

AN UNFAIR PLAN.

The Contract With the Friars of St. Vincent de Paul Discussed.

Several Members of the Quebec Legislature condemn it, claiming that the Friars hire out their boys at low prices in competition with honest workmen—Mr. Pelletier uses the Bull-Do argument.

[Special to The Herald.]

Quebec, Jan. 24.—The sitting of the House to-day was short. Mr. Cooke's motion for the abolition of the Legislative Council was postponed until Thursday in consequence of the absence of Mr. Marchand, who is unwell and confined to his room, and the meeting of the agricultural congress was the excuse for an adjournment at 6 o'clock.

When the House went into committee upon Mr. Pelletier's bill respecting a contract between the Government and the Friars of St. Vincent de Paul of Montreal, for the maintenance and education of youthful reprobates, the provisions of which have been explained in previous issues of The Herald, Mr. Ange, of Montreal, called the attention of Government to the unfair competition from which the workmen of Montreal were suffering by reason of this institution of friars, who hired out their boys at ridiculously low prices, thereby securing large profits for themselves and doing serious damage to the laboring classes who had to pay and families to bring up. Such a thing, he said, should not be tolerated, and it was the duty of the Government to see that ratemakers were not placed at an unfair disadvantage.

Mr. Stephens strongly supported the stand taken by Mr. Ange. The principle of the bill was unfair, its provisions were still worse. Such a price was far too high, and this would be better understood was it in the hands of children of the same class and sales were with everything, education, teachers, caretakers and all were not. Their profits must, therefore, be very large, indeed. But, as had been remarked, the chief drawback lay in the fact that this protected institution entered into unfair competition with laborers who had taxes to pay and families to bring up.

Mr. Pelletier—Where did you get your information concerning the Barnardo Institute? Mr. Stephens—In the prospectus of the establishment. They have a depot in Ontario to apprentice children among farmers. Mr. Pelletier—Do these \$67,000 comprise everything? Mr. Stephens—Everything, of course. The buildings have been erected by subscription, but all expenses of maintenance are included. The children coming out of our establishment are not fitted to earn their living, having learned only special branches in each trade. They are more than fitted to their skill. They are behind bolts and bars and could not be expected to become useful men. Continuing, he said one of the strangest provisions in the bill was the giving of the proceeds of the boys' work to the institution. The greater part of the proceeds should be placed in savings banks to start with, and a complete contract with that followed in England, the United States and Ontario, and seemed to him altogether defective and unworthy of approval.

Mr. Pelletier defended the contract at considerable length. It was the renewal of a former contract, by which the Government had to pay \$140 per head. The saving to the province represented about \$9000 per annum. If the House refused to accept it the Government would consider it had lost the confidence of the House.

Mr. Tessier, of Rimouski—Then I suppose it is useless to discuss it. Mr. Ange—When was the contract signed? Mr. Pelletier—On the 31st August. The brothers are obliged to accept any modification we may propose.

Mr. Ange—After ten years? Mr. Pelletier—No, at any time. The Provincial Secretary described the efforts made by the Brothers, and declared that the Government had made the very best possible arrangement under the circumstances.

Mr. Tessier, of Rimouski, answering the argument that friars had been obliged to erect buildings, said that they must have time to recoup themselves during the twelve years that the former contract had lasted. He disapproved of the system of signing contracts without consulting the House. If it was allowed in this case, the same would be done with the Beaport contract.

Mr. Hillen remarked that members of the Opposition should be the last to blame the Government's action. The first contract had expired in 1886, and the Mercier Government had let it run on from year to year without making any change. The present contract might not be perfect, but none could deny that it was a step in the right direction.

Mr. Ange—They got the land as a donation from Olivier Berthelot. Mr. Stephens—Many fathers of families feed, clothe and educate their children for \$300 a year. Mr. Caron took the same stand, and spoke strongly against the contract.

Mr. Ange—Education can be obtained in classical colleges, board included, for \$85 a year. The profits of the friars must amount to at least \$40,000.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

THE NOVA SCOTIA COAL SYNDICATE SCHEME ATTACKED BY MR. CAHAN.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Legislature Fears it Means Another Reading Coal Monopoly.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 24.—The debate on the confirming of Mr. Whitney's lease was continued in the Legislature this afternoon. Mr. Cahan, leader of the Opposition in the House, opposed the measure most vigorously. He contended that the bill was without precedent, and the most important to the people passed since the Confederation. He pointed out the importance of the coal interests, and referred to the fact that Nova Scotia had the only coal fields on the North Atlantic seaports, and for centuries to come must play an important part in the development of the industries of our country. It was formerly thought improper to give a lease for even twenty-eight years, but now it is proposed to give this company absolute control of sixteen mines, producing three-quarters of the output of coal in Nova Scotia for 60 years, and possibly 110 years. True, Nova Scotia wanted capital and skilled labor, but under the proposed scheme the disadvantages were so great that the advantages were outweighed.

He thought he could trace beneath the surface that this scheme was brought out by the official announcement that in three years great canals would be finished making a clear water way, fast deep to the great lakes of Ontario and into the West, and Chicago and the West, thus opening up a colossal market. The leases of Mr. Whitney and his associates have swept away all guards that protected Nova Scotia's mining interests against the capital, skill and intrigue at present at work in the great mining operations of the United States. He traced the history of all the great coal and railway combines of the United States, how these monopolies had controlled legislatures and courts in Pennsylvania, and ground down the people and in the face of these gigantic monopolies brought about by the Intercolonial Railway and Coal Company. Instead of protecting our interests the Government had given them all away to H. M. Whitney, who was chiefly noted for his success in consolidating the Boston Street Railway. The Legislature was called through the influence of Mr. Whitney, who was thus early showing his power over the Legislature and the people of this province.

The lease with Mr. Whitney contained no guarantee that the mines would be run beyond the \$123,000 royalty, which was a mere bubble worth considering. Mr. Cahan of the wonderful advance and development of this country in the production of coal. The province has given Mr. Whitney & Co. every guarantee, but got none in return from them. They could spend two millions of dollars in acquiring these properties and raise six million dollars in cash, and still be clear on the value of their franchise. This four millions they could put in their pockets or invest in other ventures, and keep the mines locked up. He asserted that he was asked by two of the most prominent men in the deal to be the bearer of a message to the Dominion government, to the effect that the duties taken from coal, and further, he had it from them that they were not looking to the United States as a probable market at the present time.

These men were in this business for speculation and so were the Montreal men, Mr. Whitney's associates. The latter, in addition, desiring to protect their interests along another line. Mr. Cahan intimated that the new company was in reality or very likely to develop into a shoot of the great Reading Railway combine, under whose feet in due time not only the coal industry but every industry in Nova Scotia, depending on coal for its development, would be prostituted with the wipe of a pen. The Government had given Mr. Whitney and his associates power to get under their control all the coal mines, iron works, railways, and other telegraphs in the province, and nothing to prevent them from increasing the price of coal 50, 60 cents or a dollar a ton and thus reap immense profits, or pooling with the Reading company and closing down the mines altogether. Mr. Cahan spoke nearly three hours to crowded galleries. The House then adjourned till to-morrow afternoon, when Attorney-General Lowell replies. The debate is likely to last several days. The subject is creating considerable interest here.

ONTARIO WARDENS ELECTED.

Various County Councils Meet to Select their Chief Officers.

Perth, Ont., Jan. 24.—The Lanark county council met this afternoon. The first business was the appointment of wardens. Moved by Samuel Wilson and seconded by Robert Smith, that Gavin Hamilton, reeve of Ramsay, be warden. There being no opposition he was elected and escorted to the chair by his mover and second.

Pembroke, Ont., Jan. 24.—The County Council of the County of Renfrew assembled here to-day. Mr. A. T. White, reeve of Pembroke township, was elected warden without opposition.

Concord, Ont., Jan. 24.—John Bennett, of Roxborough township, was elected warden here to-day for the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Kingston, Jan. 24.—Wm. Gibson, reeve of the Township of Starrington, was elected warden of the county of Frontenac to-day.

Brockville, Jan. 24.—Andrew Gray, reeve of South Crosby, was to-day elected warden of Leeds and Grenville.

A STARTLING CONFESSION.

Henry Young Causes a Sensation by Implicating Others in an Arson Case.

Bellevue, Ont., Jan. 24.—Henry Young of Trenton, who is in jail charged with arson, has confessed, implicating Geo. A. Booth and Torrance Tierney, who are also in jail. On the 30th of November the Taylor block at Trenton was partly burned and Mrs. N. D. Row, an aged lady, was burned to death. Young claims that he was prompted by Booth to burn the building for \$20. Young is but 17 years of age and his parents are highly respectable. Tierney is 19 and Booth is a married man of 35. The affair has caused a sensation.

READY FOR FIGHT.

Great Britain Prepared to Assert Herself in Egypt.

The Khedive Informed That the British Garrison in Egypt Will be Increased, But He Still Continues His Hostility to the English—An Important Conference in the War Office at London.

London, Jan. 24.—Some surprise was experienced yesterday at the news from Cairo that Lord Cromer had expressed himself so confidently in regard to the prompt suppression of any outbreak that might occur. To-day's advice gives the grounds for Lord Cromer's confidence. His Lordship is assured of the entire fidelity of the native Egyptian army to the British cause, and with the British army of occupation co-operating with the native troops it is believed any attempt at insubordination would be promptly crushed.

A Cairo despatch says Lord Cromer called upon the Khedive this morning to inform him that the British Cabinet had ordered an increase of the British garrison in Egypt. The dispatch does not state how the Khedive received the news, but no doubt is felt that he had a profound impression of the importance of the general election, they would be in power.

The City Reform Convention was held to-night to nominate candidates to contest the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late N. G. Bigelow, M.P.P. Two names were placed before the convention, those of Dr. W. W. Ogden and ex-Ald. Lindsay. Dr. Ogden got the nomination by a majority of 10 votes and on motion of Mr. Lindsay, it was made unanimous. Dr. Ogden accepted it.

SEATING OF THE HOUSE.

