

EDDY'S AD. TO-DAY
A POINTER FOR YOU.
READ IT.

MONTREAL DAILY HERALD

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EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR. NO. 16. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1893. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Some Facts Concerning the Coming Session of Parliament.

Changes in the Personnel of the Cabinet, Commons and Senate—Some Interesting History in Regard to Mr. Edward Farrer The Department of Interior Report—Meeting of World's Fair Commissioners.

[Special to The Herald.]

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—The third session of the seventh Parliament of Canada meets a week from to-morrow. To-day the list of members showing how the House will stand at the opening, was received from the printers. A glance at the list shows that a number of new faces will appear in the House of Commons when it meets a week from to-morrow. Taking the names alphabetically it is noticed that Louis De Guzman-Belley succeeds Mr. Savard for Chicoutimi; Rathamel Boyd takes the place of R. Watson for Marquette, Man.; John A. Chelley replaces C. N. Skinner, who was made a judge for St. John, N.B.; W. W. McDonald will sit for East Assiniboia instead of Hon. Edgar Dewdney, who resigned, to become Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia; Dr. S. Lachapelle will represent Hochelaga in place of A. Desjardins, called to the Senate; P. Leclaire takes Hon. J. A. Chapleau's place for Terrebonne, the latter being now Lieut.-Governor of Quebec; Geo. V. McInerney succeeds Dr. Leger for Kent; N. B. J. Israel takes the place of Mr. L. L. L. in place of Mr. C. S. Desjardins, who was appointed to the Quebec Legislature; Mr. Carcassien takes the place of Mr. Bowell for North Hastings. This will make nine new members who had not a seat last session. Mr. Tarte represented Montmorency during the previous session.

The Government gained a seat in Marquette and lost one in L'Islet. Instead of Kent, N.B., being represented by a Conservative, an Independent Conservative will sit for that constituency. An Independent Conservative has also been returned for St. John, N.B., instead of Mr. Skinner, Conservative. The others are straight Government candidates. The results of these changes politically would be that the Liberals have lost one straight party man and the Government have got two Independent Conservatives instead of two staunch followers. There is no reason to believe otherwise than that the Independents will vote with the Government, although they were opposed in their election by the machine.

COMPOSITION OF THE CABINET.

The Cabinet will be composed of 12 members, holding portfolios, instead of 13. Of the Cabinet of last session, Hon. John A. Macdonald drops his portfolio, although he remains a member of the Cabinet. The other new Cabinet Ministers are: Hon. Messrs. Angers, Ives and Daly. The under-secretaries, who will appear as such in the House for the first time, are: Messrs. Wood, Wallace and Curran. It is a mistake to give the title "Hon." to these, although The Official Gazette and some leading newspapers do so. Their positions are created by statute, and Her Majesty alone can confer titles. Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Angers will sit in the Senate.

CHANGES IN THE SENATE.

The changes in the Senate since last session are: Dr. John Ferguson, of Welland, who takes the place of the late Senator Plumb; Alphonse Desjardins, of Delorimier, who succeeds Senator Lacoste, who was appointed Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec; Thos. A. Bernier, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, who succeeds the late Senator Girard, and John Nesbitt Kirchoffer, of Brandon, new appointment, owing to the increase of population, as shown by the last census in that province. Hon. Mackenzie Bowell has been called to the Senate to succeed Hon. George Alexander, who has resigned. Mr. Bowell also becomes leader of the House. Hon. A. R. Angers succeeds the late Senator Paquet for the Lavallée division of Quebec; Clarence Primrose replaces the late Senator Grant, for Pictou, N.S. This will make seven new senators who will be introduced for the first time this session. There are still four vacancies—two in Ontario, one in Quebec, one in Nova Scotia, and one in New Brunswick. If these vacancies were filled it would be bringing the membership of the Upper House to 31 members.

SOME INTERESTING HISTORY.

"Canadian," writing to the Free Press, to-night, in regard to Sir John Thompson's speech in Toronto, says: "It is evident from Sir John Thompson's remarks about Edward Farrer, that the Premier does not know as much as he ought to about his own party's history. Let me enlighten him a little. I agree with you that Mr. Farrer has a better right to work for New York papers than Sir John Thompson had to hire himself out to the United States government to work against Canada. But at all events what have the Liberals to do with Mr. Farrer, and why should they worry about him? A few years ago Mr. Farrer was working in New York. The Tory ministers brought him back to Canada to prepare their campaign literature for them, and paid him handsomely for the job. Let Sir John Thompson ask his very loyal colleague, Mr. Bowell, if that is not so, and Mr. Farrer was as ardent an annexationist then as he is now. See the Winnipeg Times, the Government organ in the Northwest, half his salary being paid by the Tory committee of the C.P.R. company. Afterwards he was brought to Toronto to edit the Government organ there. Why did not the Tory leaders leave Mr. Farrer in the United States when he was there? They are responsible for his presence in Canada to-day, if he is here."

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT REPORT.

The annual report of the Department of the Interior for 1892 is in course of preparation. The homestead entries for the year numbered 4948, compared with 2955 during 1891, an increase of 1425. Of those who took up homesteads in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia last year, 2831 entries were made by settlers from the older provinces. Of these, 1621 went from Ontario. There were 513 entries made by parties from the United States. Ninety-two of these were Canadians returning from the United States. The nationalities of the homesteaders were: English 603, Scotch 175, Irish 51, French 107, Belgians 53, Italians 5, Germans 95, Austro-Hungarians 136, Russians 242, Mennonites 13, Swedes 70, Danes 13, Icelanders 76, Poles 5, Roumanians 3, unknown 3.

During the year 1892 settlers purchased land from the C.P.R. Of the purchases 800 were from Ontario and 450 from the United States. Altogether the C.P.R. sold 87,680 acres of land.

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS MEET.

The Provincial commissioners of the World's Fair met the Dominion commissioners to-day for the purpose of talking over what has already been done and what is necessary to do in regard to making the Canadian exhibit a success. Besides the Dominion representatives, there were present: S. C. Stevenson, representing Quebec in the place of Hon. J. McIntosh, who

FAILED IN A DUTY.

The Provincial Government And The Beauport Asylum Deal.

Mr. Tessier, in Calling for All Correspondence Regarding the Valuation of Property, Shows That the Government Has Been Amiss in Its Duty in the Matter—Beauharnois Judicial Affairs Shown up.

[Special to The Herald.]

Quebec, Jan. 18.—Several brisk debates took place in the Assembly this afternoon giving to the sitting, although a short one, considerable importance.

Mr. Casgrain introduced bills to amend the Civil code, the code of civil procedure and the revised statutes regarding non-judicial deeds abolishing the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, Corpus Christi and the Immaculate Conception.

Mr. Turgeon was informed by Mr. Beauharnois that Mr. Monette, of Nicolet, who so complaisantly resigned in favor of the Minister of Agriculture, had received last summer \$434 as inspector of colonization roads in Rimouski, Joliette and Terrebonne.

At Mr. Cooke's request it was decided that his resolution for the abolition of the Legislative council would be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

CONCERNING A MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Stephens moved for all correspondence between the Government and district magistrate Garon, of Rimouski, concerning the decision in the Banville-Gauthier case. The facts of the case, as will be remembered, were as follows: Constable Banville, the village constable of St. Jerome of Matane, having been named one of the special constables at the polls, was beaten by Gauthier, one of the Conservative workers. Banville carried the matter before magistrate Garon, who, to the general astonishment, bound both men over to keep the peace under pain of one month's imprisonment. Mr. Stephens thought that such a decision was worthy of being discussed before the legislature. The case under consideration, he said, was one of the most extraordinary which had ever come under his notice, and since the Government had decided to economize on district magistrates in Montreal, they might, perhaps, find it advisable to send some of the judges to the provinces in general was not a success, but quite the reverse.

Mr. Pinault, of Matane, spoke in favor of Mr. Stephens' motion and gave as an instance of justice as rendered by Magistrate Garon, instancing the case of the cure of St. Felice, who was sent to jail in Rimouski because of a little pig which had been found in the cur's property. The Government made no reply to these statements, but allowed the motion to pass.

THE BEAUPORT ASYLUM.

Mr. Tessier, of Portneuf, then made his motion for all correspondence regarding the valuation of Beauport asylum. In doing so he expressed the hope that the Government would show more good will and give more ample details than they had last autumn, and that there would be found sufficient number of independent men in the house to force them to do so if otherwise disposed. The Government had not obeyed the order of the house issued at last session, instructing them to produce all correspondence between the then Premier de Boucherville and the nuns. It was perfectly well known that since that time negotiations had continued, and that the Grey nuns had offered to take charge of the asylum at the rate of \$100 a head instead of \$132; that, furthermore, they were ready to submit to medical control and build a model asylum according to the most approved plans. Neither Government nor nuns were bound to buy up the Beauport asylum, but that the latter were nevertheless ready to do so if so ordered by the Government at the price of \$270,000, as valued by the proprietors themselves by a notarial act passed in 1884. They were even ready, he had been told, to go further and pay up to \$325,000. Why then did the Government continue to hesitate and temporize in a matter which had now become of great importance and urgency to the province?

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Mr. Pelletier in reply to Mr. Tessier said that the question was rather long to be replied to categorically, but that all the information sought would be found in public documents to be laid on the table of the House. On the motion also put by Mr. Tessier for correspondence in connection with this asylum question the valuation of the institution and the letters passed between the Government, asylum proprietors and the Grey Nuns, the Hon. Provincial Secretary declared that in the correspondence in his possession there was no letter from the nuns to the Government offering to take charge of the asylum. There may have been private correspondence with Mr. de Boucherville, the ex-premier, but if so it was not official and not to be found on record in his department. The Government had nothing to conceal in the matter and it would be seen that it had done its best to settle this important question, and could not be blamed if it had not as yet succeeded. He had already a return prepared in anticipation of the present motion, but, of course, it only covered the official correspondence in the matter which had been under the consideration of the Government. The Government had no control over any letters that may have been exchanged between the nuns and the proprietors of the asylum. The Government had received two reports of the arbitrators appointed to value the asylum property, but he wished to make it clear that, though one of the arbitrators had been called a Government arbitrator, he was really the representative of the nuns. He gave the various valuations of the property, which have already been published in The Herald, and which range from \$308,000 to \$707,000.

MR. MARCHAND CRITICIZES.

Mr. Marchand pointed out that although the contract with Beauport expired on April 30 next, the Government admitted having done nothing whatever so far towards concluding the negotiations, and was not in a position to submit the new contract to the Legislature for approval. How then did the Government expect, after so much waste of time, that they would be enabled to prepare a satisfactory contract during the hurry and bustle of the session, especially when none of the important ministerial measures had been brought down? How could the members be expected to give proper consideration to any contract that might be drafted at the last moment? The House would be called upon to consider hastily a measure hastily drawn up, and surely the inconvenience of such a method had been exemplified strikingly enough on several recent occasions. It appeared from Mr. Pelletier's explanation that the Government's sole aim so far had been to look after the interests of certain of its friends.

The nuns had been called upon to buy Beauport at a price altogether exorbitant, as it appeared from the value put upon it by the proprietors themselves in a notarial deed passed in 1884 at a

THE EGYPT FUSS.

Complete Backdown of the Khedive From His Position.

He Will Make No Alteration in His Ministry Hereafter Without Consulting Great Britain—France Feels Kind of Put Out Over the Matter and It is Discussed in the Chamber of Deputies.

[Special to The Herald.]

Cairo, Jan. 18.—The hurry in Egyptian political affairs has ended in the complete withdrawal of the Khedive from the position taken by him, and henceforth, unless some untoward event occurs, Great Britain will have all to say as to who shall fill the Egyptian Cabinet offices. The Khedive to-day informed Lord Cromer, the British Minister, that he would appoint Riaz Pasha president of the Council of Ministers. Riaz is known to be friendly to British interests. Lord Cromer assented to the appointment, and secured from the Khedive an understanding that hereafter he would make no alteration in the Ministry without consulting Great Britain.

DISCUSSED IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

Paris, Jan. 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Deloncle questioned the Government as to the truth of the report that Great Britain had compelled the Khedive to cancel the appointment of one of his ministers and what action France intended to take in the matter. Mr. Develle, minister of foreign affairs, replied that it would be difficult at the present time to give particulars regarding the serious events at Cairo. The Khedive, he added, was acting within his rights when he changed the chief of his Cabinet. The French Government, with the greatest calmness, was inquiring into the matter. Mr. Develle further said that nothing affecting the independence of Egypt could be a matter of indifference to France. (Cries of "hear, hear.") M. Waddington, the representative of France in Great Britain, had been instructed to see Lord Rosebery, the British foreign minister, and confer with him on the subject.

THE TEMPS SAYS THAT THE EVENT THROWS LIGHT UPON THE FAULSNESS OF BRITISH STATESMEN, THE EXTENT OF BRITISH PRETENSIONS, AND THE SHAMEFULNESS OF BRITISH POLICY IN TRANSFORMING A PROVISIONAL PROTECTORATE INTO PERMANENT ANNEXATION. BUT, THE TEMPS ADDS, THE BRITISH PRESS TRIUMPHS TOO SOON.

GREAT BRITAIN'S COURSE APPROVED.

London, Jan. 19.—Despatches from Berlin, Vienna and Rome show that the dailies of all three cities approve of Great Britain's cause in Egypt. The Cairo correspondent of The Times says: "Bonville Bey, the Khedive's professor of law, accompanied him to this city. He had great influence over the Khedive and is supposed to have induced him to appoint Fakir Pasha. He will now be sent on a prolonged leave of absence."

THE PANAMA PROSECUTION.

Conclusion of the Address of Advocate-General Raul Against the Prisoners.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Advocate-General Raul continued his address to-day against the accused directors of the Panama canal enterprise and their associates. He said that the defendants could not find shelter under the law of prescription, as the offenses charged had been committed within the last three years, although they originated earlier. The issue of the lottery bonds was a swindle, the reports published contained inaccurate figures intended to mislead the public and fraudulent underwriting syndicates were formed, for all of which Ferdinand de Lesseps and the other accused were equally responsible. Eiffel was an accomplice in the fraud, secretly receiving a portion of the proceeds of the swindle. Eiffel had executed scarcely any portion of the works. He had supplied hardly any materials; he had simply embezzled the company's funds. In conclusion Advocate-General Raul demanded severe punishment for the men who in order to enrich themselves had deceived the public and had recourse to every kind of trick and fraud.

CONDUCTED TO THE FRONTIER.

M. Szekely, Austrian newspaper correspondent, whose expulsion from France was ordered by the Government, was escorted to the frontier by two policemen to-day. Arriving there he was told that he must never return to France again.

INTERESTING PANAMA TALK.

London, Jan. 18.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says that M. Dupuy-Dutemps, despite his protestations in the commission yesterday, did make charges against M. De Cassagnac recently in a letter to a Toulouse daily, with which he corresponded. One of the accusations was that M. De Cassagnac had been guilty of embezzlement indicated by the initials "P. C." mentioned in M. Flory's report on the Panama accounts, was Paul De Cassagnac. Yesterday M. De Cassagnac admitted receiving 60,000 francs for Panama advertising inserted in the columns of his paper, but contended that this was the amount due him according to his advertising rates and that he had been deceived by the Panama notices. The same rates, he said, would have been presented to the Bon Marché or any other mercantile concern. Before De Cassagnac left the commission, says The News correspondent, M. Dupuy-Dutemps lost his temper, and ceasing to deny his responsibility for the charges exclaimed: "Well, if P. C. does not stand for Paul De Cassagnac, what does it stand for?" "It is not my business to supply you with information," was M. de Cassagnac's retort.

Charles Lalou, editor of La France and deputy for the Nord, The News correspondent hears, yesterday challenged Camille Dreyfus to a duel.

The cordiality of a chat between M. Bourgeois and M. Rouvier in the Chamber yesterday," says the correspondent, "gives color to the rumor that deputies Rouvier, Roche, Arene and Dugue de La Fauconiere and Senator Beral will be whitewashed. For Senator Grevy, who is powerless to help friend or hurt foe, and for Senators Rouvier and Deves, and deputy Antonin Proust, things will be made hot. Interest is centred in the confession of Charles De Lesseps to M. Franqueville. He gave an oral history of the Panama bribery, and implicated more deputies as receivers of regular subsidies from the canal. It is alleged that he gave details of dates and amounts, and that the summonses for the men whom he named have already been issued. M. De Lesseps compared the Panama offices with the forest of Bondy, into which all the brigands of Paris crowded: 'They were the source of constant terror,' he said. 'Their attitude was, your money or your life.' The case against Horre rests upon M. De Lesseps' confession, that under the influence of an evil suggestion he gave money to P. C. de Rein."

