If you want, as you do, a reliable match,
A match that will light at the very first scratch,
Just mind what I tell you, and think of this catch, and ASK FOR EDDY'S.

Montreal Daily Herald

When needing a basin, a tub or a pail,
Whether fibre or wood, be sure and don't fail
If you want a real good one from bottom to bail, to ASK FOR EDDY'S.

EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR, NO. 270. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1893. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

THE OPENING DEBATE.

Discusssing the Speech from the Throne in Legislature.

MR. MERCIER REPLIES TO ATTACKS.

The ex-Premier the Object of the Usual Amount of Abuse at the Hands of the Conservative Leaders—Hon. Mr. Marchand Criticises Several Points in the Speech, Particularly Taxation,

(Special to The Herald.)

QUEBEC, Nov. 10.—At three o'clock this afternoon the Legislature met to consider the Speech from the Throne, delivered yesterday. The address in reply was moved in the Council by Hon. John Sharples, seconded by Hon. Mr. Methot, and in the Assembly by Mr. Chicoyne, M. P. P. for Wolfe, seconded by Mr. King, M. P. P. for Megantic.

Mr. Chicoyne reviewed at some length the various clauses of the speech, and during the course of his remarks took occasion to speak of the intense sentiments of loyalty which animated him personally and the French-Canadian people in general. Should the country ever be threatened by hostile invasion the first and last gun in its defence would be fired by a French-Canadian. Mr. Chicoyne's modesty did not permit him to say that that particular French-Canadian would be himself, but that was to be inferred. He was entirely satisfied with things as they were. The triumph of the Province at Chicago was sufficient proof that everything was all right. The several divisions of the speech were then taken up and briefly alluded to in practically the same language as in the speech itself. In regard to taxation, the remarks of the speaker foreshadowed a determination on the part of the Government to retain the business tax. He quoted the expenditure for the fiscal year of 1892-3, which he compared with those of the preceding year of 1891-2, and argued that the difference was due to the sound financial policy of the Government.

Mr. King, in seconding the address, confined his remarks principally to congratulating everybody on the success of the province at the World's Fair. Our farmers, he said, had showed that they could compete in butter and cheese and some other farm products with the farmers of the world, and had made for themselves a world-wide reputation. Unfortunately Mr. King stopped here without indicating how the farmers were going to turn this reputation into current coin of the realm without the right to trade with the rest of the world.

Hon. Mr. Marchand then spoke. He concurred in that portion of the address which gave expression to the feelings of loyalty of the people, but in most other respects he was compelled to disagree. The Government had made promises through the columns of their press, and on the hustings that they would restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure by the means only of strict economy in the administration of public affairs and not by the imposition of new taxes. This latter, however, was just what had been done, and done before any attempt at economy was made. He therefore accused the Government of having deceived the people with false promises. He then referred to the expenditures. The reduction in expenses alluded to by a previous speaker was apparent rather than real. The year 1891-92 had been saddled with expenses which should have been charged to the succeeding year. The former year was also one of fifteen months and the latter of only nine months. At the last session of the Legislature the Hon. Treasurer had said that his system of taxation was giving general satisfaction. The vigorous protest made by Montreal merchants had shown that this was far from being the case. He concluded by joining in the expressions of general satisfaction at the success achieved by our farmers at Chicago, but could not see wherein the Government could take the credit for this to themselves.

Hon. Mr. Taillon spoke for almost an hour in reply. The Premier's defence of his Government partook largely of the tu quoque kind of argument. He did not deal with any specific charges, but contented himself with expressing great indignation in that the leader of the party which during the Mercier regime had, as he said, been guilty of the most unwarranted extravagance and the most flagrant breach of public trust, should now venture to accuse his government of want of economy. Hon. Mr. Taillon then proceeded to criticize the financial policy of the late Mercier administration which, he said, was the cause of most of the ills from which the province now suffered.

At the evening session, Hon Mr. Mercier replied to several attacks open and implied which had been made upon him during the afternoon by the Premier and the mover of the address. Mr. Mercier began by saying that the Government, unable to reply to the criticism of its policy by Hon. Mr. Marchand, had devoted itself to the task of abusing him (Mercier) and his administration. They had charged him with treason in advocating the independence of Canada. He failed to see why the advocacy by the late Sir John Abbott of the annexation of Canada to the United States should be considered the act of a loyal citizen, and his own that of a traitor. Referring to his financial management and to the loans raised by his Government, of which Hon. Mr. Taillon had spoken, he said that many who now sat on ministerial benches had then supported the policy of his government in this respect. The loans were raised to meet expenses incurred to a great extent in the building of railways, the Lake St John, Temiscouata, St. Jerome, Rideau and others. These loans had been made with the concurrence of the opposition. If there had been extravagance it was not of one man of one party but of a whole house. The present Government had since said that these loans should not have been made, that the province would be unable to pay and would repudiate its debt. They had said that the credit of the province had been destroyed and yet the loan of 1891 had been effected on more favorable terms than any previous loan.

Hon. E. J. Flynn then took up about an hour in mostly personal abuse of the last speaker ending with the assertion that in his opinion the worst enemy the province of Quebec ever had was the member for Bonaventure.

A. Turgeon, M. P. P. for Bellechasse, replied to the remarks of Mr. Flynn and the assembly adjourned at a little after eleven o'clock.

John C. Eno Re-Arrested.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—John C. Eno, who was arrested last night upon a warrant issued by Commissioner Shields, charging Eno with appropriating, in May, 1884, funds of the Second National Bank, of which he was then president, was arraigned to-day before the Commissioner.

HOISTING FALSE COLORS.

Capt. Thompson, of the pirate ship Old Policy—"That ship's dangerous. Run up the Tariff Reform flag till she passes."

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

Hostilities Between Spaniards and Riff Re-Opened.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A special despatch to the United Press, from Melilla, says that shortly after the forts and gunboats opened fire on the Riffians yesterday, the latter having declined to accept the terms of General Macias, that they surrendered at noon, the leaders of the tribes men under a flag of truce approached Melilla, in order to advance further arguments why an armistice should be agreed on until Wednesday next. Ge. Macias received the tribes men, but delined to enter into further negotiations with them, except on the basis of their submission. The Spanish commander believed that the expressed desire of the Riffians to secure a temporary cessation of hostilities was part of a plan to gain time in which to secure supplies of food, etc. He, however, though declining as before to entertain their proposals told them that he would give them until half past three o'clock this afternoon to definitely decide whether they would accede to his ultimatum, which was to submit or fight. When the time expired there was no sign from the Riffians that they intended to submit. Gen. Macias waited until 3.50, and then the artillery at Melilla and the neighboring forts opened fire upon the natives who still occupy the trenches near the Spanish outposts. As soon as the forts began firing the warships began to throw shells in the direction of the enemy's lines. The despatch concludes by declaring that war has now been definitely opened and that it will not end until Spain can dictate her own terms to the Sultan of Morocco.

The forts continue canonading the trenches of the Riffians. Gen. Macias is asking urgently for reinforcements.

Result of a Switchman's Mistake.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 10.—Passenger train No. 5, the west-bound limited express on the Pennsylvania Railroad, ran into an open switch in the yards east of this city at eight o'clock this morning, while running at the rate of forty miles per hour. The switch had been left open by mistake of switchman Redding. The engine ploughed through a box car on the side track, and the tender was telescoped into the combination baggage and smoker, which was fortunately empty. No passengers were injured, the brakes acting automatically to stop the train. Before the passenger coaches left the track Engineer David Raydy jumped from the cab and struck on his head, receiving a severe scalp wound and injuries to his back. Robert Griffin, the fireman, was buried under the coal in the tender and was badly injured. Track Supervisor Craig who was on the locomotive, was hurled through the cab window, but received no injury beyond a slight cut under the eye.

Live Stock Trade Returns.

TORONTO, Nov. 10.—The returns from the western cattle market for the ten months of 1893, ending October 31st., show a very considerable falling off as compared with the same period last year. The decline is largely caused by the cessation of export cattle trade, the receipts for September and October being over 25 per cent. less than formerly. The returns show cattle, 1893, 77,146; 1892, 91,851. Sheep, 1893, 37,689; 1892, 43,071. Hogs, 1893, 57,089; 1892, 45,598. The increase in the hog trade has been steady during the last few years, a large part of the receipts being used for packing. The cattle trade, as shown by these figures, is worse than for some years past.

Candidate for West Simcoe.

CREMORE, Ont., Nov. 10.—The Patron convention held here to-day to nominate a candidate to represent the West Riding of Simcoe in the Local Legislature was well attended, there being 75 delegates from all over the riding. Mr. A. Currie, of Nottawasaga, was the choice of the convention by a large majority.

QUOITERS AT DINNER.

Annual Dinner of the Caledonian Quoiting Club.

The second annual dinner of the Caledonian Quoiting Club, was held last evening, in the Exchange Hotel, James Lowry, proprietor, Mill street, Point St. Charles. About forty quoiters and their friends sat down to dinner. B. Pitts, senior, president, was in the chair, supported on his right by Messrs. Alex. Foreman, jr., and G. H. McLeod, of the St. Lawrence Quoiting Club, and on his left by H. W. Taylor, President of the Dominion Quoiting Club, and Alex. Lindsay, vice-president of the Montreal Quoiting Club. The dinner was one of a first-class order, embracing everything in season, which did credit to the caterer, James Lowry. After the "inner man" had been fully satisfied with the good things set before them, the chairman then gave the first toast on the list, "The Queen," drank with all honors. Songs were rendered by Messrs. H. Goldthorpe and Chas. Jones, and a comic song by J. Marshall, Jr.

"Our Club," the Caledonian Club, was given by H. W. Taylor, and drank with all honors, and three times three and a tiger, after which G. H. McLeod and Wm. Smith sang and a recitation by B. Pitts, jr.

"Our Sister Clubs" was given from the chair. Songs by B. Pitts, sr., J. Hitchinson. The toast was responded to by A. Lindsay, of the Montreal Club; Messrs. G. H. McLeod and A. Foreman, jr., of the St. Lawrence Club; H. W. Taylor, of the Dominion Club, and G. H. King, of the St, Gabriel Club. Song by J. Murphy. "The press," was given from the chair. Drank with full honors. Responded by Jas. Knox secretary of the Montreal club. Songs by J. Marshall, G. H. McLeod, and others.

"The Ladies" was given from the chair and responded to by G. H. McLeod. Songs by H. Goldthorpe, H. Lefebvre, M. Wilson and B. Pitts, sr.

"Our Host and Hostess" was proposed by James Knox. Responded to by James Lowry, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Lowry, thanking the members of the club for the way the toast was received, showing their appreciation of the way they had catered for them.

Auld Lang Syne and God Save the Queen, closed a very enjoyable evening.

World's Stallion Record Broken.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 10.—Greenlander beat the world's stallion record today by going a mile in 2.14½. The record was by Allerton in 2.15. Greenlander trotted a mile in an old fashioned wagon. He was lame, but the track was fast and the weather perfect. He made the first half in 1.08¾ and the second in 1.05¾. Later he went to his record of 2.21 to a bicyclists, but could not better the 2.21.

The Battle Creek Inquest.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich, Nov. 10.—Engineer Randall, of the Yard Switch Engine, testified at the inquest on the victims of the Grank Trunk wreck this morning, that his engine was at the depot when No 6, came in and that it did not pass the train afterwards. This contradicts Engineer Wooleys' statement, that the Switch Engine passed while he was oiling his engine and he thought it was No 9.

The Arthabaska in Collision.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Nov. 10—The C.P.R. steamer Arthabaska and the whale back Colgate collided in Lake George this morning. No serious damage was done to either boat. The Arthabaska had a few plates dented above the water line. Both boats continued on their trip.

More Honors for Satolli.

COLOGNE, Nov. 10.—The Volks Zeitung announces that Mgr. Satolli, the Papal delegate to the United States, will be elevated to the Cardinalate at the next Papal consistory. The paper adds that the present Papal Nuncio at the Hague will replace him as Papal delegate to the United States.

WILD ANARCHIST TALK.

They Glory in the Recent Slaughter of Innocent Lives.

TRAGEDY IN BARCELONA COMMENDED.

Judge Gary, of Chicago, Who Sentenced the Anarchists There Six Years Ago, Comes In For Some of Their Venom—The Barcelona Murderer Proclaimed a Good Comrade—Socialists to Have a Demonstration.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Anarchists of all groups gathered at the South Place Institute this evening to commemorate the execution of the Chicago Anarchists six years ago. On the walls hung red flags and scrolls with Anarchist's mottoes. C. W. Mowbray, publisher of the Common-Weal, made the most notable speech. "The Anarchists of London," he said, "ought to resolve that they would consecrate the lessons of the past. They had been too apathetic in recent years. They had applauded Ravachol, but what else had they done? Nothing. Because they were cowards. The responsibility for the failure rested not upon the leaders but upon each and every member of the Anarchist groups. They all were independent individuals and it depended entirely upon individual initiative where the next blow should be struck, the blow which would wake up the wealthy classes to the hellish condition to which men and women had been reduced.

Editor Samuels, of The Common-Weal, said that the men executed six years ago in Chicago were not Anarchists, but labor agitators. Nevertheless the blood of these men had nourished the seed of the Anarchist movement throughout the world. "I have been corresponding recently," said Samuels, "with comrades Hopkins, in Chicago, and Egremont, in New York, concerning the nomination of Judge Cary for the Superior Court of Cook county, Illinois. I learn that he was a fit man to sentence our friends. He is a dirty man doing dirty work. Illinois is one of the most corrupt and rotten place under the sun."

Referring to the explosion in the Barcelona Theatre Samuels said: "When comrade Pallas, who tried to rid the world of tyrant Campos, was to be murdered he turned just as the soldiers were raising their rifles to fire and called to them 'the revenge will be terrible.' So it has been. The comrade who threw the bomb in the Barcelona Theatre was a genuine comrade. (Cheers.) He did a good work—terrible, but good nevertheless. Revenge we must have. The murdered anarchists were our friends. Thirty innocent persons were killed in Barcelona. How sad the slaughter, but how much compared with our slaughter of thousands daily in England. How much sadder the prostitution of wives and daughters here and the starvation of children under the pressure of unjust laws. We must take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth until the rich dare not walk the streets." (Cheers).

Letters expressing sympathy with the meeting were received from Herbert Burrows and other Socialists.

SOCIALISTS TO MAKE A DEMONSTRATION.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Socialists of this city have decided to make a demonstration on the occasion of the opening of the Chamber of Deputies on Nov. 14. It is their intention to march in procession to the Chamber. The Socialist members of the Chamber will take part in the procession. It is understood the Government will not oppose the demonstration, but it will not allow the carrying of any flags save the tri-color. Those who take part in the parade will be forbidden to make any noise, such as shouting for Socialism. Nor will the procession be allowed to approach nearer the Chamber than the Place de La Concorde, which is across the Seine from the Chamber.

Johnson Lowers Five Records.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Nov. 10.—Cyclist Johnson has finished his fast work here and left to-night for Minneapolis. As a farewell to the Rush Park track he broke five records over it to-day. The first was the one eighth mile flying start, which he reduced to 12 2-5, beating the old record by one second. In the second attempt he lowered the one mile flying start by 3-5 seconds, covering the distance in 34 3-5 seconds. The 100 yard flying start was made in 5 2-5 seconds, and the standing start for the same distance in 9 1-5 seconds. He also made a new mark for the one eighth mile standing start by 17 1-5 seconds.

By Wire and Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—The Government is shortly to begin the construction at Loogan, in the Government of Ekaterinoslav, of a cartridge factory that will cost 1,000,000 roubles.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The steamer Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived last evening from Europe, brought $675,000 in gold.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Marquis o Queensbury was privately married yesterday at Eastbourne, to Miss Ethel Weedon, a young woman of fortune. The Marquis is forty-nine years of age.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Herald's Montevideo special says: Recent arrivals from Rio state that Mello is gradually losing ground.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Abbie M. Leland, widow of Major Wm. W. Leland, of General Grant's staff, and mother-in-law of Joaquin Miller, died here last evening.

MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—The Meriden Woollen Company, after a two months' shut down, will start up on Monday next with a full number of hands.

BARCELONA, Nov. 10.—The persons killed by the explosion in the theatre were buried yesterday. The funeral was public and enormous crowds followed the bodies to the graves.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Robert Gladstone, the sportsman and breeder of racehorses, died at Broadgreen, near Liverpool, yesterday. He was a nephew of the Prime Minister.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Dr. Emile Jamais, a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of Gard, died to-day from an attack of erysipelas. He was born at Aigues-Vives, Nov. 19, 1856. He published several political works.

CENTRE POINT, Ark., Nov. 10.—Miller Davis, who murdered Sheriff Dollerhide, because he had shot and wounded Davis' brother, was hanged here to-day. Davis said he preferred death on the scaffold to life imprisonment.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

NOV 10.	ARRIVED AT	FROM
Poland	New York	Bremen
Pickhuben	Father Point	Antwerp
Gothia	New York	Hamburg

CONTENTS TO-DAY'S HERALD.

To-day's Herald consists of Twelve Pages of Eight Columns each. It is the largest morning newspaper published in the Province of Quebec. Contents:

PAGE ONE.—Forecast of the proposed tariff reform legislation in the United States, opening debate in the Quebec Assembly. Protest by Canada against implement awards at the World's Fair.—Wild Anarchistic talk.
PAGE TWO—Short Story "So They Were Married"—Steinitz, the Chess Champion, to Visit Montreal.
PAGE THREE—Continued Story "After Long Years."
PAGE FOUR—Editorial—Financial Review.
PAGE FIVE—Sporting Intelligence.
PAGE SIX—Shipping News.
PAGE SEVEN—Commercial News.
PAGE EIGHT—Yesterday at the City Hall. Mr Louis Frechette. Poet and Journalist, with Portrait. General local.
PAGE NINE—A Great Illusion Explained—Old World News.
PAGE TEN—La Corriveau, a Weird Story of Old Canada—A Story of Gounod.
PAGE ELEVEN — Woman's Page. Current Fashion Illustrated. Children's Corner.
PAGE TWELVE—Paul Pry's Letter.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Engineer Kennedy's Report on the Galops Rapids Work.

[Special to The Herald.]

OTTAWA, Nov. 10.—For months past the report of John Kennedy, Harbor Engineer, of Montreal, who made an investigation into the Galops Rapids, has been looked for. At last the main point of it has been given to the public. Mr. Kennedy reports that Messrs. Gilbert and Co., contractors, have failed in completing their contract to make the channel a uniform depth of seventeen feet, to the extent of 2,234 cubic yards of rock, which still must be taken out, and the Government has called upon the contractors to do so. This affair was fully ventilated in Parliament by Dr. Reed, who represents South Grenville, couple of sessions ago.

Dr. Pierre Chapleau, of this city, eldest brother of the Lt.-Governor of the Province of Quebec, died here yesterday after a protracted illness. M. Chapleau had been confined to his room for the past three months so that death was not altogether unexpected. His remains will be taken to Montreal for interment in the family burial ground in the Catholic Cemetery. Deceased was 58 years of age.

Dr. Montague who was here for the past few days went West last night. He said before leaving that his business here was not in regard to party politics, but matters affecting his contituents. Yesterday he had an interview with Mr. Haggart in respect to some Cayuga affairs, and with Sir John Thompson about the convict named Moore from Seneca township. He also had other business with the Customs, Agricultural and Postoffice Departments. In short the doctor said that his visit was altogether on departmental affairs.

J. G. Kilt leaves to-morrow for Philadelphia, where he will attend the international convention of the Knights of Labor, to which he has been elected as a representative by Capital Assembly No. 5222 K. of L.

Geo. Hess, ex-M. P. for North Perth, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Stratford, the present collector to be superannuated.

The name of A. A. C. Lariviere, M. P., has been from time to time connected with Government positions. Mr. Lariviere says that he was not looking for any position from the Government. By this he did not mean to say that he would refuse the Lieutenant-Governorship of Manitoba if it were offered to him.

About twenty models of Sir John Macdonald's statue have been received by the Dapartment of Public Works. They will be examined shortly, and a selection of the best made. A number of sculptors who have sent in models are now in the city looking after their interests.

Dr. McEachran, Dominion Veterinary surgeon, has reported to the Department of Agriculture that he has inspected the cattle in the Kingston District, where the animals came from which were shipped by the Hurona, and the lungs of one of which was decided by the British veterinary surgeons to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and he, McEachran, has found that there is no disease in that locality. No trace of the disease could be found in the district.

In October, 1892, the Chinese immigration to British Columbia numbered 50. Last month the immigration from China numbered 164, an increase of 114.

A. P. Low, of the Geological Survey arrived at Uugara on August 26th, after a most trying trip across Labrador. He intends wintering at North-west River and will not return to the Department here until next fall.

LAKE NIPISSING DISASTER.

Preparations to Search for the Missing Bodies.

NORTH BAY, Ont., Nov. 10.—Divers are here from Toronto, and have made preparations to search for the bodies of the men drowned off the ill-fated steamer John B. Fraser, on Tuesday last. The steamer Camilla, with scows and all appliances for grappling, is ready for an early start in the morning, and should the weather prove favorable, it is hoped that at least some of the bodies will be recovered. There are a number of friends of the victims of the sad occurrence in town who will await with feverish anxiety the result of to-morrow's search. Although the excitement caused by the fatal mishap is calming down, the disaster is still much talked about, and surprise and sorrow are expressed on all sides. The accident is the most terrible in its results that has yet occurred on our beautiful and far-famed Lake Nipissing and for many days people here will be disposed to refer to it with bated breath if not with a feeling of awe.

WILL SOON BE FREE.

A Demonstration Awaits Mr. J. V. Ellis in St. John.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 10.—J. V. Ellis' term of imprisonment expires at Fredericton jail at one minute after midnight on Saturday, or possibly more properly speaking Sunday morning. All arrangements for his reception in this city are about completed, and it is understood that he will arrive in this city from Fredericton at 6.30 Monday evening and will be escorted to his residence by a delegation of leading citizens. Later a grand public meeting will be held in the hall of Mechanic's Institute, where speeches will be delivered by prominent citizens.

Carnival Dates Fixed.

QUEBEC, Que,, November 10—At a meeting of the press committee for the winter carnival at Quebec Mr. L. Z. Joncas was elected president and Mr. E. T. D. Chambers was elected vice.president. The subcommittee of the general organization elected their officers. The date of the carnival has been fixed for the 29th of January. The carnival will last six days.

Five Added to the Death List.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Five more deaths resulted to-day from the collision at Seventy First Street on the Rock Island railroad.

FORECAST OF REFORM.

Democrats at Work on New Tariff Legislation.

SOME OF THE DUTIES TO BE REDUCED

The Bill to be Made Public in About a Fortnight—Former Changes to be Included in the Proposed Legislation—The Cabinet's Action in Regard to Hawaii—The Small Yield of Corn.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Ten days or a fortnight will probably see the Democratic tariff bill given to the public. The policy of a revenue tariff will be pretty closely adhered to in dealing with raw materials and partially manufactured goods and considerable cuts will be made on finished products. There are reasons for saying that the Democratic members will embody in the bill substantially all the "pony" tariff bills, which passed the House in the fifty-second Congress. Providing for free wool and reduced duties on woolen goods, free silver ores. reduced duties on tin plates, free cotton bagging and free tin.

The wool schedule may be slightly modified in the definitions of goods, but it is believed that the duties will remain substantially the same, the maximum being 40 per cent. and the ad valorem rates below that figure being generally reduced 5 per cent.

The provision regarding silver, lead ores will be substantially that enacted by the 52nd Congress, that lead ores shall pay one and one-half cents per pound, but that ores in which the value of the silver is greater than that of the lead shall be considered silver ores, and exempt from duty.

The duty on tin plate is likely to be reduced two and two-tenths cents to one cent per pound for the present with perhaps a reduction after a few years to the free list.

The bills which passed the House in the last Congress regarding cotton bagging and binding twine made both absolutely free of duty, but there has been some opposition to these provisions on the grounds that they were not in harmony with other parts of the tariff, and a moderate duty may be retained.

Block tin will as probably be made free of duty, as was unanimously voted by the Ways and Means Committee in the last Congress, at the demand of the tin plate manufacturers.

The chinaware schedules will probably be reduced 10 per cent. on the existing sales of 60 per cent. and 55 per cent. The McKinley Bill restored the duty on coverings, which are a large element in the cost of chinaware, and probably made the increase in duty much greater than the apparent change in the ad valorem rate.

The silk interests may not suffer much of a cut and the duties may be left at 50 per cent as under existing laws.

The iron schedule will it is believed give the Committee a good deal of trouble because of the conflict of interests between the New England members who desire free ores and coal and the Democrats from Northern Alabama and Eastern Tennessee who desire the retention of the duty. The threatened deficit in the revenue will be met by an income tax if some of the democratic members of the House who are urging the proposition are to be believed.

The pressure has been strong to impose a moderate tax upon incomes above $2,500 in preference to putting duties back on tea, coffee or sugar. Tom Johnson, (Ohio), has protested very earnestly against restoring the sugar duty, and has had the support of other Western members in preferring a moderate income tax to a renewal of the customs duties on the necessaries of life.

The exact rate of the income tax has not been determined, but it will apply to all incomes above the amount named with certain allowances for house rent, and for losses through fire or other causes. It is calculated that an immense revenue can be derived from a very small tax upon the incomes earned by professional and business men throughout the country and this will realize the disproportionate burden imposed upon the poor by some of the tariff duties.

The adoption of the income tax will practically settle the question of increases in the international revenue taxes on whisky, beer an d tobacco. It is possible that a very small increase will be made on whisky, but the rates on tobacco are likely to be left untouched.

THE HAWAIIAN POLICY.

To-day's Cabinet meeting lasted several hours. Secretary Gresham, at its conclusion, reported the decision reached several weeks back in regard to Hawaii, and it is assumed that Minister Willis, who left for Hawaii about the time the Cabinet reached its decision, carried instructions in accordance therewith and that the substitution of Admiral Irwin for Admiral Skerrett, which was made to take effect contemporaneously with Minister Willis' arrival had in view the contemplated change in policy on the part of the United States, and the Minister and Admiral have undoubtedly by this time carried out their instructions.

Secretary Gresham reviews the reports of special Commissioner Blount, the incidents leading to the formation of a provisional government, the protests of the Queen and her constitutional advisers and concludes a lengthy state document as follows: The Government of Hawaii, surrendered its authority under a threat of war until such time only as the Government of the United States upon facts being presented to it should re-instate the constitutional sovereign and the provisional government was created to exist till terms of union of the U. S. of America have been negotiated and agreed upon. A careful consideration of the facts will, I think, convince you that the treaty which was withdrawn from the Senate for further consideration should not be resubmitted for its action thereon. Should not the great wrong done to a feeble but independent state by an abuse of authority of the United States be undone by restoring the legitimate Government? Anything short of that will not, I submit, satisfy the demands of justice. Can the United States constantly insist that other nations shall respect the independence of Hawaii, while not respecting it themselves? Our government was the first to recognize the independence of the Islands and it should be the last to acquire sovereignty over them by force and fraud.

Respectfully submitted,
W. Q. GRESHAM.

The November returns to the Department of Agriculture of the rates of yield per acre make the average for corn 22.6 bushels, which is the smallest yield reported excepting those of 1886, 1887 and 1890 for the past 10 years.

VICTORIA, B.C., Nov. 10.—The claims of the British Sea Sealers against the United States amount to $1,000,000. The claims have been sent to the Government at Ottawa.

SOCIETY AT QUEBEC.

The Benyon-Thibaudeau Marriage—The Garrison Club's at Home.

[Special to The Herald.]

QUEBEC, Nov. 10.—Yesterday Lieut. T. A. Benyon, of the R. C. A., Quebec, and Miss Blanche Thibaudeau were married at the St. Louis Chapel of the Basilica, by the Rev. Mr. Faguy. Mr. Benyon is a grand son of Mr. Andrew Allan, Montreal. Miss Thibaudeau is a daughter of the late Mr. Urbain Thibaudeau and step-daughter of Mr. Ulric Tessier. She is a very handsome and a very rich girl and an acknowledged beauty and belle since she made her debut a few years ago.

Miss Thibaudeau was married in a handsome travelling costume. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Benyon left for New York and Washington instead of England as they at first intended. Amongst the presents received were: A cheque for $1000 from Mr. A. A. Thibaudeau, Montreal; Mrs. U. Tessier, a cheque; Captain Benyon, solid silver coffee pot; Mrs. Benyon, all the house linen, made and monogrammed in Belfast; Mr. and Mrs. Rae solid silver tea set; Mr. and Mrs. C. Tessier, pendant in pearls; Mr. and Mrs. R. Thibaudeau, Montreal, gold bracelet with diamonds; Mr. Allan, solid silver basket, other members of the grooms family gave handsome silver articles, and there were other cheques to the amount of $1,000.

Dr. Corte has returned from Europe and his engagement to Miss Taschereau is announced. The marriage is to take place in the early spring.

The new Frontenac hotel is magnificent to my mind, the style, that of a fortress, is very appropriate to this old city. The entrance is by a rough door, or gate, into a beautiful court; but if the outside is mediæval and historic the interior is all that modern art can produce in its furnishings and finishing. The ladies' room is hung with Gobelin tapestry; the electric lights are arranged in beautiful designs. It will be worth paying a special visit to Quebec to see, but the hotel will not be open till December 31st, this additional delay having been granted to the contractors.

On Friday the Garrison Club At Home was a great success. The "Swells" did grumble a little at the crush and the mixture of guests. There were some very pretty girls present and as the Quebec girls dress exceedingly well, it goes without saying that there were some very pretty gowns. One especially, a light Nile green silk trimmed with olive velvet and crystal fringe, was noticeable.

A scandal, begun last year, has reached its climax lately. A medical man of high repute seems to have behaved so badly that his wife left him some months ago to return to her friends in Scotland. The husband gave up his large practice, and went off to the States and secured a divorce from his wife, on the ground of desertion. Now it appears he has just married the young lady who is young enough to be his daughter and belongs to one of our good families, who are deeply grieved over this sad "esclandee."

The opening of the Session will make a difference in the social life of our quaint, quiet old town, and we hope for fresh gaieties to chronicle during the next few weeks. The carnival, of course, is a subject of exciting conversation, if the plans proposed can be carried out it will be a magnificent affair. The amount subscribed will of course settle the question, as carnivals, like most things, to be successful, require money.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

A Murder at Winnipeg to Be Avenged Dec. 15.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 10.—At the Assizes this evening Joseph Leblanc was sentenced to be hanged Dec. 15 for the murder of John Wilson last July. Wilson's body was found in a dark alleyway. Strong suspicion pointed to Leblanc, and his pal, Riley. Both were arraigned for the murder. Riley was acquitted on the charge of murder, but found guilty of highway robbery with violence and sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

THE WINNIPEG VACANCY.

Colin Campbell and Hon. Joseph Martin the Candidates.

[Special to The Herald.]

WINNIPEG, Nov. 10th, 1893.—A contest for the Winnipeg vacancy in the House of Commons is now assured. The candidates will be Colin H. Campbell, Government, and Hon. Joseph Martin, ex-Attorney General. The latter's nomination has been ratified at a mass meeting attended by all who are opposed to the government's fiscal policy. It is on the trade question that the campaign will be fought. Mr. Martin has the support of both Winnipeg newspapers, The Free Press having created something of a sensation by coming out in his favor. The date of the election will be fixed for about the end of the month Both parties have campaign committees at work, and Mr. Campbell's forces are acting under the generalship of Hugh John Macdonald. A close contest is looked for.

The Newfoundland Elections.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Nov. 10.—All the election returns are not yet in. Burges returned Murray, Independent, against Mott, Opposition. Bonavista has repudiated Sir Robt. Thorburn, Johnson and Davis, the Government candidates, and returned Messrs. Morison, Morine and Blanford, with majorities exceeding a thousand. The distribution of seats from the returns up to noon is as follows:

	Seats.
Government	20
Opposition	8
Independent	1
Total	29
Total number of seats	36
To hear from	7

"Doc" Andrews Remanded.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 10—Ransom J. Andrews, otherwise known as "Doc" Andrews, his wife, Alice, Dell Andrews, nephew of the "Doc," and Cassie Andrews, wife of Dell, charged with murder, again appeared in the Police Court this morning, and were remanded formally for a week. Mr. Mills applied for bail on behalf of Dell Andrews and his wife, but this was refused, the Magistrate remarking that he had no power in the matter, pending the Coroner's inquest. The prisoners entered into a lively conversation with Mr. Murdock and Mr. Mills, which lasted for some few minutes, and all left the dock pleasantly smiling.

Russo-German Treaty.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The delegates appointed by Russia to negotiate a commercial treaty with Germany made such concessions at a meeting of the commissioners held yesterday that the conclusion of the treaty is assured. Russia has empowered her delegates to settle the minor questions connected with the treaty without referring them to St. Petersburg.

Archbishop Walsh Celebrates.

TORONTO, Nov. 10.—Archbishop Walsh to-day celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of his consecration as bishop. The event was noted by a concert at St. Joseph's Convent and an address of congratulation to the Archbishop from the pupils.

Mr. A. Smith has been appointed organizer to the Liberal party in succession to W. L. R. Preston.

PROTESTED BY CANADA

Re-Examination of Agricultural Implements Demanded.

AMERICANS WANTED ALL THE AWARDS

Commissioner Larke Backs Up His Protest With Lots of Documentary Evidence—The Tricks by Which the Canadians Were Left Out of the Awards—Canada Likely to get Justice.

[Special to The Herald.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Executive-Commissioner J. S. Larke, has presented the National Commission of the World's Fair with voluminous documents to back up his demands for a re-examination of agricultural implements and machines. The papers have been referred to a special committee, who are expected to make a report Monday.

Mr. Larke stated that he was sorry to prefer his protest, but the action of a portion of the Committee on Awards was extraordinary to say the least. In his objections to the work of the jurors, he said that only a part of the exhibits had been examined; that an incorrect statement of the facts as to merit had been made; that there was irregularity in submitting the cards by the jurors since there was no evidence that the finding of the single judge had been submitted to the full committee of which the judge was a member; and in cases where the cards had been submitted, the text had been altered without just cause.

As near as can be learned the cause of the trouble came from the two leading American Implements works fighting for all the awards. By the terms of agreement the Canadian exhibitors were exempt from field trials and were entitled to examination for premiums on the floor. The examinations were made in all cases where Machines were entered for competition.

Now comes the interesting point. Several American exhibitors were debarred from competition on account of their refusal to participate in the field trials and it is said that the Judges threw out all who did not places their Machines on the field. This included the Massey, Harris Manufacturing Company, Sawyer Massey, John Abb, Van Tyle and Caustiver, John Grant and Mr. Cambell of Canada. The prospects are favorable for the Canadians getting justice in this case as well as others.

PROVINCIAL LAW COURTS.

Attorney-General Casgrain Talks on the Subject.

[Special to The Herald.]

QUEBEC, Nov. 10.—Ex-Alderman Rolland and Mr. G. Boivin were in the city yesterday on behalf of the Chambre de Commerce of Montreal, to interview Attorney-General Casgrain in reference to his bill for the re-organization of the law courts of the Province. The Attorney-General, however, is evidently determined to stand by his bill at all hazards, and in a lengthy interview in L'Evenement gives his reasons for so doing.

He first deals with a generally raised objection that his proposed law tends to destroy the system of judiciary decentralization established in 1858 by Sir George Cartier. This he declares to be an entirely erroneous interpretation of the workings of the bill, which would, he says, have an entirely opposite tendency.

Mr. Casgrain then proceeds to indicate the changes contemplated by the bill. Instead of there being one Superior Court for all cases there will be two courts, according to the amount at issue. For cases of under $400 there will be a District Court, presided over by a District judge who will reside at the chief-lieu of the district, while for cases in which more than $400 is in litigation there will be a Superior Court composed of fifteen judges who will reside at Montreal and Quebec. These judges will go in turn to the different districts to adjudicate upon cases which may come before the Superior Court. The judgments of the District Court may be appealed from to the Court of Revision, composed, as at present, of judges of the Superior Court. Judgments rendered by the Superior Court only may be appealed from to the Court of Queen's Bench. This, Mr. Casgrain thinks, will be a great improvement upon the present system in that it will relieve the Court of Queen's Bench from the too large number of appeals with which it at present is called upon to deal. At present, he says, this Court is so congested with such cases, that they cannot be heard within at least two years after being inscribed. The cost of appeal to the Court of Revision would also be only about one-third of the costs in the Court of Queen's Bench. Altogether the Attorney-General thinks his bill fills a long felt want.

Provincial Secretary Pelthier has received a telegraphic despatch from Rev. Abbe Bruchesi, saying that the Province of Quebec has been awarded 75 prizes for its educational exhibit at the World's Fair.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—"I Pagliacci," 2, and "Bohemian Girl" 8 p.m.

QUEEN'S THEATRE—"Shing Ching," 2 and 8 p. m.

THEATRE ROYAL —Hopkins' Trans-Oceanics, 2 and 8 p.m.

THEATRE FRANCAIS— "La Petite Mariee" 2, and "Les 28 Jours de Clairette," 8 p. m.

CYCLORAMA—Jerusalem at the time of the Crucifixion.

MUSEE LA SALLE—Historic Canada, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

VICTORIA RINK—Gleason, horse tamer, 8.15 p.m.

FRASER HALL—Chrysanthemum Show, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Fair and Slightly Warmer, Local Showers at Night.

TORONTO, Ont., November 10.—11 p.m.—Tonight the pressure is above average from the Lake region eastward, and also over the Northwest Territories, while between, over Manitoba and Minnesota, there is a small depression moving quickly east. The weather is showery in Manitoba and fine in other parts of the Dominion.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:—Esquimalt, 34-46; Edmonton, 20-30; Calgary, 22-34; Prince Albert, 26-31; Qu'Appelle, 30-34; Winnipeg, 30-40; Toronto, 32-41; Montreal, 24-34; Quebec, 18-32; Halifax, 32-38.

PROBABILITIES.

Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh to strong winds, mostly between southeast and southwest; fair, with a little higher temperature to-day; some local showers to-night.

MONTREAL TEMPERATURE.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—Temperature observed by Hearn and Harrison standard thermometer, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street: 8 a.m., 27; 1 p.m., 37; 6 p.m., 37; max., 38; min., 20; mean, 29. Standard barometer, 8 a.m., 30.33; 1 p.m. [illegible]

SO THEY WERE MARRIED.

Signorina Martano was once but a little shepherdess in the hills of Italy, and her real name was Bridgetta O'Connore. Until she was 12 years old she tended to the goats that made up her father's wealth during the dull season, when there were no tourists, and brigandage didn't pay the old man. All day long she would sing to her flocks, until finally they got so thin by listening to her voice instead of eating that the old robber ordered her to keep her mouth shut. So she could only sing at night and keep the neighbors awake. But one day a famous impresario came along and heard her warble that beautiful Italian song, "Dolce far Niente, Sotto Vocè." Immediately he sought her father, and ere long Bridgetta was removed to Milan, where her voice was trained to run up and down the scale with the agility of a simian. At eighteen she had made her debut in Florence, and a year later appeared in New York. Here my story begins. Her success was wonderful and her salary immense. But she was awfully extravagant, and had the best of everything in every way. Men of wealth worshipped at her feet, and men of no wealth did likewise; but she was like a brick wall as far as her affections went. Among the latter class of her admirers was a young poet who gave evidences of genius, and he addressed sonnets to her by the score, which were mailed to her in manuscript. One, I believe, was published by a newspaper at regular advertising rates, which the poet paid, and for a week he was unable to pay the price of admission to the top gallery of the opera house. But he gained nothing by such noble self-sacrifice, and in a few months his heart was crushed, and he devoted his life to humor—avoiding the woman who had enchanted him. For several years the prima donna's voice kept in shape, and she spent every cent of her earnings on herself, but one day she broke down, and later disappeared from public sight. All this time the poet had been winning fame and money by his humor and fun. He cared not for affections of the heart, and won a name for cynicism until he was a leader of the day and the predominating force in literature—all due, indirectly, to the heart crushing prima donna. I knew him by his writings and knew of the fame of the olden singer, but not until five years ago did I know this story.

When I began to study music I discovered that my teacher, Miss Martin, a frivolous, ugly old maid, was none other than the whilom famous Signorina Martano. Her voice had gone and all her money with it, and and she made $15 a week by instilling the principles of do re mi into unwilling minds. One day in a burst of confidence Mis Martin told me her sad story and wept copiously. I then recognized what an actress she had been. A few weeks later I received a note from her, which read: "Come to me, little one, I am sick," and it was signed Bridgetta O'Connore-Martano-Martin. I went to her and to relieve her woes carried along the latest volume of the famous poet whose heart she had spurned. I found the poor woman in a miserable little room, lacking all comforts, and quite ill.

"I cannot stand it much longer," she whispered, sadly.

To divert her mind I read the poet's little song, "She's a Jilt."

"Ah," caro mia," sighed Miss Martin, when I had finished. "He did not always write in such hard tones. Bring that box to me."

I brought over a little casket that she pointed to and Miss Martin opened it. Tied by a little blue ribbon, faded and worn, was a package of manuscript poems.

"Here are the sonnets addressed to me," sighed the poor creature, and I took and read them. "Oh, thou fair, bird-like creature of the Cæsar's land," began one.

"Do you care for these?" I asked, excitedly. "Would you sell them?"

Miss Martin nodded—but it was a nod devoid of hope. "He used to try to sell them himself," she added, "but never did."

"Ah," I explained, "but he is famous now. Let me take one," and I started off on the spur of the moment. The first editor I went to look at it askance. "If this is genuine," he said, "I will pay $1,000 for it!"

One thousand dollars! I laughed with joy. "I will ask Mr. Rondeaux, and if he says that he wrote it I will send you a check," continued the editor, and I went away, leaving my own address. Hurrying back to Miss Martin I told her the good news, and gave her fifty cents to get some necessary delicacies. Miss Martin had at least twenty-five poems, which would mean that many thousand dollars to her and my heart was glad, for I had suggested the scheme. That evening while at home a card was brought in to me, bearing the name, "Mr. Rondeux," and immediately after followed the gentleman himself. He was short and stout, bald and ugly, but dressed in the height of fashion.

"I beg your pardon," he began, "but did you leave a poem of mine—thispoem—with the editor of the Bumbleton?"

"I did," was my reply, and then I told him where I got it. A look of terror crossed his countenance, and he turned the hue of a cigar ash.

"There must be more," he repeated to himself. "There must be more."

"There are," I answered promptly, "a couple of dozen!"

"Great shadow of Boabdil!" he ejaculated, "Will you lead me to her?" I objected to be called even a great shadow of anybody, but I excused it on account of his agitation.

"Is she much changed?" suddenly inquired the famous poet, as we skimmed along over the pavements.

"I presume so," I answered somewhat shortly, "I am a modern."

"Why, of course," rejoined the wonderful man, "I forgot that I am 50. And she is, too. What, can Carolinetta be at 50! Oh, Parnassus!"

I sympathized with the sorrow of the world's idol, and held my peace until I ushered him into Miss Martin's presence.

They stood before each other amazed. Then they had a duet of sighs, to which I played an occasional accompaniment. It was a sad, sad meeting.

The great man spoke first.

"Have you any more poems of mine?" he asked.

My poor old teacher could not reply in words, but pointed to the pathetic little package tied with blue ribbon.

"Ah," cried Rondeaux, "I will pay you for them. I will give you twenty thousand for the lot. You must take it, for that is all I have on hand at present. Oh, woman, woman: if one of these tender little things should ever get in type my reputation as humorous cynic would be gone and I ruined. It is to save my reputation; will you sell, say for twenty-two thousand?"

Miss Martin bent her head—too agitated to reply. The poet sat down and wrote out a check for that amount and handed it to her. Then he sighed. "Excuse my hurry," he said, in a weak voice, "but at the sight of her my heart revives. I cannot afford it—my rep—reputation," and then he was gone.

What a transformation was suddenly wrought in Miss Martin. She could scarcely wait a moment before setting out.

"I will engage a suite at the Windsor," she whispered, "and have my horses and carriage again." It pained me to see these notions of extravagance alive after so many years of misery, and Miss Martin seemed to read my thoughts.

"Do not worry," she cried, hugging me in an ecstasy of joy. "I have a dozen or more poems left—and his fame is not secure."

Thus spoke the cute woman that she was—but I could not restrain a smile, for she held the reputation of the greatest writer of the day in her grasp. I admired her for it.

Well, for a year Miss Martin lived in elegance and style and was received with open arms by society. I knew that she had disposed of many of her stock of poems to Mr. Rondeaux, but how many I knew not. One day while walking along the avenue I met the poet.

"How do?" he said, briefly; "I am nearly dead. I cannot tell how many more of my sonnets are held by the Signora and I am nigh distracted. Within the past six months I have bought seven at five thousand each and now she wants to sell me another. I shall be ruined—ruined—ruined," he cried, with the manner that all poets have, "but my reputation will be blasted if a single one gets into print. Alas—ah, me!"

It was then that I felt sorry for him and that night I read his latest poem, beginning

"Oh, woman, woman, all thy arts
Are multitudes—and woe,
With wondorous ease thou breakest hearts,
Then will not let them go."

I could see the pain that Miss Martin was causing him and wondered what would be the end.

A week later, as I went to call at Miss Martin's suite, I heard voices within that constrained me to stop. I could not help but listen.

"Bridgetta," pleaded Mr. Rondeaux in tearful tones, "I cannot pay you fifty thousand for this one sonnet. I cannot really. I have only one paltry million left and I know not how many poems remain."

"Adam," spoke Miss Martin, "this poem is worth that to you—and therefore is to me. I will see the editor of the Bumbleton to-morrow and then the bubble of fame is pricked.

Miss Martin spoke this in highly stagy fashion, and I knew Mr. Rondeaux trembled at her words, for I could hear the glass pendants of the chandelier rattle. At that moment I thought it best to knock and enter.

"Don't mind me." I said, with a wave of my hand.

"I won't" replied Mr. Rondeaux. "Bridgetta, take me and my millions and give me all my poems. I still love you, fair one, but I dare not express my sentiments in type. Trust me. Take my fame into your own keeping."

I saw a tear creep into Miss Martin's left eye and——

So they were married.

A Submarine Bridge.

