

92ND YEAR. NO. 102.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1899.

MOUNTAIN PARK FOR THE PEOPLE

Public Opinion is Strongly in Favor of the City Purchasing the Incline Ry. for the Use of the People.

Yesterday may be said to have seen the real beginning of this season of the use of the Mountain Incline Railway. It had been in use for a week previously, but the summer heat of yesterday drove thousands of people to the mountain-side for relief. It was observable yesterday, as always, that the service of the railway was reserved for the relatively well-to-do, for the passing of a single winter has not sufficed to enable the average mechanic to spend 8 cents each on himself and the half-dozen members of his family for the purchase of the privilege of reaching the mountain-top. Those who were well-to-do were carried to the mountain-top by the railway; those who were not well-to-do might walk there; but large numbers of those who perhaps stood most in need of the better atmosphere of the mountain-top, as a change from the stuffy air of their homes in back tenements, were obliged to remain at the foot of the hill.

This opens up once more the question of taking over the incline railway by the city for the purpose of making it easily accessible to the masses of the people, a subject to which considerable attention was given by The Herald during those early months of the winter when the revision of the city's charter by the City Council was in its final stages. We are of opinion that the City Council should now be asked to take the whole question under serious consideration, so that an arrangement may at once be made which will go into effect when the term of the railway company expires on May 1 next year.

The first and best reason for insisting upon a change in the present system is that after fourteen years the charge for a passage one way is still as much as 4 cents. If the company now in possession of the privilege had seen fit to reduce the fare to a cent or 2 cents the need of having the city take over the property would not be so great, for then every part of the park might be said to be available to anyone, and the City Council, as representing the great mass of the population of the city, would have had little cause for interference. But the proprietors, no matter what their reason, have not reduced the fare to a figure which is easily within the reach of everyone, and it becomes the duty of the Mayor and aldermen to take the steps which will end in such a reduction. No one would for a moment think of allowing the operation of a separate line of railway, say, on St. Catherine street, on which there should be a straight fare of 5 cents, with no privilege of transfer from other lines. Yet that would be precisely analogous to the situation at the mountain. It would be looked upon as an act of sheer folly to exclude St. Catherine street, or any other street, from the operation of the transfer system, and the same ought to be the view of the exclusion of the mountain railway from transfer arrangement with the general city railway system, for the mountain park is the choice breathing spot of the city, a valuable preservative of the public health. It ought to be made accessible to all at the very lowest cost.

A Lower Tax Would Pay.

It is not to be supposed that because the present operators of the road collect 8 cents for a return fare that the road can not be made to pay for less. The probabilities are that it could. A lowering of the fares has, in experience of enterprises of a similar kind, almost invariably led to so large an increase of traffic as to more than make up for the expected loss. And when it is remembered that on Saturdays and Sundays in midsummer it is not uncommon for fourteen to twenty thousand people, and possibly more, to visit the mountain in one day, the possibilities of successful operation at a low charge are at once seen to be good. Even though the road, with a nominal fare, were to be operated at a slight loss, the fact should not deter the City Council from undertaking the work, for the expenditure necessitated by the deficit would be only doing for the poor people what is already done for the rich by the annual expenditure of large sums on the maintenance of carriage drives in the same park. It is a desirable thing, certainly, to have such a driveway as now leads from the base of the mountain to its top, and to have it maintained in a condition which will not detract injuriously upon the credit of the city. But it is at least as desirable that in a city so congested as Montreal, with a deplorably high summer death rate in some wards, there should be the easiest possible access for all to the cool heights where currents of pure air blow straight from the Laurentians. The cost to the city could not be large under any circumstances. Running six months in the year, the cost of operation could not well exceed \$15,000, a sum which would be made up by an average daily return of less than 80¢. If the receipts from traffic failed to make up this sum, it would be indeed strange, but at the worst, the cost to the city could only be the merest trifle.

Aldermen Favor the Purchase.

In the previous discussion of the question there was the utmost unanimity of opinion amongst those whose views were obtained by The Herald.

Ald. Sadler said he had "always been in favor of the city owning the railway. If the company gets a renewal of the franchise it will not be on my vote. I also think the fare should be made so low that it will only pay operating expenses. We should not expect a profit from it, as that would be making the poorer classes of the people pay for maintaining the park, and that should not be done."

Ald. Laporte said: "The Herald's arguments in favor of the city buying the road and operating it at a small fee are sound. I have always noticed, on visiting the mountain, that the poorer classes do not go there, and the reason is that they cannot get there. Mr. McGibbon, the superintendent of the park, has told me the same thing. The fare on the railway should be so low that the park will be accessible to the people."

Ald. McBride said: "I am in favor of the city taking over the railway. The mountain was intended for the people, and the railway should be operated so that the people could get to it. A fare of one cent each way is enough, and I think at that price it could be made to pay."

Ald. Paquette said: "It would be better for the poorer people if they could get the fresh air of the mountain. Cheap fares on the inclined railway are what the people want."

Ald. Stevenson had "always said the city should own that railway."

Ald. Clearhouse and Laroque expressed similar opinions.

Mr. P. J. Ryan, organizer for Montreal of the American Federation of Labor, put the case against the present method of operation in a nutshell when he said the company "charge a fare that the average workman cannot pay. The fare should be reduced to one or two cents, so that the poorest can ride to the mountain top and enjoy the park that is as much theirs as anyone's. The question of expense should not be thought of at all, for the roads are kept up at a great expense, but no one expects a revenue from them, and the same rule ought to apply to the railway."

It may be confidently expected that many labor organizations will be heard from repeating the same view, and urging the City Council to take the desired action. Now is the time for the City Council to undertake the work.

WHAT CITIZENS SAY.

Opinions Expressed Regarding the Herald's Proposals in Connection With the Incline Railway.

Many citizens have expressed their approval of The Herald's proposal regarding the incline railway. Here are a few:

Pay the Street Railway.

Mr. H. M. Bolger—"I am certainly in favor of having the mountain made more accessible to the working classes. It is their park, and the car service should be arranged so that workmen and all others willing to make use of it would be able to get to it easily and cheaply from all parts of the city."

"To my mind the best scheme would be to make some arrangement with the Street Railway, by which transfers could be given up the incline railway. This would allow a person within reach of a street car getting to the top of the mountain for five cents, and the city should be able to arrange the matter with the Street Railway. The Street Railway would hardly take over the line, at least I would imagine not, so that it might be necessary to pay the railway so much per pair to operate the line."

Would Be a Great Convenience.

Mr. W. L. Bond—"It would certainly be a great convenience if a system of transfers could be arranged so that one fare would take a person from any place in the city to the top of the mountain. There are a great many people in Montreal who are now not able to make much

under the control of the Street Railway Company.

With their organization and system they could take hold immediately and furnish a cheap and good service for the mountain top, as the poor people feel the present rates are too high.

For Interests of Citizens.

Mr. Edgar Judge, when seen on the Board of Trade this morning, said: "I think the elevators should be run in the interests of the citizens generally, and only a moderate fare should be charged, simply to cover the operating expenses. Certainly, I would be strongly opposed to giving a long lease to the present company."

An Emphatic Opinion.

Mr. H. W. Raphael said on "Change this morning: 'I am decidedly against any extension of the franchise to those gentlemen who control the present company. They do not deserve consideration at the hands of the corporation or the citizens. They took possession of Fletcher's Field without permission and built a track which is an eyesore to any person of taste. One would imagine, as they took unto themselves that privilege for nothing, that they would have kept the unsightly thing in proper order; but what have they done? They put up a wire fence to prevent people being killed on the track. Inside this fence are trees and shrubs and other attractions; the holes which are left for people to pass beneath the track, as many know to their cost, have a constant drip of oil, and no attempt ever made to rectify this. All this may please the aesthetic Mr. McNamara and his associates, but the public is concerned the railway is a failure as at present run, and it has failed to take the poor people to the top of the mountain as they promised. I say root that beastly extension out across Fletcher's Field and let the other part be put in proper condition by either the city or the company, so that the public will have confidence in it, and only be charged half the present fare."

Favors Municipal Ownership.

Mr. J. M. Contant, former president of the Chambre de Commerce, said: "On general principles, I am in favor of municipal ownership of all such enterprises, especially if the municipal government is such as to give us a guarantee that the property will be exploited in an economical and efficient manner. In this case, however, the question is of small importance. If the city can make satisfactory arrangements to take over the incline railway and lease it to the Montreal Street Railway, I have no objection. The result would be a vastly improved service at a lower cost. All the city need ask in the matter is to get enough returns to cover the interest charge on its investment, and it can get money cheaper than any private corporation."

An Investment Neglected.

Dr. J. M. Beausoleil said: "I do not hesitate to endorse the proposition to acquire the incline railway so that it shall be operated for the benefit of the people, that is, so as to make Mount Royal Park the people's playground. Mount Royal Park is valued at \$50,000. It is a magnificent park, and it has been of little advantage to those who do not own horses and carriages. In other words, the mass of the people are not getting the benefit of the city's large investment in the park. Any proposition to make the park more accessible to the masses, even if it be at the cost of a small pecuniary sacrifice on the part of the city, is a good one. There can be no more health-giving recreation for a few hours spent on the mountain top."

A Splendid Idea.

Dr. Germain, formerly chairman of the Board of Health, said: "The idea of having the incline railway operated by the Montreal Street Railway, so as to give cheaper fares to the benefit of the people, is a splendid one. The city should not look so much to revenue as to the advantages which the scheme offers to the masses, but I am thoroughly convinced that cheaper fares would attract crowds and bring increased receipts."

Workingmen Demand It.

Mr. James Beland said: "Do I favor the acquisition of the Incline Railway by the city and transfer of the franchise to the Montreal Street Railway? Why, this is what the people have been calling for for many years. The workingman is anxious to visit the mountain, but present fares are too high for his means. Since the city has acquired and beautified a park, its duty is to place it within the reach of every citizen, especially of the classes who are deprived of pure air in their homes."

Mr. Eugene LeBlond, Q.C., said: "The idea is one in the interest of the people; it should be carried out."

Make the People Moral.

Mr. L. E. Morin, sr., former president of the Chambre de Commerce, said: "I visited Mount Royal Park when I kept a horse and carriage. I have not been there since. I suppose that others who do not keep horses do as I do. At all events, I am for everything that will tend to attract the workingman and his family to our play grounds. It is not a question of health, but of morality also; the workingman can not take his family cheaply to Mount Royal Park or some other place of rest and recreation, he will leave his wife at home and go to the saloon. And the saloon produces poverty, discontent, communism. By all means, let the access to Mount Royal Park be made cheap and easy."

TORONTO PALACE HOTEL

Provisional Board of Directors Meet and Talk the Matter Over.

Toronto, April 30.—A private meeting of the provisional board of directors of the proposed new palace hotel for Toronto was held in the council chamber of the Board of Trade on Saturday. There was a good attendance of some of the best known financial men of the city, among them George Gooderham, E. R. Osler, B. E. Walker, W. R. Brock, D. R. Wilkie, and D. Condon. At a meeting the Toronto Hotel Company, now fully incorporated, according to the requirements of the act. The board decided to call the first meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of electing a permanent board of directors, the meeting to be held in a couple of weeks.

Chicago Markets.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co. report Chicago closing prices to-day as follows:

Apr. 28.	Op.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—	May ..	71 1/2	72 1/4	71 1/2
July ..	70 3/4	71 1/4	70 3/4	70 3/4
Cor. ..	May ..	24 1/4	24 1/4	23 3/4
July ..	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Oats—	May ..	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
July ..	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pork—	May ..	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
July ..	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Lard—	May ..	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
July ..	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Short Ribs—	May ..	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
July ..	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

Favors M.S. Taking It.

Mr. James W. Teser, of the Laprairie Pressed Brick Company, thinks the best plan would be to place the incline railway

MINING SUIT OUT IN ROSSLAND

Centre Star People Draw First Blood in the Argument in Progress.

REPUBLIC'S STATEMENT.

War Eagle Strikes a Six-foot Vein of Iron and Copper Ore on 750 Feet Level.

WEEK'S ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS.

(Special to The Herald from John B. Kerr, editor of the Rossland Miner.)

Rossland, B.C., April 29.—In the Iron Mask-Centre Star trial to-day E. P. Davis, counsel for the Centre Star people, scored a decided point. The main point in dispute is whether the vein on the Iron Mask property is a continuation of the vein which has its outcropping on Centre Star property. Iron Mask people claim the Centre Star vein is cut off. The Centre Star people contend that what seems to be a cutting off is simply a thin mud seam and that there is no break in continuity of their vein. They have three times applied for permission to explore a few feet on Iron Mask ground to prove this continuity, but Iron Mask people have opposed the application and obtained an injunction restraining them from this work. To-day the application came up before Judge Walkem for the third time, and was granted. This was the feature of to-day's trial. The application was opposed with vigor by E. V. Bodwell, counsel for plaintiffs, who, when judgment allowing access to the plaintiffs' workings and also permission to do other work was given, asked for a stay of proceedings until an appeal could be heard. Bodwell stated that they would insist on an adjournment of the whole case until an appeal from the order could be disposed of, and if the order was finally allowed on appeal, a further adjournment would be necessary. Plaintiffs will do all possible to obtain a reversal of the order.

John B. Kerr.

Rossland Shipments.

Rossland, B.C., April 29.—The shipments from Rossland for the week ending April 29, and for the year to the same date, were as follows:

	Week.	Year.
Le Roi ..	2,230	23,735
War Eagle ..	1,575	8,740
Iron Mask ..	1,000	7,420
Evening Star ..	300	36
Deer Park ..	100	18
Totals ..	3,780	33,271

A War Eagle Strike.

Rossland, B.C., April 29.—On Thursday last a six-foot vein of iron and copper ore was struck in the shaft of the War Eagle mine at the 750-foot level, which is now being explored, and which assays 80¢ in gold. So far it has held out in value and in width, and it promises to be one of the most valuable chutes on the mine.

A Republic Statement.

The boom in Republic eyes has attracted all eyes towards the mine. The properties owned by the Republic Company are, in addition to the big mine itself, the Great Hope, Portland, Cecilia Fraction, Elliot Fraction, Minerva Fraction, Lina Fraction and Nick of the Woods placer claim, also the No. 101, this being a timber claim, mill site, two tunnel sites and various water rights. The present directors of the company are Patrick Clark, James Clark, W. J. C. Wakefield, Charles S. Eltinge, all of Spokane; Robert Jaffray, Toronto; A. A. Ayer and Clarence J. McQuig, of Montreal.

A financial statement of the Republic, issued within the past few days, is as follows:

April, 1899—Capital and Liabilities:	
To capital stock ..	\$3,500,000
Less unissued stock ..	350,000
Surplus ..	\$3,150,000
Property and assets:	
By mines, mill, etc.	50,000
Supplies ..	50,000
Ore on hand ..	150,000
Cash and bullion ..	197,500
	\$3,547,500

The Alice A.

W. H. Bleasdel & Co. state that the capitalization of Alice A. Co. is 1,500,000 dollar shares, with 500,000 in the treasury, of which 200,000 have been sold, the first half at 25 cents and the balance at 50 cents.

Thunder Bay.

The Thunder Bay silver mine will be reopened. This mine was abandoned many years ago, the direct cause being the wiping out of all the buildings by forest fires.

A Neglected Claim.

A big strike was made on the Neglected claim, lying between the town site of New Denver and the Bosun and Fidelity mines, last week. A 3-foot strongly carbonated gneiss ledge was opened up.

The Oro Company.

The Oro Company has done about \$60,000 worth of work in connection with its town site and the Golden Wedge. The mill of the Golden Wedge mine is now running day and night, crushing 25 tons every 24 hours. The last reports were that there were 200 tons of ore in the lower bin and over 30 in the upper bin, which has a capacity of 600 tons, one being the largest ore bin in the country.

Marriages.

HINCHLIFF-EMERLEY.—In this city on April 26th instant, 1899, by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, Geo. L. Hinchliff, to Maggie J. third daughter of Joshua Embury, both of this city.

Deaths.

HILL.—On 27th April, 1899, J. Barton Hill, aged 72 years, at the Turkish Baths Hotel, and formerly of Bradford, England.

PRIME.—Dr. and Mrs. John Prime, (nee Leob) sorrowfully announce the death of their beloved child, Rostia Blanche Carone, deceased, April 29th, aged 9 years, 10 months and 28 days.

STATON.—At Montreal, April 26th, 1899, at the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. Barthelemy, Joseph Staton, aged 89 years, formerly of Quebec.

town site, and it is the intention to subdivide the property into residence lots.

Rich Claims.

The Golden Island Mining Company, whose headquarters are at Mount Forest, Ont., yesterday made arrangements with their agent in Toronto to place a small block of the stock on the market. The stock in this property sold heretofore was all taken up by the directors, and the 25 people forming the company. Extensive work is now in progress on one of the properties, and the company is about to put in a compressor plant. The claims are said to be very rich.

Golden Star Statement.

The statement handed out by the Golden Star Company, in reference to the last mill run, is as follows:

The bullion produced was about ..	\$13,000
The concentrates estimated about ..	6,300 00
Operating expenses ..	\$19,300 00
Net profits ..	\$15,823 00

Average value of ore per ton .. \$21 85
Cost of operation per ton .. 3 75

Net value per ton .. \$18 10
The next dividend of 1 per cent. will be paid on June 1st.

