor orders is fulfilled. MCILLIAN'S Phillips Square.

\$1.00 For a Good Cambric Shirt. With or Without Collar. SEE OUR WINDOW. BLAIS & LOVE, 133 ST. PETER STREET.

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

INVESTMENT SECURITIES... Government Bonds and Other First-Class Securities... R. WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker...

W. T. S. BURNS & CO. 379 Clarke Ave., Westmount. Try our PASTRY FLOUR AND BREAKFAST FOODS.

Boom in Street Ry.

Morning Sales Amounted to 2,300 Shares. C. P. R. NET EARNINGS. Wall Street Quiet and on the Weak Side.

RAILROAD EARNINGS. Third Week of March Earnings Show Quite a Decrease. According to Dun's Review, the aggregate gross earnings of thirty-six roads reporting for the third week of March, 1897, were \$3,238,222, as against \$3,201,013 in the corresponding week last year...

Street Railway Earnings for the Week—Pacific Steady in London—Wall Street Gossip.

THE BANK STATEMENT. Nearly a Two Million Decrease in Loans Last Week. The statement of the Associated Banks of New York for the week ending to-day shows a decrease in loans over last week of \$1,801,500...

12.30 QUOTATIONS. STREET RY. 229 3/8 GAS 150 3/4 TORONTO RY. 90 3/4 RICHMOND 91 1/2

WHEAT 73 7/8 CORN 24 3/4 OATS 17 1/8 PORK 88 4/8

Street Railway lead the list of local stocks this morning with aggregate sales of over 2,300 shares. For these dull times this is something unusual.

Wheat was steady, in Chicago this morning the wheat market opened above Saturday's closing at 73 1/8, but shortly afterwards took an artificial cast and declined to 72 1/8.

Street Railway earnings continue good, satisfactory gains being recorded every day last week. The daily earnings and increases are shown in the following—

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WHEAT 73 7/8 CORN 24 3/4 OATS 17 1/8 PORK 88 4/8

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BROKERS, ETC. J. A. FINLAYSON. A. GRANT. FINLAYSON & GRANT, Custom House Brokers, Forwarders and Warehousemen.

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FRANCIS H. CHRYSLER, Q.C. PARLIAMENTARY, SUPREME COURT AND DEPARTMENTAL AGENT.

GALOP'S CANAL. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Galop's Canal," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1897.

Brossard, Prevost & Gagnon. Accountants and Liquidators. No. 16 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

SAXE & ARCHIBALD, ARCHITECTS. Room 73, Imperial Building, Montreal.

MILTON L. HERSEY, B.A.Sc., Consulting Chemist of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

ANALYSES AND ASSAYS. Of Ores, Minerals, Coal, Cement, Soil, Oils, Fats, Waxes, Waters, Liquors, Foods, etc.

A. DAVIS. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Galop's Canal," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1897.

Consulting Engineer. Estimates for supplying and erecting into Buildings all classes of Engines, Machinery and Boilers for Marine and Railway Departments.

BROKERAGE HOUSE. FRANK BOND & CO., 1719 Notre Dame Street.

F. CARTER, Successor to W. T. S. BURNS & CO. Mr. Carter begs to announce that he has taken over the flour and feed business of the former firm of W. T. S. Burns and Company.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. Improvement of the North Channel, situated between Galop's Canal and Prescott.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for North Channel," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1897.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MOLSONS BANK. Are hereby notified that a dividend of Four Per Cent, upon the capital stock has been declared for the current year.

New Poultry Food. Green Cat Brand. One price, 20 lbs. for \$1.00. M. HENRIQUEZ, dealer in grain, 303 1/2 St. Henri, P.O. Box 2.

Practical Framing and Gilding. In making your house arrangements for Spring, see my Elegant Stock of Picture Frames, etc. carry nothing but the best work at all prices.

MERCHANTS' LUNCH ROOM. 24 Hospital Street. A Convenient Resort for Business Men.

WOOD AND COAL, and FEED DEPOT. St. Catherine St., near Greenes Ave. UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

JAPAN. MOUNT ROYAL JAVA. PATNA. BURMAH. D. W. ROSS CO., Agents.

F. UPTON, Proprietor. "The Grove," Beaconsfield, Que.

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Our celebrated Cambusing Scotch Steam Coal and Scotch Pearl Screenings washed by the Lubrig Patent Process, will be delivered in quantities as required during the winter.

W. M. KNOWLES & CO., 9 Custom House Square, Telephone 72.

W. REINHOLD, St. Robt. St. St. Louis de Mile End, Drop me a post-card.

THE Fullest Measure. THE KENT CANNING CO., Chatham, Ont. ROSE & LAVLAME, Agents, Montreal.