The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent says that the vague accusations against Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassador, are the outcome of a conspiracy instigated by another ambassador at Paris.

MORE FACTS COME OUT.

The first witness before the parliamentary commission of inquiry to-day was M. Stephane, a clerk in the service of Baron de

Reinach's partner M. Propper. He said Baron de Reinach had left him a list of the persons compromised in the distribution of Panama money. Among the names on the list were Arene, Deves, Grevy, Roche, Dugue de La Fauconiere, Rouvier, Floquet, Proust, Renault, Barbe, Boral and Thievaud. Several of the names were repeated on the list, as the men indicated had received Panama money more than once.

The whole list contained the names of more than 100 deputies who had been beneficiaries of the Panama fund. The sums paid to these men varied between 1000 or 2000 and 300,000 francs each. M. Stephane said that he gave the list to M. Clemenceau, who he thought could make the best use of it. Considerable questioning on the part of Chairman Brisson elicited many additional facts which went to show that M. Stephane had had in his possession a list similar to the one photographed for M. Andrieux.

Mr. Stephane was requested to wait in the committee room, while M. Clemenceau was being summoned from the Chamber. Five minutes later Chairman Brisson arrived. Chairman Brisson repeated briefly what M. Stephane had said. M. Clemenceau denied emphatically that he had ever received any list of compromised deputies from anybody. He had not even heard of such a list from Baron de Reinach or anybody concerned with him in business. M. Stephane was then recalled. He repeated his former testimony without variation, directly contradicting everything that Clemenceau had said.

The Debates says the police have found 300 checks paid by Mr. Arton, the Panama lobbyist and agent of Baron de Reinach, and endorsed by conspicuous men. It is supposed that most of these checks were drawn in favor of the 104 deputies among whom M. Andrieux said Arton was commissioned to spend 1,350,000 francs.

THE L'ISLET RECOUNT.

Mr. Tarte Speaks of the Manoeuvres to Deprive Him of His Seat.

[Special to The Herald.]

Quebec, Jan. 18.—Mr. Tarte arrived in town late this afternoon, the C. P. R. having been delayed, owing to an accident to the locomotive. To a question concerning the facts of the L'Islet recount, Mr. Tarte said that Mr. Dionne, the defeated candidate, after having applied to Judges Casault and Andrews for a recount within the legal delay of four days, and after having been refused by them, drove up to St. Mary's, Beauce, where Judge Pelletier happened to be at the time, and obtained a recount from him on Monday, two days after the delay fixed by law had expired. The recount forth by him was that among the persons who voted there were a certain number against whom appeals had been pending since 1891. It will be easily understood that such a reason is no reason at all. In any case, the recount has been granted and will take place. The deputy returning officers had received, they said, orders to refuse ballots to those who had been appealed against, unless they could swear that their names had actually been omitted on the lists. Mr. Tarte had thus been deprived of 25 votes to which he was entitled, by reason of the refusal of the deputy returning officers to give out ballots. This trick was not sufficient to prevent Mr. Tarte's election and now his opponents have resolved by means of vexatious proceedings to prevent the returning officer, who is an ardent Tory, from proclaiming him elected. Mr. Tarte has retained as his lawyers Messrs. F. X. Lemieux, Chas. Fitzpatrick, Frs. Langelier and Dechenes. They will immediately take steps to have their client's rights recognized. Mr. Tarte said to your correspondent that the efforts of his opponents were to him rather amusing than otherwise. He refused to express any opinion upon the conduct of Judge Pelletier, but declared that he had been elected by the majority in L'Islet and that nothing that could be done would deprive him of his seat. The most enlightened Conservatives here disapprove of the efforts which are being made to deprive Mr. Tarte of his seat. He will be in a position to give further details on these points to-morrow, but the public might be sure that the most energetic measures would be taken.

Attempted Burglary.

Mr. W. Beck, 25 Belmont street, was awakened at 2:30 a.m. this morning by a burglar entering his bedroom and proceeding to go through his pants pockets and quickly pulling a revolver from underneath his pillow, fired two shots at him, but did not hit him. The intruder quickly camped, and, although chased, succeeded in making good his escape. Mr. Beck has the consolation of having demolished the glass of two doors in his attempt to capture the burglar. The description of the man exactly tallies with one who called at the house the day previous and asked for something to eat from Mrs. Beck.

To-Day's Amusements.

ACADEMY—"A Wife's Folly," 8 p.m.

QUEEN'S THEATRE—"Eight Bells," 8 p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL—"A Dark Secret," 7 and 8 p.m.

SHOMER PARK—Variety entertainment, 8 and 8 p.m.

CYCLOPAMA—"Custer's Last Fight."

ART GALLERY—Exhibition of paintings.

MUSEE LA SALLE—Historical exhibition.

WINDSOR HALL—Nordica-Scalchi Concert, 8 p.m.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM—Lecture on "Island in Britain," 8 p.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET CHURCH—Grand Concert, 8 p.m.

Y.M.C.A.—Members monthly meeting.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

Jan. 18. Arrived at From

Majestic.....New York.....Liverpool

Anchorage.....New York.....Glasgow

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Light Snow Followed by Clearing Weather and Lower Temperature.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—Since last night the depression has moved from Lake Superior to the Georgian Bay, and the Texas storm has moved eastward to northern Florida. In the lake region there has been a considerable rise in temperature, with a light fall of snow, and in the St. Lawrence valley and Maritime Provinces the weather has been fair and cold. The weather is quite mild in Alberta.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 15, 46; Edmonton, 22, 46; Prince Albert, 12, 40; Regina, 10, 38; Winnipeg, 14, 38; Toronto, 25, 38; Montreal, 16, 38; Quebec, 12, 38; Halifax, 6, 24.

PROBABILITIES.

Lakes—Winds mostly northwest and west, fine and cold.

Upper St. Lawrence—Light snow, followed by clearing weather and somewhat lower temperature again.

Lower St. Lawrence—Continued cold, mostly fair, with light local snow.

Gulf—Fair, continued cold.

Maritime—Northerly to easterly winds, fair and cold, followed by a fall of snow to-night or to-morrow.

MONTREAL TEMPERATURE.

Temperature in the shade by standard thermometer, observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians and mathematicians: Liverpool street, 1540 and 1625 Notre Dame street: 8 a.m., -10.1; 9 a.m., -9.6; 10 a.m., -9.1; 11 a.m., -8.6; 12 m., -8.1; 1 p.m., -7.6; 2 p.m., -7.1; 3 p.m., -6.6; 4 p.m., -6.1; 5 p.m., -5.6; 6 p.m., -5.1; 7 p.m., -4.6; 8 p.m., -4.1; 9 p.m., -3.6; 10 p.m., -3.1; 11 p.m., -2.6; 12 m., -2.1; 1 a.m., -1.6; 2 a.m., -1.1; 3 a.m., -0.6; 4 a.m., -0.1; 5 a.m., 0.4; 6 a.m., 0.9; 7 a.m., 1.4; 8 a.m., 1.9; 9 a.m., 2.4; 10 a.m., 2.9; 11 a.m., 3.4; 12 m., 3.9; 1 p.m., 4.4; 2 p.m., 4.9; 3 p.m., 5.4; 4 p.m., 5.9; 5 p.m., 6.4; 6 p.m., 6.9; 7 p.m., 7.4; 8 p.m., 7.9; 9 p.m., 8.4; 10 p.m., 8.9; 11 p.m., 9.4; 12 m., 9.9; 1 a.m., 10.4; 2 a.m., 10.9; 3 a.m., 11.4; 4 a.m., 11.9; 5 a.m., 12.4; 6 a.m., 12.9; 7 a.m., 13.4; 8 a.m., 13.9; 9 a.m., 14.4; 10 a.m., 14.9; 11 a.m., 15.4; 12 m., 15.9; 1 p.m., 16.4; 2 p.m., 16.9; 3 p.m., 17.4; 4 p.m., 17.9; 5 p.m., 18.4; 6 p.m., 18.9; 7 p.m., 19.4; 8 p.m., 19.9; 9 p.m., 20.4; 10 p.m., 20.9; 11 p.m., 21.4; 12 m., 21.9; 1 a.m., 22.4; 2 a.m., 22.9; 3 a.m., 23.4; 4 a.m., 23.9; 5 a.m., 24.4; 6 a.m., 24.9; 7 a.m., 25.4; 8 a.m., 25.9; 9 a.m., 26.4; 10 a.m., 26.9; 11 a.m., 27.4; 12 m., 27.9; 1 p.m., 28.4; 2 p.m., 28.9; 3 p.m., 29.4; 4 p.m., 29.9; 5 p.m., 30.4; 6 p.m., 30.9; 7 p.m., 31.4; 8 p.m., 31.9; 9 p.m., 32.4; 10 p.m., 32.9; 11 p.m., 33.4; 12 m., 33.9; 1 a.m., 34.4; 2 a.m., 34.9; 3 a.m., 35.4; 4 a.m., 35.9; 5 a.m., 36.4; 6 a.m., 36.9; 7 a.m., 37.4; 8 a.m., 37.9; 9 a.m., 38.4; 10 a.m., 38.9; 11 a.m., 39.4; 12 m., 39.9; 1 p.m., 40.4; 2 p.m., 40.9; 3 p.m., 41.4; 4 p.m., 41.9; 5 p.m., 42.4; 6 p.m., 42.9; 7 p.m., 43.4; 8 p.m., 43.9; 9 p.m., 44.4; 10 p.m., 44.9; 11 p.m., 45.4; 12 m., 45.9; 1 a.m., 46.4; 2 a.m., 46.9; 3 a.m., 47.4; 4 a.m., 47.9; 5 a.m., 48.4; 6 a.m., 48.9; 7 a.m., 49.4; 8 a.m., 49.9; 9 a.m., 50.4; 10 a.m., 50.9; 11 a.m., 51.4; 12 m., 51.9; 1 p.m., 52.4; 2 p.m., 52.9; 3 p.m., 53.4; 4 p.m., 53.9; 5 p.m., 54.4; 6 p.m., 54.9; 7 p.m., 55.4; 8 p.m., 55.9; 9 p.m., 56.4; 10 p.m., 56.9; 11 p.m., 57.4; 12 m., 57.9; 1 a.m., 58.4; 2 a.m., 58.9; 3 a.m., 59.4; 4 a.m., 59.9; 5 a.m., 60.4; 6 a.m., 60.9; 7 a.m., 61.4; 8 a.m., 61.9; 9 a.m., 62.4; 10 a.m., 62.9; 11 a.m., 63.4; 12 m., 63.9; 1 p.m., 64.4; 2 p.m., 64.9; 3 p.m., 65.4; 4 p.m., 65.9; 5 p.m., 66.4; 6 p.m., 66.9; 7 p.m., 67.4; 8 p.m., 67.9; 9 p.m., 68.4; 10 p.m., 68.9; 11 p.m., 69.4; 12 m., 69.9; 1 a.m., 70.4; 2 a.m., 70.9; 3 a.m., 71.4; 4 a.m., 71.9; 5 a.m., 72.4; 6 a.m., 72.9; 7 a.m., 73.4; 8 a.m., 73.9; 9 a.m., 74.4; 10 a.m., 74.9; 11 a.m., 75.4; 12 m., 75.9; 1 p.m., 76.4; 2 p.m., 76.9; 3 p.m., 77.4; 4 p.m., 77.9; 5 p.m., 78.4; 6 p.m., 78.9; 7 p.m., 79.4; 8 p.m., 79.9; 9 p.m., 80.4; 10 p.m., 80.9; 11 p.m., 81.4; 12 m., 81.9; 1 a.m., 82.4; 2 a.m., 82.9; 3 a.m., 83.4; 4 a.m., 83.9; 5 a.m., 84.4; 6 a.m., 84.9; 7 a.m., 85.4; 8 a.m., 85.9; 9 a.m., 86.4; 10 a.m., 86.9; 11 a.m., 87.4; 12 m., 87.9; 1 p.m., 88.4; 2 p.m., 88.9; 3 p.m., 89.4; 4 p.m., 89.9; 5 p.m., 90.4; 6 p.m., 90.9; 7 p.m., 91.4; 8 p.m., 91.9; 9 p.m., 92.4; 10 p.m., 92.9; 11 p.m., 93.4; 12 m., 93.9; 1 a.m., 94.4; 2 a.m., 94.9; 3 a.m., 95.4; 4 a.m., 95.9; 5 a.m., 96.4; 6 a.m., 96.9; 7 a.m., 97.4; 8 a.m., 97.9; 9 a.m., 98.4; 10 a.m., 98.9; 11 p.m., 99.4; 12 m., 99.9; 1 a.m., 100.4; 2 a.m., 100.9; 3 a.m., 101.4; 4 a.m., 101.9; 5 a.m., 102.4; 6 a.m., 102.9; 7 a.m., 103.4; 8 a.m., 103.9; 9 a.m., 104.4; 10 a.m., 104.9; 11 p.m., 105.4; 12 m., 105.9; 1 a.m., 106.4; 2 a.m., 106.9; 3 a.m., 107.4; 4 a.m., 107.9; 5 a.m., 108.4; 6 a.m., 108.9; 7 a.m., 109.4; 8 a.m., 109.9; 9 a.m., 110.4; 10 a.m., 110.9; 11 p.m., 111.4; 12 m., 111.9; 1 a.m., 112.4; 2 a.m., 112.9; 3 a.m., 113.4; 4 a.m., 113.9; 5 a.m., 114.4; 6 a.m., 114.9; 7 a.m., 115.4; 8 a.m., 115.9; 9 a.m., 116.4; 10 a.m., 116.9; 11 p.m., 117.4; 12 m., 117.9; 1 a.m., 118.4; 2 a.m., 118.9; 3 a

Gas and Electric

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS,
PORTABLE LAMPS



WIN HONORS BY PERSEVERING WORK.

Two Young English Women Who College Records are Exciting Comment.

A young woman, whose record gives her the proud distinction of having taken higher honors in medicine than any other woman so far, has recently taken a "double first" in the M. B. examinations at London University. She is Miss Louise Aldrich-Blake, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. J. Aldrich-Blake of Welsh Bicknor, Herefordshire. She is a remarkably well-educated young woman, and has been in the first division in every one of her examinations since the beginning of her career. It is instructive to



MISS ALDRICH-BLAKE.

know that she has attained these honors, not through the "black coffee and wet towel" method, but by steady, persevering work, and that she is capable of as good fishing, rowing, and horse manning as any of her sex.

Another promising young Englishwoman is Miss Charlotte A. Smith, who has just been elected to the association of the British Institute of Public Health, King's College, London, and is the first woman on the



MISS CHARLOTTE SMITH.

cord to whom that honor has been accorded. The daughter of a distinguished Scotch clergyman, she was educated by private tuition and at University College, London. She was at one time a student of the London School of Medicine for women, and gained honors in physiology at Edinburgh University.

THE MOTHER OF NAPOLEON.

Baron Larrey's Interesting Book About an Interesting Family.

Paris correspondence of the N. Y. World: "Mme. Mere," (Napoleon's mother) by Baron Larrey, is the book which attracts most attention this week. Baron Larrey, as son of the great surgeon of Napoleon I, is better prepared than any other to write a history of the mother of the greatest man in modern history, to see the child in his childhood, to have collected documents and prepared notes. Besides Baron Larrey has the advantage of having been personally acquainted with Letitia Ramolino Bonaparte, as in 1834, with his father, he visited Mme. Mere in the Palazzo Rucellai, her home in Rome.

Those who are familiar with David's marvellous painting of the "Coronation of Josephine" remember the astonished triumphant expression the artist has given to Napoleon's mother, and certainly her life was a succession of triumphs and astonishments.