The Sentinel Mine.

The miners in the main shaft at this mine are working day and night, and have recently struck some unusually rich ore. There are rumors of a big strike of ore in the stock, and a sharp rise is predicted.

Hammond Reef Mill.

Secretary Garvey, of the Hammond Reef Gold Mining Company, has just received a letter from the mine, stating that all the stamp mill has been taken successfully into the mine over the ice, and that the dams at Clearwater Lake for the purpose of a smelting electrical power to the mine have been completed. The electrical plant in connection with the dam will be taken in in June by wagon and boat.

Republic's Dividends.

Toronto, April 29.—In a letter to E. Strachan, Esq., dated April 27, McQuig, Rykert & Co. say: "You can rest assured that we intend that the Republic Company shall pay the biggest dividend of any company in Canada, no matter to what extent the stock of other companies may increase their dividends."

DEATH OF WM. EAKIN.

A Valued Employee of the Allan Line Passes Away on Saturday From Pneumonia.

Mr. William Eakin, for thirty-five years a valued employee of the Allan Line, died of his late illness, on Saturday, April 29, at his home, 12 Yorkville street, after a brief illness, the result of a sudden attack of pneumonia. Mr. Eakin was born in Glenties, county Monaghan, Ireland, in 1840. He came to Canada in 1864 and resided there. He was a member of St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church. He leaves a widow, a daughter and three sons, also a brother, who resided in Ireland. One of his sons, Mr. R. A. Eakin, the eldest, is a partner to the Harbor Commissioners; Mr. John R. Eakin is cashier in the Standard Life Assurance Company, and Mr. William E. Eakin is in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway. Since his death the flags on the Allan Line offices, the Sailors' Institute, and on all the Allan line steamships at present in port, have been flying at half-mast as a token of respect and esteem. The funeral will take place at 2:30 o'clock to-day, from deceased's late residence.

Mr. Mercier's Death Accidental.

The coroner held an inquest on Saturday night on the death of an old lady resident of Le Perrot, Madame J. Mercier, whose body had been found in the river. It appears that Mrs. Mercier had gone out in a small skiff to gather wood, which at that time of the day was quite plentiful, coming down the stream. It is supposed the skiff upset and Mrs. Mercier was drowned. The old lady was 60 years of age. The coroner disposed of the case summarily, as it was evidently a case of accidental death.

Dog Must Be Inspected.

Berlin, April 30.—The Reichstag Committee appointed to study the Meat Inspection bill has decided that dogs intended for human consumption must be submitted to ante-mortem and post-mortem examinations. Dog flesh is a common food in Saxony.

More Thunderstorms.

Highest and lowest temperatures yesterday.

Kamloops—46 above to 32 above.
Calgary, 31 above to 16 above.
On April 29, 20 above to 30 above.
Winnipeg, 56 above to 34 above.
Port Arthur, 48 above to 36 above.
Toronto, 59 above to 36 above.
Montreal, 38 above to 56 above.
Quebec, 36 above to 54 above.
Halifax, 76 above to 46 above.

Probabilities—Fair and warm, a few scattered thunderstorms, becoming more general on Tuesday.

Readings by Hearn and Harrison's Standard Barometer—At noon yesterday, 30.02; at 8 a.m. to-day, 29.85; 11 a.m., to-day, 29.91; temperature to-day, maximum, 65; minimum, 56; yesterday, maximum, 82; minimum, 68.

This Evening.

Academy—"Prisoner of Zenda."
Theatre Francaise—"Moths and Vandeville."
Theatre Royal—Royal Burlesques.
Art Association—Royal Academy Exhibition.
Laurier Club meets.

A Bundle of Letters.

"You have great confidence that he really cures?"

"My confidence, indeed, is little compared to that of those who have been cured by him. Ask those who have been here and you will see. Confidence! Here's a proof of it," said Mr. Taillon, pulling out a bundle of letters from a paper sack. "These will show you," he said, "how far and wide Jean Louis' reputation has gone, and will show you, too, what confidence people have in him. Here, look at the bundle."

He handed the bundle to the reporter. One letter was from L'Ange Gordin, dated April 27, in which a Mrs. John Huot enquired if the child could cure a person without seeing her, as her daughter suffered considerably from weakness in the arms. Distance was the objection to a personal visit, and an immediate answer was asked to the above request.

A lady living on Montana street, in this city, sent a postcard to know if Jean Louis would go to see her. The nature of her illness was not given, but she wanted to see the child immediately.

From Fall River, Mass., a lady, Mrs. Frechette, wrote a lengthy letter exposing a multitude of ailments, adding that life was unbearable for her. Her eyelids were falling out, her head was continually in pain, and oh! what wouldn't she do if Jean Louis would only go down there and cure her. If he went there he might be assured of a great many visits. Expense would be no consideration.

202

THE BOY HEALER'S STRANGE CURES.

Many People Testify to the Miracles Performed by the Child, Jean Louis Taillon, Whose Remarkable Power to Heal Is Shown Every Day.

Anyone who is inclined to disbelieve

the story in The Herald of Saturday regarding the child healer, Jean Louis Taillon, 533 Grand Trunk street, should visit the people who say they have been cured by him. Everywhere the greatest confidence is expressed in his power as a healer and everywhere the same reason is given, that it is because he is a seventh son that he can cure.

The major part of yesterday was spent by a Herald reporter in paying a second visit to the little fellow in Point St. Charles, and in calling upon a number of his patients, some of whom, it is alleged, he has saved from death. The Taillon family were just rising from their midday meal as The Herald reporter came to the door. The children were all playing in front of the steps, and the first to greet The Herald man was the little Jean Louis himself, who evidently had not forgotten Friday afternoon's visit.

"Good day, Louis," said the reporter. "Bon jour, monsieur," was the reply, but Jean Louis was evidently afraid of reporters, for he immediately ran off, followed by his friends, to play marbles in the road.

The Herald.

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MONDAY, MAY 1.

TWO YEARS OF PROSPERITY.

In the debate following the introduction of the Fielding tariff in 1897, Hon. Mr. Paterson, Minister of Customs, ventured the following statement of the probable outcome of that tariff:

"While some may think that we have not gone far enough, and others that, in some lines, we have gone too far, yet I am rejoiced to know that these resolutions meet with the approval of the people of this country. And I am rejoiced to believe, as I do believe, that this country will go on prospering and increasing under the benefits of the measure that has been introduced for the consideration of the House. And, should the House adopt it, I believe an era of greater prosperity is about to dawn upon Canada, and that from ocean to ocean, every province and every portion of every province will feel the quickening and reviving influence of the resolutions that have been submitted."

No Conservative, we imagine, would have denied to Mr. Paterson, who had a large part in the work of revising the tariff, the privilege of thus expressing his full confidence in the outcome of that work, but it may, perhaps, be questioned if any Conservative who then heard or read Mr. Paterson's remarks, was quite prepared to see his predictions so amply realized as they are found to be after two years have passed. And yet Mr. Fielding is expected to lay before the House to-morrow a statement of the affairs of the nation, the details of which may be expected to indicate an even greater measure of prosperity than was predicted by Mr. Paterson and the other speakers for the Government in the budget debate of two years ago. It is true that in that time there have been two abundant harvests and that excellent prices have ruled; but that has not been the whole secret of the country's success. No matter how good the crops or high the prices the industries of Canada would not be in the secure position they occupy to-day were they still operating under the Foster tariff, with its many anachronisms. The whole iron industry of the country was, prior to introduction of the Fielding tariff, completely disorganized. The high duties on pig iron, the badly-gauged duties on rolled iron, and the still worse duties on iron in the final and semi-final stages of manufacture, were the source of constant discouragement to all whose capital was invested in iron-using industries. Within a week after the Fielding tariff was introduced, those manufacturers who were large users of iron had openly expressed their satisfaction with its terms. Iron enters into almost every process of manufacture to some extent, so that the advantage arising from the sensible handling of the iron schedule was not confined to one set of industries. Other industries have been encouraged in many other ways. It would be interesting to point out just in what way the various industries of Montreal, for example, were relieved from taxation by the remission of duties on articles entering into their manufacturing processes. What is well known to the heads of these industries is that some considerable advantage has been given to every one of them by the painstaking revision of the tariff undertaken in 1897. Conservative organizers and parliamentarians find so many traces of satisfaction on the part of their old-time principal supporters that they have taken to reproaching the Liberals for having stolen the principle of protection. The whole extent to which the statement is warranted that this Government has given manufacturers their material cheaper. Conservative are, of course, not quite honest in this charge, for everyone knows that protectionists have always been willing in theory to put high taxes on anything without much regard to whether the article protected has to be used in some higher process or not. In fact, protection aims to make everyone rich by high taxation. Free trade, on the other hand, has succeeded in Great Britain because it enables the British manufacturer to compete against the world through being relieved of taxation. That is the whole difference between the two systems, and if the Canadian manufacturers are learning that the much-debated Free Trade theories are more conducive to their success even in their present limited application, than all the boasted practicality of high tariffs, it must be admitted that a long and a safe step has been taken in the direction of that tariff reform towards which the country set its face in the election of 1896.

SIMPLER WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

From time to time we hear the Chamber of Commerce or some other body call for the adoption of the metric system in Canada. At the present day the change would be hard to accomplish, and it will be as long as England and the United States, the two nations with which we carry on the bulk of our trade, do not take the lead. But it is perhaps not generally known that if Thomas Jefferson could have secured the adoption of his ideas, the United States would have begun using the metric system of weights and measures when it began using the decimal system of money; and that Canada would likely have adopted both when it inaugurated its responsible Government. To-day the metric system is in use in all of the most important civilized nations, except those of English tongue, who go on with their cumbersome computations which foreigners do not even attempt to understand.

It is somewhat with this matter as with the revision of the calendar. Most other European nations had adopted the Gregorian calendar long before England thought of doing so. It was not until merchants and manufacturers saw that English conservatism was injurious to the trade that the change was made from the old style to the new. Something like a real campaign on behalf of the metric system has at length been started in England, and the reason urged for the change is the commercial one, as in the case of the calendar. The sudden increase of interest in this far from novel subject is due to a developing appreciation on the part of British manufacturers of the long obvious fact that dangerous trade rivals owe something of their success to the use of size, value and weight units that are known all over the world. Canadians will welcome the day when they can adopt a system of weights and measures in harmony with their monetary system.

THE CHURCH AND THE HABITANT

The Orange Sentinel is very much exercised over the fate which it believes threatens our fellow-citizens, the French-Canadians, at the hands of the Church of Rome. The immediate cause of its anxiety is the fact that the foundations of the new cathedral at Nicolet have given way and that money will be required to strengthen them. Thereupon the Sentinel expatiates as follows:

"Whatever the final decision may be as to the amount of costs for the repairs the taxpayers of the diocese will have to foot the bill; and as a result they are up in arms against the new tax which they will have to pay. The papers assert that the diocese is already burdened with heavy taxes which crush out the farmers, and that further imposts mean ruin. The whole Province—especially the rural districts—seems stirred over the case, and many people are beginning to enquire how long they are to continue to be taxed in this way by such a powerful and wealthy body as the Church of Rome. It is asserted in Quebec that the greed of Rome as thus exemplified is largely responsible for the exodus from the Province, and that the New England States have now hundreds of thousands of French-Canadian residents who would have gladly remained in the Dominion had they not been ground into abject poverty by a system of clerical taxation not known in any other part of the world. We trust to see the people of Quebec protest against this clerical taxation and oppression, and that at no distant date the Church of Rome in Quebec and elsewhere will have to subsidize its members and not on taxes and imposts wrung from a poor people."

The Herald has no special mission to interfere in these matters, but as the Sentinel is evidently laboring under serious misapprehensions, it might as well be set right. When the Sentinel speaks in the same breath of a diocese burdened with debts and of the wealthy Church of Rome it makes a distinction which it would probably be at a loss to define more clearly. The Catholics of the Province of Quebec are not compelled by law to contribute for anything else than the support of their own parochial church and of their pastor. Whenever they contribute towards any other religious work they do so voluntarily; and for that the Sentinel will no doubt praise them, as it says in another column of the same issue:—"There is nothing that so clearly demonstrates the earnestness of one's religious convictions as their willingness to put their hands in their pockets and contribute their money to church enterprises." The only clerical taxes permanently authorized by law are the tithes. These were originally the twentieth bushel of all cereals raised in the parish by Catholics, and were paid in lieu of a salary to the cure. The collection of it is never pressed before the courts except in rare cases where there is ill-feeling between the parishioner and the pastor. In recent years many parishes have arranged to pay a salary to their pastor instead of tithes.

In the case of the building of a parish church, the matter is considered by the freeholders, who have the right to decide how much they will expend and how much they will assess themselves, the same as the ratepayers of any municipality, and their representatives, the marguilliers, have the right to supervise the expenditure of the money and to audit the books of the parish. As to the French-Canadians being ground down by the weight of clerical taxes, we have heard it stated by the very men who read the Sentinel that the progress of French-Canadians in the Eastern Townships is due to the material assistance which they receive from the Church of Rome.

In conclusion, it is only fair to add that we have been unable to see that the whole province was "stirred over the case." Correspondents who send such news abroad are doing a work most likely to perpetuate misunderstanding between the two principal provinces of the Dominion.

IMPROVED RAILWAY RUNNING.

The announcement that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have decided to begin the laying of their permanent way with rails weighing 100 lbs. per yard will be received with interest by the travelling public. Anything that adds to the comfort of long distance railway travelling is sure to be eagerly welcomed, and smoother running in the running of trains is even a greater desideratum than the sumptuousness of the cars. It is well known that by increasing the weight of the rail you increase the power of its resistance, and thus add to the smoothness of running, and apart from this, heavy rails are far more durable than light ones. As maintenance of way is a costly item in railway accounts this change will probably be the beginning of a great economy. An increase of 20 lbs. per yard—that is to say from 80 to 100 lbs.—is a very great jump indeed, and it ought to give marked results. Some of the leading English railway companies decided a couple of years ago, largely on the recommendation of Major-General Richardson and the other engineering inspecting officers of the Board of Trade, to begin the replacement of their 55 lb. rails then in use, with rails weighing 103 lbs. The wisdom of the change was fully justified by the results, for the jolting motion of carriages was greatly reduced and the smoothness in running became an added luxury to travel. Up to the present the difficulty in the way of increasing the weight of rails on this continent has been the fact that the weakest spot has always been the joint. Various devices have been tried with a view to increasing the strength of the rail splice, but without entirely satisfactory results. A

new rail joint has, however, just been invented, patented and tested on the Pennsylvania Railway which appears to answer all requirements, and this the Canadian Pacific have decided to adopt after trying it in their own workshops. It possesses in an unusual degree the qualities of strength, stiffness and simplicity of construction. As every engineer who has given attention to the rail joint problem knows, the perfect rail joint must give to the two ends of the rail which it holds the same stiffness to resist transverse stress that is possessed by the rail itself. The common angle bar joint cannot do this by reason of the limit of height in the matter of distance between the head and flange of the rail. The Bonanza joint which the C.P.R. have decided to adopt embodies the simplest and most effective plan of strengthening the angle bar that has yet been devised. The parts of this joint are rolled in practically the same form and in the same manner as the ordinary angle bar, except that the flange of the bar is made about three inches wider than usual. After being rolled and cut into proper lengths the plate is re-heated and pressed by dies into the required form. The result is a largely increased bearing on the tie and a deep and strong truss under the rail joint with gusset plates connecting the horizontal or bearing flanges. The splice is at once simple, strong, economical and rigid. Although the company propose to limit this change, in the first place, to fifty miles of track this is only because they could not at the present time get the steel required to enable them to have the new rails and joints manufactured in Canada for a greater length of road. The change will mean a large capital outlay, in the first instance, but it will probably have the effect of doubling the length of the life of the average rail it will mean in the end a great economy. When it is borne in mind that about \$200,000,000 is spent on this continent in maintenance of way it will be realized that any change which results in even a fractional lessening of expenditure is to be welcomed. Should this departure mean an economy of only 10 per cent. on the total outlay on maintenance of way—and Mr. Peterson, the engineer-in-chief of the Canadian Pacific, thinks it will represent more than that—you have an annual saving of \$20,000,000 on the expenditures of the various companies. To the Canadian Pacific it will mean more than to most systems on account of the great length of its track mileage.

M. ROD'S LECTURE

Treats of the Origin of the French Novel—Why Love Holds Such an Important Part in Them.

Escorted by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Jetté, Archbishop Bruchési, Chief Justice Lacoste and nearly all the professors of McGill, M. Edouard Rod, the apostle of intuitionism, made his debut in Montreal as a lecturer at the Windsor Hall Saturday evening in a large hall of brilliant audience. Mr. Rod deserved the honor bestowed upon him because he is one of the foremost novelists and critics among the young generation of French writers. Born in Switzerland, educated in the schools of his own country and of Germany, he was for several years professor of foreign literature in the University of Geneva. He has written several novels and critical works, such as "L'Idéalisme du Temps Présent." He has been called the apostle of intuitionism because he has laid it down as a rule that the artist must observe in his mind to know and love others. In all his writings he shows the natural inclinations of a moralist. "The moral and ethical influence which a volume may have upon the world at large," is one of his recent works, which is more than his purely literary value, which he concedes, is to some extent a matter of opinion.