THE USUAL CHANGES IN THE PLACING OF MEMBERS AND SENATORS.

Members of Parliament Commence to Arrive for the Opening—Mover and Second of the Address.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Each train as it arrives in the city brings an additional contingent of members and senators to the little colony which is now here to be in readiness for the opening of Parliament. Mr. McInerney, M.P., who has arrived here, has accepted the task of moving the address in the commons. Probably Mr. Leclair will second it. Dr. Ferguson will move the address in the Senate, and Senator Primrose will likely second it. The seating of the members in the Commons has been settled, and everything is in readiness for the opening.

Hon. T. M. Daly takes a front seat beside Mr. Dalton McCarthy, and in accordance with the true fitness of things, stands by the side of the green, Comptroller G. Wallace will be a deskmate of Hon. John Costigan. Sir Donald Smith goes to the front row beside Dr. Bergin, and Comptroller Wood will take the seat vacated by Sir Donald, beside Dr. Ferguson, of Leeds and Grenville. Mr. Sprague will be working places with Mr. McLennan, Glenarry. Hon. J. A. Patterson, who sat last session beside Mr. Costigan, will now sit beside Mr. Haggart, on the second row. Mr. Oimnet will occupy Mr. Chapleau's old seat and Mr. Ives will take the one vacated by Mr. Oimnet. Mr. Curran moves forward beside Mr. Ives. Messrs. Bennett and Northrup leave the Conservative colony on the Liberal side of the House and will sit on the back row of the Government side. Messrs. Leclair, of Terrebonne, and Bellefleur, of Chicoutimi, will be desk mates on the Liberal side. Mr. Conservative colony, and Messrs. Chesley and McInerney, from New Brunswick, will also sit together a few seats in advance of them.

Mr. Boyd of Marquette will sit beside Mr. Fridham. Mr. Baker of Mississippi takes Mr. Ferguson's (Hochelaga) seat beside Sir Hector Langevin, and Mr. McDonald, Assiniboia, has a desk all to himself among the Conservatives who sit to the left of the Speaker. A seat was prepared for Mr. Tarte, but owing to recent developments, his name was struck out for the present by Mr. Bowell will take the seat of Sir John Abbott, in the Senate, and Hon. Mr. Angers will sit in Sir David MacPherson's seat. This will allow the three ministers, Messrs. Bowell, Angers and Smith to sit beside each other in the front row.

GENERAL CAPITAL NOTES.

A petition has been filed against the return of Mr. Bain, M.P., Soulanges. This will make him equal with Dr. Montague, as far as facing protests and running by-elections are concerned.

The rumor has once more been revived that Mr. Burns, M.P., will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, as successor to Sir Leonard Tilley.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Sir Cassimir Gzowski arrived this evening at government house as the guests of Their Excellencies during the forthcoming ceremonies at the opening of parliament, and the drawing room. Lady Gzowski is unfortunately prevented by indisposition from accompanying Sir Cassimir.

"SANDY, YOU'RE A BRICK."

Such was the Startling Remark of a Sentenced Prisoner to the Judge.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 24.—Levi Cowell was tried by Magistrate Bartlett this morning on a charge of placing a railroad tie on the Michigan Central track near Essex, on the night of December 11. The magistrate passing sentence said he had in his power to send him up for life, but on account of his weak mental condition would only give him a sentence of 23 months in the central prison at Toronto. As soon as the last word was pronounced the prisoner made a rush towards Mr. Bartlett, who, thinking his life in danger, tried to take refuge in his office, but before he could do so Cowell caught hold of his hand and heartily shook it, saying at the same time, "Sandy, you are a brick."

Confession at Fairhaven.

Albany, Jan. 24.—A special despatch from Fairhaven, Vermont, at 1.45 p.m., says that a disastrous conflagration broke out at midnight, and at the present writing the indications are that the entire town will be wiped out. Aid has been asked from Whitehall and the entire department of the latter place has responded.

ONTARIO LIBERALS MEET.

AN IMPORTANT CONVENTION FOR ORGANIZATION PURPOSES.

A Central Reform Association Formed—Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Oliver Nowat Speak.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—The Provincial Reform Convention opened this morning in Richmond Hall, several hundred delegates being present. The proceedings are private, but it is understood that they will be confined to matters of organization, and that an important feature of the work will be the federation of the various Liberal associations of Ontario.

A resolution was adopted forming the Central Reform Association for Ontario. The association is to conduct both Federal and Provincial campaigns and is to consist of members of both houses, the defeated candidates and two delegates from each electoral district. The convention was addressed by Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Oliver Nowat. The latter said the future was pregnant with hope for the Liberals. Sir Richard admitted that the Liberals were weak numerically in Parliament, but said they were strong throughout the country, and predicted that before the end of 1893, during which year there would be every prospect of a general election, they would be in power.

The City Reform Convention was held to-night to nominate candidates to contest the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late N. G. Bigelow, M.P.P. Two names were placed before the convention, those of Dr. W. W. Ogden and ex-Ald. Lindsay. Dr. Ogden got the nomination by a majority of 10 votes and on motion of Mr. Lindsay, it was made unanimous. Dr. Ogden accepted it.

30 MINERS KILLED.

Frightful Disaster in the Fortschritt Mine in Bohemia.

An Explosion Entombs Many in the Pit's Galleries and Kills or Injures a Gang Going Down the Shaft in a Cage When the Accident Occurred—Friends of the Ill-Fated Miners Become Dangerous.

Vienna, Jan. 24.—An explosion of fire damp occurred to-day in the Fortschritt mine, at Dux, in Bohemia. It is known that many miners were killed and injured. A hundred men are still entombed in the mine. Every effort is being made to rescue them.

Later—The accident in the Fortschritt mine was far more serious than reports this afternoon indicated. Despatches from Dux to-night say that 30 miners were killed and scores were injured. The explosion occurred this morning when the shifts were changing. A cage full of miners had been lowered half way down the shaft when the ground trembled, a loud rumbling report was heard and the cables attached to the cage gave such a lurch that the lowering machinery broke. A rush of air and dust from the pit's mouth, the sounds of crashing timbers and the cries of the men in the cage gave warning to the men above of the extent of the disaster. Help was summoned, the machinery was repaired after a delay of half an hour and the cage was raised. Ten of the occupants had been killed by the shock, and had suffering fractures from which they cannot recover; five, who had broken limbs and internal injuries, will live. They had been half suffocated by the gas rising in the shaft, and said that no man could live below.

An hour later the superintendent of the mine and five miners from the night shift, went down in the cage. They were unable to go more than 100 yards from the shaft into the gallery, but they found 14 dead bodies. Of the men who were waiting for the cage, 10 had been killed, and 40 had been partially crushed by falling timbers or half suffocated by the foul air. A short distance from the shaft the bodies were found, which had been crushed beyond recognition by a falling beam. The bodies and the injured were taken to the top, where the whole mining settlement had gathered to watch the work of rescue.

The men who had been brought up from the bottom said that a few minutes after the explosion they had heard cries and groans from the mouth of the gallery, about 300 yards from the shaft. There was heavy timber work at this place and they believed that the men in this gallery had been imprisoned by the falling beams. They believed that some 40 men had been at work there. Shortly before the cage came down they said the cries ceased.

Another rescue party went down at once, and after three of them had been carried back to the shaft unconscious, penetrated to the entrance of the gallery. The entrance was completely blocked by the dust and wood work. The rescue party could see several dead bodies on the other side of the timbers, but were unable to get at them and returned to the top empty handed. It is believed that all the men in the gallery were suffocated or killed by the shock of the explosion. Two men who worked in the extreme interior of the mine on the night shift and had not started for the shaft so soon as their companions are also believed to be dead.

Despite the apparent hopelessness of the situation a rescue party is still in the mine, and thousands have gathered at the pit's mouth. When the extent of the disaster became known the women of the dead men's families attempted to mob the mine officials, accusing them of carelessness in the management of the mine and of indifference as to the fate of their husbands and brothers below. The mine officials said to Dux for police, and three companies of soldiers are camped in the fields around the pit's mouth to-night. The miners' families are still at watch, and probably will remain in the fields all night despite the inclemency of the weather.

THE LIST STILL GROWS.

Two More Deaths Added to the Victims of the St. Louis Horror.

Alton, Ills., Jan. 24.—The harvest of deaths as the result of Saturday's horrible accident at Alton Junction still goes on. Two more names were recorded to-day. W. E. Richardson died at six o'clock at St. Joseph's hospital and George Roloff died away at 3 o'clock at his home at Upper Alton. Names of sufferers being unknown are reported every day and it is certain that a complete list of the injured, could it be obtained, would show over 100.

Switchman Al Gattou, upon whom fell the stigma for the accident, returned yesterday encouraged by the perfunctory verdict of the coroner's jury, and flatly denying leaving the switch open, but he has again disappeared in consequence of a different verdict to-day. States Attorney Glass appeared for the coroner to-day and cross-examined witnesses and a verdict was returned exonerating the railway company for employing incompetent men.

CHOLERA STILL SPREADING.

Men Who Defiantly Drank Polluted Water Stricken.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—One more death from cholera in the Nietenleben Insane Asylum near Halle was reported to-day. The report of cholera in a workmen's lodging house in Throtha in the Saale, is confirmed. Five men in the lodging house boasted that they would drink all the Saale water they wished, despite the orders of local authorities to the contrary. On Sunday they drank the water as it came from the river, and to-day all five are prostrate with Asiatic cholera in its worst form.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Annual Convention and Election of Officers to-day.

The Grand Council of Royal Arch Masons of the province of Quebec held their annual convention yesterday in the Royal Albert rooms, 6 Phillips square, for the purpose of electing officers for the year and other business.

The Chapter assembled at 3 o'clock, with Most Ex. Comp. A. D. Nelson, Grand Z., presiding. Representatives were present from all the chapters of the province, and Quebec, and among the Past Grand Z's attending were Most Ex. Comps. Dr. J. H. Graham, J. P. Noyes, Frank Edgar, I. H. Stearns, Will. H. Whyte, and D. Seath.