Marie Letitia Ramolino married Charles Bonaparte at Ajaccio, Corsica, and became the mother of thirteen children, when her husband died, eight of these children were living. An insurance drove them from their home, and with absolutely nothing, except the clothes they wore. Letitia Bonaparte and her children arrived at Marseilles. However, she was a brave woman, and Napoleon at St. Helena said, "My mother or had a man's head on a woman's body." Those who saw their more than modest home at that time could never have dreamed that each member of that family would some day wear a crown. The future Empress-mother spun from early dawn till late at night, while Caroline, the future Queen of Naples, did the marketing; Elisa, the future Queen of Etruria, kept the accounts, and Pauline, who was to become Princess Borghese, swept and dusted the house. Their dresses were in the hands of a young man, thin and small, who was placed near the cannon at the siege of Toulon. The port was ceded to the English, but the unknown young man recaptured the town amid cries of "Vive la Republique!" From that day fortune took him by the hand and led him from victory to victory, until she placed him on a throne. That young man was the youngest son of the widow, who could hardly buy bread for her children.

I have counted among my friends several members of the Bonaparte family, and from what I have heard of the astonishment displayed by Napoleon's mother when she realized the change in her position. She who had lived in a poor cottage had a palace; she who had always walked found coaches and proud-stepping horses at her disposal; she who had never known the luxury of a servant was suddenly surrounded by chamberlains; she who had been worried about money to buy bread was allowed 1,000,000 francs a year for her expenses. Is it any wonder that she was astonished, feared it was a dream that could not continue? Pauline, who was the tease of the family delighted in going about from shop to shop, ordering jewels and gowns in the name of her mother, merely for the pleasure of hearing the Corsican say in her patois, because she never really learned French:

"Pauline, do not buy anything more; you spend too much money." Nothing made Napoleon more furious than to hear his mother's objections to spending money, because he wished every member of his family to behave as though they had always been accustomed to luxuries. The poor mother felt that the most economize, and Napoleon said continually: "Spend; I'll give you a million to spend."

"In that case, sire, give me two, for I must save one."

And when Napoleon was out of hear-

ing she would explain why she must economize.

"I must keep something to buy bread for all these kings some day." And after the battle of Waterloo she went to Rome, and there, with the million and a half she had saved, Mme. Mere supported all her ex-king and queen. Poor Mme. Mere! One of her favorite phrases in the days of her splendor, was, "Pauvre que cela doire." (Provided it lasts). She had the presentiment that the end must come; she was very fond of her children, and each one went to her with an account of domestic troubles. And what trouble there was; Napoleon repudiated Josephine, he tried to break the marriage of Lucien, he succeeded in rendering null that of Jerome and Miss Patterson, Louis and Hortense separated three times, and Pauline was unhappy with Prince Borghese. The mother would have been distracted with all this had she not taken refuge in reading. She liked novels and religious books, for Letitia Bonaparte was pious. One day she said:

"What a family! My son, the Emperor, is something extraordinary; he is a lion, but the lion has claws and very formidable jaws. He should never be irritated; Lucien irritates him because of his marriage, and Jerome irritates him. And poor Louis is so badly married! And Prince Borghese! Ah! what tears for me! Do you wish to know which of my children I love the best? The one who is the most unhappy, the one who most needs my love."

And in the end the most unhappy of her children was the one who had been the most powerful. Then came 1814 and the banishment to Elba. A ship one day was seen approaching the island. Great was the curiosity, but all were overjoyed when Mme. Mere landed and placed her money at the feet of her son. In spite of her age and infirmities she had braved the tempest in order to console her captive son and perhaps enable him to regain his lost position.

Mme. Mere lived to be more than ninety years old, but at the age of eighty-two cataracts completely destroyed her eyesight. In her old age her favorite occupation was spinning, but each day all the important newspapers were read to her. She surrounded herself with all that belonged to Napoleon; her breakfast was taken on the table used by him at Saint Helena, and although in her rooms each of her children was represented by bust or portrait, Napoleon's bust dominated all. As said Mme. Mere "My life ended after the death of the Emperor. Then I renounced everything forever."

Mary, who wrote "Napoleon in Egypt," said that Mme. Mere reminded him of "Niobe dying on her dying sons." And Baron Larrey says, "When I saw portraits and busts of her children by all the great artists of the time I thought they seemed grouped in advance about Mme. Mere, at the supreme hour of her obscurity, a resuscitated cortege for this illustrious mother of Napoleon."

In her youth Mme. Mere had a cameo profile—broad, prominent forehead, large eyes, long nose, exquisitely chiseled lips, and a swan-like throat. In her old age her eyes, once black, were gray and opaque, because of the double cataract, but her cheeks had very few wrinkles, and her lips, although expressing sadness were well set. Throughout her life Mme. Mere was in appearance the typical Roman Empress, but as she liked neither bust nor grand receptions nor music nor the theatres Mme. Mere was decidedly out of place at a gay court like that of Napoleon.

Princess Mathilde said once, "Of course I never saw Napoleon; had it not been for Napoleon, I might have been selling oranges at Ajaccio."

I think Mme. Mere would have been a happier woman, would have lived a life much more in accordance with her tastes, had she cultivated the vine in her little garden at Ajaccio and seen her children established near her in happy homes.

THE "CARIBOU QUEEN."

A Baronetcy Awaits the Little Son if He Can Be Found.

"I remember distinctly many of the exciting scenes in the early Caribou camp. In two years from the opening of the camp it dwindled down from a population of 10,000 to less than 1,000 souls, and to-day there is not left in the canyon one of the original inhabitants. After all these years we expect to see these scenes re-enacted this spring in the Kootenay district, which has been found richer than Caribou ever was, and is so situated that the camp has ample transportation facilities.

"I am on my way home from a trip to Europe, and in a journey in Hampshire, England, I was reminded of old Caribou days by a story told me by Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley. The Heathcote estate is one of the most extensive in England. I learned the family history. Young Percy Heathcote sailed for America and finally drifted to California. Wandering aimlessly from one camp to another he gradually lost his identity in the country of English Percy. Three years afterwards he appeared in the Caribou camp, in British Columbia, where he struck a paying claim and accumulated a small fortune. About this time he fell in with an old miner from San Francisco, known in camp as 'Old Caribou.' The latter came to the camp with his wife and daughter, about eighteen years of age.

"The girl was pointed out by every miner as the 'Caribou Queen.' Young Heathcote fell in love with the mountain wild flower, and they were married. Two years later old Caribou died. Heathcote left the district with his wife and little son. A few months afterward a letter was received by Sir William announcing his death, and begging the father to find the wife and son and provide for them.

"The wife probably never knew the true identity of her husband, nor did she realize that her little son would some day be heir to a baronetcy. On the death of the elder son a few years ago the descendant of the younger, who died in this country, became heir to the Heathcote estate. To-day this young man is living somewhere in the United States oblivious of his English possessions, and the estate is now in the hands of a distant relative."—Interview in the Chicago Tribune.

MILADY'S SATIN SLIPPERS.

Esthetic Ties with Padlocks, Pearls and Lace Trimming.

Every woman who possesses a latent spark of girlhood has a weakness for fancy foot gear. The weakness may be held in check by a small pocketbook, but she is so constituted that she can enjoy looking at

what she may not buy. She will therefore be interested in these new styles.

The sentimental woman, who in times past delighted in the jingling of bells on her toes, may have an æsthetic slipper, with a meaning of its own, to which a padlock is attached.

The pearl shoe is a little more simple in construction, and the trimming is confined to the toe and instep.

Another pretty slipper is composed of white satin, with side pieces of gold embroidery and white bows that have a lining of sunset gold.



The slipper is made of delicate satin or kid, with a double full of soft lace over the instep. A border of gold embroidery ornaments the top and a gold chain lace across the front, terminating in the tiny padlock at the toe.

The Clecda in the First. Charm of the vibrant white, September sun—How lower the first to take it, traced and still! Their scant ranks crown the pale round pastures hill. And watch far down the austere waters run Their circuit thro' the serious marshes down. No bird-call stirs the blue; but strangely the blun-faded brown clecda's wing notes shrill. A web of silver o'er the silence spun.

Oh, athwart-winged musician, whence it came I wonder, this insistent song of thine? Did once the highest string of summer's lyre, Snap on some tense note slender as a flame, Take form again in these vibrations thine? That o'er the tranquil spheres of noon aspire?

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

The Black Box Murder.

BY MAARTEN MAARTENS.

No. 46 Lovell's Canadian Series.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCES THE AUTHOR.

If I sit down to-day to write my account of what is known at Scotland Yard and among the newspaper people as the "Black-Box Murder," it is because, truthfully, after long consideration, no man appears to me better qualified than I to speak upon the subject. I am not in any way alluding to the literary point of view; literary capacities I never have possessed, and, therefore, wisely, shall now seek to acquire. They have nothing in common with life I have been leading these last 30 years, except in so far as I was always waiting a little of everything in that life, and of nothing too much, so may as well write every reader, on this first page of the story, that they must not look for writer's beauties in a plain record of plain facts. My book will have no artistic value. It does not pretend to anything of the kind. It is the story of a bad deed cleverly executed, and cleverly discovered, some men said at the time.

I said a true thing about myself just now to start with: "A little of everything and nothing too much," nor the same thing too long; that has always been the maxim of my life. It is a bad maxim. I have put my hand into a score of money bags, and drawn it out again before I had properly closed my fingers over the treasure inside; and there's many an ungrateful scoundrel at this very moment—sleek-faced and smooth-cheeked—who has me to thank for stepping too hurriedly out of comfortable quarters that he could occupy in consequence.

Ten years ago I was during some 18 months, in the employ of a private inquiry office. Now, if I think of how I came there, I had been a good many things before then, and I have been a good many things since; but at that time I was a private detective. I was about forty years old—a little more. I had taken up the trade under the pressure of adverse circumstances, as a means of earning an honest penny, at a moment when I was badly in want of that indispensable article. My pennies have always been earned honestly. I am very glad to say, whatever various pockets they may have come out of. "An honest penny"—heaven knows the expression is sufficiently accurate. In all my roving I have rarely come across an opportunity of earning an honest pound.

Ten years ago, at any rate, I was working as a private detective. I liked the work, and I think it suited me. More's the pity that I had to give it up before I saw half as much of it as I might have done. But during the brief period of my connection with the office, I came across—"stumbled across" were more correct—one great inquiry, which I was enabled to follow up to a satisfactory conclusion.

It is of that case that I am now anxious to write the record. Nobody knows much about it except myself. It never reached a court of justice, and the papers referred to it in a fragmentary manner. The facts were not communicated—one by one—to eager reporters, as they would have been if Scotland Yard had managed the business.

I shall tell, then, what I know about the "Black-Box Murder." It is years ago since it was committed, and the persons concerned in the tragedy, for whose sake I have kept silent, are dead or have dropped out of sight. I myself, an old man, and a disappointed one, chafed off the lines before my time—a man with whom the world has dealt hardly and who, perhaps, has dealt hardly with himself; and I like, nowadays, to recall that episode out of my life, and I like to talk about old times, and about that time best, so I give my story to the world.

One thing more. It has nothing to do with the story, but it may have something to do with my way of telling it. I was a gentleman once—thirty, forty years ago, at school, and—afterwards. I don't know whether that sort of thing rubs off when one's coat gets shabby.

CHAPTER II.

INTRODUCES THE BOY.

It was the Gare du Nord in Paris. The mail had just come in from London via Calais—6.30 p. m., I think, or thereabouts—and the passengers were hunting up their luggage in the great room with the horse-shoe stands, where the customary official examination takes place, used to take place. I ought per-

haps to have expressed it, but I dare say that part of the business remains unaltered still. I had come over on the boat, and, as I had no registered baggage, and my little hand valise had been opened on landing, I was free to depart in peace. But I strolled, all the same, into the bare, bustling "Salle des Douanes," for I had to keep an eye on my "party"—the people I was watching on behalf of the office. I was in attendance, unknown and undesired, on a young couple who innocently believed that they were running away from their respective parents. They were very fond and harmless, those young people, and I could see him eagerly unstrapping her boxes and dropping her keys. I had an easy time with the lovers, and plenty of opportunity for looking about me.

So I wandered in and out among the excited irritable groups, in search of something to interest me, and it was not long before my attention was attracted by an old lady and her daughter, who stood before a mountain of, as yet, unpacked luggage. How well I remember first seeing them standing there, and how little I guessed, at the time—but that is an expression I am stealing from some novel I have read, and I have sworn to myself to eschew all pretense at fine writing, for what is the use of mounting a horse which you know how to ride? The can't ride? It is true, however, that those two ladies were to play an important, but not the principal, part in the tragedy of which this was for me, at any rate, the opening scene. One of them was old, as I have said, at least she seemed fifty or thereabouts; fat, fair, and fussy, with a hot face, an agitated manner and a loud voice. The custom house officialities were evidently a great annoyance to her, and she stood there complaining to her daughter and grumbling at her maid, and appealing to the cool, re-coated officials in a comical manner. The daughter, a tall, impressive-looking girl, with a quiet fire in her dark eyes, did not seem to approve of her mother's noisy agitation.

"Hush, mamma," I heard her whisper repeatedly. "He will attend to it himself. It will be all right, you may be sure."

"But I hope, Edith," answered the mother excitedly, "that they will not open your tiresome black box."

"If they ask," said the daughter unconcernedly, "I shall tell them it contains photographic apparatus, that is all."

As she was speaking an official, who had been standing by, magnificently different to the entrance from all quarters, condescended to much lazily in that direction, and was immediately hailed afresh by one of the porters in blue blouses, who had constituted themselves guardians of the English ladies and their plentiful luggage.

"Have you anything to declare?" queried the officer in French.

The old lady had spread out the contents of her travelling bag on the counter before her. She took upon herself to answer in voluble English:

To be continued.

Geography of the Moon. Sir Robert Ball is reported to have said, in his lecture on the moon, that the geography of our satellite was better known even than that of the earth. There was no single spot on the moon the size of an ordinary parish in England that had not been fully photographed and observed. Of course this remark can only relate to the side of the moon which is always turned towards us. Nearly one-half of her surface has never been seen by mortal eye, and never will be, unless the lunar globe should be tilted by collision with a comet or some such erratic body. Otherwise it is a fact that photography has done more for the earth's attendant than for the earth itself. It is analogous to the further fact that the only things which man can predict with certainty are not those that happen on the sphere he inhabits, but the movements of worlds immensely distant.—London Telegraph.

How to Measure a River.

Anybody can measure, approximately, the breadth of a river without a surveyor's compass or any mechanical means whatever. The man who desires to make the experiment should place himself at the edge of the stream, then stand perfectly still, face the opposite bank and lower the brim of his hat until it just cuts the opposite bank. Then let him put both hands under his chin, to steady his head, and turn slowly round until the hat brim cuts some point on the level ground behind him. Mark the spot where the hat brim cuts the ground, then pace off the distance and it will be found about the breadth of the river.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is only when they have reached the Browning point that a Boston housewife will serve baked beans.

A LA VILLE DE MONTREAL GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE!

Having decided to sell all our retail stock by auction, beginning on the 30th of January, our stores will be closed from Monday, the 23rd January.

Profite by the Last Week of this Retail Sale.

GREAT ADVANTAGES THIS WEEK!

Four Days of Sale Without Reserve Before the Sale by Auction.

Distribution of Toys to all mothers who are accompanied by their children.

OUR STORES ARE TO LET.

Cie Generale des Bazar

Corner of St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and St. Charles Borromee Streets.

VERMONT'S OLDEST INHABITANT.

Mrs. Wood in Her One Hundred and Seventy Year.

Vermont's oldest inhabitant, Mrs. Lucy Whitney Wood, has just attained her 107th year. She was three years old when George Washington was inaugurated President of the United States, and was thirteen years of age when the "Father of his Country" was laid in his final resting place.

This venerable woman, whose birthday was celebrated at her home in Barre on January 16, was born January 16, 1786, but she added ten days' grace to her age since the second century of her life began, and her friends and neighbors honor her in the harmless delusion respecting her birthday.

Mrs. Wood is a native of New Hampshire, having been born in Jaffrey. When but seventeen years of age she married a young man named Wood, and the happy couple began married life with the opening of the nineteenth century. Ten children blessed their union, six sons and four daughters, of whom are living three sons and one daughter. She has had 32 grandchildren and as many great-grandchildren. Her husband died about thirty years ago.

BIRTHS.

YATES—On the 8th inst., at West Farnham, Mrs. Hiram Yates, of a daughter.

JESSIMAN—At 79 Counsel street, Montreal, on the 17th inst., the wife of Robt. Jessiman, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLACK-HALL—At Sunderland, January 16, by the Rev. G. W. Dewey, Mr. Neil Black, of Toronto, to Miss Ada Hall, of Cresswell.