The lecture of Saturday evening, however, was not burdened with theories. It was a simple lesson of the concrete character of the French novel, the chief thing of which everybody speaks ill, but which everybody wants to read. Mr. Rod looks upon the French novelists as the successors of the great poets of the Middle Ages. These two great men, for whom he professes the highest admiration, had analyzed the human mind as few writers have done in their immortal tragedies. To popularize the literature of fiction, a form more accessible to the masses, was his aim. It was Madame de Lafayette who pointed the way towards the new field by publishing the first "Roman d'analyse," in the very year in which the last of the great tragedies was given to the world. The novel was free from the rules which the tragic poet felt bound to observe; it was an open field in which everyone was free to enter with the chance of finding a suggestion or some precious stone. The first idealist of the French mind, and it rapidly attained that popularity which it still holds.

In discussing the different kinds of novels Mr. Rod pointed out the historical ones, which are the most irregular, nor did he discuss the old quarrel between naturalists and idealists. He admitted only two classes, the novel "de mœurs," in which are pointed out the manners and life of a whole community, and the novel "de caractère," in which the passions and the feelings of a few persons are analyzed. He hastened to declare that the latter held by far the most prominent place.

Mr. Rod next explained that the French novelist usually did not only confine himself to the study of a few characters, but, moreover, selected these characters from among a very small group, always the same; because in this circle passions were most easily developed. This permitted him to say that the French novel did not by any means give a true picture of the life of the French nation as a whole.

If asked why French novelists always select such characters, why love always plays such a large part in their works, his answer is that the novel is intended to picture men and women at a decisive moment in their life, when every side of their nature reveals itself, and love it is which generally provokes such decisive events.

It is one of the maxims of Mr. Rod that "a work of art exerts an aesthetic influence on those alone whose mental peculiarities are reproduced in its characters." He addressed his remarks to his audience that the novel is not a picture of a man, but a picture of a moment in his life, when every side of his nature reveals itself, and love it is which generally provokes such decisive events.

Geo. F. Baird, Ex-M.P., Dead.

St. John, N.B., April 30.—Mr. George F. Baird, ex-M.P., one of St. John's foremost businessmen, died Saturday evening of heart failure, in his 49th year. He was largely interested in shipping and in the West India trade, and within the past two years had devoted his energies to opening up the St. John river to American tourist travel, being the principal owner of the Star line of steamers between St. John and Fredericton. At the general election of 1887 Mr. Baird contested his native county of Queen's in the Conservative interest, and was returned to Parliament.

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Is a matter of Care and Conscience.

It is a matter of Pride in one's production.

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Suits—\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20.

Trousers—\$3, \$4, \$5, \$6.

THE BOY HEALER'S STRANGE CURES.

(Continued From Page 1.)
Cured a Child's Tongue.

The reporter then visited another family whose name appeared in The Herald on Saturday, and whose experience with the child healer appears most extraordinary. Reference is made to the family of Mr. Joseph Leboeuf, 30 Delnol avenue, St. Henri. Mrs. Leboeuf had a son, a child, who was suffering from a chronic headache, and she had been unable to get him cured for several years. She had been told by a doctor that the child was suffering from a chronic headache, and she had been unable to get him cured for several years. She had been told by a doctor that the child was suffering from a chronic headache, and she had been unable to get him cured for several years.

Mr. Leboeuf was quite willing to furnish The Herald reporter with all information regarding the cure of his children—cures which he considers nothing short of miraculous. There is no doubting Mr. Leboeuf's confidence. There is no doubting, either, the children are well. The writer saw them running about. Mr. Leboeuf's story is better told in his own words. He said that his son, who is not quite 6 years of age, was taken sick long before Christmas, and it resulted in a cancerous disease setting in upon her mouth and inside of her cheeks. The little thing suffered terribly. Her tongue became full of holes and her cheeks were blanched as though she were dead. Her mother spent all her time attending to her. Every quarter of an hour she would wash out the child's mouth with a solution which the doctor had prescribed. In a strange and disagreeable odor came from the wounds. We had a good doctor attending her. He did his best, and Mr. Leboeuf yet we could see every day the holes getting larger and larger. Her tongue was almost eaten away. When I say almost, I mean that half was gone—disappeared completely. She was pronounced incurable. We were told she would bleed to death once the veins in the tongue were touched. What could we do? Things had been thus for three months, when, one day, a Mrs. Courtois gave me the address of Jean Louis Tailon. We owe a lot indeed to that child! Mrs. Leboeuf went to see him on Sunday. I think it was the Sunday before Christmas. Little Rose could not speak a word, and her mother asked Jean Louis if he would cure her. The little boy passed his fingers two or three times in the little girl's mouth and said to her, "You are cured. You say a Pater and Ave." Mrs. Leboeuf and Rose came home. Well, sir, you will hardly believe me, but it is true. When Rose got up next day the white sores and pus had disappeared; the day following the holes in the tongue were completely healed, and the third day she could talk as well as ever—she was perfectly well. Miraculous? What do you want me to think? It's my own child, I know what was the matter with her, and I know what I am saying. That's not all, Jean Louis has done for us. Our son, Oscar, 3 years of age, was taken sick by the same means as Rose, in a manner, perhaps more miraculous than was our daughter, Rose."

Saved a Boy.

Mr. Leboeuf's story regarding his son Oscar, is exactly the same as told by Mrs. Wiseman about his boy Stanley. "Oscar was suddenly taken ill, about a fortnight before Easter. He complained that his little head was in pain, and at times he would pull his hair and cry. When we asked how he was, he would place his two hands over his head and throw himself on the pillow. He grew worse and became unconscious. We were thoroughly frightened. We spoke to him, but he got no answer. Dr. Leboeuf was called in, but he could do nothing to relieve the pain, and said he thought it was inflammation of the brain. I was afraid to go to work lest little Oscar should die while I was away, and death was expected at every moment. A Sunday after Easter I thought of young Tailon, and I hurried over to him, and asked his parents to allow me to take him to see Oscar, which they did. Jean Louis came in and just placed his little hands on my boy's head, and immediately Oscar opened his eyes and stared at me, then at his mother, and that for nearly twenty minutes. He then started to cry, and asked for a drink of water. The next day Oscar was better. Yes, I have great confidence in Jean Louis, and I believe it is because he is a seventh son that he has a gift of curing people."

The fact that Mrs. Leboeuf has been thus favored by young Tailon has given her quite a prestige in the neighborhood, and she receives many visitors inquiring as to the truth of the reports regarding the cure of her children.

Cured Rheumatism.

It was through her that Mr. Collin, of Beauharnois, of whom The Herald spoke on Saturday, came to visit Jean Louis at his home. Mrs. Leboeuf is a cousin of Mr. Collin. That gentleman was suffering from rheumatism in his hand, and couldn't do his work on the farm. Mrs. Leboeuf

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 50c.



THEATRE FRANCAIS.

W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Mgr.
THIS WEEK—That celebrated piece, Ouida's
"Moths,"

and vaudeville headed by MR. and MRS. BARRY, late of Hoyt Co. Prices—10, 20, 25c. Performances at 2:15 and 8:15 p.m. Box office open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Phone East, 318.

THE BIOGRAPH

And the Wonderful Animated Pictures of His Holiness,
POPE LEO XIII

With Thirty beautiful miscellaneous views will continue One More Week in the WINDSOR HALL.

(Special SUNDAY Performances)
Matinees, - - 2:30 and 4 p.m.
Evenings, - - 8:00 p.m.

EVERY DAY.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c.
Children (matinees only) 10c.

NOTICE—A BANQUET

In Honor of the Completion of His 25th Year of Service
as Secretary of the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association, will be tendered Mr. D. A. Budge, on Thursday evening, May 18th, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Association Building. Tickets, \$2.50, may be secured from J. B. Piquet, 124 St. James street, C. K. Calhoun, Y.M.C.A., Building, or members of the Committee. As the seating capacity is limited, early application for tickets is desirable. John W. Ross, Treasurer Banquet Committee.

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In Medium Price Furniture we lead,
In Low Price Furniture we distance our competitors.

Great facilities for filling large orders on short notice.

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Machinery, Rolling Stock, Engines and Boilers of every description supplied.

ARBITRATIONS. VALUATIONS.
22 Street Railway Chambers, Montreal.

A Great Assortment of SHOES

at STEWART'S.
Ladies' Shoes from \$1 up to \$5.
Ladies' Lace or Button Boots,
black or tan, Vici Kid, \$2.75.

SPECIAL VALUE—Men's Tan or Black Boots, \$3, \$4 or \$5.
SEE SHOW WINDOWS.

W. H. STEWART,
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CYCLING COMFORT.
Cycling comfort is largely made up of the requisites enumerated below—

SWEATERS, All Colors and Sizes, Low Prices.
Men's Sweaters, 70c, 80c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$2.50 each.
Boys' Sweaters, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, \$1, \$1.25 to \$1.65 each.

Boys' Jerseys, 75c, 85c, 95c, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.30 and up.
Men's Navy Jerseys, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 each.

One of the most recent cures of Jean Louis is that of Mrs. Omer Leleuvre, 408 Duplessis street, but as time failed she could not be seen. Mrs. Leleuvre had been suffering from a sore throat for a long time. She underwent three operations. Yet no cure was effected, and she was quite discouraged. Last Tuesday she went to see Jean Louis, who, as usual, simply touched her throat. She went home, and when she returned on Friday to see Mrs. Tailon the wounds in her throat had commenced to heal. She expressed the greatest confidence in Jean Louis, and thanked Mrs. Tailon for what he had done to her.

Miss Emond's Cure.
Another person to whom the reporter was referred was Miss Emond, of Beauharnois, now stopping on St. Ferdinand street. Miss Emond had paralysis in the right leg, which descended into the foot, causing a lump to form under the heel. It was most uncomfortable, and Miss Emond limped. Having heard of Jean Louis' many cures she had confidence and came to see him on Thursday, the 21st inst. He touched the afflicted limb. On Friday Miss Emond could walk without pain, and to her great astonishment and pleasure on Saturday the lump was gone. Sunday she went to church without limping.

"Imagine how proud I was," she said. Miss Emond believes it was all through Jean Louis.

An Earache Cured.
David Villeneuve, a resident of Mount Royal street, expressed great confidence in Jean Louis, and said he had been cured of a terrible earache by the little fellow. "I had earache for three months and could get nothing to alleviate the pain. Did you ever have an earache? No? Well, it's the worst thing in the world. I was three months nursing it when I heard that Jean Louis had cured Mr. Wiseman's little boy. I had him rub what I say, and I have great confidence in a seventh son."

Catholic School Commissioners.
At a meeting of the Catholic School Commissioners held Friday afternoon, it was decided after a lengthy discussion to reduce the amount of income and property under the control of the commissioners from the sum of \$335,125 to \$282,900, which will make a saving of \$52,225. The amount was divided up among the following agents: Messrs. Robillard, \$35,000; Charest, \$30,000; Clement, \$25,000; Cavanagh, \$20,000; Tansey, \$15,000; Hurlbut, \$10,000; C. Cyr, \$10,000; McCrory, \$5,000; Crossan, \$10,000; Provost, \$10,000; Drollet and Alone, \$10,000; McElligott, \$10,000; Sharkey, \$10,000; Melleur, \$14,500; Raymond, \$5,000. Canon Leleuvre gave notice of a motion that the resolutions abolishing so-called assistant teachers in schools kept by religious institutions be reconsidered. An adjournment was then made till May 11th.

Another Canadian Champion.
Vancouver, B.C., April 29.—A cable announces the victory of "Chappie" Ward in the championship Aldershot tourney in England Friday morning. The victor is a well-known social figure here. Later report says: Mr. R. O. Cyril Ward, eldest son of Mr. Robert Ward, J.P., captured the heavyweight boxing championship in the recent tournament held by the leading public schools at Aldershot here to-day. There was a distinguished company present, including General Sir Evelyn Wood, Lady Audrey Buller and Crown Prince of Siam. The unlooked-for victory was a general topic here to-day.

varies in different stores. In one store it will go a long way. In our store it will buy a dollar's worth of Sterling Silver, warranted the best manufactured, 925 FINE. 1000

We sell everything in Sterling Silver. See one of our Cut Glass, Sterling Mounted Cracker Jars at \$4.00.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.
Silversmiths - 1794 Notre Dame

The Size of a --- DOLLAR

1

WON IT IN THE LAST INNINGS

Grandpa Dooley's Champions Fell
Before the Farm Hands from
Worcester

IN THE OPENING GAME

The Score Was 12 to 11, and for
Some Time it Looked Like
Montreal's Contest.

GREAT BATTING BY SHEARON.

See the crowd,
Hear the din,
Adjacent to the ball field,
See 'em watch returns come in
Thinking Montreal will win,
In a walk
Win with ease,
See 'em jump around like sin,
Faces sad,
Changing to a joyous grin,
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Montreal... 12
Worcester... 11

Mark them all
Walking hence
See the man put out immense;
Note his joy's exuberance,
Keeping up a vain pretence
That this
Second inning
Was of common excellence,
With a spoonful
Of the tinsel
Ripe and juicy confidence.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Montreal... 12
Worcester... 11

Hear the man
Saying things!
Tear his prostate utterances
As his humor came he swings,
While the azure welkin rings;
See him now
Homeward now
While a thunder cloudbolt clings,
To his forehead
Which is torrid
Where the perspiration springs.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Montreal... 12
Worcester... 11

The reason why Montreal lost the
opening game in Worcester was that they
scored one less run than the home team. This
is conclusive and scientific.
The game was an interesting one. Both
Ugley and Souders did the twisting
for the champions, and if there are no
errors in the score sent by wire, both
pitchers were hammered very hard. Worcester
piling up something like eighteen
hits. On the other hand, the champions
were marks for Mr. Horton, and only
made six, half of which were contributed
by Shearon.

But it was not over thus, for Hervey
Jersey Horton was one of the easy things
that used to appear here occasionally last
season.
Shearon's batting was a feature. He
made a single and then hammered out
two home runs out of five times at bat.
Kidlet Jackitz also smacked out a homer,
and Henry is down for a two-bagger.
Grandpa Dooley is credited with a single,
and he and Schiebeck are down for a
double play.

"Shy," of course, has a black mark in
the error column, but he accepted more
chances than any other man in the
infield. The Montreal pitching department
made three errors between them.
The score at the end of the eighth was
11 to 9 in favor of Worcester, and after
Montreal had tied it in the ninth the
Worcester farm hands were coming
in before home run hits piled up scores
for the visitors rapidly. Score:
Worcester.
AB. R. B.P.O. A. E.
Kuhns, 3b... 1 2 0 0 0 2
Rickett, 1b... 4 1 1 0 0 0
Frisbee, cf... 4 1 2 0 0 0
Harrington, 2b... 1 2 3 0 0 0
Bowman, lb... 0 0 0 11 0 0
Yeager, c... 4 2 7 2 0 0
Wilder, rf... 2 0 0 0 0 0
Smith, ss... 0 3 3 4 3 3
Horton, p... 0 0 1 0 1 0
Totals... 41 12 18 27 15 5

Montreal.
AB. R. B.P.O. A. E.
Schiebeck, ss... 3 2 0 4 5 0
T. Bannan, rf... 2 0 0 1 0 0
Shearon, lf... 5 2 3 0 0 0
Johnson, 2b... 3 0 0 3 4 0
Dooley, 1b... 4 2 1 7 4 0
Henry, 3b... 2 2 1 0 0 0
G. Bannan, cf... 2 1 0 0 0 0
Jackitz, cf... 1 1 1 0 0 0
Moran, c... 3 0 0 4 2 1
Dugdaley, p... 12 0 0 0 3 2
Felix, cf... 1 0 0 0 0 0
Souders, p... 0 0 0 0 0 1
Totals... 33 11 6 26 16 5

x-Winning run made with two hits.
Innings:
Worcester... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Montreal... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Horton and Yeager; Souders
and Dugdaley; Moran and Jackitz.
Earned runs—Worcester, 6; Montreal,
1. Two base hits, Rickett, Frisbee, Yeager,
Smith, Henry. Three-base hits, Yeager,
Horton. Home runs, Kuhns, Shearon,
2; Jackitz; sacrifice hits—Frisbee,
Moran. Stolen bases—Rickett, Harrington,
Yeager. Double plays—Harrington
and Bowman; Smith and Harrington and Bowman;
Schiebeck and Dooley. First base
on balls—Harrington, Schiebeck, 2; Johnson,
2; Henry, Dugdaley. Hit by pitched ball—Smith. Struck out—Kuhns, Horton,
Schiebeck, Moran, 2; Dugdaley, 2; passed
balls—Jackitz. Time—2 hours 10 min.
Umpire—Doerscher.

SPRINGFIELD.
Springfield, Mass., April 29.—(Springfield)
and Rochester opened the Eastern League
season here today with a game. At the
end of nine innings, Umpire Burns
called the game on account of darkness.
The home team was outplayed at all points
except base running. Score:
Springfield... R.H.E.
Rochester... 100000121-4 3
Batteries—Pittenger and Phelps; Becker
and Smink. Umpire, Burns.