"A submarine bridge!" Did you ever hear tell of such a marvel of the engineer's work, or stop to figure out the conditions that would make such an architectural monstrosity necessary? The Oresund is a narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden, which is constantly filled with all kinds of shipping. There is a ferry, but it is always being impeded in its operations by the sea vessels. To obviate this Rudolph Lilljequist, the Swedish engineer, proposes the submarine bridge—a structure half tunnel and half bridge. The whole affair will be a gigantic tube, resting on spiles sunk out of reach of the bottoms of the largest vessels, the diameter sufficient for two railway tracks and one driveway. It will be five miles long, and will probably be finished by 1896.—St. Louis Republic.

One on Mr. Moody.

It reminds one of the result of the same sign which the evangelist, D. L. Moody, displayed when he was a boy in a Court street shoe store here. Trade was dull, and the young clerk wanted to make money for his employer, so he took a pair of high cost shoes and surmounted them with the sign, "Any shoe here for $2." A smart business man, who saw what a good bargain he was going to get, came in and made a trade. But Mr. Moody informed him that he could have only one shoe for $2. "All right," he said and started away with his single shoe. That sign came down.—Boston Journal.

Offended Sensibilities.

"Certainly," said the farmer's wife to Meandering Mike, "I'll give you your breakfast."

"Thank you, ma'am, fur ever an ever!"

"Suppose," she went on, with a glance at the woodpile, "that you start in with a chop."

And he turned haughtily away with a remark to the effect that nothing was so offensive to a man of taste as an untimely and unseemly jest.—Washington Star.

Tombstone Inscriptions.

In the surrogate's court, over the application of Margaret Hartshorn for letters of administration of the estate of her sister, Ann Melion, Counselor E. W. Nugent claimed that the name on the tombstone was "Ann Malley," whereupon Surrogate Conway remarked that "inscriptions on tombstones don't always tell the truth."—Albany Press and Knickerbocker.

No Rest In the Grave.

At a small theater in the banlieue the curtain failed to drop at the close of the third act, but remained suspended midway. On the stage lay prostrate the solitary figure of a man who had been killed in the concluding scene. As all attempts to lower the curtain proved fruitless, the corpse at last got up, and saying in sepulchral tones, "For me there is no rest even in the grave," he tugged at the curtain until it dropped.—Journal Amusant.

The Czar's Commands Ignored.

Admiral Greig joined the Russian navy when a boy and rose to the command of the Black sea fleet, which the czar reviewed from time to time. One fine day his majesty expressed a wish to enjoy a cruise in the flagship. The admiral accordingly set sail, and all went well until a sudden tempest broke, to the great discomfort of the imperial party.

The emperor entreated the admiral to put back, but the wind was contrary, and the admiral could attempt nothing of the sort. The emperor then succumbed utterly to seasickness and peremptorily ordered a return.

"I acknowledge that his majesty is ruler of all the Russias," said the admiral, "but I am master on board. You may tell his majesty that his commands cannot be obeyed."

The ship was actually driven within sight of the Asiatic coast, but only when the storm abated could his autocratic majesty's orders be obeyed. On finding himself safe on land, the czar begged the admiral's pardon for his impatience and presented him with the usual gold snuffbox set with diamonds and suitably inscribed.—Youth's Companion.

OUR CHESS COLUMN

William Steinitz to Arrive To-morrow Morning.

He Will Spend Two Weeks in the City as the Guest of the Montreal Club—Entertainments in his Honor Arranged—He has Been Champion for Thirty Years.

Mr. William Steinitz, the world's chess champion, will arrive in Montreal by the Delaware & Hudson train to-morrow (Sunday) morning and will be the guest of the Montreal Chess Club during the next two weeks. On Monday afternoon he will indulge in individual contests with some of our leading players, and in the evening will give a grand simultaneous exhibition in the club room, corner of University and St. Catherine Streets. These exhibitions, together with consultation games, will be continued during the champion's stay in Montreal. Arrangements have been made with the Cosmopolitan Club to entertain Mr. Steinitz at the new club house, corner of University and Cathcart Streets, on Wednesday evening, November 15th and Friday evening, November 24th, and with the Heather Chess Club, who have leased the M. A. A. A. Hall, Cote St. Antoine, for the occasion, to entertain the champion on Friday evening, Nov. 17, and Wednesday evening, Nov. 22. All those interested in witnessing Mr. Steinitz's brilliant performances over the chess board, who are not members of the clubs named above, can obtain admission tickets to the exhibition at the Montreal Chess Club at $1 each or a season ticket for $2.50, covering all exhibitions given at the Montreal Club, by applying to the secretary Mr. Palmerston Barry, Temple Building, or at the club room, any afternoon or evening. Ladies will be admitted free, and are cordially invited to be present at any time. Non-members of the Club desirous of taking part in the simultaneous contests may, a limited number only, be accommodated on the payment of one dollar per game, the Club reserving the right, however, to fill the tables as far as desired, by its own members first.

Mr. Steinitz is now and has been for the past thirty years the acknowledged chess champion of the world. He has vanquished every renowned player who has sat opposite him, and his victorious career extends away back to 1860, when he entered the chess arena just at the time the celebrated Paul Morpey left it. He is the father of what in chess is known as "The Modern School," and to him and his writings the multitude of celebrated players of the present day owe, to a great degree, their success. This is Mr. Steinitz's first visit to Montreal and all lovers of chess should avail themselves of the opportunity of doing homage to the Chess King and make his stay with us a pleasant memory in his declining years.

During Mr. Steinitz's stay in Montreal, The Herald will publish daily a full account of the exhibitions, together with some of the best contested games.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11, 1893.

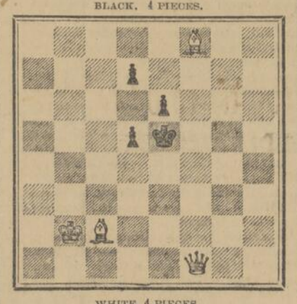
Address exchanges and all communications to Jos. Ney Babson, P. O. box 127, Montreal, Canada.

PROBLEM No. 73.

A charming little two mover from the New York Sun.

BY C. PLANCK OF LONDON, ENG.

BLACK, 4 PIECES.



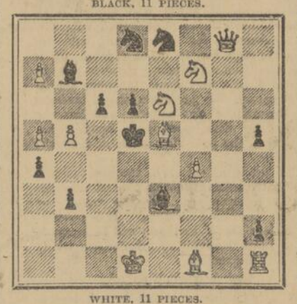
WHITE, 4 PIECES.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 74.

BY JOSEPH NEY BABSON,

BLACK, 11 PIECES.



WHITE, 11 PIECES.

White to play and mate in five moves.

For the best analysis of the above problem received by us before January 1, 1894, we will send the Herald Chess Column free for six months.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 69, by Samuel Loyd.

1 R to K sq	1 K to Kt 6
2 B to Q 5 ch etc	
If 1 B takes P.	
Then 2 Q takes B P ch etc.	
If 1 Kt to Kt 6, R to B 8, or R takes Kt.	
Then 2 Q to R 4 ch etc.	
If 1 R elswhere, B to Kt 2, Kt P takes R, or P to Kt 7	
Then 2 Kt to K 3 ch etc	
	If P to B 5
Then 2 R to K 4 ch etc.	
	If K Kt moves
Then 2 R to B 4 ch etc.	
	If P x R (Queens) or any other
Then 2 Kt to Q 6 ch etc.	

Solved by J. A. Kaiser, and C. H. Tutton.

PROBLEM NO. 70, BY DR. P. E. JONES.

1 B to Kt sq	P to B 4
2 Q to Kt 7	any
3 mates	

Solved by J. A. Kaiser, Dr. A. Ortman, and C. H. Tutton.

Dr. A. Ortman, of Minneapolis, should also be credited with having solved Nos. 67 and 68. The solutions of which reached us too late to give credit at the time solutions were published.

A BEAUTIFUL BLINDFOLD.

Played at New Orleans, in the spring of 1858, between Paul Morphy, (then only 21 years of age), and an amateur. This is one of six simultaneous games played by Mr. Morphy without sight of either board.

EVANS GAMBIT.

Mr. Morphy White.	Amateur Black.
1 P K 4	P K 4
2 Kt K B 3	Kt Q B 3
3 B Q B 4	B Q B 4
4 P Q Kt 4	B x Kt P
5 P Q B 3	B R 4
6 P Q 4	P x P
7 Castles	P x P
8 B Q R 3	P Q 3
9 Q Q Kt 3	Kt K R 3
10 Q Kt x P	B x Kt
11 Q x B	Castles
12 Q R Q sq	Kt K Kt 5
13 P K R 3	K Kt K 4
14 Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt
15 B K 2	P K B 4
16 P K B 4	Kt Q B 3
17 B Q B 4 ch	K B sq
18 B Q Kt 2	Q K 2
19 Q R K sq	R K B 3
20 P x P	Q K B sq
21 R K 8 (a)	Q x R
22 Q x R	Q R 2
23 Q x P ch	Q x Q
24 P B 6	Q x Kt P ch
25 K x Q	B x P ch
26 K x Q	P K R 4
27 R K Kt sq	Resigns

Mr. Howard Staunton, said of these terminating moves:

"They would do credit to the finest player even with the board before him."

The Tarrasch-Tschigorin Match.

The score in the above match now stands Tarrasch 8, Tschigorin 5, drawn 4. Below will be found the.

EIGHT GAME—FRENCH DEFENCE.

TSCHIGORIN. White	TARRASCH. Black
1 P K 4	P K 3
2 Q K 2	P Q B 4
3 P K Kt 3	Kt Q B 3
4 B Kt 2	B K 2
5 Kt Q B 3	Q B 2 (a)
6 Kt R 3 (b)	P Q R 3
7 Kt B 4	Kt Q 5
8 Q Q	Kt K B 3
9 P Q 3	P Q Kt 4
10 Castles	B Kt 2
11 B K 3	Q R B
12 P Q R 4	P Kt 5
13 Kt Kt	P K 4 (c)
14 Kt Q 5	B x Kt
15 P x B	Q Q 3
16 Kt Q 2	Q B 2 (d)
17 Kt B 4	P K R 4 (e)
18 P B 4	Kt B 4
19 B Q 2	P x P
20 B x B P	P Q 3
21 Q K 2	R Q
22 Q R K	K B
23 P B 3	P R 4
24 B Q 2	P x P
25 P x P	Kt R 3
26 Kt x R P (f)	Kt (R 3) Kt
27 Kt B 6	R K
28 P B 4	Q Q 2
29 B B 4	P R 5
30 P Kt 4 (g)	Kt x Kt P
31 B R 3	Kt (Kt) B 3
32 B Kt 5	R R 4 (h)
33 Q B x Kt	P x B
34 Q x Kt (i)	resigns.

NOTES FROM THE LONDON DAILY NEWS.

(a) To prevent P—K 5 after K Kt—B 3.

(b) A great improvement on Kt—B 3. The Kt finds a very good position on B 4, and effectively supports the idea underlying white's second move Q—K 2 by preventing black playing P—Q 4.

(c) Black evidently overlooked the full effect of allowing white to play Kt—Q 5. Black's best would have been Kt—B 3, as P—Q B 3 was immediately threatened.

(d) Black has parted with his valuable bishop and lost time, believing that he could take this pawn, but if Kt x P, 17. Kt—B 4 followed by 18 B x Kt, and 19. Kt—Kt 6 wins the exchange.

(e) Black should have reserved to himself the option of castling to escape White's advance in the centre. P—Q 3 is, we believe, less precarious than P—K R 4, as it might possibly enable the forward Q Kt to find safety on K 2.

(f) White now reaps the benefit of his excellent play. All his pieces are beautifully posted, and escape for black seems impossible.

(g) There is something nice in every one of white's moves. If now Q x P then 31. Kt x B followed by 32. B x P.

(h) Black has absolutely no move to prevent the loss of a piece by B x Kt.

(i) Neat. If R—Kt 4, 35, Q x R.

THE MONTREAL CHESS CLUB.

The regular quarterly general meeting of this Club will be held in the Club Room at eight o'clock this Saturday evening.

MONNREAL VS. HEATHERS.

A match between the third class players of these two clubs was played at the rooms of The Montreal Chess Club on Tuesday evening last (7th inst.). As on previous occasions The Montreal Club came off victorious by a large majority. Following is the score in full:

Montreal		Heather	
Cumberland	0.0	Kirkham	1.1
Earle	1.1	Drew	0.0
Faulkner	1.1	Lanskail	0.0
Lindsay	1.0	Elliot	0.1
Smith	1.1	Saffrey	0.0
Perkins	1--	Dinse	0--
Houston	1.1	Knowles	0.0
	10		3

The return match will be played at the rooms of the Heather Chess Club, Cote St. Antoine, on the evening of Nov. 21.

The distinguished young Berliner, Angust Walbrodt, who was in this country during the early part of the year will shortly arrive in New York en route to Havana, where he will be the invited guest of the Hanava Club de Ajedres.

Rev. Mr. Given, one of Luchutes foremost players has been visiting the Montreal Chess Club during the past few days.

At a meeting of the Southern Counties' Chess Union, held in London recently, it was decided to accept the challange of the North of England for a return team match, to be played on 100 boards at London. The Rev. Canon Dean presid- at the meeting.

A SEDENTARY OCCUPATION, plenty of sitting down and not much exercise, ought to have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to go with it. They absolutely and permanently *cure* Constipation. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet is a corrective, a regulator, a gentle laxative. They're the smallest, the easiest to take, and the most *natural* remedy—no reaction afterward. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all stomach and bowel derangements are prevented, relieved and cured.

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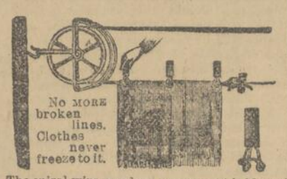

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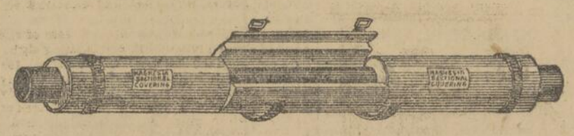

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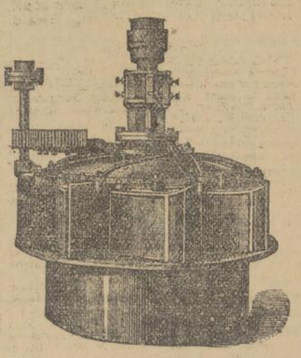

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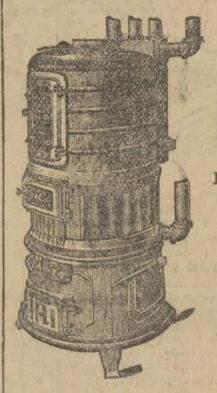

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Drink freely by the tumbler or cupful. Try it cold, hot or mixed with milk, so that it operates as a mild purgative.

For dyspepsia or weak digestion, drink St. Leon Mineral Water after each meal. For constipation, take it before breakfast.

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VERSES OF THE DAY.

The Milking Time.

I never saw a picture and I never heard a song
That made the eve so musical, the morning half so long
As a picture in my memory, a merry song I know,
As I heard it on an evening when the sun was sinking low,
And the shadows and the sunlight and the milk-eyed, waiting kine,
With the pasture sloping greenly to the forest's ragged line,
And a maiden at her milking and the sky that smiled above
Wrought a rural panorama in a paradise of love;
While the streams of milk went laughing in a merry monotone,
Singing plainly, "Good it is not for a man to live alone."
And a melody of morning mingled in a vesper ryhme
That sweet Dollie's voice was crooning at the happy milking time:
Dear Dollie at her milking when our souls were all a-rhyme,
To the sweetness and completeness of the merry milking time.
From the fence along the woodland rose the brown quail's evening call,
And his "good night" sang the robin as the dews began to fall,
While from out the gloomy thicket, faintly fading o'er the hill,
Came the lonely voice of sorrow in the cry of "whip-poor will,"
But no song of bird or insect could in melody prevail
With two streams of milk a falling through her brown hands in the pail;
With two streams of milk a falling and the song she murmured low
Of two happy lovers meeting, at the sunset, long ago.
O! I never saw a picture and I never heard a song
That made the eye so musical, the morning half so long
As that old picture painted on love's tapestry of ryhme,
Of the merry country maiden at the dear, old milking time;
As that song the soul remembers and repeats in every clime,
Of sweet Dollie's love enchanted at the happy milking time.

—Benjamin S. Parker in the Indianapolis Journal.

AFTER LONG YEARS.

CHAPTER XVI.

CONTINUED.

"Well, to what?" she cries with that pretty imperiousness of manner that was one of her chief charms.

"To find him for you. It ought not to be an impossible task. I think I could accomplish it, if I were quite sure your hero of the past would not become your idol of the future. To bring him here with a halo of romance surrounding him would be a dangerous experiment. I had made up my mind to go and surrender you to Lord Dynely; to surrender you now to Mr. Gordon Caryll—no, I am only human—I could not do that. Lord Dynely would be a dangerous rival for any man living, with the youth and the beauty of a Greek god; but Gordon Caryll must be old and as battered as myself To be ousted by him—"

He paused; she had clasped her hands her lips were apart, her eyes were dilated.

"Mr. Locksley—"

"Gordon—Gordon—I told you my name."

"Gordon, then—do you think—do you think you can find him?"

"Caryll? Why, yes. I can try at least. I dare say he is as anxious to return as you are to have him back. Only tell me, France, that when he is found he will never come between you and me?"

She looks at him, an indignant flash in her eyes—an indignant flush on her cheeks.

"Neither Gordon Caryll nor any man on earth can do that. I belong to you. Only I want him back for his own sake, for his mother's, for mine. He has suffered enough, been in exile long enough for what at no time was his fault, but his misfortune. Fetch him back, if you can—it is all that is needed to complete my perfect happiness now."

The name of her lover does not come fluently from her lips yet. "Gordon." It is an odd coincidence, she thinks, that he should resemble the exiled heir of Caryllyne, and bear the same name. Some dim, vague suspicion is beginning to creep over her, some shadow of suspicion rather; for, as yet, the truth is too wildly unreal and improbable to be thought of. He knows more of Gordon Caryll, she thinks, than he will tell, and the dark eyes looked up at him wistfully, searchingly. Something in Locksley's face makes her think the subject distasteful to him. He stands there understanding her thoroughly and with a half-repressed smile on his lips. They have changed places it would seem; she is no longer the haughty, high-born heiress—he no longer the obscure, penniless artist, and soldier of fortune. It is his place to rule, hers to obey.

"What a wretched expression of countenance, Miss Forrester," he said laughing, "Are you regretting your hasty admission of five minutes ago? Are you sorry already you bade me stay! If so—"

Her clasped hands tighten on his arm. Sorry she bade him stay! Her radiant eyes answer that.

"Then it is solely on Gordon Caryll's account. Be at peace, my France, ask no questions; we will talk of ourselves not of him. Only be sure of this—he shall return to his home, to his mother, and to you."

She lays her happy face against his shoulder in eloquent silence. So they stand—looking out at the leaden summer afternoon, listening to the soft, dark rush of the summer rain.

"How will we get back to Dynely Abbey if this lasts?" France says at last.

"It is not going to last," Mr. Locksley answers; "it is lighting already in the west yonder. In two hours from now, 'ma belle', you will drive me back to the village through a perfect blaze of sunset glory. Meantime we have the house to see, luncheon to eat, and, by the same token, I wish your old lady would hurry. It may seem unromantic, Miss Forrester, but——"

"You have had no dinner and are famished," laughs France. "Here comes Mrs. Mathews now, to announce that our banquet is ready."

Mrs. Mathews enters, unutterably respectable to look at, in her stiff, black silk, and widow's cap. Yes, luncheon is ready, and as Mrs. Mathews makes the announcement, she gazes with strange intensity into the face of the tall, bearded stranger. She remembers her young master as though she had seen him but yesterday, and how like this gentleman is to him none but Mrs. Mathews can realize. His eyes, his expression, the very trick of manner with which he shakes back his thick brown hair. Her master returned! It cannot be, else surely Miss France must know it; and yet—and yet—the house-keeper's eyes followed him as if fascinated.

She waits upon them. It is a very merry little repast. In spite of love's delirium they both enjoy the creature comforts provided. Mr. Locksley is really hungry—does the 'grande passion' ever impair a healthy man's appetite? It does France good to see him eat. And then, luncheon over, they saunter away to look at the rooms.

Locksley's prediction concerning the weather is already beginning to be fulfilled. The afternoon has lighted up once more—the sun, behind its veil of clouds still, will be out in full splendor presently; the rain falls, but gently. The swift August storm is spent.

"We shall have a delicious drive home," France says, as they wander through long suites of rooms, drawing-rooms, library, and picture-gallery. "What an eventful day this has been. How little I thought, when I started forth 'fetterless and free' this morning, that I should wear captive chains before night; I am glad Lady Dynely is away—she would be certain to read all my wrongdoing in my guilty face upon my return, and to sit down and tell her in cold blood so soon, I could not. It would seem a sort of desecration."

"You are sure you will never repent?" Locksley asks, uneasily. "You have made but a miserable bargain, France. With your youth and beauty, your birth and fortune, the offers you refused in the season, to end at last with a free lance, an obscure artist whose, youth is passed, who can give you nothing but an unknown name, and a heart that you took captive at sight, in return. My darling, the world will tell you, and tell you truly, you have made but a sorry bargain."

"The world will never tell it to me twice. Why do we talk of it? I love you; with you I am happy—without you I am miserable—all is said in that."

There is silence for a time. They look at the pictured faces of dead-and-gone Carylls, and do not see them. At last—

And so you take me blindfolded?" Locksley says. "You ask nothing of the forty years that lie behind me? You give me yourself, without one question of what my life has been? How are you to tell I am worthy of the gift?"

She looks at him and her happy face pales suddenly. All at once there returns to her the memory of Erick's words the memory of that hinted at, hidden away, obnoxious wife."

"I have a story to tell you," he says in answer to that startled look; "you shall hear it before we quit this house—you shall know all my life as I know it myself. How many more rooms have we to see? Whose is this?"

"It is—it was—Gordon Caryll's."

They pause on the threshold. The sun has come from behind the clouds and fills the room with its slanting, amber glory. The rain has entirely ceased—a rainbow spans the arch of blue sky they can see from the tall window.

"Nothing has been altered," France says softly; "everything is as he left it. Books, pictures, pipes, whips, guns,—all!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE WHIPPOORWILL.

That was the song. We heard it years ago.
Hark! From the wiry brambles and the deep,
Dark woods, delirious as the kiss of sleep
The curt, cool notes melodiously flow.
That was the song. In many a nest I know
The birds are cuddled, and the clear skies weep
Upon the morning glories. Shadows creep
Over the hollows where the hushed streams flow.

That song! That song! And still your hand in mine,
And still your true heart beating near my own!
And still the vines—the place—the garden still!
Dear, I do love you. Let your lips intwine—
The lips whose roses bloom for me alone
As blooms the same song of the whippoorwill.

—Atlanta Constitution.

A Vicious Duel.

I witnessed a strange duel on one of President Crespo's big cattle ranches in the interior of Venezuela. Two vaqueros, or cowboys, were enamored of the same dark eyed little Indian girl of the great Orinoco plains, and they decided to settle by a duel with the lasso which of them would take her to wife. A dozen fellow vaqueros assembled to witness the fray.

The lovers soon appeared mounted on mettlesome mustangs, each with a long, powerful lariat of tough cowhide. They were both experts with the lasso, and their horsemanship was a marvel. They approached to within 40 and 50 yards of each other, then began to maneuver for a deciding cast. After several feints the lariat of the younger of the rivals, a handsome, sun bronzed fellow from Carabobo, went whizzing through the air so swiftly that the eye could scarcely follow it. The other sank his spurs deep into his mustang. The animal sprang forward just in time to save his master from the noose, and as he did so the second lasso rose in the air and settled round the shoulders of the man who missed, pinning his arms to his sides as in a vise. He was jerked headlong out of his saddle.

His successful rival drew him along hand over hand, half lifting him from the ground by the tenacious thong and put a bullet square between his eyes. He then turned and rode directly to the camp where lived the cause of this barbaric scene.

She mounted behind him, and he came galloping back swinging his sombrero.—Florida Times-Union.

A Mirthful Martyr.

Hans Muller, a private in the Pomeranian grenadiers, on being sentenced to a flogging, went down into the barrack yard to undergo his punishment. The officer appointed to superintend the proceedings was rather surprised at the man's demeanor, something quite unusual on the like occasion. Muller was evidently in good spirits and had difficulty in repressing a strong inclination to laugh. At the first blow he exploded; his merriment increased during his cruel sufferings, and when at last he was left panting and bleeding on the ground in the yard he laughed till the tears came.

"Now, then," said the bewildered officer, "what has come over you? Why do you laugh?"

"I am laughing," replied the victim, "because for the last half hour you have been laboring under a tremendous delusion. There are two of us in the company—myself, Hans Muller, and another, Fritz Muller. Fritz was sentenced to receive a flogging, and here you have been thrashing me for the last 20 minutes."

The emperor has sent his congratulations to Hans "for not complaining until he had taken his punishment."—Annales Politiques et Litteraires.

A Little Oversight.

She was riding down town in a cable car, and she was clad with beautifully appropriate inconspicuousness. At least it seemed so at first glance, for her black chip hat, her dark brown cloth dress with black braid trimming, her black gloves and her coarse black guipure shirt front were in the perfection of quiet taste. Yet every one was staring at her. She was aware of that fact and was disturbed by it. She lowered her eyes in an endeavor to escape the amused and inquiring glances that were cast upon her. And there she saw the explanation of the interest she had excited. She had forgotten to change her half high bedroom slippers of bright red morocco.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Perennial Youth.

The fountains of Jouvence (youth) have long ceased to flow, and yet Dr. Hale has found the secret of not growing old. When asked how he managed to look like a man of 30, though he had turned 72, he explained that his prolonged juvenility was owing to an excess of sleep. As a rule he slept soundly for 10 hours at a stretch. He recommends people to eat slowly and as far as practicable in the company of others. Then he strongly advises us to avoid all mental overexertion. He considers three hours' work a day quite enough for the human brain.—Arlequin.

THE LAP PROTECTOR.

A Very Useful Article For the Mother of Young Children.

A lap protector is almost a necessity to the mother of an infant. It is useful in the lap or for spreading on the bed or in the baby's carriage. The Household tells just how this convenient article can be made: Cut two pieces of linen 30 inches

THE CONVENIENT LAP PROTECTOR.

long and 18 wide, and embroider one with some conventional design, a small center ring, with rays projecting from it like stars, being an easy design to draw and execute and very effective when finished. The space left at one corner is to be filled in with a bow of broad ribbon. In the hem should be worked three buttonholes for buttoning the case together with small pearl buttons.

When finished, a piece of white rubber cloth the size of the case should be slipped in and the case buttoned. When in use, the end that has the satin bow hangs down over the dress in front. The bow gives a dainty finish and will not get soiled for some time. The case is trimmed around the four sides with Medici lace and can be washed as often as necessary.

Another pretty way to make this protector is to crochet it with the white cotton that comes in balls for crochet purposes in pillow case shape, finishing in all around with a pretty scalloped border, through which is run a wide satin ribbon tied in a bow at one corner. The case is done in plain crochet. Make a long chain stitch of about 70 stitches, upon which crochet a double crochet stitch in every other stitch, with a chain of one between. Continue this until the size with the border will be about the same as the linen case.

Crochet two pieces of the same size; place them together, joining them when working the border, except on one side, which should be left open for the rubber cloth. Any pretty border can be used, but space should be left in it for running the ribbon. Lace the open ends with narrow ribbon.

Evening Dress at Home.

Unmarried girls and youthful matrons make, or ought to make, some change in their dress when the day's duties are done, even if this change is to have no other audience than the usual home circle. There are many pretty and inexpensive costumes which suggest the informal evening dress. These can often be made by reconstructing one of last

TWO VIEWS OF TRIMMED BODICE.

season's gowns. The addition of a lace bertha, or of silk ruffles or revers to the bodice of a plain cloth dress, will give that little touch to the dress that makes all the difference between an ordinary morning costume and the more dressy evening gown.

Very pretty is a dress trimmed with velvet ribbon. The bodice with its full front has bretelles and straps of the velvet, and a "bracelet" and bow of the velvet finish the large puff of the sleeve. A bow and ends cover the joining of the girdle in front, and the long loops and ends of the bretelles fall under the girdle behind. The draped collar fastens at the left. The corsage is also fastened at the left under the velvet bretelle. The skirt may be trimmed with several rows of the velvet put on in points, or it may be simply finished with a ruffle of the same material at the bottom.

An Economical Feature.

An economical feature of this season's gown is that it may be designed to do double duty for both street and home wear by having a blouse beneath the coat. This blouse follows the prevailing fashion and has the skirt worn outside the belt, or has two or more frills, one above the other, depending from the belt, in which case the yoke is usually covered with ruffles as well.

Fashion Notes.

Triple capes remain in favor.

Coats with the full back are now made fuller than ever.

For everyday use coats are of simple shape, double breasted, with strapped seams and stitched edges.

Sleeves have more material in them then they had last summer, but they are made to droop softly from the arm holes and widen below.

Deep circular caps are used to trim close sleeves and are useful in remodeling old dresses.

The basque has not interfered with the popularity of the blouse and belted waist.

When the hair is thinning, the following preparation is excellent: Mix equal quantities of olive oil and spirit of rosemary with a few drops of oil of nutmeg. Rub into roots at night. Simple rosemary tea is also good.

When massaging the faces rub lines under the eyes from the nose to the temples. This is the rule. In washing the eyes wipe them from the temples to the nose. This is said to prolong sight.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt owns to having received during the last 25 years for her exertions on the stage money to the amount of over $1,250,000.

Before beginning to seed raisins cover them with hot water and let them stand 15 minutes. The seeds can then be removed easily.

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

The Method Adopted by Scientists For Determining Its Duration.

A heavy thunderstorm raises different emotions in the observer's breast. It may be of awe, wonder, terror or interest, according to the beholder's temperament. Ninety-nine out of every hundred readers doubtless imagine that the vivid flashes of lightning which on these occasions follow each other with such rapidity and brilliancy are absolutely instantaneous in appearance and effect, and to the unaided eye they appear as such.

Learned and deep thinking savants have, however, brought scientific accuracy to bear on the subject, and their investigations into the question of the duration and speed of the electric flash led up to some of the most ingenious and beautiful experiments in the history of electrical science.

The method adopted by scientists of timing a flash of lightning is as follows: By means of multiplying machinery a mirror is made to revolve at an enormous speed, in some cases 800 times per second, or nearly 50,000 times a minute. It is reasoned that if the electric flash be strictly instantaneous it will appear reflected on the mirror as dots or points of light; whereas, let its duration be ever so small, the mirror would move meanwhile and the electric flash appear reflected in the mirror as a line of light more or less strong.

In experiments that have taken place it is found that the mirror, travelling as above stated, does move while the flash lasts through 26 degrees, or the one-thirteenth of a revolution. Therefore the duration of a flash of lightning is one-thirteenth of one-eight hundredth, or the ten thousandth part of a second; thus one-thirteenth of one-eight hundredth equals one-ten thousand four hundredth. The writer has a lively remembrance of the vivid effects even this extremely brief duration will give rise to on a dark night.

Should the reader care to do the timing of a flash of lightning for himself he may do so very easily by taking a cardboard disk and painting on it a number of alternate black and white sections. If the disk be then attached to the wheel of the family sewing machine and made to revolve rapidly, it appears to the unaided eye to be of a uniformly gray tint. The eye fails to distinguish the respective black and white sections in consequence of an impression on the retina lasting the tenth of a second. But let the disk be set going during a thunderstorm; the flashes of lightning will show up the black and white sections quite distinctly, thus showing the duration of the flash to be less than the period of revolution through one section. It only remains to ascertain the number of rotations per second the disk is moving at, multiply this by the number of sections, and the result, if the experiment is correctly carried out, will approach very nearly to that already given. —London Tit-Bits.

Rafting In Western Pennsylvania.

The most romantic and entertaining feature of the pine business came with rafting. On the larger streams the mills were built. Railroads had not penetrated the region when white pine was king of western Pennsylvania, and the lumber was all sent to market by the creek and river. A raft was compactly built of boards containing from 20,000 to 50,000 feet, owing much to the size of the stream to be navigated. Then when the spring floods came everybody, even to the village preacher and doctor, went "down the creek."

The rafts were fitted with great oars at either end, the use of which enabled the hands to keep the craft in the channel. As these smaller pieces reached the river they were grouped in fleets and coupled together until a fleet, as it reached Pittsburg, covered half an acre of territory and floated nearly 500,000 of lumber. As they went on down the Ohio to Cincinnati or Louisville, they were again coupled up until the area of some of the large ones fell a little short of two acres, with a value of close to $250,000.

In April and May the main stream of the Alleghany presented an exhilarating sight. From early daybreak until nightfall the stream ran full of rafts, following closely behind one another. At night every eddy along the valley was tied full of acres of clean white pine. And the cabins on the rafts in which the crews were quartered were miniature although exceedingly ephemeral cities. When the great drive reached Pittsburg, the wharves and landings on both sides were filled with lumber in every available place where a raft could be tied. The congestion reached as far up the river as Plum creek, 10 miles or more from "the point"—a bridge in the city.—Philadelphia Times.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox's Husband.

Robert Wilcox, the husband of Ella Wheeler, the poetess of passion, is a drummer—just a plain, ordinary, two grip, 1,000 mile ticket drummer. His veracious narrations have, it is said, furnished his gifted wife with ideas for many stories and poems, and he is the critic upon whom she most relies to point out defects in her work. Mr. Wilcox is stout and heavy set, with a full round face and a bald head. How he captured the affections of the modern Sappho is a mystery to every one and most of all, as he admits, to himself.—Chicago Herald.

MARRIAGES.

WALSH-GAFFNEY—At St. Patrick's Church, November 7th, 1893, P. Walsh, youngest son of the late George Walsh, of St. Columban, to Mary A. Gaffney, only daughter of James Gaffney, of St. Columban, Quebec. [Lachute Watchman please copy.] 271

WOOD-ELLIOTT—At Hamilton, on Nov. 1, by the Rev. J. W. Roberts on, Bertie daughter of Thomas Wood, of Nassagaweya, to R. W. Elliott, of Montreal. 271

PETITCLERC-TREPANIER—On the 6th of November, at Quebec, Mr. Francis J. B. Petitclerc, to Miss Mary Trepanier. 271

DEATHS

COTMAN—In this city, on November 7, Henry Cotman, aged 27 years, youngest son of John Cotman, Esq., and brother-in-law of John and William Cunningham. 271

CHEESBROUGH—In Hamilton, on Saturday, as the result of an accident, John Mack, son of Mr. F. Cheesbrough. 271

CHRISTIE—In Dexter, N.Y., Nov. 5, Cora May Deckey, only daughter of the late Romaine R. Deckey, and beloved wife of William Christie, aged 23 years and 12 days. 271

CLARK—On Nov. 4, 1893, at lot 5, con. 1, London township, John Clark, aged 82 years. 271

CREIGHTON—In Kingston, Nov. 5, George W. Creighton, aged 64 years and 7 months. 271

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Is the most reliable and best in the market. Gives universal satisfaction.

Ask your grocer for it, and take no substitute. McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND the only genuine.

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For all diseases peculiar to help Female Irregularities, removing all obstructions from whatever cause. Sent by mail on receipt of $3 per box. Address

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There is NO CONFUSION in the public mind with regard to

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But it has become necessary to inform the public that the real, original and genuine KENSINGTON 'LOTS' are to be had only at 2252 St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria street, and they consist of 'lots' of FALL MILLINERY of the latest and most approved designs.

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This game is played on a board marked off in 172 squares of two colors, with two gold-starred spaces immediately in front of each player. Each player's force consists of Eight Knights and Twelve Men, which are placed in two rows on the board, the men in the centre, and the knights on each end. The object of the game is to get two knights or two men on the gold stars of your opponent. The moves are somewhat similar to those in checkers. The chief feature of the game is the interesting novelty and freedom of its moves.

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The Herald's Picture of the Leader of the Liberal Party.

The Herald has published the finest portrait of Hon. Mr. Laurier ever offered to the public. It is a fine etching, printed on superior toned paper, and is a speaking likeness.

Many thousand of copies have been disposed of in all parts of the United States and Canada. To show the impression it has made we quote from some of the hundreds of letters which have been received by The Herald:

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1893.
Gentlemen,—I received the picture of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier all right. I thank you very much for your kindness in sending it. I think it a perfect picture of him.
BERNARD HOPINGA.

PETERBORO, Oct. 23, 1893.
Gentlemen,—We are highly pleased with it and thank you much for the same.
HANNAH B. WHITNEY.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 17, 1893.
Sirs,—Received etching of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier to-day in good condition and am well pleased with it. I think it very good.
D. J. WHYARD.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.
The picture is a splendid one—the best I have ever seen of "Canada's Patriot." I am more than pleased with it.

FALKENBURG STATION, Oct. 20.
Are well pleased with it.
R. PERKINS.

ST. MARY'S, Oct. 20.
The picture arrived O.K. and pleases me very much. It is a good likeness of Mr. Laurier whom I heard speaking at Stratford.
SADIE MURPHY.

LOCKEPORT, Oct. 20.
I have received and am much pleased with the fine portrait of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.
S. KEMPTON.

BLOOMFIELD, Oct. 19.
I have received the picture of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and think it a fine one. I prize it the more highly as I once had the pleasure of seeing and hearing him.
JOHN SHANNON.

IROQUOIS, Oct. 19
Am well pleased with it.
W. A. COOMES.

CLINTON, Oct. 14.
Am much pleased with it.
THOS. HARDY

SCHOONER POND, C.B., Oct. 21.
Am thoroughly pleased with it.
DANIEL MCKENZIE.

PAISLEY, Oct. 27.
It looks very much like him. We are highly pleased with it.

ELPHIN, Oct. 30th
Please accept thanks for the pr itude with which you sent the pictu am so delighted with the picture that it has almost inspired me with as much admiration for the person of the honorable gentleman as I have for his political principles.
P. COWRIE.

SHANNONVILLE, Oct. 13.
I am unable to express my delight and pride at being able to secure such a desirable likeness.
E. B. DAVENPORT.

WATERVILLE, Oct. 12.
I can say that it is a perfect picture.
CHARLES H. A. PENNOYER.

APLI, Ont., Oct. 13.
It is really better gotten up than I expected, and must say that I am highly pleased with it. I hope that he will be long spared in his noble work.
J. H. HALL.

MORRISBURG, Oct. 23.
Have received your beautiful picture of Mr. Laurier and am well pleased with it.
MRS. I. MERKLEY.

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The Herald has decided to give this picture to all the readers of its daily and weekly editions for the mere cost of tubing and mailing. Send six cents in postage stamps with the following coupon filled in and it will be forwarded:—

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603 Craig Street,

EDWARD HOLTON, President. ROBT. MACKAY, Vice-President.
E. G. O'CONNOR, Sec-Treasurer.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 11.

The Herald's Circulation

In February, 1892, when The Herald came under the control of its present proprietors, its bona-fide paid daily issue was less than

2,000

Copies. The present bona fide daily issue of The Herald is

6,298

Copies. The handsome increase shown by the above figures is an indication of the favor with which the new Herald's enterprise has been received. There is no reason to doubt a continued increase of circulation in the same ratio. Each day brings additional evidence, in the way of subscriptions and advertising, of the hold which The Herald has made upon the reading public of this section.

THE OTTAWA SHIP CANAL.

It would be a courageous government that, within the next decade, would burden the people of Canada with the cost of any extensive public work. With the public debt at its present altitude, an enterprise coveringany considerable tract of country would lose the government ten constituencies for every one that it would gain. But if the Canadians hope for anything, they hope for the peopling and development of the Northwest and there is measurably near at hand a time when means to the transportation of the mixed harvests from the fields of the Northwest to the seaboard, at rates which shall allow the farmer a living wage for his toil, must be discussed,

A glance at the map shows the Ottawa Valley to be the air line from the Northwest to the sea. The route from Georgian Bay to the St. Lawrence river, by way of the French River, Lake Nippissing, the Mattawa River and the Ottawariver looks like the natural highway from the Northwest harvest fields to the sea. It was the ancient route from the St. Lawrence to the West, and it is reasonable to suppose that had the country on the south bank of the Ottawa been of the sort to attract population, and had that district, instead of the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, been dotted with cities, towns villages, and thriving homesteads, the cost of the perfection of the Ottawa route would not have been deemed so fatal an obstacle to the enterprise. Population alone demanded the improvement of the St. Lawrence. But the existing canals will always meet the requirement of the Lower Lake region and the day may come when a national rather than a local emergency will demand the striking of a more direct and cheaper route of transportation than those canals will ever afford. It is true that the St. Lawrence route seems firmly established as the natural artery of intra-continental traffic and in that light some such Hurontario enterprise as that which is now under discussion at Toronto must be considered as a stalwart rival of the venerable proposition which Mr. McLeod Stewart revived at The Board of Trade at Ottawa the other night. A more direct route than the present must be established. It would seem a pity that the millions that have been spent on the St. Lawrence canals should be wasted, but it is none the less true that did the financial condition of the country warrant the expenditure, the Government should institute an examination of the Ottawa route by competent engineers and a revision of the figures upon which hitherto such enormous bills of expense have been made out. The country is not yet prepared to make a ship canal of the upper Ottawa, but the proper development of the Northwest might remove all objection to the cost of an enterprise which must be of a piece with the imperial grandeur of the Dominion.

INSOLVENCY LEGISLATION.

Boards of trade in all parts of Ontario and in Montreal have voiced the agitation for the passage of a Dominion Insolvency Act. The grievance of the solvent community is clear. A lack of uniformity in the insolvency legislation of the several provinces seriously disturbs the confidence of solvent traders. In several provinces, and notably in the maritime provinces, there obtains a system of preference that seems thoroughly fraudulent. This is the chief objection to a system of incongruities which the Dominion Government has full power to overturn, and that Government has been repeatedly urged to provide a remedy for the evil. Some time prior to the commencement of the last session of Parliament the Government was furnished with a draft bill embodying the suggestions of the leading boards of trade in the country, and prepared by the Montreal Board of Trade. The Government promised that that measure should be taken into consideration. But the Speech from the Throne made no reference to it, and the session passed away without action on this most important matter. The Boards of Trade have again had the question under discussion and have again pressed their views upon the Government. They have reason to hope that in the absence of a single argument in favor of the maintenance of the present system those views will bear fruit during the coming session of the Dominion Parliament in the complete removal of their grievance.

THE WINTER CARNIVAL.

"Prominent Montrealers who do not want a winter carnival themselves" says The Toronto Empire, "are quite willing that Quebec should have it. And what Montreal does not want and leaves to Quebec is not worth having."

A few years ago the ambitious city of Hamilton, which is a rather more serious rival of Toronto than Quebec is of Montreal conceived the idea of a summer carnival and carried it to a successful conclusion. The following summer Hamilton would have had another and an equally successful carnival had not Toronto stepped in and with its promise of "four days of solid enjoyment" cut poor little Hamilton out. But those "four days of solid enjoyment" were the most dismal days that any participant in their horrors ever passed, and the Toronto summer carnival of 1890 will go hurtling down the cataract of the ages as the dizziest fizzle in history.

Montreal has had several winter carnivals and they have all been brilliant successes. There would have been another this season had not the generosity of the officers of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association and of the other prominent citizens by whom the carnivals were formerly conducted prompted them, since Quebec had moved first in the matter, to step aside and promise Quebec their hearty co-operation in its enterprise.

THE FLOATING VOTE.

In a review of the results of the state elections last Tuesday, The Boston Herald calls attention to "the immense importance that the floating and possibly independent vote plays in American elections, and how necessary it is to command, by wise statesmanship, the confidence and support of this large, though fluctuating, body." It adds: "If a controlling mass of the voters are in a state of political solution, and are ready on each election to precipitate themselves on one side or the other, as cause for such action may be shown, then it is obvious that that party will in the long run succeed the best which it identified nearest with sound and acceptable methods of government control."

This growing supremacy of the floating vote in the United States is undoubtedly the beginning of approximately ideal popular Government in a country which, like our own, has been too long wedded to the inexorable doctrine of party devotion. The Mugwump is the cleanest force in politics.

AN ESTIMATE OF PARKMAN'S WORK.

In the course of a peculiarly appreciative review of the finished works of the late Francis Parkman, W. D. Howells wrote recently:

If we have objected to nothing in these histories, it is because we have no fault to to find with them. They appear to us the fruit of an altogether admirable motive directing indefatigable industry, and they present the evidence of thorough research and thoughtful philosophization. We find their style delightful always. . . . Whatever may be added to his labors, they will remain undisturbed as thorough, beautiful and true.

GREAT IS bookkeeping. By its aid the present local government has succeeded in making a pretence at economy which has fooled some people. The expenditure for the present year shows a marked decrease over that of last year; and thus it seems clear to those who believe everything they are told, that a great saving has been effected. Yet the facts that the past financial year covered nine months as against fifteen for the preceding year, and that the expenditure for 1891-92 having been the last for which the Mercier administration could be held responsible was swollen by every possible means to permit comparisons with future figures favorable to the administration, throw a very different complexion on this apparent reduction. And it is no new trick in statesmanship to fill a depleted treasury by taking by force the required shekels out of the private wallets of the tax-payers. That style of financing was brought to perfection many centuries ago; and its revival in this province is not likely to bring Mr. Taillon either fame as a statesman or lasting power as a premier.

THUS EARLY in the session of the Legislature it becomes evident that there is to be no amendment of the obnoxious tax legislation. Later on it will become equally evident that Montreal's nine representatives are considerably milder at Quebec than at Montreal over the disabilities to which their constituents are subject. The Montreal people will have to simply grin and bear it until the day comes for the ballots to rattle in the boxes. Then they will have their innings with a vengeance.

THE PROFESSIONAL patriot will search far and wide and vainly in Canada for such a lofty patriotism as actuated thousanes of New York and New Jersey Democrats to vote the Republican tickets on Tuesday. The real patriot will mourn the absence of such a spirit in Canadians as would prompt them in the interest of good government to vote outside of party lines.

IN VIEW OF the signal triumph of protection in the States on Tuesday last will the Dominion Government be good enough to bring on the general elections at once? It need surely be no longer afraid of the tariff reform cry.

A FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Although as was pointed out in a former review, the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act meant a return of confidence on the part of investors in American securities, the anticipated boom and activity in the stock markets has not yet materialized. The market in New York is glutted with money which has been offered this week as low as one per cent. on call, still the stock market has been pretty well in the hands of the "bear" party all week. Many reasons have been assigned for this, including London selling to realize profits, uncertainty as to the action of Congress with respect to the tariff, and the overdiscounting of Repeal by Wall Street, a long time ahead. However, although the permanent improvement of the market cannot yet be noted, there are still some who take an optimistic view of the situation. Henry Clews, the well-known Wall Street banker, says: "It would be a poor result of this great effort of the American people to maintain a sound money system, if it did not issue in a great revival of confidence in our investments, not only throughout Europe, but also among our own people. We do not think that in the majority estimate of Wall Street, the full benefit of the new conditions has yet been discounted. It is possible that prices may for some time continue to oscillate round the present level, but the tendency for the long run is towards a further rise in prices. That tendency must be encouraged by the almost unequalled accumulations of money in the banks, by low rates of interest and by the contraction of imports that is likely to keep the foreign trade balance in our favor."

Last Saturday the publication of the detailed New York bank statement was resumed. It showed only six banks which had less than 25 per cent of their deposits in reserve. These banks are generally among the smaller institutions. The banks holding the largest percentage of reserve were the State of New York with 66.4 per cent, Bank of Commerce, 61 per cent, Mechanic's National, 53.3 per cent, and the Manhattan Co., 48.3 per cent. Deposits were shown to have increased over $14,000,000, and loans, $5,000,000. This adds to the already extraordinarily large reserve held by the New York Banks, making the total reserve $163,866,600, or $52,013,450 in excess of the legal requirements, of 25 per cent. This has further weakened an already easy money market, sending down the rate as already pointed out to 1 and 1½ per cent. for call loans. Time money is not in active demand, but is offered freely in large amounts by nearly all kinds of institutions on liberal terms as to rate, time and quality of securities. One large New York house had millions of dollars offered to it last week at 3½ per cent for six months, and says that the rate is getting easier all the time. The purpose of the government to coin its seigniorage into silver dollars, will increase the volume of currency so much as to produce an actual inflation and still cheaper rates of money.

Although the amount of money offering is exceedingly large, mercantile paper is quiet. The vice-president of one of the largest national banks said yesterday: There is, it is true, very little demand for money at present. Very little commercial paper is offering. Good firms are not in the market at all one might say. Most of them made up their minds during the Senate debate that they were going to make no money this fall and they simply shut down. There are, however, signs that business is picking up a little. I do not think the improvement is very marked as yet, but it is beginning. Meantime money is likely to continue to pile up until after Christmas."

Sterling exchange ruled firm during the early part of the week, but later became weak. Several engagements of gold for Saturday's steamer from England have been announced. Gold imports are not likely however, to be very heavy, for the reason that, as was pointed out last week, Europe has very little gold to spare. The Bank of England has again lost gold heavily this week. Since the beginning of October this bank's gold has decreased nearly $18,000,000, and the Bank of France's about $4,500,000. These decreases have been occasioned by ordinary trade operations with domestic and foreign markets. Italy's financial troubles are if anything becoming worse, and she needs gold to put matters again on a sound basis, and agents of the Austrian Government are continually applying to the the international markets for the remaining amount of gold required for the currency scheme. The premium on the precious metal still continues and in a year's time, all the gold on hand will be coined. Under these circumstances it was confidently expected, that to guard itself, the Bank of England would put up the rate of discount. This, however, was not the case, the bank having succeeded in regaining control of the open market. The influx of gold from the circulation is at present sufficient to offset demands for export. Scotch Banks, as intimated in last week's review, will begin drawing gold almost immediately, to meet the expansion of their note issues, and an advance in the bank rate is practically certain next week. The export of gold to America then, is not likely to be large. The Banks of England, France, Russia, Germany, and Austria will, it is certain, under present conditions, endeavor to keep all the gold they have. The Bank of England reserve decreased only £49,000 this week, although £176,000 in gold was exported during the week to the continent and South America. Other deposits decreased £718,000, showing that the market supply of cash is less abundant. Bar gold has risen to 78 shillings, showing a demand. Silver dropped to 32⅜ on the cessation of orders from China and Japan. Rupee paper is unchanged. The stock markets were supported from Paris, where large sales of Italians had depressed other stocks held by French houses. These were uneasy at the full and combined support of European stocks, which closed at the best. Americans were quiet.

Regarding the Silver Question in the East, a gentleman who has been many years in the Japan and China trade, and has studied the Silver Question carefully, does not believe that either of these two countries will adopt a gold basis. If Japan were to abandon silver she would be at a great disadvantage as compared with China, and in China there is practically no thought of a gold standard. The balance of trade is enormously in her favor, and she has no interest in going on a gold basis.

The Canadian financial markets appear to have fallen into a rut of dullness. Money is undoubtedly working easier, although business is not as active as would be liked. Time money is easily obtained on "Gilt Edge" Commercial paper at 6 per cent., and call loans at the same rate. The fourth of November was settling day, and bankers report that notes were very well met all over the country. There were few renewals or failures. Although such low prices are prevailing for wheat, Canadian farm produce of other kinds are realizing good prices. Farmers are therefore in comparatively easy circumstances, which, however, would be greatly improved by freer trade relations with our southern neighbors. So far, the harvest being all in, they are finding more time to attend to their business transactions, and are paying off outstanding notes fairly well.

The question of bank reserves has been agitated pretty freely in financial circles during the week. It is generally conceded that they have been allowed to run dangerously low, and if during the late panic depositors had made a "run," on any of the banks, the results might have been disastrous. The policy of allowing the reserve to sink so low is mischievous, and many financiers are of the opinion that Parliament should take the matter up and strengthen this weak spot in our otherwise excellent banking system. American banks are required by law to keep 25 per cent. of their deposits as a reserve. Canadian banks should, as a safeguard for the depositors, be required to keep a similar reserve. Heretofore no Canadian bank has actually by law been required to keep any specified amount. The matter has been entirely in the hands of the bankers, and for some years the cash reserve in gold and legal tenders has averaged 10 per cent. This year it has been even less.

The local Clearing House statement for the week again shows a decrease compared with last year, but not nearly so heavy as for the several preceding weeks. The figures are as follows:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Week ending November 9, 1893	$12,292,151	$1,255,344
Cor. week of 1892	12,562,316	1,556,474
Cor. week of 1891	10,955,572	1,212,878
Cor. week of 1890	12,653,234	1,558,468

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Empire Corrected.

The following letter has been forwarded to the Toronto Empire in correction of a statement made in its columns:

To the Editor of The Empire:

DEAR SIR,—A sensational paragraph appeared in your issue of the 4th inst., concerning a supposed split among the young Liberals of Montreal over the election to the presidency of the Liberal Club of Montreal of Mr. J. P. B. Casgrain, a French-Canadian. If the facts had been truly represented by your own special correspondent, no harm would have been done, as the young Liberals of this Province do not fear the truth. But, sir, the imagination of your special correspondent reflected too much the condition of his own party to allow him to give an unbiased opinion as to the health and prosperity of an opponent. Let me say, here, that sensible men in this Province, whether French or English Conservative or Liberal, are too loyal to their country to bring race or religion into the political arena. The facts of the case are these: Four nominations were made for the presidency of the Liberal Club of Montreal, and three resigned in favor of the gentleman, whose popularity gives him the best claim upon the honor. There is no dissension among us, and we are stronger more determined, and better equipped in number and strength than we have ever been before. Your correspondent honors me by stating that I am an Irish Catholic. As far as the political world is concerned, I hope to remain simply a Canadian.

Yours truly,
GEORGE W. STEPHENS, Jr.

PERSONAL.

Thos. Drury returned from Chicago last evening.

S. D. Hawden, Government inspector of dredges, is in the city.

Mrs. A. A. Buell and party, of Burlington, Vt., are at the Windsor.

H. Macfarlane, a prominent contractor of Sherbrooke, is at the Queen's.

Mrs. Hugh Sutherland, Winnipeg, has joined her husband at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville Van Camben, of Holland, are registered at the Windsor.

Franz Wilczek and Madame Wilczek, the distinguished New York musicians are at the Windsor.

The Cosgrove Concert Company were at the Balmoral yesterday. They entertain at St. Johns, Que., this evening.

W. S. Dressor, of Sherbrooke; Lt.-Col. Montizambert, of Quebec; P. Sherman, of Ottawa, are at the Windsor.

J. G. Church, travelling freight agent of the Central Vermont Railway, is at the Balmoral with a party of friends.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are: Messrs. C. W. Davis, John McLean, S. Hird, W. J. Morrice.

Last night every lady attending the Queen's Theatre, was presented with a chrysanthemum. The flowers were supplied by Jas. White.

Capt. Jno. T. Towers, of the R. and O. Co., at St. Catherines; J. D. Cameron, of Quebec; O. W. Mackay, of St. Andrews, are at the Hall.

Max Lanterman, of the fourth year has been chosen to represent McGill at the Bishop College dinner which will be held in November 29.

D. Martin, London, Eng., H. Haag, Toronto, Ont., Miss Burst, Toronto, Ont., passengers on SS. Lake Nepigon, arrived yesterday and registered at the Richelieu Hotel.

Arthur W. Beall who was sent by the Y.M.C.A. to Japan five years ago and has since then been engaged in missionary work there has returned to Montreal much broken in health. He is staying with his brother J. W. Beall.

A Three Thousand Dollar Blaze.

A fire broke out shortly after 7 o'clock last evening in the carpenter shop of A. Lacroix at 2 Roy Lane. Before an alarm was sent in the flames had made such head way that the adjoining premises of A. Elwidge, polisher and A. Lapointe, blacksmith, were also burning. After 20 minutes of hard work the fire was extinguished, but damage to the extent of over $3000 was done to buildings and stock of the above named parties and the stock of Charles Belisle, plumber, of 4 Roy Lane.

A TORONTO MYSTERY.

The Suicide of Mrs. Chesnut and Her Reasons.

TORONTO, Nov. 10.—The suicide of Mrs. Frank Chesnut, wife of a clerk of W. A. Murray and Co., has had an element of mystery added to it to-day by the publication of a letter addressed to her husband, which says among other things: "I have always had a horror of being buried alive. See that all is right before I am laid away for ever. There has been a secret in my life that has been like a sword hanging over my head. I have always felt that some day the blow would fall, and then there would be nothing left for me to do but die. I could not tell it, for others were concerned beside myself, and I had taken an oath never to reveal what I knew, but to die rather than to do so. About ten days ago the blow fell, and since that time I have been almost insane knowing there was but one thing I could do. I am innocent of all wrong, but the victim of cruel circumstances. This letter and its contents are for your eyes alone. Try, if possible, to keep it from the world that I died from my own hand. God keep you and bless you always is the prayer of your heart-broken wife."

Ten years ago the couple were married at New Haven, Conn., the bride being then 21 years of age. Her maiden name was Miss Woodruff. She had also lived in Minneapolis. They came to Toronto five years ago and have been living here since. Her husband is at a loss to understand to what secret she refers.

Dr. King, physician of the deceased lady, stated this morning that he could find no trace of insanity whatever about the deceased. He saw her alive professionally on Tuesday when she spoke about being a witness to some murder in the States and had to come to this country under threat of death. This is thought to have preyed on her mind to such an extent that she was compelled to take the fatal dose last night.

RAFFLES MOORE'S WHEREABOUTS.

No Doubt About His Being Recently in Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 10.—A despatch from Montreal in this morning's papers says that the family of Dr. Edwards of that city are anxious as to the whereabouts of a young Englishman named Raffles Moore, 30 years of age, who arrived from Liverpool in October and proceeded from Montreal to the vicinity of London, where he was engaged to learn farming, having paid $400 to the English agents of the Anglo-Canadian Farming Association for this privilege. This is evidently the same young man who called on Mayor Blaicher here on Oct. 31 and said the sarmer with whom he had been placed near Wallaceburg, Ont., had treated him very shabbily, and he determined to leave him. He said he had been sent out to Canada to learn farming, and that he paid the company $4,000. The mayor referred the young man to Secretary Wotten, of the Labor Bureau, and Mr. Wotten gave him the names of five or six farmers in the vicinity of Burlington with instructions how to reach them next day. A gentleman who learned of the young man's situation called on Mr. Wotten and offered to find work for the stranger, but when Mr. Wotten went to the hotel where the young Englishman had been stopping the young man had gone away.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

St. Vincent De Paul Officers Searching for Him in Montreal.

When the roll was called yesterday afternoon of the convicts of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary it was found that one Camille Bougie of Montreal, who was sentenced a year ago to five years' imprisonment for burglary and who was employed in the erection of the new outer wall in the western portion of the grounds, did not answer to his number.

Search was made all over the grounds by the warders, but no sign of the missing convict could be discovered. Further search, however, outside of the penitentiary divulged the fact that Bougie had been making his way to Montreal.

The searchers then returned and reported to Governor Ouimet, who at once directed that three wardens should proceed to Montreal in quest of the escaped convict. They arrived at the Central Police Station last evening between 10 and 11 o'clock, and having interviewed Detective Robinson, the four went down to Hochelaga where the convict's friends reside, to try and capture him, should he pay them a visit.

At the time of going to press he had not been captured.

BREVITIES.

Judge Caron yesterday took the case of Cooke, Hutchins and Stevens against the Royal Insurance Company en delibere.

David Perry, the bogus gas man who has victimized so many citizens, was brought before Judge Desnoyers yesterday morning He pleaded guilty and was promptly sent to St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary for five years. Sentence was suspended on another charge.

Deputy High Constable Lambert went out to Lachute yesterday morning and arrested one Joseph Lamarche, on a warrant charging him with having stolen $23, the property of Francois Henri Becquvort, of that place. The accused pleaded not guilty, and was allowed out on $400 bail. The enquete will be held on the 15th inst.

The True Witness Revived.

The True Witness, which has been in financial difficulties recently, announces that the crisis is about over and that there is a prospect not only that the paper will continue to be published, but that it "will take a new departure such as it has not enjoyed since the days of the founder." The next issue, it says, will sound a note which will be pleasant for all its friends and will give the key of future harmony and prosperity.

EVENING GAMES.

G. A. Holland & Son.

MORE NEW PATTERNS.

New York Gasaliers! Better than ever! Cheaper than ever! Some very nice patterns for drawing rooms and parlors. A consignment of finest American goods at less than New York prices to realize quick. Chandeliers, Hall Lamps and Brackets.

COLE'S LAMP STORE
1792 Notre Dame.

INVENTIONS PATENTED
Trade Marks and Designs Secured in all Countries.

Special experience in complicated and rejected United States applications. Counsel assisted in infringement suits, etc. Reliable foreign agents. ROBERT A. KELLOND, Counsellor and Expert. 162 St. James Street, Montreal. Correspondence solicited. Estab. 188

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS re Robert Edwards estate in New York.—A meeting of the heirs of above estate will be held at the office of P. McPhillips, London, Ont., on 21st November, 1893, at 10 a.m., to which every claimant is invited.

PILEKONE
A POSITIVE CURE FOR PILES.

Application easy, attended by no inconvenience. Relief immediate. This preparation fills a large and long-felt want among those who suffer from piles. It is a remedy of the highest merit, effective and reliable, and has more than met the anticipation of those physicians who have used it in their practice. PILEKONE is a positive cure when other treatments fail to relieve. Testimonials furnished. For sale by all Druggists, or by mail on receipt of price.
W. T. Strong, Manufacturing Chemist, Dundas street, London, Ont.

Correct: Observatory: Time
—AT—
J. B. WILLIAMSON'S
1741 NOTRE DAME SREET,

Just received per SS. Sardinian, a large consignment of
FINE STERLING SILVER GOODS,
Suitable for Wedding Presents.
J. B. WILLIAMSON,
TEL. 972. 1741 NOTRE DAME ST.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
On and after 12th November, No. 7 Chicago Limited Express, leaving Montreal at 8.25 a. m., will be discontinued.

JOB--PRINTING
—AND—
ENGRAVING

With our well-equipped Job Printing and Engraving Departments, we are prepared to carry out in artistic and workmanlike manner, at reasonable cost, any order that may be entrusted to us.

HERALD JOB DEPT.
603 Craig Street.

The Society of Arts
OF CANADA, (Limited.)
CAPITAL STOCK $100,000

A Society established with a view to disseminate the taste for Arts, to encourage and help Artists.

Incorporated by Letters Patent, of the Government of Canada the 27th February, 1893.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS
Nos. 1666 & 1668 Notre Dame St., Montreal,

EXHIBITION AND SALE
ADMISSION FREE.
From 10 o'clock a.m. to 4 p.m.

The only chance in this country to purchase works of masters.

All the paintings are originals, mostly from the French school, the leading modern school.

Eminent artists such as Francais, Rochegrosse, Aublet, Barau, Pezant, Petitjean, Marins Roy, Scherrer, Sauzay, and a great many others, are members of this society.

Ask for Catalogue and Circular.

H. A. A. BRAULT, Director.

20 * BALES
1894
WALL PAPERS!
JUST ARRIVED.
These goods have been ordered for delivery 5 Months ahead of time owing to fall goods running short.
G. A. HOLLAND AND SON
1758, 1760 Notre Dame St.

AUCTION SALES.

By Benning and Barsalou.

TRADE SALE.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers, will sell by order of several manufacturers and importers at their stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street, on

Wednesday, the 15th November,

In lots suitable to the wants of the city and the country trade, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suited to the Fall and Winter trade, comprising 300 pieces of Assorted Tweeds, Coatings, Naps, Serges; 200 pieces Dress Goods, Flannels, Blanket Cloths; 100 pieces Linings, Winceys, Ginghams; 200 pieces Table Linens, Crash, Shoe Duck; 1,000 dozen Assorted Linen Towels, Table Cloths; 300 dozen Braces; 150 dozen Shirts and Drawers; Umbrellas, Gloves, Ties, Shirts and Collars, Curtains, Yarns, Fancy Ribbons, Laces, Shawls, Braids, Notions, and a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Plushes, Silks, Cashmeres, English and Scotch Tweeds, Dress Goods, Muslins, Jerseys, Circulars, Underwear, Men's Ladies' and Children's and a variety of other goods.

Also a consignment of Ready Made Clothing. Also Boots and Shoes and a variety of other goods.

All the above goods are new and attractive and will be sold without reserve.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

26th ANNUAL SALE
OVER 3,000 CASES
INDIA RUBBER SHOES
ETC., ETC.
By Catalogue at Auction.

The Subscribers have received instructions to sell at their salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peters Street, Montreal, on

THURSDAY, the 16th of November,

Over 3,000 Cases Rubbers and Felt Overshoes, being second of this year's production, consisting of Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Children's Cotton and Woollined Rubbers, Ladies' Carnival Button Overshoes, Men's Snow Excluders and Arctics, Pure Gum Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.

Sale without any reserve whatever.

Catalogues mailed on application. The particular attention of buyers is invited to this important sale.

Sale at 10.30 a.m.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

300 HORSES
AT AUCTION.

The subscribers have received instructions from the

Montreal Street Railway Co.

To Sell at the Stables, Hochelaga, on

Friday, the 17th Nov.,

300 HORSES,

Without any Reserve.

SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

By J. Cradock Simpson & Co.

Insolvent Notice.

In the matter of
LAFERRIERE & TELLIER,
Berthierville, P.Q.,
Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction at No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, on Friday, 17th November, 1893, at 11 o'clock, the assets of the estate as under:

Stock in trade of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats and Furs.

Paints and Crockery	....	$5,441.84
Fixtures	....	114.05
		$5,555.89
Book debts and bills receivable, per list	....	$1,777.85

Store will be open on 15th and 16th inst.

KENT & TURCOTTE, Place d'Armes, Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

OFFICES and SUITES
TO LET
Henry Birks & Sons' New Building,
St. Catherine St. and Phillips Sq.
J. Cradock Simpson & Co.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

HOUSE TO LET
Sherbrooke St.

A First-Class House with all Modern Conveniences, situated on the best part of Sherbrooke Street (West End). Moderate Rent and Immediate Possession.

J. Cradock Simpson & Co.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

DOUBLE COTTAGE
Stone Front—30 Feet Wide
BEST PART OF WEST END
Hot Water Furnace, Etc.
$8,000.
J. Cradock Simpson & Co.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE
Real Estate Record
FOR NOVEMRER
JUST - OUT
Call or send for Copy.
J. Cradock Simpson & Co.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

By Thos. Porteous.

FOR - $20,000 - SALE

A CHANCE FOR INVESTORS.

To close an estate, a valuable well built cut stone block. Frontage on two principal streets near St. Catherine, vicinity Cathedral. Terms 6 p.c. Converted into shops would pay 20 p.c. Price, $20,000. Apply to undersigned.

THOS. PORTEOUS
78 Temple Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.
ONE WEEK, Commencing Monday, Nov. 6th and Saturday Matinee.
TAVARY,
AND HER OWN
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA CO.
MATINEE TO-DAY | I PAGLIACCI.
With MARIE TAVARY.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT | THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Sale of seats now open at Nordheimer's, and Allan's Jewellery Store, on St. Catherine St.
Coming Attraction—"DARKEST RUSSIA."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
HENRY THOMAS, - Lessee and Manager.
SPECIAL ALL NEXT WEEK,
The Latest Russian Sensation!
ELLIS, BRADY & GARWOOD'S Great Romantic Play,
DARKEST ◆ RUSSIA
By H. Grattan Donnelly,
Under the Management of SIDNEY R. ELLIS
—A MASSIVE—
SPECTACULAR ◆ PRODUCTION,
Presenting a series of Stage Pictures of Remarkable Ingenuity and Grandeur.
The most intense and Realistic Play seen in years, depicting
RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.
THE CZAR, THE NOBLE,
THE MILITARY, THE POLICE,
THE CONVICT, THE EXILE.
GRAPHIC SCENES OF SUFFERING IN SIBERIA.
ELABORATELY STAGED and COSTUMED
Every Scene Carried Complete.
Sale of Seats Thursday at Nordheimer's and Allan's, jeweler, 2266 St. Catherine Street.

THE QUEEN'S.
THIS WEEK—With Matinee Saturday.
Richard Stahl's Latest and Successful Spectacular Comic Opera
SHING CHING.
NEXT WEEK—With Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, The Great Musical Extravaganza "TUXEDO." Opera, Comedy, Farce and Minstrelsy. Watch for the Grenadier Band Monday.
Seats now on sale at Theatre, N.Y. Piano Co, Sheppard's and Hotels.

THEATRE ROYAL - -
Week Commencing Monday, Nov. 6th.
HOPKINS TRANS OCEANICS.
Organized in Europe especially for High Class Theatres. Only artists of standard reputation engaged for this Company.
Prices of admission 10, 20 and 30 cents. Reserved seats 10 cents extra. Plan at Theatre from 9 a. m., to 10 p. m.
Coming—DR. CARVER IN THE SCOUT.

THEATRE ROYAL
Week commencing Monday, Nov. 13.
DR. FRANK CARVER
Champion Rifle Shot of the World, in the great sensational play
"THE SCOUT"
A great company of Western cowboys, Sioux and Pawnee Indians, scouts, rough riders and Western celebrities; the herd of Bronchos; the fight on the cliff; the great bridge scene; the horse falling 20 feet; the rider left suspended in mid air.
Prices of admission—10, 20 and 30c; reserved seats, 10c extra. Plan of theatre from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Coming—LILLY CLAY.

OPERA FRANCAIS,
M. R. SALLARD, manager.
To-night, LES 28 JOURS DE CLAIRETTE. To-day's Matinee LA PETITE MARIEE, Operette. Matinee and evening, popular prices.
Tickets for sale at the Theatre, and at M. Hardy's, 1637 Notre Dame Street.

OPERA FRANCAIS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Committee of Directors beg to inform the public that the Evening of Popular Prices has been Changed from Saturday to Monday, commencing on Monday, 13th, which will be the Popular Soiree for the Military and Public, at the following prices:

Orchestra	50c
Pourtour	40c
Gallery Seats	30c
Parterre	25c
Pit	20c

OPERA FRANCAIS—M. R. SALLARD, Mgr. Week of Nov. 13th—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, "Les 28 Jours de Clairette," Vaudeville Operette in four acts. Thursday, Nov. 16, the great Parisian Success in Opera Bouffe, "Josephine vendue par ses Sœurs," Opera Bouffe in three acts. Friday and Saturday, two Comedies each night, "Les Etincelles," in one act, "Menages Parisiens," in three acts. Saturday Matinee, "Le Petit Duc."

WINDSOR HALL,
GEORGE J. SHEPPARD, Mgr.
HENRI MARTEAU,
the great French Violinist, assisted by eminent Artists, will give
Two Grand Concerts, on Monday and Tuesday Ev'gs, Dec. 11 and 12.
Reserved seats, $1.50 and $1.00 each. Subscription list now open at George J. Sheppard's Music Store, 2274 St. Catherine Street. Subscribers are entitled to four choice seats for $5. N.B.—Marteau's appearance will be one of the most important events of the musical season

VICTORIA RINK.

ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing Monday Ev'g, Nov. 6,
GLEASON,
The World's Only HORSE TAMER, will give his wonderful and unique Exhibition as above. Bring your Kickers, Fighters, Runaways, Biters and Vicious Horses of any kind, Gleason will subdue them free of charge. Change of programme nightly. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 10c extra. Commences at 8.15.
RUFUS SOMERBY, Manager.

SOHMER PARK
TWO PERFORMANCES
TO-MORROW
At 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.
Extraordinary Attractions
Admission 10c. Menagerie 10c extra.

The Art Association of Montreal.
Galleries Open Daily 9 a. m. to Dusk.
ADMISSION 25c. - SATURDAYS FREE
Reading Room open to members till 6 p.m.

SPORTING WORLD.

The Britannia-Montreal Match This Afternoon.

Dr. Elder is Chosen as Referee—Annual Meeting of the Montreal Hockey Club—The Toronto-Queen's Match To-Day—The Montreal Hunt.

The public in general and the football crank in particular look forward to to-day's match between Montreal and Britannias on the M.A.A.A. grounds with a great deal of interest, and expect the biggest and most stubbornly contested match of the season. Both teams are in splendid condition, and the prospects are that the weather will be all that can be desired for a fast game of Rugby.

The manner by which points are counted in the game this year does not seem to be generally understood by the football going public. How points are scored follow:

A Try counts 4 points.
A Goal from a try 2 points.
Goal kicked from the field from a "mark" or by a flying kick 4 points.
A Drop kick 5 points.
Touch in goal 1 point.
Safety touch 2 points.
Rouge 1 point.

Archie Carr not being able to come to Montreal, Dr. Elder has been chosen as referee. The teams will be as follows:

Montreal—C. S. V. Branch, back; Fry, Savage, Seagram, half-backs; Waud, quarter; Poff, James, Routh, Scrimmage, Buchanan, Higginson, Baird, W. Jamieson, Monsarrat, O'Brien, G. James.

Britannia—Back, N. S. Rankin; half-backs, P. H. Saunderson, J. Hill, C. Saunderson; quarter-back E. Linton; wings, A. J. Whitham, J. A. Garvin, J. C. Paterson, Dr. Tatley; forwards, J. Barry, W. A. Cameron, G. H. Carter, Dr. Vipond, T. Brown, N. Grace.

Holders of Britannia season tickets will be admitted on presentation of the same at the gate.

Toronto vs. Queen's.

TORONTO, Nov. 10,—The first of the final matches of the Ontario championship will be played in Toronto to-morrow between Queen's University and Toronto teams. The action of the Union in having two matches played instead of one is condemned on all sides. The field in Toronto is a fair one, but that in Kingston on which the second game is to be played is an unfair and uneven one, and greatly in favor of the local team. It is expected that Toronto will win to-morrow, but the result of the match next Saturday will be a difficult one to predict. The majority of points in both matches will decide the winner.

HOCKEY.

The Orient Club.

A meeting of the Orient Hockey Club was held in the Victoria Rink last evening, and from the enthusiasm shown by those present, the season should be a successful one. The officers elected were: President, P. McKenna; vice-president, J. Harris; secretary, Stuart Ross; treasurer, Percy Quinn.

It was decide to apply for admission to the Junior Hockey League.

Montreal Hockey Club.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Hockey Club was held last evening in the club rooms, and was largely attended. The secretary's report showed that the club retains both the senior and intermediate championships. The senior team has won the Second Championship Cup, having held the championship of Canada for three consecutive years. The hockey club was self sustainining last year, and closed the season with a $175 balance on hand. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, James A. Stewart; vice-president, Allan A. Cameron, jr.; honorary secretary-treasurer, Harry L. Shaw. Committee, T. L. Paton, G. S. Lowe, H. Routh, W. McKay Barlow, A. Irving. Delegates to Hockey Union Meeting, J. Stewart, A. Cameron, T. L. Paton.

BICYCLING.

A Six Days' Contest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Arrangements are progressing for the forthcoming six-day professional bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. The competitors will be sent on their journey at midnight on December 24, and the race will end at the same hour December 30.

Under the conditions issued by Frank W. Sanger, the promoter, only ordinary or geared ordinary bicycles may be used. The inducements offered are as follows: Winner, $1,200 in gold and 50 per cent. of the net profits; second; $800 and 25 per cent.; third, $500 and 12½ per cent.; fourth, $350 and 8 per cent.; fifth, $250 and 4½ per cent.; sixth, $150. Each contestant outside the first half dozen who covers 1,400 or over will receive a prize of $150 in gold.

TURF.

La Fleche Wins the Liverpool Cup.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—This was the second day of the Liverpool autumn meeting. The principal race of the day was for the Liverpool Autumn Cup, at a mile and three furlongs, which was won by Baron De Hirsch's four-year-old brown filly, La Fleche, by St. Simon, out of Quiver. Lord Cadogan's three-year-old bay colt Prisoner, by Isonomy, second, and Lord Penrhyn's three-year-old chestnut colt, Qua Esitum, third.

The Montreal Hunt.

On account of the severe frost the meet at St. Rose announced for to-day is cancelled.

ATHLETIC.

Cornwall Proposes to Have an Athletic Association.

CORNWALL, Ont., Nov. 10.—Owing to the efforts of several leading Cornwallites an Athletic Association will likely be formed in a short time in connection with the Cornwall Lacrosse Club. Already a large number of shares of the stock have been bought, and it is proposed to begin the work of the Association at once. When all arrangements have been made the lacrosse grounds will be placed in proper condition, and the various athletic organizations of the town will be combined under one management.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ring and Other Sporting News.

Billy Madden, if his new athletic club at Rockaway is a success, will try to arrange a match between Jim Burge, the "Iron Man," and Mike Leonard, to a finish.

Jack McAuliffe is not at all anxious, it seems, to enter the ring again. He is growing very big and stout, and at present weighs over 180 pounds. He is playing the races with success.

William A. Brady says that if Corbett is successful over Mitchell the champion will sail for England about April 1st next year, and at once make preparations for his meeting with Peter Jackson.

Bob Fitzsimmons told Jack Adler the other day that he was in want of money and must get on a fight with someone on the double quick. Fitz, it is said, will agree to fight Joe Choynski, seeing that none of the middle weights and heavy weights are likely to give him a chance.

Solly Smith has this to say regarding his recent defeat by George Dixon: "Dixon is a clever boxer, but I believe if we meet again I can whip him. The punch I received in the stomach in the second round did the trick. That is my weakest spot. I would like to get on another match. I can get backing."

In all probability, Billy Plimmer and George Dixon will come together pretty soon. O'Rourke, Dixon's manager, is inclined to let his protege weigh in at 114 pounds at the ring side. If Plimmer can secure $10,000 backing, as he says he can, a match between these two clever boxers is likely to be made.

At the King's County Wheelmen's races W. F. Murphy covered 25 miles in an hour and four minutes.

Havard's wretched play in the last match is very discouraging to all of her admirers. Her offence was not worthy of the name, and if the crimson interference does not improve tremendously before the last of the month she cannot gain ten yards against Yale.

Duncan C. Ross, the athlete, was fired on in Chicago early on Sunday morning by a fruit pedlar, the bullet going through his trousers.

The fourth annual polo match between Scotland and England took place at Glasgow on the 23 ult. England won by 3 goals to 0.

The Chicago Thistle Football Club, which is supposed to consist principally of Scotchmen, plays most of its games on Sundays.

The Rae-Arthur medal of the Glasgow Golf Club has been won by Mr. D. Bone.

Nancy Hanks, Arion, Reina and Vatican have been shipped to Massachusetts from Terre Haute, Ind., in charge of John Dickerson. Nancy Hanks and Vatican go to Malcolm Forbes' farm in Ponkatog and Reina is to be delivered to her owner, Mr. Shepherd, of Boston, Mass. Vatican is the sire of Belle Vara 2.08¾, and came from Woodburn Farm, Ky. Dickerson says he will not decide whether or not to accept Forbes' offer of $5,000 a year to train his horses until he has had a confe ence with the Boston millionnaire.

The Expert Cuban and His Victory Over English Champion Roberts.

Alfredo de Oro, whose match with John Roberts, the famous English champion, at New York, has attracted such wide attention, is considered the king of all pool players on this side of the Atlantic. De Oro is a Cuban. He has won the championship here and is a player of rare nerve and general all round excellence. His eye for difficult combinations and his dexterity in executing them are the wonder of all pool players who have seen him handle the cue.

ALFREDO DE ORO.

In the recent six days' match between Roberts and De Oro, the Cuban won. When he secured the necessary 1,000 points entitling him to victory, Roberts had only captured 924. To make the great international match a perfectly fair one the English and American tables were set up side by side, and the American champion was compelled to play half the time on the strange English table, while the English champion had to wrestle the same share of the time with the difficulties of the unfamiliar American table. Roberts defeated De Oro 13 points at English pool, and De Oro beat Roberts 89 points at the American game.

The next big billiard events in America will probably be the Schaefer-Ives tourney in Chicago and the proposed triangular match between Ives, Schaefer and Slosson at New York.

Freeman, the Checker King.

Checker players generally concede that Clarence H. Freeman of Providence is the greatest living master of the game. Freeman is a modest young man, but his record has convinced him that the above estimate of his ability is not far from correct, and he stands ready to play any man who questions his claim to the title of checker king for the sum of $1,000 a side.

CLARENCE H. FREEMAN.

Freeman's complexion is of a bronze tint, and in stature is a little below the medium height. He is of slender but athletic build. He has a wealth of raven black hair and a small black mustache. He not only looks like an Indian, but is of Indian descent, and says that he is proud of it. The blood of the Pequots and the Narragansetts is united in his veins, as his father descended from the former and his mother from the latter tribe. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, however, was a white man.

He was born 34 years ago in Central Village, Conn., and went to school there. At the age of 11 years he removed to Providence. In 1879 he played Charles F. Barker of Boston, the champion of America, and defeated him by 6 to 2, with 11 games drawn. Since then he has played five matches with Barker, the total score standing: Freeman, 14; Barker, 6; drawn, 89. In 1885 he played Barker a series of 50 games for the championship of America and $200 a side. The score stood: Freeman, 6; Barker, 3; drawn, 41.

In 1890 Freeman and Barker played another match at Providence for a purse of $500. Twenty-seven out of 30 games were drawn, Freeman won 2 and Barker 1. In 1882 Freeman played a draw with the famous Scotch champion, James Wyllie. Freeman won 1 game, Wyllie 1, and the third game was a draw. About two years later Freeman and Wyllie met again in a friendly match at Providence. Freeman won easily. Freeman decided eight years ago that he would play no more championship games.

"Papa" Anson's Preparations.

Anson is just now attracting much attention by an evident design to sift young blood in search of timber for next year's team. Within the last few weeks he has signed four new pitchers, two second basemen, several new outfielders and is ready to negotiate with a few dozen miscellaneous players. It is not safe to bet that a year from now the Chicago team will not be as near the top in the race as it is at present near the bottom.

SEASIDE SIRENS.

In Lempriere's classical pages
Or Cupid's mamma we have read,
Fair Venus, whom poets for ages
Have called Aphrodite instead.
No matter what scandal has wrung from
Her name, even cynics agree
There's truth in the story she sprang from
The foam of the sea!

Such fanciful fables no longer
Are whispered to sweeten or sell,
Though fiction is certainly stronger
Since Venus stepped out of her shell.
If poets exist, they should sing to
Their sweethearts, yet many there be
Who sigh for the sirens who cling to
The foam of the sea!
—Rochester Post-Express.

To Keep Eggs Fresh Forever.

In France a process has just been invented by which eggs can be preserved fresh for over a year and retain for an indefinite period the freshness of taste characteristic of a new laid egg.

The previous attempts to accomplish this end have all consisted of various ways of varnishing the outside of the eggs so as to prevent the ingress of air to the contents. Every one of these attempts has, however, failed.

A distinguished chemist, M. Stroschein, has conceived the idea of preserving the contents of the egg by injecting a liquid into it.

Each egg contains within its shell a little air chamber, containing sufficient air to decompose the albumen even without the aid of any which might filter through the pores of the shell.

The chemist drives out this air by injecting into it a solution of salt and water. This he does by means of a little syringe similar to those employed for administering hyperdermic injections of morphine.

When every particle of air has been exhausted, the tiny opening is hermetically sealed by means of a drop of sealing wax. The egg then will keep pure and fresh any length of time.—New York Recorder.

The Hairy Woman.

About the middle of the seventeenth century (the earliest tract on the subject in my collection bears date of 1655) a hairy woman—Barbara Urselin Vaubeck—was exhibited in all of the principal cities of continental Europe. The tract above referred to, which bears this extraordinary title, "Barbara, the Human Beare; a True Relation of a Woman as Haire as Any Annimile," gives the following account of her: "Her name is Augusta Barbara, and she is the daughter of Balthazar Urselin, and at this time (1655) is in her twenty-second year. Her whole bodie, even to her face, is covered with the curled yellowish haire, verrie soft like woole. She has besides a thicke heavie beard that reaches to her girdle, and from her ears hang long tufts of haire of the same yellow colour." Some writers on human monstrosities believe this to be the person described by Bartoline under the title, "Barba, the Female Esau," although there is even more than a slight discrepancy in dates.—St. Louis Republic.

Why He Lost the Seat.

A once famous English barrister who dearly loved a lord, on arriving one day at Homburg, learned that a distinguished member of parliament was staying at the hotel which he had selected. He at once called a waiter and offered him half a napoleon, at the same time requesting that a place might be reserved for him at table d'hote adjoining that of the noble lord. When dinner was served, however, he entered the room and found that the seat was already occupied. He summoned the waiter. "Why was not that place reserved for me?" he demanded angrily. "Well, sir, I'm very sorry," replied the waiter. "You gave me half a napoleon to place you near his lordship, but he gave me a napoleon to put you on the farther side of the table."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Boundary.

Legal gentlemen who have to "search for title" in the interests of their clients occasionally find in a queerly worded old deed a ray of amusement to lighten their tedious task.

In a deed of land in Lexington, Mass., which bears the date 1784 and was recorded in the registry at Cambridge, one line of the boundary is described as running to "a stump and stones where Daniel Harrington licked William Smith."

Whether the stones were placed around the stump as a monument of the "licking" or of boundary lines is not set forth in this old document.—Youth's Companion.

Chinese Teamaking.

A translation of a Chinese recipe engraved on many teapots manufactured in the Celestial Kingdom is as follows: "On a slow fire set a tripod. Fill it with clear rainwater. Boil it as long as would be needed to turn fish white and lobster red. Throw this upon the delicate leaves of choice tea. Let it remain as long as the vapor rises in a cloud. At your ease drink the pure liquor, which will chase away the five causes of trouble."

His Awful Threat.

"Since you reject me," wildly exclaimed the infatuated youth, "there is nothing for me to do but to promptly put an end to my miserable existence."

"'Promptly to put an end to my miserable existence,' if you will allow me to correct you, Mr. Tankersley," replied the Boston young woman, pale with horror.—Chicago Tribune.

Fiddling For a Howling Mob.

Once Cherubini had to figure in the role of a fiddler in spite of himself. In the stormy days of 1792 it was a perilous experiment to walk the streets of Paris. During an occasion of more than ordinary excitement the composer of "Les Deux Journees, Medee," etc., fell into the hands of a band of sansculottes who were roving about seeking musicians to conduct their chants. To them it was a special gratification to compel the talent that had formerly delighted royalty to minister now to their own gratification. On Cherubini firmly refusing to lead them a low murmur ran through the crowd, and the fatal words, "The Royalist, Royalist!" went up.

At this critical moment one of Cherubini's friends—also a kidnaped musician—seeing his imminent danger, thrust a violin into his unwilling hands and bade him head the mob. The whole day these two musicians accompanied the hoarse and overpowering yells of the revolutionary horde, and when at last a halt was made in a public square, where a banquet took place, Cherubini and his friend had to mount empty barrels and play till the feasting was over.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Great Hammers.

Below I give a list of the great hammers in European iron works, their weight and date of manufacture: Terni works, Italy, 50 ton hammer, made in 1873; Alexandrovski, Russia, one of same weight, 1874; Creusot, France, 80 ton hammer, made in 1877; Cockerill works, Belgium, one of 100 tons, made in 1886; one at Krupp Gun works, Essen, Germany, also made in 1886, weighs 150 tons and is the heaviest in the world.—St. Louis Republic.

Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address
C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

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are the Key to Life and its reproduction. Our book lays bare the truth. Every man who would regain sexual vigor lost through folly, or develop members weak by nature or wasted by disease, should write for our sealed book, "Perfect Manhood." No charge. Address (in confidence),

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Call and examine our new arrival of Ties, etc.
Scotch Underwear $1.50 per suit.

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OF BUILDING LOTS.

We are instructed to sell by Auction that handsome lot of land known as the MacLaren Property, having frontage on Clarke Avenue Boulevard and proposed Westmount Avenue,

COTE ST. ANTOINE.

This property has been sub-divided and will be sold in small and large lots to suit purchasers. These lots command a magnificent view and are approached by the widest and finest avenues in Cote St. Antoine. Sale will take place on the ground, corner of The Boulevard and Clarke Avenue, so that buyers may see what they are purchasing. HOUR OF SALE: 2.30 P.M.

SATURDAY, 18TH OF NOVEMBER.

TERMS OF SALE—LIBERAL AND EASY.

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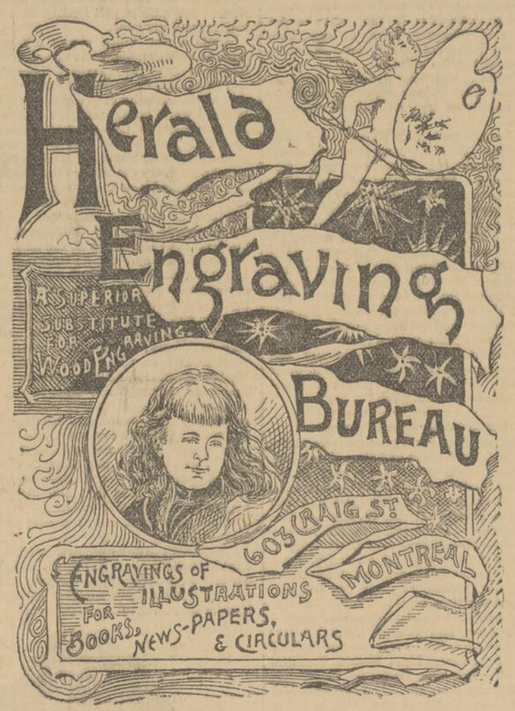
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS.



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400 Youths' Overcoats	"	2.75
600 Men's Overcoats	"	4.50
200 Youths' Pea Jackets	"	2.25
200 Men's Pea Jackets	"	2.75
200 Boys' Pea Jackets	"	1.75
400 Boys' Jersey Suits	"	.75
600 Boys' Tweed Suits	"	1.25
400 Youth's Tweed Suits	"	4.50
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THE END IS NEAR.

How this Season Compares With Last Year's.

A Captain's Trouble—The Parisian Departs—Her Passenger List—The Lake Nepigon in Port—The Vancouver Expected—Her Passenger List—Notes.

THE shipping will soon be over. There are about a dozen more steamers to sail. Among the last important steamers to leave port will be the Lake Ontario, her date of sailing being November 22nd. This however is fully dependant upon the weather.

The reports from the shippers and business men indicate that the traffic and results for the season are disappointing.

At the opening of navigation cattle space was offered at sixty shillings a head and now the price has dropped to twenty five shillings which evidences that freight is very much lower than usual. Still some steamers find difficulty in getting cargoes now. The number of cattle shipped up to date is 14,721 less than up to this date last year. Only the ranch cattle shipments save the cattle trade from utter failure. Gordon & Ironsides alone handled about 13,000 ranchers, while last year only 6,000 of this class were shipped.

The new system of inspection is said to have greatly reduced the death rate amongst cattle. Only 132 have died out of the total number shipped, as many as 57 being lost in one ship.

THAT BOODLE.

This morning the captain of the steamer Pencalenick will appear in the Police Court, in answer to the charge by A. Lomer with having appropriated bills of lading valued at $15,000. His vessel is waiting at Quebec and the captain pleads "not guilty."

THE PARISIAN.

To-day the big Allan Liner leaves port for the last time this season. Her cargo is unusually large, while for the time of year the passenger list is a good one. Here is the list:

I. Bayley Bland, C. H. Birchall, Mrs. Begge, Capt. Bourke and man servant, Mr. Brittain, Mrs. Buxton and infant, Dr. W. C. Cattanach, Miss Daisy Carre, Henry Carre, Master Carre, T. W. Colley, Mr. Dufresne, Mr. Dempster, Mr. Dube, Mr. Franklin, J. W. Garland, H. Gordon, Miss H. G. Gillespie, Jerome Guirey, Miss Hewitt, Miss Hazen, Joseph J. Hargrave and valet, Wm. Herring, Mrs. Herring, Miss A. L. Irvine, Rev. A. Edward King, Murray Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Dr. Knowles, Mrs. Levey and maid, Master Frank Levey, Mrs. P. E. Le Gros, Miss Le Gros, Major H. Stewart Moore, C. F Mundy, Lieut. MacGowan, Thos. MacKarrell, Mr. Matthews, Miss McGary, Col. L. Roosmale Nepven, Miss Nicholson, Miss Ida St. George Nicholson, Miss Dorothea Nicholson, Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Mr. Pitt, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Palmer, Rev. Dean Ramsay, Miss Ritchie, J. C. Sinclair, A. Smart John Steven, Joseph Smith, H. G. Sporey, Mr. South, Miss Stevenson, Sir Charles Tupper, Lady Tupper, Miss Tupper, Miss C. E. Taylor, Miss Mary Vibert, John W. Wendelbo, Mrs. Wendelbo, Miss Agnes Wendlebo, Master Geo. A. Wendlebo, Miss Florence Washington, George Zouhlcke.

Steamship Lake Nepigon.