The Grand Z., in delivering his annual address expressed heartfelt thanks to the Grand I. Am for his continued goodness to them during the past year. That there were no dissensions of any kind, and that he, the Grand Z., was not called upon to give any official decisions, spoke exceedingly well for the companions. Although the membership had remained about the same—with no increase—still much more interest was shown by the individual members. He paid a high compliment to M. E. Comp. J. H. Graham, P.G.Z., for his interesting history of free masonry, now published, and referred in feeling terms to the death, during the year, of M. E. Comp. H. L. Robinson, P.G.Z., who had rendered such valuable service to capillary masonry, and also to the following deaths during the year: V. Ex. Comp. H. P. Newell, of Prevost Chapter, Bedford; Comps. G. S. Phillips and J. S. Larmour, of Comps. of Prevost Chapter, Bedford; Comps. W. Goodwin and H. Robinson, of Comps. of Prevost Chapter, Montreal; Ex. Comp. L. A. Leau and Com. Geo. Sibley, of Mount Herob Chapter, Montreal; and Ex. Comp. John J. McCawley, of Montreal Chapter, Montreal. The Grand Z. then alluded to the deaths of several distinguished Royal Arch Masons of other jurisdictions, who had been thanked for their warm support of his brother companions had given him during the year.

The business transacted by the chapter was nearly altogether of a routine nature, and, that concluded, the annual election of officers for the ensuing year, was proceeded with, resulting as follows:

- Most Ex. Com. E. R. Johnson, of Sherbrooke, Grand Z., Rgt.
- Ex. Comp. E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec, Grand H.
- Most Ex. Comp. J. Fred Walker, Montreal, Grand I.
- Most Ex. Comp. Will. H. Whyte, Grand Scribe.
- Most Ex. Comp. Dr. E. D. Stevens, of Dunham, Grand Scribe N.
- Most Ex. Comp. C. P. O'Connor, Montreal, Grand P.S.
- Grand Superintendent of Districts, R. E. Comp. H. Walters, Quebec, of Stadacona district.
- R. E. Comp. G. S. Gilman, Sherbrooke, Eastern Townships district.
- R. E. Comp. George O. Stanton, Montreal district.

Goodman Adds to His Strange Record.

Goodman, the Jew who was supposed to have been mysteriously shot a short time ago by a stranger dressed in a fur coat, and who also escaped from the Notre Dame Hospital, unknown to the hospital authorities, has once more distinguished himself. Goodman, since his escape from the hospital, has been residing with the Saxe's in his boarding house on Notre Dame de Lourdes street, and has been rapidly recovering from his wound. On Monday evening about 7 o'clock he informed Miss Saxe that he was going to the Queen's Theatre, and accordingly left, presumably with the intention of going there, but instead of doing so, he left for Toronto via Canadian Pacific Railway. When he did not return home at midnight, Miss Saxe became alarmed and asked her brother to go and look for him, as she was afraid some harm had come to him again. The brother, however, thinking he was quite able to look after himself, went to bed as did Miss Saxe, his intended. Yesterday morning, Miss Saxe rapped at Goodman's door and receiving no reply, her brother broke open the door, only to find that the missing man had not returned home the night previous. Miss Saxe went to her room, when, on glancing at her trunk, she found it had been tampered with and about \$150 extracted therefrom. A consultation of the family was held and the brother started out with a photograph of Goodman to make a round of the depots, and arriving at the C.P.R. Windsor street station was informed that a man answering to the description had taken a ticket the night previous on the Toronto train. The brother at once drove to the central police station to notify detective Trempe, who has the shooting case in hand.

Another Poisoner on Trial.

Pittsburg, Jan. 24.—Robert F. Beatty was placed on trial in the criminal court to-day, charged with complicity in the Homestead poisonings. Beatty is one of the men alleged to have been employed by a strict Master Workman Deppes to go to Homestead and work as a cook in the Carnegie steel works and to carry out the design on the lives of the non-union workmen.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

Jan. 24	Arrived at	From
Maravia	Southampton	New York
Russia	New York	Hamburg
Musadam	New York	Rotterdam
Waesland	New York	Antwerp

To-Day's Amusements.

- ACADEMY—"Jupiter," 8 p.m.
- QUEEN'S THEATRE—"Darlucor," 2 and 8 p.m.
- THEATRE ROYAL—"The Indian Mail Carrier," 2 and 8 p.m.
- SOLHEIM PARK—Variety entertainment, 8 and 8 p.m.
- CYCLOPAMA—"Custer's Last Fight."
- ART GALLERY—Exhibition of paintings.
- MUSEE LA SALLE—Historical exhibition.
- ST. MARY'S BALZAAR—Reception to C. O. F., 8 p.m.
- VIC'S ARMORY—Poultry Show.
- ST. JUD'S CHURCH—Shipping concert, 8 p.m.
- DRILL HALL—4th Battalion concert, 8 p.m.
- FRASER HALL—Scottish concert, 8 p.m.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Moderately Cold, With a Light Snow Fall are Probabilities.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—To-night the centre of depression is in Southern Michigan, and an important area of high pressure covers the Northwest Territories, accompanied by lower temperature than for weeks past. The weather has been comparatively mild to-day in Ontario and Nova Scotia, and moderately cold in Quebec and New Brunswick. Light snow is falling over the greater part of Ontario.

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Goodman, the Jew who was supposed to have been mysteriously shot a short time ago by a stranger dressed in a fur coat, and who also escaped from the Notre Dame Hospital, unknown to the hospital authorities, has once more distinguished himself. Goodman, since his escape from the hospital, has been residing with the Saxe's in his boarding house on Notre Dame de Lourdes street, and has been rapidly recovering from his wound. On Monday evening about 7 o'clock he informed Miss Saxe that he was going to the Queen's Theatre, and accordingly left, presumably with the intention of going there, but instead of doing so, he left for Toronto via Canadian Pacific Railway. When he did not return home at midnight, Miss Saxe became alarmed and asked her brother to go and look for him, as she was afraid some harm had come to him again. The brother, however, thinking he was quite able to look after himself, went to bed as did Miss Saxe, his intended. Yesterday morning, Miss Saxe rapped at Goodman's door and receiving no reply, her brother broke open the door, only to find that the missing man had not returned home the night previous. Miss Saxe went to her room, when, on glancing at her trunk, she found it had been tampered with and about \$150 extracted therefrom. A consultation of the family was held and the brother started out with a photograph of Goodman to make a round of the depots, and arriving at the C.P.R. Windsor street station was informed that a man answering to the description had taken a ticket the night previous on the Toronto train. The brother at once drove to the central police station to notify detective Trempe, who has the shooting case in hand.

Another Poisoner on Trial.

Pittsburg, Jan. 24.—Robert F. Beatty was placed on trial in the criminal court to-day, charged with complicity in the Homestead poisonings. Beatty is one of the men alleged to have been employed by a strict Master Workman Deppes to go to Homestead and work as a cook in the Carnegie steel works and to carry out the design on the lives of the non-union workmen.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

Jan. 24	Arrived at	From
Maravia	Southampton	New York
Russia	New York	Hamburg
Musadam	New York	Rotterdam
Waesland	New York	Antwerp

To-Day's Amusements.

- ACADEMY—"Jupiter," 8 p.m.
- QUEEN'S THEATRE—"Darlucor," 2 and 8 p.m.
- THEATRE ROYAL—"The Indian Mail Carrier," 2 and 8 p.m.
- SOLHEIM PARK—Variety entertainment, 8 and 8 p.m.
- CYCLOPAMA—"Custer's Last Fight."
- ART GALLERY—Exhibition of paintings.
- MUSEE LA SALLE—Historical exhibition.
- ST. MARY'S BALZAAR—Reception to C. O. F., 8 p.m.
- VIC'S ARMORY—Poultry Show.
- ST. JUD'S CHURCH—Shipping concert, 8 p.m.
- DRILL HALL—4th Battalion concert, 8 p.m.
- FRASER HALL—Scottish concert, 8 p.m.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Moderately Cold, With a Light Snow Fall are Probabilities.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—To-night the centre of depression is in Southern Michigan, and an important area of high pressure covers the Northwest Territories, accompanied by lower temperature than for weeks past. The weather

CANADA'S CHEESE

Letter From the Secretary of the Bristol Provision Association.

A Reply to Resolutions Passed at the St. Therese Dairy Convention—Canadian Exporters Had Led Bristol Buyers to Believe That a Grade of French Cheese Was Recognized in Canada.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Sir: The attention of the committee of the Bristol Provision Trade Association has been called to the reports in your paper of the meetings held by the Dairy Convention of Saint Therese and by the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association, at both of which meetings the resolution passed by this committee in reference to "French cheese" was referred to and discussed in terms rather more forcible than polite; and I am requested to ask you to kindly publish the following reply to the objections raised against the action of my committee, and to give the reason of such a step having been taken.

First. With regard to the Dairy Convention of Saint Therese, my committee beg to remind them that the port of Bristol has, as shown by the official statistics, imported from Canada during the past season 467,647 boxes of cheese and 60,000 packages of butter, being in respect of the latter far and away the largest quantity taken by any of the ports of the United Kingdom, and second only to London in respect to the former, and also begs to inform them that the corporation of Bristol is during the next five years going to spend upwards of a million pounds sterling in extending and improving our docks; she will then probably take the premier position in both respects. My committee therefore think it is not out of the way to have expected that such good customers as the Bristol importers might have been treated with a little more courtesy than was shown in the language indulged in by the speakers at St. Therese and by Mr. Alex. Grant at Montreal. However, that is a matter of small importance, and need not be further referred to.

The statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Ayer that he had telegraphed to Bristol: "That there was no such thing known as French cheese," must surely have been a mistake, as there is now in existence in Bristol documents from Mr. Ayer's broker giving quotations of "finest Canadian cheese" at one price and "French cheese" at from 1 to 1.6 per cent. less on the same date and letter, and in his firm's code book, lately issued, the term "French section" is distinctly used. There are also exactly similar quotations from several other prominent Montreal shippers and their code books are in use, printed in Canada, in which "French cheese" is especially scheduled after "finest Canadian." It is therefore hardly credible that Mr. Ayer ever made such a statement.