A PITCHER'S BATTLE.
Providence, R.I., April 29.—The Eastern
League season opened here today with
a victory for Providence over Syracuse.
It was a pitchers' battle. Egan
pitched only the first inning. During base
running by Walters and Murray did as
much as hitting in producing the runs.
R.H.E.
Syracuse... 00000011-4 6 2
Batteries—Egan, Evans and Lamore; Mc
Dermott and Williams.

TORONTO'S SECOND WIN.
Hartford, Conn., April 29.—Toronto
found Gannon easy today and defeated

Hartford by a score of 9 to 4. Hartford
was too weak on bases. Suthoff was
wild, but steady at critical stages. At-
tendance, 1,800. Score:
Toronto... R.H.E.
Hartford... 00000000-4 7 2
Batteries—Suthoff and Bemis; Gannon
and Boyd.

A SUNDAY GAME.
Providence, R.I., April 30.—Providence
and Syracuse played at Crescent Park
today, and the Grays won by a score of
12 to 5. There was some good batting
on both sides, and the fielding was very
clever for such a slugging game. Providence
outbatted and outfielded the Stars.
Although unusually early for a game at
the shore, there were 2,000 present.
Score:
Providence... 103102041-12 16 0
Syracuse... 000022010-5 13 1
Batteries—Braun and Lamar; Malarkey
and Williams.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.
At New York—
New York... 00020001-5 8 3
Philadelphia... 21003000-8 13 5
Batteries—Carrick and Grady; Platt and
Douglas.
At Baltimore—
Baltimore... 00020001-3 7 1
Boston... 00010000-1 2 0
Batteries—Hoffer and Bowerman; Jones
and Criger.
At Chicago—
Chicago... 00000000-0 5 4
Cincinnati... 10102000-4 5 4
Batteries—Griffith and Donahue;
Phillips and Peitz.
At Washington—
Washington... 00002201-6 12 1
Brooklyn... 12001000-4 11 3
Batteries—Dineen and McGuire; Ken-
nedy and Farrell.

Sunday Games.
At Cincinnati—
Cincinnati... 01010105-9 15 8
Cleveland... 00000000-0 8 2
Batteries—Taylor and Peitz; Carsey and
Sugden.
At Chicago—
Chicago... 13000000-4 12 0
St. Louis... 00000000-0 12 3
Batteries—Callahan and Chance; Pow-
ell and O'Connor.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
Club. Won. Lost. Cent.
St. Louis... 9 1 .900
Philadelphia... 10 4 .714
Cincinnati... 9 6 .600
Boston... 7 6 .538
Brooklyn... 7 6 .538
Baltimore... 7 6 .538
New York... 5 5 .500
Washington... 4 8 .333
Pittsburgh... 4 9 .308
Cleveland... 1 7 .120

WESTERN LEAGUE.
At Indianapolis—Buffalo, 4; Indianapo-
lis, 3.
At Kansas City—St. Paul, 4; Kansas
City, 2.
At Milwaukee—Minneapolis, 5; Milwau-
kee, 3.
At Detroit—Detroit, 6; Columbus, 5.
Sunday Games.
Buffalo, 7; Indianapolis, 3.
Detroit, 6; Columbus, 3.
Milwaukee, 7; Minneapolis, 6.
Kansas City, 9; St. Paul, 3.

TURF AND TRACK.
ACQUEDUCT RACES.
New York, April 29.—The chief event
on today's card at Aqueduct was the
Rockaway Stakes, at six furlongs, in
which Gaze was a pronounced favorite,
although Nautch Girl had a considerable
following. The start was delayed some
time, and then was poor, Charentus get-
ting away in the lead, with the others
trailing. Rare Portune made the run-
ning with her for a quarter of a mile,
when Gaze shot out into the lead and
was never headed, winning very easily.
It was an expensive victory, however, for
she was bid up \$1,005 by the owner of
Takanassee, who got second in a drive
from the Duke of Middleburg.

First race, 7 furlongs—Greatland, 101,
Mahr, 2; Gaze, 98; McCre, 9 to 5 and
1 to 2, second by a length; Roys-
terer, 10; O'Connor, 7 to 2 and even,
third. Time, 1:25 2-5. Taghair also
ran.
Second race, 4 1/2 furlongs—Selling.
Lottie Shewille, 107, Spencer, 3 to 1 and
even, won by two lengths; Aibonita, 98,
McCre, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a
length; Debe S, 98, Moody, 30 to 1
and 1 to 1, third. Time, 57 seconds.
Summer Girl, Filler, Messie, Thought,
Beautiful, Dorcas, Rathrop, Pillager and
Deubridor also ran.
Third race, 1 1/16 miles—Dan Rice, 105,
Mahr, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by three
lengths; Al Fresco, 107, H. Martin, 5 to
1 and 2 to 1, second by a head; Kirk-
wood, 107, Spencer, 7 to 2 and even,
third. Time, 1:47 3/4. Knight of the
Garter, Baratar, Double Dummy, St.
Lorenzo, Abingdon and Plantain also
ran.
Fourth race, Rockaway Stakes, 6 fur-
longs—Gaze, 98, McCre, even and
1 to 4, won by three lengths; Takanassee,
105, O'Connor, 15 to 1 and 1 to 1, second
by one length; Duke of Middleburg, 109,
Sullivan, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time,
1:44. Rare Portune, Veritas, Charentus,
Nautch Girl, St. Clair and Tut Tut also
ran.
Fifth race, selling, six furlongs—Shore-
man, 109, Mahr, 7 to 5, won by a head,
Queen Anne, 101, McCre, 9 to 2 and 6 to
5, second by a head; Big Gun, 108, H.
Martin, 5 to 2 and even, third. Time,
1:02. Freelinghuysen, Johnny Jo and
Lofie also ran.

Sixth race, about 7 furlongs—selling.
Harry Reed, 111, Mahr, 2 to 1 and 4 to
5, won by a neck; Ordeal, 101, O'Leary,
5 to 2 and even, second by three lengths;
Leando, 95, 7 to 2 and 3 to 5, third.
Time, 1:25 4-5. Mordecai, Incandescent,
Isen, Sister Fox, Nearest, Bergen and
Conan also ran.
TO-DAY'S ENTRIES.
New York, April 29.—Following are
the entries for Monday's racing at Aque-
duct:
First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Gaze, 104;
Theory, 101; Bettie, Gray, 97; Sweet Ca-
paral, 96; Sister Fox, Tut Tut, Effervesc-
cent, Lady Snerwell, Lady Exile, 91; Ten-
der, 96.
Second race, selling, 4 1/2 furlongs—Alex,
110; Specific, 107; Gaze and Take, 104; Ma-
harajah, 103; Monometalist, Zaza, Mount-
builder, 101; Decimat, Summer Girl, Back
Talk, 98; Bombay, 96; Rynheer, 91.
Third race, about 7 furlongs—Concord,
117; Mordecai, 112; Egbert, 110; Atlantis,
107; Swamp Angel, 108; Maid of Erin,
108; Miss Tenny, 105; Strangest, 101; Sir
Florian, 100; Country Dance, 98; Minni-
vogue, Spurs, Dominice, Camator, Leando,
99; Chivalrous, 93; Lynsenna, 92; Tyrian,
88.
Fourth race, handicap, 5 furlongs—Lam-
bert, 119; Honey Boy, Zanone, 115; Dan-
forth, 108; Lady Lindsey, 105; Penile,
Theory, 103; Lady Ellerslie, 102; Maid of
Erin, 100; Judge Wardwell, 100; Forsouth,
98.
Fifth race, mile and 70 yards—Warren-
ton, 118; Box, Egbert, King Barleycorn,
114; Fox, 111; Elphay, 106; Leando,
100; Swamp Angel, 108; Maid of Erin,
108; Miss Tenny, 105; Strangest, 101; Sir
Florian, 100; Country Dance, 98; Minni-
vogue, Spurs, Dominice, Camator, Leando,
99; Chivalrous, 93; Lynsenna, 92; Tyrian,
88.
Sixth race, 5 1/2 furlongs—Alone, Judge
Harges, Chopin, Forsouth, Little Jess, 108;
Sly Fox, Amenti, Red Light, 105; Lovna,
Polly Tomington, Skyscraper, 103; Tour-
ania, 95.

ENGLISH RACE QUOTATIONS.
Following are the quotations for the
Derby: Evens, Flying Fox; 4, Holobaut;
6, St. Gris; 12, Trident; 12, Desmond; 16,

Wild Irishman; 16, Oppressor; 16, Birk-
enhead; 20, Royal Emblem; 20, Frontier;
20, Sandringham; 20, Scintillant; 25,
North Britain; 25, Le Bijon; 25, Mark
Foran; 33, Lord President; 33, Skopos;
39, Victoria Mary; 50, Simon.

VAN ANTWERP BREAKS DOWN.
Toronto, April 29.—The track was fast
and the weather glorious at Woodbine
track today and the week done was by
far the fastest of the year. Van Ant-
werp, owned by J. P. Daves, of Mont-
real, broke down while going at a 58 clip,
the cause being a bowed tendon. This
horse was a magnificent animal and was
sold for \$1,000 as a yearling. Ald. Shep-
pard's Morphous filly Buffonery went a
quarter in 24 seconds. She was after-
wards sent a mile in two minutes.

SPORTING COMMENT.

A question which the district council of
the C.W.A. should take up is the arrests
which have been made lately in West-
mount. The Council of that town has
passed a by-law forbidding anyone to ride
faster than ten miles an hour through the
streets. On this by-law dozens of cy-
clists have been arrested by the West-
mount police (who no doubt are infallible
judges of speed), and the poor unfortun-
ates have had to give \$2 bail or leave
their wheels.

Now, ten miles an hour is a pretty good
pace, and very few know how fast it is
till they have tried it themselves. For an
ordinary man to judge it even with a
watch is impossible, and the policemen
making the arrests should be obliged to
make proof of the speed at which the men
were going. A mere statement to the ef-
fect that in their opinion they were rid-
ing faster than ten miles an hour is ab-
solutely of no value.

It is all very well to have a law to pre-
vent "scorching" on the streets, but when
this law is made an excuse for arresting
people who are not violating it simply be-
cause the matter of speed is left to the
policeman, it is time for the council to act.

The District Council meets Friday night
and should not fail to take up the question
which they should attend to. Standing
on the corner of St. Catherine and St.
Lawrence streets yesterday, the cars were
noted as they went past, and the heights
of the fenders from the ground measured.
They ran from six to eighteen inches from
the ground. eFenders such as these are a
mere farce, and the company should be
made to remedy this.

The answer the company has made sev-
eral times is that they cannot get good
fenders, as a satisfactory system has not
been invented. That is all "rot." Send a
few Ottawa fenders to Montreal and it
would be a big improvement.

The Shamrocks were again denied ap-
plication to the Q.R.U. They made the same
mistake as they made before, namely, they
applied for admission to the Senior League.
Now the Shamrocks are a new team, and
like every other has to begin at the bot-
tom. So the League refused the applica-
tion.

Then Mr. McDonnell asked to have the
Shamrocks admitted to the Intermediate
League. This divided the meeting, some
being in favor, others being against it, and
the final decision was that there were al-
ready enough clubs in the league, and an-
other would make the series too long.
Had the Shamrocks sent in their applica-
tion for the Intermediate League a week
or to days ago so that the clubs could
have been notified, and their delegates
have prepared for the question, they would
have stood a better chance for admission.
As it stands, a good many are dissatis-
fied at the action of the Union.

THE RING.

WYATT WOULDN'T FIGHT.
Cornwall, April 30.—Some fifty Cornwall
sports went to Hogsback, N.Y., last
night, on a "moonlight excursion," to see
a 20-round fight between Wyatt, the Ottawa
lightweight, and Jack O'Swilling, the Irish
cyclone, late of Birmingham, England.
Why the fight did not take place, Wyatt
and his manager, LeBarry, can best answer.
They kicked on the size of the gate, \$80,
and refused to go in. The crowd wanted
a scrap and Dowling and his friends of-
fered to let the entire receipts and a side
bid of \$150 go to the winner, but even this
failed to draw Wyatt into the ring. Evi-
dently he was not anxious to fight, and
thought that it was because he considered
discretion the better part of valor, and
dreaded the result. George Brownrigg, of
Cornwall, went, on instead, and sparred
six lively rounds with Dowling.

ATHLETICS.

FIELD DAY AT PHILADELPHIA.
Philadelphia, April 29.—Yale carried off
the honors at the annual carnival of relay
events held under the auspices of the Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania at Franklin
Field today, the wearers of the blue wrap-
ping the one mile, two mile and four mile
championship relay races. Although Penn-
sylvania was disappointed in the outcome
of these events, she is happy because one
of her men now holds the American broad
jump record. A. C. Kraenzlein, who is
also the American champion hurdler,
jumped 24 feet 3 1/2 inches, breaking the
American record of 23 feet 7 7/8 inches,
held by Myer Prinstein, of Syracuse Uni-
versity. The latter was also entered in
the event, but the best he could do was
to jump 22 feet 2 1/2 inches. Over 8,000
persons attended the carnival of sports.
It was a great success, over eighty pre-
paratory schools and colleges being repre-
sented.

'As They See It in England.

There is nothing to be surprised at in
the news that another tariff war between
Canada and the United States is loom-
ing up, says the London Chronicle of the
19th instant. Such an extremely deplora-
ble conflict is the natural and almost
inevitable issue of the breakdown of the
Anglo-American Commission, unless the
diplomats of the two countries succeed
in arranging what their commissioners
failed to negotiate. Canada made the per-
fectly fair offer of "free logs for free lum-
ber"—that is, she would let the Michigan
sawmills import tree trunks to saw up on
the condition that planks sawn in Canada
should not be kept out of the United
States by a hostile duty. The American
sawmill owners had a sufficient "oult" at
Washington to block this arrangement.
Canada now taxes the export of logs, as
she is wise to do, in order to prevent the
Michigan forests, which have been practi-
cally all cut down; and now the American
Government contemplates prohibiting Can-
adian-sawn lumber altogether. In that
case, Canada, under an export duty on
nickel-ore, thereby seriously hindering
American warship building. America
will retaliate with something else, and so
the wretched struggle will go on. Canada
has the right to be angry in this matter,
and the only hope for peace is that the
American Federal Government will be
wise enough to cease penalizing the rest of
the United States for the benefit of Michi-
gan saw-mill owners.

QUEBEC RUGBY UNION MEETING

Shamrocks Refused Admission to the
League on Account of Number
of Clubs.

INTERCOLLEGIATE UNION.

The Montreal Lacrosse Team Began
Practice on Saturday—Shamrock
Grounds Wet.

THE GOLF SEASON NOW OPEN.

The executive of the Quebec Rugby
Union met on Saturday evening and drew up
the schedule for the season. The only
other business was the application of the
Shamrocks for admission to the league.
The secretary read the application which
was for admission to the league. The
meeting unanimously rejected this on the
ground that no new team should be ad-
mitted to senior honors. Mr. C. A. Mc-
Donnell then asked that they be admit-
ted to the intermediate series. After
some discussion it was decided not to ac-
cept the application owing to the large
number of clubs in the league already.
Those present were:—
A. G. B. Claxton, president.
Chas. R. Webster, first vice-president.
J. H. O'Reilly, second vice-president.
E. H. Brown, secretary-treasurer.
E. W. James and J. P. Savage, Mont-
real F.C.

R. Balfour and T. M. Brown, Britannia
F.C.
M. Marquis and Dr. E. M. Morgan,
Brookville F.C.
F. Metcalfe and Thos. Elliott, Granite
F.C.
T. G. Morin and A. Forbes, Ottawa Col-
lege F.C.
G. F. Gibbons and A. Henry, Quebec
F.C.
A. E. Rankin, Lennoxville F.C.
T. Trenholme and J. Mowat, McGill
F.C.
E. Jenkins, Point St. Charles F.C.
Geo. Ross, Westmount F.C.
The schedule was then drawn up as be-
low:—

SENIOR SERIES.
Oct. 7.—Kingston v. Brookville.
Oct. 7.—Montreal v. Britannia.
Oct. 14.—Brookville v. Montreal.
Oct. 14.—Britannia v. Ottawa College.
Oct. 21.—Ottawa College v. Kingston.
Oct. 21.—Britannia v. Brookville.
Oct. 28.—Kingston v. Britannia.
Oct. 28.—Ottawa College v. Montreal.
Nov. 4.—Brookville v. Ottawa College.
Nov. 4.—Montreal v. Kingston.
All games to be played on the grounds
of the first-named club.

INTERMEDIATE SERIES.
Eastern Series.
Oct. 14.—Lennoxville v. Quebec.
Oct. 21.—Quebec v. Lennoxville.
Western Series.
Oct. 14.—Brookville v. Kingston.
Oct. 21.—Kingston v. Brookville.
Central Series.
Oct. 7.—Westmount v. Montreal.
Oct. 7.—Britannia v. McGill.
Oct. 14.—Montreal v. McGill.
Oct. 14.—Westmount v. Britannia.
Oct. 21.—Montreal v. Britannia.
Oct. 21.—McGill v. Westmount.
Semi-Final Series.
Oct. 28.—Winners of Eastern and Western
Series play off at Montreal.
Nov. 4.—Winners of Central Series travel
to winners of semi-final series.

