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Springs.

VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 29

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FISH and SALT

LABRADOR HERRING,
BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON,
SEA AND LAKE CODFISH,
DRY AND GREEN CODFISH,
LIVERPOOL COASTED FISH & SALT,
Rice's Dairy and Table SALT,
FOR SALE BY
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We have been appointed agents for the pork packing house of Messrs. Cudahy Bros., successors to Messrs. John Plankinton & Co., of Milwaukee, and now look to offer to the trade the following grades of Pork and Lard at lowest market prices:—

Heavy Mess Pork.
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Short Cut Pork, Ward brand.
Lard in 20 lb. pails.

Lard in 5 lb. tins, 60 lbs. to case.

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And all other grades of Pork.
A complete assortment always on hand.

Fish of all sorts, Fresh, Smoked and Salt.

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BARRELS, HALVES & QUARTERS.

Prime No. 1 Labrador Herrings.
Early application necessary as quantity is very limited this season.

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Barrels Prime No. 1 Labrador.
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Draft in three—
No. 1 Large, in Tins and Barrels.
No. 1 in Tins and Barrels.

Liverpool Coasted Salt.
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Scott's Whisky.

100 Cases * * * John Robertson & Son.
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SPRING HILL COAL.

Screened, - - - \$5.25
Steam, - - - 4.75
Slack, - - - 3.50

Per ton of 2,240 lbs., ex cars, in lots to suit purchasers.

Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.
CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS.

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MATERIALS, PAPER-HANGINGS, &c.

est. 28

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COMPOUND

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THE NERVES,

THE LIVER,

THE BOWELS,

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"This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases."

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Because we allow the nerves to remain weakened and inflamed, and these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

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WILL CURE BILIOUSNESS, PILES,
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PLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES,
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NERVOUS DISORDERS.

By quieting and strengthening the nerves, and causing free action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Millions Pains and Aches? Why tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why frightened over Disorders of the Kidneys? Why endure nervous or sick headaches? Why have sleepless nights?

Use Paine's Celestial Compound and rejoice in health. It is an entirely vegetable remedy, and is safe in all cases.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.00. Six for \$5.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,

MONTREAL, P. Q.

The Montreal Herald

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1889.

SUBSCRIPTION \$6 PER ANNUM

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CANADIAN.

—The Lunenburg County Scott Act repeal petition has been found regular. A date in April will be fixed for polling.

—The Toronto Public Library Board held its annual meeting yesterday. The total circulation of books was, during the year, 270,190.

—The Rev. H. E. Bland and his son, the Rev. S. H. Bland, have accepted an invitation to become joint pastors next year of the Methodist church in Quebec.

—By-laws proposing to grant \$20,000 and \$15,000 to the Kingston & Smith's Falls Railway will be submitted to a vote of the people of the counties of Lanark and Frontenac at a meeting to be held at the latter place on Monday next.

—A large deputation waited yesterday on Mr. Mowat and other members of the Ontario Government to ask for a grant to aid in entertaining the American Association for the Advancement of Science next August. Substantial aid has been promised by the City Council, the Universities and the Canadian Institute. Mr. Mowat promised to do something, but no specific sum was mentioned or promised.

EUROPEAN.

—It is officially announced that Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor's brother, is now the heir to the throne.

—It is officially announced that the Crown Prince Rudolf committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The weapon used was a revolver.

—Patrick Molloy, one of the witnesses who testified for the Times before the Parnell Commission, has been arrested at Liverpool on the charge of perjury.

—An official report issued after the post-mortem examination says that the Crown Prince's death was caused by sudden paralysis of the heart, brought on by attacks of acute rheumatism.

—The British naval committee appointed to enquire into the late maneuvers states that the ships with few exceptions are unsuitable for modern service, and that the existing fleet is unfit to command the seas against an enemy.

—Nationalists are greatly agitated over the treatment of Mr. Wm. O'Brien. It is stated that he was severely injured on the body during the struggle with the gendarmes, and that he is still much prostrated. He wears only a shirt, refusing to put on the prison garb.

—Messrs. John O'Connor and Thomas Condon, members of Parliament for Tipperary, were yesterday sentenced to imprisonment for four months without hard labor for inciting tenants not to pay their rent. They appealed. After the adjournment of the court the police were pelted with stones by a mob.

AMERICAN.

—It is stated that the Union Iron Works have received a despatch from Secretary Whitney, ordering them to get the new cruiser "Charleston" ready for sea within twenty days, if possible, at no matter what extra cost.

—The High School building in Johnston, Fulton County, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. It accommodated nine hundred scholars. At 11.45 a.m. today the east wall of the building fell, killing George Thompson and badly injuring Fred Smith, firemen.

—Advices from Alaska say the winter there has been a very discouraging one to the people, owing to severe storms. The heaviest snow storm since 1875 occurred on account of the great depth of the snow drifts and hunters have suffered great hardships.

—The Pacific coast papers are devoting a great deal of space to the Samoan question, and generally demand that American interests on the islands be fully maintained at whatever cost, if only on account of American shipping interests on the Pacific. San Francisco papers urge immediate action on the part of the Government.

MADAME ALBANI'S RECEPTION.
Quebec Roused to Enthusiasm.

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)

QUEBEC, Feb. 1.—Never in the history of Quebec has such a welcome been given to any eminent person as that accorded to-night to Canada's nightingale, Madame Albani. Society, wealth and beauty crowded into the Academy of Music, and long before the concert began, hundreds were unable to gain admission, and the sale of seats was stopped.

Such was the enthusiasm at Albani's first appearance, that for many minutes she could only acknowledge the warm and heartfelt greeting. She was in splendid voice, and unhesitatingly responded to the numerous encores. After her first number, "Oh, for a eul!" from Verdi's La Traviata, the enthusiasm was unbounded. Signor Ravignani, the musical conductor; Signor Massini, Mr. Barrington Poole, Miss Damiani and Mr. Barrett were all in excellent form, and their performances evoked great enthusiasm.

Mr. Sheehy, M. P., Appeals.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Sheehy, M. P., appeals under the Crimes Act, from his sentence to four months' imprisonment.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Third Session—Sixth Parliament.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.

After routine in the House to-day, Mr. Cochrane was introduced by Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Taylor.

Hon. Mr. Laurier again complained that the speech from the throne had not been distributed. Sir John said he had been informed that the speech was distributed.

Mr. Laurier—There must be something wrong somewhere.

Sir John—If the gentlemen opposite desire it, the debate may be postponed.

Mr. Laurier—I don't wish that.

Mr. Robert White, M. P. for Cardwell, who rose to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne, was received with loud applause. He opened with a tribute to his late father's services in the House and to the country. This was received in a sympathetic silence, which merged into applause as the speaker went on to compliment the new Governor, and speak of the good fortune of the country in securing His Excellency's services. He then went on to review the points in the speech from the throne, speaking very quietly and calmly. His voice is not powerful but pleasant with an occasional lisp. The choice English which distinguishes his writings also marks his address. A trifle more of animation in manner and more attention to voice modulation would improve his oratory. The galleries were well filled with attentive listeners as he spoke. Altogether his speech was a pronounced success, even though the English relations of the occasion did not allow him the exercise of any great originality. No additional light was shed upon the Government's programme.

Mr. Lepine's style of oratory is familiar to Montrealers. The discourse in his first sentence that he was a representative of the workmen. Sir John who had been gently dozing in his chair, woke up at this and during the remainder of the speech faced round towards the speaker and applauded at several points. He went back to very early history and spoke of the inspiration which resulted in the treaty of 1763, and gave the French in Canada the mission they are now fulfilling, of developing the country side by side with the English brethren. Then came the usual talk about the comity of races, etc., and later the stock review of the speech.

Hon. W. Laurier attacked the Government for the meagreness of their programme, the absence of any promise to amend the customs laws, the refusal to extend the franchise or attempt to extend trade relations with the United States, and urged caution in dealing with the fisheries dispute.

Sir John replied, and the address was adopted.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Mr. Lepine as a Ministerialist—De-
mands of Woollen Manufacturers

Opposed—Receipts in Weaving

—Personal Mention.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.

Mr. Choquette will introduce the bill which was rejected by the Quebec Legislature having for its object the abolishing of the ferry between Quebec and Lewis.

The members of the Harbor Commission are struggling with their report. It will be a unanimous one.

Surprise is expressed at the change in to-day's programme by which Mr. Lepine took Mr. Dickey's place in seconding the address. It is looked upon as establishing Mr. Lepine's place in the House.

Henceforward he will be regarded as a straight Ministerialist instead of ranking among the Independents.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie took his place in the House to-day. He seems very frail. The demands upon the accommodation of the Parliament buildings are increasing to such an extent that the Government have in contemplation the building of a new wing from the northwest corner.

A good deal of dust is likely to be raised over the new printing department, whose cost is said to be something abnormal. Hon. Mr. Laurier struck the keynote yesterday when he complained that the speech from the throne had not been printed and distributed to the members. Sir John wore his sweetest smile when he explained that there had been a little mistake in connection with the matter, which would speedily be remedied.

Delegations of woollen importers and wholesale clothiers are here from the principal trade centres to oppose the demand recently made upon the Government by the woollen manufacturers for an increase of ten per cent on the duties on these goods. The existing tariff gives these gentlemen a protection ranging from thirty to forty per cent. The importers are opposing any increase in the duties on these lines, but the clothiers are willing that the imports should be increased provided they get a proportionate increase of protection on their manufactures. Among the Montrealers here are Messrs. Jas. O'Brien, Hollis Shorey, J. W. Mackenzie and Wm. Shaw. They waited upon the Ministers of Customs and Finance yesterday morning and urged their views. A vigorous personal canvass is also being made of the other Ministers.

Hon. Peter Mitchell left for Montreal this evening, and will return at the beginning of next week.

Mr. Kirkpatrick has given notice of his intention to reintroduce his measure for reciprocity in wrecking on the lakes. He expects that it will become law this time.

Senator Alexander's liver is reported to be on strike against his presence in the Senate, and the proceedings of that honorable body will not be enlivened by anything but divorce trials this year.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites

Is very palatable and much better than the plain oil. Dr. W. H. Cameron, of Halifax, N.S., says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites for the past two years and found it more agreeable to the stomach, and have better results from its use than any other preparation of the kind I have ever tried." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

BACKS OUT IN TIME

German Pretensions in Samoa Considerably Modified.

TEPPERY BOYS FLOURISH THE SHIELD.

Burglary at the House of the U.S. Charge d'Affaires.

GERMANY WITHDRAWS.

The Neutrality of Samoa Preserved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The President has notified Congress that Count Aro Valley, the German Minister, has informed the State Department to-day that the German troops would be withdrawn from Samoa, and the neutrality of Samoa preserved.

RIOTING IN TIPPERARY.

Twenty Persons Injured.

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—There was some rioting in Tipperary to-day, which culminated in a desperate struggle between the townsmen and the police. A score of civilians and twelve police were injured.

ROBBING A DIPLOMAT.

The U. S. Secretary of Legation Loses His Jewellery.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A daring burglary was committed last night at Ramsdale, three miles from Ascot, the residence of Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the American Legation. The robbers, who have been planned with considerable ingenuity and care.

Wires were stretched across the lawn, and while the family was at dinner the burglars, by means of a ladder, entered the window of Mrs. White's dressing room.

They removed a jewel box which they conveyed to a shed and forced open, abstracting jewels, which, with other property stolen, represented a value of £2,000 or £2,500, leaving behind only the empty box. The burglars then got clear away, leaving no clue to their identity, and up to the present no arrest has been made.

TELEGRAPH TOO QUICK FOR HIM.

A Boudier Caught on the "Celtic."

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 1.—Two detectives boarded the Celtic last night with a warrant for the arrest of an American bank clerk named Reineck, charged with forgery to a large amount.

The detectives while searching for him landed the mail tender and were carried on to Liverpool. Reineck is, however, on board, accompanied by his wife and three children.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

The Dispute Over the Army Bill.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Count Karolyi's denunciation of the Hungarian Army Bill in the Hungarian Diet certainly provoked a great deal of comment and momentary excitement, but not the surprise that it would have occasioned in any other Legislative assembly. Theoretically a despotism, the Austrian Emperor has been for many years more tolerant of free speech than Germany. Herr Bamberger's most lively episodes with Bismarck are mild when compared with the outpourings of the hot-headed Bohemian and Hungarian politicians, whose vehemence of abuse of Court and Cabinet, being taken as a matter of course, creates no lasting impression.

Notwithstanding the jealousy of each other felt by the motley races which profess allegiance to Francis Joseph, and the periodical threats of revolution, the comparative freedom which they enjoy gives at least as much promise of cohesion as the chains that bind the minor German states to Berlin. Many Hungarians consider that the Army Bill, which was the pretext of Count Karolyi's outbursts against the Premier, bears hardly upon their country; but it is difficult to see that any particular discrimination is made against the Magyar.

The terms of service are lessened all over the Empire; some classes hitherto exempt are included in the service, a provision which has much dissatisfied the clergy by depriving some theological students of the exemption which they have hitherto enjoyed, and the standard of height of the future heroes has been reduced, though it is still above that of the French army.

Herr Tissa has gained the reputation abroad of being one of the most astute politicians in Europe, and is popular with his fiery and changeable countrymen. Count Karolyi's epithets of "coward" and "tyrant" will only confirm his hold upon their affections, for even the most impulsive of them are sensible that such abuse is not deserved.

The statement that the Emperor would have modified the provision of the bill if the matter had been presented to him in a proper light is a bid for popularity, but from the best authority the mass of Hungarians people are very far from believing it. Following a course which would place them in antagonism with the Empire, especially under the leadership of Count Karolyi.

They realize that Hungary is not strong enough to stand alone, and if they succeeded in throwing off the yoke of Austria, the country would become a bone of contention for Germany and Russia, and their hearty detestation of those Powers renders their present status comparatively an endurable one.

THE BOULANGER CRISIS.