DIXON-GRILLS—At Lindsay, Ont., on the 14th inst., by the Rev. John Power, Wm. Alth last, of Manilla, to Miss Christina Grills, of Mariposa.

DOUGLAS-McFADZEN—At Stonefield, P.Q., January 4, by the Rev. Mr. Harris, John A. Douglas, of Chatham, to Annie J., youngest daughter of Wm. McFadzen.

DERMETT-FORBES—At Sarnia, by Rev. John Leary, on the 14th inst., Cornelius J. Dermott, to Lucinda Forbes.

LANG-GIBSON—At Tavistock, on January 12th, by the Rev. R. Pyke, Mr. Christian Lang, of the Township of Glenora, to Miss Jane Gibson, daughter of Mr. M. Gibson, agent G.T.R., Tavistock.

GRAVEL-PERRAULT—In this city, on the 18th inst., in the private chapel of the Archbishop's Palace, by his Grace Archbishop Fabre, Jules Edouard, youngest son of J. A. Gravel, bookseller, to Marie Agnes Auguste, only daughter of J. B. Perrault, manufacturer.

DEATHS.

BAIFOUR—In this city, at the Montreal General Hospital, January 18th, of pneumonia, Edmond Baifour, aged 39 years. The funeral will take place from the Montreal General Hospital on Friday, the 20th inst., at two o'clock.

CHRISTIN—At No. 215 St. Hubert, on the 18th inst., Bertha Florence (Flossie), second daughter of Henri Christin, of the Archdiocese of Montreal, to Miss Jane Gibson, daughter of Mr. M. Gibson, agent G.T.R., Tavistock.

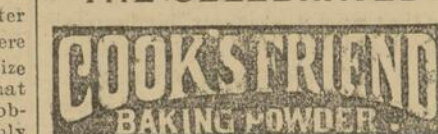
BROWN—At Halifax, on January 11, Janet Stalker, wife of W. H. Brown, and daughter of the late Jacob Locke, of Lockport, N.S., aged 29 years.

BURCH—At Lacute, on January 7, Mrs. A. Burch, aged 65 years.

BAMBERGER—At Hamilton, on January 13, Margaret, wife of John Bamberger, aged 61 years.

BATEMAN—At Hamilton, on January 14, Maggie, second daughter of P. S. and Nellie Bateman, aged 19 years.

THE CELEBRATED



Is the most reliable and best in the market. Gives universal satisfaction. Ask your grocer for it and take no substitute. M'LAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND, the only genuine.

USE FONTAINE'S FACE CREAM For Sale at all Drug Stores. B. E. McGALE, General Agent.

The Ladies' Helper--French Pills For all diseases peculiar to Female Irregularities, removing all obstructions from whatever cause. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents per box. Address J. E. HAZELTON, 203 Yonge Street, Toronto. Graduated Pharmacist.

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If you knew what Dr. Kirkwood has invented for your benefit you would send stamp and address for full information of Dr. Kirkwood's Scientific Force and Suction Syringe. Please mention this paper. Address Canadian Agency KIRKWOOD HARD RUBBER CO., 6 Lombard St., Toronto Ont.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

REMNANT SALE.

Remnant Sale. Remnant Sale.

ALL THIS WEEK WE OFFER ALL THIS WEEK WE OFFER ALL THIS WEEK WE OFFER ALL THIS WEEK WE OFFER ALL THIS WEEK WE OFFER ALL THIS WEEK WE OFFER ALL THIS WEEK WE OFFER ALL THIS WEEK WE OFFER

Thousands of Remnants Thousands of Remnants Thousands of Remnants

EXTRA CHEAP EXTRA CHEAP EXTRA CHEAP

IMPORTANT NOTICE IMPORTANT NOTICE IMPORTANT NOTICE

Dress Remnants

All Remnants of Dress Goods are placed on centre tables and marked down to clear this week.

S. CARSLEY.

Black Remnants

Remnants of Black Goods are marked down to prices that should sell them all this week.

S. CARSLEY.

Print Remnants

Remnants of Prints reduced in price to sell them all this week.

S. CARSLEY.

Silk Remnants

Remnants of Silks must be cleared this week. The price should do it.

S. CARSLEY.

Linen Remnants

Hundreds of Remnants of Table Linen and Towelling. They must go this week. The prices are tempting.

S. CARSLEY.

Flannel Remnants

Hundreds of Remnants of Flannels from 1 1/2 to 6 yards long. Special Bargains in these Flannel Remnants all this week.

S. CARSLEY.

Cotton Remnants

Remnants of White and Grey Cotton all extra cheap this week.

S. CARSLEY.

Wrapper Remnants

A lot of Remnants of Printed Cashmere Flannels, Beautiful Goods, and must be sold this week.

S. CARSLEY.

Tweed Remnants

Remnants of Tweeds for Men or Boys' Clothing, all marked down to clearing prices.

S. CARSLEY.

Carpet Remnants

A whole lot of Remnants of Carpets. Must be sold at once. The low prices must effect a clearance.

RIG BY RIG BY RIG BY RIG BY

Spells Rigby.

It also spells the Best Waterproof Garment in this market. The Rigby Garments for both Ladies and Gentlemen are becoming more popular every season, simply because they are the best.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779.

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

THE HERALD

—UNTIL THE—
—Close of Parliament—
—FOR—
ONE DOLLAR

The Provincial Legislature is now in session. The Dominion Parliament will open on January 26th. Both sessions promise to be of exceptional interest. At Quebec the tax question, which is of vital interest to the whole Province, will be dealt with. Important legislation affecting Montreal will also be passed. The prospects are that the forthcoming session of the Dominion Parliament will also be important. It is now fully understood that the revision of the tariff will be undertaken. This being the first session under Sir John Thompson's premiership, there will be other interesting matters to be dealt with.

The best reports of the proceedings at Quebec and at Ottawa will appear in The Herald. They will be absolutely impartial and accurate. The Herald will be represented in both capitals by special correspondents of much parliamentary experience, who will give daily a graphic pen picture of the doings of our legislators.

The Daily Herald will be sent until the close of both sessions to any address for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR. Remit at once and thus secure reports of the legislature from the beginning. The sooner the subscription is made the more value the subscriber will receive for his money.

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The Montreal Herald.

FOUNDED 1858

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THE MONTREAL HERALD CO.
4 and 6 Beaver Hall Hill.

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

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 19.

Mr. McShane's Candidacy for the Mayoralty.

Some years ago we had in Montreal a man who regarded the mayoralty as a personal belonging. He was his own successor for many years; but a great uprising of the people finally crushed him. Since that time it has come to be recognized as proper that two years should be as long as any citizen should hold the office of mayor, and that the holders of this position should be alternately French-speaking and English-speaking. The only man who attempted a departure from this custom received a most emphatic rebuke from the electorate. At the present time another attempt is being made to set aside this custom, which experience has shown to be a wise one. Mayor McShane, who was elected by an immense majority two years ago, and re-elected by acclamation last year, is a candidate for a third term; and it is necessary for the citizens to consider whether the arguments he adduces in support of his candidature are cogent enough to justify the revival of the old theory, that a man is entitled to hold on to the mayoralty as often as he can be re-elected. Particularly is it necessary for the English-speaking electors to seriously consider this question: for once we depart from an understanding, which insures an occasional representative of the English section in the mayor's chair there is nothing but the courtesy of our French-Canadian friends to prevent a recurrence of a regime similar to the Beaudry one.

Mr. McShane bases his claim for reelection on his record. Striking an average there is no doubt that Mr. McShane has surprised both friends and opponents by his course as the city's Chief Magistrate. He has been something more than a fairly good mayor. The same thing could have been said of Mr. Beaugrand, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Grenier, yet third terms were not given them; and we question very much whether the city is inclined to be more generous to Mr. McShane. There is a widespread feeling, which is entirely justified by the circumstances, that Mr. McShane has been fully rewarded for his devotion to the city's interests. He has had his turn, and should now be content to step aside for some other worthy man. We sympathize entirely with the French-Canadians who think that they should be represented in the mayor's chair this year.

Mr. Alphonse Desjardins has taken the field against Mr. McShane. If the campaign continues on the present lines he will be the recipient of the support of all those who feel that some other man than Mr. McShane should be our next mayor. They will have no other choice. Mr. Desjardins' qualifications for office will not receive that rigid examination to which all candidates for important public positions should be subjected. He will

be the visible head of a principle; and he will get votes that possibly, in an open contest, would go to some better qualified man. It is not wise that men should be rashly elected. There should be the weighing of candidate against candidate, the careful consideration of their relative qualifications, the judicious summing up, the conscientious vote. All this the candidacy of Mr. McShane forbids, for, while he remains before the public, the opposition to him will not split itself in supporting two or more candidates. It will, of necessity, combine to forward Mr. Desjardins' candidature. The course which would be most in the public interest, and, we believe, in his own too, would be for Mr. McShane to retire from the contest, and leave the field clear for other aspirants. Mr. McShane has been badly advised in this mayoralty matter. He cannot afford to encounter defeat. It would mean the closing of his public career. Few men could survive two overthrows within twelve months. On the other hand, Mr. McShane could retire with honor and dignity. To have filled such a position as the mayor of Montreal acceptably and creditably for two years is to have done something which at some future time might be a forcible argument for the conferring of other public honors. But to endeavor to monopolize a public office despite the disapproval of the better class of citizens, and to be beaten in the attempt, would be fatal to any man. Mr. McShane, we know, is confident of success, but even were his return certain he would be doing a wise and politic thing to gracefully retire. He that ruleth his ambition is sometimes greater than he that taketh a city. Such an act would be a compliment to our French-Canadian confederates that they would be sure to appreciate and remember, and it would result in a mayoralty campaign which would turn, not on appeals to prejudices, national antipathies and personalities, but upon broader questions affecting civic policies. Mr. McShane has it in his power to do a wise thing, and we trust that, despite powerful influences working the other way, he will be strong enough to do it.

The Premier at Sherbrooke.

It may be that the adulation which Sir John Thompson had received at Toronto had turned his head, and that when he rose to address the Conservatives of the Eastern Townships at Sherbrooke he was not himself. It is not probable that the great man is already doddering. It is more likely that on Tuesday afternoon he had not yet recovered from the exhilaration and fatigues of his enthusiastic receptions in the West. Be the reason what it may, his utterances must have alarmed his audience of admirers. He seemed bent on making capital for his opponents; made lucid exposition of every weakness of his policy, directed the closest scrutiny to those ailments which hitherto his party has tried to cover up, challenged the enemy to storm the ramparts at the places where they may be most easily taken. It is well that the session of Parliament is so near at hand, and that his further declarations of his policy will be made in the cool and quiet air of the chamber, where his blood will not be heated and his reason disturbed by the shouting of the groundlings. For it is too early for this third Sir John to make a failure. He must be saved for the vengeance of the people.

While he was telling the Townships what Sir John Macdonald had done for them, and exhorting them to remain true to the theory of British connection above all things, his ponderous periods appear to have lost something of their chill. On the countryside where John Henry Pope, the man whom Sir John Macdonald held in such high favor, was king, these are themes that stir Conservatives, and in his sounding of such party slogans the new Sir John grows more musical daily. But the killing frost fell again when he told his audience that with British connection and the union of the races, protection must stand as one of the three essentials to the welding of the Provinces. He nailed the party colors so fast to that rotten mast-head that the colors must fall when the mast falls. Thereafter all his talk of tariff reform, all his promises of revision along such lines as would confer benefit on the "whole country" were idle. In a single word he dashed to the ground all hope of relief at his hands. He knew and his hearers knew that so long as the principle of protection is maintained in a single item of the tariff, there can be no such thing as tariff reform. He knows that protection cannot operate to the "benefit of the whole country;" that wherever its ugly head is seen, it stands for the curtailment of the liberties and the cruel oppression of the masses and the aggrandizement and enrichment of some class.

The zeal of the Liberal party in unearthing evidences of the disastrous operation of this peculiarly outrageous principle, was the subject of a prolonged scolding. Sir John accused The Globe of having sent emissaries into the land to show the people that they were suffering. That is plainly not the object of The Globe's mission. The record of sheriff's sales does that sorry work. The Globe appears to have been anxious only to set before the people in black and white the causes which have driven them from the fat lands of the Townships, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces to stake out new claims under the less kindly skies of the neighboring states.

It was under this head of exodus that Sir John made his most absurd statements. He admitted that the exodus had been large, but said that the National Policy had reduced and not increased it. He said:

The National Policy had given the people a home market. If the policy had not been in existence, and the trend of the exodus been

checked, it would have been 50 or 100 per cent greater than it has been. A great deal of capital had been sought to be made by a comparison of the census of 1881 and 1891. That comparison was unfair, because the enumeration was taken under different principles. In the census of 1881 many thousands of people were counted who had been long living in the States, while no less than 77,000 people born in the United States of Canadian parents had been included in the census of 1891. They had got down to hard pan, and now had the ground cleared away for future comparison. Scores of thousands of people had been scored from the lists by this change of method, and all of them had been put down as having fled from the N.P. This explanation put a different face upon the matter; and headed Mr. Laurier to quote the correct figures and give the correct explanation.

To the judicial mind the creation, rather than the discovery, of precedent is abhorrent, and Sir John must have walked through fire to the repudiation of the figures of a Government of which his is the legitimate successor. He would set aside with a wave of the hand the findings of the census of 1881, of which he should be the staunchest defender. To such a violation of the traditions of his judiciouship he could have been impelled only by a glaring failure of the records to make good his contentions.

The records define the exodus in the clearest possible manner. Between 1871 and 1881, roughly speaking the period of revenue tariff, the increase in the population of the country was 689,786 souls or 18.97 per cent. During the same period, according to the figures of the Department of Agriculture, the number of immigrants who settled in the country was 362,893. The figures for the next ten years show a vastly increased volume of immigration and a much smaller percentage of increase. Between 1881 and 1891, the period of protection, the increase in population was 507,867 souls, or 11.74 per cent., while the number of immigrants in the same period was 920,347. These are the figures. Sir John was plainly between the horns. He must admit that the exodus was due to the National Policy or he must repudiate the census of his predecessors. This head and front of the party of deathless steadfastness to an unalterable policy repudiated his predecessors and repudiated himself in terms that fell not short of simple cowardice.

This new Sir John must make a better play of adherence to what have been claimed as Conservative ideals or he will not last.

Mr. R. S. White for Collector of Customs.

The death of Mr. M. P. Ryan renders vacant one of the most important offices in the gift of the Government. It is desirable in the interests of the commerce of the country that the Collectors of Customs for the chief port of Canada should be filled by a thoroughly qualified man. In the performance of the duties of the office, questions constantly arise between the importer and the Government, and it is of paramount necessity that the person filling the office should enjoy the confidence of the business community. We have considered the names of the different gentlemen mentioned in connection with the appointment, and while, perhaps, the advice of The Herald may not be valued by the Government at its true worth, still the interests of the business men of the city and the country demand that we should express an opinion. The appointment, as a matter of course, will be a purely political one; and among those whose names are mentioned Mr. Robert S. White, M.P. for Cardwell, is the one best fitted for the position. His extensive journalistic experience in various editorial capacities on our morning contemporary and his parliamentary training have made him one of the best posted public men in Canada on all matters of trade and commerce. Not only is Mr. White capable, but he possesses to a peculiar degree the good will and the confidence of the business of this city. His nomination would be well received, and would give satisfaction to all, irrespective of party.

The Man Who Should Be Mayor.

The man who should be mayor of Montreal for 1893 is Alderman Rolland. No member of the City Council is better known or more respected. He has been a member of the council for many years, and for several years past has been chairman of the Finance Committee, a position that ranks next to that of Mayor in point of importance. Mr. Rolland was regarded as the natural successor to Mr. McShane. He expressed his willingness to run. While absent in London attending to the business of the city a little clique of not over-respected citizens practically forced Mr. Desjardins into the field. Mr. Rolland has been treated shabbily on all sides. Mr. Desjardins has not a qualification which Mr. Rolland does not possess in greater measure, and besides the former is entitled by years of hard work as a member of the council to the honor.

Mayor McShane would do a very popular thing if he were to resign in Mr. Rolland's favor.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS should agree as to what the proper attitude is towards the American tariff. Now-a-days we hear on the one hand that the high tariff has reduced the Americans to destitution; and immediately afterwards (as per Sir John Thompson's speech at Sherbrooke), that it is the American policy of high protection that has tempted thousands of Canadians across the line.