JUNIOR SERIES.
Sept. 30.—Montreal v. Point St. Charles.
Oct. 7.—Quebec v. Point St. Charles.
Oct. 7.—Montreal v. Britannia.
Oct. 7.—McGill v. Westmount.
Oct. 14.—Quebec v. Britannia.
Oct. 14.—Point St. Charles v. Westmount.
Oct. 14.—Montreal v. McGill.
Oct. 21.—Quebec v. Montreal.
Oct. 21.—Westmount v. Britannia.
Oct. 21.—Point St. Charles v. McGill.
Oct. 28.—Quebec v. McGill.
Oct. 28.—Britannia v. Point St. Charles.
Oct. 28.—Westmount v. Montreal.
Nov. 4.—Quebec v. Westmount.
Nov. 4.—Britannia v. McGill.

INTERCOLLEGIATE UNION.

Osgoode's Application Was Not Accepted
The Schedule for the Year
Drawn Up.

Kingston, April 29.—A meeting of the
Executive Committee of the Canadian In-
ter-Collegiate Rugby Union was held this
afternoon. The delegates present were:
R. B. Dargavel, Vice-President, Queen's;
Alex. J. McKenzie, Secretary, Varsity;
W. Turner, McGill; W. Kingsmill, Os-
goode; Cadet, McGill; Royal Military
College, Trinity did not send a repre-
sentative, vesting Secretary McKenzie
with proxy. The only business transacted
was the arranging of a schedule for sen-
ior and intermediate play. The committee
was formally handed over to Secretary Mc-
Kenzie. The cup was presented by Dr.
H. B. Yates of Montreal.

The referees selected were: Edwin El-
liott, J. McDowall, Queen's; Howard Sise
and Turner, McGill; Fitzgibbon, Burn-
side, Barr and McKenzie, Varsity; Bar-
nister and Griffith, Trinity.
This schedule was prepared:
Senior series:—
October 7—Varsity vs. McGill.
October 14—McGill vs. Queen's.
October 21—Queen's vs. Varsity.
October 28—McGill vs. Varsity.
Nov. 4—Queen's vs. McGill.
Nov. 11—Varsity vs. Queen's.
Intermediate series (A).
Nov. 7—Trinity vs. Varsity.
Nov. 14—Varsity vs. Trinity.
(B).
Nov. 7—Queen's II vs. Royal Military
College.
Nov. 14—R. M. C. vs. Queen's II.
Winners of A and B to play in King-
ston on November 21, and in Toronto on
November 28.

LACROSSE.

MONTREALS PRACTICE.
The Montreal Lacrosse Club began work
outside on Saturday on the M.A.A.A.
grounds. About twenty-five players were
out with their sticks, and good hard play
was indulged in. Captain Andrews was
on the field looking after his men.
From now on the club will turn out for
practice three evenings per week, Mon-
days, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SHAMROCK GROUNDS WET.

The Shamrocks were not out for practice
on Saturday as the grounds were not in
shape. They intended to turn out next
Wednesday evening, but if the rain which
is threatening, comes on the grounds will
not be dry till the end of the week. The
practice nights are Monday, Wednesday
and Friday.

GOLF.

THE METROPOLITAN CLUB.
About twenty members of this club
were on Fletcher's field on Saturday at-

Welland Vale Bicycles
PERFECT
They cost least for Repairs

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
is obtained by riding the

Welland Vale Bicycles.

Their Strength and Durability

—IS KNOWN FROM—

One End of the Dominion to the Other.



We Interpret our Guarantee Liberally.

All Wheels bearing the Welland
Vale name plate are fitted with

Unbreakable One Piece
Cranks and Axle. = =

Perfect, Garden City, Dominion and Chainless.

OUR RECORD.

Five years' use of the
One Piece Cranks and
Axle. Not a single one
broken.

Wheels and Prices for all Riders, Write for Catalogue.

Welland Vale Bicycles
PERFECT
They cost least for Repairs

MONTREAL STORE—
MOUNTAIN CITY CYCLE CO.,
2341 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL.

Welland Vale Bicycles
PERFECT
They cost least for Repairs

ternoon, and went a round or two. The
players were:
F. Stancliffe vs. J. Braidwood.
Rev. Dr. Barclay vs. T. McC. Hut-
chison.

W. Brown vs. W. Robertson.
J. A. Fairie vs. A. L. Bonin.
T. Johnston vs. J. W. Gardiner.
C. Alves vs. J. H. Gardiner.
Dr. Wilson vs. P. Fournier.
Dr. Finnie vs. Dr. Wolf.
Brown vs. W. Robertson.
Rev. Dr. Campbell vs. W. J. Carling.

THE DIXIE LINKS.
There were well up to half a hundred
players at Dixie on Saturday, and the
links were in good shape for them. The
regular club matches will probably begin
next Saturday.

KINGSTON LADIES' CLUB.
Kingston, May 1.—(Special.)—The Lad-
ies' Golf Club has been reorganized for
the season. The officers are: President,
Mrs. J. B. Carruthers; secretary, Miss
Constance Hora; assistant secretary, Miss
Cartwright; committee, Mrs. Drury,
Misses Norton-Taylor, McGill and Swift.
Every Saturday afternoon the links will
be thronged by ladies, and tea will be
served at the club house.

CYCLISTS REINSTATED.

The Case of Martineau Was Laid Over
For Further Consideration—District
Chairman.

Toronto, May 1.—Chairman A. E. Wal-
ton, of the Dominion Racing Board, and
his associates got away with a lot of busi-
ness on Saturday. W. R. Granger, of
Montreal, and D. J. Kelly and J. J.
Ward, of this city, were on hand to as-
sist in the deliberations. The following
district chairman were appointed:
B.C., No. 1—J. W. Pearson, Vancouver.<

HIGH GRADE BONDS FOR SALE
suitable for
Trust Funds and General Investment Purposes.
4 p.c. Town of Westmount Bonds,
due May 1st, 1894, interest payable half-yearly.
5 p.c. City of Vancouver Bonds,
due in 40 years, interest payable half-yearly.

R. WILSON-SMITH,
BOND AND INVESTMENT BROKER,
151 St. James St., Montreal, P.Q.
Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.
Full List of Securities Supplied on application.

PACIFIC AGAIN THE LEADER.
More Activity and the Stock Advances to 98, Selling off a Little Later.

MARKET WAS IRREGULAR
And Some of the Leaders Showed a Good Deal of Softness.

MINING STOCKS VERY STRONG

Local stocks were irregular this morning, and while some of the leaders continued to exhibit a strong bullish undertone, a few others were soft and lower. Wall Street showed almost uniform bearishness, but the declines in most instances were not of a very important character. Although Anaconda had an off day, going as low as 63 1/2, and picking up a little later on on good buying.

Pacific led the local market, although the mining properties were conspicuous with gains and considerable activity. War Eagle selling up to \$3.80. Payne \$4.04, and Republic 142. It was a holiday in London, and there were consequently no quotations on Pacific. There was no hesitation among the bulls to set in early rally, and after liberal sales of the day, here around the basis of 97 5/8 to 97 3/8, a block of 400 shares went at 98, which was the top price for the morning.

The stock was active throughout the session, and altogether the operations showed breadth. Around the close there were sales at 97 7/8, and a little later the feeling was a shade weaker, with a few transactions at 97 5/8. The bulls seem as confident as ever, and continue to talk high prices.

One of the weak stocks of the morning was Gas, which sold at 204 1/2, up to 204 1/2, and back to 203 3/4. The trading was quite active. Toronto Rails and Royal Electric practically held the market, selling up to 43 1/2, and the close again the market was down, selling at 43 1/2, while Twin City was steady around the basis of 71 1/4 to 71 1/2.

Republic shares were very active again, and sold around 142, opening at 142. There was a slightly easier tone later, and a block of 5,000 shares went at 139, but towards the close again the market stiffened and sales were made at 141. Payne sold at \$4.04 and about 11,000 shares of War Eagle were placed at \$3.70 up to \$3.80.

There was some talk this morning of stiffer money locally, but most of the brokers said they did not find the situation materially altered. The rate is still 5 per cent.

Earnings.
Sunday \$4,446 00 \$ 960 47
Saturday 5,083 85 1,122 32
Friday 4,390 96 820 24
Thursday 4,494 83 720 51
Wednesday 4,380 38 782 35
Tuesday 4,479 69 737 33
Monday 4,553 84 812 66

Wall street stocks were again quite active. Mr. C. D. Monk's messages said: The market looks tired, and it will tire out holders of stocks. We advise sales of stocks on all rallies, the market has been hard. Selling of sugar this morning has been good. The best short sales on the list are the Reading stocks.

No London market to-day. Effect of Food Bill will put all traction stocks lower, and this will affect rest of list. Roads will go to court, but good lawyers think bill is constitutional. Money will work a trifle easier, but not much, as funds will be required to finance the new copper deal. Industrials floated month of April \$800,000. Take advantage of rallies to sell.

The advance in Federal and Wire and A. S. W. is talk of a grand consolidation with Carnegie in it.

Strong S. and Francke Bros. are buying Anaconda.

The bond market gives conclusive evidence of a large and continuous investment demand for good securities.

Morning Board Sales.

1025 shares Pacific at 97 5/8.
1125 shares Pacific at 97 1/2.
150 shares Pacific at 97 7/8.
400 shares Pacific at 98.
100 shares New Street at 334 1/2.
50 shares Richelieu at 100.
225 shares Street Railway at 335.
7 shares Street Railway at 334.
300 shares Gas at 204.
100 shares Gas at 204 1/2.
50 shares Gas at 204 1/2.
25 shares Gas at 203 3/4.
2 shares Bank of Montreal at 250 1/2.
1 share Bank of Montreal at 250.
100 shares Royal Electric at 187.
100 shares Royal Electric at 188.
25 shares Royal Electric at 188 1/2.
25 shares Royal Electric at 188 1/2.
425 shares Royal Electric at 189.
25 shares Royal Electric at 187 1/2.
1300 Montreal at 120.
600 Twin City, 71 1/2.
50 Twin City, 71 1/4.
25 Twin City, 71 3/8.
4,500 Payne, \$4.04.
1,500 Republic at 142.
13,000 Republic, 141.
7,000 Republic, 140.
3,000 Republic, 139.
5,000 Republic, 138.
2,000 Republic, 136 1/2.
14,000 Republic, 141.
250 Toronto Railway, 120 3/4.
100 Toronto Railway, 120 1/2.
25 Toronto Railway, 120.
50 Toronto Railway, 119 3/4.
4,500 War Eagle, \$3.76.
5,000 War Eagle, \$3.80.
100 Cable, 189 1/2.

G. T. R. Truckmen Happy.

Toronto, May 1.—A committee of G. T. R. truckmen recently met at Allandale to confer with Mr. Tiffin, superintendent of the northern division, on the subject of their remuneration. They made a request for an increase in wages, which Mr. Tiffin promised to report to the proper authorities. One of the committee was expressing gratitude at the kindly manner in which they were received.

Dominion Bank
Capital paid up, \$1,500,000.
Reserve, \$1,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Toronto.
Hon. Sir Frank Smith, President.
E. B. Turner, Vice-President.
R. D. Gamble, General Manager.

MONTREAL BRANCH.
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets.
A. G. Bessie, Cashier.
Collections promptly made. Exchange bought and sold. Domestic and Foreign Credits issued. Savings Bank Department—Interest allowed at highest current rates.

CLARENCE A. BOGERT, Manager

Street Gossip

The brokers have just passed through a busy week. Very nearly 30,000 shares of Pacific changed hands, fully 3,000 shares of Toronto Street, 3,000 shares of Duluth, and about 2,000 shares of Street Railway. Of course the general list also came in for considerable attention, and Gas and Twin City changed hands to the extent of 1,072 and 1,575 shares respectively.

Then the mining shares. Of course Republic was listed early in the week, came in for the most attention, and sales aggregated 127,000 shares, the price advancing from 130 to 141 1/2. War Eagle was sold to the extent of 27,000 shares and Payne 25,350 shares. Montreal-London was not notably active, but business involved over 10,300 shares at 70 to 71.

The semi-annual dividends of banks and dates of annual meetings are as follows:

Bank of Montreal	Dividends	Meetings
Bank of Montreal	5 p.c.	June 5
Bank of Toronto	5 p.c.	June 21
Dominion Bank	3 p.c.	May 31
Bank of Commerce	3 p.c.	June 20
Merchants' Bank	3 p.c.	June 21
Imperial Bank	4 and 1 p.c.	June 21
Bank of Hamilton	4 p.c.	June 19
Standard Bank	4 p.c.	June 21
Quebec Bank	3 p.c.	June 5
Traders Bank	3 p.c.	June 20
Ontario Bank	2 p.c.	June 20
La Banque Nationale	5 p.c.	May 17

The money market is without change, and call loans are steady at 5 per cent.

There were a lot of people on Saturday willing to bet that Pacific would touch par in London this week, but as far as could be learned, there were no takers. One bet was made that it would cross 100 this week in the local market.

Total sales of Anaconda in Wall street last week were 294,232 shares, making it the second active stock on the list. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was first, with 328,685 shares, and Sugar was third with 224,238 shares. Anaconda closed at 66. The total Wall street sales of Canadian Pacific were 7,890 shares, Duluth common 4,105 shares, preferred 2,510 shares, and Twin City 1,300 shares, common and preferred.

Speaking of Saturday's Wall street trading, the N. Y. Post says: "London was a buyer of stocks on a fairly large scale for Saturday, taking about 15,000 shares, including several thousand Anacondas. Canadian Pacific was wanted by London, where it advanced 3 per cent. over night, but there was little in sight here."

CANADA'S FAILURES.
How They Compare in Numbers With a Year Ago—Quebec Does Well.

Although there were more failures this week than for the corresponding week of a year ago, the recent records are nevertheless very satisfactory. Quebec makes a good showing, and has only had seven embroilments during the past week. This comparative statement of failures is given as follows:

	1898	1899
April 27	12	7
April 28	8	10
April 29	3	1
April 30	1	1
May 1	1	1
May 2	2	1
May 3	2	1
May 4	2	1
May 5	2	1
May 6	2	1
May 7	2	1
May 8	2	1
May 9	2	1
May 10	2	1
May 11	2	1
May 12	2	1
May 13	2	1
May 14	2	1
May 15	2	1
May 16	2	1
May 17	2	1
May 18	2	1
May 19	2	1
May 20	2	1
May 21	2	1
May 22	2	1
May 23	2	1
May 24	2	1
May 25	2	1
May 26	2	1
May 27	2	1
May 28	2	1
May 29	2	1
May 30	2	1
May 31	2	1

MONTREAL STOCKS

DESCRIPTION	May 1	April 28
Canadian Pacific Railway	97 1/2	91 1/2
D.S.A. p.d.	14	13 1/2
Commercial Union	116	118 1/2
Do. Coupon Bonds	110	109 1/2
Rich. and Ont. Ry. Co.	110 1/2	111 1/2
Conwallville	110 1/2	111 1/2
Do. Bonds	110 1/2	111 1/2
M.R.S. new stock	335	333 1/2
Halifax Elec. Tram Co.	115	113 1/2
Do. Bonds	115	113 1/2
Toronto Street Ry.	120	119 1/2
Do. Bonds	120	119 1/2
Royal Electric Co.	187 1/2	186 1/2
Do. Bonds	187 1/2	186 1/2
St. John Ry. Co.	175	173 1/2
Bel Telephone Co.	180	177 1/2
Dom. Col. p.d.	65	63 1/2
Do. Bonds	102 1/2	101 1/2
Canada Colored Cotton Co.	102 1/2	101 1/2
Do. Bonds	102 1/2	101 1/2
Donation Cotton Co.	115	113 1/2
Do. Bonds	115	113 1/2
People's H. & L.	379	376 1/2
Bank of Montreal	250 1/2	250
Bank of Toronto	70	69 1/2
Bank of Commerce	70	69 1/2
Bank of Hamilton	70	69 1/2
Bank of Nova Scotia	70	69 1/2
Bank of St. John	70	69 1/2
Bank of St. Louis	70	69 1/2
Bank of St. Paul	70	69 1/2
Bank of St. Peter	70	69 1/2
Bank of St. Vincent	70	69 1/2
Bank of St. John's	70	69 1/2
Bank of St. George	70	69 1/2
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Bank of St		

MORE POPULAR EVERY YEAR



R. J. TOOKE'S PERFECT FITTING SUIT

ST. REGIS WARRIOR INSTANTLY KILLED.

Two Others Shot by the Dominion Police—Four Are Under Arrest—Outcome of the New Principle of Electing Life Chiefs.

Cornwall, Ont., May 1.—(Special.)—A St. Regis warrior, was shot and instantly killed at St. Regis by Dominion police this morning, two other redskins badly wounded, and four chiefs carried off into captivity. The cause of the trouble dates away back several years, and was primarily the objection of the St. Regis band to submit to the Indian act and allow an election of chiefs to be held.

On March 27th, 1899, when Inspector Hogan and Policeman Chamberlain, of the Dominion police, were sent down from Ottawa by Lieut.-Col. Sherwood to assist Indian Agent Long in holding an election, they met with savage treatment at the hands of the red men, who snatched away a revolver and literally brought them out of the vicinity of the polling booth.

Agent Long was kept all day a prisoner in the booth, and not released until after the police had returned to Cornwall. Then followed several deputations from the election and anti-election factions to the Indian Department at Ottawa.