M. Floquet Scores a Victory—Vote of Confidence Passed.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Jouvencel interpellated the Government regarding the measures it intended to take to arrest the progress of Boulangerism. The speaker attacked the change in public opinion chiefly to the results that have been daily heaped upon the Government and to the indifference of the Ministers toward their revilers. Liberty of the press and liberty of speech had been allowed to the Government, and the Government ought to defend itself from the attacks of slanderers.

Premier Floquet, before replying to M. Jouvencel, asked leave to introduce a bill re-establishing the *serutin d'arrondissement* system of election.

M. Cuneo d'Ornano, a Bonapartist, here exclaimed:—"The only possible issue is the dissolution of the Chamber."

M. Cazeaux, a member of the Right, asked leave to speak on a matter of urgency, and have better results from its use than any other preparation of the kind I have ever tried." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

Fresh protests from members of the Right led to a scene of great confusion. The President finally called the

members to order and decided that the House must hear M. Floquet.

M. Floquet held that the re-establishment of the *serutin d'arrondissement* system would in no way assail universal suffrage. If his policy obtained the approval of the Republican party he would pursue it with greater authority, but if it was not approved he would resign. The Government, he said, did not think that measures ought to be taken against the liberty of the press, but they were bound to legislate against those who were seeking to overturn the republic.

The existing laws dealing with hostile combinations were inadequate, while the increase of mediums of communication and the growth of wealth furnished persons having criminal designs with means of action which could not be foreseen by the framers of the Penal Code.

The Government would, therefore, propose fresh measures for the repression of attempts against the security of the State. A great change had occurred in electoral proceedings. Universal suffrage had become the tool of all sorts of commercial combinations, through syndicates operating through paid bands of agitators. The Government would also introduce a bill on the modification of the press laws regarding placards and colportage.

After a general explanation of the Government's policy, M. Floquet concluded his speech by saying that if a majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies were discontented or thought a nearer approach ought to be made to the policy of the Right or the Left, the Chamber must seek other Ministers. In the meantime he asked the House for a vote of confidence.

M. Paul de Cassagnac followed the Premier. He reproached M. Floquet with attacking universal suffrage, and said it was now the Right upon whom fell the duty of defending universal suffrage against the Government. Universal suffrage demands; it must be obeyed.

"Dissolution" had practically been made the test word. The situation for the Ministers could be summed up in the phrase "Get out!"

After accusing M. Floquet of striking at liberty through the proposed laws against attempts on the security of the State, M. de Cassagnac concluded by intimating that he would vote for the present Ministry, since its continuance in office would be the best means that could be sought to overthrow the Republic.

The setting of the Chamber was then suspended, and when the members re-assembled M. Hubbard demanded that the government proceed against Boulanger with acts, not words.

M. Floquet replied that it was necessary to combat the idea of a dictatorship. They must fight it resolutely in a legal way, using fresh weapons if necessary.

M. Mader de Montigny declared that it was time to put an end to Boulangerism. Boulanger ought to be watched and stopped on his march. (Cheers from the Left.)

M. Laguerre (Bonapartist) reminded the House that the Bonapartist propaganda was supported by thousands of citizens. Those citizens, he said, desired an honest republic. They desired a republic open to all Frenchmen in contradistinction to a republic governed by a Parliamentary clique. It was an infamous proposal to say that Boulangerism was supported by funds received from abroad.

M. Clemenceau held that although Paris had made a demonstration that showed its disapproval of Boulanger, a change of government.

M. Montaut then presented this motion:—"That the House, confident in the firmness of the government, passes to the order of the day."

The motion was accepted by the government, and adopted by a vote of 300 to 240.

General Boulanger did not appear in the Chamber during the debate.

THE FRAUDULENT PRESS.

One Man Who Has No Faith in Its Integrity.

An old fellow called on the manager of the western bureau for press clippings.

"Look here," said he, "some time ago I heard of your institution and I thought that it must be a good thing I joined it."

"What is your name?"

"Elisha W. Botts."

"Yes, I remember, we have your name."

"Yes, well as I ain't learn nothin' from you I 'lowed that I must have misunderstood the workin' of your establishment."

"It is perfectly plain," the manager replied. "We look over several thousands of papers every day and whenever we find anything relating to a subscriber we clip it out and send it to him."

"But you ain't sent me nothin' yet."

"An you a prominent man in your district?"

"Well, I reckon I orter be. I ran fur justice of the peace last year and I w'nt beat by more than fifteen votes."

"Are you much known in a business way?"

"You air talkin' to the p'int now. Year before last I w'nt appted administrator for the Widder Beason's estate. Knowned much? Why, I reckon I am."

"Yes, so I see, but the papers haven't said anything about you."

"How many of them air there, anyway?"

"Some 15,000 in all, I believe."

"And not one in all that number has said anything about me?"

"Not that we have been able to discover."

"Well, that's strange. Did you tell any of 'em that I had jined this socyation?"

"Oh, no; we do nothing in that line."

"Then you don't make the press talk about a fellow?"

"No, we can't do that."

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Friday Evening, Feb. 1, 1889.
Montreal Stock Market.

The stock market was firmer all round to-day, but there was no increased activity. Bank of Commerce was most active and strong, and sold up to 119 at the close to-day, 150 shares being taken at this price, and in spite of the announcement this afternoon of a large failure in Toronto, in which this bank is said to be largely interested, the feeling at the close was firm, sales 250 shares. Bank of Montreal was strong this afternoon with sales of 70 shares at 226. In the miscellaneous list, Gas was stronger, and 30 shares were sold at 195. North-West Land was dealt in to the extent of 100 shares at 63, and in the afternoon an advance of 2 points was offered, no sellers under 67. Canadian Pacific was strong, with sales of 50 shares at 52 1/2 ex dividend. In Bell Telephone the dealings were 15 shares at 95, and \$900 bonds at 100 1/2. To-day's trading amounted to 555 shares, as follows:

MORNING BOARD.
1 Bank of Toronto.....at 215
100 North West Land Co.....at 63
15 Bell Telephone Co.....at 95
\$900 do Bonds.....at 100 1/2

AFTERNOON BOARD.
70 Bank of Montreal.....at 226
100 Bank of Commerce.....at 119 1/2
150 do do.....at 118 1/2
10 North West Land Co.....at 66
50 Montreal Gas Co.....at 193
60 Canadian Pacific Railway.....at 52 1/2

The closing figures are as follows, compiled by Messrs D. L. McDougall & Co., No. 13 St. Jacques street:—

STOCKS.	Value of shares.	Dividend—Per cent.	Share—Per cent.	Bonus—Per cent.
Banks.				
Bank of Montreal.....	\$300	5	22 1/2	
Bank of Commerce.....	100	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Bank B. N. A.....	100	10	10	
Banque du Peuple.....	50	5	103	
Western Union Bank.....	100	10	10	
Bank of Toronto.....	100	10	10	
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	100	10	10	
Bank of New Brunswick.....	100	10	10	
Merchants' Bank.....	100	10	138 1/2	
Hochelaga Bank.....	100	10	10	
Standard Bank.....	100	10	10	
Quebec Bank.....	100	10	10	
National Bank.....	100	10	10	
Bank of Montreal.....	100	10	10	
Can. B. of Commerce.....	50 & 4	10	119	
Dominion Bank.....	100	10	10	
Bank of Montreal.....	100	10	10	
Ville Marie Bank.....	100	10	10	
Standard Bank.....	100	10	10	
Federal Bank.....	100	10	10	
Imperial Bank.....	100	4	10	
Miscellaneous.				
Intercolonial Coal Co. do. bonds.....	100			
Montreal Telegraph Co. do. bonds.....	40	4	80	
Dominion Telegraph Co. do. bonds.....	50	5	100	
Western Union Tel. Co. do. bonds.....	100	2 1/2	100	
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co. do. bonds.....	100	4	56	
Street Railway Co. do. bonds.....	40	6	109	
Montreal Gas Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	105	
Canada Cotton Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
New Eng'd Paper Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Canada Paper Co. do. bonds.....	100	2 1/2	100	
Union Cotton Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Dundas Cotton Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Montreal Cotton Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Mont'ri Inv. & B'g Co. do. bonds.....	21	3	85	
Royal Can. Ins. Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
St. Lawrence Cotton Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Stromont Cotton Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Hochelaga Cotton Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Union Cotton Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Kingston Cotton Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Merchants' Mfg. Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Bel. Telephone Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Accident Ins. Co. of N. A. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Paton Mfg. Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Law & Co. of N. A. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Montreal Cattle Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
St. Paul, M. & N. Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Dominion Cattle Co. do. bonds.....	100	5	100	
Canadian Pacific Ry. do. preferred.....	100	1	122 1/2	
Louisbourg Ry. Co. do. preferred.....	1	1	80	
Montreal P. C. stock.....	100	25	100	
Canada P. C. stock.....	100	25	100	
Montreal P. C. L. B. G. do. 5 p. c. stock.....	100	5	110	
Ontario & Quebec R.R. do. 5 p. c. stock.....	100	5	100	
Mont. Cattle Co. p. c. stock.....	100	5	100	

SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

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SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1889

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"A Paper Doll," 8 p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL—"We, Us & Co.," at 2 and 8 p.m.

TROTTERING—Races on Ice Track.

CRYSTAL RINK—Championship Hockey Match, 4:30 p.m.

CANADIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

We find from the report of the Minister of Militia that the cost of suppressing the insurrection in the Northwest, which was caused by the lamentable mismanagement of the Interior and Indian Departments, is not yet paid in full. The men who lost their lives have been buried, and the bulk of the payments have been made, amounting so far as has yet appeared to something between seven and eight million dollars, but beyond this there is an annual sum of \$22,415 to be paid in pensions. In the same report we see that there are still a number of pensions paid to veterans of 1812, so that if the Northwest pensioners of today exhibit the same vitality as those of a past generation, Canada will be paying pensions in 1961, arising out of what a Government organ called Sir John's "cruel and callous neglect" of the Halfbreeds and Indians in 1854 and preceding years.

Reference is made in General Middleton's report to the services of the active militia of Canada which have been required by the civil authority during the year 1888. There have been three occasions: (1) the trouble with the Skeena Indians in British Columbia; (2) anticipated railway riot in Manitoba; (3) the strike on the Hereford Railway. Nothing is said as to the payment of the expense incurred in each case.

Will the city of Winnipeg, or one of the railway companies, and which, be required to pay up for the Manitoba troops? Is Mr. Ives, M.P., and his associates of the Hereford Railway, to bear the expense of that matter, or is the company entitled to two subsidies, the right of importing cheap Italian labour and the use of the militia to quiet those men when objecting to work without being paid? It was not within the scope of General Middleton's duty to give this information; perhaps some member will ask the question in the House.

CANADA AND ANNEXATION.

The Chicago Tribune has something more to say in the quibbling line on the "Canadian Annexation Question," in which it undertakes to correct the figures given by THE HERALD respecting the average rate of customs duty in Canada. We admit that our contemporary should be an excellent authority as regards American trade statistics, but we submit that THE HERALD is the better authority respecting those of Canadian trade. The Tribune has no faith in the value of our interest-bearing assets amounting to \$49,000,000, which we set off against the gross debt. The fact that they yield nearly a million dollars of interest yearly proves that they are a tangible realizable asset. The sinking fund alone, provided expressly for the reduction of debt, amounts to nearly \$21,000,000. Besides \$17,000,000 of our net debt bears no interest.

The Tribune repeats its statement that the average rate of duty on dutiable goods imported into Canada is 33 per cent. Our trade returns give the average rate of duty on goods imported for home consumption, dutiable and free, at 21.24 per cent; and the average rate on dutiable goods at 23.70. We do not know where the Tribune got its figures respecting American imports and duty; we can only say they do not agree with the statistics contained in an American authority in our possession.

As regards foreign trade, our own tariff is already sufficiently burdensome. What would be the result if we were brought under the American tariff can be better imagined than described. So far as tariff is concerned our opportunities of carrying on foreign trade are better than those possessed by the United States, in proportion as our tariff is lower; because, the Tribune must not forget that a high tariff operates to curtail exports in about the same proportion as it curtails imports. Our foreign trade, notwithstanding the disadvantages under

which we labour, amounts to \$40 per head of our population, while the foreign trade of the United States only amounts to \$25 per head. The higher the tariff the less proportionately will the foreign trade of any country be. That is why we object to placing ourselves under a tariff so much higher than our own; and that is why we advocate a reduction of our tariff, in the interests of trade and in the interests of consumers.

Respecting our statement that, in appointing Lieutenant Governors, the Governor General has to be guided by the advice of his Ministers, and that practically they are appointed by the people's representatives, the Tribune says:

But suppose he should refuse to be guided by the advice of his Ministers. What then? The Tribune was strictly accurate in its statement that the highest executive officials of Canada are not selected by its people, but are appointed by a foreign Power. This would be utterly absurd to a free people like the Americans, however it may be to the Canadians.

If "he should refuse, etc.," there would be a row, his "usefulness would be gone" and he would probably be recalled. No Governor General will refuse to be guided, within constitutional limits, by the advice of his Ministers, who enjoy the confidence of a majority of the people's representatives—he does not wield so much despotic power as the President of the United States. Great Britain is not a "foreign power" to Canada, and it is palpable rubbish to say that our highest executive officials are appointed by a foreign power. We are part and parcel of the British Empire, and fellow-citizens of the people of Great Britain. When the tie that binds us to Britain is severed, and we become independent, then Great Britain may be a foreign power to Canada, but she is not now. When we assume our independence we shall choose our own Governor-General.

On the question of annexation, our Chicago contemporary says:—
We are still disposed to give them time, for we don't want them until they can fully comprehend and appreciate the advantage of union with this great republic. At the same time, if we did want them right away, we beg to assure the *Herald* that their speedy little speck would not be a mouthful for the American eagle, notwithstanding Sir John Macdonald and the "new drill shed." What Miss Canada's mammy might do about it would not be of the slightest consequence to Uncle Sam. It would be all the same to him.