Hon. W. B. Ives at the Sherbrooke banquet read letters from cotton manufacturers, stating that without the assistance of the National Policy they could not operate their factories. This is what they said; but what they meant was that without the National Pol-

icy they could not have watered their stock 90 per cent, and still pay handsome dividends.

HON. THOMAS DALY is not lacking in self-appreciation. He told the Toronto Conservatives that what they wanted was "a little of the fire and vim that was in him."

IF SIR JOHN THOMPSON will continue to talk as he did at Sherbrooke about the National Policy, the Liberals will rejoice to hear of further Conservative banquets.

JOHN S. D. T., in reply to your question we might say that it is not considered good form to use your hat for a speaking trumpet.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Brockville Recorder wants to know why if the Brockville Winger Works are able to start a branch factory in Morris-town and compete with the Yankee manufacturers for the United States trade, they cannot manufacture the goods here and ship them over if we had had reciprocity with the States?

The young Conservatives of Toronto continue to speak freely about the N. P. Discussing a resolution in favor of tariff reduction Mr. Cross said:

"He could offer no better evidence of the necessity for the change proposed than the 200,000 empty houses left in Canada by people who had gone to the States. The custom taxes, he said, were paid, not by the American producer, but by the Canadian consumer. The Conservative party might give kindlier evidence of its sympathy for the farmer than to tax him as it does from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head." Dr. W. S. Wilson said:

"The protective tariff is heavier on the poor man than on the rich for this reason: The poor man spends his whole earnings in buying taxed articles, while the rich man spends only a part. The farmers on the other side are poorer than here because the protective tariff there is more oppressive than here. It would be in the interest, not only of the farmer, but of the party, to reduce the customs tax now levied on articles bought by the Canadian consumer."

Kingston Whig: The talk of lopping off the dead branches amounts, therefore, to nothing but a little tinkering which is not going to do any general good. Nothing less than a complete tariff reform will meet the requirements of the people, and they will have it sooner or later.

London Free Press: The speeches of Ministers at Toronto must satisfy every one that there will be no radical departures in respect of the National Policy during the life of the present administration.

Le Canadien: We have at last ministers who dine. Dinner in Niagara, dinner in Toronto, dinner in Sherbrooke. In the last mentioned place they numbered half a dozen last night to rejoice over the entrance of Mr. Ives into the Cabinet. If, after that, the people are not happy they must indeed be very hard to satisfy. Of what could they possibly have to complain? Who would dare to say that our country is not rich, when champagne flows as freely as the waters of the St. Lawrence? True it is that the country districts are becoming depopulated, and that our young men are leaving for the United States, but the great manufacturers remain—that is to say, remain for the ministers. The less voters there are, the easier it is for a government to make elections. To dine well, to have in the bank a large corruption fund always ready, to fill the bench with sure and devoted partisans, to seal the elections when they cannot be gained loyally—this is what is called governing!

MADE PRINCES OF THE CHURCH.

Different Nationalities Remembered in the Appointment of Cardinals.

Cardinal Vaughan was born at Gloucester, England, in 1832, and is the eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. Vaughan, of Courtfield, Herefordshire. He became a Roman priest, and toward the close of the year 1871 he visited the United States, accompanying to Maryland a detachment of priests sent from St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College, England, on a special mission to the colored population of America. Cardinal Vaughan was president of St. Joseph's College. He was appointed Bishop of Salford, Eng., and succeeded the late Cardinal Manning as Archbishop of Westminster. He is a Conservative in his political views. His travelling companion to Rome on his present journey is Bishop Clifford, the senior prelate of the English Catholic hierarchy, he having been consecrated Bishop of Clifton as far back as February, 1857. Bishop Clifford was one of the three leaders of the opposition at the Vatican Council. The others were Bishop Steinhilber of Hungary, and Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, United States.

THE IRISH CARDINAL.

The Most Rev. Michael Logue, Cardinal Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, was consecrated Bishop of Raphoe July 20, 1879; was appointed coadjutor for Armagh, 1887, and succeeded to the see in 1888. He has not figured prominently in Irish political affairs, although understood to sympathize with the national cause.

OTHER CARDINALS.

Other new cardinals included in the fourteen are Mgr. Thomas Archibishop of Rouen; Mgr. Meunier, Archbishop of Tours, and Mgr. Vazary, Primate of Hungary and Archbishop of Grau. With regard to France the Pope has not only raised the Archbishops of Rouen and Tours to the Cardinalate, in accordance with the proposal of M. Carou, but confers, it is understood, this distinction upon a third prelate, who, subject to the consent of the French President, will be either Mgr. Perraud, Bishop of Autun, or Mgr. Fava, Bishop of Grenoble, one of these being a reserved cardinal.

The elevation of the Prince Archbishop Kopp to the Cardinalate will, it is expected, have some influence upon the course of the clericals on the army bill.

Two Corrections.

Mr. Wm. Young, of Levis, writes The Herald that the statement that Le Quotidien, of that town, was the first to introduce electric lighting in that town is incorrect. He says: "Currier, Laine and Co., of that place, have had their shops lighted by electricity since some twelve years. The Thomson-Houston Co. were the firm who supplied the dynamo, etc. Since which time they have applied electricity to the lighting of their premises, as also on board of the steamers under repairs at their wharves."

In the Boston despatch in yesterday's Herald, giving the details of the coal combine, it was stated that "one of the applicants for the charter of 'The Old Provincial Mining and Transportation Company, Limited,' was D. I. Kennedy. The name should have read D. J. Kennedy."

TO LET.

The handsome store now being erected on Notre Dame Street—Nos. 166 and 168—can be used for wholesale or retail business. Elevator. Possession before 1st May. Address ESTABLISHMENT, 13 St. James street.

WANTED.

An experienced representative for Canada for the sale (on commission), of Brussels, Vienna and Royal Axminster Carpets. References required. Apply

WOODWARD, GROSVENOR & CO., Ltd.
KIDDERMINSTER,
ENGLAND.

SILKS, WOOLS AND COTTONS TO THE TRADE.

The recent advance in Silk, Wool and Cotton has already increased the cost of manufacture, and is commencing to affect the stocks of the wholesale trade. In a rising market the live merchant places his orders early. By placing your orders with us, at once, for Dress Goods, Silks, Woollens, Prints, Cottons, Linens, Carpets, Gent's Furnishings and Smallwares will be to your advantage.

Procrastination is the thief of time.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

FILLING LETTER ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

John Macdonald & Co.
Wellington and Front Streets E.,
TORONTO.

GAME! GAME!!

Extra Large Wild Turkeys, Choice Quail, Prairie Chickens, Long Point Ducks, etc., etc., fresh supplies of one and all just in.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

English Cure Boneless Breakfast Bacon

ENGLISH CURE HAMS, etc., etc., fresh from the smoke house.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

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PURE APPLE CIDER.

(Clarified.)

The finest made in Canada, 40c per gallon, Pure Apple Cider.

Moosewood Bitters.

A Cordial Tonic, \$1.25 per bottle, \$12.50 per case.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

100 CASES.

Genuine Vichy Water.

From the Springs owned by the French Government.

Vichy Water Celestins.

Vichy Water Grande Grille.

Vichy Water Haute Riviere.

Vichy Water Hospital.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Fraser, Viger & Co's

Teas--Black and Green.

Teas to suit the purse and palate of all.

English Breakfast Tea, 30c per pound.

English Breakfast Tea, 35c per pound.

English Breakfast Tea, 40c per pound.

English Breakfast Tea, 45c per pound.

English Breakfast Tea, 50c per pound.

English Breakfast Tea, 55c per pound.

The Lordly Karavan Tea, the very finest imported, 80c per pound.

Fine Japan Tea, 25c per pound.

Choice Japan Tea, 30c per pound.

Very Fine Japan Tea, 40c per pound.

Finest Japan Tea, 50c per pound.

Finest Formosa Oolong Tea, 75c per pound.

Fine Young Hyson Tea, 50c per lb.

Fine Young Hyson Tea, 55c per lb.

Fine Gunpowder Tea, 75c per lb.

Finest Scented Orange Pekoe Tea, 75c per pound.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Fraser, Viger & Co's

COFFEES.

Breakfast Cream Coffee, 40c per pound.

Finest Breakfast Java Coffee, 40c per pound.

Finest Mocha Coffee, 45c per pound.

The Royal Dutch Coffee, in 2 lb. tins, prepared by the Beach Process, 50c per tin.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Fraser, Viger & Co's

PORTS.

Taylor's, Cockburn's and Sandeman's Wines.

The Royal Wine \$1.50.

Particular Old, - - - \$2.50

Old Reserve, 4000, - - - 2.00

Old and Choice, - - - 2.00

"Private Stock," Tawny - - - 1.75

Very Old, Delicate, - - - 1.75

Extra Particular Old, - - - 1.50

Choice Old, Delicate, - - - 1.25

Very Superior Rich Old - - - 1.00

White, - - - 1.00

Fine Fruity Wine, - - - 75

Superior Sound Young - - - 55

Port, - - - 35

Tarragona Genuine W's - - - 35

"Commodore" Port, 1.50 - - - 17.00

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Chyloong's China Ginger, Chow-Chow

Crystallized Ginger, Bastian's Preserved Singapore Whole Pineapples in tins, etc., now in Stock. Fresh Goods.

50 Cases Chyloong's Canton Ginger, in large jars.

Chyloong's Canton Ginger, in half jars.

Chyloong's Canton Ginger, in quarter jars.

Chyloong's Canton Stem Ginger, the very first, in half jars.

Chyloong's Crystallized Canton Ginger, in 1 lb. tins.

Chyloong's Crystallized Canton Ginger, in 10 lb. tins.

Chyloong's Canton Chow-Chow, in half jars.

Also Bastian's Singapore Whole Pineapples, in 3 lb. tins, the very finest goods of the kind packed.

Crystallized Ginger is not only a fine candy, but also most beneficial to the stomach.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

BARLEY CRYSTALS.

A New Food prepared from the heart of the Barley Kernel. In 4 lb. tins, 40c per tin.

Barley Crystals, for breakfast, tea and dessert, entirely free from Bran or Hulls, rich in color, delicate and delicious in flavor.

Barley Crystals, in 4 pound tins, 40c per tin.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

IMPORTERS,

199 ST. JAMES STREET.

To the Electors of

ST. ANTOINE WARD,

MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to offer you my sincere and hearty thanks for considering me worthy to represent you as Alderman in the City Council. I would be most happy to serve you in any way that lies in my power, and it appears just now that almost any change in the membership of the Council would be an improvement. But I hold my appointment as Commissioner in Expropriation, and on considering the matter carefully, also having taken advice about it, I find that I must give up this appointment in order to be eligible for election as alderman. Further, I have learned that a very large number of electors who are interested in the portion of the ward lying south of Dorchester street, are objecting to my being in the ward. I have, therefore, decided to resign my position as Commissioner in Expropriation, and I must, therefore, give up the prospect of becoming an alderman.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

SPORTING EVENTS.

Regulations to Govern the M.A.A.A. Curling Bouspiel.

The Crystals Defeat the Victorias—Annual Curling Match Between the Thistle and Caledonia Clubs—The Davis Prize Competition—Notes of the Carnival of Sports—The M.S.C. Open Steeplechase.

Below will be found the regulations to govern the curling bouspiel, which the M.A.A.A. intend holding during their Carnival of sports beginning on Feb. 6. For this competition they have offered four gold medals for first prize, and four watch chains for second prize, to be competed for by one or more rinks of stone playing curlers, from any club in the world.

A curling committee, composed of Geo. Brush, Canadian Branch of the R.C.C.C.

Dr. E. B. Ibbotson, Montreal Curling Club; Mitchell, Thistle Curling Club; W. P. Scott, Caledonia Curling Club; W. B. Hutchison, Heather Curling Club; Dixon Anderson, St. Lawrence Curling Club.

Mr. Freeman, M.A.A.A. Curling Club; James Paton, M.A.A.A. Curling Club; W. S. Weldon, M.A.A.A. Curling Club, has been appointed to attend to all matters connected with this department of the Carnival.

The committee will make all necessary arrangements for the transport of stones and beams (which should be labelled with the name of the club), and from all mill-rail stations in Montreal.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CURLING BOUSPIEL.

1. The competitions, as far as possible, shall take place on the open air rink of the M.A.A.A.

2. It shall be open to the world; and no entrance is required to enter the competitions.

3. The committee shall endeavor, as far as possible, that rinks from the same neighborhood shall not be drawn against one another.

4. Each stage of the matches must be played by the same players and in the same positions.

5. The drawing for competitors and ice shall be made by or under the direction of the committee.

6. The play shall be governed by the rules of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club, as appearing in the annual of 1892.

7. All matters of dispute will be referred to the umpires, whose decision will be final.

8. All games shall be composed of 17 ends, and if any of the competing rinks are not ready to play at the hour named for any match, one end shall be counted as played for every ten minutes delay, and the opposing rinks, if ready, shall count one point on the game for each such period of time it is kept waiting.

9. The hours of beginning shall be 9.30 a.m., 2 o'clock p.m., and, in the event of indoor play, 7.30 p.m.

10. The first competition will begin on Thursday, February 9th, at 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. of the same day. Should the weather prove unfavorable, or should the M.A.A.A. rink be engaged during the second or other drawings, the matches will be played in the covered rinks of the city, which have been kindly offered for that purpose.

11. Copies of the list of the first drawings will be posted in the different curling rinks of the city.

12. The committee reserve the right to make such modifications in the rules as in their opinion the circumstances of special cases may warrant.

The above regulations will be laid before the various clubs to-day, and are certain of being accepted.

The Davis Prize Competition.

The last match in the second drawing was played last night in the Thistle rink. The rinks were as follows:

P. W. McLagan, P. Robertson, G. Houston, Judge Tait, Tobin Adair, W. W. Howard, Captain Cliff—skip, J. S. Arndt—skip, 22.

The Thistle-Caledonia Annual Match. The annual club match between the Thistle and Caledonia Curling Clubs was begun yesterday afternoon at the Thistle Rink, when two rinks were played. In the evening two more rinks were played at the Caledonia. The result of yesterday's matches was as follows:

CALEDONIA. A. S. Rice, J. F. McPherson, E. Costigan, J. M. Kirk, F. E. W. Carter, Geo. S. Brown, P. Lyall, —skip, 7. THISTLE. J. B. Young, H. W. Raphael, T. McArthur, R. M. Esdaile, R. Bedford, A. Mitchell, W. P. Scott, —skip, 15.

RINK 3. W. McCord, Dr. Cameron, J. D. Anderson, W. Stewart, —skip, 15. RINK 4. J. Adair, W. Adair, W. C. H. Brown, O. W. Cameron, —skip, 9.

Two rinks each will be played to-night in the Thistle and Caledonia rinks. The match will finish on Friday night.

THE CARNIVAL.

Notes of the Week of Sports.

Matters in regard to the M.A.A.A. Carnival of Sports are progressing favorably, and indications point to a great success. The floor committee appointed by the ball committee met last night in the Windsor Hotel, and after attending to a few pressing matters adjourned until Tuesday night.

Harry Brophy reported about the concert to be held on Monday, Feb. 6, that five choruses had been selected. The next chorus practice will be held in the Gymnasium on Friday night. Amongst others that will take part in the concert will be Messrs. Sokeski and Hodgson.

Active preparations are being made to have the torch light procession an unusual success. The Argyle, Montreal Garrison Artillery, Holly, Crescent, Emerald, Lachine and Canadian clubs have been invited to take part. The fireworks committee held a meeting yesterday and gave the order for the fireworks to be used during the week.

It is proposed to have on the night of the procession a display from the reservoir and from top of the mountain. There will be three bonfires that night, one at the Park slide, one at the top of the mountain and the third at the Athletic Club House.

There will be an impromptu concert held after the procession at the Club House. All snowshoers in line will be admitted, but a small admission will be charged the general public.

BASEBALL.

Harvard Proposes a Great Scheme.

New York, Jan. 18.—The idea restricting membership in football teams to undergraduates has generally pleased the collegians. The Pennsylvania boys only have taken exception to it, and that is because their prospects next year will be affected should the proposition be incorporated into the rules of the Intercollegiate Football Association. Harvard men are particularly pleased with the plan. They believe that it will tend to elevate college sports, and will entirely do away with any unfairness which might exist. Harvard has always posed as the particular upholder of purity in college athletics both in the field and the track. Accordingly they welcome any plan which will make it impossible for men who are

not collegians pure and simple to play in the college teams.