Everything seemed to have quieted down till this morning, when, according to Indians, who came from St. Regis to-day, a squad of five or six Dominion police arrived at St. Regis on the tug Beaver, of Cornwall, which was chartered for the purpose. They at once arrested Chiefs Jake Fire, Peter Fire, Joe Thompson and Angus Barboneau, who were charged with being leaders of the riot on March 27th, and of assaulting officers in the execution of their duty.

The news that the officers were again on the reservation and making arrests spread like wildfire, and the police had hardly got their prisoners into Mr. Long's office when the place was surrounded by a mob of wild, excited redmen, who, in forcible and threatening language, demanded that the chiefs be at once released and that the strange officers leave the reserve. They forced their way into the building, despite the threatening muzzles of the policemen's revolvers, and attempted to rescue the prisoners.

Instantly Killed.

It is believed that the officers were finally compelled to open fire in self defence, and the result was the death of the notorious Jake Ice and the shooting of two others. Ice was shot through the

breast and died almost instantly. Another red named Jake Sunday was shot in the cheek. He is severely wounded, but will likely pull through. A third Indian, whose name cannot at this writing be ascertained, was shot through the shoulder. The volley from the constables' pistols and the fall of their comrades seemed to take a lot of the fight out of the aborigines, and they were in as great a hurry to get outside as they had been to get in.

The police, fearing further trouble, handcuffed their prisoners, and, with revolvers in their hands, marched down to the wharf and were in a few minutes steaming down the lake on the Beaver. It is understood that the prisoners will be tried at Beauharnois. John Ice, the man who was killed, has been a bad character for some time. He had been in Cornwall jail more than once, and a year ago or so was accused of attempting to kill his wife with an axe. He was looked upon as a disorderly and dangerous character. To-day's shooting may be the end of the trouble, or it may simply be the beginning of more serious trouble.

Cause of the Trouble.

The red men feel very strongly on the question of electing life chiefs instead of chiefs for three years, as is called for in the Indian Act, and it must be said that the majority seem to be in favor of their old system. Having twice succeeded in preventing an election they have grown bold, and are prone to resent any interference by white people in their affairs. To-day's events may teach them a lesson and a little respect for the law and its officers. A couple of braves, who came over this morning on the steamer Grenada, told the above story to your correspondent, and it was corroborated by other passengers. These Indians seem to think that there will be further trouble, and, of course, do not approve of the shooting. The situation may be regarded as grave, for there are about 1,000 red men on the Canadian reservation, and anything in the line of trouble will receive a helpful hand from bad Indians and agitators, who are said to be numerous on the adjoining American reserves. In fact the Canadian Indians claim that the whole trouble would have been settled long ago but for the agitation of the Americans.

THE PARRY SOUND ROAD.

Visitors to Ottawa Who Are Anxious to Get the Question Settled.

Ottawa, May 1.—(Special.)—The solution of the Parry Sound difficulty in securing adequate railway accommodation seems likely to come from an unexpected quarter. Mr. John R. Booth is well satisfied with the present terminal on Parry Island, and is not anxious to build the four mile spur connecting with the town asked for by the deputation from Parry Sound which visited Ottawa last week. Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, the well-known railway builders, have been in the city on other railway business, and an interview was arranged with them by the Mayor of Parry Sound, Mr. George McCormick, M.P., and Mr. W. R. Beatty, M.P.P., with the result that the line will probably be built at once. The arrangement is satisfactory to all parties, as it enables Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann to utilize the James Bay Railway charter, which would otherwise expire this year. It is probable that the Ontario Government bonus of \$3,000 per mile can be secured to assist in the construction of the line.

Spain's \$20,000,000.

Washington, D.C., April 29.—Four U.S. Treasury warrants for \$5,000,000 each will

HERALD BULLETIN ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Odd pieces and sets of High-class furniture at special prices. Renaud, King & Paterson, 652 Craig St. (near Bleury Street.)

SUNDAY SEES A HUGE BLAZE

\$125,000 Worth of Property Licked Up in a Very Few Short Hours.

FIREMEN DID GREAT WORK

Many Firms Temporarily Shut Down and Two Hundred People Lose Employment.

THE INSURANCE AND NOTES.

The Montreal Fire Department had one of the hardest fights of recent years at the big factory building at St. Catherine and St. Urban street yesterday forenoon, when \$125,000 worth of property was destroyed. The fire broke out a few minutes after eight o'clock, and it was not until nearly noon that the first sections of the brigade were allowed to return to their stations. Owing to the peculiar construction of the building and the highly inflammable nature of its contents, the fire was a hard one to handle. But, on the other hand, the firemen were aided and encouraged by the knowledge that the walls were solid, and that their lives were not constantly in danger from falling walls. The splendid battle was witnessed by many thousands of people, who crowded the adjacent streets and covered the rooftops in the vicinity. Although the crowds were great, the police, with the aid of strong ropes stretched across the streets, managed to maintain the fire lines and save the firemen from the annoyance and inconvenience of curious and daring sight-seers. For more than two hours the ultimate result of the battle was uncertain. More than once the flames threatened to wipe out the big building entirely and spread through to St. Charles-Borromée street. But the firemen, under the skillful control of Chief Benoit, stood their ground and drove back the flames that time after time threatened to get beyond their control. The keener struggle took place between 10 and 10.15, when the fire was at its fiercest. Before 10.30 the firemen were victorious, and the spectators breathed easier.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the rear of the shoe factory of T. V. Netter & Co., which occupied the second and third floors of the eastern wing of the building. It was discovered by two employees of the Netter & Co. shoe factory, who happened to be in the building at the time. The first sections of the brigade to arrive saw that the situation was serious, and a general alarm was sounded. The interior of the building was becoming very dangerous. There was not a dividing wall in the whole structure, and when the fire started it had a clear sweep across the entire structure, and the central building, through the clear right wing. And the blaze seemed to take advantage of its freedom. In less than ten minutes after the first alarm rang smoke thick and black, pouring in great clouds from every window on the third and fourth floors. It was impossible for firemen to enter the building at any point, and equally impossible for them to locate the seat of the fire. Every one appeared to be working. As far as the firemen were concerned the fight must be entirely from the exterior.

Every fire engine in the city was called into service. The big La France, a whole brigade in herself, was placed at St. Catherine and Main streets. She pumped three powerful streams. The Merryweather, No. 17, two streams, was at St. Catherine and St. Charles-Borromée; No. 15 engine, two streams, De Montigny and St. Charles-Borromée; Merryweather, No. 12, two streams, St. Urban and St. Catherine; Clapp & Jones, three streams, De Montigny and St. Urban; Merryweather, No. 10, two streams, St. George and St. Catherine streets; Ronald, No. 9, one stream, St. Charles-Borromée below St. Catherine; Silsby, three streams, St. Charles-Borromée below St. Catherine. In addition to these there were eighteen hydrant streams playing on the flames.

For the first hour and a half the greatest danger was from the rear of the eastern wing, where the fire originated. Adjoining the burning building was the workshop of Berard & Major, carriage manufacturers. This latter building was a fire-trap of the worst description, a veritable tinder-box. Adjoining it again to the east were other frame structures. Once the fire had gained a good hold on Berard & Major's building, nothing would have prevented a clean sweep to St. Charles-Borromée street. The firemen realized that fact, and exerted every effort to save the huge frame workshop. How they managed to do it will always remain a mystery. Several times the fire caught, but it was literally drowned out by the great streams poured in from the La France engine.

Other sections of the brigade were working like heroes in the fight to prevent the fire from spreading through the long line of buildings to the north. Their work was remarkably effective, as not once did the fierce flames break through the wall of any building opposed to them. Through the St. Catherine street windows of the eastern wing No. 6 station poured several powerful streams to save the front of that wing. They were assisted by one of the La France streams, thrown from the roof of the annex which joins the St. Catherine street front of the eastern and western wings.

Around on St. Urban street good work was also being done by two stations. Fireman Richard of No. 6 station, won the applause of the crowds by his splendid work in a difficult and dangerous position. For more than two hours he directed a stream through the highest window at the rear of the St. Urban street wing. At the top of the long ladder, he sometimes was lost to view in the great clouds of smoke that rolled out of the window. But he held his post like a hero, and for at least an hour and a half he succeeded in beating back the flames and preventing their spread into that wing.

The best part of the fire, from the spec-

Properly Fitted Eyeglasses

are the result of Judgment and Experience. Glasses fitted by our optician reveal original nicety, made possible only by a practical knowledge of Frame Fitting.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.,
OPTICIANS,
2261 St. Catherine St.

LACE

CURTAINS

To wash them in the old-fashioned way means shrinking, tearing, and no end of trouble.

TRY VICTORINE —This Spring.

Simply make the mixture according to directions. Steep them in hot suds, rinse them, and you have beautiful snow-white curtains.

Ask your neighbor about Victorine.

W. Crawford Gaden & Co.,
257 ST. PAUL STREET,
Montreal.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—A situation as coachman or a gardener or all round man. Apply 185 Vire street.

WANTED—Situation by a most respectable young widow, as working housekeeper, good plain cook, city or country. Box 11, 114, Herald.

WANTED—By a respectable woman small family washing or work by the day. 5 Anderson street.

WANTED—Second hand gent's bicycle. Must be cheap, for cash. C. D. Griggs, Sutton, Quebec.

WANTED—All kinds of furniture polishing to do at home. French polishing a specialty. Apply 248 Elgin street. 104

WANTED—A situation as a general servant, by an elderly person in a small family, is a good plain cook, could help with one or two young children, good references, 64 Mayor street.

STE. AGATHE—A nice moderate sized cottage furnished, occupied one season only, situation convenient and desirable. Apply 185 Notre Dame street.

WANTED—Two good all round machinists, able to take hold of and run any tool in shop—if necessary must go out around works on repairs—must have some knowledge of how to install machinery. One good boiler-maker, energetic, quick and thorough, at good salary and repair work. Must be able to lay out and make new work if required. One working assistant master mechanic who has a thorough knowledge of machine shop and general mining repair work, able to make himself generally useful wherever required, must be able to handle men and understand his work thoroughly. Applications to be made immediately, steady work will be furnished right men. Good wages, steady wages required and when work was commenced. Mining Company, Box, M.C.C., Herald Office.

tutor's point of view, was the burning of the centre tower, which was surmounted by a cross that had been placed there when the building was erected as an orphanage. After the flames had been beaten back from the eastern wing, and from Berard & Major's workshop, and worked rapidly through the centre building. Here was situated the workshops of Lymburner & Matthews, brass finishers, etc. The oil and other inflammable material here gave the fire new strength and it threatened to defeat the firemen. The flames broke through the roof they shot high into the air and encircled the tower. The flames at times the fiery tongues would dart high above the gilded cross on top. It was a long throw to the top, but the firemen did not flinch. They played the La France stream straight into the tower, and the flames were turned on the tower. Fire and water struggled for the mastery with varying success. The roaring furnace seemed to roar and the flames danced and swept around the tower, which the firemen knew was doomed to fall. The firemen knew that when it fell there would be imminent danger to the city. They tried to adjoining property, and it was this they struggled to prevent. They were successful, as the flames at no time jumped to the roof of the tower, and the base. While this fight was in progress the crowds forgot all about the fire's spread in other directions. Interest and excitement were now turned on the tower.

"There she goes," a thousand throats shouted, as the supports of the tower gave way, and it settled, swayed and crashed, with a thundering crash into the yard in the rear.

It was about ten o'clock when the tower fell. Then the flames in the centre building held their strength and made a desperate onslaught upon the St. Urban street wing. The firemen stubbornly contested every inch of the way, but the oil-fuel swept back and along the highest floor through to St. Catherine street. When the crowds saw the firemen defeated at this point they looked for a still more disastrous blaze. But defeat was soon turned into victory, and at 10.30 the blaze was completely under control, though by no means subdued.

The burned building belonged to the Beaudry estate. It was built some years ago as an orphan asylum, but the past four or five years has been occupied by manufacturers. The tenants who suffered in yesterday's fire were:

Kieffer Bros., machinists, who occupied the ground floor; O. Vignette & Co., shoe makers, second and third floors of the eastern wing; New York Steam Laundry, entire top flat, with office on ground floor; Clement & Lafleur, shoe manufacturers (successors to Pelletier & Co.), second and third floors of St. Urban street; Universal Patent Developing Co., Lymburner & Matthews, brass finishers, etc., and C. H. Woods & Co., nail makers.

The losses and insurance are about as follows:

Loss.	Insurance.
Beaudry estate (on building)	\$40,000
Moreau & Co.	15,000
O. Vignette & Co.	35,000
Universal Patent Co.	10,000
Lymburner & Matthews	15,000
Clement & Lafleur	9,000
C. H. Woods & Co.	6,200
Kieffer Bros.	10,000
Berard & Major	8,000

NOTES.

Engineer Decarie had his first experience with the nickel-in-the-slot telephone, and he was not in any better humor because it. He wanted to telephone to the St. Denis Ward station to have No. 17

We are going out of this Business.

...You probably know that by this time. But if you haven't been here recently you don't know at what low prices we are selling off all our fine stock of Men's Furnishings. This stock was bought especially for the Spring and Summer trade—all our other stock having been sold off, as it was the intention of one member of the firm to continue this business—but we have gone into the Mining Brokerage business, with offices in the Canada Life Building, as Munroe & Munroe. Come here and bring your cash with you for bargains such as you never heard of before.

MUNROE BROS.,

2246 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

NATIVE WINE.

NATIVE WINE.

A Great Spring Tonic—Absolutely Pure—Try it.
W. ROURKE, Tel. Up 1078 Queen's Hall Block

engine sent down. After a great deal of persuasion Mr. Huot, druggist, St. Catherine street and St. Charles-Borromée street, opened his store door. But Mr. Decarie was then directed to the nickel-in-the-slot phone. "Drop a nickel in the slot," was the telephone girl's response when he asked for No. 17 station. When the alarm rang he had not stopped to put a nickel in his pocket. The hello girl refused to make connections, and as he was denied the privilege of using the wire, he was compelled to go and seek another telephone. In the meantime thousands of dollars worth of property was being destroyed that might have been saved if Mr. Decarie had been granted the use of the phone when he first asked for it.

That La France engine is worth her weight in gold," said Chief Benoit when the fire was at its height and three powerful streams from that engine were doing effective work.

There was a great demand for coal. Two coal carts could not supply the engines, and the salvage wagon was pressed into the service. Engineer Decarie drove into a neighboring yard and carried off a load of coal without consulting the owner's pleasure. It was wanted and he took it.

Mr. Macdonald of the New York Steam Laundry, allowed a policy of \$2,000 to lapse on Friday, intending to renew it this week for \$3,000.

Mr. Macdonald & Matthews paid the premiums on their insurance on Saturday.

The salvage corps spread seventy-five covers and laid twenty of them in the Vignette premises.

About two hundred people will be temporarily deprived of employment.

AMONG THE SHIPS.

Gulf Report.

L'Islet—Cloudy; north-east wind. River du Loup—Clear; north wind. Father Point—Clear; north wind. Martin River—Clear; calm.

Flame Point—Clear; north-west wind; inward 5 a.m., Sardinian; 8 a.m., inward Loughrigg Holme.

Cape Rosier—Cloudy; north wind; outward yesterday 7 p.m., Admiral.

North Shore—Clear; north-east wind; inward 5 a.m., Faucon.

Anticosti—Clear; strong east wind. St. Paul's Island—Raining; no ice to the north; ice four miles wide to the east.

Cape Traverse, P.E.I.—Clear; north wind; no ice in sight.

Cape Tormentine—Clear; south-west wind; no ice.

Picou, N.S.—Clear; south-west wind; scattered ice outside harbor.

Port Hood, C.B.—Clear; north-east wind; very little ice in sight.

Cheticamp, C.B.—Raining; east wind; no ice.

Cape Ray—Cloudy; north wind; inward yesterday 8 p.m., Dorset.

Cape Race—Clear; calm; north wind.

Port of Quebec.

Quebec, April 29.—(Special.)—La Canadienne returned about six this evening from putting down buoys between Cap a la Roche and Batiscan.

The Druid left this evening also with the large buoys for Pointe aux Trembles and Ste. Croix. She had also on board a number of wooden buoys, with which she will proceed down the river to-night,

and place below the Traverse. The gas buoys below Quebec will be placed early next week.

The Aberdeen is still here, waiting orders. She should go into dock, as she needs some repairs, but may go down the river with buoys before being docked.

The Rydal line is discharging coal at Prince's pier, and will afterwards load with deals from Messrs. H. R. Gooday & Sons.

Freights are quoted as follows: Quebec to London and Glasgow, deals, £2 6d; timber, 67s; Quebec to Liverpool, deals, 37s 6d to 40s; timber, 68s.

Quebec, April 30.—(Special.)—The Carline arrived from Montreal this morning about 8.30 with some fifty passengers. She will return to-morrow evening.

The Saguenay will leave Sorel on Tuesday and will sail from here on Wednesday to open the Saguenay line. She will proceed as far up the Saguenay as the ice will allow.

Quebec, May 1.—Steamer Merrimac, of the Elder-DeMott Line, arrived at 9 a.m. from Bristol. She has a large cargo of tin plate and five passengers.

The Allan line Numidian arrived at eleven a.m. with an excellent passenger. There were 550 passengers on board, principally Finns.

Notes.