Steamship Lake Nepigon left Liverpool Oct. 28th at 12.30 p.m., with 10 saloon and 50 steerage passengers. She experienced a succession of strong westerly gales until Nov. 2nd, when she met easterly gales, and thence to Belle Isle moderate winds. She passed Belle Isle Nov. 6th at 4 a.m., and had fresh northwest gale in the Straits. In the Gulf experienced strong southerly winds and variable weather. Passed Father Point Nov. 8th, and arrived at Quebec all well, and landed steerage passengers and part cargo at Quebec, and proceeded; arriving at Montreal yesterday morning.

Several bergs were passed in the Straits.

The Vancouver.

This popular Dominion steamer will likely be in port to-day, if not, Mr. Scanlan says sure to-morrow morning. This is her passenger list:

Miss C. W. Baines, J. Brown, F. A. Cookson, E. Giguere, L. Gouffen, Miss Jane Ingram, L. R. Layborn, Mrs. L. R. Layborn, Mr. McGregor, Mrs. McGregor, N. Metcalfe, Miss Metcalfe, Mrs. F. Montgomery, Miss A. Montgomery, Miss Musgrove, Miss Scarth, Miss M. L. Scarth, Capt. W. C. Tidswell, Thomas Uttley, Mrs. Sophia Uttley, Miss L. B. Uttley, Master L. Uttley, Miss Wallis, W. F. Wangrove.

Notes.

The Richelieu Company intend stopping their steamer Saguenay on her route to Chicoutimi after Tuesday next.

Last night the Montreal Sailors' Institute gave another splendid concert. Walter Jack, of the steamship Amarynthia, who was to sing at the annual concert, appeared, and sang well. Ritchie Bell also sang in his usual good form. Thos. Goff, of steamship European, sang "Carrie Lee," and a pleasant time was spent. C. Pearson brought down the house.

Allan mail steamer Sardinian, from Montreal for Liverpool, arrived out Thursday afternoon.

The State of Georgia steamer goes to-day for Aberdeen. A very heavy general cargo is carried.

The Austrian, from London, reached port again yesterday.

Reford's Hurona is due here to-day.

The Dominion steamer Sarnia will sail to-morrow. She has a good list of passengers and no one is better able to take charge of them than Captain Couch.

The Allan line steamship Laurentian, from Liverpool for Montreal, passed South Point, Anticosti, at noon.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived—November 10th.

Steamship Austrian, Fairfull, London, H. and A. Allan.

Steamship Lake Nepigon, Taylor, Liverpool, H. E. Murray.

Steamship Fremona, Tart, Newcastle, R. Reford and Co.

Schooner Marie Elmire, Menard, Auchat, C. A. Boucher.

Cleared.

Steamship Parisian, Ritchie, Liverpool, H. and A. Allan.

Steamship Polino, Lachance, St. John's, H. Dobell and Co.

Steamship Coban, Fraser, St. John, Kingman, Brown and Co.

Bark Cambria, Murray, Buenos Ayres, H. Dobell and Co.

Steamship European, Barnes, London, R. Reford and Co.

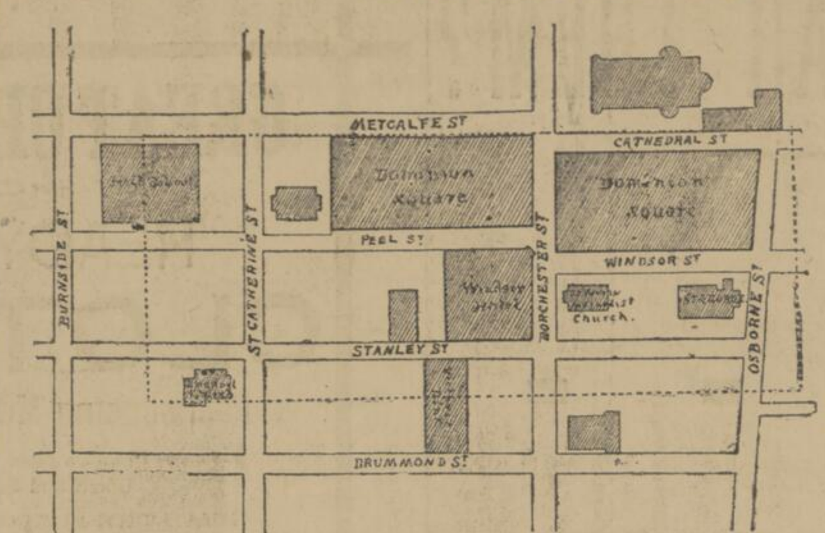
Steamship State of Georgia, Donaldson, Aberdeen, Munderloh and Co.

Brig. George, Menard, Boucherville, C. A. Boucher.

Vessels in Port.

Schooner Zelia, Chatham, C. A. Boucher.
S.S. Olbia, French ports, Franco-Canadienne Co.
S.S. Louisiana, Antwerp, McLean, Kennedy and Co.
S.S. Kingsland, Sydney, Carbray, Routh and Co.
S.S. Malvern, Java, J. S. Sidey.
S.S. Sverre, Samarang, Harling, Ronald and Co.
S.S. Loughrigge, Holme, Sydney, McLean, Kennedy and Co.
S.S. Amarynthia, Glasgow, R. Reford and Co.
S.S. Sarnia, Liverpool, D. Torrance and Co.
S.S. Thames, Sydney, Kingman, Brown and Co.
Schooner Canada, Chatham, C. A. Boucher.
S.S. Texas, Bristol, D. Torrance and Co.
S.S. California, Hamburg, Munderloh and Co.
S.S. Pomeranian, Glasgow, H. and A. Allan.
S.S. Austrian, London, H. and A. Allan.
S.S. Lake Nepigon, Liverpool, H. E. Murray.
S.S. Fremona, Newcastle, R. Reford and Co.
Schooner Marie Elmire, Auchat, C. A. Boucher.

IT WAS A BIG BUILDING.



The above drawing was prepared by a Montrealer who had spent several happy weeks at the World's Fair to give a stay-at-home friend some idea of the magnitude of the buildings. The dotted line on the above cut gives the outline dimensions of the Liberal Arts building. This will give a better idea of its size than a volume of reading matter. Had the building been put up in Montreal on the site given in the above drawing it would have reached from the Windsor station to the middle of the High School grounds, and from the Roman Catholic Cathedral to beyond Stanley street, and would have covered all of Dominion Square, St. George's Church, Dominion Square Methodist Church, the Windsor Hotel, Emanuel Church, part of the High School, Erskine Church, half of the Victoria Rink, together with a multitude of private houses and stores.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived—Nov. 10.

Stamship Brazilian, Whyte, London, Allans, Rae and Co., general.

Steamship Warwick, Coutts, Glasgow, John Ross and Co., general.

Steamship Hurona, Tait, Newcastle, for Montreal, general.

Schooner Regina, Parent, St. Anne Des Monts, G. Tanguy, general.

Tug steamer Beaver left for Three Rivers this morning with tow of booms.

Tug Dandy left for Three Rivers this morning with two canal boats in tow.

Steamship Greetlands arrived last night and to-day underwent inspection by the Boiler Inspector.

Steamship Brazilian arrived at noon and subsequently left for Montreal.

Steamship Warwick passed up to Montreal at 5.30 p.m.

Steamships Siberian at 2 a.m.; Iona at 12.30 p.m.; Concordia at 2.30 p.m.; and Montevidean about same time, all arrived and proceeded.

Steamship Hurona passed up to Montreal to-night.

GULF REPORTS.

Nov. 10.

L'Islet—Clear; inward 7.30 Brazilian.

River du Loup—Clear, east wind; inward 8 a.m. steamer.

Father Point—Clear, northeast wind; outward 1 a.m. Lake Superior, 2 a.m. Dominion; inward 2.30 a.m. Warwick, 5.30 Miramichi, 7 p.m. Iona.

Matane—Calm: inward 8.30 a.m. Vancouver.

Fame Point—Clear, northwest wind.

Sheldrake—North wind; outward 8 a. m. Otter.

Heath Point—Clear, north wind; inward 7 a.m. one steamer.

Low Point—Gale, north wind.

5 p.m.

L'Islet—Clear; east wind. Inward, 2 p.m., Warwick.

River du Loup — Clear; east wind. Schooner Foaming below here.

Father Point—Clear; north wind. Out, noon, Slavonia; 2 p.m., Siberian. Inward, noon, Vancouver.

Matane — Clear; west wind. Inward, 2.30 p.m., Pickhuben.

Martin River—Clear; northwest wind. Inward, 11 a.m., State of Alabama.

Cape Magdalen—Clear; west wind. Inward, 2 p.m., Cape Breton.

Fame Point—Inward 11 a.m., Turret.

Thunder River—Clear; west wind. Out, noon, Otter.

Mingan—Inward, 8 a.m., schooner Maria.

South Point—Ther. 30; clear; north wind. Inward, 10 a.m., R.T.Q.K. Teutonia; noon, Laurentian.

TREND OF TRADE.

Bradstreet's Weekly Report on the Commercial Situation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Bradstreet's, to-morrow, Nov. 11th, will say: Several positive and significant evidences of actual improvement in industrial lines are found in telegrams to Bradstreet's, more particularly the announcement that makers of rails at Pittsburg refuse to quote for 1894 delivery at the cut in prices published three days ago, thus indicating the growth of a demand to meet future requirements and a corresponding strengthening of the position of manufacturers.

Chicago dealers in steel and iron also report a tendency on the part of consumers to anticipate wants, together with their own refusal to quote for next year's delivery and St. Louis iron merchants predict an early advance in the price of steel billets, which with Bessemer pig iron and steel rails, have been shaded in quotations this week.

In addition the boot and shoe industry in New England and several points in the West has resumed work on full time as have many New England cotton mills. Among Eastern manufacturers and jobbers of clothing business remains depressed and prices are being are reduced in some instances, while West, notably at St. Louis, the reverse is true and an early advance in price is anticipated.

The interruption incident to an election naturally had some effect on the volume of trade, in many States the volume of bank clearings running down 10 or 11 per cent. as compared with last week, and 20 per cent. as compared with the like week last year.

Gross earnings of representative railways during October, specially reported to Bradstreet's, aggregate $50,000,000, a decrease of about 2 per cent. from last year's October total. Aggregate earnings for ten months show an increase of about 1.4 per cent. compared with ten months of 1892. Increases in gross earnings during October are reported by the Granger and Trunk lines and Eastern railroads in almost all instances, due largely to a World's Fair passenger traffic.

The weekly total of business failures in the United States has decreased, 333 being reported within six business days, as compared with 353 last week, with 188 in the week a year ago, but 268 in 1891. The foreign trade of the United States during nine months of the calendar year declined moderately as expected. The reduction in total value of goods imported was due chiefly to decrease in hides, rubber, silk, tea, glass, iron, jewellery and woolens. There were large decreases in values of exports of cattle, breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, copper and naval stores.

Available wheat stocks on November 4 amounted to 95,650,000 bushels, the heaviest on record at a like date, the total a year ago having been 93,173,000 bushels. Wheat shows the less pronounced tendency to go abroad noted of recent weeks. Exports from both coasts this week (flour included) amount to only 2,813,000 bushels. Last week the total was 2,860,000 bushels, one year ago the total was 3,885,000 bushels, and two years ago 4,490,000 bushels.

Stock speculation at New York is inactive on limited participation and manipulation by bear professionals. Unfavorable current earnings tend to depress railroad shares and industrial securities. The Bond market, however, shows a steady demand for prime investments. Foreign exchange is inclined to weakness on a fair supply of commercial bills and the absence of inquiry from importers.

In the Province of Ontario general trade is quiet, largely on account of the mild and unseasonable weather. The province of Quebec's sorting orders for dry goods are reported to show improvement, but here is also found an unfavorable effect of continued mild weather. Makers of cotton goods report orders plentiful, but the depression in the United States is being felt, in the Dominion, more than ever. The unseasonable weather is a feature in Nova Scotia, where it has delayed trade in dry goods and clothing.

Bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate $21,559,000 this week, 34 per cent. more than in the week before, but only 33 per cent. more than in the like week last year. There are 28 failures reported from Canada this week, as compared with 39 last week and only 14 in the week a year ago.

GLENGARRY POLITICS.

The Patrons of Industry Candidate Talks to The Herald.

J. Lockie Wilson, of Alexandria, Ont., the candidate of the Patrons of Industry for the Commons representation of Glengarry County, spent yesterday in the city, and was called upon by a Herald representative. Mr. Wilson's enthusiasm in the new crusades of farmers against monopolists, is the enthusiasm not of a politician merely, but of a man who has been wronged and who is determined to repair the wrong that has been done to himself and the community to which he belongs. The reform for which he stands is that of the abolition of injustice, the injustice of excessive government and excessive taxation, and for a fairer representative of farmers and workingmen in the parliaments of Canada. In this good work Mr. Wilson is opposed by the redoutable R. R. McLennon, a man whose millions are counted upon to keep the county safe in the ministerial ranks. But despite his millions, Mr. Wilson expects with the support of the organized farmers to consign the millionaire member to private life and to redeem the political honor of Glengarry. The patrons in Glengarry, he says, are thoroughly organized. Over two thousand members are enrolled in the order in that county alone. And of these almost every man is an enthusiast, who will not only vote but work with a will for the nomine of the new movement. The most strenuous efforts to create dissension in the ranks of the Patrons of Glengarry have, he says, been made by party politicians, some of whom worked within the order.

But these conspiracies were utter failures. Not more than twenty wavering members were influenced by the wiles of the wire-pullers.

"I have," said Mr. Wilson, "received the most positive assurance of unanimous support. I have not only verbal pledges, but a score of resolutions have been unanimously passed by the subordinate associations renewing the pledges of support given to me at the county convention. The men who made these pledges are good men and true. They will stand and fight for the fulfillment of the promises they make. The franchise of these men cannot be bought. I have no fear of the result. The farmers are thoroughly aroused. They are united in a common cause. And against that union and that enthusiasm the prejudices of partizanship and the tactics of the old-line partisans will be of no avail. As Glengarry is, so are dozens of other counties in the West."

Northwest Immigration.

A conference of the representatives of the Dominion Government and the railway and steamship representatives, was held at the Windsor Hotel yesterday to devise ways and means of promoting immigration to the Canadian Northwest. A. W. Burgess, Deputy Minister of Interior, and Mr. Fortier of the same department were there to negotiate with the railway and steamship companies to secure transportation from Great Britain for British Farmers who had succeeded in the Northwest and who would induce friends to join them in Canada. Messrs. Andrew Allan and George Hannah represented the Allan Line; Messrs. Murray and Thom the Beaver Line; Messrs. Torrance and McFarlane the Dominion Line; Mr. Connolly, the Hamburg Packet Company, and Mr. D. McNicoll the C. P. R. The conference succeeded in arriving at a definite arrangement to secure immigration to the West.

The Howley Case.

The Howley arson case took up the whole time of the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday and is likely to occupy all day to-day.

The only point of interest elicited was by the evidence of a Mr. Sharp, contractor, who corroborated the evidence of the witness Whalen as to Constable Walker, who made the arrest, having made the statement that the accused Howley owed him money, and he was going to get even with him.

The court adjourned at 5 p.m. until 10 o'clock this morning.

It is expected that a verdict will be reached this evening.

Responsibility Fixed.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict yesterday morning, at Notre Dame Hospital, on the body of Joseph Gendreau, a laborer, who met his death a few days ago, while at work on the steamship Louisiana, through falling through an open hatchway. They blamed the Columbia Shipping Company as being responsible for not having the hatch closed, and also Mr. Schultz, stevedore, for not having sufficient lights on the vessel.

The Northwestern Chloride of Gold INSTITUTE.

LOCATED AT RHINELANDER, WIS.

Furnishes absolute cure for Drunkenness, Tobacco, Morphine and kindred habits. Full information, terms and treatises on these diseases furnished on application. "No cure no pay." H. C. KEITH, M.D. Manager.

THE CASTILIAN DANCE.

Lola Yberri Gives Some Very Interesting Facts About It.

STEADY PRACTICE IS REQUIRED.

Miss Yberri Thinks That None but Spanish Women Are Able to Do Justice to the Dance—Some Difficult Exercises—How She Contrives New Figures.

With the meteoric advent of Carmencita and her sinuous and sensuous Spanish dance, a new variety of fin de siecle stage dancing was introduced to American theater goers. Many imitators of the famous Spanish dancer have attempted to follow in her footsteps.

Lola Yberri, who is now dancing herself into public favor at the Eden Musee in New York city by her wonderful suppleness and grace and her phenomenal high kicking, gives promise of great things. Though a pure blooded Spanish girl, she has the advantage over her famous predecessor, Car-

EASY, BUT TIRESOME.

mencita, of speaking English fluently, and herewith are given for the first time the impressions of a Spanish saltatorialiste of the far famed Castilian dance.

While it is possible, and even probable, that Americans will not agree with all of the young lady's conclusions, they are exceedingly interesting nevertheless.

What is the Spanish dance? It is an inspiration, a poem of passion expressed in motions instead of words. It is not a mere matter of certain steps. The movement of the feet counts for little; the motion of the body is everything.

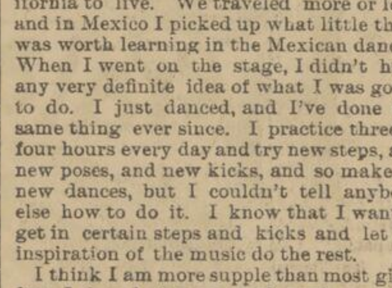
How did I learn it? I did not learn it; it came naturally. I do not think any one can learn it, though practice, of course, is necessary. No American girl can acquire it. Only a woman with the Spanish blood and fire in her veins can feel it. If she does not feel it, she cannot dance it.

My ancestors for ever so many generations have been Spanish people. I was born in Spain and began to dance soon after I learned to walk. I used to occasionally go with my mother and father to the opera, and when we got home I used to amuse my mother by trying to imitate the dancers whom I had seen at the theater. My mother tells me that when I was a mere baby I could lock my feet behind my neck. So, I suppose, I must have been born unusually supple. Anyway I was always dancing and trying to see how high I could kick, and when I was a little girl I could kick much higher than my head.

While I was quite young my parents came to America and went to southern California to live. We traveled more or less, and in Mexico I picked up what little there was worth learning in the Mexican dances. When I went on the stage, I didn't have any very definite idea of what I was going to do. I just danced, and I've done the same thing ever since. I practice three or four hours every day and try new steps, and new poses, and new kicks, and so make up new dances, but I couldn't tell anybody else how to do it. I know that I want to get in certain steps and kicks and let the inspiration of the music do the rest.

I think I am more supple than most girls, but I found it very hard work to learn some of the steps and poses which I do. In my "hat dance," in which I wear a tall Spanish hat, I kick backward and hit the top of the pointed hat with each heel. It may look easy, but I had to practice and practice and practice before I could do it. My backward side kicks are almost contortions, and the backward bend of the body also took me a long time to learn. I have got so now that I can bend backward and touch my head to a low stool, but it's very hard work. Another very difficult pose is that in which I turn my body to one side and support myself on the toes of one foot extended backward and the other foot turned sideways. The weight of the body is thrown forward, and it is very hard to prevent falling.

I don't believe any woman who isn't thoroughly Spanish can properly do a Spanish dance. Just think of a German singing the "Marseillaise;" then you can get an idea of an American woman trying to ex-



THE DIFFICULT BACKWARD BEND.

press by dancing what she doesn't feel. Of course any woman who is bright and graceful can learn the steps and go through with them after a fashion. But in our dancing the body plays an important part, and the American women whom I have seen try the Spanish dance either kept their bodies almost rigid and made the dance ridiculous or else overdid matters and made the dance immodest. With a woman of my race the dance is simply an expression of the feelings; with a woman of another nationality it is an artificial attempt to portray passion and is almost certain to be disgusting. LOLA YBERRI.

Canadian Pacific.

Return of traffic earnings from Nov. 1s to Nov. 7th, 1893:

1892	$488,000
1893	480,000
Decrease for 1893	$ 8,000

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Round Trip Tickets will be sold at

SINGLE FARE

Good to go by p.m., trains Nov. 22nd and all trains Nov. 23rd, good to return until Nov. 24th inclusive.

Australian Steamship Service.

The Steamship Warimoo will leave Vancouver on Nov. 16, and Steamship Arawa on Dec. 16th for Hawaiian, New Zealand and Australian Ports.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE
129 ST. JAMES ST.
NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON R.R.

New York and Montreal Air Line.

Shortest, Quickest, and Best Line to New York.

—AND TO—

SARATOGA, TROY, ALBANY, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

Quick Time. No Delays.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

8.40 a.m. Daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 8.50 p.m. Wagner Buffet Drawing Car througt to New York.

6.10 p.m.—Night Express, daily, arriving in New York at 6.45 a.m. Wagner Buffet vestibule sleeping car through to New York.

Trains make close connection at Troy and Albany, East and West.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

Information given and Tickets sold at the Company's Office, 143 St. James street, Montreal.

J. W. BURDICK, Gen. Pass. Agent, Albany, N.Y. W. H. HENRY, Agent, Montreal

Central Vermont Railroad.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICES.

Taking Effect June 25th, 1893

TRAINS LEAVE GRAND TRUNK STATION AS FOLLOWS:

For New York.

8.30 A.M. Except Sun.	Fast train via Rutland, Troy and Albany, ar. New York,	8.50 p.m.
8.30 A.M. Except Sun.	Express via W. R. Jc. and Springfield, ar. New York	10.00 p.m
6.00 P.M. Daily	Fast Night Train via Troy and Albany, ar. New York	6.45 a.m.
8.25 P.M. Daily	Night Express via Springfield & New Haven ar. New York	11.30 a.m

For Boston.

8.30 A.M. Except Sun.	Day Express via Rutland and Fitchburg, ar. Boston	7.20 p.m.
8.30 A.M. Except Sun.	Fast train via White River Jc. & Lowell arriving Boston	7.15 p.m.
6.00 P.M. Except Sun.	Fast train via Bellows Falls & Fitchburg, ar. Boston	7.20 a.m.
8.25 P.M. Daily	Night Express via Concord and Lowell arriving Boston	8.15 a.m.

Wagner New Vestibule Buffet Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.

For tickets, Time-tables and other information, apply to the Company's office, 136 St. James street,

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent,
S. W. CUMMING, General Pass. Agent, F. W. BALDWIN, Gen. Supt. St. Albans, Vt.

Notice to Consignees.

The Allans Steamship Austrian, J. A. Fairful, master, from London, is entered at customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

Notice to Consignees.

The Allans Steamship Pomeranian, M. Stirrat, master, from Glasgow, is entered at customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

Notice to Consignees.

The Donaldson Line Steamship Texas, Hunter, Master, from Bristol, is entered inwards at customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO, Agents

Notice to Consignees.

The Beaver Line Steamship Lake Nepigon, W. H. Taylor, Master, from Liverpool, is entered at customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
H. E. MURRAY, Gen. Manager.

Notice to Consignees.

The Donaldson Line Steamship Warwick, T. Davies, master, from Glasgow, is entered inwards at customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay
R. REFORD & CO., Agents.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

SHIPPING.

BEAVER LINE.

The Canada Shipping Company's Lines of Steamers Between

MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL

SUMMER SAILINGS

Between Montreal & Liverpool Direct.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Montreal.
July 1	Lake Winnipeg	July 19
July 8	Lake Superior	July 26
July 15	Mariposa	Aug. 2
July 22	Lake Ontario	Aug. 9
July 29	Lake Huron	Aug. 16
Aug. 5	Lake Winnipeg	Aug. 23
Aug. 12	Lake Superior	Aug. 30
Aug. 19	Mariposa	Sept. 6
Aug. 26	Lake Ontario	Sept. 13
Sept. 2	Lake Huron	Sept. 20
Sept. 9	Lake Winnipeg	Sept. 27
Sept 16	Lake Superior	Oct. 4
Sept 23	Lake Nepigon	Oct. 11
Sept 30	Lake Ontario	Oct. 18
Oct. 7	Lake Huron	Oct. 25
Oct. 14	Lake Winnipeg	Nov. 1
Oct. 21	Lake Superior	Nov 8
Oct. 28	Lake Nepigon	Nov 15
Nov 4	Lake Ontario	Nov 22

Connection is made at Montreal with the different railways for all points in Canada, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and the Western States of America.

The steamers have superior accommodation for Saloon, Intermediate and Steerage Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Saloon, $45, $50 and $60; round trip, $90, $100 and $110, according to accommodation.

Specially low rates of $45 and $50 single, and $90 and $100 round trip have been made for the fine new Twin Screw Steamship Mariposa.

Second cabin, $30, return do., $65; steerage $24.

All passengers land and embark at Montreal. Passsengers embark at Montreal after 8 p.m., the day previous to the advertised sailing date, as steamers sail at daybreak.

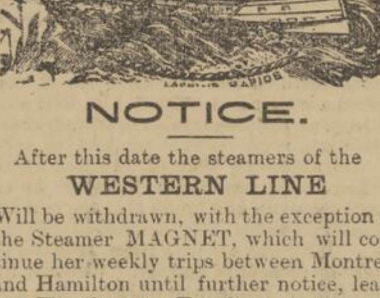
Passengers can obtain through tickets by the Beaver Line to and from all points in Canada and Great Britain and Ireland.

Through Bills of Lading are granted for freights to and from all points by most direct routes.

For freight and other particulars apply: In Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 8 Custom House square; in Queenstown, to N. G. SEYMOUR & Co.; in Liverpool to R. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water street; in Quebec, to H. H. SEWELL, 125 Peter street; in Boston, to E. A. ADAMS & Co., 115 State street.

H. E. MURRAY, General Manager.
Custom House Square, Montreal.

Richelieu and Ontario NAVIGATION COMPANY



NOTICE.

After this date the steamers of the

WESTERN LINE

Will be withdrawn, with the exception of the Steamer MAGNET, which will continue her weekly trips between Montreal and Hamilton until further notice, leaving Hamilton on Tuesdays at 11 a.m., and Montreal on Fridays at 4 p.m.

The steamers between

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

Will continue to run until close of season leaving Montreal at 6 o'clock p.m. and Quebec at 4 o'clock.

THE SAGUENAY LINE

Steamer Saguenay will leave Quebec on her last trip to Chicoutimi and intermediate ports on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

J. Chabot
General Manager.

City Ticket Office, 128 St. James St

THE OTTAWA RIVER Navigation Co.

FALL - ARRANGEMENTS.

Daily Steamers "Sovereign" and "Empress" forming the Line between Ottawa and Montreal, WILL BE WITHDRAWN FOR THE SEASON AFTER 30TH SEPTEMBER.

MARKET : LINE : STEAMERS

Will continue to run until end of Season.

STR. PRINCESS

For Carillon, and all intermediate ports, will leave Canal Basin WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 6 a.m. with passengers and freight. (Train for St. Ann's at 9 a.m. will connect.)

STR. MAUDE

For Grenville, Hawkesbury, L'Orignal, Lefaivres, Montebello, Papineauville, Brown's Wharf, Ottawa, etc., every TUESDAY AND FRIDAY at 6.30 p.m., with freight and passengers.

Freight carried at Lowest Rates.

Apply at General Offices and Stores, 88 Common Street, Canal Basin.

Telephone 1029.

R. W. SHEPHERD, Jr., Manager.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., and ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland.

S.S. POLINO

Will sail for above ports on or about Saturday, 11th November.

HENRY DOBELL & CO., Agents.

DRAIN PIPES,

Portland, Roman and Canada Cements, Fire Bricks, Clay, Etc.

ALEXANDER BREMNER,
50 BLEURY STREET.

FOR SALE.

Rights to use in the Dominion of Canada for a Royalty, the process covered by letters patent No. 17590, granted 5th September, 1883, to Marshall J. Allan and William E. Bradley, for improvements on the art or process of making whiskey. Apply to Frankford Whiskey Process Company. R. L. MURCHISON, Attorney

THE SATURDAY HERALD

IS THE BEST

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN MONTREAL.

SHIPPING.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE.

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE SAILS FROM MONTREAL EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

SS. Amarynthia...3,900 tons.......11th Nov.
SS. Warwick.......2,580 tons.......16th Nov.
SS. Hestia.........3,800 tons.......19th Nov.

And fortnightly from Portland during the winter.

Glasgow Agents—Donaldson Bros., 165 St. Vincent street.

THOMSON LINE.

LONDON SERVICE.

Sailing from Montreal on or about

SS Hurona.......4,500 tons.......18th Nov.

EAST COAST SERVICE.

Steamers will be despatched for Aberdeen, Leith, Dundee and Newcastle-on-Tyne, at intervals.

SS. Fremona......for Leith.........17th Nov.

Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Carter, 27 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Son, Dundee, Scotland.

All the vessels of the above lines are A 100, highest class at Lloyds, and have been built expressly for this trade, and possess the most improved facilities for carrying Grain, Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Cattle.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted by any of the above Lines to any point in Canada or the Western States.

And by any of the Canadian Western Railways to any point in Great Britain, Ireland or Europe at Lowest Through Rates.

Special attention given to the handling of all perishable and other cargoes.

For further particulars apply to

R. REFORD & CO.,
25 ST. SACRAMENT ST.
MONTREAL.

CUNARD LINE.

LANE ROUTE.

New York to Liverpool & Queenstown.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Lucania	Wed. Nov.	11,	7.00 a.m.
Etruria	Sat. Nov.	18,	noon
Campania	Sat. Nov.	25,	6.30 a.m.
Umbria	Sat. Dec.	2,	1.00 p.m.
Lucania	Sat. Dec.	9,	6.00 a.m
Etruria	Sat. Dec.	16,	10.00 a.m
Campania	Sat. Dec.	23,	3.00 p.m
Umbria	Sat. Dec.	30,	11.00 a.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $50 and upwards. Second cabin, $35 and upwards, according to steamer and location.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

THOMAS WILSON, Agent, 30 St. Francois Xavier street.
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Dominion Line

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Liverpool Service via Londonderry

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Sarnia	Nov. 11, 11 p.m.	
Vancouver	Nov. 18, daylight.	Nov. 19, 9 a.m.
	From Portland.	From Halifax.
Oregon	Nov. 30, 1 p.m.	Dec. 2, 2 p.m.
Labrador	Dec. 14, 1 p.m.	Dec. 16, 2 p.m.
Vancouver	Dec. 28, 1 p.m.	Dec. 30, 2 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Montreal, Quebec, Portland or Halifax to Liverpool or Londonderry: first cabin, $45 to $70; return, $95 to $130, according to steamer and berth: second cabin to Liverpool, Belfast or Glasgow, $30, and $35; return, $65.

Steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, $24.

The steamships Labrador and Vancouver do not carry cattle.

The saloons are large, airy and amidships. Ladies' Rooms and Smoking Rooms have been placed in the most convenient positions; Promenade Decks are very spacious, and every attention is paid to the comfort of passengers.

For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents,
17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

Black Diamond Line.

Steamship Cape Breton	2500	tons capacity
" Louisburg	2450	" "
" Cacouna	2000	" "
" Bonavista	1650	" "
" Coban	1350	" "

The above A1 iron steamships will run regularly throughout the season from

For St. John's, Nfld., direct:

Steamship Louisburg.......Sept. 23

For Charlottetown, P.E.I., North Sydney, Cape Breton and St. John's, Newfoundland.

Steamship Coban.......Oct. 21
Steamship Bonavista.......Oct. 27
Steamship Coban.......Nov. 11
Steamship Bonavista.......Nov. 17

These vessels have comfortable cabin accommodation. For freight or passage, apply to
Peake Bros. & Co., Charlottetown P.E.I.
Vooght Bros. North Sydney, C.B.
Harvey & Co St. Johns, N'f'd.
or to

Kingman Brown & Co.,
14 Place Royale, - Montreal.

PASSAGE TICKETS To or From EUROPE Allan, Allan-State, Dominion, Beaver, North German Lloyds, Hamburg American, White Star and all New York lines, also to Newfoundland, Havana, Florida, India, So. Africa, Australia and So. America.

W. L. S. JACKSON,
GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENT.
1761 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
TELEPHONE 725.

THE AUTOMATIC TRUSS

(PAT'D. 1893).

LIGHT,
NO BELTS,
DOESN'T TOUCH HIPS
CHEAP.

CHARLES : CLUTHE

Will visit Personally at Montreal.

THE GERMAN REMEDY.

For the Treatment of Alcohol, Morphine, Opium, Chloral, Cocaine and Tobacco Habits.

Is an Absolute and Unfailing Cure, used by Dr. Bellinger, in his private practice in Germany 80 years ago. The medicines are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. If instructions are followed, which can be done without interfering with business engagements, a permanent cure is guaranteed or the money refunded. A number of persons have already been cured here, and may be consulted as to the efficiency of the treatment. A physician is in attendance daily.

Private and confidential interview may be had if required. Office of the German Remedy Institute at the Turkish Bath Hotel, 140 St. Monique street, where hot and cold water baths can be had free of charge. Correspondence solicited.

T. H. SCHNEIDER, Manager.

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamships.

Proposed Sailings. Subject to Change. 1893.

Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal, Royal Mail Service.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Montreal.	From Quebec
19 Oct.	*Mongolian	4 Nov	
26 Oct.	Parisian	11 Nov	12 Nov.
2 Nov.	*Laurentian	18 Nov	

Last Sailing of the Season from the St. Lawrence.

Steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on the day of sailing, and sail from Quebec at 9 a.m., Sundays.

Steamers with a * will not stop at Quebec, Rimouski or Londonderry.

Send for passenger circular giving rates, etc

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By SS. Parisian—$60, $75 and $90 single, $110, $135 and $165, return. Extra class cabins for two persons (rooms 50 to 57) $100 single, $185 return. Extra class cabins for three persons (rooms 50 to 57), $80 single, $150 return.

By Sardinian—$50, $55 and $60 single; $100, $110, return.

By other steamers—$45 and $50 single; $100 and $110 return. A reduction of 10 per cent. is allowed to ministers and their families on all rates except the lowest category.

Second cabin—Outward, $30 and $35; prepaid, $35; return tickets, $65; children between 1 and 12 years, half fare; infants, outward free—prepaid, $3. Steerage, $24. The steamers Numidian, Mongolian and Laurentian carry first cabin passengers only.

London, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From London.	Steamship.	From Montreal.
18 Oct	Monte Videan	5 Nov
24 Oct	Austrian	11 Nov
28 Oct	Brazilian	18 Nov

Last Sailing of the Season.

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From Montreal.
14 Oct.	Hibernian	1 Nov
21 Oct.	Siberian	8 Nov
28 Oct.	Pomeranian	15 Nov

And weekly thereafter.

These steamers to not carry passngers on voyage to Europe.

Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.

(Late State Line.)

From new Pier, foot of W. 21st St., New York.

13 Oct	State of California	2 Nov noon
20 Oct	*Grecian	9 Nov
27 Oct	State of Nebraska	16 Nov 10.00 a.m
3 Nov	*Norwegian	23 Nov
10 Nov	Siberian	30 Nov
17 Nov	State of California	7 Dec 10.00 a.m
24 Nov	*Grecian	14 Dec
1 Dec	State of Nebraska	21 Dec. 3.00 p.m

And weekly thereafter

Steamers with a * will not carry passengers from New York.

The Steamships State of California and State of Nebraska have excellent accommodations for all classes of passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $40 to $60 single; $80 to $110 return; second cabin, $30; steerage, $23.

These steamers are fitted throughout with the electric light. Saloons forward, staterooms amidships, where least motion is felt. In comfort they are not surpassed by any steamers in the transatlantic service.

Glasgow, Liverpool, St. Johns, Halifax and Philadelphia Mail Service.

From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Philadelphia.	From St. Johns
7 Oct.	10 Oct.	Assyrian	31 Oct.	5 Nov
21 Oct.	24 Oct.	Corean	14 Nov.	19 Nov
4 Nov	7 Oct.	Carthaginian	28 Nov.	3 Dec.
18 Nov	21 Oct	Assyrian	12 Dec.	17 Dec.
2 Dec	5 Dec	Corean	26 Dec.	31 Dec.

And every two weeks thereafter.

Calling at St. Johns only on return voyage to Glasgow.

Carrying all classes of passengers from Liverpool to St. Johns and Halifax, and from St. Johns to Glasgow.

No passengers carried to or from Philadelphia.

Cabin passage $40 to $60 single; $70 to $110 return. Second cabin, $30; steerage, $23.

Salloon and Staterooms in central part of the vessel where least motion is felt. Music and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The steamers are lighted throughout with the incandescent electric light.

Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service.

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From Boston
18 Oct.	Scandinavian	4 Nov.
1 Nov	Nestorian	18 Nov
15 Nov	Prussian	2 Dec
29 Nov	Scandinavian	16 Dec
13 Dec	Nestorian	30 Dec

And regularly thereafter.

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

For freight, passage or other information apply to any authorised agent of the line or to
H. & A. ALLAN,
92 State Street, Boston,
25 Common street, Montreal.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY,

HANSA LINE.

Summer Service from Hamburg and Antwerp to Montreal.

From Hamburg and Antwerp to Montreal.

SS. Slavonia.......Oct. 17
SS. California.......Oct. 21
SS. Teutonia.......Oct. 28
SS. Pickhuben.......Oct. 29

From Montreal to Hamburg.

SS. Baumwall.......Oct. 31
SS. Slavonia.......Nov. 7
SS. California.......Nov. 14

Through bills of lading granted in connection with the Canadian and American railroads to all principal points in Canada and the Western States. Also in connection with the Hamburg-Calcutta Line to East India Ports, via Suez Canal; the German-Australian Co. to Australian Ports; the Deutsche-Levante Line to Black Sea, Greek and Levantine Ports; and the Woermonn Line to West Coast and Southwest Coast of Africa, calling at Madeira and Canary Islands, also Cape of Good Hope, Natal and East Africa in connection with the Union Steamship Co.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned General Agents, respecting passage, to the HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., D. CONNELLY, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT for the Canadian Service, 14 Place d'Armes Montreal; regarding freight and other particulars, apply to

MUNDERLOH & CO., Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 30th, 1893.

American Line.

U. S. MAIL STEAMERS

New York to Southampton and London.

Carrying the United States Mail

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

From New York.

New York	Wed. Nov. 1,	11.30 a.m
Paris	Wed. Nov. 8,	6.00 a.m
Berlin	Wed. Nov. 15,	6.00 a.m
New York	Wed. Nov. 22,	3.30 p.m
Paris	Wed. Nov. 29,	10.00 a.m
Berlin	Wed. Dec. 6,	5.00 a.m

Rates of passage, $60 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Servants, $50.

Intermediate passage, $35 to $60. Special Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage at very Low Rates.

For freight or passage apply to International Navigation Co., No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James St., Montreal.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

WILLIAM BYRD,

Contractor,

Office, 683 Lagauchetiere St.

TELEPHONE 390 HOUSE, 7280.

Estimates for all classes of Wood Work, Alterations, Repairs, etc., etc.

Trade and Commerce

Dividends Payable.

Bank of Montreal half-yearly 5 per cent., December 1st. Books closed 16th to 30th November.

The Ontario Bank, half-yearly, 3½ per cent., December 1st. Books closed 16th to 30th November.

La Banque Jacques Cartier, half-yearly 3½ per cent., December 1st. Books closed 16th to 30th November.

Merchants Bank of Canada half-yearly 3½ per cent., December 1st. Books closed 16th to 30th November.

Canadian Bank of Commerce, half-yearly 3½ per cent., December 1st. Books closed 16th to 30th November.

Standard Bank of Canada, half-yearly 4 per cent., December 1st. Books closed 16th to 30th November.

Banque d'Hochelaga, half-yearly, 3 per cent., December 1st. Books closed 16th to 30th November.

The Bank of Toronto, half-yearly, 5 per cent., December 1st. Books closed 16th to 30th November.

Banque Ville Marie, half-yearly per cent. December 1st. Books closed 16th to 30th November.

FINANCIAL.

The Local Stock Exchange Was Dull and Inactive.

Values Keep Fairly Steady—A Better Undertone Apparent—New York Steady—News From the London Markets — Financial Notes.

FRIDAY, Nov. 10.

Dullness was the only market feature of the trading on the local stock exchange to-day. Altogether less than 500 shares were dealt in, but prices closed fairly firm. Gas sold down to 179½, recovering later to 180 at which figure it closed. Street Railway and Cable were both steady, and 25 Richelieu sold at 64 or ¼ better than yesterday's close. A block of $13,000 Montreal Cotton Bonds changed hands at 100¼. Bank stocks were fairly active, the transactions being 40 People's at 115, 65 Molsons at 155 and 20 Commerce at 139. Money rules unchanged.

In New York, New England stock was sold off on a report published in The Herald that the New Haven road was going to cut them off in the entrance into New York. The gossip was that trains of the road have been shut out of the New Haven depot, thus depriving them of New York connection, until their own extension is built. The general market was steady. Sterling closed firm, and houses which had expected to draw gold by to-morrow's steamers now say it is unlikely that they will order any.

The London market was reported weaker to-day. There was moderate selling of Land N. and St. Paul, but one prominent exchange house continued to buy Denver and Rio Grand pfd. The cables sent to the other side are extremely favorable, and indicate a decidedly better turn in the business prospects of Colorado. The majority of foreign houses, however, are not encouraging extensive purchases of American securities for the moment, and have advised their customers to wait until some more definite forecast is made of the program of American Administration relative to the changes in the tariff.

The amount of bullion taken out of the Bank of England to-day was 21,000 pounds.

The banks in Montreal and Toronto will pay out over $1,500,000 on December 1 in dividends.

To-day's highest, lowest and closing prices, the number of shares sold, and the net changes from yesterday's closing prices for actual sales were as follows:

Sales.	High	Low	Close	Chan
35 Cable	136½	135½	136½	
120 Street Ry	172¾	172	172¾	
132 Gas	180	179½	180	
50 Bell Telephone	142	142	142	
40 Peoples	115	115	115	
65 Molson	155	155	155	
20 Commerce	139	139	139	
$13,000 M. Cotton Bonds	100¼	100¼	100¼	
25 Richelieu	64	64	64	¼ ↑

↑Increase. Total shares sold 487 and $13,000 bonds.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, stock brokers, 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices on the local stock exchange as follows:

Description.	Nov. 10. Ask	Nov. 10. Bid.	Nov. 9. Ask	Nov. 9. Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	72	71½	72	71½
D. S. S. A.	6¾	6½	7	5
D. S. S. A. pfd	18	10	18	15
Grand Trunk 1st				
Wabash, pfd				
Commercial Cable Co	137	136	137	136
Montreal Telegraph Co	140½	139	140¾	139
Rich and Ont. Nav. Co	64¾	63¾	64	63¾
Montreal Street Railway	173	171	173½	172¾
Montreal Gas Co	180½	180	179¾	179
Bell Telephone Co	150	140	144	140
*Royal Electric Co	158		170	
Intercolonial Coal Co			59	
Can. N. W. Land Co			80	
Montreal Cotton Co	130	120	130	120
Dominion Cotton Co	119	114	119	114
Canada Colored Cotton Co	78	75	78	75
Merchants Mf'g Co				
Montreal Loan and Mort. Co				120
Montreal 4 p. c. stock				
Cable New				
BANKS.				
Montreal	225	221	225	215
Ontario	115	110	113	110
People's	120	114½	120	113½
Molsons	160	155	155	153
Toronto		237½		235
Jacques Cartier			125	120
Merchants	160	155	157¼	153
Eastern Townships				
Quebec		122		122
Union				
Commerce	140	139	140	136
Merchants' Bk. of H'fx			140	139
Ville Marie			90	
Hochelaga			132½	126
Nationale				
BONDS.				
C. P. R. Land Grant 6s				
Canada Central 6s				
Champlain & St. Law. 6s				
Montreal Cotton 8s				
Dominion Cotton 6s			102	100
Canada Colored Cotton 6s			100	98½
Royal Electric 5s				
Bell Telephone Co				

*Ex-dividend.

London Stock Exchange.

Messrs. MacDougall Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street, were cabled the closing prices of American stocks in London as follows:

STOCKS.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 8
Atchison	18½	20⅝	20½
Canadian Pacific	74¼	74⅜	75⅛
Can. Cable			
Grand Trunk 1st	46½	47⅜	48⅜
do do 2nd	30	30⅝	31¼
Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
do 2nd	70¾	71	70½
Illinois Central	95¾	96	96
Lake Shore	132	132½	131½
Louisville and Nashville	49½	49⅝	50¼
Northern Pacific, pfd	22½	23	23
New York Central	105¾	106⅜	106¼
Ontario and Western	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
Reading	10½	10⅝	10⅝
St. Paul	66⅜	67⅜	67½
Union Pacific	17½	18⅜	18¼
Wabash pfd	16¼	16½	16¾
Bank rate	3	3	3

New York Stocks.

Messrs. Miller, Powell and Co., 13 St. John street, have received the following by direct private wire:

The market to-day has been dull and featureless. The publication of St. Paul's earnings, showing a decrease of $60,000 for the past week, started some selling in that stock which extended to the general market. A feature of more consequence than St. Paul's decrease in earnings has been the large arrivals of stocks from London by late steamers. All the foreign houses have returned large amounts of St. Paul. They were borrowing. During the afternoon a buying movement in Chicago Gas was started by some of the room traders who have been free sellers, and at the advance. It developed rather an unwieldy short interest. In sympathy with this rise the general market strengthened fractionally. There is no apparent change in the undertone of the market. It looks as if it would develop slowly towards lower prices.

Special advices to Christin and Co., St. Francis Xavier Street, from New York, says:

New England was the feature at the opening, breaking on The Herald's report. Selling was scattering. There seemed to be some good buying. Traders were inclined to buy other stocks and prices were run up on a few hundred shares, with a few covering orders in St. Paul, but some selling on a report that the earnings for the first week would make an unfavorable showing. Foreign houses say that the talk on Atchison in London is, that a receivership is impending. Holland has sold the stock to-day in considerable quantities.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, 16 St. Sacrament street, have received the following quotations by direct private wire from New York.