That Yale and Princeton have shown a desire to abolish the pernicious habit of getting graduates to return to college only to remain while the season lasted, has given pleasure to the wagers of the crimson. They are willing, it can be said, to go a long way to meet their old rivals so long as they can be assured of fair play. Harvard may not join the Intercollegiate Association. They are not anxious to be in the position that Yale is now in. If Harvard won the intercollegiate championship they would, a true sportsmanlike spirit, be obliged to play any college outside the association which might lay claim to the championship. This is something Harvard would not like. They do not wish to be compelled to play any college.

But Harvard is willing to do something which will surprise the entire college world. The Cambridge collegians have long shown an antipathy to the Princeton Tiger. They have studiously avoided the animal's lair at Old Nassau. Now, however, those who should know say that Harvard is perfectly willing to play both Yale and Princeton in both baseball and football. It would then not be necessary for them to enter the Intercollegiate Association, and they would confine themselves exclusively to the two larger colleges. In regard to the football games, the Yale-Harvard game would be played, as in former years, at Springfield, with Princeton, Harvard will play in New York. It is said that Harvard has made up its mind to this plan.

J. Walton Greenc, a prominent Harvard man, when seen yesterday, agreed that the move was what his college planned to do. George A. Ade, of Yale, said that he believed this would be the position Harvard would take.

TULIP.

To-Day's Entries at Gloucester.

Gloucester, N.J., Jan. 18.—The following are the entries for to-morrow's races at Gloucester:

First race—1 mile, for maidens. Selling. Morgan G. 105 Lady Worcester 100. Monticello 105 Let Her Go 100. Turner 105 Silver Queen 100.

Second race—1 mile, for 3-year-olds. Selling. Bunker Hill 105 Moderate 100. Mace 105 Silver Queen 100. Wist 105 Hatfield 100.

Third race—3/4 mile, for maidens. Selling. Horner 105 Green Bay 100. Tum 105 Wallace G. 100. Cloverdale 105 Hettie 100. Samartian 105.

Fourth race, 1 mile, Selling. Raleigh 105 112 Alrshatt 100. Harburg 105 101 Pieamar 100. J. S. D. 105 101 La Juive 100.

Fifth race, 1/2 mile, Selling. Maid of Harney 105 McKeever 100. Grand Prix 105 Lucie 100. Tradesman 105 Pickman 100.

Sixth race, 4 1/2 furlongs, Selling. Sierra Nevada 105 P. J. H. 105. J. J. Healy 105 Rustie 105. Jupiter 105 Astoria 105.

To-Day's Entries at Guttenburg.

[Special to The Herald.]

New York, Jan. 18.—The following are the entries for to-morrow's races at Guttenburg:

First race, 1 mile, Selling. Laurestan 105 114 Max 100. Freedom 105 113 Lauretan 100. Vera 105 109 Annie W. 100. Tille 105 105 Hay Tay 100. Caracosa 105.

Second race, 1 mile, Selling. Gladiator 105 110 Red Elm 100. Fitzroy 105 105 Miss Olive 100. Revolver 105 104 Lizzie F. 100. Bon Voyage 105 104 King Leo 100. Muehlage 105 102 Ben March 100. Mayor B. 105.

Third race—1 mile, Selling. Harry Alarzo 105 113 Bullfinch 100. Prince Fortunatus 105 112 Addie B. 100. Sir George 105 112 John Hickey 100. Allan Bane 105.

Fourth race—4 1/2 furlongs, Handicap. Krikina 105 109 Early Blossom 100. Azrael 105 109 Fidget 100. Mohican 105 108 April Fool 100.

Fifth race—3/4 mile, Selling. Clark 105 110 Cadiga, N.Y. 100. Hermine, colt 105 110 Fagan 100. Dr. Costig 105 110 Marietta, N.Y. 100. Inspector 105 105 Blue and White 100.

Sixth race—6 1/2 furlongs, Selling. Woodchopper 105 111 Panhandle 100. Belwood 105 112 Miss Belle 100. Leveller 105 110 Invitation 100. Fagot 105 109 Extra 100. St. Denis 105 109 Longard 100. Repeater 105.

THE RING.

Burge Says McAuliffe Approached Him.

Boston, Jan. 18.—The Post this morning publishes a story in which Dick Burge, the English pugilist, is represented as saying that in his last conference with McAuliffe the latter, who had been drinking and was very liberal in his confidences, approached him on the matter of putting up a fake fight between them.

According to Burge, McAuliffe, after stating that he did not want to fight because a beaten man was no good in this country, said:

"Now, Dick, you would like to make some big money, and you can. We can make a match and get a big purse, and you can make a small fortune, but I will only make a match on condition that I must be the winner. You can make more money by it than you can make in a dozen fights in England, and as long as you are not going to resign in this country, it won't hurt you much."

The Press adds that it is stated that the price offered to Burge to agree for McAuliffe to win was \$25,000, although Burge did not mention the amount to The Post's informant.

ATHLETIC.

International Sports for the World's Fair.

New York, Jan. 18.—The scheme for an international tournament of amateur sport at the World's Fair received another fillip yesterday afternoon when A. G. Spalding arrived in New York for a conference with the athletic officials here on the subject. He made a glowing report on the harmony and enthusiasm prevailing in Western athletic circles. The differences between the Central Association of the A. A. U. and the Western Association have been satisfactorily adjusted, and the clubs constituting the latter body will now apply for membership in the A. A. U. They will be amply justified in the Central Association, which is about to be further strengthened by the allegiance of the powerful A. C.

This happy outcome of the negotiations entrusted to Mr. Spalding leaves the West a solid unit in favor of the great enterprise on foot.

In consultation with Secretary J. E. Sullivan, Mr. Spalding suggested that a meeting of the World's Fair Championship committee and the Plan and Scope committee be called in about six weeks, by which time it is anticipated that the preliminary arrangements at Chicago will be in perfect shape. Plans of the new grounds and the amphitheatre will then be ready for inspection. Much progress has already been made in this direction, and it is estimated that sufficient seating accommodation can be provided for 25,000 people.

Secretary Sullivan communicated these facts to President Howard Perry last night, and thinks it probable that a special meeting of the entire A.A.U. executive will be called. The secretary also thinks that the voluminous character of the preliminaries requiring attention can be most effectively handled by a series of sub-committees. These could work simultaneously, and insure uniform progress in the details all along the line.

Mr. Spalding submitted a formidable sheet of communications from foreign countries, voicing the international interest in the forthcoming tournament has already aroused. So many correspondents favor the holding of events not embraced in the A. A. U. programme that Mr. Spalding and his conferees in the Chicago A. C. are seriously considering the feasibility of a season's carnival embracing every conceivable branch of amateur sport. That there will be a

regatta on a surpassing scale is almost assured.

A New Move in Harvard Athletics.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 18.—The Harvard athletic committee has just made known a most important move in athletics. It is the appointment by the corporation of Harvard University of a graduate treasurer and manager, naming Herbert White, secretary of the Varsity football association. This action is a complete overturning of the method of unorganized management now in use, and will be of value in cutting down the expenses of the various teams. The contract, as signed by Mr. White, provides that his duties shall date from July 1, and from that time he will manage entirely the financial part of the athletic teams, being subject to the athletic committee alone.

To Juggle Indian Clubs for the Championship.

Troy, N.Y., Jan. 18.—Carl Dunlap, of St. Louis, has accepted the challenge of William Stanton, of Troy, to juggle Indian clubs for the championship of the world and a prize of \$2,000 to \$5,000.

SKATING.

Breen Refused to Skate.

Minneapolis, Jan. 18.—The advertised skating race between Fred Breen, the Canadian, and Harold Hagen, of Norway, did not occur. Breen had lost two races and last night departed for the east. Hagen left to-night.

Donohue Breaks an American Record.

Red Bank, N.J., Jan. 18.—Three races were skated here to-day. The first race, 440 yards, was won by Howard Mosher, of King, N.Y., in 40 seconds.

The second race, 1 mile, was also won by Mosher, time 3 minutes 9 seconds. The third race was won by Joseph F. Donohue, M.A.C. New York (scratch). His time for the first and second miles, 2:55 and 6:03 1/2, breaks the American record.

Fancy Dress Carnival at the M.A.A.A. To-night.

A very large entry list has been received for the first of three dress carnivals, which takes place at the M.A.A.A. rink to-night. The rink committee will have the rink illuminated with colored lights, and there will be a display of fireworks.

HOCKEY.

Crystals Defeat the Victorias.

The Crystal hockey team are keeping up a winning record. They first met the Quebec team and defeated it, and last night they won their second match in the series by defeating the Victorias. The match took place in the Victoria rink and was witnessed by a very large crowd.

The match was a good one from beginning to end. The Victorias were weakened by the loss of Barry, Stephens, Drinkwater and Davidson, but the team that played nevertheless gave the Crystals all they could do to defeat them by a score of three goals to one. The teams were:

VICTORIA. CRISTAL. R. Jones, goal. Collins, H. Christie, McDonald, W. Pallen, cover point. Boone, N. Rankin, McQuinn, G. Sanderson, Murray, G. Hamilton, forwards. Brown, E. Irwin, umpires. Ritchie, Harry Shaw, Referee, W. Hodgson.

As usual the crowd was kept waiting until almost nine o'clock before the teams condescended to come on the ice. The habit of keeping a crowd waiting a full hour in a cold rink before the game starts is an exceedingly bad one, and should be stopped at once.

The Victoria team is a much lighter one than the Crystals, but it is one that is a great deal faster. The boys make one great mistake, however, as each one attempts to play the whole game himself, and combined play was seldom tried. The Crystals, although not as fast as a team, play more of a combined game. Irwin, Sanderson or Rankin would make some dashing runs up the ice with the puck, but seldom did they shoot. They would lose it, and nobody being there to trip them the Crystals would carry the puck back and shoot. On the first half the Crystals scored their first goal in about three minutes play. No more games were scored in this half, nor was another scored until about ten minutes before time was called. Shot after shot was made on the Victoria goal, but Bob Jones was always to be depended upon. Pullen played a strong game at cover point, and never missed what he went for. Murray for the Crystals was the dangerous man. He shot dead on the posts every time and was well supported by Brown. Murray scored two goals, Ritchie was fast and reliable. The match was full of official errors. The referee was full of errors. The very little escaped the eagle eye of referee Hodgson.

In the second half the play was if anything in favor of the Crystals, but they were unable to score until shortly before time was up when Murray scored a second goal for the Crystals. It had a few minutes a scrimmage resulted in front of the Crystals goal and the ball was pushed through; just as time was up a similar scrimmage resulted in front of the Victoria goal, and the Crystals scored their third goal.

Jr. Crystals vs. Wanderers.

A match was played last evening between these two clubs, and resulted in a victory for the Wanderers by three straight games. The playing on both teams was fast. For the winning side DeWard, Winn and Brown, showed up to good advantage, as did also Haugh, McNeice and Carpenter for the losing team. The teams and their places were as follows:

Jr. CRISTALS. WANDERERS. Whitley, goal. Choese, Carpenter, cover point. W. Hayes, Stephen, cover point. Brown, Hough, forwards. Winn, Billingsby, forwards. A. Hayes, McNeice, forwards. O. Hain, Donnelly, forwards. P. McKenna, umpire. W. Murray, Referee, N. Bruce.

Winnipeg Players Coming East. [Special to The Herald.]

Winnipeg, Jan. 18.—The two city hockey teams, Winnipeg's and Victoria's, have decided to combine forces and send a seven East during February. They intend to get on matches with the Ottawa and Montreal clubs. The picked team will make a strong aggregation.

THE SNOWSHOE.

The M. S. C. Open Steeplechase.

The annual open steeplechase of the Montreal Snowshoe Club took place last night from the M.A.A.A. gymnasium to the Athletic Club House. There were four starters, and the result was as follows:

1. Gentleman 105 110n. 28s. 2. J. T. Wilson 105 20m. 17s. 3. Geo. Ransom 105 21m. 15s. 4. Jas. Darling 105 22m. 30s.

The time made was very good for such a dark night.

The officials were: Judges, F. C. A. McIndoe, R. Binnore, S. Baylis; timekeepers, J. G. Ross, L. Rubenstein, James Paton.

About fifty members tramped over and a large number drove out. The Club House presented a lively scene. The usual enjoyable time was spent.

Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of his consecration as bishop on Monday last.

BREVITIES.

Etiene Robert, residing on Queneau street, was fined \$5 and costs by the recorder for carrying a loaded revolver.

The celebration of Burns' birthday by the Club Gordon, on Wednesday next, will take place in the Fraser Hall, not at 5 Place d'Armes square.

His Grace Bishop Lafache, of Three Rivers, left that city yesterday for Rome. He is accompanied by Rev. Canon Boquet, cure of Ste. Anne de la Perade.

Judge Tait yesterday morning dismissed the opposition in the case of Bertin versus Hetter. The court held that the allegations of the opposition had not been proved.

Mr. B. J. Coghlin has been selected to fill the vacancy on the expropriation commission for Palace street, between Cathedral and Windsor, caused by the death of ex-Ald. Proctor.

The four men, Richer, Lapointe, Roussau and Charbonneau, arrested for alleged complicity in stealing oats from Mr. C. Peniston, Lachine Road, were committed to the Court of Queen's Bench by Judge Desnoyers yesterday afternoon.

The enquete in the case of Jos. Paquette & Co. robbery of 30,000 bricks commenced yesterday afternoon in the Police Court. The two men who are alleged to have stolen them are August Bosquet and Michel Lesartan.

Enquete in the trial of Oesias Bandin for an attempt to murder the young lawyer Jocks of Caughnawaga, at St. Philomee, a month ago, has been fixed for Tuesday next.

An alarm rang about 4.30 yesterday afternoon for the Presbyterian College. The heating apparatus had set fire to the joist of a door on the third floor of the building in the dormitories. It was put out by a Babcock from No. 4 salvage wagon.

High Constable Peary Carroll, of Monoc, N. B., who arrested Wam Walker on Tuesday last at Brush's Corners on a charge of forging notes on the Nova Scotia Bank, will leave for that place with his prisoner to-day.

The young man P. De Lorimier, who gave himself up on Tuesday afternoon to High Constable Bissonnette, and who is charged with a brutal assault on a Miss Mathieu of Cadieux street, was brought before Judge Desnoyers yesterday afternoon, who fixed the enquete for the 24th inst.

Yesterday afternoon Recorder de Montigny sentenced Madame Pilon, of Dorchester street east, to eighteen months' imprisonment for keeping a disorderly house and harboring young girls for immoral purposes. A young girl named Milene Eustice, fifteen years of age, found in the house, was allowed to go home with her mother, who promised to look after her in the future.

Both Found Guilty of Murder.

Word was received in the city by Mr. Chase Doucet, deputy clerk of the Crown, yesterday morning, that the two Jews, Harris Blank and Isaac Rosenwald, had been found guilty of murder in the first degree at Towanda, Pennsylvania. They were arrested in this city about four months ago, and some six months after their flight from Towanda, in which place they had brutally murdered a peddler, John Marks, whose mutilated body they hid in a trunk in a barn on the wayside.

Nearly Starved to Death.

One of the two women who were discovered by Sergeant Souliere in a starving condition on St. Agathe street Tuesday evening was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital yesterday afternoon. The woman is nearly 90 years of age, and on examination was found to be in a most emaciated state and very little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The Exodus Continues.

Proofs of the exodus continue to accumulate just as rapidly as the Catholic census of each parish is taken. The population of the parish of Ste. Victoire d'Arthabaska has, according to the ecclesiastical census, decreased by 114 souls since 1889.

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Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of colds and excesses, restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor.

OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN CREATES New Nerve Force and Powerful Manhood.

Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Pleasants from Abuse, Over Work, Indiscretion, Excesses, or other causes. Lasts, Energy, Loss Memory, Headache, Wakefulness, Gleet and Venereal Diseases.

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TELLS YOU HOW TO GET WELL & STAY WELL FREE. Address or call on QUEEN MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, Montreal, Can.

Cold Rooms Heated.

COLE'S HOT WATER HEATERS \$3.50 EACH. COLE'S LAMP STORE, 1792 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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PRIMARY SCHOOL—For Boys from 8 to 11. SECONDARY SCHOOL.

For 60 boys, graded into 6 classes, number in any class being limited to 12. Advanced courses in English, Mathematics, Classics, Modern Languages, etc.