From Batiscan—Every black spar buoy from No. 3 lightship to the aux Raisins has been placed, also lower black cylinder off Cap Charles and the two black cylinder buoys of Pointe aux Trembles.

The three knockabouts are now ready, and a busy and interesting season is looked for.

The club-house of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club was opened for the season on Saturday, and about thirty members spent the afternoon there.

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There is No Store Like It In Montreal.

Since we have separated our cash business from the old way of selling cash and credit in the same store, we have more than doubled our sales. Cash and credit customers understand that they are buying Furniture from 10 to 25 per cent. cheaper than at any other first-class furniture store.

Until our new store is ready, credit buyers will please call on Mr. F. Lapointe, 153 St. Catherine Street, who will be pleased to receive old or new customers, who will be treated in a very liberal manner.

Store will be kept open until ten o'clock every night.

F. Lapointe,

153 St. Catherine St. (Old Store).
147 and 149 St. Catherine Street.
(New Store.)

DEAD IN AN OPIUM DEN.

An Unidentified Body Found in Chicago—It is Thought Murder Has Been Done.

Chicago, May 1.—The body of an unidentified man was found in a room in an opium resort early to-day, and the police believe the man was murdered by a woman who had accompanied him to the place and had left him an hour before. A physician who made an examination said the man had probably died from poison.

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92ND YEAR. NO. 102.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1899.

PRICE ONE CENT.

BRITISH LION—
RUSSIAN BEARThey Say That They Are Not Going
to Worry Each Other
Over China.

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

Great Britain's Lies in the Tang-Tse
Valley, While Russia Must Deal
With the North.

LORD SALISBURY'S OPINION.

London, April 29.—The Morning Post's St. Petersburg correspondent reports that the Anglo-Russian agreement, aiming to put an end to the contention for railway and other concessions in China, was signed yesterday. The agreement, it is said, recognizes Russia's sphere as the north and Great Britain's as the Tang-Tse Valley.

London, April 29.—The announcement that England and Russia have signed a self-denying agreement regarding China which is intended to put an end to the contention over railway and other concessions in that country is the most important news of the day. It is officially confirmed here this afternoon, and the papers are running it with big headlines. The present agreement puts an end to the Anglo-Russian struggle in China, and is tantamount to a settlement of the question of the spheres of influence of the two countries. Under the agreement Great Britain has undertaken not to press railway or other concessions in North China, while Russia agrees to the British demand that no part of the Basin of the Yang-Tse-Kiang shall be alienated. Russia also recognizes explicitly that British commercial interests are supreme in the Yang-Tse-Kiang basin, which is understood to extend a considerable distance north and south of the river, though no attempt has been made to define the region. Everything recently has pointed to Russia's desire for a settlement, in order to allow the successful exploitation of the Siberian railway, and to give a view to raising money in Great Britain for the development of the industries of Russia.

Lord Salisbury Speaks.

London, April 29.—The annual banquet of the Royal Academy was held at Burlington House this evening, and the toast of "Her Majesty and Her Ministers," Lord Salisbury said he did not wish to exaggerate the extent of the gratifying agreement signed with Russia, but in view of the relations which in the course of the last half century had from time to time prevailed between the two countries, it was a matter for congratulation that they had come to an agreement with respect to China, which to a certain extent would prevent the likelihood of a collision between the interests and objects of the two countries for the future. Continuing the Premier said: "We have talked of alliances. In a certain sense the phrase is a just one; but an alliance in the sense that with any nation, we will go out to war together and bear the cost and danger together and for each other, can only very rarely take place. The alliances of which we speak are alliances of good feeling between peoples and governments and not engagements likely to bring either side into war."

Referring to the international conference to be held at The Hague, Lord Salisbury said: "Whether the peace conference will effect any improvement in the relations of the nations we do not know; but the fact that such a conference has been summoned is a good omen for future peace, and an augury on which all who value the interests of peace, civilization and Christianity may rely."

Press Comments.

London, May 1.—Pending detailed information, the London papers comment approvingly, but cautiously, on the news of the Anglo-Russian agreement regarding spheres of influence in China. The Daily Chronicle points out that this agreement will produce similar arrangements with Germany and France, resulting in the partition of China, which Lord Charles Beresford predicts will bring war. Paris, May 1.—The French papers comment acidly upon the Anglo-Russian agreement. La Liberté says: "There are millions of French capital embarked in commercial and industrial undertakings in the Yang-Tse region, and we refuse to believe that Russia has completely disregarded the interests of her ally as to recognize Great Britain's sole right of commercial exploitation in that valley."

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF ARTS.

An Institution of Public Utility Which Gives Free Artistic Teaching—The Annual Distribution of Prizes.—The work done and the useful purpose served by the Society of Arts of Canada were very admirably expounded at the annual distribution of prizes for the scholastic year 1898-1899, which took place Friday afternoon at the rooms of the Society, Notre Dame street. The Hon. Alphonse J. Gauthier, president of the Chambre de Commerce, presided.

HEALTH-FREE
WEAK MEN

Life's choicest possession is Health. It means wealth and happiness. If you have burned out nerves by excesses and weakened brain force and vital energy by imprudence, what then? Declining vitality and all that such condition means. Write us for our 30 days' "Treatment on Approval." Marvelous developing appliance goes with it. If dissatisfied send back everything—NO COST TO YOU.

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Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

merce, presided on the occasion, and amongst those present were Hon. G. A. Nantel, Hon. T. Berthiaume, Mr. F. X. Perrault and Mr. F. Dyonnet. The principal address was delivered by Mr. H. A. A. Bessels, who claimed that the institution was of public utility and exactly fulfilled the intentions of the Legislature, in so far as the disposal of works of art was concerned. For the last half dozen years the society had been giving free artistic teaching to an average of 85 pupils, without distinction of creed or nationality. It had distributed among its artist members a sum amounting to thousands of dollars, and it had established a gallery of paintings of a highly meritorious character.

Short addresses of an encouraging and congratulatory character having been delivered by Mr. Berthiaume and Mr. Nantel the prizes were distributed as follows:

First prize, painting, "Paysage d'Orient," by E. Huber, Miss M. Hall.
Second prize, painting, "Roses," by Claire Noel, Miss E. C. St. Amour.
Honorable mention, Miss M. Boyd, Miss O. Robin.
From living model—First prize, painting, "Marine," by Lamoine, Mr. H. H. Gibb.
Second prize, painting, "La Madeleine," by L. Lebas, Miss M. Mullally.
Honorable mention, Miss A. Kelly, Miss B. Lemoyne.

Third year—First prize, painting, "Marche aux fleurs," by L. Lebas, Miss A. Parent.
Second prize, painting, "Paysage," by L. Dupuy, Miss A. Leheur.
Honorable mention, Mr. Jos. Labelle, Mr. Louis Labelle.

Second year—First prize, painting, "Sur les boulevards," by L. Lebas, Miss Ameline Moisan.
Honorable mention, Miss M. Mugner, Miss R. B. Robichaud.

First year—First prize, painting, "Marine," by Lamoine, Miss L. Lomer.
Second prize, painting, "Paysage," by L. Dupuy, Miss H. Petit, Miss M. A. Proulx.
Honorable mention, Miss D. B. Bergeron, Mr. A. Laliberte.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The Peterboro Waterworks Engineer
Commits a Terrible Crime.

The Man's Mind it is Believed, Became
Unbalanced by a Recent
Illness.

Peterboro, Ont., April 29.—At about 2 o'clock today, John H. Webber, engineer of the Peterboro Waterworks Company, was shot by his wife, after a quarrel, it is believed, over the death of a child. The particulars are as follows: Until today Mr. and Mrs. Webber have been living on the corner of George and Water streets, but to-day they were at a dwelling on Water street. At about 2 o'clock Mr. Webber came out of the house and deliberately shot his wife while she was in the yard, one shot entering at the back of the head and coming out at the mouth, the other on the side of her face. After shooting his wife, he returned to the house and took his own life.

The tragedy was witnessed by some neighbors who saw Mr. Webber enter the house and Mrs. Webber leave. The coroner and police were at once notified, and upon their arrival they found both Mr. and Mrs. Webber dead. Webber was about sixty years of age, while Mrs. Webber was about fifty-five. They had a family of nine children. The general opinion is that Webber's mind had become unbalanced through a recent illness. At times he was very downcast, but nothing serious was thought of this. Religious news held by his wife and himself did not help to better his peace of mind. The consensus of opinion is that through a recent illness he had, while laboring under temporary insanity, committed the awful deed.

DROPPED CANADA.

Smuggled Chinamen Now Get Into
Mexico Through the U. S. and the
Authorities Are Troubled.

El Paso, Texas, April 29.—Government frontier guards here are much disturbed now over the fact that Chinese in droves are constantly passing through the United States district, via San Francisco to points in Mexico. It was formerly their practice to land in Canada, but the vigilance of the army of guards along the northern border has induced them to go to Mexico instead, realizing that the extensive and ill-guarded frontier along the Dry Rio Grande offers them every opportunity of crossing without hindrance.

NEWFOUNDLAND DECIDES

It is Announced That as Far as the
French Shore is Concerned the
Modus Vivendi is Dropped.

St. John's, Nfld., April 29.—The Newfoundland Government, it is announced, does not intend to agree to enforce the French Shore modus vivendi any longer than the close of this year, by this step forcing the British Government to bring about a settlement of the difficulty during the present session. When the Colonial Legislature meets, on May 11, an important pronouncement is expected on this question.

Mails for Europe.

The mails for Great Britain and Ireland close at the Montreal Postoffice during the present week as hereunder:
Monday, 5:40 p.m.—Trave, N. G. Lloyd.
Tuesday, 7:45 a.m.—Majestic, White Star.
Tuesday, 5:40 p.m.—Majestic, supplementary.

Wednesday, 5 p.m.—Dominion, Dominion.
Thursday, 5:40 p.m.—Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg.
Friday, 7:45 p.m.—Lucania, Cunard; 5:40 p.m.—Lucania, supplementary; 5:40 p.m.—La Normandie.
Saturday, 5 p.m.—Numidian, Allan.

A Customs Increase.

The amount of duties collected by the customs during the month of April, 1898 and 1899, are as follows:

29th April, 1898\$800,079 76
30th April, 1899\$808,592 42

Increase over 1898\$128,087 94

Outremont Council.

A meeting of the Outremont Council was called for Friday night last, and a loan of \$60,000, to pay off outstanding debts, and to carry out some improvements, but as there was no quorum present, nothing was done.

Conservative Candidates.

Winnipeg, Man., April 30.—Conservative conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature were held yesterday in Lakeside and Killarney. For the former E. Lynch was the choice, and in the latter George Laurence.

King Leopold May Visit United States.
London, April 30.—According to the Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mail, the Belgian royal yacht is preparing for a three months' cruise, in the course of which King Leopold will visit the United States.

FIFTY MILES OF
100-POUND RAILS

Canadian Pacific Railway Company
Begin to Lay Track With
Heavier Metal.

A FAR-REACHING CHANGE

Which Will Greatly Increase Comfort
in Travelling and Means
Large Economy.

THE NEW BONZANO JOINT.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have decided upon a most important change in construction which may have far-reaching effects in the future maintenance of their system. They have ordered for immediate use fifty miles of 100-lb. rails, to be laid on a portion of their line between Montreal and Ottawa, and on the main line from Montreal Junction southward over the St. Lawrence bridge. These rails are the standard section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and they will be laid with the Bonzano joint, which is now attracting great attention in railway engineering circles on this continent. The rails which have been used on the Canadian Pacific system have weighed only 80 lbs. per yard, and it is a well-known axiom in railway engineering that by increasing the weight of the rail not only is greater smoothness imparted to the running of trains, and especially the running of heavy loaded, but the life of the rail is greatly prolonged. The difficulty in the way of increasing the weight of rail, however, has been the practical impossibility of strengthening the rail splices or joints.

In England, where the conditions of railway working differ considerably from those which have to be faced on this continent, the leading companies—the Great Northern, London & North-Western, Midland, and Great Western—have during the past two years been generally replacing their tracks with 103-lb. rails, but here the maximum which has as yet been reached is rails of 100 lbs. per yard. While the weight and strength of the rail section have increased enormously during the last twenty-five years, the joints have made no corresponding advance in durability. The trouble has been the limited depth of the orthopedic joints, which extend only from the underside of the head of the rail to the level of the base of it. It has been realized that greater depth of joint is necessary in order to form a splice approximating the strength of the rail. Adolph Bonzano, a well-known American engineer, has discovered that this can be economically done by a joint which is suspended between the two ties allowing the lower part of the splice-plate to project between the ties, below the base of the rail. His device has been tested for twelve months or more on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has given entirely satisfactory results, and its success on that system has induced the Canadian Pacific authorities to introduce it here.

In describing this new rail joint Mr. Bonzano says: "That part of the splice-plate which fits between the underside of the head of the rail and the top of the base of the rail is made in the usual manner. The lower part of the splice-plate projects about three inches outwardly beyond the edge of the rail, and is on a level with the base of the rail, giving additional bearing on the tie and lateral stiffness to the rail. The main part of this projecting flange is turned down to an angle of about 90 degrees without any cutting. The horizontal flanges forming the end-bearings for the top member of the splice, and also the bearing for the gusset-shaped tie-bars which connect the depending flange or lower member with the horizontal flanges form an economical, strong and rigid truss. This form of splice gives not only great greater vertical stiffness and strength, but also great lateral stiffness and stability to the rail, thus preventing the spreading of the tracks. It also gives more than one hundred per cent. additional bearing upon the ties. This splice-joint has been in daily use for the past twelve months on more than three miles of main track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty-five miles of the Harrisburg. It has proved itself superior to any other splice-joint. The cars run so smoothly over the tracks that the joints cannot be detected. The joint is as strong as the rail and three times as strong as the ordinary angle-bar joint."

These joints will be made in Montreal for the Canadian Pacific by the Montreal Rolling Mill Company. The C.P.R. Company have already tried a number of them, which have been made in their own workshops. The bars were placed to the requisite section and the flange was bent down in a balling machine. But the defects of these trial joints is considered by Mr. P. A. Peterson, the chief engineer of the company, to have been sufficiently satisfactory to justify him in placing the order.

Mr. Peterson, in the course of a conversation with a Herald representative on the subject, said: "The weak point in our track, in common with that of other companies, has always been the joint. We have a large amount of labor in track work is spent in keeping up the joint. The ordinary joint has always been very much weaker than the rail. Engineers have been endeavoring to make a joint of a weaker something practical that would be as strong as the rail. Of course various devices have been tried, but there has been what is called the truss joint, of which we have some in use on the line, and which have proved very satisfactory, but there are a great many small parts—bolts and trusses—which require a great deal of care in fitting together, and it is an expensive joint to make. This Bonzano joint is also a truss joint, but it is all in one piece, and thus it overcomes the objection to the ordinary truss joint. It is said to compare with the ordinary truss joint just as the plate girder compares with the pin-connected girder. The engineer of maintenance of way on the Pennsylvania Railway speaks of this joint in the very highest terms, and says it is at least twice as strong as any other joint. We are laying it on about 50 miles of our system in the first place, and we would have put it on a great deal more if we could have got sufficient steel to have the joint made in Canada. From the tests that we have made in our workshops we have satisfied ourselves that its economical manufacture is possible. These joints can be made very rapidly; we found that we could turn out seven of them per minute. We regard this as a most important development, and one that will lead to a great saving in the cost of maintenance of way."

Pining Everything.

The modern way of getting fuel through a pipe is only the last step in a long process of simplifying the methods of housekeeping. The wonder is that people waited so long before finding out that

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the same pipes that bring them gas for
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furnish them with the most effective and
economical fuel. This fuel is delivered
without dirt, noise or waste, just at the
point required by the warm dust, ashes or
overheated kitchens in the warm dog
days.

DEADMAN'S ISLAND.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and
Works Says It Belongs to the Province.

Vancouver, April 29.—Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Carter Cotton, after investigation in records, reports that Deadman's Island, Stanley Park, near Point Grey, belong to the Provincial Government, and that province will take steps to conserve rights.

United Empire Loyalists.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—I am surprised to learn that the question has been raised as to whether any portion of the Eastern Townships is settled by United Empire Loyalists. The great majority of those who settled in Missisquoi County at the first were United Empire Loyalists. During the winter just passed I have had evidence brought before me of United Empire Loyalists in the three counties of Bromfield, Missisquoi and Shefford. The sturdy Dutch people of New York State came in companies, have always been the joint owners of the land, and have remained in the Eastern Townships to a stone monument overgrown by trees in East Farnham and read the following: "Here rests Samuel Gale, Esq., formerly acting deputy paymaster-general of His Majesty's forces in the Southern Provinces, now the United States of America. Subsequently secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General of the Province of New Brunswick in North America. Author of Essays on Public Credit and other works. Born at Kimpton, Hants, England, Oct. 14th, 1747, O.S. Died at Farnham, June 27th, 1826. And Rebecca Wells, his wife, born at Deerfield, in Massachusetts, January 23rd, 1752, O.S. died at Farnham, January 23rd, 1836. They were married June 25th, 1773. During a union which Providence was pleased to extend to a period of nearly 53 years, they lived together with mutual affection."

This is in good lettering on the Gale monument on the slope of Galle Mountain, and on the farm which Mr. Gale once owned, consisting of one thousand acres. Ernest M. Taylor, Secretary Bromfield County Historical Society, Knowlton, April 27th, 1899.