Talk of this kind might be expected from the bullies of Congress, and might be in place in a journal of the swash-buckler species; but we are very much surprised to see it in the columns of a respectable journal like the *Tribune*. It is entirely too insolent; it is uncalled for and unjustifiable, and is not calculated to promote that good feeling which the respectable people of both countries desire to see growing up between them. Just what might or might not take place under the circumstances suggested by the *Tribune*, we prefer not to discuss, because the sensible element among the American people do not propose to annex Canada by force—are, in fact, quite indifferent to annexation. That is a question to be settled by the people of this country, and they will settle it as best suits them. In the meantime it is not a question of practical politics, and we do not propose to seriously consider it until it becomes such. The Canadian people understand the principles of constitutional government fairly well, and can be depended upon to reform any political, commercial or financial disabilities under which they labour, when the proper time arrives. Our American neighbours have no more right to interfere in the matter than we have to interfere in the affairs of the State of Illinois.

A PAINFUL CASE.

We see with unfeigned sorrow that under the disappointment caused by the defeat of the former fraudulently alleged member for Haldimand the reason of the Hamilton Spectator has given way. That is, such reason as it had. It says:

HALDIMAND.
The Dutch have captured Holland. The dog has returned to his vomit, and the sow that was washed has resumed her pleasurable occupation of wallowing in the mire.

After a brief period of sanity, the ancient and honorable community of Haldimand has resumed the Gilt-yoke, and during the session of Parliament that opens to-day will be misrepresented by the old-defeated Colter. The country is now safe and everything is all right.

And so on for half a column. But wisdom may sometimes be learned even from the outpourings of journals in the *Spectator's* unhappy condition.

The afflicted one points out that there was less speech-making in Haldimand during the recent canvass than on the previous occasion, and it attributes Mr. Colter's victory to this cause. Rightly interpreted, this means that more attention was given to watching the movements of the Tory heeled, preventing the issue of forged proclamations to the Indians, ascertaining the nationality of persons imported from the States to vote for Montague, &c., &c. There can hardly be too much speech-making of the proper kind during such a canvass, because there is a practically unlimited field in which to expose the naughtiness of the present Government and the evils which it is working; but Liberals all over the country should take a lesson from their brethren in Haldimand, and improve upon it. Complete organization in every township is required, together with a careful watching of the Tory heeled, and a determination to secure at any cost a fair election.

Who holds the highest titles, Sir John A. Macdonald the Premier, or Sir Charles Tupper? (Whitaker's Almanac for 1889 states that Sir John A. Macdonald is a G.C.B. and Sir Charles Tupper a G.C.M.G. Therefore Sir John holds the higher title.)—*Toronto World*.
Not quite right. Sir Charles is a baronet and takes precedence of any knight except a Knight of the Garter. But Sir John is a Privy Councillor and "gets there" on that account.

MR. GILMAN'S BILL.

The Bill which Mr. Gilman has introduced in the Legislative Council of Quebec to permit parties to a suit to give evidence in their own behalf is a very proper measure and ought to pass. It is difficult to understand the supposed logic by which a suitor or a defendant has hitherto been excluded from the witness box. In many other places they are regarded as the most important witnesses. If a plaintiff avoids appearing as a witness it is apt to be assumed that there is something wrong in his plea, and that he fears cross-examination. And a defendant who shirks examination is not likely to impress a jury with the justice of his plea. The parties to the suit are the men who know the most about it, and nothing is better calculated to get at the truth of the matter than a sifting of what each of them has to say for himself.

QUITE A MISTAKE.

The efforts of the Ministerial press to induce the belief that the Liberal party has abandoned its policy of reciprocity with the United States has been successful in British Columbia and the Ministerial journal in Victoria is somewhat jubilant over the supposed change. Perhaps by this time truth has overtaken its foe and depressed the spirits of the reactionist gentlemen of the Pacific coast. The Liberal party, we imagine, is firmer than ever in its intention to move for increased trade facilities with the United States, since it has been made manifest that the leaders of the Conservative party are quietly working to commit this country to Imperial Federation. The argument put forward on the Pacific slope against Unrestricted Reciprocity is, that it is a policy which requires the assent of the United States, and that it is strange to advocate a policy which requires the co-operation of another country. If the restrictionists are driven to this extremity of argument they are in a bad way. The reciprocity which Canada enjoyed from 1854 to 1866 existed by the co-operation of the United States, and could not have been worked without them. It ended only on their withdrawing from the bargain. However all doubt, if there ever was any, as to the views of the Liberal party, will shortly be set at rest by the leaders of the Opposition in the House of Commons. The answer which will probably be made to them, judging by the Conservative press in Quebec and Ontario, is that the Americans will not negotiate such a treaty. They certainly will not while Sir John remains in power to oppose it; but what the Americans will do when they find Canada under the rule of men anxious to facilitate trade between the two countries is quite another thing.

OUR FRIENDS, the Americans, are very fond of boasting of their alleged freedom, the superiority of their institutions, etc., but these allegations admit of a considerable discount. With the "Whitecaps" holding practically undisturbed sway in half a dozen States; with family feuds that defy the law and which give rise to pitched battles, going on in one Southern State, and with outrage upon outrage upon the coloured men in another; with strikes and anarchists necessitating the calling out of troops in several places, and with a President elected by a minority of the people, while the man for whom the majority of votes was given is declared defeated, our neighbours should be a little more modest than they are. They are a great people and have many points worthy of respect, but neither they nor their institutions are by any means perfect. They like being "cracked up" we know; it is as the breath of their body, but still a little more modesty on the part of their newspapers would be becoming. They would do better service to their country by showing the propriety of establishing law and order in the United States, than by eternally expressing their admiration for themselves as compared with other people.

THE UNITED STATES Senate are about to reject the extradition treaty of which so much has been said from time to time. So let it be. If the United States do not want an extradition treaty England can do without it, and we in Canada need not worry ourselves very much. Let the American refugees come and stay so long as they behave themselves. Canada ought to be able to make things sufficiently warm for those who forget where they are.

THE latest report in regard to the death of the Crown Prince of Austria is that he committed suicide. The report has not been confirmed.

MR. COLTER'S majority in Haldimand is 48.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

HOW SAID.
Baird will probably feel lonesome with Montague out of the House.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

EVERYTHING WILL BE ENCOURAGED.
When Canadians return to sound fiscal principles and to a system of honest and progressive government the national spirit will quickly grow, and a national literature will be the result. Even Canadians cannot make bricks out of straw.—*Woodstock Sentinel-Review*.

WHERE THE MONEY IS.

It appears to us that if less was said about the possibilities of a great trade being worked up between this country and China and Japan (although very good in its way), and if more was made of the immense possibilities of trade with our American neighbours that we would be more in pocket at the end of the year.—*Victoria Times*.

WON'T THERE BE A HOWL?

The alarming report comes from Ottawa that Mr. Ernest Wiman, who is now being so thoroughly abused by the Tory press throughout the country, is likely to receive a decoration from Her Majesty, on the recommendation of Mr. Chamber-

lain and Sir Charles Tupper, as recognition of his services in initiating and promoting the negotiations which led to the fisheries treaty of last year.—*St. John Globe*.

RIGHT AS USUAL.
The Montreal Herald is not satisfied with the manner in which the Liberal party in this province managed the Provencher election contest, and it ventures to record its dissent as follows:—
The Liberals never had a better chance of carrying a majority constituency than they had of capturing Provencher had they only put forward a strong man—one who would have commanded the respect of members of both political parties. With better management a party triumph might have been scored and a provincial disgrace saved.—*Winnipeg Sun*.

THE FRANCHISE ACT SWINDLE.
It was not through lack of spending money to bring outside voters to support their candidate that the Haldimand Tories were defeated yesterday. They brought Chris Adams, a former resident in Hagersville, all the way from Vancouver, British Columbia, and Tory voters from the States trooped into every village and township in the county. It is a scandal and a shame that the Dominion election law, kept in operation by Sir John Macdonald, should permit men having no stake in Canada to return from the States and vote while hundreds of Canadian yeomen are deprived of their rights.—*Hamilton Times*.

SQUIBS.

—Time out of mind—a forgotten date.
—A case of self-denial—the man who travels under an alias.
—Its all right to have crank notions if a man can turn them to good advantage.
—When a stylish girl goes down the street almost all the young men feel a sort of blind impulse to follow the fashion.
—The immediate friends of the family are not always the ones who come immediately to relieve them when they are in distress.
—"I don't write for money," said the poet, proudly. "Then in Heaven's name, what do you write for—vengeance?" asked the editor.

—It is all right the talk about champion sprinters, but if you wish to see the record broken, start a "training account" with the grocer or provision dealer.

—There is one man in this world who may die too soon. His name is Bismarck. He may die before he has been made to realize that he doesn't owe the earth.

—A physician says that more wrinkles come from laughing than from worrying. Young women should remember this when they see a man's hat blow off and go whirling down the street.

—Health journals insist upon reposing on the right side only, and claim that it is injurious to lie on both sides, but we don't know where they will find a healthier looking set of men than laymen.

—"You all remember the words of Webster," shouted the orator. "No, we don't," interrupted a man in the gallery. He has so many words I can't remember more than half of one.

—A California clergyman recently threw books and chairs from the pulpit among the congregation. He woke everybody up except one deacon who was superintending a boiler factory.

—Intruder—"I would like a position on your paper," St. Louis editor. "What can you do?" "I can write an entirely fresh squib about the decay of Chicago every day in the year." "Consider yourself engaged."

—Clarence—Aw, by jove! Cholly, where did y' get such—aw—beastly—er? Cholly—Bawled him off—aw—bald—relah—er. He replied: "A phrenologist told me that I was a thinker, but I think he was a liar. I was in the army once, I staid there until I began to think. I thought there was going to be war, so I quit."

BIRTH.

RAMSAY—In this city, on January 31, the wife of James C. Ramsay, of a daughter, 28.

DEATHS.

PERRAULT—On the 31st January, 1889, Charles Ovide Perrault, advocate and ex-counsel of France, in this city, at the age of 47 years and 11 months.

HALE—In this city, on February 1st, 1889, George A. Hale, second son of the late Alfred Hale, aged 29 years and 1 month.

Funeral will take place from his mother's residence, 13 Vallee street, on Monday, Feb. 3rd, at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without any further invitation.

The Advertising Department of "The Herald" is under the charge of Mr. Joseph Mitchell.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Abuse Not Argument.

The Editor of the "Insurance Chronicle," finding it impossible to refute the facts and arguments I have stated which prove that the Mutual Reserve offers as good security for the payment of its death claims, and is as large and most wealthy old line companies, cries by personal abuse to weaken the force of the points which I have made. He publicly accuses me of "falsehood," and declares in the issue of his journal that as he is "bored by considerations of truthfulness," he cannot further discuss any question with me. If this charge is true, it is the duty of some one to expose me, and in order that this may be done effectively as possible, I hereby pledge my honour that if the Editor of the "Insurance Chronicle," or any good authority, will accept my challenge as already published, and will substantiate the truthfulness of the statements made by the Editor of the "Insurance Chronicle" before a public audience in the city of Montreal to the satisfaction of the Mutual Reserve, I will, at once, pay all my expenses and donate at least \$1,000.00 to any charitable institution the committee may name.

I make this offer in order that the public may know that attacks upon the Mutual Reserve are made to further the interests of rival companies, and not in the defence of the widow and orphan.

J. T. PATTERSON.

Actuary, and Author of "The Survival of the Fittest."

Feb. 1

ARMOUR'S

EXTRACTS OF BEEF

—ARE—
Strongly Recommended by the best Authorities.

SOLID EXTRACT, in Jars, 2oz., 4oz., 8oz., 16oz.

FLUID EXTRACT, in Bottles, 4oz., 8oz., 16oz.

To be had of all Wholesale Drug and Grocery Houses, or from

JAMES ALLEN,
No. 6 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

Agents Armour & Co., Chicago.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carsley's Advertisement.

Saturday, Feb. 2nd, 1889.

The following Goods have also been reduced for the balance of the Sale.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR GREATLY REDUCED.
MEN'S FLANNEL SHIRTS GREATLY REDUCED.
MEN'S WINTER SOCKS GREATLY REDUCED.
MEN'S WINTER GLOVES GREATLY REDUCED.
MEN'S NECKTIES GREATLY REDUCED.
MEN'S CARDIGAN JACKETS GREATLY REDUCED.

S. CARSELEY.

PRICE LIST.

Men's Tiele Winter Socks, 10c per pair.
Men's Undershirts and Drawers, 25c each.
Men's Silk Neckties, 10c each.
Men's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c each.
Boys' Braces, 5c per pair.
Men's Braces, 10c per pair.
Men's Cardigan Jackets, 65c each.
Men's Astrachan Gloves, 75c per pair.
Men's Silk Neckties 15c each.
Boys' Trunks, 25c each.
Men's Best Silk Neckties, 25c each.

Double-width Cloth Goods for Men's Spring Overcoats or Boys' Clothing, 50c per yard.

S. CARSELEY.

GOOD FOR CLAPPERTON'S.

Last year was a great success for Clapperton's Spool Cotton. Free from knots and the whole spool being in one length is what pleases the ladies.

REALLY WONDERFUL.

It is really wonderful how the public discern the merits of any good article placed in the market, and how prompt and practical consumers show their appreciation. The Corbett Sewing Machine and Florence Knitting Silk lately offered to the Canadian public are being purchased freely and asked for again by the same customers.

S. CARSELEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

DURING JANUARY

In all kinds of FURNITURE and BEDDING!

A complete stock of the FINEST GOODS of the latest designs to select from.

GEORGE STEWART.

1828 to 1834 Notre Dame Street.

Jan. 14

CARNIVAL
Havana Cigars!
Sutimandas, Javanais, Uppinas, Coranas, Legitimandas.
All these goods are fresh and DIRECT FROM HAVANA.
PHILIP HENRY,
134 ST. JAMES STREET.
Telephone 729.