My committee would further refer the members of the Sainte Therese Dairy convention to the address delivered by Professor Robertson to the Farmers' Central Institute, Toronto, February 3rd, 1892, as published in his report for 1891-1892, page 94, where he distinctly states that Quebec cheese had failed to realize by one or more cents per lb. the price made for the finest cheese of other sections of the Dominion.

With regard to any injustice done by the passing of the resolution to any factories or makers in the French sections who turn out goods as fine as the finest of those of any other section of Canada, my committee contend that the following remarks in reply to the resolution passed by the Montreal Cheese and Butter Association, will clearly prove that if any such injustice has been done they are not to blame for it.

Referring therefore now to this Montreal resolution, I am requested to point out, as mentioned above, that Canadian exporters generally, and those of Montreal especially, have for some time past been in the habit of distinctly and separately quoting "French Cheese" upon a lower basis than "Finest Canadian," and it was therefore perfectly reasonable for the Bristol importers to assume that there was clearly a distinct grade of cheese on the Canadian market, commonly and generally known there as French "cheese," and it followed as a matter of course that they should assume that such cheese would be made in the French sections of Canada, and as a matter of fact this term was taken from the code book above referred to. If the Bristol importers were wrong in this conclusion, and if some of the finest cheese exported is made in the French sections (and we do not for one moment dispute that this is so), the blame for the mistake must not be attributed to them, but to the exporters for calling the secondary grades only "French," and dubbing the finest lots "Canadian," and I ask Mr. A. W. Grant (whose impertinent and unfounded allegations respecting the Bristol importers are totally inaccurate and uncalled for) whether he either quoted, invoiced or described in any way as "French" the grand lot of cheese he referred to.

The immediate cause of the resolution having been proposed, was that during the past season certain shippers had filled their orders in a manner not satisfactory to the buyers here, who on getting their advices, telegraphed to Canada to know whether certain factories and combinations were or not what was known as "French cheese." The reply clearly stated they were and the tenders were consequently refused. Enquiries were then made of Liverpool merchants and brokers as to whether "French cheese" was considered a good tender on a "finest Canadian" contract; and the unanimous reply received was that such tender would not be considered good in Liverpool.

It was then thought desirable by the Bristol merchants that to prevent any such unpleasantness in the future, the position in the matter should be clearly defined and published, and I repeat that if the definition was incorrect and unjust, that was entirely due to the quotations and references to me referred to, and not to the "stupidity" of the Bristol merchants, who are not quite so "ignorant" as some of the Montreal exporters would like them to be.

In thanking you in anticipation for inserting the above explanations in your valuable journal, I am particularly requested by my committee to assure our fellow subjects in the French sections of Canada that no considerations or prejudices of nationality whatever, entered in the slightest degree into our minds in the drafting or considering of the resolution, and the merchants of Bristol take this opportunity of tendering their hearty greeting to the factory men and dairy sections of the French as well as of all other sections of the Dominion; and to state that in Bristol the finest grades of goods will always be appreciated, but that secondary grades cannot be foisted on them as finest under any euphonious name whatever, and that we shall in future buy French cheese under the name of

'French' and if the quality is a good as that of Brookville, Belleville, or elsewhere, we shall be perfectly willing to pay the same price for them.

W. T. PARKER, Hon. Secretary. Bristol Provision Trade Association, Bristol, Eng., Jan. 11, 1893.

Mr. Durnford's Protest.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—Mr. Durnford in his letter to the press passes a severe though quiet and indirect censure on the apathy of the public towards the treatment of the horses of the Street railway. Mr. Durnford and those who are like him may cry aloud from morning to night, and wring their hands in helplessness and eat their hearts out in despair for all the public cares. Nothing, positively nothing, is to be expected of the Street railway. Its business is to earn dividends and throw humanity to the dogs. For long it has been dead to every sentiment of pity or shame, and has calculated to a nicety how to presume on the public indifference. If public opinion were exercised on this subject as it ought to be, neither the Street railway nor those in its interests would dare to outrage the public moral sense. But the public care for none of these things. It is entirely engrossed with its own comfort and convenience, and so the revolting drama of cruelty and torture goes on from day to day in an execrable and sickening monotony.

Good, useful, companionable creatures are lashed over slippery roads till they fall and break their legs, or driven in a state of exhaustion till they drop down dead. Christian ladies and gentlemen of Montreal, could the inarticulate agony of your streets find voice and shape and pass before you in a panorama of visible bodily form, your hair would stand on end, and you would feel that, without knowing it, you had been in hell. I feel as if what I have to witness daily would drive me mad.

A LOVER OF HORSES. Montreal, January 23.

GROWING FORT WILLIAM.

MR. MACKAY, TOWN ENGINEER INTERVIEWED BY THE HERALD AT OTTAWA.

He Thinks There Are Great Possibilities for Fort William and Tells What is Being Done.

[Special to The Herald.] Ottawa, Jan. 24.—J. D. Mackay, town engineer of Fort William, is in the city on his way to Montreal, from where he sails on Thursday for England.

"Four years ago," said Mr. Mackay to The Herald correspondent, "Fort William was almost nothing at all, and to-day it is a thriving and prosperous town of 4000 inhabitants, with the prospects of becoming a great city in the near future. There are three immense elevators built already with a capacity of holding a million and a half bushels of wheat. There is at the present time a by-law asking a bonus of \$50,000 before the people for the purpose of establishing blast furnaces for iron smelting. It will most certainly be carried. The vote will be taken in the course of a few weeks."

"Is there iron in the district?" "The amount of iron in the country is simply unlimited. The proposition is to smelt the iron with charcoal manufactured on the ground. An industry of this kind established in the town will have the effect of inducing stove manufacturing works and also agricultural implement works in the market in the Northwest. In all probability the Canadian Pacific will also start a foundry for manufacturing car wheels, as they can get the raw material at the cheapest rate."

"Is not the location also good from a shipping standpoint?" "Yes. Being at the head of navigation it will yet become the Chicago of Canada. When the canals are deepened to 14 feet, as they will be in 1894, Fort William will go ahead fast. Next year the corporation intends going in for waterworks and sewers on the most improved principles."

ELECTED THEIR REEVE.

Mr. Jonathan Cross Chosen for the Counties of Prescott and Russell.

[Special to The Herald.] L'Orignal, Ont., Jan. 24.—The county council of the united counties of Prescott and Russell consisting of the newly elected reeves of the various townships assembled here to-day. Mr. Jonathan Cross, reeve of Columbia and Marquette Parishes, reeve of South Plains, were the candidates for the office of warden of these counties. Mr. Cross was elected on the first ballot; the vote standing 16 to 11.

Two Men Instantly Killed.

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 23.—John Malone and William McCarty were burned to death yesterday at Patterson Creek. An old lady whose name is unknown was so badly burned that she may die. The three people were in the house when the fire broke out. The old lady was up stairs and the two men in the kitchen. While trying to get the old lady out of the house she was caved in, and they were almost instantly killed.

Results of Dynamite Thawing.

Amsterdam, Jan. 23.—A special from Fonda says: At 11.30 o'clock this morning, as some Italians belonging to a gang constructing the Fonda and Gloversville Electric railway were having out a dynamite cartridge, an explosion took place and about fifty cartridges were discharged. One of the Italians, name not learned, was instantly killed. Andrew Hayner, of Amsterdam, N.Y., one of the workmen, was so badly injured that there are no hopes of his recovery.

The Bullet Extracted.

Dr. Hingston has succeeded in extracting the bullet from the body of Mr. Antoine Lafesse, who was shot by the murderer Slavik at Cornwall last week. The bullet was found in one of his ribs.

Epps's Cocoa—Gratifying and Comforting.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by the careful application of the most scientific of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by grocers, labelled "EPPS'S COCOA," Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

Cholera Preventative and Cure.

The most powerful alterative metals known are found in St. Leon Mineral Water. The deadliest blood contaminations, even chronic syphilis, yield to this natural virus destroyer and microbe killer. Its volume of hydrogen gas sweeps the system and instantly destroys all poisonous germs. Its extraordinary saline alkaline forces draw away the watery portion of the blood, & safer prevention in the cold.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

IT IS ANNOUNCED THAT HE WILL BE THE NEXT GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Sketch of the Career of the Gentleman Who Will Succeed Lord Stanley as Queen's Representative.

A special cable to The Star announces that the Earl of Aberdeen will succeed Lord Stanley as Governor General of Canada. The Right Honorable John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, seventh Earl of Aberdeen, was born on August 3, 1847, and is a grandson of the Earl of Aberdeen, who was Prime Minister in 1854. He was educated at the College Hall, in connection with the University of St. Andrews, and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated



THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

an M. A. in 1871. He succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, January 27, 1870. He entered the House of Lords as a Conservative, but in the session of 1876 he disagreed with some of the principal measures of his party, and in 1878, when the Earls of Derby and Cameron resigned their offices, Lord Aberdeen heartily supported the views of these statesmen. In the debate on the Afghan war he voted against the Government of Lord Beaconsfield. In 1875 he was a member and subsequently chairman of a Royal Commission to enquire into the subject of railway accidents. In 1877-78 he was a member of the committee of the House of Lords on international law. In 1880, having by that time become a recognized member of the Liberal party, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, and High Commissioner



LADY ABERDEEN.

to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1881 and four succeeding years. In 1886 he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with the mission of carrying out the Home Rule policy of the Government. In this capacity he was immensely popular in Ireland, and the scene in Dublin on the occasion of the "leave-taking" after the fall of the Gladstone Cabinet is said to have been such as had never been witnessed there before, at least not since the departure of Lord Fitzwilliam in 1795. Lord Aberdeen is a member of many religious and philanthropic societies and contributed £1000 towards General Booth's scheme for alleviating distress. He is married to a daughter of the first Lord Tweedmouth.

A FOOT-HOLD for Consumption is what you are offering, if your blood is impure. Consumption is simply Lung Scrofula. A scrofulous condition, with a slight cough or cold, is all that it needs to develop it.