Description.	Closing Nov. 9. Bid	Ask ed.	Closing Nov. 8. Bid	Ask ed.
Atchison	18½	19	18⅜	18⅝
Am. Cot. Oil	32½	31¼	31½	
do. pref.				
Am. Sugar	98¾	99¼	99¼	99¼
do. pref.	91¼	90½	91½	
Am. Tobacco				
B. R. & P.				
Balt. & Ohio				
Can. Pac.				
C. B. & Q.	82½	82¾	82½	82½ 82
C. & N. W.	104	103½	103½	104 104½
C. M. & St. P.	64⅜	63½	63⅝	64⅜ 64¼
do. pref.				
C. R. I. & P.	67	67¼	67⅛	67¼ 67¼
C. St. P. M. & O.	37	36½	37½	37½ 38
Canada So.	51			51 52
Ches. & Ohio	19⅜	19¾	19½	
C. C. C. & St. L.	35⅞	35¾	36½	35⅞ 35⅝
Cent. R. R. of N. J	117	115	118	117 118½
Con. Gas (N.Y.)	135½	135	135½	135 135⅜
Chicago Gas	60½	62	62¼	60 60⅛
D. L. & W.			171½	172
Del. & Hud.	131½	131¾	131½	131⅝ 132⅜
Den. & Rio G. pfd	30½	30⅜	30¾	
do. pref.				
Dist. & C. F. Co	29¾	30	30¼	29¾ 29⅝
D. S.S. & A*				
do.pref*				
Gen'l Elec	45	44⅜	45	44¼ 44⅜
Hocking Valley	21½	22¼	22½	21⅜ 22⅜
Ill. Cent.				
Lake Shore	127½	127⅜	128¼	127⅛ 128⅜
Louis & Nash.	47⅝	48	48¼	47⅝ 47⅞
L. & N.				
do. pref.				
L. N. A. & C.	10	10	10¼	
Laclede Gas		25½	25	
Mo. Pac.	24⅜		24	24⅜
Mich. Cent.				
M. K. & T.				
do. pref.				
Manhattan	132	133½	132½	131½ 132
Minn. & St. L.				
N. Y. & N. E.	30½	28¾	28¾	31½ 32
Nor. Pac.	7¼	7	7	6¾ 7
do. pfd.	22½	21¾	22½	21¾ 22
N. Y. L. E. & W.	13¾	13¾	14	
do. pref.				
N. Y. Cent.	102⅜	102	102⅜	
N. Y. Sus. & W.				
do. pref.				
Nor. Amn. Co.				
N. Y. O. & W.	17	17	17⅛	17 17⅛
*Nat. Lead	27	27⅜	27⅞	26⅞ 27
*do. pfd.	75	75	76	75 76½
Nat. Cordage	25	24½	25	24½ 25
do. pfd.				
N.Y.C. & St. L.				
Phil. & Reading	20½	21	21½	21 21½
Pac. Mail	18	17⅞	18	
Pullman				
Peo. D. & E.				
Rich. Term.	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
So. Pacific				
Silver Bullion				
St. L. & S. F.				
Texas Pacific		7⅜	8⅛	8 8⅛
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	7½	7	8	8 8½
Tenn. Coal				15½ 16
Union Pac.	17½	17¼	17⅜	
W. St. L. E.	15½	15	15¼	15¼ 15⅜
do. pfd.	50	52½	51	52½
Wabash		7¾	8⅛	7 8⅛
do. pfd.	15½	15¼	15⅞	15¼ 15⅜
Western Union	87¼	87⅞	87¼	87¼ 87⅜
Wis. Cen.				

Exchange.

Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., foreign exchange brokers, report the market as follows:

IN NEW YORK NOV. 10, 1893.

BETWEEN BANKS.

	POSTED.	ACTUAL.
Sterling 60 days	4.82½	4.81½ to ¾
" Demand	4.85	4.83½ to ¼
" Cables		4.84½ to
" Commercial		4.80½ to 1
" Documentary		4.80½ to ¾
Francs (Paris) Long	5.21½	5.22½
" " Short	5.18¾	5.20

MONTREAL NOV. 10.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter
New York funds	3-32 to ¼		⅛ to ¼
Sterling 60 days	8½ to ¾		8½ to ⅝
" Short	5.20⅝ to 5.19⅝	5.15 to 5.12½	9½ to ⅝
Money in London. 2½ per cent.			
Bank of England rate. 3 per cent.			

Financial Notes.

Money in the local market is quoted at 6 per cent.

Money in the open market, London, was quoted to-day 2½ per cent.

The bank of England rate of discount is now 3 per cent.

In New York call loans were quoted at 1 to 1½ per cent. at the close.

Paris Rentes opened 99.15 and closed 99.15.

French exchange in London opened at 25.17, and closed at 25.17.

Consols in London opened at 98¼ closing at 98¼ for money, and opened at 98¼, closing at 98¼ for the account.

Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. have received the following cable from London: Grand Trunk first preference opened at 46⅞ and closed at 46⅞; second preference opened at 30 and closed at 30; Canadian Pacific opened at 74⅜ and closed at 74¼.

Bar silver in London ¼d lower at 32⅝d per ounce. New York dealers' price for assay bars ¼ cent lower at 71½ cents per ounce.

Call money in London ½ to ¾ per cent.; short and three months' bills 2 to 2½ per cent. The Bank of England's minimum discount rate was left unchanged at 3 per cent.

Clearing-house exchanges to-day were $104,921,545, balances $5,206,986, United States Sub-Treasury debit balance $716,163.

The Bank of England reports decrease for the week of £968,209. Reserve decreased £49,000, and proportion of reserve to liabilities is 46.08 per cent., against 44.93 last week and 43.85 a year ago. Details of the statement show £335,000 decrease in notes outstanding, £293,000 decrease in public deposits, £718,000 in other deposits, £31,000 decrease in notes on hand. The Bank's total gold holdings now compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

1893.	1892.	1891.
£25,008,561	£24,374,499	£22,946,903

The Bank of France reports increase of 2,890,000 francs gold, and decrease of 2,167,000 francs silver. Proportion of reserve to liability is 85 per cent., against 83.62 last week. The bank's sterling holdings of gold and silver now compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Gold	£68,654,393	£26,989,446	£52,705,000
Silver	50,645,804	50,951,669	48,927,000

Mutineers Plead Guilty.

The officers and men of the mutinous company of the Prince of Wales Rifle Corps, Kingston, have decided to come to Montreal on Monday next and appear before Judge Desnoyers to plead guilty of insubordination. Five dollars is the minimum fine, and it is probable His Honor, in view of the recalcitrants pleading guilty, will inflict that sum upon them.

A. S. Brosseau, L.D.S.'

Surgeon dentist, 7 St. Lawrence street. Teeth extracted without pain. Teeth fixed without palate. Dentistry according to the newest methods.

COMMERCIAL.

The Grain, Produce and Provision Market.

Wheat Stronger—Canadian Wheat in England—Cheese Market Dull—The Week's Butter and Cheese Shipments—Fruit Sale—Crop Reports.

FRIDAY, Nov. 10.

The wheat movement to-day: Lighter receipts and larger exports was the chief cause of the advance in Chicago. December touched as high as 63⅜c, while May was carried over 70, both closing at 63c and 70½c respectively. Private cable advices were to the effect that wheat was in poor demand, and ¼d to ½d lower.

Wheat in home markets is about as dull as ever and prices are equally as weak. However, there is an attempt being made among holders to keep prices up but buyers in some instances have not bid within a cent of what is being asked. Therefore it is needless to say the volume of business doing is extremely light. Shippers are still holding off, and say that even at the decline they cannot do any business. No. 1 hard wheat has met a pretty good demand of late, but during the last day or two enquiries are getting lighter. Offerings continue liberal, and 60c was asked afloat at Fort-William, with 59c bid. For Ontario wheat 56c and 57c is asked for red and white wheat respectively west of Toronto.

Meredith and O'Brien's special says: To-day's receipts in Chicago were: Wheat, 241 cars; contract, 48 cars; corn, 364 cars; contract, 185 cars; oats, 162 cars; contract, 665 cars; cattle, 8,000; hogs, 20,000.

The Michigan State crop report says: The wheat condition compared with the normal is 88 per cent. The wheat acreage compared with 1892 is 77 per cent. This had considerable influence on the market.

The exports of wheat and flour from four Atlantic ports were 331,670 bu. and nothing from New Orleans.

A Chicago special to Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien said: We received the following from our Minneapolis correspondent: "For the first time we believe that our receipts are going to fall off, and when the wheat now in transit has arrived we shall not get over 100 cars per day.

On the curb in Chicago December wheat puts were quoted at 62⅜ and calls 62⅜ to 63½. May wheat puts were 69½ and calls 70⅜. May corn puts were 42⅜ and calls 43¾.

Miller, Powels & Co's special says: Primary market receipts were—wheat, 896,000 bu; corn, 457,000 bu. Shipments—wheat, 322,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu.

The entire receipts of wheat in the Southern Minnesota division of the St. Paul railroad, which runs through South Minnesota and South Dakota were 44,000 bu on Monday, 27,000 bu on Tuesday, 26,000 bu on Wednesday and 16,000 bu on Thursday. This shows how the receipts are tapering off.

In reviewing the English grain markets L. Norman and Co.'s circular of the 30th says:

We have again to report dull and quiet markets since our last report of the 23rd inst. Notwithstanding the low values now ruling, operators have no inclination to speculate, and confine their attention to the heavy stocks on hand which continue abnormally heavy. Until these stocks are considerably reduced they must naturally act as a check to any improvement, and the general impression in grain circles here is that values will not improve until after Christmas.

Canadian grain.—Business is restricted owing to scarcity of freight. Shippers offer but sparingly and hold values far above buyers ideas, thus preventing any chance of business in this class of grain.

Hard Manitoba—Firmly held, but meets with little demand. Early in the week 27s c.i.f. London was taken for No. 1 November shipment, but sellers have since raised their pretentions and hold for 27s 6d to 27s 9d c.i.f., with buyers at 27s to 27s 3d.

Hard Duluths—Business has passed during the week at 26s 10d and 27s c. i. f. London. To-day shippers ask 26s 9d c. i. f. October and Novembe, but no buyers thereat.

Maize—Good enquiry and dearer. Business has been done during the week from 19s 7½d to 20s, the latter price being paid to-day.

Barley—English malting barley has ruled somewhat quieter this week, but grinding qualities continue firm for shipment, although dull on passage. California Brewing would come at 23s 3d c. i. f. per 448 lbs.

Peas—Steady, but shippers hold values above the market, and business is restricted. To London sellers ask 25s 6d, with buyers at 25s. Liverpool and Glasgow show no change.

Oats—Firm. No. 2 mixed American are quoted at 16s 6d, but buyers do not respond. Canadians not offering.

Hay—Business has been confined to parcels near at hand, forward shipment being somewhat neglected. For shipments, Nov. and March sellers ask £5.5 to £5.6 with buyers at £5 2s 6 to £5.5.

The foreign grain market according to Beerbohms report, opened this morning quiet and easier. Cargoes off coast, wheat, quiet; maize nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, rather easy; maize, very quiet. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat, turn easier; do. American and Danubian maize, steady. English and American flour cheaper to sell. Chilian wheat, off coast, 25s 9d; do. present and following month, 26s. Walla Walla wheat, off coast, 26s; do. present and following month, 26s 3d. California wheat, off coast, 27s 6d. Liverpool, spot, wheat, buyers hold off hoping to obtain some concession; do. spot, maize, quiet but steady; do. mixed maize, 4s 2¾d. Canadian peas 5s 3d.

The following are the movements of grain and flour at given points:

Chicago—wheat	127000	13000
" corn	252000	16000
" oats	248000	146000
" flour	12832	4800
New York—wheat	61224	172892
" corn	44000	71769
" oats	113400	2375
" flour	39630	16254
Milwaukee—wheat	62000	3000
" corn	5000	1000
Toledo—wheat	63000	1000
St. Louis—wheat	53000	43000
Duluth—wheat	310000	141000
Detroit—wheat	35000	90000
Minneapolis—wheat	234000	24000

The receipts of grain and flour in Montreal to-day are given as follows:

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal	Total.
Wheat, bush		10640		10640
Corn, bush				
Peas, bush	950			950
Oats, bush	3500			3500
Rye, bush				
Flour, bbls	2137	1898		4035

GRAIN—Very little business is doing in the grain market at present. There is no particular feature to note, other than oats continue in light supply and prices hold firm. Barley from all appearances is moving pretty freely in the west, but on spot trading is restricted. No. 2 is selling equal to 40c or more west of Toronto.

No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat	00c	to 00c
No. 3 hard Manitoba	00c	to 00c
Corn, duty paid	00c	to 61c
Peas, per 66 lbs	00c	to 65½c
do do afloat	00c	to 00c
Oats, per 34 lbs, store	00c	to 00c
Oats, new	35c	to 36c
Rye, No. 2	57c	to 58c
Barley, feed	43c	to 44c
Barley, malting	52c	to 55c
Buckwheat, No. 2	57c	to 59c

FLOUR.—There is no change in the position of the flour market. There is very little doing, either on local or shipping account. Prices do not show any alteration and as yet there are no perceptible indications that there will be. A few small enquiries have been received from Newfoundland of late, calling for patents and Manitoba strong bakers.

Spring patents	$3.75 to $3.90
Winter patents	3.50 to 3.60
Straight rollers	3.15 to 3.20
Extra	2.90 to 3.00
Superfine	2.60 to 2.70
Fine	0.00 to 2.25
Strong bakers', Man	3.50 to 3.60
Strong bakers', M. best brands	3.70 to 3.75

MEAL—The market displays but little activity, and if anything, the demand shows a slight falling off, most grocers having sufficient meal in store to carry them along for some days. Prices are unaltered, but hold firm.

Granulated and rolled, per brl	$4.25 to $4.35
Granulated and rolled, per bag	2.00 to 2.10
Standard, per brl	3.90 to 4.00
Standard, per bag	1.85 to 1.90

FEED—Bran holds firm. Although the demand is fair, the movement on account of the scarcity is small. Shorts are fairly active, but mouille is quiet and purely nominal in value.

Bran	$14.50 to 15.50
Shorts	16.50 to 17.50
Mouille	20.00 to 22.00

Toronto Markets.

TORONTO, November 10.—Market dull. Quotations: flour, Straight roller, $2.90; extra, $2.50 to $2.75; white wheat, 57c; spring, No. 2, 58c; red winter, 56c goose, 56c; No. 1 Manitoba hard, 71c; do. No. 2 69c; do No. 3 66c; peas, No. 2, 51c½ to 52c; barley No. 1 40c; feed, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 28½c to 29½c. Sales—No. 1 Man. hard outside, at 71c to 72c, and No. 2 outside at 69c; oats, outside, at 29c to 29½c; peas, outside at 51½c to 52c.

The Chicago Markets.

Messrs. Meredith and O'Brien have received the following by direct private wire from Counselman and Day, Chicago:

Wheat speculators are drifting around to the opinion that dull trade and a large visible supply are becoming a trifle threadbare as bear arguments. A favorable change in either factor would influence the other in the same direction. The price of wheat bounded upward one cent per bushel, because receipts at primary points decreased and exports increased. Furthermore the early state reports confirm recent private advices to the effect that a lessened area is being sown to winter wheat, and what has been seeded is beginning to suffer from lack of moisture.

Corn ruled strong on liberal purchases for spot and near delivery by Armour, Frazier and Patten. Commission houses also bought May corn on the estimate of 400 cars receipts for to-morrow. Ream weakened the price 2c by pretty free selling.

Oats were dull and featureless for futures, but cash lots were stiffer on a good shipping demand.

Provisions contiuued to decline under pressure of sales by packers, and the arrivals of 7,000 hogs over the estimates developed the disposition of a few local traders to feel cautiously for a scalp on the short side of January pork.

Messrs. Miller, Powell and Co's. letter by private wire from Chicago has the following:

The flood of bearish advices that have become familiar during the last month in wheat suffered some interruption, and there is a possibility that the current may run the other way shortly. Nearly all accounts agree that Northwestern receipts have reached their maximum, and will now taper off appreciably. It is further affirmed that supplies have been marketed so closely in certain sections of the Northwest that what remains will prove insufficient to carry them through to another harvest. The big milling concerns at Minneapolis and Duluth are so doubtful of being able to keep their mills supplied until another harvest, that they are now, and have been, for some days paying a premium for cash wheat over futures. It has been the cheapest article of human food, so cheap that it has even been used to a considerable extent for fattening hogs.

Chicago Closing Prices.

The closing prices of grain and provisions in Chicago to-day, as received by Meredith and O'Brien, are as follows:

Month.	O'pg	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—Dec	62⅜	63¾	62⅜	63
May	69½	70¾	69⅜	70½
Corn — Nov				
Dec	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38
May	42⅜	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝
Oats — Nov				
Dec	29½	29½	29½	29½
May	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
Pork — Jan	14 30	14 30	14 20	14 20
Lard — Nov	9 05	9 05	9 00	9 00
Jan	8 37	8 40	8 32	8 32
Short Ribs—Nov				
Jan	7 37	7 37	7 32	7 32

Duluth—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 61½c Nov.; 61½c Dec.; 67½c May. No. 1 Northern, 60½c Nov.; 60½c Dec.; 66½c May.

Toledo—Closing—Wheat, quiet; 61½c cash and Nov.; 63⅜c Dec.; 70½c May. Corn dull, 42⅜c May. Oats nominal.

New York—Closing—Wheat, 66½c Nov.; 68¾c Dec.; 69¾c Jan.; 71¼c Feb.; 72½c March; 74¼c May. Corn, 46¼c Nov.; 47c Dec.; 47¾c Jan.; 49½c May. Oats, 34⅜c Nov.; 35c Dec; 35½c Jan.; 36⅜c May.

Produce.

The receipts of produce in Montreal to-day are given as follows:

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal	T'tl.
Butter, pkgs	1306	280	....	1586
Cheese, boxes	1118	824	....	1942
Eggs, cases	166	249	....	415
Dressed hogs	4	38	....	42

BUTTER—Apparently there is a somewhat better feeling in the butter market, and while there is not any actual alteration to note, holders are a little more confident. The demand shows a slight improvement, but shippers are not doing anything to speak of, though we understand that a few orders are on hand admitting of 22½c to 22½c being paid. The amount of stock here at present is very light, and dealers find it a rather difficult matter to buy at any figure. A buyer was looking around picking up a few lots of dairy for the lower provinces, and we learn that in one instance 20c was paid for a quantity of selected Western. Some holders are holding out for 20½c on the latter grade. Townships is dull and not inquired for, unless from small jobbers who are not liberal buyers at any time.

Creamery, finest, late makes	22c to 23c
Creamery, finest earlier makes	20c to 21½c
Townships	19½c to 20½c
Western	19c to 20c

Butter at Elgin, Ill., is steady. Sales of 22,000 lbs. transpired at 28c and 7500 lbs. at 27c.

CHEESE—It is a pretty difficult market to quote, not that the amount of business doing adds to the uncertainty, but in consequence of the fact that dealers are rather rather adverse to express their opinions openly. Nevertheless, business has transpired at lower figures than have generally been quoted—10½ for finest western goods. A few shippers admit getting small orders from England, and it is clearly apparent from their actions on the market that the orders are not large. However, in spite of the general dullness some holders display a certain degree of confidence and do not seem anxious to sell, but they are thought to be in the minority. French cheese is in much the same position as western, and values quoted in proportion. Jobbers are paying quite a little attention to the lower grades, which are more or less normal in value. The public cable to-day quoted 54s 6d for both grades.

The position of the New York market is given as follows by the Journal-Bulletin: Exporters as usual of late, were the least important factor, not many putting in an appearance at all, and these who did, upon finding no better terms available, concluding it best not to attempt negotiations. Even the home trade was narrowed down in the main to a store deal, and not an extensive one at that, buyers apparently wanting odd parcels for special use. Whatever was bought in the way of fancy goods, cost full former rates, as buyers abate nothing in the pretensions, and really did not appear to have much in the way of strictly fancy goods to offer, the quantity here being very small for the season.

Ocean freights from Montreal are in fair demand at unchanged quotations:

Ontario, finest, fall	10½ to 11
Quebec, finest, fall	10½ to 10¾
Townships, finest, fall	00 to 10½
Under grades, fall	00 to 10½
Summer makes	10 to 10½

The shipments of cheese and butter from Montreal, for the week ending November 11th, are compiled as follows by Cunningham and Lemessurier:

Steamer.	Cheese. Local.	Cheese. Thrgh.	Butter. Local	Butter. Thrgh
Mongolian, Liverpool	3480	1593	....	100
Labrador, Liverpool	5515	2263	250	....
Lake Superior, Liverpool	1698	1509	310	....
Siberian, Glasgow	....	....	2	....
Montevidean, London	22,049	12,452	....	....
Iona, London	4,593	....	....	....
Dominion, Bristol	9,235	5,136	1,343	....
Alcides, Bristol	8,575	3,607	185	70
Concordia, Bristol	745	....	110	....
Total	55,890	27,500	2,200	170
Corresp. week last year	52,495	25,331	2537	2948
Total for week, 1893		88,458		2370
do do 1892		77,826		5185

DRESSED POULTRY is coming in slowly, but as yet the demand has not developed to any extent and the supply is about equal to it. Next week will likely see a more active market, while trade will increase in volume, as we get nearer to the holidays. Turkeys are worth about 10c a lb.

EGGS—The market is not changed but holds fairly active. The demand at times is brisk, and good prices are being got on all fresh lots of fancy stock, 16c to 16½c for single cases. Limed are not offering very freely, but there is a good demand. Shipping is being done in a moderate way and cables are firm, latest quotations being 7s 6d to 8s 3d. Canadian limed eggs in New York meet a fair demand.

Provisions.

Pork still holds the easier position it fell into a day or so ago, but it shows a little more activity and the present movement is quite large. Sales have been put through at from $21 to $22., but the latter is extreme, some holders not asking over $21.50.

Lard is in moderate demand but others are dull. Receipts of dressed hogs are apparently somewhat larger, but prices are not materially changed.

Dressed hogs	$ 7 50 to 8 50
Canada sh't cut mess, per brl	24.00 to 25.00
West. mess pork, new, per brl	21.00 to 22.00
West. mess pork, old, per brl	00.00 to 00.00
Beef, extra mess, per brl	00.00 to 12.50
Beef, plate, per brl	00.00 to 15.50
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.12½ to 0.14
Bacon, per lb	0.12 to 0.13
Lard, pure Canadian, per lb	0.11½ to 0.12
Lard, com. refined, per lb	0.08 to 0.09
Canned meats, 2 lb., per doz	0.00 to 2.55
Lunch tongue, 1 lb., per doz	0.00 to 3.35
Ox tongue, 2 lb., per doz	0.00 to 3.35

Liverpool Markets.

The public cable to-day said: Wheat firm, demand moderate, holders offer moderately. Corn steady, fair demand. Receipts of wheat past three days 220,000 cents, including 128,000 cents, American. Corn same time 88,900 cents, American.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Spring Wheat	5	6 @	5	7
Red winter	5	3 @	5	4
No. 1 California	5	7½ @	5	8½
No. 2 California	0	0 @	0	0
Corn	4	3 @	0	0
Peas	3	6 @	0	0
Pork	58	9 @	00	0
Lard	51	0 @	00	0
Bacon	49	6 @	50	0
Tallow	27	6 @	00	0
Cheese, white	54	6 @	00	0
Cheese, colored	54	6 @	00	0

Commercial Notes.

Geo. H. Janeway, of New York, was introduced on 'change to-day by John Corbett.

Fruit Sale.

Mr. C. E. Thurston sold for the Montreal Fruit Auction Co., yesterday, several lines of fruit, which were picked up at satisfactory prices. The attendance of buyers was fair. The following were the prices realized: 1 car Florida oranges sold at $2.75 to $3: 25 bunches bananas received by express, $1.25 to $1.75; apples, $2.30 to $3.10, and basket pears, 35c to 40c.

The Montreal Fruit Exchange expect to sell Florida oranges and Almeria grapes on Monday.

Bonsecours Retail Market.

The pleasant weather brought out a large number of buyers on the market this morning. The attendance of farmers was also large, considering the fact that all are pretty busy with their fall work. Potatoes were offered freely in fact, were perhaps more plentiful than any other line in the way of farmers' offerings. An improvement continues in the demand for poultry and game, and the movement to-day was quite extensive, the hotels and clubs, however, furnishing the best part of the demand.

Travellers' Movements.

In the dry goods trade, this is between seasons, and travellers are mostly at home, preparing for their trips with spring samples. The past season has been rather quiet, and the general volume of business if anything less than a year ago. Travellers report trade in the various country districts as only quiet.

Leather manufacturers say their travellers are doing well, in fact almost better than they anticipated, considering the rather unfavorable weather which has been experience of late. As yet Ontario has not been covered very extensively, travellers confining most of their attention to the Lower Provinces and British Columbia. Fine goods in particular have been enquired for.

Messrs. Caverhill, Hughes and Co., wholesale grocers, say their travellers are sending in a large number of orders, and that trade

WON'T TACKLE IT.

Police Committee Shirking the Detective Report.

Important Questions Discussed Before the Finance Committee—Chairmen Urge Claims For Their Departments—Railways to be Inviewed on Level Crossings.

AFTER many days of waiting the Police Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Ald. Jeannotte in the chair, and there were also present Ald. James, A. Dubuc, P. Dubuc, P. Kennedy, and McBride.

The business done was of very little interest, several letters for damages being sent to the City Attorney and Finance Committee in short order. The whole business was completed inside of half an hour and the meeting broke up.

Ald. James did not like this summary mode of procedure and exhorted his confreres to stay and hear the report of the sub-committee on the detectives' department read. It was very important and something should be done at the earliest possible moment.

Ald. McBride—"I have a Finance Committee to attend. Have a special meeting later on."

Ald. Dubuc considered with him and left the room in company with Ald. Prefontaine.

Ald. James made one more effort to hold a quorum together, but without avail, and concluded with telling them that they were afraid to consider it.

No definite date was fixed, and from the present outlook it appears likely that mother earth will wear her white mantle coverlet before this famous report is brought up for discussion.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon, Ald. Hurteau presided, there being also present Ald. Savignac, McBride, Clendinneng, Perreault and Farrell; Ald. Thompson, Marsolais, Prefontaine, A. Dubuc, Nolan, Bumbray, Dagenais, Stevenson were also present.

The first business done was to arrange that the members of the committee should go down to Quebec to watch over the progress of the bill to amend the city's charter.

A delegation representing the Dufresne estate appeared on behalf of a claim put in with regard to that part of Iberville Street which lies between Ontario and Notre Dame Streets.

It appeared that there was some doubt as to whether the land belonged to the city or the estate; and it was agreed to refer the matter to the Road Committee.

R. S. Weir went before the committee on behalf of the proprietors of Overdale Avenue, in reference to charges for improvements made in that thoroughfare. A petition had been sent to the Road Committee, and had been by that committee sent to the Finance Committee. Nothing had since been heard of it. He was authorized to state that the proprietors were willing to compromise as to the cost, rather than go to the expense of expropriation. A sub-committee consisting of Ald. Clendinneng and Villeneuve had been appointed a few weeks ago to examine into and report upon the matter, but from some cause or other they had never been able to meet. He suggested Nov, an additional member be appointed to that sub-committee in order to facilitate the formation of a quorum.

Ald. Prefontaine explained that Ald. Villeneuve was absent attending to his legislative duties.

Ald. Perreault was appointed in his place.

Ald. Prefontaine, referring to the Brock Street property, presented a report from the Road Committee, asking permission to expropriate the property of seven proprietors on that street situated over the tunnel. Two interviews had already taken place between the representatives of the department and the proprietors, with a view to coming to an arrangement; but the proprietors would not agree.

The committee concurred in the report, and the properties will therefore be expropriated.

A number of claims for damages caused by lowering road levels, etc., were received and forwarded to the City Attorney.

Mr. Longtin, the water department draughtsman, who had been discharged by Superintendent Davis, claimed salary for the time which had elapsed between the time of his dismissal and the date when the Water Committee agreed to dispense with his services—a period of six months. A report upon the case was read by the City Attorney, who stated that the committee alone had power to discharge servants of the departments. The matter was referred back to the City Attorney for his opinion as to whether the claim for wages was legal.

The chairmen of the Fire, Police and City Hall Committees urged the claims of their departments to the consideration of the Finance Committee with reference to the money which they require to carry them through the balance of the year.

Ald. Hurteau informed them that their representations would be discussed and decided upon at a special meeting of the Finance Committee to be held on Monday morning.

MAISONNEUVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of this special committee was to have taken place yesterday afternoon, but it did not take place because of the impossibility of getting together a quorum. It will be held on Monday. The business to come before the meeting will, it is understood, be the taking of steps to collect promised subscriptions, and to fix a day for the inauguration of the monument.

LEVEL CROSSINGS COMMITTEE.

The mayor presided at the meeting of the special committee on level railway crossings, Ald. Wilson and Clendinneng being also in attendance. The topic of debate was whether the city should tolerate that the Grand Trunk should be permitted with impunity to go on killing people weekly without taking some effective means to stop the sacrifice of human lives.

Ald. Wilson thought that the only practical means that could be adopted by the company was to construct an elevated road.

Ald. Clendinneng stated that the Grand Trunk had prepared plans contemplating the accomplishment of an elevated road, but that funds were not available at present for the purpose.

The mayor suggested that the company should be interviewed in order to learn what plans they had adopted to abolish the fatal level crossings; and this was agreed to, Messrs. Prefontaine, Wilson, and Clendinneng being appointed a sub-committee for the purpose.

MARKET COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Market Committee was also held. The only subject of interest which came up was a copy of a resolution that had been adopted by the Butchers' Association, and sent to the Committee, asking that the markets be open from Nov. 1st to March 30th, at 6 a.m., and closed at 6 p.m., markets during the rest of the year to be opened at 5 a.m. and closed at 7 p.m. On holiday eves and Saturdays to be open until midnight; that lessees of stalls be allowed to transfer their leases provided the city's revenue was not affected; and that the penalty for selling unlicensed meat be fixed at $40 for each and every offence.

The last provision was opposed by Ald. Beausoleil, who declared that it was illegal. He was in favor of the other portions of the petition, and moved that a by-law be prepared to give effect to them.

The motion prevailed.

THE M'INTYRE MANSION.

Messrs. Henry Joseph and Co. have offered to sell to the city, for $300,000, the mansion recently erected on Drummond street by Mr. Duncan McIntyre, which they suggest should be used as a vice-regal residence. The offer will be considered at the Council meeting on Monday.

THAT EXPENSIVE REPORT.

Several people are asking what has become of the composite report made by hired experts one or two years ago as to the purity of the Montreal water supply. It cost about $5,000, and was to have been printed in the Water Superintendent's annual statement, but was not included in it. The Herald published a synopsis of the report at the time, but a large number of tabulated details of great value were necessarily omitted owing to their great length.

QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

Ex-Ald. Rolland Reports to the Chamber of Commerce.

AT THE Chambre de Commerce weekly meeting yesterday, L. E. Morin occupied the chair. There were also present Joseph Contant, J. Haynes, J. H. Pelerin, Chas. Langlois, C. H. Cattelli, Jos. Fortier, A. Aumond, R. Gohier, J. D. Rolland and H. Laporte. J. X. Perreault was also in attendance.

A letter from the Minister of Public Works was received, informing the members that the demand of the Chamber of Commerce for an immediate appointment of a Collector of Customs in Montreal would be laid before the Council of the Ministers when the question of filling the vacancy would be taken up.

Ex-Ald. J. D. Rolland submitted a report of his trip to Quebec and his interview with the Attorney General in connection with the re-organization of the Courts, as outlined in the Casgrain bill. The additional documents asked for are shortly expected from the Attorney General, and the matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the Chamber.

Mr. Rolland moved the appointment of a Committee to inquire into changes to be made in the Code of Civil Procedure in connection with the sale of mortgaged property by the Sheriff. The object is the protection of holders of first mortgages on properties so sold.

J. X. Perreault suggested that owing to the importance of matters now before the Parliament of Quebec, such as provincial taxation, school subsidies, charter amendments and the financial question generally, the Chamber of Commerce should take the initiative and call a gathering of the representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce of the Province of Quebec, to be held in Quebec during the present session, for the purpose of ventilating their views on these matters.

AT THE ARMORY.

Past and Present Members of the Victoria Rifles Meet.

The Victoria Rifles Reserve Association held their annual general meeting last night. Lieut.-Col. Henshaw presided. The annual report was read by the secretary, Lieut.-Col. C. W. Radiger, and was encouraging and satisfactory.

Then came the election of officers. It seemed as if the association could not be better officered, and the president, Col. Henshaw; the vice-president, Capt. Finlayson, and the secretary-treasurer, Lieut.-Col. Radiger were unanimously re-elected. The following executive committee was elected:—Messrs. Beanfield, Lewis Simms, Beckett, Sully and Anderson, Speirs, Bacon and Miller.

A vote of thanks to donors of books pictures etc. was moved by Stewart Howard, seconded by J. W. Mills, and cordially carried. It was decided that the "vics" dinner be held in the Armoury December 17th.

Then came the special viands o entertainment at the second camp fire of the Association. The program consisted of bright and selected music. Among those who sang were: R. C. Verner, W. Millar, D. Bell, J. Bowden, Captain Sully, Mr. McDonald and S. Howard. Charlie Routh delighted every one with his violin solos, and was encored, while A. Rudolf's flute solo was much appreciated. Many Volunteer songs and recitations followed.

The Chairman, in course of his remarks, referred to the death of three prominent old members of the Association, Lieut.-Col. Hutton, W. C. Munderloh and Jno. Laurie. He mentioned too that the society was now clear of debt and was now on a solid financial basis and that the dinner this year would be run on strictly business principles.

While the Vics' Reserve Association were holding their event in one room, Company 5 of the same regiment were merrymaking at their annual dinner in another They had the usual toasts and spent a happy evening. About 75 members of the company sat down to a dainty dinner. Among these were Lieut.-Col. Stark, Capt. Guy, Capt.-Adjt. Hamilton and many other prominent military men of the city.

The Kensington Land Co.'s Meeting.

The first meeting of the shareholders of the Kensington Land Co., since its incorporation under the Quebec Act with a capital of $100,000, was held last evening. The following were appointed directors: Dr. Buller, F. Fairman, Dr. George B. Bradley, Mr. J. Gnaedinger, Dr. J. T. Ross, Mr. W. T. Castle, Mr. D. Graham, Mr. E. H. Brown and Mr. W. Southam. The Secretary reported that sales of lots during the last five weeks exceeded one million square feet. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Dr. George B. Bradley was elected president and Mr. F. Fairman vice-president of the company. Mr. Geo. H. Bland was appointed secretary-treasurer.

Gleason's Horse Show.

The largest house of the season greeted Prof. Gleason at Victoria Skating Rink last evening to witness his great fire act, and the subduing of many vicious and high kicking horses. The horse that was first on the program was owned by Wm. Slssor and proved to be one of the most difficult that the professor has handled for many weeks: but by his celebrated gunpowder method the animal was soon made as gentle as a lamb. Owing to the length of the program the lecture on horse shoeing was postponed until tonight, and the professor will also handle seven head of horses. Several thousand people assembled in Dominion Square yesterday afternoon to see Dr. Robb's horse driven double.

Loyal Montreal "At Home."

Loyal Montreal Lodge, 3115, I.O.O., M.U., were "At Home" last evening, which was the fifty-first anniversary of their existence, and a very pleasant evening was passed by the members and friends invited. A program had been prepared, which comprised songs by Messrs. A. McAllister, L. Roberts, A. G. Cunningham, H. J. Chidley, Mrs. Atchison and Ferns, a duet by the Misses Baird, and reading by Dr. T. W. Campbell. J. L. Patterson occupied the chair. S. Smith acted as piano accompanist, and the latter part of the evening was spent in dancing, after which refreshments were served by Thorpe.

LOUIS FRECHETTE.

One of the Great Writers of Canada.

Sketch of the Busy and Successful Man—Poet, Journalist, Essayist and Politician—Positions Of Trust Which He Has Filled.

The poet and man of letters whom his French-Canadian compatriots delight to honor by giving him the title, which he has well-earned, of "Le Laureat Canadien," was born at Levis, near Quebec, on the 16th of November, 1839. He went through his classical studies in the Nicolet College, an institution which has numbered amongst its professors and students several men of note in the religious and political world. On leaving this college he went to study successively in Laval University, Quebec; McGill University, this city; and Queen's University, Kingston. The wide scholarship and solid erudition which he had thus the opportunities to acquire, and of which he availed himself with avidity, contributed largely to the development of the poetical talent with which he is singularly gifted. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar at Quebec. The Muses, however, had more charm for him than the subtleties and jargon of the law; and so he made no attempt to attain to the eminence in the legal profession to which he would undoubtedly have risen had he chosen that career.

At an early age he evinced an aptitude for writing verses; and when he had reached his eighteenth year he had acquired a reputation of being a poet. This, however, is not saying much; for who, endowed with the veriest modicum of artistic sensitiveness and literary ability, does not in his adolescence write a metrical composition of some sort, which he fondly believes to be the result of a possession of the "divine afflatus?" But Mr. Frechette was a born poet, as his first volume, "Mes Loisirs," published in 1863, amply proved. There are a charm and grace and tenderness about some of these poems which cannot fail to strike even an unsympathetic reader. One sees in them the aspirations for fame nobly won which distinguish all young pilgrims to Parnassus, and one seems to hear in them an echo of the youthful Byron:

Oh, say not that the common lot
Of mortals lies in Lethe's wave!

On the publication of that volume he was hailed as the French-Canadian poet of the future.

LOUIS FRECHETTE.

HIS SOJOURN IN CHICAGO.

In 1866 Mr. Frechette took up his abode in Chicago, where he remained until 1871. While in the Queen City of the Lakes he established a journal called "L'Amerique," which he conducted with energy and ability. There, too, he published a long poem entitled "La Voix d'un Exile," in 1867. The work was instinct with patriotic fervor, and breathed that ardent love for Canada which distinguishes the great majority of our French fellow-citizens. He returned to Quebec in 1871, where he practised as a lawyer for some time. Three years later he was elected a member of the House of Commons for the county of Levis; and he continued to represent his native county until the fall of the Mackenzie Ministry in Oct., 1878. In politics he is a strong Liberal in every sense but one, and that is in his views on the subject of annexation. When he was a candidate for the federal seat of Levis in 1874, he frankly avowed himself as in favor of annexation; and he has never ceased to proclaim the same sentiment up to this day. For several years Mr. Frechette held the post of Clerk to the Legislative Council at Quebec. In 1891, when Mr. de Boucherville became premier, it was thought that the Liberal poet would have been dismissed. But although the new government did not relish the idea of keeping in office a Liberal of the peculiar views of Mr. Frechette, yet they did not dare to relieve him of the office, on account of the firm position which he holds in the popular esteem and affection, irrespective of political opinions, by reason of his incontestable talents. He relieved Mr. de Boucherville of all embarrassment in a few weeks after his advent to power, by sending in his resignation.

Mr. Frechette was married in 1876 to Mademoiselle Beaudry, daughter of the late banker of that name. Their union has been blessed with four children—a son, who has evidently inherited something of his distinguished father's intellectual gifts, and three charming daughters. Mr. Frechette's sumptuously-furnished residence on Sherbrooke street contains a salon, where, with his accomplished wife, he is frequently surrounded by the elite of French-Canadian society in Montreal, and by men of talent from all parts of the country.

The poet's works comprise, besides innumerable short romances which bear the stamp of genius, "Mes Loisirs," (1863); "La Voix d'un Exile," (1867); "Pele-Mele: Fantasies et Souvenirs Poetiques," (1887); "Les Fleurs Boreales," "Les Oiseaux de Neige," which was crowned by the French Academy; "La Legende d'un Peuple," "Les Feuilles Volantes," (1892). His prose works are: "Lettres a Basile," (1872); "Petite Histoire des Rois de France," (1881); "Originaux et Detraques," (1893); "Lettres sur L'Education" (1893). He has at present in the press a book entitled "Masques et Fantomes." He has also written several dramatic pieces; and is a practical journalist, having edited "Le Journal de Quebec," "Le Journal de Levis," and "La Patrie," of this city.

Mr. Frechette is related by marriage to the celebrated American novelist, Mr. W. D. Howells, his brother, Mr. Achille Frechette, of Ottawa, being the husband of Mr. Howells' sister.

Elsewhere The Herald reproduces from the current number of The Arena, La Corriveau; one of the best prose productions of Mr. Frechette. The current number of The Forum also has an article from Mr. Frechette, in which he expresses his views on the political future of this country. A summary of this has already appeared in The Herald.

AT A SMOKING CONCERT.

Prominent Labor Advocates Made Interesting Speeches.

The first of a series of smoking concerts given under the auspices of Dominion Assembly, 3965 K. of L., took place last evening in the hall at 662½ Craig Street. L. Z. Boudreau presided.

There was a varied program made up of songs, recitations and speeches. Geo. Parks, C. Smith, H. Butler, J. Murray, H. Warren sang; B. Ward and E. Egan contributed Irish jigs, while P. Evans and H. May delighted the listeners by their recitations and J. Whitton gave a first rate German song and dance. W. Darlington spoke and illustrated the benefits secured by several organizations in this city, such as the reductions of hours of labor to eight hours per day, increased pay and better conditions they worked under than those whose trade or calling was in an unorganized state he urged all those present who did not belong to any organization to become affiliated with the K. of L.

Wm. Keys followed with a stirring address on the benefits acquired from organization urging the abolition of the statute labor tax, reduction of the water tax, the successful appeal to the Privy Council on behalf of the widow Flynn and the reduction in the price of bread, which benefited the people at large. He expressed the hope that in the near future, we would have the abolition of property qualification for alderman, when brains instead of money would be the necessary qualification.

The successful manner in which the concert was carried out, reflects great credit on the committee, L. Z. Boudreau, R. Keys, T. Metcalf, J. Malone.

Mr. Thos. Grant kindly tendered his services as accompanist.

"IT MAY BE SO."

N. K. Connolly Talks of the Reported R. and O. N. Co. Changes.

"It may be so,"

Said N. K. Connolly, President of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., last night, when asked if Forget and Co. were possible possessors of a controlling interest in the company.

"Stock has been high all summer," he continued, "and Forget and Co. have been buying a lot of shares, but as for the 'new deal' presaged I am not aware of any details. As Forget and Co. have controlled the Street Railway, so it would be possible for them to control the R. and O. N. Co., still nothing could be done until the annual meeting of the company, when new directors would be elected."

"Five thousand shares would be sufficient for a controlling interest, and for all I know they may have more than this number. As for Hon. Thomas McGreevy, Mr. Lewis and others leaving the company, I have not heard of it."

Asked about the new shops, Mr. Connolly said that if people who state that this and that place has been chosen as a site would inquire at the proper place they would know that no site has been chosen. "Nor will the site be chosen until I have finally settled with the Finance Committee of Quebec."

Mr. Laurier to Speak.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier is to address a meeting of electors at Coteau Station to-day. A large number of Montrealers are going out to hear the Liberal chieftain.

The Commercial Travellers.

A great meeting of the Knights of the Road is promised for to-night. It is the occasion of the annual Commercial Travellers' election, and generally beats 'varsity contests hollow. A special feature to-night will be that Lawrence A. Wilson's many friends are urging him to accept nomination for the presidency of the Association. It is most likely that he will accept, and if others are on hand, also popular, there might be a rattling contest.

Etienne Boudet has taken an action against the Montreal Street Railway for $200 damages for injury to his daughter, who was hurt between two cars at the curve of tracks near the Grand Trunk Station on September 28.

STAGE AND PLATFORM.

The Local Stage—Miss Pixley's Death—Mrs. Coghlan No. 1.

Carmen is truly a grand opera—not only is it a beautiful piece of music and a fine bit of dramatism, but it tells a story that goes straight to the experiences of common life, with only the irradiating touch of art to raise it above a tale of ordinary realism.

Carmen, the Spanish gypsy cigarette girl, is a type of heartless female perversity, selfish, passionate, aroused to sensation only at the impulse of her imperious will, and to deep emotion only at the fear of death.

Of course she is an intense conception, but she has the elements that correspond to a great many episodes in the experience of men, an experience that sometimes purifies, sometimes saddens, and frequently ruins them. The perfection of her fascinating grace is the cloak that hides this yawning chasm of her soul, but one cannot escape that fascination even at the risk of a severe lesson, and perhaps a fatal one. The balance of the characters in the story are just as real and interesting types. Don Jose, the true hearted soldier, torn between passion and duty, Escamilla, the devil-may-care gamester, Micaela, the essence of womanly purity and direct antithesis of the brilliant Carmen.

The musical setting of George Bizet made him famous while yet a young man and was, as it were, an extraordinary flash of creative genius that preserved his name to posterity on the merits of one great work. His other music is comparatively unknown. It is melodious, vivacious and powerful in the extreme, while the habanera and the Toreador scene would have made the reputation of many a less gifted composer.

The work of the Tavary Opera Company on it was distinctly the best they have done here. The chorus and setting being much superior to their previous efforts and the brightness and connectedness of the opera being kept in a much more interesting manner.

Madame Von Doenhoff made an excellent Carmen, fantastic and individual, and sang the part with effect, although the music lost some of its effect by the necessary transposition for her contralto voice.

Mr. Basset was indisposed, but Mr. Clarke did well as Don Jose, and was in good voice. Miss Tavary, as Micaela, sang that expressive part with great dash and effect. She was in excellent voice, and her work in the third act was worthy of praise. Mr. Steger made an acceptable Escamillo and won an encore for the Toreador song. The minor parts were fairly taken, but Miss Severn, as Frasquita, was good. The orchestra was well handled. Carmen is so brightly treated, that what might have otherwise been a very heavy and sombre story becomes one of interest and vitality. Though Carmen undoubtedly begs her fate the sympathy cannot be altogether withheld from her when she is stabbed by the much wronged Don Jose, but the gracefulness of the entire work, robs it of the gloom of tragedy, while it leaves it a rich and charming piece of operatic art.

The Pagliacci singers for the matinee are as follows: Payne, Clarke, Stevens, Sterger, Seaton and Marie Tavary.

In the "Bohemian Girl" the following will take part: Stephen, Seaton, Dudley, Madam Doenhoff, Miss Romani and Miss Irene Pevny.

THE QUEEN'S.

Chrysanthemums were handed to the ladies who attended the Queen's last night.

"Shing Ching" will be presented at the Queen's to-day at the 2 p. m. matinee and 8 p.m.

HOPKINS COMPANY.

The Hopkins Trans-Oceanics appear for the last time this afternoon and evening at the Royal.

"TUXEDO."

"Tuxedo," opening at the Queen's next week, is a successful minstrel farce comedy and derives its name from an ultra fashionable summer resort, fifty miles from New York.

"DARKEST RUSSIA."

"Darkest Russia," the attraction at the Academy next week, is said to be a true and touching portrayal of the life of a Siberian exile and the abuses of the system now in vogue in the Russian Empire.

"THE SCOUT."