NOTICE!

REYNOLDS,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SHEDDEN COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Shedden Company (Limited), will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 188 St. James Street, Montreal, on

Wednesday, the 13th day of Feb. next at THREE o'clock.

HUGH PATON, Manager & Secretary.

Feb 2

Merchants' Manufacturing Co.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Cantile, Ewan & Co., 15 St. Helen street, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the reception of the annual statement, election of directors, and the transaction of general business.

The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to 13th February.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE CREAK, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 25th January, 1889. 25F 28

The Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, on

MONDAY, the 4th February Next, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON.

In conformity with the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation of the Company. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 29th January to the 3rd February next (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board.

J. N. BEAUDRY, Secretary.

Montreal, 14th January, 1889. 14

Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Chesterfield Chambers, St. Alexis Street, in the City of Montreal, on

Wednesday, the 13th day of Feb. Next, at HALF-PAST THREE P.M.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

Third Session—Sixth Parliament.

QUEBEC, February 1.

The House assembled at 3.30 p.m. and after some routine work the Attorney-General presented the report of the General Council of the Bar, which was read to the House by the clerk.

Hon. Mr. Pelletier presented the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in which was declared that the seat for Montreal Centre was not vacant, and that Hon. Mr. McShane was entitled to the seat, and further that the Speaker suspend his warrant for a new election pending the decision of the Court of Appeal.

Mr. Pelletier moved the adoption of the report, which was opposed by Hon. Mr. Taitton, who contended that it was incomplete and that the committee had exceeded its powers. He spoke for over half an hour on the case and then moved in amendment that the report be referred back for a new report after the committee had studied the judgment granting the appeal.

Mr. Casgrain supported the amendment in a legal speech, as did Mr. Flynn, but Hon. Mr. Gagnon came out victorious in his brief argument on regarding the intentions of the latter as regards the powers of the committee.

Just before six o'clock the Hon. Premier rose and said this House has three points to decide: 1st, that the report be adopted; 2nd, the amendment of Hon. Mr. Taitton, and 3rd, the sub-amendment of Mr. Pelletier, so that the Court of Appeal give judgment in favour of Mr. McShane he would have the right to take his seat. It was not the intention of the Government to decide as to the rights of Mr. McShane, but to advise the House what should be done in the circumstances.

The report of the committee does not give a right to Mr. McShane, but merely throws light on the affair for the information of the House. The order of the House to the committee was solely to inquire into the facts, and the committee has done so. The report says it is not vacant. That surely was sufficient. Had the committee given a negative report, would they not have followed the instructions? Most certainly. The Premier continued, and in an eloquent and easily refuted the legal pretensions of Messrs. Taitton, Flynn and Blanchet, and asked wherein was there any irregularity in the report of the committee. One fact was certain, which the report stated, and that was that the seat for Montreal Centre was not vacant; then why raise frivolous objections? Why not permit Mr. McShane to take his seat? The Premier showed clearly from evidence that the report of the committee was regular and denied the addition of the report would be a precedent, as it was now a simple Parliamentary custom. Even if the Court of appeal sustained the judgment of the Court of Review, Mr. McShane would not be illegally sitting during the interval, as the decision of the Appeal Court, as the appeal granted him suspends the carrying out of the judgment. He concluded an able speech by calling upon the House to adopt the report.

Mr. Taitton replied, and then the members were called in and a vote taken on Leblanc's sub-amendment, as follows:—

For, 12; against, 28.

The sub-amendment being lost, the Speaker put the amendment, which was lost on the same division. The motion then carried, and Hon. Mr. McShane entered the House amid loud Ministerial cheering.

The House then adjourned until Monday afternoon.

THE BACON REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.

For a period of twenty years the writer has used a simple remedy—to wit: bacon, applied to the throat in the following manner:—Cut the bacon in strips of one-half inch in thickness by one and one-half or two inches in width, and long enough to pass entirely around the throat. Remove the bacon rind and any lean meat there may be in it to prevent irritating the throat and neck. Sew the bacon to a strip of cloth so as to hold it in position and prevent slipping, and then apply the bacon to the throat and neck, and sew it or pin the strip around the neck so that it will not be uncomfortably tight. The throat and neck should be completely swathed with the bacon, and let it remain until after the soreness is gone, or, if after an application of eight hours the disease does not yield, put on a new bandage prepared in the same manner.

The bacon remedy for a wound in the hand or foot caused by a rusty nail is as old as your great-grandmother. I suppose it is nearly a specific for blood poisoning for the class of wounds last above described, and it is an active poison and is an active ingredient of bacon (from the smoke). Crocodile is contained in the smoke of wood, and perhaps the best is obtained from the beech. Crocodile is an antidote for certain poisons, such as arsenic, etc. It is a well known fact to those living on the frontier that a live hog is not susceptible to the bite of a rattlesnake, but on the contrary hogs eat live rattlesnakes with avidity and impunity. Bacon contains the necessary elements—to wit: "Hog's flesh," "salt" and "smoke" (crocodile), to neutralize several poisons. Why is it not possible that these antidotes in combination (bacon) are not the specific for diphtheria poison that the medical profession have long sought and not found? A single experiment will prove that the tissues of the throat absorb most of the fat of the bacon. After an application of bacon to the throat for six or eight hours what is left after removal has the appearance of having been cooked over a fire. The writer has raised a large family of children, and during the last twenty years, upon the slightest appearance of diphtheritic sore throat, has applied bacon in the manner herein pointed out with unvarying success and the universal effect of changing the whitish appearance of the throat to a red in three or four hours. This simple remedy has been used by many others upon the writer's recommendation with the same result. The "bacon" remedy is not exclusive and can be used in connection with any internal remedy prescribed by the family physician and without the slightest possibility of doing any harm. If bacon is a specific for diphtheria, as the writer believes it to be, the remedy ought to be known and given the greatest possible publicity. Bear in mind that salt pork is not bacon. Salt pork contains no crocodile. Use bacon if you try this remedy.

CONSTITUTIONAL or scrofulous catarrh, sore eyes, etc., surely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS.

Hustling Among Tory Healers

Lawyers' Fees Under the Bleu Regime.

Abolition of Dual Representation—Personal.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

QUEBEC, Jan. 31.

In the Liberal victories in Joliette and Haldimand for the Commons, the leaders of the Opposition here begin to perceive the writing on the wall for them and their party at the next general elections; consequently, those who feel defeat in their bones are hard at work pressing their claims on Sir John and friends for soft and easy berths at the public crib, before the deluge comes. The hustling among the "healers" to get in out of the cold is the most exciting event here, excepting the visit of Albani. Many of these patriots who have heard from Ottawa and have had their aspirations to serve their country, dashed to the ground, are getting on the "fence," and, like old To-morrow's turkey, will await events and see on which side the corn is thrown. For the moment they pretend they belong to no party. Not a few of these are at the present time on the Opposition side of the Local House, and if their aims are not appreciated and recognized by the knights at Ottawa, they will probably next session throw in their lot with the National Government. Certainly the times are not propitious for Toryism.

Since the *Gazette* and the rest of the Conservative organs have been making a screech at the Mercier Government paying Hon. F. Langelier \$3,000 for his professional services at Ottawa, with the representatives of the other provinces, during the trial of the Red River railway case, many startling things have come to light of Conservative extravagance. Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Pelletier, who is of an inquisitive turn of mind, asked the Ministers several important questions, the answers to which went to show that at least Tory lawyers and law firms were more than handsomely paid while the Bleus were in power.

Here are a few of the principal questions and replies:—

Hon. Mr. Pelletier asked what sums of money have been paid by the Government to the Hon. Mr. Lacoste, advocate, or to Messrs. Lacoste and Globensky, or to Messrs. Lacoste, Globensky and Bisson, in the suit Reid vs. Roy, and the Queen intervening in re Stamps upon Exhibits, and did the Crown succeed in that case? Have the costs of the opponents of the Government in this matter been also paid by the Government?

Hon. Mr. Sheehy said Hon. Mr. Lacoste \$500, Lacoste & Globensky \$11,138. The Crown did not succeed in the case.

(2.) Yes.

Hon. Mr. Pelletier asked—What amount has been paid to the same gentleman for professional services in re arbitration on the Jones Bridge?

Hon. Mr. Sheehy—\$4,268.

Hon. Mr. Pelletier asked—What amount was paid by the Government of the Province of Quebec to Hon. L. R. Church, counsel for the province, in the matter of the deposit by the province with the Exchange Bank, and was the Government successful in that case?

Hon. Mr. Sheehy—\$4,050. The Government was not successful.

Hon. Mr. Pelletier asked—What amount was paid by the Government of the Province of Quebec to Hon. L. R. Church and Hon. O. J. Lavigne in connection with the matter known as the Tanneries affair?

Hon. Mr. Sheehy—Hon. Mr. Church nothing. L. O. Lavigne \$3,600.

Hon. Mr. Pelletier asked—What amounts were paid by the Government of the Province of Quebec to the counsel who represented the province in the suits against commercial corporations?

Hon. Mr. Sheehy said the following amounts were paid:—To Lacoste, Globensky & Co., \$21,038; to Girouard, \$2,414; to Girouard & McGibbon, \$500.

Hon. L. R. Church, \$2,350; Simpson & Hammond, \$1,786; C. A. Geoffroy, Q.C., \$4,000.

Hon. Mr. Pelletier asked—For what amount have Messrs. Lacoste, Globensky and Bisson been paid by the Government as balance of collections made by them of the tax on commercial corporations? How much did they receive for fees and disbursements? How much did they collect?

Hon. Mr. Sheehy said—There are no collections on account of this tax in their hands as far as known to the Government. (2.) \$21,635. (3.) \$5,757.

The last reply is a startling one, as any one will acknowledge on glancing at the figures, and reflecting that the Government so small a sum was collected for so large a fee. After this picture of conservative lawyers' fees, there should be only silence from the *Gazette* and other kindred papers.

The bill for the abolishing of dual representation in the Legislative Council provides that "no member of the Senate of Canada can be appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Quebec, nor can he sit therein or vote as such under a penalty of \$1,000 for each day he so sits or votes; and that, 'any person who is at the time of the passing of this act a member of the Senate of Canada, shall within thirty days thereafter, by writing under his hand addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, declare whether he intends to continue to sit as a member of the said Council, accompanying such declaration with a copy of his resignation as such Senator. If such declaration be not made within the said thirty days such Legislative Council shall be deemed to have resigned its seat in the Legislative Council, and thereupon its seat shall become vacant and another person may be called to fill the vacancy so caused.'"

This measure will be carried as easily as was the bill yesterday concerning the President of the Council of Course Messrs. de Boncherville and Dr. Ross will fight it as stubbornly as possible, for its passing is a loss of revenue to them, besides compelling a choice of sitting either in the Senate at Ottawa or the Council here. Which shall it be, gentlemen? What the rest of the Opposition Councilors and party leaders are at present discussing. The rumour is afloat that Sir John has sent both Honourables orders to hang on to the Council until he can hit upon a plan to "twist" Messrs. de Boncherville and Dr. Ross out of the Upper House. Well, it is just on the cards that before Sir John gets in his fine work, the Council will be a thing of the past, and then Dr.

Boucherville and Ross will be out in the cold and out of the Senate. If they are wise they'll remember the old saying, "A bird in the hand," etc., and not listen to Sir John.

PERSONAL.

Madame Albani, her husband, her brother, Rev. Abbe Lajeunesse, Mr. Henry Thomas and wife, were on the floor of the House last night and were afterwards entertained in the Speaker's rooms by Hon. Mr. and Madame Marchand.

Mr. Pacaud, president of the press gallery, and Madame Pacaud entertained at dinner last night the Premier and the Parliamentary correspondents of *The Herald, Gazette, Telegraph, Witness, Canadian and L'Etendard*.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Trotting.

THE GRAND CARNIVAL TOY—ENTRIES CLOSE TO-DAY.

Mr. D. L. Lockery, the president of the Carnival trotting meeting to be held on the Jacques Cartier Ice track next week, was asked yesterday afternoon by a Liberal reporter as to the progress made and what were its prospects.

He replied: "It will be the biggest trotting meeting ever held in Montreal, and the numerous visitors will have a chance to behold what real good trotting is like." There was a large number of flyers already arrived and many more are on their way. "Oh, yes," it will be a series of keenly contested events. Everything will be carried out in a proper manner, and no humping will be allowed. Any driver acting contrary to the rules will be sent to the barn. No excuse will be taken. The committee are determined to have the best meeting ever held in the city, whose reputation is at stake. I would like you to call particularly attention to the fact that the entries closed at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) evening, February 2, Mr. Kennedy, Jr., the secretary, will be at the track from 2 o'clock to 8 o'clock p.m. I wish it to be understood that no entries will be received after that time.

All that is wanted is weather like yesterday. Every accommodation is being carried out on the track, both for the comfort of the horses and visitors.

JACQUES CARTIER ICE TRACK.

The Jacques Cartier ice track will be opened this afternoon. The track is in fine condition, and judging from the entries below a first class afternoon's sport will ensue.

The celebrated trotting dog "Doc," from Brighton, Ont., will be on exhibition during the afternoon. This is the fastest and perhaps only trotting dog in the world, and will trot with posts twelve hands high at the Carnival trotting meeting next week.

Following are the horses entered:

Free for all, purse \$100—Wright's b.g. Edgewood, Pope's g.g. Moscow, Vail's b.g. W. Van.

Named race, purse \$50—Larin's g.g. Grey Jim, Henan's g.g. Frank S., Valiquette's b.g. Blacksmith Boy, Beauchamp's b.l.s. Ben Morrell Boy.

Carters' race, purse \$50—Moran's g.g. Roan Jack, Labelle's g.g. Chestnut Tom, Hooftetter's g.g. Whitebird, Parent's b.g. Red Dan.

HOCKEY.