Special preparation for admission to the Arts and Science Faculties of the Universities, the Royal Military College, Kingston, and the Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, as well as for commercial life.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Hall for Physical Training, Gymnastics, Drill, Etc.

BOARDING.

Superior accommodation for 14 resident pupils, each having separate room, affording to city boys the advantages of a boarding school with the opportunity of spending two days of every week at home. Session opened Wednesday, Sept. 7.

J. WILLIAMSON, Rector.

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Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay, Nervousness, etc., cured by Haskett's Vitalizer. Also Nervous Debility, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Ambition, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Night Emictions, Drain in Urine, Seminal Losses, Sleeplessness, etc., cured by Haskett's Vitalizer. Address, enclosing a cent stamp for treatise.

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What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

THE LATE MR. ALLAN'S FUNERAL.

Many Citizens Hear Testimony of Respect—No Will.

The funeral of the late Arthur Edward Allan took place yesterday, from the family residence, Ravensaraig. The attendance was a large and representative one. The funeral service was conducted in the drawing room, according to the simple and impressive ritual of the Presbyterian church, by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, pastor of St. Andrew's church, where the family worship. After several passages of scripture had been read, a touching prayer was offered up, invoking Divine comfort for the bereaved mourners left behind. The solemn service concluded with the Lord's Prayer, repeated as it could only be on an occasion of deep sorrow.

At the conclusion of the service, the casket, which was literally smothered with flowers, was borne out of the drawing room, to where the conveyance was in waiting to take it to old Mount Royal, its final resting place. It bore the simple inscription, "Arthur E. Allan, died 16th January, 1893, in his 23rd year."

The procession went by way of Pine avenue and up Park avenue to the cemetery.

The chief mourners were Messrs. H. Montagu Allan and Alex. Allan, brothers of the deceased; Andrew Allan, uncle of the deceased; Dr. Chas. McEachern, Colin Campbell and Major Wilson, brothers-in-law of the deceased; Hugh A. Allan, Andrew A. Allan and J. B. Allan, cousins of the deceased; Travers Allan, nephew of the deceased, and Captain Benyon and Lieut. Joseph Benyon. There were no pall-bearers.

A large number of the employees of the Allan Line were present to show the last mark of respect to the deceased.

Among the citizens present were: Mayor McShane, E. H. Twomey, U. S. Collector of Customs, Lieut. Col. Stevenson, Lieut. Col. Bond, Major Johnston, Jno. Darling, F. Robertson, L. W. Thom, Rev. Canon Ellegood, J. H. Wardlaw, C. L. Dillon, J. Meagher, W. Hope, Geo. Murray, Chas. Monk, C. E. Howard, Andrew Stewart, C. R. Christie, E. Leprohon, H. S. Holt, E. Stewart, Chas. Lamothe, Capt. Couriel, A. W. Hooper, G. R. Hooper, A. Prevost, Robt. McNaught, H. Joseph, D. D. Mann, G. W. Irving, A. Armour, D. O'Brien, L. H. Gault, P. R. Gault, H. B. Young, J. Alexander Stevenson, Geo. Hannah, Nathan Kennedy, R. L. Gault, A. S. Ewing, S. H. Ewing, H. McDougall, L. H. Patterson, C. L. Thomson, John Ogilvy, Jno. Torrance, F. Murphy, D. Campbell, G. F. Torrance, F. W. Henshaw, L. S. Black, Dr. D. McEachern, G. Hand, H. side, M. Carroll, H. V. Meredith, G. McKenzie, L. Selby, J. O. Garrel, H. B. Yates, Ed. Black, W. Bremner, Dr. Williams, Allan McKenzie, H. A. Budden, Captain J. G. Shaw, J. B. Patterson, H. G. Eadie, Wm. Ramsay, W. N. Marler, A. S. Ewing, George Hague, N. S. Leslie, C. N. Cusack, W. M. A. Evans, G. L. Cairnes, Dr. Morrison, J. A. B. Evans, C. Sewell, Peers Davidson, F. E. Meredith, W. H. Meredith, R. B. Angus, L. J. Forget, C. Meredith, James Gillespie, W. Miller, G. McDougall, A. A. Hodgson, F. Rolland, W. A. Murray, J. M. Tate, J. L. Fletcher, F. Delise, E. W. Riley, A. A. Gordon, Gordon Strath, T. D. Bell, W. Traynor, F. L. Hart, R. T. Hart, Jno. McDonald, J. J. McGill, Chas. Holland, R. C. Buchanan, Vicome de la Barthe, A. E. Whitney, A. D. Macadec, J. P. Dawes, and many others.

THE GREAT COAL COMBINE.

It is Proposed to Do Many Things Besides Selling Coal.

[From the Boston Herald.]

A Herald reporter came across a man yesterday who knows a good deal about the great coal deal, but refused to be quoted for publication. He had no direct interest in the scheme, nevertheless he imparted some information of considerable interest.

"The coal mining part of it," he said, "is the smallest and the least important. It will play but a minor part in the projected operation."

"The consolidation of a dozen coal mines and their operation, involving as it does a largely increased output, is a big thing. But the syndicate does not propose to confine its efforts to the coal business."

"Under the charter under which it will work it will take over and operate three railroads in the island of Cape Breton and build and operate a new road from Sydney to Louisbourg."

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This gentleman refused to give the names of other Bostonians interested in the deal, nor would he say if the stock was to be placed on the market or held by private capitalists. He admitted, however, that the deal had all been arranged, and only awaited the ratification of the Nova Scotia Legislature to go into immediate effect.

A great deal of difference of opinion exists on both sides of the line as to whether, under free trade, provincial coal could compete with the American product in the New England market. The competition to-day are entirely changed from what they were when, under reciprocity, the Nova Scotians marketed 400,000 to 500,000 tons in New England.

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THE COMMISSION.

Some Interesting Evidence Regarding the Prohibition Question.

The Prohibition Commission resumed its sittings yesterday with Sir Joseph Hickson presiding. John A. Watkins, of the Inland Revenue Department, was called first. The chief part of his evidence was a statement that leading lithographers kept for sale bogus liquor labels which were placed upon bottles containing inferior liquor.

Mr. James Patton, of the General Hospital, thought that the liquor traffic was altogether evil.

Dr. Burgess, superintendent of the Protestant Hospital for the insane, said that during the time he had been connected with the hospital, 377 patients had been admitted and of these 24 cases had been caused by drink, that is 6.36 per cent of the whole number. No doubt a large number more were indirectly caused by drink. There are 187 patients in the hospital to-day. He believed a law prohibiting the sale of drink, if enforced, would promote the health of people mentally and physically. The insane were recruited largely from the agricultural laboring classes, which he attributed in great measure largely to the lack of education.

Mr. Samuel Carlsby, president of the Women's and Children's Protection society, said that 90 per cent of the cases which came under their notice was due to intemperance. Though not a total abstainer, he would recommend total prohibition on account of the suffering caused by liquor. He thought such a law could be enforced, but knew of no country where it was in force. He thought that breweries, distilleries, and all others put out of business by a change of law should be reasonably compensated, but not one class in preference to another.

Mr. John Dunlop, Q.C., said that the village of Cote St. Antoine had, in 1877, adopted a prohibitory system which was still in force. As far as he knew, there was no sale of liquor in that municipality, but residents, of course, could import liquor for their own use. He thought the value of property there was enhanced by this prohibition.

Mr. Louis Chevalier, chief of the provincial revenue police, gave some evidence regarding the matters of inspection, etc.

THE GREAT COAL COMBINE.

It is Proposed to Do Many Things Besides Selling Coal.

[From the Boston Herald.]

A Herald reporter came across a man yesterday who knows a good deal about the great coal deal, but refused to be quoted for publication. He had no direct interest in the scheme, nevertheless he imparted some information of considerable interest.

"The coal mining part of it," he said, "is the smallest and the least important. It will play but a minor part in the projected operation."

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THE NORTHWESTERN TRICHOLOGY OF Gold Institute.

LOCATED AT RHINELANDER, WIS.

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

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—AS—

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Circulars,

Bill Heads, Letter Heads,

Statement Forms, Blank Account Books.

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MODERN APPLIANCES AND FACILITIES FOR GOOD

AND RAPID WORK. RULING and BINDING IS

DONE FOR THE PRINTING TRADE ON THE MOST

REASONABLE TERMS. PRINTERS WHO HAVE NO

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TO DEAL WITH THE HERALD.

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THE MONTREAL HERALD COMPANY

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4 & 6 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

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Lubricating Illuminating OILS

"SUN" Boiler Compound

COAL, all Sizes.

Plumber's Supplies,

Painters' Supplies,

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Household Hardware,

GEORGE G. MORRISON,

ENGINE and BOILER WORKS

AND WOODYARD MACHINERY

Caroline Street North,

Near G.T.R. Traffic Station

HAMILTON Ont.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated,

in judgment in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE

was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne,

that the whole story of the defendant Freeman

was literally untrue, and he regretted to say

that it had been sworn to—Times, July 10, 1887

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the

best and most certain remedy in Coughs,

Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia,

Rheumatism, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—The

Right Hon. Earl Russell, commencing

to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport

that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy

of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne

—See Lancet, December 31, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a

certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery,

Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

Caution—None genuine without the

words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne"

on the stamp. Overwhelmed medical testi-

mony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufac-

turer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell

RAILWAYS.

FOR CIVILITY, COMFORT, CHEAPNESS

—TRAVEL BY THE—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

NEW TOURIST CARS

WHICH NOW LEAVE MONTREAL AS FOLLOWS:

for on

BOSTON and NEW ENGLAND, and FRIDAYS

TORONTO, and TUESDAYS

Detroit, Chicago, and SATURDAYS

The Soo, St. Paul, MINNEAPOLIS, and WEDNESDAYS

VANCOUVER, and

PUGET SOUND, &c.

These cars are intended chiefly for the accommodation of passengers holding second-class tickets, they are complete in their appointments, containing separate toilet rooms with their requisites for ladies and gentlemen, smoking room and department for cooking; the seats which are elegantly upholstered are turned into comfortable beds at night.

These cars are in charge of competent porters and accommodation in them can be secured upon payment of a small additional sum on application.

TICKET OFFICE:

266 ST. JAMES STREET,

AND AT STATIONS.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON R.R.

New York and Montreal

AIR LINE

SHORTEST LINE

—TO—

NEW YORK

—AND TO—

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston

Philadelphia, Baltimore

and Washington,

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST

QUICK TIME. NO DELAYS.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

8.40 a.m.—Day Express, Daily except Sunday,

arriving in New York at 8.30 p.m. Wagner

Buffet Drawing room car Montreal to New

York.

6.40 p.m.—Night Express Daily, Wagner

Buffet Drawing room car Montreal to New

York at 6.45 next morning.

These trains make close connection at Troy

and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Bos-

ton, arriving at 10.50 a.m.

Information given and Tickets sold at the

Company's Office.

16 St. James street, Montreal.

J. W. BURDICK, General Pass. Agt., Albany, N. Y.

W. H. HENRY, Agent, Montreal.

ADIRONDACK & ST. LAWRENCE

—AND—

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.

The Only Dining Car Route

—BETWEEN—

MONTREAL and NEW YORK.

The DINING CAR SERVICE inaugurated on

the Adirondack "Limited" enables passengers

to procure a superb Table d'Hôte Dinner at a

cost of 75c. A decided innovation, already

much appreciated by the higher class of per-

A Good Day's Work Done by a Few Aldermen.

Preparing for Erection of Incinerators—Tenders to be Advertised for—Water Matters Discussed—Cars to Run on Wheels—Mayor McShane Continues His Election Campaign.

The Street Railway company were again victorious at the Road committee meeting yesterday afternoon.

The carters' petitions, referred from council on the previous day, were adjudicated on, and as was anticipated wheels will be used during the winter on the streets where the electric cars are run, and for this reason electric cars will run occasionally on St. Denis street during the nights.

Both the city carters and the Street Railway carters were present, at one time in force. The former left the committee room, telling the aldermen that they did not expect justice, and they got what they expected, while the latter left in high good humor with themselves and all the world.

There was other business transacted, but outside of the receipt of tenders for the Berri street subway, this was of an unimportant nature.

Ald. Prefontaine presided, and the other members present were Ald. Wilson, Brunet, Griffin, Kennedy and Dubuc.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Health committee was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of arranging specifications and calling for tenders for the erection of incinerators and the collection of the city scavenging, in accordance with the resolution passed in council on Tuesday.

Ald. Germain presided, Ald. Cunningham, Gauthier, Tansey, Stearns and Beausoleil also being present.

The secretary was instructed to advertise for tenders to be sent in a week from today for the scavenging of the city, and the erection of three incinerators for the incineration of the refuse. The city for the purpose to be divided into three districts and an incinerator to be erected in each, in which must be burned all the refuse collected in the district in which it is situated.

The committee then proceeded to draft the specifications. The principal changes in these from the old contracts is that the new one will be for seven years, the city meanwhile at any time within that period having the right of giving one year's notice to take over the entire plant of the contractor, including the incinerators, for the purpose of doing the work itself, at a price to be decided on by arbitration. It is also provided that in the event of the work not being carried out satisfactorily by the contractors, the committee can, on reporting to Council, take over the work at a price to be determined by arbitration. The amount of the per cent. of the cost of the contract must be deposited with the city at 4 per cent. as a guarantee of its faithful fulfillment with the exception of a clause holding the contractors responsible for any damages against the city arising from the location of the incinerators, and also for any damage to the receptacles of refuse used by the citizens. The remainder of the specifications are similar to those in the old contract.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Water committee was held at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Ald. Thompson presided, there being also present Ald. Grenier, Stearns, Savigneau and Dagenais. Although the meeting was quite a lengthy one, the business transacted was not very important.

The first business taken up was the disputed tax question between the city and Cote St. Antoine. After discussion the matter was referred to the City Attorney.

The resolution of the Finance Committee, ordering that all claims for damages should be submitted to that committee, was read and agreed to. The long standing claim of A. T. Clements against the city for damages, referred back to the committee from the Finance Committee, was transferred to Superintendent Davis for a report. R. Quimet's account for the use of the rock cut in St. Jean Baptiste Ward was ordered to be paid. On the report of Superintendent Davis the account of Thomas McAuley, for "piece work" done at the wheel house, was ordered to be paid, but it was decided to discontinue piece work in the future.

The superintendent reported that the pipe laying to be done this winter would be on Notre Dame street and Duluth avenue, and it was decided to ask the council for an appropriation of \$41,000 for this purpose. It was also stated that there was already \$18,000 set aside for the pipe laying referred to.

A number of petitions were read asking remission of water rates for various causes. It was decided to grant the petitions in 52 cases.

An opinion of the city attorney was read in reference to the water supplied by the city to Coteau St. Louis. As the water was now furnished that municipality by the Montreal Light and Power company, and as Ald. Grenier stated that the municipality would probably be annexed to the city within a few weeks, the matter was left in abeyance for the present. A number of communications and claims were then read, and after some further routine business the committee adjourned.

THE MAYORALTY.

Mr. McShane Continues His Speeches Before Crowds of People.

A meeting was held in the Tara Hall, St. Gabriel ward, last evening in favor of Mr. McShane's candidature for the mayoralty. Mr. P. Grand, called to the chair, thanked the meeting for the honor conferred on him. The Mayor spoke for an hour in both French and English, and said that he was most gratified by the fact that he was so unanimously endorsed by the solid voters of St. Gabriel ward. He was a Canadian and a true Canadian, and the cry some were now trying to raise against him as an English-speaking Mayor, would have no effect against him. (Cries of no, no.) Mr. McShane then gave a brief resume of his administration while Mayor, and closed amid great cheering.

Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Rudolph Lemieux as usual, Langlais, J. O. Pelland, J. Murray, Lynch, Thompson and others.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted and put to a vote: "That the electors of St. Gabriel, in public meeting assembled, after hearing explanations from Hon. James McShane about his administration as Mayor of Montreal, pledge themselves to support him, and to do all in their power to elect him again."

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, Mayor McShane, the chairman and the speaker, and the meeting dispersed.

St. Lawrence Ward.

As yet there is no other candidate in the field for St. Lawrence ward than Ald. W. H. Cunningham, who it is said will probably be elected by acclamation. Ald. Cunningham, however, is prepared for an electoral contest and a requisition, already signed by upwards of one thousand voters in the ward, is in circulation asking that he will again represent them in council. Yesterday Ald. Cunningham placed his nomination papers in the hands of the City Clerk.