But just as it depends upon the blood for its origin, so it depends upon the blood for its cure. The surest remedy for Scrofula in every form, the most effective blood-cleanser, flesh-builder, and strength-restorer that is known to medical science, is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For Consumption in all its earlier stages, and for Weak Lungs, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and all Bronchial, Throat, and Lung affections, this is the only remedy so unfailing that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure you, have your money back.

No matter how long you've had Catarrh, or how severe, Dr. Sage's Remedy will effect a permanent cure. \$100 reward is offered by the proprietors of this medicine, for an incurable case of Catarrh.

IF YOU WANT TO TRAVEL through life by the rough stages of coughs, colds and consumption, be careless of yourself during the damp, cold weather and DON'T USE Allen's Lung Balsam for that nasty cough of yours. But if you'd like to live to a green old age in health, and consequently in happiness, use Allen's Lung Balsam as a preventive and cure of all Throat and Lung diseases.

—PRICES— 25c, 50c & \$1.00 Per Bottle.

Address S. L. HERMAN, THE ST. ELMO, Cor. McGill and Recollets St. The Coolest Dining Room. The best Bill of Fare and the quickest service. Dinner from 12 to 2.30; only 25 cents.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO., (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

INCORPORATED BY LETTERS PATENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, UNDER THE "CONSUMERS CORDAGE ACT."

CAPITAL, - \$3,000,000.

En thirty thousand (30,000) shares of one hundred dollars each.

DIRECTORS: JOHN F. STAIRS, M.P., Halifax, President. A. W. MORRIS, M.P., Montreal, Vice-President. EDWARD L. FULLTON, Montreal. GEORGE STAIRS, Halifax. JAMES M. WATERBURY, New York. CHAUNCEY MARSHALL, New York. WILLARD P. WHITLOCK, Elizabeth.

SECRETARY: CHARLES B. MORRIS, Montreal.

BANKERS: THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

SOLICITORS: MACMASTER & MCGIBBON, Montreal.

The Directors, who are now the owners of the entire stock, have decided, at the request of numerous friends of the Company throughout Canada, to enlarge the proprietorship of its stock, and to offer for sale, at par, ten thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, fully paid and non-assessable.

Payments are to be made as follows:—Five per cent. on application; fifteen per cent. on allotment; twenty per cent. each in one, two, three and four months from the date of allotment. Applicants have the right to pay in full on allotment.

Applications for shares will be received until February 15th, 1893, at any of the offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the offices of the Union Bank of the company, N. Y. Life Building, Montreal.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained at any of the above places, or they will be sent by mail on request.

Should no allotment of stock be made to any applicant for shares, the amount paid in advance will be returned on the first day of the Directors finding it impossible to allot the full number of shares applied for, corresponding to the deposit of the amount paid toward the amount payable on allotment.

This right is reserved of withdrawing the offer in whole or in part at any time before allotment, and of allotting to any applicant any less number of shares than the amount applied for.

As the dividends of the Company are payable quarterly, the first dividend, on the first day of March next, allottees of stock will be entitled to receive a proportion of the quarterly dividend, corresponding to the amount paid upon their subscription.

It is proposed to apply to the Stock Exchanges of Montreal and Toronto for official quotations of the shares of the Company.

The Consumers Cordage Company was organized in 1890, with a capital of one million dollars, and operate several of the largest Cordage and Rope Twine factories in Canada. It, at first, operated these under leases, but its operations having been successful, the Capital stock was subsequently increased to Three Million Dollars, and the leased properties were purchased.

The Company has no mortgage indebtedness; and, according to the law under which it was incorporated, none can be created without the consent of two-thirds of the shares held by the stockholders.

The Company has placed in the hands of its Bankers:— (a) Full statements of its affairs, certified by Messrs. Caldwell, Tait & Wilks, Chartered Accountants. (b) The books and records of Messrs. Abbotts, Campbell & Meredith, advocates, Montreal, upon the legality of its incorporation, and the issue of its stock.

MONTREAL, January 5, 1893. Consumers Cordage Co., Ltd., Montreal.

GENTLEMEN.—We have examined the books and documents connected with the organization of the Consumers Cordage Company, Limited, and are of opinion that it has been properly incorporated, and that its capital stock of \$3,000,000, as issued, is fully paid up and non-assessable, according to the provisions of the "Companies Act."

We are, yours truly, (Signed), ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH.

(c) A report from Messrs. Macmaster & McGibbon, Solicitors, of Montreal, that the titles to its Mills have been duly examined, and that no encumbrances exist thereon, and that the same have been duly registered at the proper authorities, copies of which may be seen at the Company's offices, and at the various offices of the Banks mentioned above.

The Consumers Cordage Company is probably the second largest Manufacturer of Cordage and Rope Twine in the world, and claims the following very material advantages over its competitors:— 1st. Its capital to conduct its business which enables it:—

(a) To buy its raw material in larger quantities and at lower prices than its competitors. (b) To use only the latest and most improved machinery, thus keeping its mills in the highest state of efficiency. 2nd. Economy in selling and distributing its manufactured product. 3rd. The business covers so wide a territory (its manufactured goods go to almost every civilized country in the world) that it can do so at a low price. 4th. Its manufacturing establishments are so situated that the danger of severe loss by fire is very slight. 5th. Lower cost of production. (c) By maintaining the most perfect machinery, it is enabled to introduce in all the best methods found in the world. (d) By spreading its commercial expenses over a larger output. (e) By planning, one and the purchasing of the Raw Materials and Manufacturing supplies for the several Mills, thus securing the lowest possible cost. (f) By manufacturing for themselves many of their supplies.

The Company has always found it in its interest to divide the economies effected in production and distribution with the consumer, and since its existence the consumer has, upon the average, had a better article at a lower price than previously. The Company never claims to have any monopoly, or to earn monopoly profits; in fact, it has done so since its organization it has been able, owing to the advantages above referred to, to earn a net return on its present capital of not less than 10 per cent. per annum (as statements in their Bankers' hands will show), and the Directors believe that these profits will be maintained in the future, as the cost of production and distribution shows each year a marked decrease.

The Dividend for the year ending 31st October, 1892, was at the rate of 8 1/2 per cent. per annum. The present record of the Company and its present position justify the Directors in believing that quarterly dividends can be paid and should the profits for the present year be as large as the outlook promises, the final quarter's dividend might be increased.

Any further information may be had at the head office of the Company at Montreal.

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Consult the undersigned, who makes advertisement writing a business and assures satisfactory results.

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James Leitch, R. W. Pringle, Leitch & Pringle, BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors, Chancery Notaries Public, Etc., CORNWALL, Ontario.

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INSURANCE. ESTABLISHED 1865. G. Ross Robertson & Sons, 11 HOSPITAL STREET, NORTH BRITISH CHAMBERS, GENERAL INSURANCE BROKERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS

The following well-known Companies, has Owing total Cash Assets of over \$247,000,000:— North British & Mercantile, \$ 52,000,000 Royal, 42,000,000 Alliance, 18,000,000 Liverpool & London & Globe, 42,000,000 London Assurance Corporation, 18,000,000 Commercial Union, 17,000,000 Western, 1,000,000 Scottish Union and National, 20,000,000 Insurance Co., of North America, 9,000,000 (Canadian), 10,000,000 Lancashire, 10,000,000 Sun Fire, 10,000,000 Total, \$247,000,000

The above shows our great facilities for placing large lines of insurance, in addition to which we have a connection with several other leading Companies in Montreal and New York.

Liverpool London and Globe INSURANCE COMPANY Canada Board of Directors, The HON. HENRY STAIRS, Chairman, Ed. J. Barbau, Esq. W. J. Buchanan, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq. Saml. Finlay, Esq. S. Alex. T. Galt, G.C.M.G. Amount invested in Canada - \$1,350,000,000 Assets over - \$42,000,000 MERCHANTILE RISKS accepted at the best current rates. Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties insured at reduced rates. Special attention given to application made direct to the Montreal office.

G. F. C. SMITH, Chief Agent for the Dominion, Sub-Agents, FRED. C. HENSHAW, FRED. NASH, GEORGE C. HIAM, J. G. R. DRISCOLL, Special Agent French Department, OYILLE LAURIN.

PHENIX Insurance Company Of Hartford, Conn. CASH CAPITAL - \$2,000,000 Canada Branch Head Office 114 St. James-Street, Montreal. GERALD E. HART, General Manager.

A share of your fire insurance is solicited for this reliable and wealthy company, renowned for its prompt and liberal settlement of claims. OYILLE LAURIN, G. MAITLAND SMITH, Montreal Agents.

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THE HERALD CURE YOURSELF! Ask your Druggist for a bottle of BIG PRICE \$1.00. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days, or a few weeks, or a few months, or a few years, the various ailments of men and women. Manufactured by THE EVANS AMERICAN CO. CINCINNATI, U.S.A.

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WOMEN AT THE FAIR.

A COMPREHENSIVE EXHIBIT OF WOMEN'S WORK IN HOSPITALS. A Series of Movable Hospitals or Relief Stations on the grounds—apartment of the Women's Building.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—The board of Lady Managers, soon after its organization, carefully considered the most comprehensive method of presenting a satisfactory showing of the work of women in hospital and trained nurse service. Making the early discovery that but slight opportunity for such an exhibit would be found in the Liberal Arts Department, owing to the limited space, the board eagerly sought the desired opening through other channels.

The plans for medical service, promulgated by the Medical Director of the Exposition, contemplate the maintenance of a hospital in which the more advanced modern theories will be demonstrated. A striking feature of this will be an effective ambulance service, each ambulance being accompanied by a trained nurse when called for the removal of a patient to the hospital. Here the Board of Lady Managers perceived its opportunity, and at once began the foundation of an elaborate scheme, which ultimately assumed national proportions and attracted wide attention from many vitally interested.