Dr. Frank Carver's new play "The Scout, which appears at the Royal next week, is said to be one of the best "wild and wooly west" dramas on the road. A tribe of Sioux Indians from the Sitting Bull band will accompany the troupe. Dr. Carver introduces clever sharp shooting.

ACTOR HENLEY SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Miss Mary Hampton of the Boston Museum Company has brought suit against her husband, E. J. Henley, the actor, for divorce, and Helen Bertram, who was prima donna of the Duff Opera Company a year ago, would be co-respondent. The latter statement is denied by Miss Bertram.

Henley has not lived with his wife for several years. Miss Bertram was married some years ago to Signor Tomassi, who was conductor of "The Tar and Tartar" Company orchestra when seen in Montreal. Conductor Tomassi and his wife quarreled, and he made arrangements to bring suit for a legal separation. After the quarrel she met Henley, and for many months Henley and she occupied a flat at Columbus Ave. and Ninety-first Street, in New York.

Miss Betram has retired temporarily from the stage, and is now studying vocal music.

ANNIE PIXLEY'S DEATH.

At last midnight the following cable was received:

LONDON, Nov. 10.—It has been learned that Mrs. Fulford (Miss Annie Pixley), the American actress, died Wednesday afternoon and not Wednesday night, as was at first stated. From the moment she left New York she was under the advice of a doctor. She grew worse hourly and was unconscious eight days before she died. She passed away painlessly. The cause of death is certified to have been apoplexy. The remains will be cremated at Woking on Monday and the ashes will be taken to London, Ontario, where they will be placed in the grave of her child. Many cable despatches were to-day received by Mr. Fulford from America expressing sympathy with him in the loss he has sustained. Mrs. Fulford's friends attribute her collapse to over work and worry.

IS MRS. COGHLAN NO. 1 SATISFIED?

There is a considerable amount of mystery about the movements of John T. Sullivan, the husband of Rose Coghlan, who went to New York last Sunday, ostensibly to arrange for the coming production of "A Woman of No Importance" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

On Tuesday he suddenly disappeared. It is said that Monday he confided to a friend that he was about to start for Boston to meet Mrs. Charles Coghlan and "square matters" for his brother-in-law.

The woman was in needy circumstances, and would, it was thought, be glad to agree to any arrangement by which she could be provided for.

The general impression is that Sullivan has succeeded in quieting her, and that she is to be sent to Europe either from New York or Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—At the Adams House it was said that John T. Sullivan was here last Tuesday and left town that night.

The steamer Carroll from Prince Edward Island, arrived here that day and it is possible that Mrs. Coghlan was a passenger under an assumed name.

Gentlemen wishing to have their clothes cleaned, dyed or repaired can have them done at M. J. Adler's establishment. 47 Beaver Hall Hill.

COUNTRY NEWS NOTES.

James Sparrow, the mechanical superintendent of the Valleyfield cotton mills, had his arm injured by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Mrs. Foran, of Godmanchester, aged 70, poisoned herself on Monday by swallowing half a cupful of Paris green. Despite prompt medical attendance, she died on Wednesday morning. She was a widow living with her three sons. She said that she took the poison because she was tired of life.

John McFadden, night miller at McDonald and Robb's mill at Valleyfield, had his hands badly crushed on Tuesday evening.

Rev. Mr. Robertson, pastor of the Hemmingford Presbyterian Church, is seriously ill.

The Hemmingford cheese factory has sold 21,300 lbs. at 22½c and will divide $5,000 among its patrons.

Harry Leroy, of Alexandria, by the fall of a scaffold received injuries making necessary the amputation of a leg.

A by-law in favor of a new High School building in Alexandria has been carried. The vote in Alexandria, Lochiel, Kenyon and Maxville was 729 in favor, and 319 against. The new building will be erected next summer.

Luckey will be the third murderer to be hanged at Brockville. The previous executions were that of a man named Fell in 1853; and that of Edgar Harter in Dec., 1890.

Hon. Richard Harcourt and Hon. J. M. Gibson will address the Liberal Convention in Pembroke on the 15th inst.

The Supreme Wish of the East.

To keep up the house and not let the family name be extinguished is the supreme wish in Japan. This is the immortality of the east. The house lives on; the individuals are but fragments of the house.

If there be no natural heir, adoption readily supplies the deficiency. The magnificent scale on which adoption is practiced shows a foreigner at once that the words "father," "son," can hardly have the same depth of meaning they have in the English language.

"Why did Washington let his house die out?" was once asked me by a Japanese gentleman who couldn't conceive any reason for such neglect. He thought our great general might have adopted some one to keep his house and name from perishing.

"How long has he lived there?" I asked once concerning a certain person. As "he" is one of the pronouns that had to be translated into the mental contents of my pupil's brain, he took it to mean "house" and replied, "Oh, he has been there 250 years."

"How long have you lived here?" I asked a merchant.

"Three hundred years," was the prompt reply, with a look of satisfaction at the thought of his house having passed through 10 generations.—"Ethics of Confucius."

Things Women Want to Know.

Basques formed by small gathered or kilted flounces, square or leaf shaped tabs or loops of ribbon will make an old gown look almost as good as new.

Waved or serpentine braid of silk and mohair in hercules and more novel weaves is one of the new fancies.

Neck ruffs continue in fashion.

The new pocketbooks for feminine use are large and commodious.

Some of the winter dress fabrics are rough, with a hairy surface.

Women may have either cloaks, jackets or capes and remain in the fashion.

The skirts of walking dresses are all made to escape touching the ground.

Loving as Brothers.

A pretty sight was seen on Frankfort street the other day when two roughly dressed longshoremen came strolling down the sidewalk. Each held the other's hand, and as they walked they chatted together as gayly as a couple of schoolgirls out hunting for 5 cents' worth of pickles and candy.

When the observer eyed them—not quizzically, but admiringly—they shied bashfully apart. The spell was broken.—New York Recorder.

The Human Ear.

The membrane lining the canal of the ear contains a great number of little glands, which secrete a waxy substance having an intensely bitter taste. The purpose of this is to prevent the entrance of insects and to keep the ear clean, as the layer of wax dries in scales, which fall rapidly away, thus removing with them any particle of dust or other foreign matter which may have found entrance to the ear.—Exchange.

Consolation.

Irate Passenger (who has managed to board a bus that did not stop)—Suppose I'd slipped and lost a leg, then what?

Conductor (kindly)—You wouldn't have to do any more jumping then. We always stops for a man with a crutch.—London Tit-Bits.

It Kept Her Awake.

Mrs. Brown—I'm tired out this morning. I was up half the night with the toothache.

Mrs. Jones (sympathetically)—That's too bad. I hope you've seen a dentist this morning.

Mrs. Brown—Oh, it was my husband's tooth that ached!—New York Times.

Contrary to the general belief that Ireland leads the world in its fondness for "praties," statistics show that the people of Germany and Belgium are the greatest potato eaters. The consumption in these countries annually exceeds 1,000 pounds per head of population.

All this talk about the Atlantic being gridironed by beaten paths and dotted with sails is nonsense. The Valkyrie, with the eyes of the civilized world seeking her, was nearly 30 days on the deep, and only one craft remarked her presence.

In London alone there are between 5,000 and 6,000 people engaged in chimney sweeping. They ply their vocation in 800,000 houses, and in connection with these are over 10,000,000 chimneys.

Directors of physical culture say that heavy dumbbells do more harm than good, as they strain the heart and lungs as well as the muscles they are supposed to benefit.

Variegated Shanties.

"Talk of brownstone fronts and marble halls—I'll not bar tiling or stained glass windows!" said the man from Colorado. "They're sober tinted affairs beside houses you sometimes see in new towns on the plains. Timber being scarce, the builders have used the tin of old tomato and fruit cans in place of clapboards and shingles, completely sheathing the structure in the strips of tin hammered out flat and nailed to the sides and roofs. These strips are of various sizes and tints, some darkened by fire, some dulled or reddened by rust, some shining bright and new. The whole effect of the structure seen a little distance away is the resplendent hues of mother of pearl, which is pretty good for a shanty which is only a makeshift and usually the abode of poverty."—New York Sun.

A Modern Parable.

George was a good boy. He was always willing to take good advice. The teacher told him one day that he should avoid the appearance of evil. George remembered this. When he stole Farmer Clover's apples that night, he saved the cores and dropped them in front of Dick Blatherskate's yard. Dick was a bad boy and got punished for stealing Farmer Clover's apples that night, but George avoided the appearance of evil. He ate the apples. The good are always rewarded in this world and the bad punished.—Texas Siftings.

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KILAUEA'S FIERY FOUNTAINS.

A Grand Display In the Crater of the Principal Hawaiian Volcano.

By the arrival of the Kinau this morning the news has been received of the overflow of the volcano of Kilauea. The following details are obtained from Philip Peck, the Hotel street importer, who visited the volcano on Friday last in company with Superintendent of Public Works W. E. Rowell:

The volcano has been constantly increasing in activity for a week past and was particularly lively on Thursday evening, when as many as 15 magnificent fountains of fire were sent up at one time from the bubbling and seething mass. These fiery columns were so high as to be seen from the veranda at the Volcano House, two miles distant. The sight from that place on Thursday night was indescribably grand, and is said never to have been equaled in former years.

On Friday evening, when Messrs. Peck and Rowell made their visit, the fountains were still playing, but were not so high or large as on the previous night. Both gentlemen went to the very edge of the burning lake, which at that time was more than full, the molten lava in the center being fully two feet higher than at the edges. Mr. Peck described the immense lake as being in a similar state to a glass of water which is more than full and yet does not overflow. At times the burning mass would slop over in places and flow into the main pit 10 or 15 feet below, but a new crust would soon form and the flow stop. Mr. Rowell had a narrow escape from one of these sudden overflows. Both gentlemen speak of the scene as most magnificent and indescribable in its grandeur.

On Saturday night the volcano was in the same condition as on the previous one, but lava commenced to overflow in a steady stream. On Sunday about 7 p. m. the entire walls fell in, and the lake itself has spread out to the full extent of the pit and now forms a molten mass about one-half by one-third of a mile in extent. After the breakdown the lava was very active, the fountains and columns being more violent than ever. The view from the hotel was then marvelous.

From another source it is learned that a sharp shock of earthquake was felt at the volcano on Sunday night and more or less throughout the entire island, although at Hilo it was scarcely perceptible.—Hawaiian Star.

English Opinion of "Utopia, Limited."

That Gilbert & Sullivan's latest opera, "Utopia, Limited," was a great success and that the British public seemed pleased to know that these famous collaborators were once more working amicably in double harness may be gleaned from the following sent the Cardiff Mail by its London correspondent, who has the reputation of being one of the most fair minded critics in Great Britain. He says:

"Although 'Utopia, Limited' is the thirteenth of the Gilbert and Sullivan series of operas, there is no cessation of the prodigal fertility of fancy on the part of the librettist and of the sweet persuasiveness of tonal expression on the part of the composer. With appetite whetted by the long interval of silence since 'The Gondoliers,' the Savoy audience was delighted. They greeted the new opera as a bounding triumph. All the night the company was struggling against rapturous appeals for repetitions.

"The scene at the opening, when the audience rose to welcome Sir Arthur Sullivan, was only equaled in interest when, on the fall of the curtain, Sir Arthur and Mr. Gilbert had to come forward again and again that we might behold the pleasant sight of the brilliant comrades hand in hand before the footlights. Not every one observed the affectionately convulsive grip the collaborators gave each other as they came on. It was an eloquent bit of byplay not meant for the house. The triumph was an international event. Foreign journals were brilliantly represented in the audience."

Nearly Poisoned!

A celebrated German physician was once called upon to treat an aristocratic lady, the sole cause of whose complaint was high living and lack of exercise. But it would never have done to tell her so. So his medical advice ran thus:

"Arise at 5 o'clock, take a walk in the park for one hour, then drink a cup of tea, then walk another hour, and take a cup of chocolate. Take breakfast at 8."

Her condition improved visibly, until one fine morning the carriage of the baroness was seen to approach the physician's residence at lightning speed. The patient dashed up to the doctor's house, and on his appearing on the scene she gasped out:

"Oh, doctor, I took the chocolate first!"

"Then drive home as fast as you can," directed the astute disciple of Æsculapius, rapidly writing a prescription, "and take this emetic. The tea must be underneath."

The grateful patient complied. She is still improving.—London Tit-Bits.

Bismarck's Retort.

Berlin newspapers publish an anecdote of the late Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Prince Bismarck. One evening when the German troops were before Paris the duke began grumbling in Bismarck's presence because the iron cross of the first class, given for bravery in the field of battle, had been distributed too indiscriminately. Bismarck replied that the distribution of such decorations was always a delicate and difficult task; "for," said he, "conspicuous merit has to be rewarded, but in some cases conspicuous position, with or without merit, cannot well be overlooked. See, now," he added, "Moltke has it, Roon has it, Blumenthal has it. Excellent! But then—your highness and I have it too—and surely it is not for us to grumble!"

The Size of Texas.

You could dig a lake in the center of Texas, put the republic of France on an island in that lake, and it couldn't be seen from the shore. You could hide England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales in any part of it, and it would be two months before any one who didn't know of their location would be able to get even a suspicion of it.—Texas Siftings.

Getting Even.

Watchful Mother—Have you complied with my wishes and informed Mr. Russer that he can have but one kiss when he says "Good night?"

Dutiful Daughter—Yes, ma.

"And how does it affect him?"

"He says 'Good night' much earlier and oftener than he used to."—Tit-Bits.

Ferguson's Youth.

James Ferguson, the Scotch astronomer, was very anxious, even as a little boy, to understand the mechanism of watches. His father refused to allow him to "play with" his watch, and so James waited until a stranger called at the house one day to ask his way. "Will you be good enough to tell me what time it is?" asked the boy. The gentleman told him.

"Would you be willing that I should look at your watch?" continued Ferguson.

"Certainly," replied the gentleman.

The boy took the watch eagerly. After he had examined it for a moment his next question came:

"What makes that box go round?"

"A steel spring," replied the owner.

"How can a steel spring in a box turn it round so as to wind up all the chain?"

The gentleman explained the process.

"I don't see through it yet," answered young Ferguson.

"Well, now," said the traveler, who had become deeply interested in the boy, "take a long, thin piece of whalebone, hold one end of it fast between your thumb and forefinger and wind it around your finger. It will then attempt to unwind itself, and if you fix the other end of it to the inside of a small hoop and leave it to itself it will turn the hoop round and round and wind up a thread tied to the outside."

"I see it! I see it!" exclaimed Ferguson enthusiastically. "Thank you very, very much!"

It was not long before he had made a wooden watch, which he inclosed in a case about the size of a teacup.

The boy was afterward set at work to watch sheep at night. Here he had nothing to watch but the stars, and his future eminence in astronomy was, in a way, founded upon this boyish out of door observation.—Youth's Companion.

He Can Give Webster Points.

Nearly every printer who has come to Omaha knows "Father Time" Guild, the evening proofreader on the World-Herald. He is the greatest proofreader on earth. His brain is simply marvelous. Through "long years of experience and close observation" he has accumulated a fund of knowledge that is actually unlimited. It is useless to argue with him. When printers question his marking of proofs and show him Webster to sustain their arguments, he takes a grip on his teeth, adjusts his eyeglasses, grins and remarks: "Well, I will be goll whizzed if that isn't a remarkable error to creep into the dictionary. I will correct it," and then with a pencil he will mark the word as he thinks it should be spelled on the margin of the book, hand the disputed proof back to the dumfounded and unhappy printer to correct, take another grip on his teeth and proceed to cut up "time" copy. And yet some people wonder why printers take to drink!—Omaha Western Laborer.

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He Makes Plain the Mysteries of his Famous Blue Room Which for Three Hundred Nights Baffled all Philadelphia Audiences—All Done With a Mirror.

So many people have tried to expose my illusions and explain my mysteries, that I have concluded to take a hand in the game myself. The most wonderful exploit of modern magic that I know of is based on an experience of mine in the Chandee Choke, or Cheapside of Calcutta. Mr. Walker of Dean street, London, a famous organ builder, devised so ingenious an explanation of what had seemed to me almost supernatural effects, that I put two and two together and contrived an illusion of my own, which I call "The Blue Room," and exhibited for 300 consecutive nights in my Egyptian Hall, Philadelphia, utterly baffling all attempts at explanation.

Admirers of the gloomy genius of Bulwer have long wondered at the departure he made from the beaten path of the "Varieties of English Life," when he wrote "Zanoni," "A Strange Story," and "The House and the Brain." He was, I believe, under the influence of an esoteric master at that time. Mrs. John Cleveland Osgood, an American lady, is now residing at Knebworth Castle, the Bulwer family seat, in Herts, England. In the library, which is just as Bulwer left it, is a skull on a small ebony table, standing close by the writing desk at which the great novelist composed "Zanoni." Upon the brow of that yellow skull are these words in Bulwer's hand:

"This is my Master."

The Buddhist who had turned his thoughts into such weird currents is unknown, but "The House and the Brain" remains a monument to his inspiration. And upon that story I constructed my modern miracle, "The Blue Room."

Now I will summarize what I saw in the Chandee Choke. We were invited, my English friends and I, to an unoccupied storeroom in which a little band of high class fakirs offered to give us a performance.

We examined the room carefully, and drew a chalk line one-third of the way down the room from the door, beyond which we were to remain as audience, while the four fakirs were to give us an exhibition of their magical powers in the other two-thirds of the apartment, which was destitute of either doors or windows. A platform, about eighteen inches high, was put in position for dancing, in the rear.

The old fakir took a brazier, casting upon its glowing coals a white powder which gave out a strong scent of tuberoses. A fine, white vapor arose from the burning powder. At a point some six or eight feet beyond the brazier the old man had his three assistants begin dancing faster and faster, their robes flowing out on either side and blending the four forms into a composite group, of which the tall master was the central figure. Suddenly we became aware that there was only one form visible, that, of the old man. The swift whirl of his dance was gradually relaxed, and in a minute or two he became motionless, salaamed advanced in front of the chafing dish and bowed again. There was not a living creature nor an object of any kind visible beyond the line except himself.

With another salaam he returned to the rear of the chafing dish, and began the dance with reverse motion. Holding out his arms, as if the better to balance himself, he sang a low chant. He seemed to be throwing from himself portions of his body; one arm here, the other there, a leg here, and so on, the illusion being perfect; the end of the room where he had begun the dance alone becoming gradually filled with figures like his own, only younger, each whirling with the same chant in the same direction. Suddenly the dance again died away, the chant was hushed, and when we looked again there was but one performer visible, the old fakir, who advanced in front of the chafing dish and asked for backsheesh.

Now none of us pretended to be able to explain that scene. But consider it in the light of Mr. Walker's masterpiece of magic, shown me a year or two thereafter in Dean street, London.

Mr. Walker was exhibiting the weird skill of one "Dr. Voxopticus." He gave me a private seance. In the rear of the hall was a platform, raised three or four feet. There was no entrance or exit to the rear of the hall, only a curtained recess on the left and right. The walls, a dull sombre blue, stretched high over head and in unbroken expanse on either side. Walker strode about the platform, sounded the walls with a cane and threw the cane away. It vanished noiselessly. The stage, it should be remembered, was brilliantly illuminated at this time and remained in that condition.

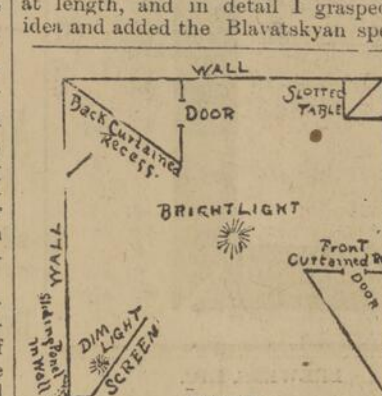
Walker faced toward us and waved his hands. His face grew luminous in spots and seemed to change under our very eyes. A shadow passed over his forehead and while we were watching it, Walker disappeared; a beautiful young girl stood where he had been a second before. The girl advanced, bowed, and began to dance. Presently, in spite of the intentness of our gaze, she seemed to change, to grow taller and grimmer, and behold! there stood a Mephisto, in all the sullen splendor of his red coat and black moustachios.

Mephisto danced back and forth, and in the nimbleness of his capers, so confused our vision that we did not know when or where he had gone: but, on a sudden, there was no Mephisto there, nobody there, only a long, red, saturnine cloak, dancing all by itself, sans arms, sans head, sans legs, sans everything.

Slowly a shape grew into this cloak. It advanced smiling toward where I stood, bewildered, and the pretty girl whom I had first seen held out her plump little hand and shook mine. Then she tripped back on the platform and in no time at all had changed into my old friend Walker, who laughed and asked us if we were hungry, I was. Walker drew a kitchen table into the centre of the stage. He waved his hand and a bottle of wine, a cold roast fowl, bread and a complete table service appeared on the table. I drank of the wine and ate of the chicken. With a wave of his hand he then "spirited" these things away.

A delicate feminine hand brought a cigar and placed it between his lips. It snapped its fingers and there followed a sudden lambent flame, which lighted the cigar. Walker smoked it. Walker was then seated in a chair only fifteen feet away from me. He melted out of the chair and disappeared. I went forward and inspected the chair; there was nothing odd about it.

Suddenly Walker came into view at the rear of the stage, entered the curtained door on the left and disappeared. The next instant he emerged from the curtained door on the right, laughing. Then he explained the whole affair to me at length, and in detail I grasped the idea and added the Blavatskyan specialties, such as Flowers floating down from the ceiling, notes floating in from a window and the projection of the human form into a place where the original is seen not to be. Thus I perfected the "Blue Room." The accompanying drawings will, I trust, make its secrets plain.

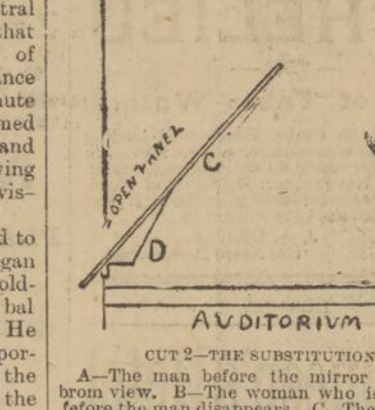


CUT 1—THE "BLUE ROOM" BEFORE THE MIRROR IS BROUGHT ON.

Come with me behind the scenes. A brilliant light suspended just over the center of the stage or raised platform, black screens and a great sliding mirror are essentials of paraphernalia.

In cut No. 1 the general mise-en-scene is shown. The stage is in reality furnished with two exits, one of which leads into a curtained recess, on the spectator's right and at the front of the stage; while the other opens into another curtained recess at the spectator's left, in the rear.

On the spectator's left in the front of the stage is a screen of a blue black, like the curtains, and so practically invisible from the auditorium. Behind this screen burns a dim light, and behind it the great sliding mirror, of graduated opacity, slides diagonally across the stage. A sliding panel in the wall admits this mirror, which may thus be removed at will, out of danger of detection, into an entirely different apartment, through a wall apparently solid. The two curtained recesses are exactly alike, and when the mirror reaches the center of the stage the spectator sees only the front recess, and its reflection instantly takes the place of the rear recess which he saw up to that moment, but which is now hidden from view by the mirror.



CUT 2—THE SUBSTITUTION.

A—The man before the mirror hides him brom view. B—The woman who is reflected fefore the man disappears. C—The mirror on its way across the stage. D—Screen which hides the open panel

In the first illusion, in which Mr. Walker seemed to have his face mysteriously mottled, and to change into a woman, he is standing in full view of the audience near the door of the near recess. His young female assistant is standing, out of view, near the door of the front recess, and at a point exactly corresponding to that on which he is standing in distance from wall and corner.

Why? So that when the sliding mirror comes on their images may be blended imperceptibly. Their positions are shown in cut No. 2. But how does this mirror blend the two?

It is sixteen feet long and seven feet high. The front few feet of its expanse are plain glass, and, of course, mirrors the woman only faintly, while the outlines of the man are as faintly seen through it. The principle, that plain glass, without a back, is a faint mirror, explains the apparent merging of these two forms.

CUT 3—THE SLOTTED TABLE.

A—The slot into which the mirror slides. B—Back of mirror. C—The auditorium. D—Part of table where eatables may be put, hidden from the audience by the mirror.

But as soon as that portion of the glass which has a back cuts off the man entirely from the view of the audience, the woman's form is at once seen, perfectly reflected, and so the man appears to have changed into the girl.

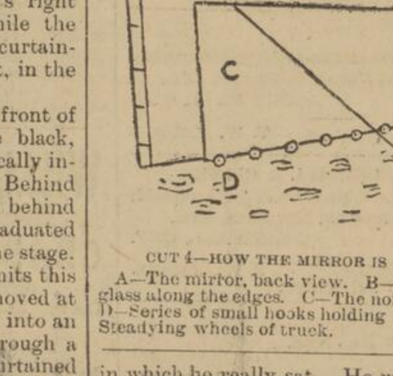
The girl now seems to be metamorphosed into Mephisto. Thus, as soon as the mirror has covered him from the view of the audience, the man at the near recess takes off his outer suit and reveals a Mephisto costume. He stands in exactly the same spot where the man stood when he appeared to merge into the dancing girl, and now, naturally, as the mirror is pulled back toward the screen, the girl appeared to merge into Mephisto: the latter becoming visible in flesh and blood as soon as the mirror ceases to reflect the girl. The trick is exactly the same as before.

When Mephisto disappears and the cloak appears, the girl retires into the front recess and a cloak, the facsimile of the other, is shaken from the recess door immediately over the spot where she stood; the mirror is again pushed forward; the Mephisto is hidden from view by it and the reflection of the cloak appears in his stead.

The mirror is once more withdrawn for a moment, rendering the cloak invisible. The man, in the mean time, is out of sight in the rear recess and the girl is out of sight in front. She instantly dons the cloak, the mirror is once more pushed forward and the cloak has taken in a mortal inhabitant. She retires to her recess and Mr. Walker appears from his.

In cut No. 1 a slotted table is shown. This is put exactly into the center of the stage, right in the track of the mirror which is then slid into the slot. Th, audience are asked if they are hungry, and food of any description desired is placed on the half of the table which is behind the mirror, the person who puts it there and the articles so placed being alike unseen from the front. The mirror is then withdrawn and the food comes instantly into view.

A chair is now put where the woman stood; another chair is put into the centre of the stage, immediately behind the path of the mirror, and when Mr. Walker sits in the latter the mirror is pushed forward and gradually hides him in his chair, reflecting in a moment only the chair first mentioned. The mirror is withdrawn again and shows Mr. Walker standing and smiling in front of the chair in which he really sat. He walks toward the front recess and appears to go in that door.



CUT 4—HOW THE MIRROR IS MOVED.

A—The mirror, back view. B—Thin piece of glass along the edges. C—The noiseless truck. D—Series of small hooks holding mirror. E—Steadying wheels of truck.

The mirror is pushed forward at once, and reflects him as apparently coming out of the rear recess door. And so on, in infinite variety.

All depends on the mirror, which is shown in cut four. It must be of glass at least a quarter of an inch thick; a thin glass sixteen feet long and seven feet high would be fragile and unmanageable. So that by no chance the audience may see the edge of the mirror as it is pushed on the stage, that edge and the top of the mirror as well are faced with thin stripes of magic lantern glass, which are in turn, partially faced with quicksilver This renders the mirror invisible.

This is the means by which the mirror is introduced noiselessly as well as invisibly on to the stage. There is a truck or carriage about eight feet long which runs on a number of very small wheels. On the bottom of the truck are a corresponding number of small steel hooks, in which the mirror is set. This truck and its wheels are invisible to the audience. There is a soft carpet on the stage and the truck sinks into it. To prevent the mirror from falling over backward there is a double outrigger, as shown in cut four, which also furnishes the handle for the assistants to push the great glass on and off by.

And there we are.

HENRY KELLAR.

Good for George Dixon.

George Dixon, an under-sized colored person who rejoices in the title of champion feather-weight pugilist of the world, is entitled to the thanks of the public. The average prize-fighter is not, as a rule, a public benefactor, and it is probable that Mr. Dixon, in private life is far from being a desirable acquaintance. But much will be forgiven him for thrashing a party of young rowdies from Harvard College who mistook him for a sleeping-car porter and undertook to have fun with him. Mr. Dixon conscious of his powers, endured the clownish antics of the students until patience ceased to be a virtue. He then removed his overcoat, spat on his hands and sailed in. One young gentleman emerged from the fray with a cut lip, another bled freely from the nose and a third acquired a lovely black eye. Mr. Dixon then inserted himself in his overcoat, smiled suavely and the world rolled on. Mr. Dixon is all right. More power to him.

English Art at the Fair.

M. H. S., writing in the Westminster Gazette, says: "I am assured by the English jurors who have returned from the Chicago Exposition that there is no doubt of the fact that the English exhibit in the art section has indeed been a great success, and in artistic circles at least has torn the scales from those eyes which have hitherto persisted in seeing in France alone the merit which they always denied to us. . . . It seems as if artists would have to adopt the singers' little plan of gallicizing their names to secure a footing in America. To my knowledge a couple of clever artists have already tried this experiment with the utmost success, and people there are now applauding the work of those 'awfully clever French fellows', which was executed—as it has been for years—in the purlieus of Chelsea,"

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

Portrait And Sketch of India's Viceroy.

Some Nice Questions of International Law—Liberality of Russia's Czar—Politics in Ireland—The Rectorship of Glasgow University.

Lord Elgin, the new Viceroy of India, is a man in full prime of life, a trifle over forty-four years of age. He was Treasurer of her Majesty's Household for a brief period, and married, in 1876, Lady Constance Mary Carnegie, second daughter of the Earl of Southesk, K.T., by whom he has several children. Lord Elgin's lineage carries us back far into the history of Scotland, and the family has owned some distinguished members.

LORD ELGIN, VICEROY OF INDIA.

Both his father and his grandfather were men of mark. His grandfather, the seventh Earl, brought from Athens those renowned marbles now known as the "Elgin Marbles"—which Mr. Frederic Harrison thinks that we ought to return to Greece. It should be said that the removal of these priceless treasures was not contemplated by Lord Elgin when he was first appointed to the embassy to the Ottoman Porte, but they were suffering such constant injury at the hands of the Turks that he was induced to bring them over. The propriety of the action was a good deal called into question, and a host of accusations were gathered up, and found their most exaggerated expression in Byron's "Curse of Minerva." The eighth Lord Elgin, the present Earl's father, was Governor of Jamaica, Governor-General of Canada, went on two special missions to China, and succeeded Lord Canning as Viceroy of China. The present Lord Elgin was born in Montreal in 1849, during his father's tenure of office as Governor-General. Lord Elgin's father-in-law, the Earl of Southesk, has published some curious volumes of verse, which are not so well known as they deserve to be.

IRELAND.

Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., addressed a large meeting at Milltown, county Dublin. He said that the only difference between the two Irish parties was that the supporters of Mr. McCarthy were willing to give time to their English allies to go on with English legislation, while the Parnellites were determined at all risks to see that their policy was accomplished. They accused their opponents of—without having a warrant from the country—making a bargain with the Liberals, and giving them permission to postpone Home Rule and the release of the political prisoners, and allowing them to continue the monstrous system under which unfortunate victims of oppression and eviction were left out on the roadside instead of being restored to their homes. Never had any country in the world been cursed by such incapable and stupid political leaders.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National Federation in Dublin, Mr. John Dillon, M. P., said that the total receipts on account of the Evicted Tenants' Fund during the 12 months ending with September last were £16,173, and on account of the Irish Parliamentary Party Fund £3,000. They had expended in the same period £18,290, of which £16,506 had gone in grants to evicted tenants, £893 in law expenses, and the rest in the repairing of houses for evicted tenants, rates, taxes, office expenses, &c. He asserted that all applications had been carefully investigated, and denied that the committee had inquired into the politics of evicted tenants when distributing the funds.

A telegram from Limerick states that the police at Rathkeale have made 15 arrests in connexion with an agrarian dispute in the locality. Some land near the workhouse was recently drained by the Board of Works, who created a tenancy, and sent down an engineer to map out the lands. The tenant put up palings, and had some labourers at work until Saturday, when about 20 men, armed with billhooks and mallets, destroyed the fences and attacked the labourers, who fled in terror.

The British Medical Journal says that Dr. Johnson Symington, of Edinburgh, has been appointed to the vacant chair of anatomy in the Queen's College, Belfast. Through the munificence of Mr. R. G. Dunville, D. L., the Dunville Chair of Physiology was lately founded in the Queen's College, Belfast, and the first appointment thereto has just been announced. The new professor is Dr. W. H. Thompson.

Colonel Saunderson, M.P., in a speech at Portadown, said they wished to let their English Roman Catholic supporters know that it was not against the Roman Catholic religion that they were fighting. That was the very last thing they would dream of. (Hear, hear.) But when a priesthood, belonging to what denomination it might, stepped out of its proper sphere of action and descended into the political arena, they were just as open to criticism as any layman. Who was answerable for the crime and bloodshed and agitation of the last 12 or 14 years? He unhesitatingly said that Irish Roman Catholic priests. (Hear, hear.) It might be said that this was the rabid utterance of a furious Orangeman; but he had a reason to give for the statement, and it was that the Irish Roman Catholic priests helped to found and further an organization which they knew led to the perpetration of crime. Had the priests chosen they could have stamped that organization out.

ENGLAND.

Lord Derby on Oct. 26 opened the Harris Free Library and Museum at Preston. His lordship is the course of his speech alluded to the necessity and high value of art in the training of our industrial population. The library will contain nearly 90,000 volumes, and the nucleus of a first-rate museum has been provided by the bequest of the late Mr. Richard Newsham, valued at £50,000.

Mr. Chadwyck-Healey, Q. C., one of the leaders in Mr. Justice Romer's Court, has decided to retire from active practice at the Bar in consequence of indifferent health.

Germany as a competitor in the salt trade is proving herself most formidable and appears to be possessing herself of the major portion of the trade. Before the formation of the Salt Union nearly all, if not actually all, the Rangoon trade was in the hands of Liverpool suppliers, and the salt carriers from the Mersey formed a numerous and magnificent fleet of ships to the East. At the present moment instead of there being half-a-dozen ships loading salt at Liverpool for Rangoon there is one solitary vessel fixed, whilst in Hamburg there are four ships taking altogether to Rangoon alone nearly ten thousand tons of salt. The loss to Liverpool through the absence of these vessels is very serious, and it is no consolation to Englishmen to find that the departing trade is going to a foreign competitor This loss of trade is solely on account of the high prices now charged by the Liverpool suppliers, as Cheshire salt always had the preference at equal rates.

During her absence the Queen's private apartments in the Victoria Tower at Windsor Castle have been redecorated, her Majesty and Princess Beatrice having selected the designs. A lift has, at the same time, been erected for her Majesty, as, since the accident which injured one of her knees some years ago, the Queen has found it very troublesome and at times painful, to ascend or descend the staircase.

The Rev. M. Fleming, domestic chaplain to Lord Townshend, and Vicar of St. James's, Croydon, is no euphuist. He has the courage of his opinions, and does not fear to call a spade a spade when, in his judgment, the occasion demands it. Recently, preaching of Smithfield, the Vicar of St. James's remarked that this district woke up memories in his mind not easily evaded. "I often contrast the fire of God's Holy Spirit, with those fires which in the good old times vomited their lurid flames across the market place, fed with the quivering flesh and boiling blood of men and women at the stake, and I say 'Damn those days.'" Mr. Fleming in since defending his utterance, remarks that "a theological word, used in a theological place, with reference to a theological subject, may fairly be allowed to pass muster."

The gentleman who claims to be its "first and only begetter" tells the Westminster Gazette that this is how he originally wrote the famous epigram on the Master of Balliol:—

"First come I, my name is Jowett,
There's no knowledge but I know it.
I am Master of this College;
What I don't know—is not knowledge."

The new buildings of Manchester College, Oxford, an institution for educating Unitarian and other ministers of religion in theology on free principles, which has existed for more than a century, having been removed successively from York to Manchester, from Manchester to London, and latterly from London to Oxford, were formally opened on Thursday, Oct. 19. They are situated near Mansfield College, in the new road adjacent to the Wadham College gardens. Mr. H. R. Greg presided at the opening ceremony, and the chief speakers were the Rev. Dr. Martineau, the Rev. Dr. James Drummond, Principal of this college, and the Rev. H. Enfield Dowson. The Warden of Merton College was present at the luncheon, which the Master of Balliol, Dr. Jowett, before his lamented death, had promised to attend.

SCOTLAND.

The election of Lord Rector of Glasgow University takes place Nov. 15. The candidates are Mr. Asquith, Liberal; Sir John Gorst, Conservative; and Mr. Cochrane Patrick, Independent.

A monument to the memory of Drummond of Hawthornden, the scholar, poet, and friend of Ben Johnson, has been erected in the churchyard of Lasswade, near Edinburgh. It was unvailed on Saturday, Oct. 21, by Lord Melville, and Professor Masson delivered an address.

GENERAL FOREIGN NOTES.

The sons of the German Emperor dined with their parents the other day on the occasion of the birthday of the Empress Augusta Victoria. When the Emperor proposed the toast of the day, the boys took their small glasses of wine to their mother and clinked glasses with her. In the afternoon they surprised the Empress by inviting her to witness some tableaux vivants they had arranged of scenes taken from German popular tradition and story. The Empress Frederick sent her a present of beautiful orchids.

Some nice questions of international law are apt to crop up in Europe, owing to the fact that States are divided in so many places by boundaries visible only to the mind's eye. One of the most peculiar cases of the kind ever known has just happened on the Franco-Belgian frontier. A professional smuggler, named Baptiste Lalie, was recently arrested after a desperate struggle by French custom-house officials. The arrest took place at the little hamlet of Vergnes, which is on the imaginary border-line between the two countries. According to the prisoner, he was twelve yards from Belgium when first accosted by the custom house officer, but when actually arrested he was in Belgum, for he succeeded in dragging his captors across the line. The later admit that they were dragged some distance, but they stoutly maintain that the greater part of Lalie's body was on French territory when he was finally overpowered, his head being in Belgium, while his body was in France. This nice point is not likely to cause any disagreement between the two nations, as Lalie is an old offender, and is wanted in France for other offences besides smuggling.

Mr. Frederick W. Verney, English Secretary of the Siamese Legation in London, who has just returned from Paris, informs Reuter's Agency that there is no truth in the reported hitch in the negotiations for the creation of a buffer State between Burma and Siam Mr. Verney, who was in daily communication with his colleagues at the Legation while in Paris, was informed that the negotiations were proceeding in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

The French Government has once more decided to send two doctors to Bournemouth, in order to ascertain the state of health of Dr. Cornelius Herz, and to learn whether it is still possible to remove him to London for examination at Bow street.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says: M. Potanin, who last year went on a scientific exploring expedition in China and Thibet, will return here in January, next, owing to the death of his wife in Thibet.

The grandeur and dignity of Russia are well embodied in the Czar, who, at home or abroad, bears himself imperially. In his recent journey to Fredensborg, his luggage consisted of no less than three hundred large trunks, filling fourteen railway vans. In spite of this "excess luggage," his Majesty is exceedingly popular in Denmark, for he not only distributes presents with extraordinary liberality among the higher officials, but dispenses wholesale "tips" also among the subordinates. Some ten thousand francs have already been distributed amidst the castle servants, besides handsome sums to the poor. Orders are lavished on the higher functionaries, and for the police, telegraphists and others, jewellery of considerable value is brought in the trunk devoted to the Imperial presents. Seeing that the Czar has probably the largest civil list in the world, he can practice this regal liberality without unduly depleting his purse. His brother of Germany is more frugal and—less popular. Indeed, the Sultan of Turkey is the only sovereign who comes at all never the Czar in the richness and number of his gifts.

When the Emperor William left Constantinople he bore with him sixteen huge cases of presents besides more portable gifts of jewellery, one item of which—a necklace given to the Empress—cost over fifty thousand pounds. The Kaiser admired the beautiful Turkish fuaniture which filled his apartments in Yildiz Palace; It was all packed up and sent after him with a graceful message from his host, and every member of his suite, from the highest to the lowest, left the Bosphorus the richer for some gift of varying value.

Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith has decided to resign the Premiership of Queensland, and to visit Canada and England.

The Diplomatic Body at Pekin have forwarded another and more strongly-worded joint note to the Tsung-li-Yamen relating to the massacre, on July 3 last, of the Swedish missionaries Wikholm and Johansson, at Sungpu, in Hupeh, and that they more particularly call attention to the conduct of the Viceroy, Chang Chi Tung. The Ministers, moreover, do not hesitate to express the fears they entertain that the position of foreigners in the interior of China is not so secure as it ought to be, and that the Chinese officials are not honestly and heartily obeying the instructions contained in the Imparial edict of June 13, 1891.

Sardou's New Play.

M. Sardou's new play deals with the period of the first Empire, and has the Emperor himself among the long list of dramatis personæ. The first act or prologue, however, takes place in the stirring time of 1792, on that fatal night of the 10th of August, when the massacre of the prisoners took place, and the Swiss Guard at the Tuileries were cut to pieces. There are four acts, and the remaining three take place in 1872, at Compiegne. Besides Napoleon, other celebrities of the time appear, including Marshal Lefebvre-Desnouettes, whose fortunes were so intimately bound up with those of the Emperor. Lefebvre, after distinguishing himself at Marengo and Austerlitz, was captured by Wellington's troops in Spain, but succeded in making his escape. At the Restoration he fled to America, and was sentenced to death in contumaciam. In 1822 he determined to return to France, and was drowned on his way there. Every effort is being made to make the scenes historically accurate. The first scene represents a public washhouse, and it is an exact reproduction of one of those establishments as it appeared shortly before the Reign of Terror.

A Jew on Shylock.

When Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" was performed in San Francisco a short time ago, with Mr. Irving as Shylock, Rabbi Voorsanger was among the spectators. In speaking of the chief character of the play, he says: Shylock is not the Jew of history: he is a fancy, a rather ragged web from the brain of an author who never knew a Jew, or, if he knew a few Jews at a time when, by decree of Edward the Confessor, England was a closed realm to them, looked at them only with eyes jaundiced by centuries of unremoved and ever-increasing prejudice" Of Mr. Irving's impersonation of Shylock the rabbi says: "Irving shows exactly what a poor devil of a Jew may become when pestered by a Gratiano, disdained by an Antonio, contemptuously kicked by a magnifico like Bassonto, slandered by an imbecile like his own servant Gobbo, and deceived by his own flesh and blood, a girl tricked into becoming a thief by a profligate like Lorenzo."

Unstable Equilibrium.

"What a queer fellow you are! At one time you are exceedingly jolly, and at another quite down in the dumps. You never seem able to hit the happy mean."

"How can I help it? When my heart is heavy my purse is light, and when my purse is heavy my heart is light."—Rotterdamsche Courant.

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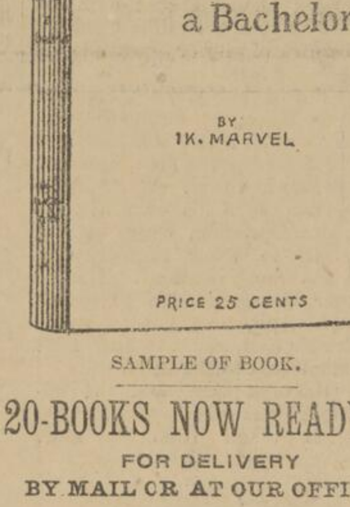

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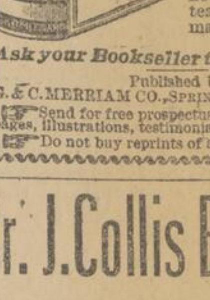

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LA CORRIVEAU.

A Weird Tale By Louis H. Frechette.

The Iron Cage In Which a Murderess Was Hung over 100 Years Ago at Levis, Now In a Boston Museum—The Story of the Crime.

(Louis H. Frechette in The Arena.)

Standing on Dufferin Terrace in Quebec, the spectator may descry, two or three miles down the river, on the opposite shore, the graceful, tin-covered steeple of the old parish church of St. Joseph; which parish in olden days, included what is known to us as the town of Levis. The church was built on a projecting point facing the Falls of Montmorency, and just above the southern end of the Island of Orleans. The queen's highway, after passing the church, mounts gradually upward until it reaches an elevation on which a few years ago, stood a Doric pillar surmounted by a gilded cross. And about this hill my story is centered.

One morning, during the spring of 1849, Bourassa, the parish digger, was at work on the eastern corner of the graveyard which surrounded the parish church of St. Joseph. Suddenly his spade grated against something which was neither stone nor wood. Whatever curiosity he may have felt, his day's work was before him, and he went on with his labor, until bit by bit he unearthed a curious framework of solid iron, the whole presenting the horrible suggestion of a human body. There were head, trunk and limbs, all outlined in heavy iron bands riveted and held together by crosspieces, and surmounted by a hook turning in a socket; and within this cage were a few mouldering bones. The bones were examined and pronounced to be those of a woman. The cage was in a perfect state of preservation, and, though evidently embedded in the earth for many years, had but slightly suffered from rust or decay. Whence did this weird network come? What grewsome mystery was connected with the forging of these iron bands?

An oft-recounted story among the people of the place, and learned in their youth from their fathers by the oldest inhabitants, supplied the answer to these questions. The fell machine bore witness to the barbarous usages of the past. It was the remnant of a judicial drama converted into a legend added to the store of nursery and fireside tales, in which it held a gloomy part, filling hearts with dismay, and haunting the consciences of the guilty like a nightmare—an old relic reputed to have been carried away long, long ago, with its horrible contents, by Satan himself, to the nethermost depths of the bottomless pit. Of this last fantastical feature the legend was, of course, shorn by the discovery of the gravedigger. On the other hand, the event could not fail to awaken the interest of amateurs of archæological folklore. Their inquiries led them back to the previous century; and tradition, aided by documentary scraps found here and there, revealed the following facts in their thrilling and dramatic nakedness.

Just one hundred years before the date above referred to—in 1749—on a bright day in spring, the little village of St. Vallier, lying some twenty miles lower down than St. Joseph, was given up to festivity. A joyous crowd, in Sunday attire, flocked to the door of the parish church amid laughter, gossiping, and pleasantry, while the new bell, just imported from old France, rang out a merry wedding peal for the first time. All the people of the Fort—to use an expression of the time—were in high glee, quite ready to deck out the only street of the village, and to strew the stone steps of the church with flowers, over which her father led the beauty of ten parishes around, now blushing and timid—Marie-Josette Corriveau, the bride.