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Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal
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BOX OF 50 PILLS 50 CENTS

Summer in the Country!

Soon be going out of town.
Long, sweet summer days, violet-scented and rose-tinted,
hovering on the horizon now.

One wants a dainty employment for these sunny hours—
something to pick up or put down as inclination desires.

Why not learn to do a few designs in silk embroidery?
We teach you gladly, ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE.

Our business is to sell the materials only, and we esteem it
a pleasure to help either beginners or more advanced students
of this dainty decorative art.

During May we will keep open studio to all who desire to
begin, or who may want to add to present stock of knowledge.

Studio is open every week day from 10 a.m. to 12 m.,
from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

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ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY
LIMITED.

Laboratory of Inland Revenue,
Office of Public Analyst,
Montreal, April 28th, 1899.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples
of the ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S EXTRA STAND-
DARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten
lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analysed same, and find them
uniformly to contain

99 92 TO 100 per cent. of pure Cane Sugar with no im-
purities whatever.



TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

All housekeepers interested in this column are invited to contribute recipes. Only favorite, true and tried ones must be sent, and great care should be taken that all directions for mixing ingredients, etc., be very explicit. Mere skeleton recipes, such as some cook books give, are not desirable. Hints on the care of flowers and household information in general will be gladly received. Address "Cuisine," Herald Office.

Encouraging news comes from Paris to the effect that absolutely tight sleeves are only worn by extremists, and that the most up-to-date modistes are building their cloth sleeves with a few gathers at the top. This fact about sleeves can but lighten the burden of the woman that is now spending days having her last year's sleeves cut down. Naturally sleeves are not quite so large as they were last summer, but the difference is not so great as was anticipated early in the season. Now that the season's modes are virtually settled, one is convinced of the fact that it is a period only for women with fine features, as the folds of a gown follow closely the lines of the figure, and it is most difficult to "make up" a figure with the present modes. As the season advances princess effects are more in evidence, but as they can be created only by an artistic dressmaker they will be confined to the few. Tulle effects predominate in cloth and silk, and as all gowns fit tight about the hips, and are joined to the bodice by a very narrow belt, the effect is much like the princess. There is even evidence that the tieback skirt, with a feature and late summer modes, is becoming to slender, graceful women, but hopelessly unbecoming to stout figures. An attractive skirt model for thin gowns is cut with a gored front width and a deep circular yoke effect around the sides and back, rounding up a little shorter in the back, where there is fulness enough to lay in side plaits at the placket hole. The lower part is also cut circular, flowing out in a small train, and any trimming, such as ruffles, lace frills, edges this, and follows the outline of the front seems to the yoke.

Outline trimming is the rage of the hour. It is applied even to muslins, and is especially applied to foulards and India silks. The old-fashioned train is now used to build out and morning frocks. It can be found in pretty shades of grey, blue and red. Such gowns are built like cloth and piece suits—with a feature and skirt. Many of these frocks are trimmed, dotted and figured muslin bands and deep sailor collars that at the line of the bust and fasten with soft muslin strings. A new style of collar, with a knot under the chin, and two loops stand up at the right side of the neck. Another arrangement for the neck fastens with a soft knot at the throat, the long ends being caught at the waistline with another knot. Half way between these two is a third knot. The latest four-in-hand is tried to leave a puff above the knot, and fastens with a chain and gold tassel. The latest jackets designed for the country and seashore are of Scotch plaid, fitted in the back and double-breasted. These jackets are lined with silk. The pink golf coats are also out on the same lines. The latest golf coat, however, is cut very much like a man's cutaway, and it fastens with the gilt club buttons. It can be worn open or closed. When closed it fits the figure tightly without a wrinkle.

Welding gowns cut princess, built of duchess and peau de soie, with rich garnitures of lace, will be in great favor for brides this season. A handsome costume of satin, cut princess, with one of the brides of the week, was absolutely plain, save for a yoke, pointed, of rich Venetian point, embroidered with pearls. The sleeves were of the lace and they reached the long well worn tails, which hung well down over the hand like a lace mitt from a wreath of natural bridle roses. The bride carried a white prayer-book.

Large buckles are placed on bodices of evening gowns and also hold up the draperies. Some are square, while others are heart-shaped, and they are chiefly of gold, dull-finished silver, diamonds or steel. Tortoise shell ornaments are also used for the decoration of cloth costumes. Small gold buttons are much used by French attelers on toilets of ceremony, built of lace, net, mousseline de soie, crepe de chine, tulle, crystal and diamonds. They are very fashionable and state embroideries are employed to decorate white lace, tulle and cloth costumes.

A number of the latest evening gowns designed for summer are made of sheer India mull over white tulle, with trimmings of soft yellow Valenciennes lace. Such gowns have a full round blouse, fastened at the back. The neck of the bodice is cut square, and filled in with squares of the mull and lace insertion. The skirt is trimmed with lace-edged ruffles of the mull, and it hangs from the same band as the tulle skirt beneath.

SAVE THE STITCHES.

Everybody knows that "a stitch in time saves nine," a good old saw which helps keep many a wardrobe tidy, but too few stop to consider the saving of stitches when making.

A New York paper told us last summer it was no longer "the proper thing" to dress little girls in petticoats, bloomers having for all but state occasions entirely taken their place. We may not wish to follow this mode, but without any radical changes in the garments worn, without making a fright or an ill-dressed child, there is room for great saving of labor.

The wealth of ornament and restricted labor lavished on the wardrobe prepared for an expected little stranger may or may not be in keeping with the circumstances of the parents, but it is more easily pardoned than the custom, not to say bad taste, which continues to clothe the

romping, active child from three years upward in such marvels of patience and labor.

If the child in question is a "poor, little only" one, the need for saving is less apparent, but to sound common sense there must always be something about in a child playing about in the morning decked out in all manner of elaborate clothing. As a matter of fact, most of the people who can best afford to choose what they desire without regard to the cost always clothe their little folks simply.

Instead of the bloomers to play in, a petticoat of outing cloth of some pretty color, or, best of all, a black and white stripe or plaid, made with a plain hem, and over this a neatly made gingham dress of brown and white, dark blue and white or brown and blue, with a touch of white, say feather-edge braid, on waist and sleeves, would look neat, and be most useful. It is in mind in selecting the gingham. Such garments, if properly made, will effect a saving, both in the making and the amount of washing entailed.

For a seaside or mountain sojourn blue or gray flannel dresses would be needed for morning wear.

In the choice of best dresses, pure white will always stand first; yet if the child of washing is an item, there are delicate figured lawn and dainty blue and white or pink and white goods. These can be worn longer than white ones, but they will fade unless carefully washed. A good laundry will dry all such dresses in the shade and iron them on the wrong side. Tucking by the yard and all-over embroidery make up into yokes with little trouble. The chief expense should be in securing fine material. It takes just as long to make up worthless cheap goods as serviceable ones.

The plain deep hem of the dress skirts should be sewed by hand, so it can readily be let down when the dress needs to be lengthened.

There is so much less temptation to make elaborate clothes for boys that the note of warning need not be sounded so long or so loud in regard to them. Although the same principles hold—worthy material chosen with due regard for its use and made simply. A dear old lady said once to her neighbor: "I love to look at your children because they never dress like Paris dolls." It would be fortunate for many children if their mothers would put less time and strength into the making of elaborate garments, thus saving stitches and leaving time for mother-love and companionship so necessary to a happy childhood.

THE CUISINE.

Some Good Recipes Specially Prepared for The Herald.

New Onions, Baked.

Peel six Bermuda onions, throw them into a kettle of boiling unsalted water; let them simmer gently twenty minutes; drain and put them into a baking dish; dust with salt and pepper, pour over a tablespoonful of melted butter. Cover the bottom of the dish with boiling water. Bake in a moderate oven for thirty minutes, basting them frequently. Just before they are finished cooking, dust over two tablespoons of powdered sugar, and increase the heat in the oven that they may brown quickly.

Mock Duck.

Have a shoulder of mutton boned; this is easily done with sharp knife, one of the cutting the meat off the broad end and work upwards.

Make some stuffing as for goose or pork; and fill in the cavity left by the removal of the bone. Slice the open ends carefully, and tie with tape or string into a neat, compact shape, rolling the sides rather under, so as to lessen the breadth of the joint. Put in a boiling pan and bake in the usual way, allowing twenty minutes for each pound that the meat weighs.

Remember to baste it well. About three-quarters of an hour before it is cooked put into the dripping tin with meat a pound or so of peeled and halved potatoes.

These will be cooked and a tempting brown by the time the joint is finished.

Take out the skewer and untie before dish. Serve with thick brown gravy and plenty of apple sauce. If liked, powdered dry sage as well.

For the Stuffing.

Peel four large onions, cut them into quarters, and throw them into boiling water for five minutes.

Drain off the water and refill the pan with fresh water.

When the second water boils, put back the onions and let them boil till soft. Meanwhile take eight or more sage leaves. Put them in boiling water for five minutes, then dry them, and when the onions are done chop both very finely. Now add six ounces of bread crumbs, a dust of pepper and salt, and two ounces of chopped parsley.

Next beat up two eggs and bind the stuffing with them. It is then ready for use.

Daily Hints to Housekeepers

Tuesday, May 2.

To-morrow has trouble to lend, an endless, endless store; But I have as much as heart can hold—Why should I borrow more!

—Harriet M. Kimball.

BREAKFAST—Fruit, Broiled Ham and Eggs, Fried Potatoes, Buttered Toast, Coffee.

DINNER—Boiled Beef, Potatoes, Onion Souffle, Spinach, Cold Salad, Rhubarb, Meringue Pie, Crackers, Cheese, Coffee, SUPPER—Baked Beans and Brown Bread, Picadilli, Date Sauce, Cinnamon Rolls, Tea.

DATE SAUCE.

Prepare apples as for stewing, and partially cook, then add an equal quantity of stored dates with sugar to taste, and cook both together, stirring until the dates are tender. Good either hot or cold.

BLACK CAKE.

One pound of brown sugar, 12 eggs, one pound of browned flour, one pound of citron, two pounds of currants, three pounds of stoned raisins, three-quarters of a pound of butter, one teaspoon of molasses, two teaspoons of mace, two teaspoons of cinnamon, one teaspoon of cloves, one teaspoon of soda. This will make two large loaves and will keep for months.

CINNAMON ROLLS.

Make a rich pie crust, roll it out, cut it into narrow strips, sprinkle with cinnamon, roll each strip up tightly and bake until a nice brown.

McGill University.

Following are the names (in alphabetical order) of students in arts registered in the medical faculty, who have passed all the required examinations in arts, and will be qualified to obtain the degree of B.A., on completion of their medical year, which terminates in June next: Dixon, R. L.; Goodall, J. R.; Quicker, J. H.; White, E. Hamilton.

HARDWARE,
Paints, Oil, Glass and
House Furnishings,
Goods Cheapest at—
T. G. Lewis & Co.,
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Builders' Hardware a Specialty.

Drunkennes
CURED BY THE BOSTON DRUG.

can be DISSOLVED and GIVEN IN TEA, COFFEE, WATERS or any kind of FOOD without the PATIENT'S knowledge; after taking one or two boxes it is impossible for the patient to use any alcoholic liquors; it destroys the diseased habit for stimulants and restores to the patient his power of resistance to temptation.

Mr. H. M. Whitney, President of the Massachusetts State Board of Pharmacy, says: "The UNDESIRABLE influence Boston Drug from his own observations."

The United States Health Report says: "We feel it a DUTY to add that the treatment of the Boston Drug Co. is the GREATEST CURATIVE AGENCY incident to the use of liquor that has ever come under our observation."

Boston Drug is used in nearly all the dispensaries and infirmaries in this country for restoring drunkards to their normal condition. From \$2.00 to \$5.00 will accomplish what it requires from \$50.00 to \$75.00 by using any other remedy. Cure guaranteed. Sold in drug stores. Send \$1.00 for box by mail. Sample free. Boston Drug Co., 222 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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If you use electric current in place of steam power, you will not require to put on excessive smoke consumers and besides have the cleanest and most economical method. Order your motors in time from the

Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Co., Limited.
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CIVIL ENGINEERS
Room 308 to 310 NEW YORK LIFE BLDG., MONTREAL.

Water Power and Water Supply Systems (proposed or existing) examined and reported on. Drainage and Municipal Works generally. Surveys of every description undertaken.

Mr. Gadbois' Disappearance.

F. X. Gadbois, 75 years of age, of Le Toumeau street, disappeared from his home on Thursday and has not been seen since. Any knowledge of his whereabouts should be communicated to Chief O'Farrell, of Malsonneuve.

A Rare Bird Caught.

A very fine specimen of the night heron, a rare bird in this locality, was taken last week by Mr. Richards, Lachine. It has been stuffed and looks splendid, the long legs, crest or what feathers reaching downwards to the back, being especially beautiful.

Convocation To-morrow.

The convocation of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) evening.

GROWING GIRLS
Should Take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

They Enrich the Blood, Strengthen the Heart, Tone Up the Nerves and Build Up the Health.

The young girls we see on the street every day—how many of them have pale, pensive, care-worn faces, dark circles

under the eyes? How many complain of headaches, backaches, sideaches and other ailments?

There is not one of these but with ordinary care and the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills could soon be free from every pain, have cheeks like roses, eyes bright, step elastic and life joyous. These pills supply the very elements needed to build up and strengthen the nerves, enrich the blood and invigorate the heart.

Every mother who has a daughter weak and nervous should read the following statement made by Mrs. A. M. Strongman, 564 Colborne Street, London:

"On account of close application to study my daughter Annie became much run down in health and strength."

"I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for her, and the results have been remarkable. Strength has been imparted to her physical and nervous system by their use, and I am highly pleased to recommend them."

"From the great benefit derived by my daughter from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I cannot do less than highly recommend them to those suffering from similar complaints."

White, E. Hamilton.

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135 to 139 St. James Street,
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HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.
The best known hotel in the Dominion.
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Cor. of McGill and Recollet Streets.
The Best 25c Dinner in the city.
BEST ALES, WINE and PORTER on draught or in bottle.
Prompt Service.

M. Walsh & Co.
(Late with E. Chanteloup)
562 Craig St.
If you want satisfactory work done in
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting
also wiring for Electric Light
Bells, &c., we should be glad to furnish you with estimates and prices.

NOTHING EQUAL TO THE
Lanoline and Witch Hazel Cream
For Chapped Hands, Rough Skin, Eruptions, Frost Bites, Burns, Etc.,
THE MEDICAL HALL,
COLONIAL HOUSE

GRAY'S PHARMACY.
JUST ARRIVED
Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil
25 and 50 Cents Per Bottle.
EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
25 and 50 Cents Per Bottle.
NAPHTHOLINE MOTH BALLS (Pure)
Genuine English Camphor.
HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST,
123 St. Lawrence Main St.

SEE THE "Newcombe Pianos?"
Greatest Award, Chicago, 1893. First Silver Medal and Diploma, New Orleans, 1884-5. Medals and Diplomas, London, Eng., 1885. Award and Diploma, Quebec and Halifax, 1888.

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Constantly on hand, different makes of Pianos and Organs. Also sheet music and all instruments of every description. Prices and terms to suit every purchaser.

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That we are the only brewers in the province brewing with artesian water. Artesian well 302 feet deep.

Try the Montreal (Export).
All bottling done at brewery. Ales sparkling and of the best quality.

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R. W. SHEPHERD, Man. Dir.
Tel. Main 1023.

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Steamer. Steamer.
Lake Ontario. Tue. May 2
Lake Superior. Wed. May 17
A Steamer. Wed. May 24
Lake Ontario. Thurs. June 1

Steamers sail from Montreal, at daybreak, passengers embark the evening previous after 8 o'clock.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
FIRST CABIN, Single, \$42.50 to \$50.00. Return, \$80.00 to \$100.00.
SECOND CABIN, Single, \$32.50. Return, \$60.00.
STEERAGE—Outward, \$25.00. Prepaid, \$21.00.

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S. Mount Royal. May 12
S. Memnon. May 15
S. Montserrat. May 22
*Cold Storage.

MONTREAL TO LONDON
S. Yola. May 6
S. Mount Royal. May 12
S. Memnon. May 15
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The A 1 Iron Steamships of this Line will run regularly throughout the season from Montreal to Charlottetown, P.E.I., North Sydney, C.B., and St. John, Nfld.

Freight received daily at Black Diamond shed, "ISLAND WHARF."

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For St. John's Nfld., only.
COBAN. on or about Friday, May 5
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BONAVISTA. on or about Tuesday, May 9th
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Between CANADA and MANCHESTER. It is proposed to dispatch the steamers of this line on the under-mentioned dates:

From Montreal. From Manchester.
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June 1. "Manchester City" (new) June 20
June 11. "Manchester Port" (new) June 29

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Proposed sailings are: From Antwerp. From Montreal.
Mayflower. May 10
Helene Rickmers. May 20
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May 15. "Sophie Rickmers". June 10
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And at regular intervals of ten days thereafter.

*The above sail for Hamburg direct. Steamers sail from Hamburg 10th, 20th and 30th inst. to Antwerp, and from Antwerp to Hamburg. For full particulars as to freight, etc., apply to

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