This was the establishment and maintenance of a series of movable hospitals or relief stations, at various points on the World's Fair grounds, by means of which the safety and comfort of the public would be greatly served. Patients requiring immediate attention can be taken into one of these relief stations and there receive such prompt expert care as will often render unnecessary their removal to the hospital. In addition to the fine opportunity thus afforded for a practical exhibition of woman's skill as a trained nurse—which was the original incentive of the Lady Managers—this admirable plan also gave magnificent scope for comprehensive hospital exhibits which had been crowded out of the Liberal Arts Department.

The idea of the Lady Managers has received the most cordial approval of the Chief of Liberal Arts, who saw in it opportunities for exhibits not in his power to bestow. Fearing, however, lest this service—great as it evidently must be—might be rejected by the Directors in the event of its entailing any expense upon the exposition, those most vitally interested—the great hospitals, the makers of hospital fittings and appliances—readily agreed to establish and maintain these relief stations at their own expense, feeling recompensed by the privileges of exhibition. Large allied interests are represented in the united movement, the list of hospitals including such names as the Bellevue, the Mt. Sinai, the Manhattan, the Roosevelt, the New York Hospital—all of New York City—and the great hospitals of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. It is particularly gratifying that all schools of medicine are represented, and that no one taken suddenly ill need be subjected to treatment of which he disapproves. The Physician and Trained Nurse organization of Illinois have also united with these leading hospitals, and the Board of Lady Managers in presenting this admirable plan to the Directors.

The latter will, no doubt, be most happy to accept the great service offered in so generous and public spirited manner, by which the Exposition and the public will both be signally benefited.

The sub-committee of the executive committee, and the committee on assignment of space in the Women's Building, recently adjourned a laborious session. One important result of their labors was the final adoption of the rules and regulations for the Women's Building. Another was the assignment of space to the following associations of women: The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, the King's Daughters, Mt. Vernon Association, National Council of Women, National W. C. T. U., Society for Promotion of Physical Culture, Non-Partisan National Union, Woman's Christian Temperance Association, Christian Relief Corps, Young Woman's International Christian Association, College Alumnae Association, Shut In Society, Federation of Clubs, Woman's Columbian Club, American Society of Authors, Menona Lake Assembly, P. E. C. Sisterhood, Leno & Clarke Columbian Club, Emma Willard Pioneer Society, Home for Incurables, Chicago Woman's Club and Columbian Association of Housekeepers. Many other organizations were favorably considered and will be assigned space. The amount given those already named was proportioned according to the size and importance. The assignment has been generally accepted with satisfaction. The Mt. Vernon Association has, however, decided not to make the proposed exhibit in the Women's Building. As Virginia is now erecting a faithful and full-sized reproduction of Mt. Vernon, as the State Building, the association finds its most fitting place in this, Washington's home.

The announcement was made at the meeting of the State Board of Women Managers for the exposition that two women artists had been added to the New York Fine Art Committee of which J. Q. A. Ward is chairman. These artists are Mrs. Mary Hallowell Fiske and Miss Mary J. Cassatt, and they received their appointments through the courtesy of Halsey C. Ives, chief of the Fine Art Department.

Mrs. Fiske's work is seen in the leading magazine, and she is one of the most distinguished illustrators of the day. The work of Miss Cassatt is not as familiar, as she has long lived in Paris. She is painting one of the enormous panels ordered by Mrs. Potter Palmer for the decoration of the Gallery of Honor in the Women's Building. In order to paint this panel Miss Cassatt has been obliged to erect an immense glass-roofed building at her country home in France, where rather than work on a ladder, she has the canvas lowered into an excavation while she paints on the upper part of its surface.

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well organized before, unless at the time of the Sanitary Commission, the opportunity to develop work of great value to women is thought to be too great to be lost. Just what form this scheme will take has not yet been determined.

The exhibit of the women in the knitting mills is considered to be one of the most important made from the State. The idea that these women could make such an exhibit originated with Miss Ellen Conlon, of Amsterdam. As women in factories, have not found it possible to make exhibits, Mrs. Palmer greatly favored the idea, which emanated from the knitting mills, and wrote that space for such an exhibit would be assigned in the Women's Building without question. Arrangements have since been completed, and manufacturers at Cohoes, Amsterdam and Little Falls kindly co-operating to make the display a creditable one to the women.

Powerful instruments are they for good or evil! The smallest, the mightiest in the language. Upon our eyes and no, hang life and death, happiness or misery. A nation's history may be changed by the utterance of a single word, and yet how careless, how indifferently do we scatter them about.

"Four things come not back—the spoken word, the speed arrow, the past life, the neglected opportunity."

Kind words! Be not sparing of them. They are music to the sorrowing heart, balm to the wounded spirit, new life to the weary. Let not the word of censure be ever readiest.

Hasty words! How many of us have spent hours of vain regretting over such, extending even through a life time. Something said in a moment of anger, severing friendships, estranging us from those near and dear; a thought expressed, possibly never hitherto entertained, one without foundation, and one which in our quieter moments we know to have been unjustified, uncalled for, yet burning into the soul of some sensitive nature, causing a pain not to be estimated.

"Boys flying kites haul in their white winged birds; You can't do that when you are flying words. Careful with words is ten times doubly so. Thoughts unexpressed, may sometimes fall back dead. But God himself can't kill them when they're said."

Of Interest to Her. While skirts seem to be very simple in design they are really somewhat difficult to construct, and it requires skill of no mean order to make them fit well. Some of the winter walking dresses continue the fourreau skirt, which is made without seams except the bias one in the back. A foundation skirt always goes with the fourreau, and the effect is graceful and clinging. The newest models, however, show the bell or umbrella shapes. Some of these have as many as seven gores—all of them have five, and the gores flare a great deal as they approach the bottom of the skirt, presaging, as many think, the near approach of crinoline in some form. The many seams which the gores make are often defined by velvet pipings, narrow braids, or tiny bands of jet passementerie. There is no foundation skirt to the umbrella shape, each gore is lined with some soft silk, and daintily finished with a bayalouse of the same silk, which is of a color to contrast with the outside, and make a pretty effect when the skirt is lifted.

The demi-train is no longer seen on walking dresses. The skirt is round and barely escapes the ground. For carriage and reception wear the skirts are slightly longer. Some of the newly imported gowns have a small piece of gathered crinoline about fourteen inches deep in the top of the skirt at the back, and others are finished with one small reef. This is of course for those who find the effect in the back too flat. Notwithstanding the gores, the winter skirts show greater amplitude, as a little fullness is gained in the slope of the breadths which is slightly gathered in under the belt in front, and pressed into large gathers at the back. There is usually some kind of trimming on the bottom of the skirt. Sometimes it is a plain band four inches deep of velvet bordered on each side with an edge of fur. Sometimes a plain band of fur two or three inches wide is the only trimming. As the winter wears on more elaborate ornamentation is seen, and chenille ruches in double and triple rows, eight or ten rows of velvet ribbon in graduated widths, and rows of ruchings in velvet, or silk with pinked edges, are not uncommon.

Boardings of fur or velvet, although not so new are more fashionable, and many people even prefer an entirely plain skirt.

Dinner gowns are, as a rule, made with demi-trained skirts, although long trains are frequently worn. A charming dinner gown of pale pink and silver brocade is made in princess shape with long train bordered by a thick ruche of white lace. A Watteau of white lace falls from the shoulder at the back, and covers the train. A pretty trimming on the skirt of a pale lilac bengaline evening dress, consists of four rows of two-inch violet velvet four inches apart, each row edged on the lower side by a narrow bordering of other fur. The inside of the skirt is faced with pale lilac satin and finished with two frills of ecru lace, two inches apart. Another evening gown of yellow brocade silk is trimmed down the gored seams with a narrow ruche of yellow satin ribbon. Towards the bottom of the skirt the end of each gore is turned back, revealing a fanned lace petticoat beneath. The revers, so turned back are lined with yellow satin, and the points fastened together with a long bow made of loops of black velvet ribbon.

Princess shapes are often worn in evening gowns, having the umbrella gores in front, and the princess plait in the back. Jeweled or jet passementerie frequently define the seams, and border the trimming upon the bottom. Embroidered scroll and flower designs, copper, gold and bronze passementerie, as well as lace flourishes and ruffles with ruches and ribbon bows, serve to enrich these skirts. A ball dress for a debutante which has a low corsage and full puffed sleeves of pale blue velvet, shows a skirt of rich white satin, made daring length, and trimmed with two narrow ruches of pale blue velvet placed around the bottom. Vogue.

Shall a Woman Tell Her Age? One burden falls to the lot of the single woman which is more keenly felt in society than elsewhere. Trivial and foolish as it may seem, few are aware of its

extent and reality, and even the most sensible and successful woman are sometimes its victims. Public sentiment, especially in cities and unprovincial towns, has outgrown to a considerable extent the ungalant habit of considering a woman responsible for her age. But there still exist plenty of men and women who have a ready word of scorn or reproach for the unmarried single woman whose youth has passed. On account of this sentiment many women are sensitive, and not without reason, to inquiries about age. They refrain from allusions which might lead to the discovery of a secret, only because the curious and rude make such age a matter of ridicule. The only remedy for the discomfort is in the cultivation of a different public sentiment. A woman ought to be as willing to tell her age as to tell her name or the name of the town she lives in. With critical ears waiting to hear and speak disagreeable comments no one can blame her for keeping silence about a purely personal matter. No son or daughter of a true mother or a chivalrous father ever makes the subject of age or any other that might cause pain or annoyance a matter of conversation.—Helen Marshall North in *Harpers' Bazar*.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Glaced Sweet Potatoes. For twelve people use nine sweet potatoes of good size, four tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar and one tablespoonful of water. Boil the potatoes fifty minutes, then take them from the fire and pare them. Cut them in halves, lengthwise. Season them generously with salt. Place them, flat side down, in a dripping pan. Put the sugar and water in a soup plate and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Now add the butter and stir over heat until this is melted. Baste the potatoes with this liquid and place the pan in a hot oven for twenty minutes. The potatoes should be brown and glossy when they come from the oven.