Not few were those who envied the soldierly-looking young farmer who came last in the procession, also arm in arm with his father, and who entered the little church, a happy victor of a tourney in which the richest and handsomest lads of the surrounding country had entered the lists. He was rich, handsome, and a favorite, the more so that he bore his triumph with so much modesty, and every one looked kindly on his happiness.

His happiness!—for eleven years, but one cloud seemed to hang over it. Unlike other Canadian couples, whose union to this day is always so fruitful, the young people lived alone, and no cluster of rosy cheeks gathered round their solitary hearth.

One morning the neighbors were astounded to see the young woman rush in to them, dismayed, dishevelled, and apparently crazed with terror, telling them, amid choking sobs, that she had found her husband lying dead on his bed. As we have said, the deceased was universally beloved, and so was mourned for by all. All shared the grief of his family, and publicly marked their sympathy for the bereaved young widow.

The latter's sorrow seemed so natural, that no suspicion arose against her;—none at first, until, after the brief space of three months, to the astonishment of the whole parish, she married a youth known by the name of Louis Dodier. This occasioned some gossip, and the couple were thence forward closely watched by the neighbors.

Three years passed away, however, without any further incident. All suspicions had been gradually laid, when, on the morning of Jan. 27, 1763, Louis Dodier's body was found in his stable, almost under his horse's hoofs, his skull apparently fractured by a kick from the animal. This time, the attention of the authorities was drawn to the matter, and a judicial investigation was held. It showed that the mortal wound had not been inflicted by a kick from a shod horse, but by a blow with a pitchfork, which was found close by, stained with blood. The body of the first husband was then exhumed, and a minute examination of it showed that, in this case, death had resulted from the pouring of molten lead into the ears of the unfortunate man, doubtless during his sleep. From the whole evidence, the guilt of Marie-Josette Corriveau—in so far at least as the murder of her second husband was concerned—remained no longer a question.

The trial took place before a court-martial, the only tribunal then existing, as Canada had been ceded to England by France but a few days after the crime. A curious feature of the case was that the prisoner was tried in the name of the king of England, and—to use the technical phrase—"against the crown and dignity" of the king of France.

The evidence at the trial was crushing. It consisted principally in the declarations of a young girl named Isabelle Sylvain, which, though circumstantial, were conclusive, and sentence of death was about to be pronounced on the prisoner. Before this was done, there was a sudden stir in the room, and the father of the prisoner, a white-haired old man, overwhelmed with anguish, and despairing of any other means to save his daughter, arose suddenly before the court, confessed himself to be the murderer of Louis Dodier, and surrendered himself as such. His unnatural child consented to the sacrifice, and impassively allowed the supreme sentence to be pronounced against this martyr of paternal affection.

The following is the original text of the judgment. It is copied from the draft found among papers belonging to the Nairne family, at Murray Bay, and was reproduced by Mr. Aubert de Gaspe, in the explanatory notes appended to his very interesting book, "Les Anciens Canadiens":—

QUEBEC, April 10, 1763.

General Order.

The Court Martial, whereof Lieutenant-Colonel Morris was President, having tried Joseph Corriveau and Marie-Josette Corriveau, Canadians, for the murder of Louis Dodier, and also Isabelle Sylvain, a Canadian, for perjury on the same trial, the Governor doth ratify and confirm the following sentence:—

That Joseph Corriveau having been found guilty of the charge brought against him, he is therefore adjudged to be hanged for the same.

The Court is likewise of opinion that Marie-Josette Corriveau, his daughter, and widow of the late Dodier, is guilty of knowing of the said murder, and doth therefore adjudge her to receive sixty lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails on her bare back, at three different places, viz., under the gallows, upon the market place of Quebec, and in the parish of St. Vallier, twenty lashes at each place, and to be branded in the left hand with the letter M.

The Court doth also adjudge Isabelle Sylvain to receive sixty lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails on her bare back, in the same manner and at the same time and places as Marie-Josette Corriveau, and to be branded in the left hand with the letter P.

The unexpected confession of the old man had of course destroyed this poor girl's evidence; her declarations had been ascribed to motives of hatred for the accused; she was convicted of perjury, and sentenced accordingly.

Old Corriveau, bearing the weight of threescore years and ten as well as the load of infamy he had voluntarily shouldered, walked off to jail beside his daughter, who, almost crazed with delight to have escaped the gallows, did not even turn a look of pity or gratitude on him.

The superior of the Quebec Jesuits at that time, the Reverendi Father Clapion, was called to attend the self-convicted murderer. After hearing his confession, he impressed on him that, even had he the right to dispose of his own life, he could not, as a Christion, cause an unfortunate girl to suffer for a crime of which she was wholly innocent. The devoted father had generously given his life to save his daughter's, but he would not sacrifice his soul, and the real facts were communicated to the authorities.

A fresh trial took place; and the following sentence was substituted for the first. It is taken from the same source:—

QUEBEC, April 15th, 1763.

General Order.

The general Court Martial having tried Marie-Josette Corriveau for the murder of her husband Dodier, the Court finding her guilty, the Governor (Murray) doth ratify and confirm the following sentence: That Marie-Josette Corriveau do suffer death for the same, and her body to be hung in chains, wherever the Governor shall think fit.

(signed) THOMAS MILLS, T. Major.

La Corriveau—to use the name handed down to us by the legend—was for many years supposed to have been locked up alive in the famous iron cage, and there starved to death; but this was not the case. She was hanged on the Plains of Abraham. After the execution, the body was encased in the cage, which was hung upon a tall gibbet on the heights of Levis, at cross-roads half way between the villages of Bienville and Lauzon.

The terror inspired by this frightful sight, in those days of superstition, can readily be imagined. The body confined in this horrible cage turned and swung with outstretched arms, a lure to birds of prey, and soon became the subject of a thousand awful tales. According to popular rumor, La Corriveau used to come down from her gibbet to track the benighted habitants on their way home. When darkness was thickest, she would steal into the church-yard, and, tearing open some freshmade grave with her iron arms, would glut her horrible appetite. The bodies of impenitent souls were declared to be her property by right. At sunset, doors were solidly barred for miles around. Wherever the spectre halted in its wanderings, the spot was cursed and was sure to be the scene of dreadful mishap, until the priest had by exorcism removed the bane.

Under the gibbet the grass was scorched to the root. Here goblins, evil spirits, and loups-garous met for the celebration of their diabolical mysteries. Many trustworthy persons had seen gigantic black brutes of hideous shape stand there on their hind legs, and grow and grow in height until their snouts reached the suspended skeleton, and whispered fearful unknown secrets in its ear.

At other times, 'twas said, specially on Saturdays, when midnight tolled from the belfry tower of the lofty citadel of Quebec, the gibbet became silent, and, gliding slowly through the inky darkness, a strange and formidable phantom might be seen to make its way to the riverside, adding at each heavy step the clinking of chains and fetters to the horrors of the night. Those who still happened to be awake in the neighborhood fell on their knees, crossed themselves tremblingly, and prayed. It was La Corriveau going to keep vigil and dance a saraband with the sorcerers and witches of the Island of Orleans—les sorciers de l'Ile, as they were called.

Imagine the cyclops of infernal aspect, with a mouth split from ear to ear, with a solitary rhinoceros tooth, movable at will from one jaw to the other; monster heads, each with a single eye blazing like a forge fire under a blood-oozing eyelid; toad-like pustulous abdomens, long and filmy frog's feet, arms like immense spider-legs provided with lobster claws; add to all this the horns of a bull, forked tails twisting and wriggling like a bundle of snakes, and a breath rolling in sulphurous vapor from their nostrils, polluting all the atmosphere for acres around.

At stated hours of the night, these ghastly beings congregated on the south beach of the island, in the hollow of a dark cove called St. Patrick's Hole—'Trou de Saint-Patrice'. There they built large fires, and, by the red glare, screeching, yelping, howling, and distorting themselves in all manner of shapes, they clattered, rattled, and made an infernal hubbub, while a stillborn infant roasted on a spit to be served up at their abominable banquet. And then, leaping, waddling, tramping and stamping, they would squeal out some dreadful strain, to which the people on the opposite shore listened with terror in their hearts.

We find, in Mr. de Gaspe's works, the text of one of these satanic compositions. I give it here in the original form—for the 'Sorciers de l'Isle' were French, of course:—

C'est notre terre d'Orleans (bis)
Qu'est le pays des beaux enfants.
Toure-loure,
Dansons a lentour!
Toure-loure,
Dansons a lentour!

Venez-y tous en survenants (bis)
Sorciers, lezards, crapauds, serpents,
Toure-loure,
Dansons a l'entour!
Toure-loure,
Dansons a l'entour!
Venez-y tous en survenants (bis)
Impies, athees, et mecreants.
Toure-loure,
Dansons a l'entour!
Toure-loure,
Dansons a l'entour:

The following is an attempt at the translation of this wonderful specimen of phantasmagoric poetry:—

The Isle of Orleans is the place
Where handsome gallants grow apace;
With whoop and bound
We'll dance our round;
With whoop and bound
We'll dance our round!
Come one, come all, nor wait a call,
Serpents, efts, tods, warlocks all!
With whoop and bound
We'll dance our round;
With whoop and bound
We'll dance our round!
Come one, come all, nor wait a call,
Rake-hells, pagans, outcast all!
With whoop and bound
We'll dance our round;
With whoop and bound
We'll dance our round!

Such were the 'Sorciers de l'Ile', renowned far and wide. It was in this company that 'La Corriveau' was said to spend an hour or two, every Saturday night, as a reprieve from her lonely and terrible confinement. Before the break of dawn, she stole back to her dread station.

This could not last forever. One Sunday morning the parishioners, on their way to mass, no longer saw the skeleton swinging from its hook. Rumor said the monster had been carried off by the devil. The truth is that the barbarous exhibition was not only a loathsome sight and an object of terror to the inhabitants of the place, but the alarm had spread to the surrounding localities, so that people ceased, as far as possible, to use the Levis road; farmers of the lower parishes took their produce to market by the river, and none travelled that way who could help it—all of which was very harmful to the locality thus threatened with desolation and ruin.

At last the interest of the ferrymen and tavernkeepers had got the better of their fears, and one night a few bold and hardy youths, less superstitious than the rest of the population—with great secrecy of course, for fear of the authorities—had climbed the gibbet, unhooked the cage, and buried it beside the churchyard wall, within the space allotted to criminals and unidentified drowned bodies.

When the parish church was rebuilt, in 1830, the cemetery was extended in that direction, and this accounts for the finding of the strange relic within the sacred precincts.

As there were no newspapers printed in the country in those days, no report of the memorable trial was published, and the accounts of it handed down by grandmothers to little ones greatly exaggerated the particulars. In course of time, the celebrated murderess was said to have killed not two but several husbands; and in 1849, when the cage was found, the number reached was seven or eight at least. Of course descriptions of the unfortunate individuals, including age, appearance, size, color of hair, etc., were given in full detail, together with all the circumstances attending their assassination.

The rush of visitors attracted by the unexpected discovery lasted a couple of weeks. But suddenly, though safely locked up under the vestryroom of the church, the cage vanished once more.

The devil this time was called P. T. Barnum. The celebrated showman had secured it, in perfect good faith, no doubt, at the hands of some unscrupulous speculator; and it soon became known that the old cage was to be seen in his museum at New York, the duty of explaining its legend being entrusted, some people said, to Washington's nurse, on exhibition there at the time. When this noted establishment was burned, twenty-five years ago, the famous cage was once more lost to sight; but if you should happen, gentle reader, to visit the Boston Museum you may discover, in a corner often passed over by the general public, a glass case standing upright, and within it a mass of iron, broken up, twisted, tangled, and half eaten by rust and fire. A simple ticket bears the laconic inscription:—

FROM QUEBEC.

At first sight, the mysterious object looks somewhat like a strange suit of armor, reduced by time to a shapeless heap; but on close examination, it gradually assumes the form of a black and ghastly skeleton, half disjointed and crumbling to pieces—all that is left of the famous 'Cage da la Corriveau'.

Bigamy at Nine and Six.

The young couple in Dickens's "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn" have in the way of precocity been thrown entirely into the shade by the little Indian boy and girl who have just been tried at the criminal sessions at Berghampur on a charge of bigamy. The girl and boy, aged respectively six and nine, were indicted for marrying, the former being at the time, to the knowledge of the bridegroom, already, under the barbarous Indian custom of child betrothal, the wife of another. As the act only allows presumption of death after seven years continuous absence of one of the parties, it was justly observed that a bride of six could not possibly plead that excuse. For three days little Lilith stood beside her fellow bigamist in the dock, while their respective parents were charged with abetting their offense. Ultimately the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and, as a local commentator says, "the youngsters went cheerily home again with the smallest possible conception of what all the bother was about."—The London Daily News.

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A STORY OF GOUNOD

How the Famous Composer Gave a Street Performance.

The Charity of Three Students They Played for the Benefit of an Old Beggar Musician And Earned a Small Fortune For Him

Charles Francois Gounod, whose loss the musical morld so deeply mourns, possessed a kind heart as well as the genius of a great composer. The following anecdote has the merit of being strictly true in every detail:

On Christmas evening, in 1837, an old man with a stout stick walked slowly through the most fashionable quarter of Paris. His right arm closely pressed to his side, as if it were some sacred thing, an oblong object wrapped in a checkered cotton handkerchief. He was thinly clad, shivering and emaciated.

He was buffeted about by the skurrying crowds, apparently at a loss which way to turn.

He untied the checkered handkerchief and disclosed a violin and bow. He raised the instrument and started to play a sentimental strain, but the result was only harsh and inharmonious sounds. The street gamins chafed him. With a sob he fell down upon the steps, resting the instrument upon his knees. "My God!" he cried. "I can no longer play."

Three young men came down the street singing a tune, then popular among the students of the Conservatoire de Musique. One of them accidently knocked off his hat, a second stumbled against his leg.

The bareheaded old violinist rose proudly to his feet.

MUSICIANS MEET.

"Pardon, Monsieur," said the third young man. "I hope we did not hurt you." The speaker picked up the old man's hat.

"No," was the bitter answer.

The young man saw the violin.

"You are a musician?"

"I was once." Two great tears trickled down the old man's cheeks.

"What is the matter? Are you ill?"

The old man faltered for a moment; then he held out his hat to them.

"Give me a trifle, for the love of God I can no longer earn anything by my art. My fingers are stiff, and my daughter is dying of consumption and want."

Down in his pockets went each one of the trio. They were but poor students, and result the was only sixteen sous. This was the combined capital of the two. The third had only a cake of resin.

"This won't do," declared the one who had apologized for the accident. "We want more than that to relieve our fellow artist. A pull altogether will do it. You, Adolphe, take the violin and accompany Gustave, while I go around with the hat."

A ringing laugh was the answer.

A RARE TREAT FOR PASSERS BY.

They pulled their hats over their faces and turned up their coat collars, in order to avoid recognition. Adolphe took the violin from the old man's trembling hands. Gustave straightened out his shoulders. In another moment the first notes of the "Carnaval de Venise" were floating out upon the night air. Such masterful music did not customarily come from the instrument of street players. Windows of the palatial houses flew up, and heads were thrust out of the openings. The strollers coming down the street stopped, and those who had gone on retraced their footsteps. Soon a good sized crowd had gathered. Gustave sang the favorite catavana from "La Dame Blanche" in a manner that held the audience spellbound. It "rained money" into his hat when the ong was finished.

"One more tune," whispered the treasurer of the enterprise. "Bring out those bass notes of yours. Adolphe, I'll help you out with the baritone part, Gustave, my brave tenor. The heavens will open and larks ready roasted fall into the old man's mouth. We'll finish up with the trio from 'Guillaume Tell.' And, mind, now, we're singing for the honor of the Conservatory as well as for the sake of a brother artist."

The three young men played and sang probably as they never played and sang in their after life. The most critical of audiences was enthralled.

THEY GAVE THEIR NAMES.

Life came back to the old man. He grasped his stick, and, adopting it as a baton, used it with the air of one having authority. He stood transfixed when they had done, his face lighted up, his eyes glistening.

The proceeds of the entertainment netted 500 francs. Many of the wealthy listeners had thrown gold pieces into the old battered hat.

Then they gave him back his hat and its contents and wrapped up the instrument in the old checkered handkerchief.

"Your names! Your names!" the old man gasped. "Give me your names that I may bless them on my deathbed."

"My name is Faith," said the first.

"And mine Hope," said the second.

"And mine Charity," said the treasurer of the enterprise.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

"You do not even know mine," continued the old man, regaining his voice. "Ah! I might have been an imposter, but I am not. I am not! My name is Chapuce. For ten years I directed the orchestra of the opera at Strassburg. It was I who mounted 'Guillaume Tell.' Since I left my native Alsace misfortune has followed me. With this money my laughter and I can go to the country and there she will recover her health and I shall find a place to teach what I can no longer perform. You—all of you—shall be the greatest of the greatest."

"Amen!" was the hearty response of the students as they shook the old man's hand.

Despite their attempt at disguise the young men had been recognised by one who afterward told the tale.

There were known to fame in later years as Gustave Roger, the great tenor; Adolph Herman, the great violinist, and Charles Gounod, the great composer.

The old man's prophecy was fulfilled.

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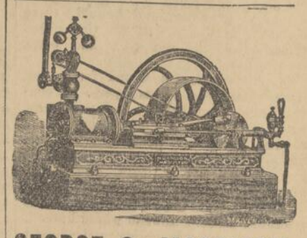

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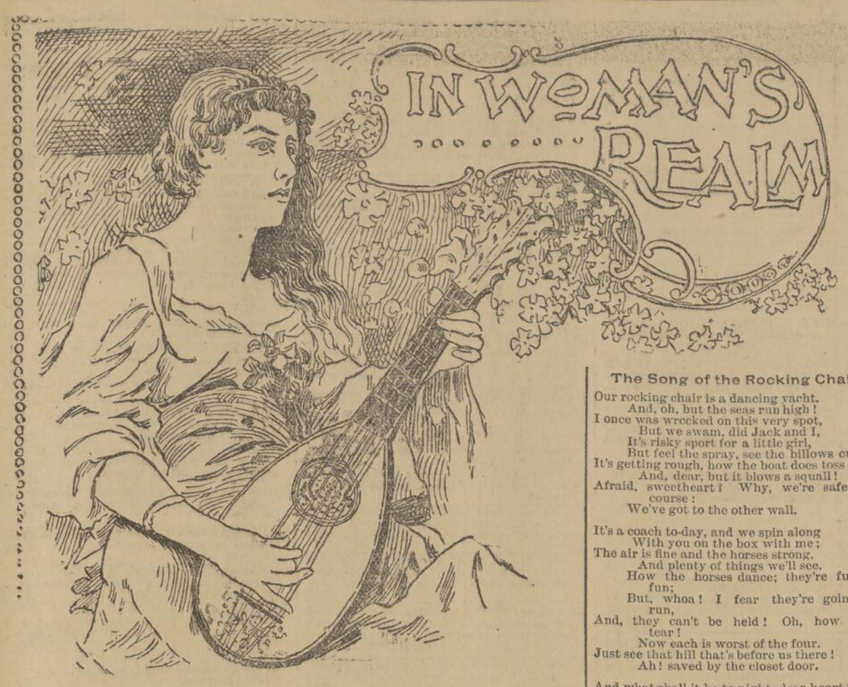

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

At the recent wedding in Paris of the American beauty, Miss Flora Davis, with Lord Terence Blackwood, the going away of the newly-married pair amid a perfect shower of rice and satin slippers amazed the French guests present, who were not familiar with this Anglo-American custom. Miss Davis is said never to have looked lovelier than in her bridal gown, except, perhaps, as she leaned out from the landau to wave a laughing good-bye to the friends who were thus bidding her a merry God-speed. The towering wedding cake which graced the marriage feast was of London make, profusely ornamented with Irish harps and shamrock.

A new notion in pincushions is to make them flat, the size and shape of a square envelope. The pins are inserted at the edge. They are made of two pieces of cardboard covered with white silkand put together over a half-inch stuffed bag of the same size. The address of the person for whom they are intended is written out first on tracing paper, then transferred to the silk and outlined. A stamp is put on one corner—it may be painted there if one is clever with a brush, or a genuine stamp affixed in the usual way. A ribbon loop is attached to one corner by which to hang them.

A class for women has been formed in Hartford for the study of parliamentary procedure.

Writers in the English press and periodicals are very much exercised lately over the rushing of women into all departments of labor. The Spectator recently devoted two columns to prove that the woman "who works is injuring herself and may even be injuring civilization." Discussing this and other similar opinions on the subject, Miss Emily Eaithfull, whose long service in behalf of her sex gives her voice authority, says :

"It appears to me that the present movement has not been the result of a revolt against the so-called 'divine theory of woman's life,' but has been due to changes which have taken place in our social system, which have made men spinners, bakers, and so on, and taken various employments out of the domestic sphere into the manufactory, and consequently made the work of women outside the home an absolute necessity, and I am glad to have outlived the age which bound them to works of philanthropy, in the narrow meaning of the word, and now welcomes them into the commercial circles, as well as the regions of science, art, and literature."

Tennis and golf booths were a novelty at a recent English bazaar. At the former the ladies wore white serge skirts, apple-greeen silk blouses, and sailor hats, with green bands. The golf girls were equally effective in red jackets and skirts, with white skirts and fetching little caps. A cricket stall also gave an opportunity for some striking costumes. A feature of the same fair was the parcel booth, where packages were neatly wrapped—presumably not by a woman, who is noted as not being able to tie a bundle—for the small sum of a penny.

For newspapers and music, to stand in the drawing-room, and sedan chairs, without the poles, covered in old brocade and fitted in plush. These are intended to replace the wooden cabinets usually doing such duty, as inside they are properly partitioned to serve their purpose.

A tea-toning tablet is the latest invention or discovery of amateur chemistry. In shape they are like lozenges, are of light purple color, and are called "tanoccas." One of these clapped into a pot of tea, two if the pot is a large one, effectually, it is alleged, destroys the tannic acid and other harmful properties, and removes the grim spectre of unwholesomeness which has latterly begun to haunt seriously this most comforting beverage. For the present "tanoccas" are out of the reach of the New York public, as their concoction is a secret closely guarded by three ladies, residents of an English province, but such a boon to the race cannot long be withheld when its existence becomes widely known.

On a French tombstone—could it have been found on any other—is the inscription, "Sacred to the memory of Mdlle. ——; died April 2, in her eighty-first year. She never looked her age."

LEARNED LASSIES IN SCOTLAND.

At Queen Margaret's They Acquire Wisdom and Degrees.

One hears a good deal of Girton, Newnham, and Cheltenham, but not so much of the place where Scotch girls intent upon the "higher education" go to grow wise. Yet "Queen Margaret's College" in Glasgow is a very interesting place. It was not really named after any queen, but after the wife of Malcolm Canmore.

It grew out of Glasgow University. Twenty-five years ago a woman startled that venerable institution by asking some of the professors to deliver special courses of lectures to women. This remarkable request, as it seemed at the time, was granted by three of the learned men, and the women of the city attended in great numbers. In 1877 a Glasgow Association for the Higher Education of Women was formed, with the Princess Louise as President and Mrs. Campbell as Vice-President. Classes were formed by the Glasgow University men, a library was started, but not until Mrs. John Elder provided a college building in 1883 was there any local habitation for Queen Margaret's. Now there are laboratories, lecture-rooms, library, and all the necessary apartments.

Unlike the English women's colleges, Queen Margaret's did not provide a residence for its students. This, of course, shuts the young women off from the midnight banquets and cozy teas in which dormitory colleges indulge. But there is no lack of other gayety. Concerts, amateur theatricals, socials, garden parties, and dances manage to vary the monotony of student existence in Glasgow.

The students are very largely those who are studying medicine, but a great many are entered in the liberal arts course. Specials or "privates," as those who are not working for degrees are called there, are numerous, but the "public," who have entered for the full college course, with its accompanying degree, are also numerous. A rather interesting fact is that a three-year course successfully completed entitles them to the degree M. A., while in this country even a B. A. is the result of four year's work. On the other hand, for the medical degree M. D. they have to work over five years, while in many American colleges three years is considered enough, and a four-year course has just been introduced in others.

What infinite charm there is in a dress to suit your pose, and every woman has some natural instinct towards a pose of her own; something that betrays, when she is not thinking either, all her charm or all the weak points in her figure,

Your costume should bear close relation with the natural instinctive motion of your figure. In your charming, loose home wrap you are all right. It hides all defects and enhances all your perfections. But your street or visiting toilette requires much anxious pondering. If your figure in repose has a tired look you want some prime effect in your gown to overget it. If, on the contrary, you are inclined to carry yourself too erect, do not be afraid of drapery on the waist of your costume.

Expression in dress will never cost you the extravagant advice of a costumer if

you only study your own style, and certainly the expression in a gown is all at once its art, its beauty and its satisfactory usefulnesss.

I think you will agree with me that the garment pictured above fits the wearer, adapts itself nicely to the lines of her figure, and lends her a grace she would lose in a severer gown.

The model dress was developed in a patterned woollen, dark red ground, with a rough black design raised in the surface. Handsome jetted black velvet forms a deep hem at the foot of the skirt, and is also used for the bodice yoke. The drapery on the bust is of velvet caught up by ribbon choux, three in number. Over the short puffs of material on the sleeve is a little gimp-bordered capelet, and the pointed belt is adorned in a similar manner. With the costume is worn a charming capote of black velvet, with a simple aigrette, and the harmonious gloves are in gray kid.

Then for a home gown you could hardly find one better adapted to the above figure than the one it is habited in. The pose is everything. If you study it, your dress may either accentuate or lessen some point in your figure, according as your own good taste and eye for the artistic may dictate.

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The Song of the Rocking Chair.

Our rocking chair is a dancing yacht,
And, oh, but the seas run high!
I once was wrecked on this very spot,
But we swam, did Jack and I.
It's risky sport for a little girl,
But feel the spray, see the billows curl.
It's getting rough, how the boat does toss!
And, dear, but it blows a squall!
Afraid, sweetheart? Why, we're safe, of course;
We've got to the other wall.

It's a coach to-day, and we spin along
With you on the box with me;
The air is fine and the horses strong,
And plenty of things we'll see.
How the horses dance; they're full of fun;
But, whoa! I fear they're going to run,
And, they can't be held! Oh, how they fear!
Now each is worst of the four.
Just see that hill that's before us there!
Ah! saved by the closet door.

And what shall it be to-night, dear heart?
A train with it's rumbling sound?
Now off it moves with a quiet start—
It's a drowsy train we've found;
Just hear its clickety-clinking song
As it takes us two on our way along.
It's dark outside except for the stars.
Our eyes are as dull as lead.
And, now, as they've stopped the rumbling cars,
Does my lady change for bed.

—Vogue.

LOUIS XIII. BODICE, IN GRAY PEAU DE SOIE SUEDE,

edged with steel pipings, which outline the tabs of the battlemented basque and the bars framing the deep V-shaped opening, through which is drawn a cream ribbon, tied at the waist in a bow. Ends and steel tags to correspond with the smaller ones which finish off the torsade and divide the full sleeves into two irregular puffings. The top one is slashed to display cream Bengaline like the pointed stomacher. Guimpe in Venetian lace, likewise the epaulettes, which rest on a dainty velvet band.

Graceful arrangement of the bodice and sleeves of a gown of light pink silk, with a brocade of velvet flowers upon it. Sleeves trimmed with frills of lace and embroidery a' jour, and tied in with mauve ribbon; the waist is surrounded by fringe, two ends falling at the side.

IDEAS IN SKIRT TRIMMING.

LATEST IN ENGLISH SLANG.

"Awfully Ghastly" and "Awfully Charming" Among the New Expressions.

There are fashions in speech as well as fashions in clothes, says The Pall Mall Budget. Everything in society just now is either "awfully ghastly" or "awfully charming, don't you know." If your new bonnet isn't awfully ghastly it must be awfully charming, and if Miss Fourstars' singing at the local concert the other evening wasn't awfully charming, then it must certainly have been awfully ghastly. Pretty is no longer pretty, but pooty. Y—, the famous man milliner, has caught the trick from his duchess customers You hear him talk glibly of pooty gowns and pooty gails. Gorgeous or deadly are the correct adjectives to use when speaking of the weather. Nowadays it is quite customary for educated people to talk of the dook. In quite aristocratic circles the final g is dropped in many words. They talk of ridin', shootin', talkin', singin'. I suppose the next thing we shall hear will be that they have ceased to aspirate their hs for the excellent reason that it has become so common for ordinary folks to do so. But, after all, these examples of affectation, ridiculous though they sound, are not quite so bad as the mincing style of affectation fashionable in days gone by. Mincing is now chiefly confined to old maids or young girls under 20. Other folks don't seem to get time for it. In these days of push "side" seems to go further than mincing manners.

IN THE MUSICAL WORLD.

M. Giacomo Puccini is announced by the Milan journals as the probable successor to the late Alfredo Catalani, Professor of Composition at the Milan Conservatoire.

Michel Lenz, who died a few days ago at Luxemburg, in his seventy-third year, was the author and composer of "Feierwohn," the national song of the Luxembourgers. His popular lieder, humorous and lyrical, are mostly in the Luxemburg dialect. He showed great skill in smoothing its harshness and rendering it apt for singing. Lenz himself composed the airs to many of his songs.

Emperor Franz Joseph has come to the rescue of Frau Cosima Wagner, and has prolonged until 1895 the copyright of "Parsifal," which would have run out in 1893.

A recent celebration in Leipsic was that of the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the Gewandhaus concerts. The concerts were organized by Zehmisch, of the Worshipful Company of Merchants, and they were held in the house of Bergrath Schwaben, in the Grimmische Gasse. They were suspended during the Seven Years' War, and again for three years from 1778, and they were not given in the hall of the old Gewandhaus, whence they took the title, till the autumn of 1781.

Dr. A. C. MacKenzie has been commissioned by Mr. Henry Irving to compose the incidental music, including an overture and entr'actes, for Mr. Comyn Carr's new play, based on the legends about King Arthur, Sir Lancelot and Queen Guinevere.

Carlo Pedrotti, director of the Musical Academy at Pesaro, committed suicide recently by drowning at Verona.

George Henschel has recently completed a new setting of the old Latin hymn "Stabat Mater."

Among the most recent musical compositions by an Englishman is an orchestral ballad composed by Mr. Godfrey Pringle. It was recently played at one of the Crystal Palace concerts and is described as reflecting the prevailing fad of pessimism. Critics say that Mr. Pringle possesses a mastery of orchestral effects, but has little power of invention in distinctive melody.

A story is being told in Paris about Messrs. Vacquerie and Meurice, the authors of the version of Sophocles's "Antigone" which is to be produced at the Comedie Francaise, It appears that the authors first intended to introduce the music composed by Mendelssohn on the same subject, but finally requested Saint-Saens to write new music according to the "Greek sentiment," as they wished the production of "Antigone" to be an artistic manifestation "essentially French."

In an article published in the German periodical. "Ueber Land und Meer," there is a curious anecdote about Paderewski and his minuet. The writer says : "When Paderewski was a professor at Warsaw Conservatoire he was a frequent visitor at my house, and one evening we fell into a conversatiou about Mozart. In the course of this I fortunately had the audacity to remark that no living composer could, in the smallest degree, be compared with Mozart. Paderewski's only reply then was a slight shrug of his shoulders, but the day after he came again, and, sitting down to the piano, said, 'I should like to play you a little piece of Mozart's which you perhaps do not know.' He then played the minuet. I was enchanted with it, and cried, 'Now you will yourself acknowledge that nobody of our time could furnish us with a composition like that.' 'Well,' answered Paderewski, 'this is my minuet.' This is very similar to a story told of Berlioz, who tricked his critics with the chorus of shepherds in his "Childhood of Christ."

Wilhelmj, the violinist, has sold his villa near Dresden and part of his collections of curios, some of which Paul de Wit has added to his collection of antique instruments in Leipsic.

It is the decision of the Russian Government to create in the universities of the empire chairs of popular music. The occupants will be charged with the duty of collecting national airs with scrupulous exactness, without alteration or accompaniment. The exhaustive research in contemplation is of great importance. More thorough interest will be awakened in other countries, and an enrichment in melodic material will result.

"Old Hundred" has been variously ascribed to Martin Luther, Dr. John Dowland and William Franck. Dr. Lowell Mason wrote quite a treatise on the old tune in 1852, saying emphatically that it was written by Guillaume (William) Franck in 1543. But later musical historians and antiquarians, who have investigated more closely, say it was composed by Louis Bourgeois, born about 1500 and died about 1572—some say in the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1551-2.

According to a London paper Gounod has left a number of unpublished works. Among them is a song entitled "Aveu," words by Jean Rameau, and an "Ave Maria," written in September last in honor of the birthday of his daughter, Mme. de Lassus. The "Ave Maria" is the third composed by the great Frenchman. The first, the most famous, is that adapted to Bach's prelude. A few years ago a humorous dictionary of musical biography was published in Germany in which it was said of Bach that his sole title to fame was the fact that he had supplied an accompaniment to a famous melody by Gounod.

Paris newspapers speak of a posthumous opera entitled "Marie Pierre," the libretto of which is based upon the legend of "Heloise and Abelard."

The young Danish composer, August Enna, whose opera, "Die Hexe," has met with considerable success in his native country and Germany, has completed a new opera entitled "Cleopatra." It will amuse the author of "King Solomon's Mines" to learn that, according to the Menestrel, "the libretto by the young Danish poet, Tinar Christiansen, is based upon the novel of his compatriot, Rider Haggard" (sic).

Sale of Paintings of Masters.

The Society of Arts, of Canada, Nos. 1666 and 1668 Notre Dame Street, sells paintings of masters. Moreover it gives purchasers large facilities of payment.

TWO DRESSY RECEPTION GOWNS.

Possibilities of Corn-Meal.

Mrs. Rorer, of cooking fame, has been tireless throughout the exposition just closed to demonstrate the resources of cornmeal. Every woman who has halted in the "Model Kitchen" has come away wondering that she has passed by all her life such a valuable food product, limiting its use to one or two dishes, at long intervals. For Winter consumption cornmeal is especially suited, as it is an appreciable heat-producer, and this priestess of maize urges that at least once a day through the cold season it should be on the table in some form. It was undoubtedly new to many women that sweet, wholesome loaf bread could be made from cornmeal, as it was again and again, stress only being laid upon the careful following of directions for cooking the meal thoroughly first.

Adirondack cornbread is as appetizing as its name implies, redolent as it is of pine forests and fresh, spicy airs. Mrs. Rorer's receipt for this is : Five eggs, 1 pint milk, ½ pint cornmeal, ½ pint flour, 2 ounces butter, 1 tablespoonful salt, 1 of sugar, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder. Beat the yolks thoroughly and add the milk ; stir the meal and flour together and add to it gradually the eggs and milk, stirring in the butter, which must be softened. Let these ingredients thus mixed stand for ten minutes before adding the whites, thoroughly beaten. Last, add salt, sugar, and baking powder. Bake thirty minutes in long pans. When this bread is perfect, it is in layers of meal, custard, and crust.

From cornbread, corn mush, and Indian puddings—all of them hearty and wholesome—the list of corn goodies goes on to much lighter and daintier foods. Peach foam is a dessert and built upon cornstarch, so is a custard pudding; little cakes to serve with ice cream are more, and corn sponge cake is like its wheat flour namesake.

To make this last, corn sponge cake, separate four eggs, beat the whites until very stiff, beat the yolks, mix the two together, and beat again. Rub to a cream a quarter of a pound of butter, Add gradually one-half pound of granulated sugar, and beat until light ; then add the eggs and beat again. Mix 2 ounces of cornstarch with one-quarter pound of wheat flour, add 1 teaspoonful baking powder, and sift : stir this into the cake. Add the grated rind of half a lemon ; bake in greased gem pans in a moderate oven about fifteen minutes.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"James Epps & Co., (Ltd.) Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

In Hospital.

In the long night-time, when the ward was chill
And drear with sleeping faces, thin and white,
One lay in wakeful silence, wan and still,
And waited for the light.

Aad as he lay and waited for the morn,
And peered about the dim, familiar room,
The door into the glimmering place forlorn
Opened, and some one entered through the gloom—

A shadowy Shape that filled him with a vast
Vague fear; it came in silence and alone;
Mutely it glanced from bed to bed, and passed
But paused beside his own—

Paused and looked down, and all his terrors fled;
He grew as quiet and as restful now
As if his mother stooped beside the bed
And laid her cool hand on his fevered brow.

And looking up into its eyes but seemed
Like looking into hers that loved him so;
He heard old voices speak, as if he dreamed,
Of things of long ago.

And "What art thou?" he asked the Shadow then,
"Who comest so like memory, old and dear,
That I, who feared thy coming, loved thee when
I saw thine eyes and felt thy presence near?"

Then, in the hush, an answering whisper saith—
(His child it was that answered, or his wife,
Loved and long lost)—"This is that angel, Death,
Whose name in heaven is Life."

And when the night was gone, and morning shed
A sunny glory into all the place,
They came and put the screen about his bed,
And wondered at the smile upon his face.

A. St. J. ADCOCK.

—Chambers's Journal.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

NEW AND OLD GAMES.

Any one of Which Will Furnish Amusement on Winter Evenings.

Cold winter evenings are coming and already the children have begun to bother nurse and mother with calls for "new games." For the older boys and girls, checkers, jackstraws and other games will be appropriate. Among round games none is more interesting than "Earth, Air, Fire and Water." You can all play that, and in the twilight too.

Some one gets a handkerchief and then the one who starts throws it at any one of the company. If she calls "Earth," the person indicated has to mention some animal before the thrower can count ten. If "Air" is called, some bird must be mentioned.

When the little ones have gone to bed, or on some special occasion when you want something to amuse the assembled company, try "Doing the Dwarf." The older children must play this. Let the biggest boy or girl among you stand up within a low window, the curtains being drawn and pinned so that his head is not seen. Then push a table before him and behind this another must stand. Round the table drape a tablecloth and on the table put a box. On this his hands must rest, put into boots, and his arms made into legs. Under his arms should come those of the boy or the girl who stands behind him. A girl is best for this, as her hands are smaller. The dwarf should be draped in eastern garment, wearing a false moustache and a turban. If the children are clever and do it well the effect is extremely good.

Then there is another trick; it really is of the same kind, but can hardly be recommended where there are very young children as it may frighten them. You cannot do it unless you have a dining-room table that opens in the middle between the leaves. The girl must kneel letting her hair down so that it hangs about her. The table is pushed close on each side of her neck and a broken dish is put under her chin with a piece of scarlet flannel at the places where the dish joins, or else the cracks are hidden by her hair, and scarlet flannel is put around her throat ; a table cloth hangs over the table touching the floor which hides the join of the table. The gas is turned low and four saucers are put one at each corner of the table in which is placed blue lights. The effect is ghastly, but boys are inclined to like that sort of thing, and the girls also, may find some amusement in it.

A Panther Hunt.

"When hunting in India two years ago," said a well-known sportsman. "I had a narrow escape from a panther. My men were out trying to mark down two lions, and one of them came suddenly upon a panther in the act of devouring a horse.

"Instead of leaving it where it was and coming to me with the news, he stupidly drove away the beast and then came and told me about it. I went out after it, and found the horse half eaten in the bed of a river, about 150 yards from my camp, so resolved to hide myself in some low tamarisk bushes near 'the kill,' and wait till the panther returned. I waited from 4 p.m. until after 8 p.m. when he made his appearance. There was no moon, and it was so dark that I could just discern a black-looking object moving about ten feet from me. I raised my rifle, and although I could not see the barrel fired ; the panther gave a roar and plunged into a pool of water close by. Not liking the cold bath, however, he changed his course and charged past me within a yard, growling angrily.

"It was so dark that I could not see to shoot, so I remained perfectly quiet, and he passed without noticing me. When he got about ten yards from me he fell, and began moaning; and, as I could not see to shoot, and as he might have detected me at any moment, I thought it high time to decamp, so, creeping cautiously out of my 'juggur,' I crawled silently along for a few yards, and then ran home as hard as I could go. I returned to the place next morning at day-break, and found the panther, a very large one, lying dead exactly where I left him the night before, shot through the neck."

Beech Trees Safe.

The Chippewa Indians say that the beech tree is never struck by lightning, and whenever a thunderstorm overtakes them they seek shelter under its branches. Strange to say, there appears to be some foundation for their curious belief. The writer cannot remember ever having seen a beech tree that had been shattered by a thunderbolt, and lumbermen who have spent most of their lives in the woods agree with the Indians ; but no one seems able to give any reason why this tree should be thus favored.

The trees most frequently struck by lightning are oaks and elms, and it is wiser to remain in the open and get thoroughly soaked than to seek shelter under them when a thunder-storm is raging.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

TREED BY WILD HOGS.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH PECCARIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Two Daring Hunters Who Realized Too Late the Foolishness of a Careless Shot.

We were camped on the Rio Uraneu, a quite considerable stream in the Brazillian province of Para.

One night as we sat smoking "Jack" Holmes happened to ask the guide if there were any peccaries in our neighborhood.

"Thousands of them," replied Sancho, "the white tipped kind, too. They're larger, blacker and ten times wickeder than the collared peccary. They run in big droves, and you want to give them a wide berth. Above all never shoot one. They're the most dangerous brutes in the country and don't know what fear is."

Next morning, while the rest of the party went down the river to fish, Holmes and I set off inland to kill a deer for the camp larder. After forcing our way for a mile through the dense, tangled forest we had gone but a little way over a comparatively open tract when we saw a number of small objects moving about among the low bushes. Stealing along to within fifty yards we found that we had come upon a drove of white tipped peccaries. The comical looking, tailless animals seemed to be busily engaged in hunting up grubs, lizards and succulent roots, upon which they principally feed, and, as they did not notice us at all, we sat down and curiously watched them.

"Guess Sancho was poking fun at us," presently whispered Jack, "these little creatures look as harmless as so many tamepigs."

"Well, we'll take his advice and let them alone, anyhow," I replied. "the man is probably right, for I've read the same thing in books lots of times, and—"

"Thunder look there!" excitedly interrupted Jack.

Following the direction of his pointing finger, I saw shoot down from the fork of a trumpet tree a long black and yellow streak, the lower end of which fastened itself fo the snout of a detached peccary.

Then, swift as a lightning flash, came a gleaming whirl of bright coils, and the unfortunate beast had time to utter but a single squeal before he was totally concealed in the encircling folds of a monstrous boa!

But the serpent's triumph was short-lived, indeed. At the first sound of that choking cry, the whole herd of foraging peccaries, a hundred or more in number, raised their heads and caught sight of their terrible enemy, and like infuriated demons, rushed straight at him from all sides. Then ensued a scene of sickening horror. Amid the dark masses of enraged avengers we could see great strips of white flesh torn from the boa's body ; his frantic lashings were of no avail ; in less than two minutes his spine was severed in a dozen places, and the loosened coils dragged out in a jagged and bleeding line. Then, in a double row along its length, the victorious peccaries began to devour the dead serpent. Before I could arrest his hand my comrade raised his rifle and fired.

The Winchester bullet pierced two of the brutes' bodies, and both fell dead ; but before the powder smoke had drifted away on the still, hot air, the entire herd came tearing towards us.

Instantly we fired again, and three of the savage little monsters fell, but as well might we have tried to stop a cyclone as that desperate charge. With hoarse, shrieking cries the black host only came on the faster.

"Tree, Jack! Tree for your life!" I shouted, and both of us turned and ran.

The furious mob was at this moment about thirty-five yards from us, and the two nearest climable trees about fifteen. Yet so swift of foot were our pursuers, that after of necessity dropping our rifles, we had scrambled up clear of danger when they were raging below us.

"What do you think of Sancho's advice now?" I angrily asked, after each of us had reached the lower limbs of his tree, eighteen or twenty feet from the ground.

"Think he was right, and that I'm a blamed fool. I'll believe anything after this," contritely answered Jack.

Somewhat molified by his confession I said : "Well, old fellow, we're in rather a bad fix. How many cartridges have you?"

"About forty, and there are fourteen in the magazine of my rifle."

"Forty-five here and fifteen in my Winchester," I rejoined ; "so if we had the guns we'd be able to kill every mother's son of the brutes and have a few charges left ; but the weapons might as well be a thousand miles away, for all the good they are to us."

"I don't know about that," hopefully responded Jack. "Maybe the little devils will go away to drink, or drop off to sleep, by and by."

Our vigilant jaiters had all laid down, and we sat together, vainly hoping that thirst would induce them to leave. I was half dozing on my perch when Jack exultingly shouted : "Why, Bill, we're a couple of fools. We deserve to be made pigsmeat of."

"The discovery of that intersting fact seems to tickle you, Jock," I dryly observed. "What's up now?"

"Haven't we got both fish hooks and lines?" says Jack.

"Why, yes ; but what of that?" I wonderingly asked.

"Only this, old fellow, that we'll have those guns in ten minutes. Hand over your tackle. Hooray!"

Lively as a cricket now, my chum tied three of the largest hooks together, back to back, fastened them to a piece of doubled line, cut a six foot rod from a branch of the tree, bent on the line and began regularly to angle for the rifles! A lifting hold could be secured only by hooking the grapnel into the trigger guards, but Jack was a skilled fisherman. With infinite patience he made cast after cast, and in less than a half hour both guns were in our hands, whence just then the wealth of the world could not have withdrawn them.

Now reprisals were in order. None of the peccaries being more than sixty feet from us of course each discharge of a rifle meant the death of one, but not wishing to overheat our guns we shot very slowly, expecting every moment to see the herd break away, as it seemed incredible that creatures of flesh and blood should thus obstinately stand to be sacrificed.

When we had emptied our magazines twenty-nine of the beasts lay lifeless and still the swarm of survivors showed no signs of either retreat or fright.

Sick of the monotonous slaughter we reluctantly refilled the magazine and after a while began to fire again, making long pauses now and then in the hope that the foolish brutes would disperse, but not a peccary budged.

The afternoon was wearing away. Already that part of the plain was in deep shade. We must reach camp by sundown for no human creature could find his way through the intervening labyrinth after dark.

Finally convinced that every one of the peccaries must be slain we quickened our fire, but just as we did so a loud cheer broke upon our ears and, led by Sancho Manigue, our four comrades burst through the adjacent brush and appeared upon the scene.

While the four halted to pour in a volley the old guide drew a match across his leg, touched it to a ball of kerosene soaked cotton, which he had fixed to a green pole, rushed straight at the herd with the flaring flame and in five seconds not one of the savage crew was to be seen!