A Labor Grievance.

The local labor unions have a new grievance against the Federal Government. It appears that the contractors for the new bridge across the canal at Wellington street are only paying the stonecutters 25 cents an hour instead of 27 1/2 to 30 cents, the rate fixed by the unions.

STRANGE CONFESSION.

A Story Which May Throw Light On a Montreal Murder Mystery.

Some newspaper readers will remember the sensation caused in this city on New Year's day, 1892, by the discovery of the dead body of a man on Papineau road, near the old military cemetery. The deceased was afterwards identified as a workman named Joseph Perron, who had lived at 642 Ontario street. He had evidently died from the effects of violence, and a few days later the coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect "that Joseph Perron had been murdered by hands unknown."

Recently a man named Edouard Bleau, who is now in prison serving a term for the theft of an overcoat, informed on Joseph Lambert, a shoemaker, for infractions of the license laws. The latter then said: "If he is a traitor to me, I will denounce him in my turn."

Since his condemnation Lambert, not paying his fine of \$150, has been missing, but arrested yesterday. Was brought before the police magistrate, and made the following declaration before Judge Desnoyers:

"In the evening of January 1st, 1892, I met Edouard Bleau, who said to me: 'I am just after making a bad mistake, for which I shall probably be sorry. I knocked a man down near the old cemetery, and I found that he had only forty cents in his pocket. But this did not prevent me from giving him a severe blow on the head with a stone, nor from kicking him in the forehead. He tried to cry out, but I assure you that I very soon stopped him by filling his mouth with sand. Then I threw him into the roadway. I assure you that the police will not find him this evening, for the sidewalk is five or six feet high in that locality.'"

Lambert added that Bleau had made this declaration in the presence of a witness, whose name he refused to give. He was subsequently sent down to jail for 3 months, in default of paying his fine of \$150 for illicit liquor selling.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Pointer for the Railways.

To the Editor of The Herald: Sir, I wish to make arrangements for a dwelling for next year, and as I must decide before the first of February, I will be pleased to have your assistance. I am living outside the city, where more ground can be had, but I have no railway time table to guide me. Could you induce the different railway companies to issue a yearly suburban time table, giving as much accommodation as possible, and let it be issued at least one week before the first of February, let it also be like the laws of the Metropoli and Persians, which altereth not. In the case of the G. T. R. and Lacine station, (where I went to look at a house last Monday), the wharf station seems to be the only one accessible. My carter positively refused to drive me to the upper station, and drove me to the Convent station in preference.

SUBURBAN.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. E. Dingman, Indian agent at New Westminster, is at the Richelieu.

Mr. T. P. Foran, brother of the editor of The True Witness, has been elected a councillor at Ayler.

Sir Adolphe Caron stayed a few hours in town yesterday on his way back from the Sherbrooke banquet.

Mr. J. B. Fouty, superintendent of the Central Vermont railway, St. John's, P.Q., is in town. He is staying at the Hall.

Mr. Mercier has left Rome for London. He will likely spend a week or so there and return home about the middle of February.

Dr. Grondin, of Quebec, and family, are at the Hall. He has just returned from a trip to Paris, and speaks highly of the wonderful advances in surgical science made there lately.

At the Windsor are: Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lotto, Italy; E. A. Thrall, New York; George Bliss, W. Hitchcock, G. J. Geer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Griffin, New York; J. A. Taylor, Toronto; D. C. Edwards, Halifax; H. G. Eckstein, Chicago.

Among the late arrivals at the Richelieu are: Jas. MacKillop, Inverness; R. Williams, Toronto; Jos. Keating, Halifax; R. J. Moffatt, Lakefield; G. Bloomfield, Brooklyn; Mrs. and Miss Craig, Thessalon; E. E. Brien, Pittsfield; F. Frosse, Penobscot.

Among the arrivals at the Riendeau are: T. J. Mocock, Three Rivers; J. Montreuil, Lewis; R. Beauchemin, Sorel; J. B. Brosseau, St. Hyacinthe; O. Barre, Longueuil; T. Daigneault, Vermont; M. Bertrand, West Farnham; J. E. Evans, Lacoste; J. E. Langlais, Fraserville; B. Charbonneau, Acton; M. Lafond, Little Falls.

The City hotel late arrivals are J. M. McLaure, East Templeton; Thos. Ritchie, Ayler; W. C. Nivin, Toronto; H. B. Beresford, New York; J. B. Hall, St. Agathe; R. Wilder, Stanfield; J. Arnold, St. Paul; D. W. Fraser, St. Justine; C. Harrison, Toronto; A. Wattle, Albany; W. H. Shelters, Troy; F. Rowe, Ottawa.

The St. James hotel late arrivals are Y. L. McManus, Victoria, B.C.; E. Brown, Philadelphia; M. Brewster, Moore's Junction; T. Henderson, St. John's; Geo. Boland, St. Alban; W. A. Rose, Rutland; Geo. Sidman, Richmond; J. T. O'Toole, Toronto; D. Bryce Scott, Moncton; J. H. Montgomery, Halifax.

At the Balmoral are: W. T. Creed, Fort Covington, N.Y.; F. W. Schweny, Utica, N.Y.; L. Workman, Oskosh, Wis.; J. Barclay Stephens, Winnipeg; Sidney Sykes, Guelph; John Davidson, Toronto; W. H. Young, Galt; W. A. Nesbome, Toronto; W. H. O'Regan, Sutton; E. J. Davis, E. D. Turner, King; H. Lewis, Lewis, Etc.; Wm. Rees, Omaha; J. W. Harkon, Toronto; James Reid, Captain Brown, Quebec; J. McFarlane, T. F. Hawkins, Ottawa; T. A. Thompson, John Robertson, Toronto.

St. Cuneogonde Council.

St. Cuneogonde council held an adjourned meeting last evening in the Town Hall. Mayor L. H. Henaull presided, and the others present were: Ald. C. E. Lalonde, A. S. Delisle, H. Morin, J. H. Dore, J. B. Durocher, J. A. R. Leonard, Jos. Luttrell, M. E. Lyburner.

Tenders were opened for the asphalt of the remainder of St. Cuneogonde's street. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Bastien and Valiquette at the same price as last year, \$3.55.

The report of the auditors was received and showed the finances of the municipality to be in good condition.

The proposed charter amendments were completed, and the bill is to be forwarded to Quebec to-night.

A Wounded Man's Strange Actions.

The Goodman shooting affray on Notre Dame de Lourdes street appears to be a greater mystery than ever, judging by the antics of Goodman himself. Two days ago Goodman, who was in the Notre Dame Hospital, asked the doctor if he could go home, because he did not like being in the hospital, as it looked so much like a jail. The doctor told him he thought it was better for him to stop where he was for the present, as he was improving rapidly. In the afternoon, Miss Saxe, his intended, paid him a visit, and had a long talk with him. When the time came for all visitors to leave, great was the consternation of the nurse of the ward to find Goodman's bed vacant, and no trace of him visible. A telephone message was sent to the police informing them of the fact, with instructions to try and locate him, but he could not be found. About nine o'clock last evening a telephone message was received at the hospital asking for Dr. Brosseau, the physician who had attended Goodman while in the hospital, and requesting that he go up to Notre Dame de Lourdes street to see Goodman, who was there and had taken a backward turn. The hospital authorities cannot account for the wounded man's strange freak.

STAGE AND PLATFORM.

A DELIGHTED AUDIENCE AT THE WINDSOR LAST NIGHT.

The Scalchi-Nordica Concert a Great Success—Present and Coming Attractions at the Theatres—A Chat With Mrs. Potter.

The audience which filled the Windsor hall last night was large and brilliant, and what is much more uncommon for Montreal, it was wildly enthusiastic. In fact it was just such an audience as was calculated to inspire an artist and show him that his efforts were appreciated.

The standard of musical entertainments has been a high one this season, and many have been the efforts for although it is not a new one, the present concert company is certainly worthy of the name, and every individual member of it is an artist. The programme was an exacting one. It opened with Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody," which was vigorously played by Mr. Isidore Luckstone, who also supplied the accompaniments for the evening, assisted by Mr. Emery Lavigne on the harmonium.

Herr Emil Fischer was heard for the first time. He sang an aria from Halévy's "Jewess," and as an encore, Dessauer's "Enticement."

The Halévy selection was substituted for Scherzo "Vandere," and the change was not an improvement for although it seemed to show off the full rich tones of Herr Fischer's voice, which is a very heavy baritone, it gave no opportunity to judge of the vast dramatic and lyric power that has held the boards at the New York opera and concert stage for several years past. He has a grand voice and will be heard to better advantage to-night. Madame Scalchi appeared for the first time for several years, and the disappointment experienced from her failure to appear last time seemed to give additional zest to the greeting she received. Her voice is in splendid form and almost as powerful as of old. The nobility and largeness of her styling and the ease with which she passes from one register to another, coupled with the beautiful tone, make her voice a treat to listen to. She sang "Nobil Signor," from "The Hugenots," and as an encore the "Gavotte," from "Mignon."

Signor Campanini was in almost his old form for the most of the concert, and gave a grand and complete rendition of "Fidelio." It was indeed a beautiful number, and recalled the triumphs of his brilliant career. Clear and penetrating, the tone is sweet and thrilling, and his style, that will ever remain his individual attribute, perfection.

Madame Nordica had by far the hardest part of the program, and did not spare herself in any particular. She possessed every attribute of a finished artist, a voice powerful, flexible, clear and brilliant; a style that is versatile and refined, and a personal magnetism that would take any audience by storm, and inspire it with her grace, vigor and enthusiasm. She sang "Alfio," from "Turridu," and as an encore, although she had much yet to sing, Delibes' brilliant "Folia Cadix," which was exquisitely rendered. Signor Del Puente is an old favorite here. He was in good voice, and his selection, the "Toreador" sang from "Carmen," is a favorite and naturally inhaled much applause, to which he responded with "The Arlequinella" from "Il Barbiere."

The first part of the program concluded with a magnificent quartette, which ought to have been a quintette, but Madame Scalchi did not appear, although her share of the program was comparatively light.

Much anticipation has been aroused by the performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" in concert form, for the second part of the program, and it was well justified by the realization. "Cavalleria Rusticana," or "Rustic Chivalry," is a short tragic opera in one act by Mascagni, a young Italian composer, and has had one of the most brilliant successes of any work in the last ten years, having held the boards on every opera stage in Europe. The story is that of a young Sicilian villager, "Turridu," who was the lover of "Sola." During a prolonged absence "Sola" marries "Alfio," and "Turridu" finds her lost to him when he returns fresh from the scenes of a military life. He is a brave, gallant, who, in revenge, informs "Alfio" of her marriage, and with "Sola," who immediately challenges "Turridu." He, although remorseful for the part, cannot brook the insult, and accepts the challenge, and fights "Alfio," who kills him. The selections given, eight in number, were sufficient to demonstrate his skill as the force of dramatic power which has made his work so instantaneous success. The style is peculiar. It is strongly tinged with a forcible and striking personality, but there is very little of the old Italian school about it. In fact it may be said that the French, modern Italian, and Wagnerian schools have shadowed it with their best influences, without destroying its originality or bringing it within the possibility of a charge of plagiarism. In short it is a work of marvellous dramatic possibility and eminent aesthetic work. Much of the music is of a peculiarly devotional color, similar to Gounod's "Faust," yet it never surrenders its dramatic or lapses into a commonplace or careless phrase. It is fresh, novel and striking, and a beautiful piece of writing and composition.

The work of the artists on this selection was very meritorious and painstaking. Madame Nordica held the principal part of the work and did not spare herself, nor did Signor Campanini, whose voice, however, showed wear before the arduous task was completed. The singing of Signor Del Puente were both good. As an ensemble the concert was worthy of the program of the artists, the audience and also of Mrs. Page Throver, who is the impresario and who, time after time, takes the risk of these great artistic enterprises solely in the cause of the art itself, and always with success.

DIGBY BELL COMING.

A treat is promised for those who attend the Academy next week, when Digby Bell is to be seen as Spurius Cassius in "Julius Caesar." As Digby Bell is something of a humorist himself it is quite likely that some of the jokes with which he is brimming over are his own. In the role he is said to be playing, he will be seen to make hundreds laugh in "The Taw and Tartar." Julius is in two acts, the first set in Rome and the second on Mount Olympus. Thomas W. Prior has, so they say, been most liberal in providing scenery and costumes, which are a great success.

"DARTMOOR."

Gilmour will be seen at the Queen's theatre next week in what has proven a decidedly successful play. "Dartmoor" was seen here last summer, and was then known as "Dick Venabill," and as Bettina Gerard assumes the leading female role, Miss Gerard formerly attained great success in comic opera, and in adopting the dramatic art as Mrs. Lisle she is said to still hold the position in drama she had in opera. The Queen's should have a successful week.

THE INDIAN MAIL CARRIER.

Go-on-go-mehav, the well-known Indian actress, is booked for the Royal next week. The lady and the play are too well known to need any advance praise.

A CHAT WITH MRS. POTTER.

A representative of the Herald had the pleasure of half an hour's chat with Mrs. Cora Urquhart Potter, at the Windsor, yesterday afternoon. She was very pleased with what she had seen of Montreal and liked the healthy bracing atmosphere of our Canadian climate. She was very anxious to try a slide on a toboggan before leaving Montreal, but owing to the press of business engagements, she was afraid it would have to be put off till her next visit to Canada. In reply to the question if she left out any part of the bridal chamber scene in "Therese," she replied, "I play that act, as well as the entire play, exactly according to the text, and have done so both in Canada and the States. With a

few exceptions the American press did not give us fair criticism.

There, having rather exaggerated the effect of several parts of the play and led to a wrong impression." Mrs. Potter said she had played all over the English-speaking world; in her Australian tour she had a splendid reception wherever she had played, both professionally and socially; but in India she achieved her greatest success. In Calcutta, where she has acquired an interest in one of the theatres, she played for three consecutive months, and has only lately received very pressing invitations to return next season. While in India she met Lord and Lady Lansdowne, who were very kind to her during her stay. In South Africa engagements were very successful. While there she lost her wardrobe and personal effects, as well as her valuable jewellery and diamonds by fire, which caused her a great deal of inconvenience at the time until she could get them replaced. Mrs. Potter wears a peculiar little brown ivory charm, about an inch and a half long, attached to the buttonhole of her blazer, which was given to her on leaving Shanghai. It is made in the shape of a boat, fancifully carved and inlaid with mother-of-pearl. This little trinket is supposed to ward off all danger while travelling.

Mrs. Potter and Mr. Kyrie Bellew appear in "A Wife's Folly" to-night.

CONCERT AT MONTREAL JUNCTION.

A most successful concert was held on Tuesday evening in the Presbyterian church in aid of the Building fund, some 200 people attending, nearly a hundred of whom drove from the city on sleighs. All spent a most enjoyable time, the musical menu being of a high order.

The talent was almost entirely furnished by the C.P.R. offices, and reflects great credit on Mr. J. W. Moore, who arranged the program, Miss Matt accompanied in a very artistic manner, her technique being particularly fine.

Misses Alys Lindsay and Danseur, and Messrs. J. Mulock, Scott-Barber, Altinus, Moore, O'Shea, Filatrat and Perego, each gave two numbers. Where each did so well it would be invidious to particularize. Refreshments were supplied by the Misses McAuley, and the party from the city retired at 10.30 p.m. Messrs. E. F. Miller, Miller, Gray and Percival, the church committee, have the satisfaction of a substantial addition to their fund.

Lucky Newspaper Men.

The journalists of Quebec have, if one may judge from a paragraph in L'Electeur, a very good time of it. This is the way in which the paper summarises the day's local news: "Perfect quietness in the town today. Nothing at the fire stations; nothing at the police stations; nothing with the recorder; nothing at the coroner's."

A Bad Blaze at St. Cuneogonde.

St. Cuneogonde was excited last night by a fire, which for five minutes threatened to play havoc with a large block of stores and dwellings immediately opposite the Montreal Rolling mills offices. The blaze started in the premises over No. 3063 Notre Dame street, through an overheated stove, and quickly spread to the stores occupied by Mr. J. Poissant and Madame Beausoleil, and the dwelling above. The St. Cuneogonde brigade, assisted by the St. Henri and city brigades, conquered the blaze after half an hour's work. Chief Page is warm in his praise of the assisting firemen.

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