Raised Buckwheat Cakes. Take a small half cupful of light yeast and mix with two cupfuls of warm water and one teaspoonful of salt and sugar. Mix wheat and buckwheat flour in the proportion of two cupfuls of buckwheat to one cupful of wheat, stir the mixed flour into the yeast and water till it will drop into the spoon like dough. Set the batter in a warm place and let it rise at least half an hour. As soon as the fire is built in the morning stir warm water through the dough to make a rather thin batter, set it near the stove and it will have risen enough to be nice by the time it is wanted for baking. If there is a suspicion of sourness add a little soda.

Almond Cakes. Take half a pound of sweet almonds shelled; lay them in cold water overnight. In the morning decant the cold water and pour over them boiling water. Remove the skins, and as you do this drop the almonds into fresh cold water. Then pound them up very fine in a marble mortar, with a little rose water to prevent the exudation of oil. Beat very light the yolks of six eggs and the whites of two, add to them a quarter of a pound of pulverized sugar and a little ground mace. Rub all well together, and add lastly ten ounces of butter beaten to a cream. Stir until smooth, and fill with the mixture small patty pans lined with nice puff paste.

Sauce for Fruit Pudding. Take half a cup of butter, two and a half cups of sugar, one cup of boiling water and one dessert-spoonful of cornstarch; wet with a little cold milk. Then take one glass of wine and the juice of half the grated peel of a lemon. Cream the butter and sugar together, pour the cornstarch into the boiling water and stir until well thickened; beat the mass five minutes in a bowl of the fire, heat until nearly boiling, add the wine and serve.

Corn Dodgers. Mix a teaspoonful each of sugar and salt with a quart of granulated corn meal, and scald with boiling water until a paste is formed sufficiently stiff to retain its shape without spreading when placed upon the griddle. Mould with the hands into cakes three or four inches in diameter and half an inch in thickness, put a bit of butter on the size of a pea where each cake is to be placed upon the griddle and as soon as the butter has melted and the griddle is hot, lay the cake upon it. Fill the griddle in this manner with cakes, and when they are brown on the lower side place a small bit of butter on each, turn over, and gently press as close to the griddle as possible with a knife or cake paddle. After being turned on the griddle and browned nicely on both sides, the cakes can be transferred to a baking pan and finished in a hot oven, or if more convenient they can be baked entirely on a griddle or pan in the oven. Such dodgers can be baked in thirty or forty minutes, but are sweeter and nicer when baked a longer time. The heat under the griddle or pan should be moderate so as not to scorch the dodgers, and they may be turned several times, if necessary, to brown them sufficiently.

Breaded Eggs. Melt fresh mutton suet, smear the sardine with it while it is hot, then dust it well with unslaked lime powdered and tied up in muslin. Eggs so protected will keep many months. Use no oil upon them at any time except salad oil.

Holloway's Ointment. Sores, Wounds, Ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin, are capable of speedy amendment by this cooling and healing ointment, which has called forth the loudest praise from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, bad breasts, piles, abscesses, and chronic ulcers. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of it can form an idea of the comfort it bestows by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever Holloway's Ointment has been used it has established its own worth, and again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy for all such complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

The Black Box Murder.

BY MAARTEN MAARTENS. No. 46 Lovell's Canadian Series. CHAPTER VI. THE MYSTERIOUS INITIALS.

As soon as I got safely into my own room, I sat down and copied the two letters I had seen in a corner of the luggage-label, exactly on a sheet of paper. I reproduce them here.

Let the reader take note of them as closely as I did, if he can. Then I sat down to recapitulate what I knew of the incidents of the crime, and I found that I knew a great deal.

Murder—presumably by a blow and subsequent chloroform—on a lady named "E. R.," time, apparently yesterday evening; place, Southend; accomplice—if not actual perpetrator—in charge; name, Edith Orr-Simpkinson.

I had not the slightest doubt, from Miss Simpkinson's provocations, in addition to the discovery of the second label, that the place of the murder was Southend. I could only not account for the absence of some indication that the box had travelled up from Southend to London, as it must have done, before it could start for the Continent from Charing Cross.

The first thing now was to find out the name of the murdered lady, and that surely could not be a matter of great difficulty for the police authorities, if they would only have the sense to inquire at Southend, and not at Tooting. The next thing was to explain the mystery of the key.

Was Miss Simpkinson speaking in good faith when she repeatedly affirmed that the key she had in her possession was that of the black box? She had certainly proved that she was capable of gross untruthfulness, but there was a tone of especial candor about her statements with regard to this matter.

If she had lied about the key, she was a consummate mistress of the art of lying. I could not quite believe her that. She had too honest and energetic a manner about her.

But if she was truthfully mistaken about the key, then—it seems the natural conclusion—she might be mistaken about the box.

But how could she be that? Her maid had identified it, and besides, she was acquainted, as he had seen, with the contents. On the other hand, this box had been the only one among all her luggage that was not labelled, and her explanation of that discrepancy seemed hardly satisfactory.

I was very much confused and put out. I could not maintain the theory that the box might not be Miss Simpkinson's. Pleasantly as it fitted into my plan, it was too evidently irrational. And, yet, I was puzzled about the key and the broken lock, and those letters, P. H. In vain I told myself that those letters meant nothing at all, and had simply been pencilled there by some porter or other for reasons of his own. I had just half convinced myself of the plausibility of this suggestion, and was dozing off to sleep, when there flashed across my brain the exclamation of the maid which I read in Monsieur Dubert's *Procès-verbal*.

"Why don't you send for Mr. Harvey?" "H—Harvey. The merest coincidence, undoubtedly. Still—Harvey, P. H. H. P. Harvey. Peter Harvey. Who was this Mr. Harvey?" "An intimate friend evidently."

After this, there was no more chance of sleep for me that night.

CHAPTER VII. AUSTIN.

Next morning my young lovers occupied my attention. They provokingly started for Fontainebleau, and, still more provokingly, were charmed with the place when they got there, and looked for rooms. Fortunately they could find nothing to their liking, and so came back to Paris again. Besides, as I heard of the fond young creature say, they would be safer in the city, and less likely to be traced. I wished she had thought of that before.

It was six o'clock and more by the time I got to my room again. My young people went to the Chatelet to amuse themselves with fairy scenes, and I hurriedly dined at a Duval, and then started for Leon Dubert's bureau. I was burning to find out what progress had been made in the murder case. I had not been able to banish it from my thoughts all day.

Leon Dubert knew nothing fresh about the matter, and passed me on to his cousin at once. He was hard at work on a robbery of his own, so I drove straight to Francois's commissariat.

I found Francois very much troubled in his mind, and very nervous and impatient. The Scotland Yard authorities had been telegraphed to, and they were sending over one of their men. In the meantime, nothing of importance had transpired. It was still impossible to examine Mrs. Simpkinson, and nothing new could be got out of the daughter, who would not speak, or the maid, who had little to say. Mother and daughter, and allowed to take up their abode in a house close by, which was, in fact, a dependance of the prison, kept by a woman who looked after the prisoners, and remained responsible for their not leaving their rooms. It bore the stately title of a "*Pension pour Familles*," and charged the prices of a first-class hotel.

I was anxious to forestall the London detective, and to get hold of a clue before he arrived. During the whole day I had allowed my mind to dwell on the circumstances of the case,—I could not help it,—and the more I had thought of them, the more firmly the conviction had fastened itself upon my brain that Miss Simpkinson was less guilty than appearances made her out to be. I had certainly not much cause for this belief. Perhaps Leon was right, and I should have been less interested in the young lady if she had been older and uglier than she was.

I asked Francois whether I could not obtain permission to see her. I had been contemplating that step all day. I foresaw that it would be productive of complications, but the very darning of it made it attractive. Probably Francois would seriously object. He hesitated. I urged that I might be able—as a compatriot—to get information from the prisoner which she would withhold from him. "Was no one admitted to her?" I asked.

"Yes," he said slowly—"yes, one or two people, with an order. It is not altogether forbidden."

"Could you take me?" "I could; but—"

"Let us go at once, then. The more you have found out before the London detectives come, the more creditable to you."

[To be continued.]

BIRTHS. ALEXANDRE—On the 24th inst., the wife of Alfred Alexandre, of a son. KEARNS—On the 22nd inst., at 17 St. Montague-street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kearns.

BUMBRAY—On the 21st inst., at 68 Marlborough street, Hochelaga, the wife of W. Bumbay, of a son. CHARLETTE—At Cote des Neiges, January 21, the wife of Dr. J. A. Charrette, of a son.

MARRIAGES. AGNEW-WELLWOOD—At Bass River, N. B., on January 18, by Rev. J. H. Cameron, Jas. Agnew, of Mill Branch, to Annie Wellwood.

BRIDGES-BRIDGES—Williamsburg, Jan. 17, by the Rev. Monague G. Post, rector, George A. Bridges, of Cornwall, to Margaret Ada, daughter of John Bridges, Esq., Williamsburg.

CREASOR-GRIFFITH—At Toronto, Jan. 18th, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, M.A., John A. Creasor, B.A., M.D., son of Judge Creasor, Owen Sound, to Charlotte Seard (Liddle), second daughter of Wm. Griffith, of H. M. Customs.

DUBOIS-BOHRER—On the 24th inst., by the Rev. N. Marchal, V.F., Mr. Ernest Dubois, to Miss Bohrer, daughter of Prof. William Bohrer.

DEATHS. BRODERICK—At London, on January 18, Ada Florence Broderick, aged 34 years. BOURGEOIS—In this city, January 19, Paul Eugene, son of P. L. Bourgeois.

ROSS—Lacis, Megantic, Que., January 15, Margaret Madewson, widow of the late John Ross, aged 80 years. Native of Campbellton, Argyleshire, Scotland.

RUSSELL—At Toronto, on January 16, Isabella Russell, aged 70. SINCLAIR—At Southampton, N.B., on January 12, Peter Sinclair.

TRACEY—At Ottawa, on January 16, W. H. Tracey, aged 69 years. TRUDEAU—In this city, January 22, at the age of 80 years and 6 months, Enlalie, wife of F. X. Trudeau.

MICHAELISTER—In this city on Jan. 24, 1893, Andrew McAllister, aged 67 years. Funeral will leave his late residence, 208 St. Martin street, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend. (Glasgow, Scotland; and Orillia, Ont., papers please copy.)