CRYSTAL JUNIORS VS. HAWTHORNES.

These two young clubs played a match for the junior championship on the Victoria Skating Rink last evening. It proved a most unsatisfactory one, owing to the action of the caretaker, who, acting arbitrarily, instructed the referees to order the men of the ice at the time advertised for it to finish. It appears that some of the Hawthorne players were unable to arrive at the time specified for the match to begin. At the time the game was stopped the Hawthornes had scored one goal. The referee, however, gave no decision. The directors of the rink, if they want championship matches to be played on, should grant the whole night, otherwise it is only a farce. The same thing was done on Thursday evening last, when the Victorias and Crystals played. Visitors do not like to pay entrance money unless they get their value for it.

Teams representing the Banks of Toronto and Montreal met on the Crystal Rink last evening to contest for the championship at hockey. The game was won by a 4 to 0. Following are the teams:—

BANK MONTREAL. BANK TORONTO. Clouston.....Goal. Athwood. Campbell.....Point. Warden. Nash.....Goal. Ashby. Smith.....Goal. Nargraff. Wallis.....Goal. Givney. Oliver.....Goal. Whitelock.

Mr. J. Grasset officiated as referee.

Snowshoeing.

M. G. A. SNOWSHOE GREEN STEEPCHASE—A BADLY FROZEN LOT.

The Montreal Garrison Artillery Snowshoe Club held their greatest success over the mountain last evening. Two men faced the starter. Several of the competitors suffered bitterly from the cold wind which prevailed, and on their arrival at Donoghue's they were found to be badly frozen, notably Waldron, the winner. All of the hovers, however, were successfully treated at Donoghue's. On the arrival of the racers they were met by eighty of their comrades and a rattling good time was spent.

Following are the names and times: 1st, Waldron, 25.4; 2nd, Gunner A. G. Sykes, 27.10; 3rd, Gunner Harman, 28; 4th, Gunner Clarke, 30.10.

Messrs. W. E. Fyfe, A. Overhall, R. E. Jones, C. Macdonald, J. Harrison and Sergeant Pagan, who is in the order named. Lieut. Col. Turnbull and Capt. Lewis acted as referees and Lt. Crathern as timekeeper.

The Argyle Snowshoe Club held their usual weekly tramp to the Athletic Club House last evening, eighty members being present and a good time spent.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 4th Feb., 1899,

ALL TRAINS FOR TORONTO, PETERBORO and Points West, and trains for BOSTON, NEWPORT, FAIRHAM, SHEERROOKE and ST. JOHN will arrive at and depart from the new WINDSOR STREET STATION on Dominion Square.

OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, Joliette, St. Therese, St. Lin, St. Eustache and QUEBEC trains will arrive at and depart from DALLHOUSE SQUARE STATION as hitherto.

TICKET OFFICES: 266 St. James Street.

Windsor and Balmaral Hotels

—AND—

Windsor and Dalhousie Sq. Stations.

D. MCNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Pass. Traffic Manager.

Lucius Tuttle.

Pass. Traffic Manager.

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R. before spring, by arrangement made between the two companies before the Railway Committee. The C. P. R. track is to be crossed by the Brandon branch 700 feet south of the point to which the N. P. & M. has been graded. This additional grading cannot be done before spring. In the meantime the C. P. R. will probably take no further action until the crossing is threatened.

The committee on agriculture of the Legislature has decided to recommend that the balance out of \$1,000 appropriated to assist the cheese factories be paid over to the shareholders of the factories manufacturing over ten thousand pounds cheese yearly, and to creameries manufacturing over three thousand pounds of butter.

In the Legislature to-day, a bill was introduced respecting real estate in the city, which will decentralize the Torrens system and make it compulsory.

C. R. Hosmer went East to-night. He said his present business was to consider the increase of telegraphic facilities on the lines from Montreal to the Pacific. The telegraph business of the C. P. R. was picking up earlier this winter than any winter heretofore. This was owing to business prospects of all kinds all over the country being so bright.

Mr. Hosmer also said that he had heard from the general passenger agents all over the line that immigration next season was to discount that of any previous season. This coming in of immigrants was good for telegraph service, and they were anxious to see the effects of immigration in the C. P. R. Company going to extend any new lines? "Not in this country, which is already well covered. However, we are extending a line from Sacramento, Cal., to Los Angeles, so that business between New York and Los Angeles will go by way of Winnipeg."

Burrows, of the *Call*, denies the report that Mackintosh intends starting a daily paper here.

The report circulated that the N. P. & M. Railway were running a line through Portage to cross C.P.R. west of here turns out to be all wind.

A half-breed, named Spence, of Springfield, has been arrested for rape on a fourteen-year-old child, a relative, on last New Year's Day.

The Brandon Salvationists are in financial trouble.

The snowshoers who left for Montreal to-night take with them a magnificent buffalo head as a present to the St. George's museum.

January's customs returns show the value of importation exceed those of the previous January by over \$25,000. The duty collected was \$33,542, against \$26,188. Internal revenue receipts, \$16,402; savings bank deposits, \$18,431; withdrawals, \$26,320.

Hector McKenzie, an old officer who accompanied Rae on the Franklin expedition, died to-day.

The Boomers Start To-Morrow.

WICHTA, Kan., Feb. 1.—Major Lillie, who went to Arkansas City Tuesday to look up the Oklahoma situation there, returned last night. He says that while the boomers are there ready to make the invasion, the soldiers are also there to prevent it. The territory cannot be entered for the Arkansas River. The boomers may make a quiet move to some other point where the invasion can be made with less danger of interference, perhaps Caldwell or Hunnerville. The present concentration of troops would make this Tuesday to-night a successful day for the boomers, if the organization has succeeded in getting into Oklahoma about eight hundred men, who are now at work there upon their claims. This change of plan will not, it is claimed, in any way stop the intended invasion Saturday.

In Better Humour Now.

"My son aged eleven, was cured of an eruptive humour that covered his head and face with sores, by two bottles of Burdock's Blood Purifier. The result was perfect. The boy is now healthy and Mrs. Mary Fulford, of Port Hope, Ont."

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL!

The season has now arrived when the Committee of Management have again to appeal to the charitable and generous of all classes for the funds necessary to maintain this most excellent charity.

That appeal, during many long years, has never been answered with such no necessity to urge at length the claims of the Hospital upon the whole community for a hearty and generous response.

The Hospital has been occupied to its fullest capacity throughout the past year, and continues to be. Expenses have consequently been great, and funds are urgently required.

I would request, therefore, the gentlemen and ladies who have kindly agreed to give their gratuitous services as collectors for the 1888-89, a generous and liberal response.

Should anyone desirous of contributing not be called upon by a collector, he will oblige by sending his subscription to the undersigned.

THOMAS DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

78 St. Francois Xavier St.

COLLECTORS.

WEST WARD—Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Wm. T. Costigan.

GENTLE WARD—Mr. John Beattie, Mr. Wm. Chesse.

EAST WARD—Mr. Walter Drake.

ST. JAMES WARD—Mr. W. R. Salter.

ST. LOUIS WARD—Mr. Edward Kennick.

ST. LOUIS WARD—Mr. Joseph C. Gray.

ST. CUREN WARD—Mr. John A. Fulton.

ST. ANTOINE WARD—Mr. E. E. Shelton.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOU HAVE CATARRH

If you are suffering from any of the following symptoms: Do you experience ringing or buzzing noises in your ears?

Is your breath frequently offensive from some unaccountable cause? Have you a dull, oppressive headache, generally located over the eyes?

Do you have to hawk and cough frequently in the effort to clear your throat?

Are you losing your sense of smell and is your sense of taste becoming dull?

Does your nose always feel stopped up, forcing you to breathe through your mouth?

Do you feel as though you must sneeze when lying down?

Are you troubled with a hacking cough and general debility?

Does your voice have a husky, thick sound and nasal sort of twang?

Do you notice a wheezing or crackling sound in your chest when breathing?

Are you generally short of breath, and do you breathe with labor and difficulty?

Do you frequently feel dizzy, particularly when stooping to pick anything off the floor?

Does every little draught of air and every change of temperature give you a cold?

Are you annoyed by a constant desire to hawk and spit out an endless quantity of phlegm?

Is there dull pain in your chest behind the breast-bone, or under your shoulder-blade?

CANADIAN WEATHER.

Mr. Walter H. Smith Says We Have

The Finest Climate Under the Sun, And Produces Meteorological Facts

That Cannot Be Disputed to Prove It.

The following interesting paper entitled "Canadian Weather," was read by Mr. Walter H. Smith last evening (Friday), before a meeting of the Astro-Meteorological Association:—

The weather—an important subject, for without any stretch of imagination, any extended play of fancy, it is easy to see that the atmospheric conditions—"the weather"—of each day as it comes and goes must enter more largely than any other consideration into the everyday affairs of life. Men are much what they are made by their surroundings. If the Anglo-Saxon race goes forth to conquer and subdue, we may, with Kingsley, trace it to the climatic conditions of the Island Kingdom. Man naturally takes his moods from the weather. Does a "depression" prevail, he directly becomes depressed by its leaden skies, its rain, sleet or snow. He grumbles and complains, he thinks unutterable things about the weather men, and makes ugly remarks about the "Clerk of the Weather," whoever and whatever that may mean. But let a period of "high pressure" prevail, and around him, how marvellous is the change, he becomes at once exhilarated, his lungs filled with its ozone, his mind excited by its brilliant sky, its dancing sun or glinting star beams.

For this reason, poets and philanthropists always associate the finer characteristics of the human mind with the weather. The artist represents "Lady Bountiful" as issuing forth to dispense her bounties in the fog and rain? Not so, but with a brilliant sun overhead and the crisp snow beneath her feet? What poet ever could or did sing of a rainy, foggy Christmas, or attempt to carol the delights of a New Year's spent underneath a steady downpour, with waterproof and dripping umbrella? The master passion takes its tone from the weather. Edwin does not linger with Angelina at the garden gate when it pours with rain; he reserves his airy nothings for a more propitious season, and breathes them amid the scent of roses during the balmy June evenings, when a mellow moon allows only the very lightest stars to peep out.

Geographically the weather subject is large one, because in Canada we can

accommodate almost everybody, except the tropical savage. Few people actually know that Canada is sufficiently extensive to furnish the balmy atmosphere of South-Eastern Europe, the mild humidity of England, the cold winter and dry warm summer of Northern Europe, in fact, all climatic grades from that of the delightful Italy to the almost eternal frosts of Siberia. All this belongs to us Canadians as part of our birthright in one of the most magnificent countries that the sun shines upon. They may be a better climate somewhere "under the sun," but to find it I think we should have a long way to go, possibly as far as another planet. "Do you ask," is that better climate to be found on Mars? I should needs have to reply "Not there." That is if we are to believe the stories that the largest telescopes tell us of extensive floods, snow fields that melt a thousand times faster than our ice palaces under the breath of a semi-circled comet, and a planetary orbit that is semi-circled by the sun's eccentricity. As for the climate of Venus, to exist there at all, I fear that we should be compelled to dwell in tornado caves, owing to the great inclination of her axis and the rapid changes that must be produced in her atmospheric conditions from this cause alone, to say nothing of a sun so much nearer, hotter, and more intense than ours.

But we need not remove to Venus to be subject to storms. True, The Valley of the St. Lawrence, as I have recently remarked, has the greatest number of storms of any section of the globe. Very few of these are serious. The greatest number in past seasons are first felt in Saskatchewan, or farther west on the slope of the Rockies; others—a goodly number—come all the way from the Gulf of Mexico, others from the Caribbean Sea, and others from the Pacific. Nearly all eventually find their way to the Lake Region and the St. Lawrence Valley. In exceptional seasons, those originating over the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and others from the Pacific, direct to the Lake region by way of the valley of the Mississippi, causing heavy rain and sleet in winter, instead of the usual frozen snow (poudre), which Canadians delight to see. Numerous as these storms are, their effects are, as I said, seldom serious. They spend their forces to the south and west, and the dread tornado is in consequence almost unknown amongst us. We are willing, however, to let our neighbors keep their tornadoes to themselves.

With such varieties of climate, such a multiplicity of storms, Canadians as a nation are

naturally led to weather enquiry, and, as individuals, to weather forecasting. The latter, being experimental, is sometimes right, sometimes wrong; in fact, to be right straight along is impossible with the limited knowledge at present at our command.

For the furtherance of meteorological enquiry the Dominion Government maintains a meteorological service, having its head office at Toronto, and special observatories in Montreal, every other city and town and in many villages. To furnish daily "probabilities," reports of existing weather conditions are sent each night to the head office from stations ranging over several thousands of miles of territory. From these reports "indications" of approaching weather—the weather being known to move over the country in atmospheric waves—are deduced with more or less correctness by paid predictors, and the indications forwarded by telegraph to various points, there to be gratuitously published by the daily newspapers. The Dominion meteorological service, maintains a corps of paid meteorological observers located in the City Hall tower, where the work is undertaken in connection with that of the Fire Alarm Department.

Montreal, however, has become best known—so far as meteorological work is concerned—through the efforts of her private citizens. Without mentioning names, I may say that for many years persons more or less famous as students and forecasters of weather changes have resided in our midst; that many private individuals have been and are still in the

habit of making regular observations and deducing probabilities therefrom, and that the Astro-Meteorological Association, which has for its special aim the study of weather conditions and the reduction of observations to a system, in order to make weather forecasts, has its headquarters here.

With such an amount of organized and unorganized observation, it seems strange that, in spite of all, deep-rooted misapprehension should exist amongst the residents of other countries concerning our climate. This misapprehension has, however, been fostered by know-nothing about-it scribbles for foreign and British papers, persons in the pay of those who have been interested in making Canadians out as residing in the most frigid, the most hyperborean surroundings. It is thus that a stranger's idea of Canada has become crystallized into a mixture of pine forest, log hut, bears, wolves and about twenty-five feet of snow. That all this is in the highest degree nonsensical goes without saying. The fact is that ours, really and truly, is a temperate climate, a climate able to hold its own as one of the finest and healthiest in the world.