It seems that hearing the continuous firing Sancho had shrewdly guessed our predicament, and as soon as the fishing party returned had set off to rescue us, first taking the precaution to prepare a torch from our camp supply of cotton waist and coal oil.

"Nothing but fire," he remarked as we were vigorously shaking hands, "will scare those devilish little brutes."

Jack Holmes believed the old fellow this time.

The Pauper Monopolist.

It happened in a tiny Yorkshire village—a peaceful, respectable spot, where folks found life a bit slow. One day, however, a new curate arrived, and that woke things up considerably. He was a nice young man, and, having a large private income of his own, was altogether a most desirable catch. Every unmarried female in the place went for him with one accord. But ordinary feminine blandishments appeared to have no effect upon him. He was a seriously inclined young man, and once, in the course of a casual conversation upon the subject of love, he was heard to say that he himself should never be attracted by mere beauty and charm. What would appeal to him, he said, would be a woman's goodness—her charity and kindliness to the poor.

Well, that set all the petticoats all thinking. They saw that in studying fashion plates and practising expressions they had been going upon the wrong track. The card for them to play was "the poor." But here a serious difficulty arose. The was only one poor person in the whole parish, a cantankerous old fellow who lived in a tumble-down cottage at the back of the church, and fifteen full-bodied women (eleven girls, three old maids, and a widow) wanted to be "good" to him. Miss Simmonds, one of the old maids, got hold of him first, and commenced feeding him twice a day with beef-tea ; and then the widow boarded him with port wine and oysters. Later in the week others of the party drifted in upon him, and wanted to cram him with jelly and chickens. The old man couldn't understand it. He was accustomed to a small sack of coals now and then, accompanied by a long lecture on his sins, and an occasional bottle of dandelion tea. This sudden spurt on the part of Providence puzzled him. He said nothing, however, but contrived to take in as much of everything as he could hold. At the end of a month he was too fat to get through his own back door.

The competition among the womenfolk grew keener every day, and at last the old man began to give himself airs, and to make the place hard for them. He made them clean his cottage out, and cook his meals, and when he was tired of having them about the house, he set them to work in the garden. They grumbled a good deal ; and then there was a talk at one time of a sort of a strike, but what could they do? He was the only pauper for miles round, and knew it. He had the monopoly, and, like all monopolists, he abused his position. He made them run errands. He sent them out to buy his "baccy," at their own expense. On one occasion he sent Miss Simmonds out with a jug to get his supper beer. She indignantly refused at first, but he told her that if she gave him any of her stuck-up airs out she would go, and never come into his house again. If she wouldn't do it, there were plenty of others who would. She knew it and went.

They had been in the habit of reading to him—good books with an elevating tendency. But now he put his foot down upon that sort of thing. He said he didn't want Sunday-school rubbish at his time of life. What he liked was something spicy. And he made them read him French novels and seafaring tales containing realistic language. And they didn't have to skip anything either, or he'd know the reason why. He said he liked music. so a few of them clubbed together and bought him a harmonium. Their idea was that they would sing hymns and play high-class melodies, but it wasn't his. His idea was "Keeping up the old girl's birthday" and "She winked the other eye," with chorus and skirt dance, and that's what they sang.

To what lengths his tyranny would have gone it is difficult to say, had not an event happened that brought his power to a premature collapse. This was the curate's sudden and somewhat unexpected marriage with a very beautiful burlesque actress who had lately been performing in a neighboring town. He gave up the church on his engagement, in consequence of his fiancee's objection to becoming a minister's wife. She said she could never "tumble to" the district visiting. With the curate's wedding the old pauper's brief career of prosperity ended. They packed him off to the workhouse after that, and made him break stones.—[From "Novel Notes,"—Jerome K. Jerome.

Positive and Negative.

The Great Question is unsettled. But it is settled that Hood's Sarsaparilla leads all remedies.

Disease marches through all lands But good health blesses all who take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Dyspepsia is a great foe of the human race. But Hood's Sarsaparilla puts it to flight.

Scrofula is one of the most terrible of diseases. But Hood' Sarsaparilla expels it from the system.

The people of this day, like Job, suffer from boils. But Hood's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy for them.

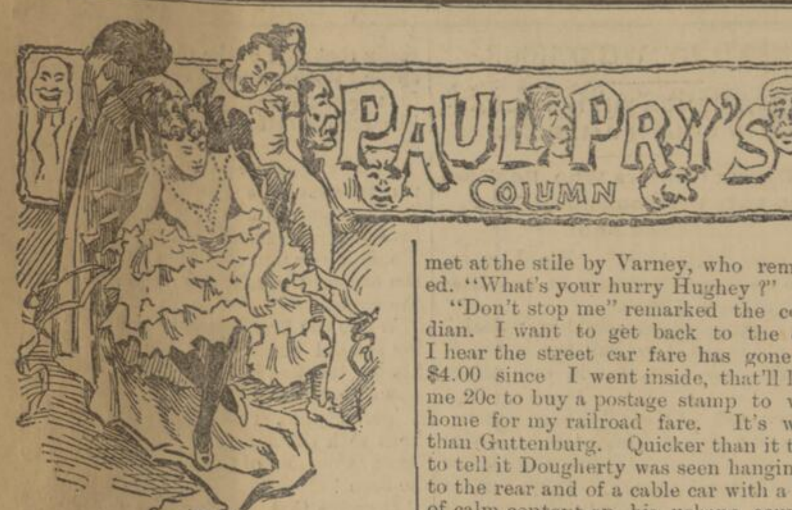
Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable disorders. But Hood's Sarsaparilla is sure to relieve and cure it.

Rheumatism racks the system like a thumb-screw. But it retreats before the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Loss of appetite leads to melancholia. But Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the plainest repast tickle the palate.

Life is short and time is fleeting, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will bless humanity as the ages roll on.

"The Steamship "Arawa" which has been chartered by the Canadian - Australian Steamship Company to take the place of the "Miowera," now ashore at the entrance to Honolulu Harbor, holds the time record between England and New Zealand via the Cape. She is a larger boat than the "Miowera" which she replaces, and has got excellent passenger accommodation. The Canadian-Australian Steamship Line have decided that their steamers will call at Fiji on both their going and return trips in future."



The death of Annie Pixley, which took place in London, Eng., on Thursday takes from us one of the most entertaning women of the American stage. It was she who made famous "The Whistling Coon" which has since been sung with so much success by her brother Gus Pixley who was recently in Montreal with Verona Jarbeau. The late Miss Pixley will be long remembered for her clever work in "M'liss" and "The Deacon's Daughter."

* * *

About five years ago she wrote an interesting article on the trials of stage life which I think well worth clipping from. She said:

* * *

"I don't think I would advise a girl to go on the stage. The only reason for not doing so is the hardships she must go through to get a position. The percentage of failures is so much larger than that of successes. Why, leaving out the Modjeskas and the Clara Morrises, you can count on your fingers the ambitious young girls who have become successful stars. The great cause of failure is vanity' both with women and men. A girl says to herself, 'I have a pretty face,'

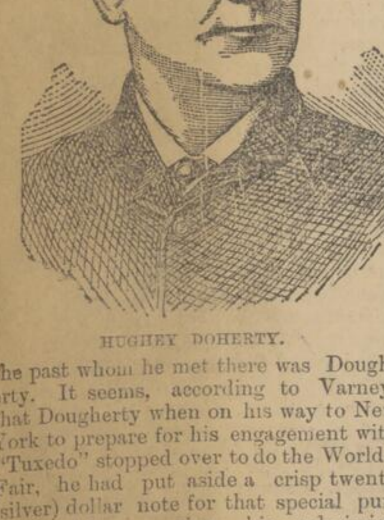
THE LATE ANNIE PIXLEY.

'or a handsome figure,' and when she is before the footlights that is all she thinks of. So much study, oh, so much study—is necessary to success. If a girl has talent and a steady head and must work for her living, then, I say, let her try the stage. Dollars and cents are the best incentive, because when it is a matter of bread and butter she feels that she must study, must constantly improve.

"The temptations of the stage. Well, they are not so great that a girl with the qualities for success cannot resist them. The rules of theatres nowadays are so strict that a girl who obeys them has no difficulty in going right. She must take care of her health and she must study or she will not succeed. and if she does both she has no time to go wrong, no time for midnight suppers or much company. She must have sense enough to know that the compliments and attentions of admirers are not always well meant. There is, indeed, very little vice on the stage. Oh, I have known so many beautiful lives on the stage! Take Kiralfy's ballet. I know that you will not find more sweet, pure girls among the same number of young ladies, taken as they come, in any gathering outside the sacred precincts of home. But a girl who does not need the money will be happier if she does not go on the stage. Of course, I no longer need to act. Why do I act? Well, why does Mr. Jefferson? Why does Lotta? Because I don't see how I could live now and not act, I love it. I like to hear the laughter and the applause and always will. But the shattering of domestic joys, the sacrifice of social pleasures, they must be taken into consideration. If I am invited to a dinner, or if I take a drive I must always think of getting it through in time for work. And I have no time for shopping. That is indeed a sacrifice. This play of mine, 'The Deacon's Daughter,' influences so many girls. They write to me that their case is just like Ruth Homewebb's. They want to act, but their parents will not hear of it and they ask me what they shall do. They say that if they should succeed their parents, like the deacon and his wife, would change their views. Well, I don't think so. The deacon is only a character in a play. I know that I never would have gone on the stage if my father had not died."

* * *

If there is any body on the face of the earth who enjoys telling a good story it is Genial Ed. Varney, the treasurer of the Queen's Theatre. He has a large surprise on hand, but his latest is the following about comedian Hughey Dougherty of the "Tuxedo" company. Mr. Varney paid the World's Fair a visit this summer and among the many friends of



HUGHEY DOHERTY.

he past whom he met there was Dougherty. It seems, according to Varney, that Dougherty when on his way to New York to prepare for his engagement with "Tuxedo" stopped over to do the World's Fair, he had put aside a crisp twenty (silver) dollar note for that special purpose. After paying his admission fee, as they refused to pass "the profesh" and indulging in what he termed a light luncheon at the German Restaurant, he found he had just four dollars and seventeen cents left out of his crisp twenty. He made a hasty rush from the grounds and was met at the stile by Varney, who remarked. "What's your hurry Hughey ?"

"Don't stop me" remarked the comedian. I want to get back to the city. I hear the street car fare has gone up, $4.00 since I went inside, that'll leave me 20c to buy a postage stamp to write home for my railroad fare. It's worse than Guttenburg. Quicker than it takes to tell it Dougherty was seen hanging on to the rear and of a cable car with a look of calm content on his urbane countenance.

* * *

Tschaikowsky, the Russian composer, died in St. Petersburg on Monday night. He died of cholera six hours after he was first attacked. The composer contracted

THE LATE TOCHAIKOWSKY.

the cholera by drinking unboiled water in a restaurant.

* * *

Bussia and the world lose with Tschaikowsky one of the greatest of modern composers. He visited this country in 1891 at the invitation of Walter Damroch, and conducted several of his own works at the New York Symphonic Society's concert given at the inauguration of the Music Hall. It was then that New York acknowledged him as a conductor of great personal magnetism and a composer of splendid originality, but combining in expression the schools of Italy and the Slavic, with a wealth of orchestral coloring that almost rivalled Wagner, of whose methods, it may be said, he was an admirer and devoted student. In his compositions the peculiarly characteristic Russian element in music is presented with the refinement of culture won from a thorough knowledge of the best schools of Italy and Germany. For this reason his success in France, England and in the United States was acknowledged from the first.

Peter Illitsch Tschaikowsky was born in 1840 at Wiatka, in the Ural district of Russia, where his father was engineer to the imperial mines.

* * *

I am told that this is a very good picture of Mlle. Sylva Sorgia, the new prima donna of the Theatre Francais.

M'LLE SYLVA SORGIA.

* * *

This is a great country.

It is reported on good authority that Herrmann the magician has secured a site for a new theatre on Broadway, between Forty-second street and his present theatre. It will be absolutely the handsomest theatre in the city.

A few mouths ago if I remember rightly Herrmann swore in court that he did not own a dollar. Fortunes are made rapidly in this wonderful country.

* * *

A Chicago writer has enriched the journalistic vernacular with a charming expression which doubtless will find favor with the Four Hundred this winter.

Referring to the recent display of ill-temper by Mrs. Kendal on account of the adverse criticism which "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" encountered, the gentleman says:

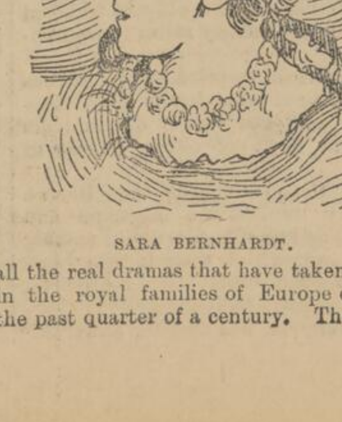
"With courage worthy of a better cause, aud with a shrewd knowledge of the value of advertisement, no matter how obtained, Mrs. Kendal has taken up the cudgels for Pinero and herself, and is talking a lot of flub dub."

"Flub-dub" has a nautical ring, and reminds one of the sailors' "plum-duff."

* * *

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt made her appearance on Monday night before the Parisian public at the Renaissance Theatre, of which she is the manageress in partnership with Messrs. Grau and Ullman. Sarah Bernhard has not played in Paris for four years with the exception of one performance of "Phedre," given for the benefit of the poor last year. Much curiosity was, therefore, taken in her appearance

The play in which she was seen on Monday night is entitled "Les Rois." It is in four acts, by M. Jules Lemaitre, the dramatic critic of the Journal des Debats and a literary celebrity of Paris. His work is a curious one, recalling as it does



SARA BERNHARDT.

all the real dramas that have taken place in the royal families of Europe during the past quarter of a century. The denouement is a death similar to that of the Archuke Rudolph of Austria.

* * *

the plot ran as follows:

An old prince of fantastic notions, feeling that he cannot understand modern ideas, abdicates in favor of his eldest son, who is a man of liberal tendencies, but whose young wife—the part played by Sarah—has gloomy, aristocratic, reactionary ideas. The Prince gives their liberties to his people, who thereupon rebel in order to obtain more than he has granted them.

The Prince falls in love with a a young girl who understands his ideas, and the Princess finds them together in a house hidden in a forest. She kills them both and confesses her crime to the old Prince telling him that she committed the murder because the young Prince, her husband, by his liberal ideas would destroy the monarchy. The old sovereign approves her act and proclaims the Princess Wilhelmine regent of the kingdom.

Alongside of the principal action there is another in which a nihilist conspirator and the younger brother of the Prince figure. This young prince is a scapegrace who ruins the daughter of a gamekeeper and is killed by his victim's father.

* * *

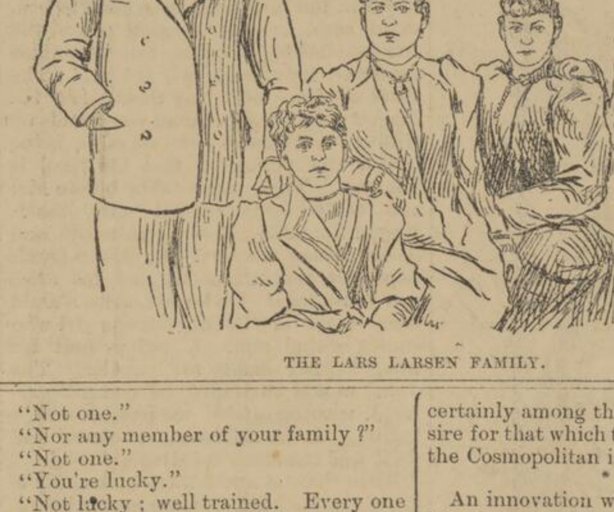
The public found the plot gloomy and obscure, and it is strange that the Censors did not forbid the piece on political grounds. Sarah, however, scored one of her old time successes. She has become a little stouter, but she still knows how to make the same superb gestures and possesses the same artistic science. She is still the great actress who will always be the idol of the Parisian public.

* * *

The Lars Larsden family of acrobats which is this week playing with Hopkins big show at the Royal is one of the biggest attractions ever seen on the vaudeville stage. "How long have you been doing this sort of thing ?" I asked Mr. Larsen at his hotel for be it known The Royal never allows me near its stage. He replied:

"Ever since I was six years old; and I am now 41."

"And you have never in all these 35 years met with an accident ?"



THE LARS LARSEN FAMILY.

"Not one."

"Nor any member of your family ?"

"Not one."

"You're lucky."

"Not lucky ; well trained. Every one of us has been most carefully and thoroughly trained. My wife was an acrobat and dancer when I married her. My girls all commenced training when they were about four years old and were educated very slowly in their profession, never permitted to try an act until they were physically equal to learning it. In this way they have been perfectly trained in each step and have never attempted the next one till they have perfectly mastered the preceding one. They were engaged eight years upon their horizontal bar act before it was presented in public."

"They seem to like it ; and it seems to agree with them."

"Like it ? Agree with them ? I should say it does. They have always enjoyed the best of health and spirits and have excellent appetites. As for the little one, why, she eats, I really believe, more than I do."

The "little one" is quite as clever in her way as are her sisters and bids fair to become quite as well developed a specimen of humanity as they are.

"How is it that you have two grown up daughters, Mr. Larsen, while you and your wife still look young enough to be their brother and sister ?"

The acrobat laughed heartily as he acknowledged the implied complement. "I will tell you," said he. "You see, I fell in love with my wife when she was a dancer in the ballet. We were married when she was between 15 and 16 and I was about 20 years of age."

Mr. Larsen speaks English very well. His wife and daughters are just learning the language.

* * *

The French theatre is an enterprise too worthy to be killed at the outset by the indecency of the performances What might go in Paris will not go here among the French residents of the city and if the management hopes for the patronage of respectable French citizens it will use the pruning hook on all plays and operas that are in the least tainted with indecency or immorality.

* * *

Frequenters of the opera this week have had good opportunity to study the prominent features of the various schools of operatic writing, from the standard Italian of Il Trovatore, and through the more modern Italian of Cavaleria Rusticana, and the Spanish Carmen, to the modern German of Lohengrin and the French masterpiece Faust, and one could not help being struck at least with the fact, if no other, that the Italian school is the most destructive and wearing to the voice, and the German least so. Certainly the artist that could achieve an equal success in Il Trovatore or Lohengrin would save several years of voice by adopting the latter.

* * *

The Tavary Grand English Opera Company played to fair houses all week and on a whole gave much satisfaction. They would probably have left a much more favorable impression were it not for the vigorous puffing that was done in advance of their engagement. First class attractions never require such advertisement, and if the other class could only realize how supremely ridiculous such fatuous mendacities are in the eyes of the public, and how little they are gulled by them they would abandon the practice. But to return to the opera company ; their merit is very unequal. Musically they are good, the voices are individually beautiful and are not spared and their parts are reasonably well studied. The mounting was fair, but the acting was distinctly poor. There was no medium between an awkard stiffness and a tendency to melodramatic exaggeration.

However, the opportunity to hear the grand operas of their repertory was a treat and would have been much more appreciated if so much had not been led to be expected.

* * *

DEAR MR. PRY:—At the Academy this week I read on my program that I was beholding a "grand English opera company, largest, strongest, most complete and only grand English opera company now in America. Every artist of metropolitan reputation." The compilers of such stuff probably have to learn that the Montreal public are reasonably suspicious of extravagant advertising. The company was fair, but if all that is to be taken as true, then surely can it be said that the devil ought to take "the hindmost."

PROHTBIS.

* * *

The managers of the Queen's Theatre have issued an invitation to members of the press of Montreal, Quebec Province, Ottawa, Cornwall, Belleville, Kingston, Toronto, etc., to visit them on Monday, December 11th. Mr. Sparrow has arranged to have John Drew here in "The Masked Ball" that week, and it is likely that about 300 members of the press will attend the performance. There will be no hullabulloo over it—no columns of puffs, but a simple invitation from managers to newspaper men to set aside one eveing of the year to be called "Press Night." I shall go for one.

* * *

The reception tendered to Composer Stahl at the Cosmopolitan Club on Monday night was as successful as the most enthusiastic club member could wish for. Coupled with the name of Richard Stahl were those of J. J. Raffael, the baritone, and Max Freeman, who staged the piece. The event of the evening was Mr. Stahl's remarkable piano solos and the dry speeches (mixed with champagne) of Max Freeman. He is one of the best after-dinner speakers I ever heard.

This is not the first time the Cosmopolitan has entertained visitors. There is not the slightest doubt that though the club is young it is the widest known of any in Canada. Perhaps not among those who find amusement among the more expensive or political clubs, but certainly among those who have any desire for that which the club's name implies the Cosmopolitan is the club.

* * *

An innovation which would doubtless be appreciated in this country is a new system of theatrical performances which has lately been introduced in Germany, Austria and Russia.

Operatic and dramatic stars do not travel with supporting companies in Europe as in this country' and in order to introduce them in cities where the local stock companies are for various reasons incapable of furnishing the support for entire plays or operas, an oridinary play is given, with the stars singing or reciting during the intervals between the acts. Minnie Hauk, Sonnenthal, Barnay, Sembrich and others, have been starring frequently in this manner of late, to the satisfaction, of the public and of the managers' pockets. Minnie Hauk even sang entire operatic scenes in full costume.

* * *

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. P. L. R."—Coquelin is booked for Montreal in February next.

"YOUR READER."—You lose. Robert L. Downing appeared in Toronto the week of October 24th, 1890.

"YOURS TRULY."—The Warner sisters are not engaged at present.

"L. N. J." writes me a lenghty letter about a discussion as to whether or not Montreal has any dramatic school.

You may rest assured that you win. In addition to several teachers of elocution, the American School of Acting has a branch here of which Edwin Varney is principal. And this reminds me that he is to commence the winter course next week.

Paul Pry

One Fact is Worth a Thousand Theories.

Every tontine policy issued by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, twenty years ago, whose tontine period expires in 1893, has a present cash surrender value greater than the sum of the premiums paid.

Note (1) that this return is during the lifetime of the assured, and (2) that it is in addition to the protection afforded by the assurance during the twenty years.

This is true, whether the policy was issued at the low rate charged in cases where it is expected in the beginning that premiums will be paid for life, or whether it was issued at the higher rate, providing for the payment of premiums for twenty years only.

The largest returns are shown on policies issued on the 20-year endowment form, which in some instances show a return of the total amount paid in premiums, with interest exceeding six per cent. per annum.

Equitable Life Assurance Society, 157 St. James street.

Lessons of Drawing and Painting Free.

"The Society of Arts, of Canada," Nos. 1666 and 1668 Notre Dame Street, will open a free school of drawing and painting on Saturday the 18th November.

Hours: From 2 to 4 o'clock p.m.
Days: Wednesday and Saturday.
Professor: Mr. Edmond Dyonnet.

Pupils are requested to fyle their application before the 18th instant.

Certificates of morality required.

Enough to Kill Forty.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The autopsy to-day upon the bodies of Mrs. Hannah Tool and her daughter Margaret, who died so suddenly last night after drinking some porter and eating some chocolate pie, showed enough evidence of potassium in their stomachs to cause the death of forty persons.

A BANKER'S STORY.

HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Dyspepsia and General Debility Cured—How Relief Was Obtained—A Frank Expression of Interest to All Sufferers.

La Patrie, Montreal.

New and astonishing discoveries are made daily, and at almost every moment the genius of man draws out from nature this or that secret which had till then been kept with jealous care. Medicine in particular has been immensely benefited by the profound studies which have led to so many discoveries in the special domain allotted to this science. During the past two years the columns of this paper have given the details of many astonishing cures in various parts of the Dominion, and now the opportunity presents itself to amply verify the good accomplished by this medicine by giving the particulars of two cures in the family of a gentleman well-known in Montreal. Accordingly a reporter of La Patrie called at No. 13 Cherrier Street, the residence of Mr. C. H. A. Guimond. This gentleman did not conceal the fact that his wife and daughter had been restored to health by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. C. H. A Guimond, whose banking house is at 1162 Ontario Street. is a well-known man in the city, where for a number of years he has conducted a most flourishing business. No one can question the evidence of a gentleman whose integrity and honesty of purpose have been established since many years. Mr. Guimond welcomed the reporter most courteously, and when informed of the object of his visit introduced him to Mrs. Guimond, who received him with no less kindness. Mrs. Guimond then stated that for a number of years she had been a complete invalid, a sufferer from dyspepsia, weakness and general debility. She had tried many medicines in vain, while her pallid complexion and extreme emaciation more than indicated the bad state of her health. She had been impressed by reading the marvellous cures accomplished by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and one day resolved to give them a trial without saying anything about it to her husband or friends. She accordingly purchased a few boxes from Mr. Laporte, druggist, and after using them for a short time began to experience the beneficial effects of this great medicine. It was in April last that Mrs. Guimond began taking Pink Pills and three months after commencing their use she was completely restored to health. Her appetite is good. food now easily digested, complexion restored, the tired feeling with which she had been previously distressed has disappeared and her strength fully restored. Mr. Guimond could not conceal his delight at the result, and as Pink Pills had produced such marvellous results in the case of his wife he decided upon giving them to his daughter Alma, aged 15, whose face was covered with pimples, and whose appetite and digestion were greatly impaired. Here again success was not long in making its appearance. Within a few weeks the young girl had recovered her appetite, the pimples had disappeared from her face, her complexion was more rosy, and the pale sunken cheeks were now as round and fresh as healthy youths can be. "Therefore," said Mr. Guimoud to the reporter, "we cannot recommend highly enough Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and we strongly advise all our friends to make use of them." "Sometime ago," said Mrs. Guimond, "I was travelling with a lady friend whose health was very delicate, and I pointed out to her my box of Pink Pills, and said, this is what you should take. My advice was followed, and this lady came to see me some time afterward to thank me for pointing out the remedy as her health was almost fully restored. As for myself," she continued, "I would not be a single day without Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house."

Mr. and Mrs. Guimond are both endowed with superior intelligence and though far from seeking notoriety, are happy to give frank and sincere testimony in favor of Pink Pills, with a view to benefiting some other sufferer. Later the reporter called on Mr. Laporte, druggist, who has a nice stand at 1130 Ontario Street, one of the most frequented districts of the East End. Mr. Laporte said he was familiar with the facts relating to both mother and daughter as the Pink Pills had been purchased at his place of business. He added that he had never had a remedy whose sale was so large, or that gave more general satisfaction. In fact he believed that to the satisfaction they gave is due their immense popularity and widespread sale.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a remarkable efficacy in curing diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or an impairment of the nervous system such as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink). They are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen and hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud and should be avoided.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, and Shenectady, N.Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50. They may be had from any dealer, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price.

Railway Men in Session.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The joint committee of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations held a meeting to-day. Chairman A. F. Walker presided and about 25 roads were represented. The business under discussion was the adjustment of the seaboard and export freight rates. After considerable discussion a sub-committee was appointed to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to thoroughly canvas the situation and report back to the Joint Committee at 3 p.m., at which time the meeting adjourned. A meeting of the Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association was also held, but only routine business was transacted.

"True Economy." Go where you can procure a dollar for every dollar expended. The proper place is Ross', 20 Chaboillez Square, opposite fire station, where for an investment of 5 cents you can get a good, square, solid smoke of Ross' "Cuban" cigars and Ross' "Cut Plug" tobacco.

Prevention is Better

Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh, also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

Hood's Pills are easy and gentle in effect.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—The whole Province of Santa Clara, where an attempt to start a revolution was made a few days ago, is free from all excitement and disorder.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Emperor William has decorated Prof. Momsen with the star of second class Order of the Crown.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—An opportunity for shoe manufacturers. For sale or to rent at l'Assomption, large piece of ground with: 1. good shoe factory, containing steam engine and all necessary improved machinery, in good order and ready for use. 2. two story metal roofed stone house, containing store and a very comfortable private dwelling and situated on same ground as the factory. Can be seen at any time. Immediate possession. Terms very easy. Apply Mr. Francois Archambault, l'Assomption, Que. 275

FOR SALE—Any person wishing to purchase his own house on monthly instalments can do so by applying to C. Lefebvre, 222 Iberville Street, Montreal. 275

FOR SALE—1 marble top bedroom set, cheap; also 2 pug pups thoroughbred. 37 Beaver Hall Hill. 274

SAFES—For sale cheap Fire Proof Safes, burglar proof safes and vault doors. A. Ahern, 325 St. James st. 274

FOR SALE—1 SINGLE HIGH OFFICE mahogenay desk. For inspection apply to Montreal Herald Co., 603 Craig St.

FOR SALE—DOOR PLATES, BEVELED edge plate glass, brass or nickel, engraved to order, $1.50 up. Brass signs of all kinds. S. H. Martel, 673 Craig street, Montreal.

FINE BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, on Mountain street. Lot 27 x 127, with lane in rear. Titles perfect. For particulars apply to No. 348 St. Denis street. 275

FOX TERRIER—For sale, well bred fox terrier, 5 months old, will be sold a bargain. Address J. Brand, Watchman, Molsons Bank. 271

HOTELS, SALOONS, ETC.—For sale—Hotels Saloons, Groceries, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses and all other kinds of business. Also, houses, stores, rooms and tenements furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. HARRIS, real estate agent, 1988 St. Catherine street, near St. Urbain. Telephone 3468. 264.

INDIAN PONY, good tempered and quiet, and very suitable for children, about 13 hands, also buggy, cutter, and harness, a bargain for cash. Apply Pony, Herald Office.

PUPILS WANTED.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—Lessons given by French teacher, graduate of Paris University Apply 10 a. m., or write G. K., 257 St. Denis. 291

PUPILS WANTED—The Ingres-Coutellier School of Languages, 9 University St., Fraser Institute. Natural method. Native teachers. Success guaranteed. Free trial lessons. 284

PUPILS—Geometry and orthographic projection taught by practical man. Call and see models. 39 Dorchester st. 280

AFTERNOON PUPILS to coach in English, Latin and mathematics, by competent teacher. Address Teacher, Box 114 P. O., St. Catherine st. 277

STUDIO for music instruction and voice culture. 201 University street; piano, violin, cornet, mandolin, guitar. Voice defects carefully attended to; conservatory advantages; terms reasonable. Frederick W. Holland, Director. Telephone No. 4648. 278

PUPILS wanted for the piano by an experienced teacher. Apply 275 St. Urbain street 277

AT RECITAL HALL, 2464 St. Catherine street, Mrs. Page Thrower is now prepared to receive her pupils, and to arrange for forming the classes in solfeggio and vocal ensemble under Mons. Arthur Letondal. 275

MISS MARGUERITE SYM, Pianoforte teaching. 6 Buckingham Avenue. 269

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS REMOVED without pain or drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted, and all diseases of the Feet skillfully treated by PROF. L. HARRIS, (28 years' practice). No. 1988 St. Catherine street. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon at their residence. Telephone No. 3468. 264.

CLOTHING—Wanted to purchase ladies' and Gentlemen's cast off clothing, furs, etc.; highest prices paid. Orders by mail promptly attended to. L. Lazarus, 707 Craig st. 282

DR. FULTON, 2444 ST. CATHERINE ST cures diseases of all kinds by letter or interview, as Hemorrhoids, Skin Diseases, Catarrh and Varicose or enlarged veins, Cancers or Tumors removed without knife. Hours—Afternoons and evenings. Telephone 335.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

G. C. MORRISON HAS THE FOLLOWing machinery for sale: Engines new—One 12 x 16, one 10x14, one 9x12 all ready to ship. Engines, second hand—One 10x14, one 9x12, one 6x10, one 3 1-2x4, all in first-class order. Boilers second hand—One 30 h.p., one 24 h.p., one 12 h.p. Portable Forges always in stock, the best and the cheapest in the market. Apply to G. C. MORRISON, Hamilton, Ont.

PATENTS—ALLEN G. INGALLS, B. C. L., attorney in patent causes, advocate, barrister, etc. Room 3 Mechanics' building, Montreal. Special personal attention given to realizing money for inventors. Full information free.

SHOWMAN—10 years experience wants partner with some ready money to take half interest in the best paying entertainment on the road. Not an experiment but a tried success. For particulars address J. Carleton Green, General Delivery, Ottawa Ont. 274

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN who paid his subscription at The Herald Office on 6th Oct, kindly send in his name, as the party that received the money, omitted to take note of it.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 7231. Circuit Court. John Duncan, plaintiff, versus John S. Cuthbertson, defendant. On the twentieth day of November, 1893, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said defendant, No. 1 Beaver Hall Square, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano, household effects, etc. Terms cash. D. A. St. Amour, B.S.C. Montreal, 10th November, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 2224. Superior Court. Alphonse Piche, plaintiff, vs. Dame Marie D. St. Pierre et vir, defendants. On the 20th day of November, 1893, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, at No. 149 St. Elizabeth Street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendants, seized in this cause, consisting of household furniture. Terms cash. Jos. Dansereau. B.S.C. Montreal, 9th November, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 7917. Circuit Court. Celina Gariepy et vir, plaintiffs, versus George Laprade, defendant. On the twentieth of November, 1893, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said defendant, corner Beaudry and Mignonne Streets, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of liquors, counter, etc. Terms, cash. C. T. Jette, B.S.C. Montreal, 10th November, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, No. 8,527. Circuit Court, of the District of Montreal. Edmond Derome, of the City and District of Montreal, butcher, plaintiff, vs. Louis Payette, heretofore hotelkeeper, of said City of Montreal now absent from the Province of Quebec, defendant. On plaintiff's motion by his attorneys Adge, Germain, Leclair and Chaffers, the defendant is ordered to appear within two months. Montreal, 10th November, 1893. Chs. Bonacina, deputy C.C.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 5723 Circuit Court. Honorable Honore Mercier et al, plaintiffs, versus Alphonse Gervais et al, defendants. On the 20th day of November, 1893, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said defendants, No. 1877 Notre Dame Street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendants, seized in this cause, consisting of assorted liquors, etc. Terms of sale, cash. M. J. A. DeCelles, B.S.C. Montreal, November 11th, 1893.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 7320. Circuit Court. Paul Napoleon Vigeant, plaintiff, versus Arthur Charriau, defendant. On the 20th day of November, 1893, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon at the last domicile of the said defendant, Iberville street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of cigars, etc., etc. Terms, cash. D. LANOIX, B.S.C. Montreal, 10th November, 1893.

The Montreal Zoological Garden will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to grant it a special charter and giving it powers and privileges in addition to those conferred on it by the Joint Stock Companies General clauses Act, and other general statutes.

GEOFFRION, DORION & ALLAN, Attorneys.

Montreal, 12th October, 1893. 275.

HELP WANTED.

Advertisements of situations vacant will be inserted free of charge under the above heading.

A FEW LIVE MEN wanted for Canada; something new; you can earn big money; write for report of what our agents are doing and be convinced. R. Gain & Co., 123 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 274

AGENTS make $5.00 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 35cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, five cents. Forsher & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. 271

BOY Wanted, respectable and well recommended. 2027 Notre Dame street. 272

BOY—Wanted smart boy for grocery store, one with some knowledge of the business preferred. Apply 75 Wellington street. 272

CIGAR ROLLERS—Wanted first class Cigar Rollers. B. Goldstein & Co., 29 St. Peter St. 274

CONFECTIONERY—Wanted a young man to assist in confectionery, with a little knowledge of the business. Apply 182½ St. Antoine st. 274.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED—The Herald wants correspondents in every town and village in Eastern Ontario and Quebec where it is not already represented. Address the Managing Editor, Herald Office.

DRESSMAKING—Wanted girls to work at dressmaking. Apply 87 Quesnel street. 272

DRESS MAKERS—Wanted experienced hands for dress making, also apprentices. Apply 238 St. Urbain st. 274.

GAS FITTERS—Wanted two good gas Fitters able to lay pipes and services. Address P. O. Box 1365. 274

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good general servant, for a family of three. Must have city references. Apply 223 Stanley street. 272

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant, two in family; extension kitchen. References. 48 McGill College avenue. 272

GENERAL SERVANT—Who can cook well and do washing and ironing, for three in a family, where housemaid is kept; references required. Apply, 30 McTavish Street. 275

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant. References required. 186 Mance street. 272

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good general servant, 6 in family, one that can do plain cooking; no washing. 62 Beaver Hall Hill, apply between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. 272.

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant for family of two. Must be well recommended. Apply 452 Guy street. 274

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted A good General Servant at 260 St. Chas. Borromee st. 274

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted good general servant, where another girl is kept. 400 St. Antoine street. 274

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted immediately, general servant, at 9 Havover st. 274.

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a good general servant. Must be willing to work; wages no object. References required. 108 Mansfield street. 274.

GOOD COOK—Wanted in a small family, a good cook. References required. Apply 10 Lorne Crescent, before 11 a.m. 272

HOUSEMAID—Wanted a good housemaid. Apply at once. 145 Hutchison street. 272

IRONING—Wanted a woman who can iron shirts well, for half a day each week. 154 Metcalfe st. 272.

LADY AGENTS—100 good live Lady agents wanted to sell my French art work. Sells in light large samples and terms only 15 cents to Ladies meaning business; also good article for Gentleman agents. Write to-day or you will miss a good chance to make money these hard times. Address Mrs. John Green, Dominion Hall, Ottawa, Ont.

PASTRY COOK—Wanted good experienced pastry cook. Apply City Hotel. 272.

PLAIN COOK—Wanted a good plain cook or general servant. Apply 94 St. Famille street. 292

SINGERS—Wanted singers full church of England services; sopranos, contraltos, tenors; positions for leading voices. Mr. Laner (organist Trinity Church) will meet applicants for membership after 7 p.m., Saturday evenings, at Trinity Church, St. Denis street, or apply by letter. Address Henry Miles, Montreal. 274

SMART BOY—Wanted smart boy for office work. Must speak English and French. Apply 10 De-Bresoles street. 272

STRONG BOY—Wanted a strong boy about 16 years old, to do general work and messages in a grocery store. Jno. Scanlan, 239 Bleury street. 272

TABLE GIRL, experienced, wanted at the Waverley Hotel. 271

WANTED—Good live, active representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and familes readily use this compound. Address with stamp The Koaline Fuel Co., Windsor, Ont. 36

WAITRESS—Wanted waitress in the Cafe Tortoni. 547 Craig st., upstairs. 274.

TO RENT.

TO LET—A large furnished front room: gas etc, private English family. Apply 754 Dorchester. 274

DWELLING—Handsome cut stone front dwelling, No 133 Metcalfe st. 3 storeys and basement. Apply 96 St. Peter st. 273

FLATS TO LET.—One of the larger flats at the "Sherbrooke." Possession immediately. Apply between 9 and 12 a.m. at 285 Mountain street. 269.

Beginning with Coupon No. 101, Coupons to be accepted will have to run consecutively.

Persons wanting Coupons sent by mail must enclose Six Cents for tubing and mailing.

These coupons are numbered consecutively. The Herald's pictures can be purchased by coupons and by nothing else. For 30 coupons a very nice picture can be obtained, and the price runs up to 100 or more coupons. Several hundreds of these pictures are on view at The Herald Office, and holders of coupons can come in and make their own choice.

The pictures are of all classes. They are historical, landscape, allegorical, religious in their character; they include imitation oil paintings, imitation water colors, mezzo-tints, photogravures and fine etchings. There is a particularly good display of British scenery covering many of the well-known and celebrated sights of the old land.

HOW TO GET THE COUPONS.

Buy The Herald daily either from the nearest newsdealer or from the office direct. It will be delivered at your doors every morning for

50--PER MONTH--50c.

BUY THE HERALD EVERY MORNING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements for situations wanted will be inserted in The Herald six times free of charge.

BOOK-KEEPER—Thoroughly competent and practical, conversant in both languages, wants situation. Will accept salary satisfactory to employer. L. O. N. 9 Mitcheson Avenue. 271

CARPENTERING—Wanted, by a reliable man, handy at carpentering, a position where he could be generally useful. W., 135½ Alexander Street. 275

CANVASSERS Wanted—The North American Assurance Company being desirous of increasing its city agency staff offers special inducements to first class men. Having attractive plans at moderate premium rates and offering security to intending insurers, unexcelled by that of any other company. Active and intelligent canvassers will find it to their advantage to secure a contract. For terms apply to Dr. C. Ault, 62 St. James street. 274

COACHMAN—Wanted a position as coachman or indoor man. Apply immediately, 169 St. Hypolite street. 274

CARPENTER—Wanted by young man, situation, handy at carpentering and painting, willing to make himself generally useful; total abstainer. Henry Willis, 933 St. James st. 274

COOK—Wanted situation as cook, no washing or ironing, can be well recommended. Address 165 Colborne Street. 272

COOK—Wanted situation as good Cook, by a respectable woman, no washing or ironing; small family. 311 St. Lawrence st. 274

DRESSMAKER—Experienced dressmaker, wants sewing in private families. Apply 31 St. Urbain st. 274

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a dressmaker, sewing in private families. Apply 70 St James st. 272

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by a Dressmaker, well recommended, sewing in private families. Apply 526 St. Lawrence st. 274

DRAWING.—Wanted drawings, plans, or tracings of any kind to do in evenings. Terms reasonable, Address J. L., Post Office, Pt. St. Charles. 272

FAMILY WASHING.—Wanted by a woman at her own home, family washing. Address 74 Delisle street. 272

GENERAL SERVANT—Elderly woman wants situation as general servant. Apply 183 Bleury street. 274

HOUSEMAID wants work by the day or week. Apply R. E. Herald Office. 274

HOUSE CLEANING—Wanted by a respectable, young married woman, work or house-cleaning of any kind by the day. Apply 609 Sanguinet street. 272

LEGAL DOCUMENTS—Wanted by a solicitor's clerk, legal documents to copy, good penman. Books and accounts balanced, estate agents rentals written up etc. First-class references, terms moderate. Address W. L. P. Herald Office. 274

MAN SERVANT—Wanted, situation by a respectable Irishman (age 19), to wait on table in a gentleman's house or private family, understands the reparing of gentleman's clothes also carpentry, will be sure to prove satisfactory any person who would like to engage him. Address W. B. Herald Office. 272

MACHINIST—Situation wanted by a young man, machinist by trade. Address P. Lapointe, 1234 Mignonne street. 272

MATTRESS MAKER, first-class, wants work by the day or piece. City or country. Address or call on Harris Epstein, 23½ St. George street, Montreal. 272

MEAT COOK—First-class meat cook (man), wants situation in hotel or restaurant. Address F. Roy, 35½ St. Elizabeth st, City.

OFFICE HAND OR BOOK-KEEPER—Wanted by young man, position as book-keeper, or office hand, thoroughly competent to undertake a position of trust or responsibility. Small salary, good references. Address M. F. H. 11 St. Charles, Borrommee. 272

SEWING.—Wanted sewing by the day, in respectable families. Please call at 618 Dorchester. 272

SERVANTS.—Wanted employment by 7 good cooks, 5 housemaids, 3 first class nurses, several general servants; also coachmen. All city references. Apply to Mrs. Mallett, 67½ St. Antoine st. 272

SCOTCHMAN, wishes situation in office or store, or other light work, out one month, (age 32). Strong and active, good penman, quick at figures. "Scot," Herald Office. 272

STOREMAN—Wanted by a young man, a situation as storeman, or any place of trust, willing to make himself useful. Address B. 35½ George st. 274

TYPEWRITER—Wanted by young lady position in office as stenographer and typewriter. Address R. S. Herald Office. 272

WANTED—Situations for first-class cooks, French and English; house and table-maids, general servants and nurses. The most respectable class. Apply to Miss Seguin, 24 Marie Louise Avenue, opposite 233 Sanguinet street.

WASHING—A respectable person wants work by the day, washing or housecleaning 134 St. George st. 272

WIDOW and her daughter, desire situations together, without washing, protestants. W. D. Herald Office. 271

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable woman, work by the day, good laundress. Apply 509 St. Urbain street. 272

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable woman, work by the day. Apply 133 Alexander street. 272

WORK BY THE DAY—Washing or scrubbing Mrs. Smith, No. 3 rear of 38 Alexander st. 272

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted work by the day by respectable woman, is a good laundress. Apply 35½ St. George st.

YOUNG MAN of 25 years, with fair education in both languages, would like a situation in wholesale store, or any other. Address J. A R. Herald Office. 272

YOUNG LADY—A young lady desires English pupils, to whom she could teach French. Speciality, French conversation. Could read English or French to an invalid—Address, P. Z. Poste restante, Montreal. 275

ROOMS AND BOARD.

DOUBLE ROOM—Nice and warm; hot water heater in; suitable for married couple or two gentlemen; with or without board, also table board. 45 McGill College avenue. 275

ROOMS—Vacant, on bathroom flat; also by the day or week, hot water heating. 56 University street, opposite English Cathedral. 275

ROOMS TO LET—Comfortably furnished rooms at John Egger's, practical Swiss watch maker, optician and jeweller, 85 Bleury Street. 275

ROOMS AND BOARD—Very convenient for business men. Double and single rooms, elegantly furnished with all modern conveniences; also first-class table board. No children—5 Union Avenue. 275

ROOMS—Good warm comfortable rooms, double and single with first-class board, also table board. 16 Cathcart street, corner of Phillips Square. 274

BOARD—First class table board, $3.00 a week, dinner meals, $1.00. Victoria Dining Rooms, 1838 Notre Dame st., cor. McGill. 271

ROOM TO LET—Furnished room to let, at 118 George st.

LOST.

LOST.—Between the Post Office and McKay Street, two account books. Any one returning them to 8 Place d'Armes Square, will be rewarded.

EYE GLASSES LOST—At the Academy or on St. Catherine street between Victoria and Mansfield, pair of eyeglasses, silver rimmed. Finder will please leave at the Herald Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SMALL STOCK—For sale small stock general dry goods, boy's clothing and carpets, slightly damaged by water and smoke, this is a bargain for anyone dealing in these stocks, if you want it appply immediately. W. T. Heaslip & Co., Gananoque Ont. 267

THE ADVERTISER desires to meet a young man having some commercial experience and influential connections to join him in completing the organization of a stock company. This may be an excellent opportunity for a gentleman of influence wishing to establish one of his family. Capital not necessarily required. Full information will be furnished and references exchanged. A. B., Herald office.

WANTED—Pushing firm of engineers or brass founders, to manufacture, and sell novelty in steam valves; great success. Address F. R. Herald Office. 272

WANTED—A young man of good character and habits, with some capital, to take an interest in a well-established real estate business; and who knows the business preferred. Address for confidential interview, Agency 100 Herald office.

The Montreal Herald is published daily at 603 Craig Street, by the Montreal Herald Company; Edward Holton, President; E. G. O'Connor, Secretary-Treasurer.