Should a stranger who has never visited Montreal describe it, one is immediately led to imagine a city surrounded by mountains of ice and snow from the end (or is it the middle) of October until the first or second week in May. Our winters are thought to resemble those of the Arctic regions, and our summers—indeed we are allowed any summer at all—are supposed to be similar to those of Greenland or the north of Norway, brief gleams of sunshine and eternal frosts. How very far this is from the truth! We, who are acquainted with facts, who know our climate, its changes, its peculiarities, if on will—learned their advantages, know that winter at Montreal does not usually begin before the second week in December—this year it failed to arrive—has it arrived yet? Well, we have had two or three falls of snow, two "dips" below zero, but

two cold "dips" do not make a winter any more than one swallow makes a summer. Yes, there are sometimes snow flurries in October, and a storm or two of considerable severity in November (our "wind month"), but things usually clear up after a few days, and the more severe our fall experience the more likely we are to have very mild weather around midwinter. This has been fully exemplified during the past month or two. August, September and October were cold and wet, they were followed by a mild November, a milder December, and a January that was a mixture of rain, foggy Christmas, or attempt to carol the delights of a New Year's spent underneath a steady downpour, with waterproof and dripping umbrella? The master passion takes its tone from the weather. Edwin does not linger with Angelina at the garden gate when it pours with rain; he reserves his airy nothings for a more propitious season, and breathes them amid the scent of roses during the balmy June evenings, when a mellow moon allows only the very lightest stars to peep out.

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With such an amount of organized and unorganized observation, it seems strange that, in spite of all, deep-rooted misapprehension should exist amongst the residents of other countries concerning our climate. This misapprehension has, however, been fostered by know-nothing about-it scribbles for foreign and British papers, persons in the pay of those who have been interested in making Canadians out as residing in the most frigid, the most hyperborean surroundings. It is thus that a stranger's idea of Canada has become crystallized into a mixture of pine forest, log hut, bears, wolves and about twenty-five feet of snow. That all this is in the highest degree nonsensical goes without saying. The fact is that ours, really and truly, is a temperate climate, a climate able to hold its own as one of the finest and healthiest in the world.

Should a stranger who has never visited Montreal describe it, one is immediately led to imagine a city surrounded by mountains of ice and snow from the end (or is it the middle) of October until the first or second week in May. Our winters are thought to resemble those of the Arctic regions, and our summers—indeed we are allowed any summer at all—are supposed to be similar to those of Greenland or the north of Norway, brief gleams of sunshine and eternal frosts. How very far this is from the truth! We, who are acquainted with facts, who know our climate, its changes, its peculiarities, if on will—learned their advantages, know that winter at Montreal does not usually begin before the second week in December—this year it failed to arrive—has it arrived yet? Well, we have had two or three falls of snow, two "dips" below zero, but

two cold "dips" do not make a winter any more than one swallow makes a summer. Yes, there are sometimes snow flurries in October, and a storm or two of considerable severity in November (our "wind month"), but things usually clear up after a few days, and the more severe our fall experience the more likely we are to have very mild weather around midwinter. This has been fully exemplified during the past month or two. August, September and October were cold and wet, they were followed by a mild November, a milder December, and a January that was a mixture of rain, foggy Christmas, or attempt to carol the delights of a New Year's spent underneath a steady downpour, with waterproof and dripping umbrella? The master passion takes its tone from the weather. Edwin does not linger with Angelina at the garden gate when it pours with rain; he reserves his airy nothings for a more propitious season, and breathes them amid the scent of roses during the balmy June evenings, when a mellow moon allows only the very lightest stars to peep out.

Geographically the weather subject is large one, because in Canada we can accommodate almost everybody, except the tropical savage. Few people actually know that Canada is sufficiently extensive to furnish the balmy atmosphere of South-Eastern Europe, the mild humidity of England, the cold winter and dry warm summer of Northern Europe, in fact, all climatic grades from that of the delightful Italy to the almost eternal frosts of Siberia. All this belongs to us Canadians as part of our birthright in one of the most magnificent countries that the sun shines upon. They may be a better climate somewhere "under the sun," but to find it I think we should have a long way to go, possibly as far as another planet. "Do you ask," is that better climate to be found on Mars? I should needs have to reply "Not there." That is if we are to believe the stories that the largest telescopes tell us of extensive floods, snow fields that melt a thousand times faster than our ice palaces under the breath of a semi-circled comet, and a planetary orbit that is semi-circled by the sun's eccentricity. As for the climate of Venus, to exist there at all, I fear that we should be compelled to dwell in tornado caves, owing to the great inclination of her axis and the rapid changes that must be produced in her atmospheric conditions from this cause alone, to say nothing of a sun so much nearer, hotter, and more intense than ours.

But we need not remove to Venus to be subject to storms. True, The Valley of the St. Lawrence, as I have recently remarked, has the greatest number of storms of any section of the globe. Very few of these are serious. The greatest number in past seasons are first felt in Saskatchewan, or farther west on the slope of the Rockies; others—a goodly number—come all the way from the Gulf of Mexico, others from the Caribbean Sea, and others from the Pacific. Nearly all eventually find their way to the Lake Region and the St. Lawrence Valley. In exceptional seasons, those originating over the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and others from the Pacific, direct to the Lake region by way of the valley of the Mississippi, causing heavy rain and sleet in winter, instead of the usual frozen snow (poudre), which Canadians delight to see. Numerous as these storms are, their effects are, as I said, seldom serious. They spend their forces to the south and west, and the dread tornado is in consequence almost unknown amongst us. We are willing, however, to let our neighbors keep their tornadoes to themselves.

With such varieties of climate, such a multiplicity of storms, Canadians as a nation are

our citizens generally, who desire good winter roads, and good winter roads can only be obtained when the temperature is below freezing. The present season has given an abnormal precipitation, but the snow melting as fast as it fell, or falling as rain, it failed to furnish us with steady sleighing before the middle of January.

Figures frequently are uninteresting, if useful. Simple statements of mean temperatures are of very little value so far as giving indications of actual climatic conditions. Mean temperatures in fact, tell us almost nothing as to the suitability of any place for residential purposes. As an example, the mean temperature of one of the coldest places in Siberia is nearly the same as that of Dublin Ireland. It is the extremes of cold and the extremes of heat that make the difference. A comparison of the mean, with the maximum and minimum temperature, however, serves every purpose, and I am sure that—let me give you a few figures—Montrealers have nothing to fear.

TABLE OF TEMPERATURE.		
	Mean.	Lowest.
1875.....	50.2	-21.0
1876.....	45.0	-21.0
1877.....	45.0	-21.0
1878.....	45.0	-21.0
1879.....	45.0	-21.0
1880.....	45.0	-21.0
1881.....	45.0	-21.0
1882.....	45.0	-21.0
1883.....	45.0	-21.0
1884.....	45.0	-21.0
1885.....	45.0	-21.0
1886.....	45.0	-21.0
1887.....	45.0	-21.0
1888.....	45.0	-21.0

Mean Montreal temperature for the 14 years, 41° 58'.

The mean number of days in each of the above years on which rain or snow fell was 202. Not a very wet climate surely. The mean total precipitation (rain and melted snow), having been 39 inches. Not much drought here, but rather the golden mean—a climate "temperate in all things."

Our summers have been charged with being oppressively hot. This is also a pretty hot day in June, July, or August, but it is the same everywhere in the northern hemisphere, even in Siberia, one of the poles of cold. Certain it is that our hot spells are as frequent as our cold ones. The mean temperature, as proved by the above table, never falls below the golden mean, a climate "temperate in all things."

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tion of the Lord's Supper after the morning service. Sabbath School and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Seats free, and all are cordially welcome.

St. Stephen's Church, College street, corner of Inspector—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. Divine service, morning, with celebration of Holy Communion, at 11 a.m. Evening 7 p.m. Preacher, at both services the rector. Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 p.m. Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M.A., rector.

St. James Methodist Church—Corner of St. Catherine and City Councillor streets. Rev. James Henderson, pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Quarterly collection at both services. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in connection with the evening service. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Church of St. James the Apostle—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Service with celebration of Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. the Bishop of Montreal. Sunday school and Principal Henderson's Bible class at 3 p.m. Litany and service of praise, at 4.15. Seats free. Service at 7 p.m. Short service every Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m. Canon Ellegood, rector.

Erskine Presbyterian Church, corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets—The Rev. Louis H. Jordan, M.A., B.D., pastor. Public services as follows:—11 a.m., public worship—preacher, the pastor; 7 p.m., public worship—preacher, the pastor. Young Men's Prayer Meeting every Saturday at 7.30 p.m. Strangers are cordially welcomed.

Trinity Church, St. Denis street, opposite the Vigil, Square, Rev. Canon Mills B.D., Rector. Sabbath school at 11 p.m. Epiphany. Divine service at 11 p.m. with administration of the Holy Communion. Preacher, the Rector. Sunday school and Rector's Bible class for adults at 3 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. The Rector will continue the continuation of the expository course of sermons on the "Parables of our Lord."

MOODY AND SANKEY'S ANGELS.

"An incident which I can never forget happened when we were singing in London," said Mr. W. B. Thomas, the first bass of the Fisk Jubilee Singers last Saturday. "It was at the time Mr. Moody was preaching there, and he asked us to come and sing for him. According to instruction we were to enter at a rear door of the tabernacle, climb the back stairs and occupy a rear gallery, where we would not be seen by the congregation. There was an immense audience, over 7,000 persons being present, and the choir, as it were, 'We will now bow our heads a few moments in silent prayer.'"

"That was our time. We softly sang, 'Steal Away to Jesus,' and everybody except Mr. Moody was astonished. They looked at the choir, but in choir was as much surprised as themselves. They could see no one on the platform but Mr. and Mrs. Sankey and they were not singing. No words can describe the effect it had on them, many of them actually wept. It was the singing of angels. We had sung in France, Germany, Austria and in Scotland and before seven of the crowned heads of Europe, but had never created such a sensation as we did then, and," concluded Mr. Thomas good humoredly, "we have never been taken for angels since."—Detroit Free Press.

TRIPPING A SLEEPING CAR. Laborious Routine Gone Through With After Every Trip.

"Every car, as soon as it is emptied of its passengers at a terminal point, is, as we term it, 'tripped' in the yard," says a railroad man. "The carpets are taken up, carried out, beaten and aired. The seats and the backs are taken out and thoroughly cleaned in like manner. The mattresses, blankets and berth curtains are also whipped, aired, and, if the weather permits, sunned."

"The spring beds are freed from the bed dust that gathers from fraying of textile fragments, by brushing and wiping in all parts. "All utensils are carried out, soused in scalding lye and scrubbed. The pillows are beaten and sunned like the mattresses. The floors and cloths in the saloons are scrubbed, and the woodwork, having been scoured thoroughly with soap, brushes, hot water and drying cloth, is gone over with furniture polish."

"About once a week the veneering of painted canvas constituting the ceiling is carefully scoured, to cleanse from accumulations of smoke and clinging dust. The windows are cleaned and rubbed bright. All brass and silver mountings are polished. Dust and stains are carefully washed from the outside of the car as from inside. To do that work we employ 100 men steadily at work here in New York, and numbers at other points in proportion to the work required."

"While all this has been going on, every shred of textile fabrics that should be of shed—sheets, pillow-cases, towels, napkins and cushion covers—has been sent to the laundry and replaced by a clean stock of articles. Each car has two complete outfits of these things, which are used alternately, one being laundered, aired and packed while the other is being replaced."

"Then when the process is complete the car has to be retimbered, by the laying of carpets and oil cloths; putting in place of the springs, mattresses, seats and backs; stowing away of pillows, linens and curtains, and last of all, thorough washing out of the tanks and refitting them with fresh water and ice. The last thing is never done until the final moment when the car is about to be drawn from the yard to take its place in the outgoing train."

"While all this has been going on the railroad people who are responsible for the care of the running gear of the car, inspect the trucks, test the brakes, sound every wheel, see that the boxes are tightly packed, and, as far as foresight can go, make sure accidents can be averted."

"That is the regular routine scrupulously followed every day upon every car that comes in. No housewife, even in Holland, ever dreamed of such a thorough housecleaning process as this is. In addition, thereto, the blankets are steam-scoured twice a year, which is at least double the attention they get in most hotels. The berth curtains are treated so once a year."

A Professional Opinion.

Rev. F. Gunner, M.D., of Listowel, Ont., says regarding B.B.B., "I have used your excellent Burdock Compound in practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it No. 1 on my list of sanative remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken or worry."

A SPECIAL lot of men's braces are selling at S. Carley's for 10c per pair.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dress the Hair

With Ayer's Hair Vigor. Its cleanliness, beneficial effects on the scalp, and lasting perfume commend it for universal toilet use. It keeps the hair soft and supple, preserves its color, prevents it from falling, and, if the hair has become weak or thin, promotes a new growth.

"To restore the original color of my hair, which had turned gray, I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the efficacy of the preparation."—Mrs. P. H. Davidson, Alexandria, La.

"I was afflicted some three years with scalp disease. My hair was falling out and what remained turned gray. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in a few weeks the disease in my scalp disappeared and my hair resumed its original color." (Rev.) S. S. Sims, Pastor U. B. Church, St. Bernice, Ind.

"A few years ago I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of tetter. I hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I waited in vain. Many remedies were suggested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began to use it. The result was as I could have desired. A growth of hair soon came out all over my head, and grew to be as soft and heavy as I ever had, and of a natural gray, and firmly set."—J. H. Pratt, Spofford, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.



COLONY OF NEW FOUNDLAND.

To Railway Contractors.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW FOUNDLAND invite tenders for the construction and operation of a line of railway in the Colony of about 20 miles in length, such tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, St. John's, New Foundland will be received up to the 18th March, 1888. Full particulars and other information as to conditions of proposed contract can be obtained on application to Messrs. O'Connor & Hogg, Barristers, Ottawa, Ontario.

Jan. 5 Im 5

Campbell's Cathartic Compound
(Liquid.)
This is a favorite medicine is put up in oval bottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. B. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label. Beware of imitations, refuse all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed.

Campbell's Cathartic Compound
Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as Dys

A SKATING COMPETITION.

An Exciting Chase.

I had left my friend's house a little before dusk with the intention of skating a short distance upon the noble river which glided directly before the door. The night was beautifully clear. A peerless moon rode through an occasional fleecy cloud, and stars twinkled from the sky and from every frost-covered tree in millions. Light also came glinting from ice and snow wreath and encrusted branches, as the eye followed for miles the broad gleam of the river, and, like a jeweled zone, swept between the mighty forests on its banks. And yet all was still. The cold seemed to have frozen tree, and air, and water, and every living thing. Even the ringing of my skates, echoed back from the hill with a startling clearness, and the crackle of the ice, as I passed over it in my course, seemed to follow the tide of the river with lightning speed.

I had gone up the river nearly two miles, when coming to a little stream which empties into the larger, I turned into it to explore its course. Fir and hemlock of a century's growth met overhead, and formed an archway radiant with frost work. All was dark within, but I was young and fearless, and as I peered into an unbroken forest that reared itself on the borders of the stream I laughed with very joyousness. My wild hurrah rang through the silent woods, and I stood listening to the echo that reverberated again and again, until all was hushed. Suddenly a sharp arrow—it seemed to me to come from beneath the ice, it was low and tremulous at first, but it ended in one long, wild yell. I was appalled. Never before had such a noise met my ears. Presently I heard the brushwood on the shore crash, as though from the tread of some animals. The blood rushed to my forehead, my energies returned, and I looked around me for some means of escape.

The moon shone through the opening of the mouth of the creek by which I had entered the forest, and, considering this the best means of escape, I started towards it like an arrow. It was hardly a hundred yards distant, and the swallow could scarcely have excelled me in flight, yet as I turned my head to the shore I could see several dark objects dashing through the brushwood on the bank, nearly double in speed to my own. With this great speed, and the short yells they occasionally gave, I knew at once that these were the much dreaded grey wolves. The bushes that skirted the shore flew past with the velocity of lightning, as I dashed on in my flight to pass the narrow opening.

The outlet was nearly gained—a few seconds more and all would have been comparatively safe, but in a moment my pursuers appeared on the bank above me, while here rose to the height of ten feet. There was no time for thought. I bent my head and dashed madly forward. The wolves sprang, but, miscalculating my speed, fell behind, while their intended prey glided out upon the river. Nature turned me towards home. The light flakes of snow spun from the iron of my skates, and I was some distance from my pursuers, when their fierce howl told me I was still their fugitive. I did not look back; I did not feel afraid, or sorry, or glad; one thought of home, of the bright faces awaiting my return, and of their tears if they never should see me, and then all the energy of body and mind were exerted for escape.

I was perfectly at home on the ice. Many were the days that I had spent on my good skates, never thinking that they would thus prove my only means of safety. Every half minute a furious yelp from my fierce attendants made me but too certain that they were in close pursuit. Nearer and nearer they came. At last I heard their pattering feet on the ice. I even felt their very breath as they came sniffing. Every nerve and muscle in my frame was stretched to the utmost tension. The trees along the shore seemed to dance in an uncertain light, and my brain turned with my own breathless speed. Yet still my pursuers seemed to hiss forth their breath with a sound truly horrible, when an involuntary motion on my part turned me out of my course. The wolves close behind, unable to stop and as unable to turn on the smooth ice, slipped and fell, still going on far ahead. Their tongues were lolling out; their white teeth were gleaming from their bloody mouths; their shaggy breasts were flecked with foam; and as they passed my eyes glared and they howled with fury.

The thought flashed on my mind that by this means I could avoid my pursuers, by turning aside whenever they came too near—for by the formation of their feet they are unable to run on ice except in a straight line. I immediately acted on this plan. The wolves having regained their feet, sprang directly towards me. The race was renewed for twenty yards up the stream; they were already close at my back, when I glided round and dashed directly past them. A fierce yell greeted my evolution, and the wolves, slipping on their haunches, sailed onward, presenting a perfect picture of helplessness and baffled rage.

Thus I gained nearly 100 yards at each turning. This was repeated two or three times, the animals becoming more excited and baffled every moment. At one time, by delaying my turning too long my sanguinary antagonists came so near that they threw their white foam over my dress as they sprang to seize me, and their teeth sprang together like the spring of a fox trap. Had my skates failed for one instant, had I tripped on a stick, or my foot been caught in the fissure of the ice, the story I am telling would have been told.

I thought over all the chances. I knew where they would first seize me if I fell. I thought how long it would be before I died, and then of the search for my body, that would already have had its tomb; for, oh! how fast many a man has traced out all the dread corners of death's picture. Only those who have been near the grim original can tell.

At last I came opposite the house, and the hounds—I knew their deep voices—roused by the noise, bayed furiously from their kennels, and the snuffing break and those fearful thunders that followed me so closely down that frozen river.

Such are the strange tales of escape from the winter wolves of America. In Russia they are no less dreaded, and the traveller, even when flying over the snow in his swift sledges, often finds the speed of his horses barely sufficient to

rescue him from the hungry pack. On such occasions their merciless rapacity often prove his means of escape, for no sooner does he shoot down one of the foremost, than the whole pack crowd round and tear it to pieces. By such means time is gained, and the fugitive, steering at their utmost speed, at length dashes with the sledge into the shelter of the long-wished-for station.

A FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR TREASURE.

A case has just been decided by Vice-Chancellor Bird, at Newark, which recalls the story of the lost treasure in the British frigate Hussar, which was sunk in Long Island Sound, off Port Morris, in 1780. Even in late years many persons have hunted in vain for the \$5,000,000 in gold supposed to be in the wreck. George W. Thomas, of Hackettstown, N.J., was one of the last seekers of the treasure, and in consequence became involved in a lawsuit, he being sued by J. C. Hartshorne, as related in the New York Tribune, Thomas in 1879 secured permission from the government to search the wreck for the treasure. Among those whom he got interested in the scheme was Hartshorne, the plaintiff. Thomas induced Hartshorne to advance him sums of money at different times, amounting in all to about \$13,000. Thomas gave Hartshorne a security. The gold did not appear, and the persons, including Hartshorne, whom he had drawn into the scheme, demanded an accounting. The Vice-Chancellor decided that Thomas should render an accounting, but that he should be allowed a week for his services during the time he was engaged in the fruitless search.

NAPOLEON'S HEART CARRIED OFF BY A RAT.

A correspondent (George Pycroft, of Richmond, Surrey), says, in the Pall Mall Gazette, that the story of the old Waterloo veteran that the heart of the First Napoleon was carried off by a rat is true. He tells of his authority for the statement as follows: Lieutenant Colonel Stevens, formerly of the 20th Regiment, was my uncle. He left the service before his regiment went to St. Helena to guard Napoleon, but in the regiment remained his great personal friend, Dr. Arnott. About fifty years ago Lieutenant Colonel Stevens told me the following strange story, as related to him by Dr. Arnott. After the post mortem examination of the heart of the Emperor was placed in a basin, with the intention of its being preserved and placed in a vase. During the night the doctor heard a noise, and on going into the room he discovered that the rats had attacked the heart, and to the best of my recollection, had actually dragged it out of the basin. My uncle added that Dr. Arnott was a remarkably truthful man. I think that when the coffin of the Emperor was opened previous to the body being removed to France the heart was found in a vase. A son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Stevens is living, and it is very probable that he may have heard this from his father.

GAMES FOR EVENING PARTIES.

The Hat is a game which may be played for stakes, or not, as decided. The players are divided, as for clumps, into two opposing parties. They sit in two half-circles at the same distance every way round a hat placed on the floor in the centre of them. Two differently coloured packs of cards are then given, one to each party, and by them equally dealt out to each player. The aim is then for each player to throw a card into the hat in the centre—a by no means easy achievement. The cards have a way of flying over it, or around it, in a provoking way, even when thrown by good players. The floor is soon littered with failures. The game is played till both packs are exhausted; then those cards that have reached the hat are counted, and the side which has the most of its own colour wins the stake, or a few cents victor. This is a very amusing game for the evening.

Russian Scandal is still more amusing. The players sit in a row; one is sent outside the room. The lady at the head of the row goes out, and tells the outsider some anecdote, or any little news of which she can make a story; then she returns. The next player goes out, and hears the very same story from the lips of the outsider player, who then returns to her seat. Another goes out and hears the story from its last teller, and then the one who has told it returns to the circle. Another goes out and hears it from the last hearer, and so on till all have heard the story; then the last teller must observe, by the first teller to ensure accuracy; and the amusement of the party will be considerable when they hear how different the version of the last hearer will be from that of the first speaker. Generally the two differ almost entirely.

Clumps are much played in country houses. In this game the party is divided equally—we will say ten on each side. They sit on opposite sides of the room. A lady is taken from one clump, a gentleman from the other. They leave the room, while each clump thinks of a word or some incident. Then the banished players are recalled, and go each to the opposite party from whence they came. By dint of clever questions and cross-questioning they must find out the incident or word selected. If the lady succeeds she rejoins her own clump; if she fails she has to go and sit with the other clump. If the gentleman succeeds he keeps with his own party; if he fails he also has to join the adverse camp. The failures thus swell the clump opposed to their own, and the game is won by the side that numbers most at its conclusion.

—The Queen.

EPHRAIM'S COCAINE—GRATITUDE AND CONFESSION.—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. Ephraim has provided his breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save you 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 us whenever we are weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. See Official Service Gazette. Made simple with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by grocers labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

A horse at Canajoharie, N. Y., was frightened to death Saturday by the noise of a locomotive.

Children Cry for

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A large order for canoes, to be sent to England, has just been received by a boat building firm at Passumpsunk, Me. A mother and son, aged 99 and 79 years respectively, are inmates of a charitable institution at Brighton, England.

The Kansas Legislature contains 10 newspaper men, who at once elevate its standard of intelligence and reduce its average percentage of wealth. A fearful epidemic of diphtheria is reported from the town of Nago, in Hungary. Children have been dying at the rate of twenty a day. All the schools were closed, and a panic occurred among the inhabitants.

At Brussels, an elephant attached to a circus, becoming enraged at an attendant, seized him by the leg and dashed him against a wall. Death was instantaneous. The unfortunate man had been teasing the animal.

A marriage, in which the contracting parties are each almost 80 years old, is exciting gossip in Brooklyn. The groom is a clergyman and the bride the widow of a clergyman. The couple met for the first time less than two months ago.

A train struck a man near Rye, N. Y., Monday. The engine halted and the baggage master started back with the stretcher. On his arrival the man arose and walked away, apparently none the worse for this experience. He was a workman on the railroad.

An African trader has so trained a young gorilla that it follows him around like a dog. It recently accompanied him on a tramp of miles. The animal does numerous tricks and is so docile that its master doesn't hesitate to allow it to sleep with him.

The following is Manon's formula for a woman: "During her childhood a woman ought to depend on her father; when married, on her husband; when the latter dies, on her son; if she has none, on her husband's nearest relatives; if they are lacking, on those of her father, and in default of the parental relatives, on the sovereign. A woman ought never to be her own guide."

A mortar mixer at the new hotel was yesterday in the act of heating a kettle of coffee over a fire in a way which was novel to him, but seemed strange to a reporter. He dug a hole in a pile of sand, placed a lump of lime in it, sprinkled some water on the lime, placed his kettle on it and banked sand up around it. When 12 o'clock struck he said to himself: "Come to tea; your coffee's a bit!"

A London physician is of opinion that a turpentine bath is good for rheumatism, gout, insomnia, laryngitis and bronchitis, and recommends the following method of preparing it: Make a saturated solution of six ounces of yellow soap and add to it three or four ounces of turpentine. Shake well and then put it into the bath, which should be filled with warm water. After 15 minutes' immersion the patient should be put to bed.

A special from Graham, Texas, says: Boone Marlow, who murdered Sheriff Wallace, of Young county, December 18th last, was killed last Friday, in an Indian Territory, by Martin Beavers and John Derrickson. They trailed him to his hiding-place, and when he refused to throw up his hands, they fired at him. The reward of \$2,500 offered by the citizens of Young county was at once paid to Beavers and Derrickson. It was the escape of Boone Marlow that incensed the citizens to attack the jail in which his four brothers were held as accessories to the murder of Sheriff Wallace. This is the seventh death resulting from the murder, while three men have been seriously wounded.

The baggage transportation system of this country is one of the railroad features that elicit especial wonder and admiration from foreigners. Its efficiency in general is illustrated by a report just submitted for the past year by the General Baggage Department of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad. It handled 773,057 pieces of baggage, and notwithstanding the innumerable complications incident to the shipping of baggage, not a single article was lost. Also, during the same period, \$7,841,000 money and 4,800 articles were found on the cars, and turned in to the General Baggage Department by the train hands. Subsequently the owners of \$743,744 of the money and of about half the articles were found and allowed to reclaim their goods.

The Vesuvius, according to the Scientific American, has only been exceeded in speed by the following vessels: A twin-screw torpedo boat, built for the Italian Government by Yarrow & Co., with a displacement of 100 tons; length, 140 feet; beam, 14 feet; with which a trial speed of 25 knots was attained. The Vesuvius, however, is not being given. The Courier, a French torpedo boat, built by Thornycroft, of about 150 tons displacement; length, 147 feet; beam, 14 feet; draught, 5 feet; with a trial trial developed 1550 H.P., or 10 horse power to a ton of displacement; and a speed of 25 knots per hour. And also a small torpedo boat for the Dutch Government, for which a speed of 27 knots per hour is claimed.

A despatch from Kansas City, Mo., records the death there of Anthony Bowles, who was born in slavery, near Hanover Court House, Va., in 1783. It adds: "Bowles declared frequently that, when a boy, he worked at George Washington's house, loading and unloading the mail. He was able to tell about events of the early history of the Republic. Thirty-five years ago he obtained his freedom and came to Kansas City, where he worked as a hod carrier until he was 85 years of age. He has been a member of the Baptist Church 90 years, and, up to a short time, was a weekly exhorter at the prayer meetings. His wife, who survives him, is 90 years of age. He was married three times—the last time 50 years ago. He used tobacco for over 100 years."

Miss Phoebe Cousins, who succeeded the late Major Cousins as United States Marshal of the Western District of Missouri, has published an address to the Odd Fellows of Missouri, calling upon them to remove the stigma on their order arising from the refusal of the Odd Fellows Mutual Aid Society to reinstate her father before his death, or pay his life insurance (\$1,000) after his death. She states that she would have paid her father's assessment when he was on his deathbed, had a friend of the family and one of the officers of the society not offered to do it for her. He neglected it, and her father was suspended, and the society refused to reinstate him. He had been an Odd Fellow 40 years, died in the order, and was one of the founders of the society. He was once Chief of Police of St. Louis, and lived there fifty years.

The rat-catcher squad in the home of Mrs. Mulholland, in East Orange, N. J., was increased by five kittens on New Year's day. They were given one to each of Mrs. Mulholland's children, and provided for their fond owners with a basket each. Early Saturday morning, as Mrs. Mulholland was about leaving the room in which the kittens were, she heard a noise, and, looking around, saw a huge tom cat enter by the open window. As she watched him he walked deliberately to the basket, and, after glancing at the kittens for a few seconds, he picked them up separately by the necks, snapped their vertebra like pipe stems, and then laid the unfortunate cats dead upon the floor. Mrs. Mulholland says that the whole murderous transaction did not occupy more than ten seconds. She was so close the instant the presented so fierce a front to her that she reconsidered her intention of attacking him with a broom. The mother cat, which was near by, seemed to be paralyzed with fear, and the assassin leaped out of the window and disappeared.

"Dr. T. R. Allison," says the London Hospital, "has been trying the experiment of living on meal and water for a month. His daily allowance is one pound of whole meal, made into a cake with distilled water, and one quart of water. His account of his condition after a week is cheering. In the first few days he felt hungry, but about the fourth day this disappeared, and he had no longer any craving for other food. His brain was clear, his lung capacity had increased five inches, and both his sight and hearing had improved. He had lost seven pounds weight, but seems to regard this as rather an advantage. Altogether he feels thoroughly satisfied with his experiment. It is a very economical one, the wheat for seven days having only cost him 10 cents. This, he says, 'is living on almost a penny a day and enjoying it!'"

People who are talked about.

Senor Domingo, the celebrated Spanish artist, has painted a portrait of the late King Alfonso, for which he received \$20,000.

Cyrus Fillmore, a brother of ex-President Fillmore, and a farmer in La Grange County, Indiana, is reported dying at the age of 87.

Mrs. Ida Hill Casey and Mrs. John Keely are directors of banks in Atlanta. It is likely that they will be made tellers in their respective institutions.

Whistling Alice J. Shaw is rapidly developing the arts of the actress. She has been robbed of a bracelet studded with sapphires and diamonds, and valued at \$3,000.

Miss Brown, of Chicago, the enthusiast in transferring Columbus's honors to Lief Erikson, has started a journal that is named in honour of the Norse voyager.

Jay Gould plainly shows the ravages of time in his face and frame, and in his fast whitening hair. Jay is going to be 60, but in a financial tangle he is still tolerably tough.

Jacob Tome, who has given a munificent sum to found industrial training schools in Maryland, is the father-in-law of General Grant's first Postmaster General, J. A. C. Creswell.

Charles Prince, of Boston, says that twenty years ago a Harvard graduate did not know the difference between a sloop, a cutter, and a cat-boat, and now it's the only thing he does know.

Prof. J. P. Mahaffy, of Trinity College, Dublin, a well-known author, is to be the guest of the Chautauque Assembly next summer, and will give a popular address on the Irish question while here.

Mrs. J. T. Swain, of Le Sueur, Minn., last week celebrated her centennial. She was personally acquainted with George Washington, and though born in Connecticut, was a second cousin of Robert E. Lee.

Mr. Chessman, a wealthy resident of Etapa, Pa., who is afflicted with bronchial trouble, is compelled to sing, asleep or awake, to keep from sneezing. His voice can be heard in the stillness of the night floating on the air in musical cadence.

Jack Maynard and Miss Jennie Burrows of Todd county, Kentucky, were recently married, after having been engaged a quarter of a century. During twenty-two years of the time the couple never once missed calling to see his bride-elect Sunday.

Dr. Hill, who was succeeded as president of Harvard College by Dr. Eliot, some twenty years ago (and is the only surviving ex-president of that college), is remarkably well preserved and vigorous, and frequently lectures before Maine colleges on his favorite study, natural history.

William Walter Phelps, it is reported from London, has written to a friend in that city to secure for him a large house in Grosvenor Square. The inference is that Mr. Phelps expects to be Minister to England, notwithstanding the fact that New York editors have thought to pre-empt that place for Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

Miss Mollie Fancher, a Brooklyn lady, who has been an invalid nearly all her life, is the vice-president of a manufacturing company which makes and deals in fine goods, and at low prices. All the meetings of the company are held in the lady's darkened chamber, from which she has not stirred for twenty-three years.

Henry Villard used to be as merry as a cricket when he was a newspaper scribbler. He grew grave as an owl when he was President of the Pacific Railroad. He became mum as an oyster when fortune turned her back on him. Now, when he again sees the sunshine, he has undergone another change and is impassive as a Turk. But he says that his happiest days since he left the Alps were those in which he made a beat as a reporter.

Kossuth's old ruling passion is still strong within him. He sent a letter to be read at a banquet in Vienna the other day, and the guests stood while its ringing sentences were being read. The old patriot declared that Hungary must have a national army, with Hungarian colours, Hungarian commanders and Hungarian feeling, and that the man was no Hungarian and ought to be abhorred who would surrender those rights.

Count Herbert Bismarck is obtaining an unenviable reputation for boorishness. At the recent Imperial banquet in Vienna, it is said, he got so gluttonously that he had no time for conversation with his neighbours, the Prince of Hohenlohe, At Pesti, while visiting a Hungarian club, he stirred up much feeling by tactless remarks regarding Austrian politics. He is ambitious to be considered "a chip of the old block," but he has more of his father's brusqueness than of his ability.

Mrs. Cleveland having declined to have her portrait painted to the order of the National Press Association, according to published reports, that organization feels called upon to put forward a card declaring that "the idea of having any portrait painted of Mrs. Cleveland or any other person has never, in any manner, been presented to nor considered by the association. The committee, composed of the same, in any way whatever. Moreover, if the association had contemplated a thing so foreign to its objects and aims, it certainly would have consulted the President and Mrs. Cleveland before taking the public into its confidence."

INSURANCE.

Standard Life

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Subsisting Assurances.....\$100,000,000.00
Invested Funds.....\$1,000,000.00
Bonuses distributed.....22,000,000.00
Annual Income.....4,450,000.00
Deposited with Government.....917,075.00
At Ottawa.....1,180,000.00
Next Division of Profits in 1890.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.
A. I. HUBBARD, City Agent.

GUARDIAN

Fire and Life Assurance Co'y.

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000 stg.

Total Funds.....\$10,500,000.

Fire risks written at current rates.

ROBT. SIMMS & CO. and GEO. DENHOLM, General Agents.

H. W. RAPHAEL, SPECIAL AGENT.

30 Hospital Street, December 4.

The Royal Canadian

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

157 St. James Street Montreal.

Capital.....\$500,000
Assets.....700,000
Income, 1889.....\$17,075

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., President.
HON. J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Vice-President.
HARRY C. ALLEN, Secretary.
GEO. H. MCNEILY, Manager.

Agent for City and District of Montreal.

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EDMOND J. BARREAU, Esq., Genl. Manager.
Le Comte FOMER, Esq., Vice-Manager.
W. J. BUCHANAN, Esq., General Manager.
Bank of Montreal.

Capital.....\$10,000,000
Amount invested in Canada.....\$5,000,000
Assets.....\$55,000,000

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.
Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties insured at reduced rates.

G. F. C. SMITH, Chief Agent for the Dominion.
Sub-Agents:
OTHELLE LAURIN, FRED. C. HENSHAW, 12 Place d'Armes.
Having been appointed Sub-Agent for above Company for the City of Montreal, I make the liberty of asking my friends to favor me with a share of their Insurance Risks.

F. C. HENSHAW, 4 Custom House Square.

STEAM ENGINES

Embracing the
Leonard Ball Automatic Cut Off, 8 horse power to 100.
Plain Slide Valve, Heavy Bed, 25 horse power and upwards.
Leonard Pattern, Short Port, self contained, 5 horse power to 100.
Our Latest Pattern, solid frame, 25 horse power and upwards.

Portable Engines, All Sizes.

STEEL BOILERS.
3 TYPES. 40 SIZES.

STATIONARY, UPRIGHT, LOCOMOTIVE.

From 30 to 50 horse power second-hand engines for sale, 10th or without boilers. Also smaller sizes. E. Leonard & Sons, 25 Nazareth St., Montreal. H. E. Plant, Representative.

THE MONCTON

Sugar Refining Company (LIMITED)

JOHN L. HARRIS, JOHN MCKENZIE, President and Secretary.
C. P. HARRIS, Treasurer.
MONCTON, N.B.

Samples at 54 St. Francois Xavier Street, March 2.

GOLD BRONZE GAS LAMPS:
Gasaliers, Gas Brackets, Electric Bells and Gas Globes in great variety.
All First-class Goods, and at Low Prices.
N.B.—Prompt and special attention given to the removal and installation of Gas Fixtures, Kitchen Ranges and Range Boilers, etc., during the moving season.
Heating of buildings by hot water a specialty.

E. C. MOUNT & CO., 18 Victoria Square, Gas Fitters and Electric Bell Hangers, Plumbers and Hot Water Fitters, Roofers and Steamfitters.
Telephone 255.

GENEAU'S LINIMENT

35 YEARS OF SUCCESS

No more FIRMING, No more BLINISH, No more TENDRONS, No more RUBBING, No more DROPPING, No more RUBBING, No more RUBBING.

This precious remedy cures promptly and surely, chronic and recent Lumbago, Sprains, Contusions, Dislocations, Windgalls, Curbs, Splints, Spavin, Tumours in the Withers, swelling in the Legs of Young Horses, its extraordinary success is without precedent in cases of Pleurisy, Catarrh, Bronchitis, etc., etc. Rubbing to be made with the hand during 10 or 15 minutes, without cutting the hair.

Wholesale Agent for CANADA
C.A. CHOUILLON, 10, Rue de la Paix, MONTREAL.
Retail: All Good Pharmacies.

Delaware and Hudson

CANAL CO.'S RAILROADS.

"D. and H."

—70—
Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia.

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

Quick Time. No Delays.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Commencing Monday, 4th February

Trains Leave Montreal

From WINDSOR STREET STATION

9.00 A.M.—Fast Express for St. John's, Farnham, Newport, Moncton, St. John's, Boston, and New England points, via Montreal and Boston Air Line.

9.20 A.M.—Fast Express for St. John's, Farnham, Newport, Moncton, St. John's, Boston, and New England points, via Montreal and Boston Air Line.

9.40 A.M.—Local Express for St. John's, Farnham, Newport, Moncton, St. John's, Boston, and New England points, via Montreal and Boston Air Line.

10.05 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, Farnham, Newport, Moncton, St. John's, Boston, and New England points, via Montreal and Boston Air Line.

8.45 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, Farnham, Newport, Moncton, St. John's, Boston, and New England points, via Montreal and Boston Air Line.

From Dalhousie Square Station:

8.10 A.M.—Fast Express for Bathurst, St. John's, and Three Rivers, Quebec, via St. John's.

9.00 A.M.—Fast Express for Lunenburg, St. John's, and Three Rivers, Quebec, via St. John's.

1.30 P.M.—Saturday Only.—Suburban Train for St. Theres and intermediate stations.

3.00 P.M.—Except Saturdays and Sundays.—Suburban Train for St. Theres and intermediate stations.

3.30 P.M.—Sundays Only.—Local Express for St. John's, Farnham, Newport, Moncton, St. John's, Boston, and New England points, via Montreal and Boston Air Line.

4.30 P.M.—Local Express for St. Theres, Bathurst, and Three Rivers, Quebec, via St. John's.

5.00 P.M.—Local for Joliette, St. Felix, St. John's, and Three Rivers, Quebec, via St. John's.

5.30 P.M.—Pacific Express for St. John's, Farnham, Newport, Moncton, St. John's, Boston, and New England points, via Montreal and Boston Air Line.

8.20 P.M.—Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec, and all points on the Intercolonial Railway and Lower Provinces.

From Bonaventure Station:

8.30 A.M.—Fast Express for St. John's, Farnham, Newport, Moncton, St. John's, Boston, and New England points, via Montreal and Boston Air Line.

5.20 P.M.—Chambly, Richelieu, Marieville, and St. John's, Quebec, via St. John's.

Runs daily, Sundays included. Other trains weekly only, unless noted otherwise. Freight and Sleeping Cars on trains so marked.

American Customs Office at station to examine baggage destined for the United States.

TICKET OFFICES:
266 St. James Street,
Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, and Windsor and Dalhousie Square Stations.

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From Bonaventure Station:

8.30 A.M.—Fast Express for St. John's, Farnham, Newport, Moncton, St. John's, Boston, and New England points, via Montreal and Boston Air Line.

5.20 P.M.—Chambly, Richelieu, Marieville, and St. John's, Quebec, via St. John's.

Runs daily, Sundays included. Other trains weekly only, unless noted otherwise.