CLEMON—In this city, at 194 Mountain st., Jan. 24, John Clemon, aged 74 years. (Toronto and Cornwall, Eng., papers please copy.) CAMPBELL—On Jan. 25, from the effects of a railroad accident, at Arkansas, Kans., James Bell Campbell, aged 25 years, beloved son of John Campbell, of the Canada Meat Packing Co., of this city. (Hamilton papers please copy.)

PROVOST—In this city, Jan. 22, Marie Elzabeth Provost, aged 23 years, wife of Jean Baptiste Provost.

THE CELEBRATED BOOKS FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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 \$3 per box. Address J. E. HAZELTON, 208 Yonge Street, Toronto.

DOCTORS, NURSES AND MOTHERS.

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

NOTICE. Nurses' Directory and Home, 74 Victoria Street.

Hospital Trained Nurses for every emergency Medical, Surgical, Mental, Maternity and Massage, also Nurses specially for fever cases, can be obtained at a moment's notice, being resident in the home.

S. CARSLLEY'S COLUMN.

Six Days Only!

SIX DAYS ONLY SIX DAYS ONLY SIX DAYS ONLY

AND THE CHEAP AND THE CHEAP AND THE CHEAP

SALE IS OVER SALE IS OVER SALE IS OVER

Mantles Extraordinary

Now is the time for first-class Winter Mantles below value, before the sale is over.

Jackets Extraordinary

Now is the time for first-class Winter Jackets, below value, before the sale is over.

Carpets Extraordinary

Now is the time for first-class Carpets below value, before the sale is over.

Curtains Extraordinary

Now is the time for first-class Curtains below value, before the sale is over.

Dress Goods Extraordinary

Now is the time for first-class Winter Dress Goods below value, before the sale is over.

Silks Extraordinary

Now is the time for first-class Dress Silks below value, before the sale is over.

Linen Damask

Now is the time for first-class Linen Damask below value, before the sale is over.

Hosiery Extraordinary

Now is the time for Ladies' first-class Wool or Cashmere Hosiery below value, before the sale is over.

Men's Furnishings

Now is the time for Men's first-class Furnishings, below value, before the sale is over.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Extra Cheap. Now is the time for Handkerchiefs below value, before the sale is over.

Remnants Extraordinary

Now is the time for all kinds of Remnants below value, before the sale is over.

RIGBY! RIGBY! RIGBY!

Next time you buy a Tweed Waterproof Ulster or Cloak, be sure and purchase a Rigby at S. Carsley's. See that the name is on it, and take none but Rigby. They are good wherever you find them.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The Private Bills Committee Fixes March 1 as the Date.

Business of Much Interest to Montreal Transacted at Quebec Yesterday Morning...

Quebec, Jan. 24.—At the meeting of the Private Bills Committee this morning...

The first thing taken into consideration was Mr. Augé's bill, which commences as follows:

"Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, in act 55-50 Vict., chap. 49, an election of mayor shall be held on the first day of February next, in accordance with the provisions of and in the manner provided by act 52 Vic., chap. 19, entitled 'An act to revise and consolidate the charter of the city of Montreal, and the several acts amending the same.'"

Mr. Stephens immediately moved an amendment to the effect that the general election take place this year, on March 1, and every second year hereafter on February 1.

Mr. Augé said that, if the amendments were adopted, they would change the bill. The citizens of Montreal, he said, were all ways under the impression that the partial elections would take place this year.

Mr. Perrault said he favored a general election in March next, so that a new council might be in place this year.

Mr. Lamothe explained what had been done last year in the Private Bills Committee, in the Legislative Assembly and the Executive Council.

Mr. Kennedy—'I object to this; let the citizens decide whether there is or not.'

Mr. Villeneuve said that no doubt certain contracts given out this year by the City Council were protested against by the majority of the citizens.

Mr. Descauries was very much surprised at the turn the bill had taken before the committee, which, he said, seemed to want to try the city council, which was not duly represented here.

Mr. Duplessis drew the attention of Mr. Descauries to the fact that he was speaking on the question of order and that he, Mr. Descauries, was out of order.

The chairman decided that Mr. Augé's objection was out of order, and Mr. Descauries appealed to the committee from that decision, which was maintained.

Mr. Edgar Judge, representing the Board of Trade, then addressed the committee, and stated that the Montreal Board of Trade, consisting of 1,200 of the most prominent mercantile men, was in favor of the general election.

Mr. Descauries then moved an amendment to the effect that the bill be amended so as to provide for the election of the council on the first day of March next.

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THE DYING COUNCIL.

Some Important Matters Discussed by Board of Trade Men.

The present Board of Trade council held what was probably its last meeting yesterday afternoon.

Mr. E. B. Greenhalgh occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs. Chas. P. Hébert, Jas. A. Cantlie, R. Bickerdike, R. M. Edalle, J. B. Larnmont, W. C. Munderloh, John B. McLeas, Archibald Nicol, J. Cradock Simpson and J. Slesor.

A telegram was sent, by the advice of the council, to Mr. Judge, acting secretary, at Quebec, to the effect that the council objects to and will strenuously oppose the bill for the taxation of personal property introduced into the Quebec Legislature by Mr. M. F. Hackett, Q.C.

A letter was received from Mr. Wallace, Dominion Comptroller of Customs, in reference to the wine testing case, saying he had ordered samples to be sent for the purpose of retesting them that a final basis for entries may be arrived at.

Mr. Montagu Allan had written saying he could not possibly be in town next week. Mr. Judge is therefore both acting treasurer and treasurer-elect. It was decided that ballots for Board of Trade officers could be deposited by the voter personally, by mail or otherwise, in order that the meeting might not be disturbed by voting proceedings.

Mr. Edgar Judge was absent in Quebec, where he was attending the bill committee in regard to the city council elections.

Mr. E. B. Greenhalgh, the retiring president, thanked the council for the support afforded him during the last year. Mr. James Slesor moved a vote of thanks to the president for the able manner in which he had filled the office during the past term.

Mr. P. C. Hébert, the retiring first vice-president, also thanked the council for their kind support, while he had been in office. Joseph H. Hanson and George S. Plew were approved as members.

PERSONAL. Mr. W. E. Paton, of Sherbrooke, is staying at the Windsor.

Mr. Archibald Stewart, contractor, of Ottawa, is in town.

Bishop Lewis, of Ontario, and Miss Lewis are staying at the Windsor.

Senator Cochrane and Mr. J. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, are at the Windsor.

Dr. Roddick has recovered from the illness which startled his friends recently.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, advocate, of Quebec, was in town yesterday on professional business.

The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier is suffering from a slight indisposition at his home in Arthabaska.

Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, general manager of the Canada Atlantic Railway, is registered at the Windsor.

The Superintendent of the Water department, Mr. Davis, returned to the city from Joliette yesterday.

Mr. John Torrance, jr., of the Dominion line of steamships, was in town yesterday. Mr. Torrance is located in Portland.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

CORPORATION OF THE PROTESTANT INSANE ASYLUM IN SESSON.

An Encouraging Report of the Past Year's Work—Finances Not Yet Satisfactory—The Superintendent Makes a Protest.

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane was held yesterday afternoon in the long room of the Mechanics' Institute.

The Hon. J. K. Ward occupied the chair, and the others present were F. Wolferstan Thomas, W. S. Evans, Colin McArthur, W. Kennedy, W. Rutherford, John C. Watson, Robert Reid, Chas. Alexander, Walter Drake, James Moore, Dr. Wanless, A. D. McBride, Gilman, Chas. Wm. Francis, Jas. Keating, Ogilvy, Max Goldstein, H. Hamilton, J. C. Wilson, Chas. Gurd, A. T. Taylor, Rev. F. M. Dewey, A. C. Lyman and Geo. Hogue.

After some preliminary routine business had been disposed of, the secretary read the sixth annual report of the governors. This was an exhaustive and interesting document, and showed very encouraging results of the year's working.

The financial statement showed a credit to profit and loss account of \$163,421.52. This, it was explained after, should have read capital account, instead of profit and loss. Last year it was \$148,430.17, and before that \$150,007.

The reports of the auditors, medical superintendent, and accountant, were referred to. The governors, it was reported, had completed the issue of bonds to the extent of \$150,000, which had yielded a premium of \$555.00.

This is to be used for the purchase of a new building and for erecting a new wing, outbuildings, and a main sewer to the river, and for the embellishment of the grounds, etc.

Reference was made to the report of the medical superintendent, which was not read, owing to its length. He protested against the removal of patients prematurely, and spoke of the benefit that would be derived if the patients were received earlier.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, the retiring president, made a strong recommendation, and admitted was 47.32; while the percentage of deaths on the number under treatment was 3.7. This compared very favorably with 1881, when the total admissions were 137, the percentage of discharges on that number being 52.55, and the percentage of cures 33.47.

The management of the hospital is being undertaken by the French people of this city, and the French people of this city have long demanded in Montreal an opera troupe to stay here permanently, capable of rendering anything from opera bouffe to grand opera, and Messrs. Lavigne and Lajoie are making arrangements to give a splendid season of French operas.

Mr. Lavigne was seen by a representative of The Herald, to whom he stated, in response to an enquiry as to whether he intended to put on French operas this season.

"Yes, we intend to bring to Montreal a complete troupe, comprising a personnel of the highest order, and capable of giving a grand opera, an opéra comique, and a grand opera bouffe, with an orchestra and choruses able to interpret them; with all the stage setting and necessities for the greatest European operas.

The intention is to give a week an evening of grand opera, a "Satanbo" (Africano), or "Singsur," the next day opéra comique, as "Le fille du Regiment," "Carmen" or "Dragons de Villars"; the next day opera bouffe, as "La Mascotte," "Madame Favard" or "Miss Helyett," alternating the plays all the season.

We hope in this way to satisfy everyone, and give the well-wishers of each style of opera the opportunity of seeing their favorite each week. In the park the accommodation will be fitted up as comfortably as it will be possible to make it.

The meeting closed with votes of thanks to the press, the president and the secretary.

ABOUT TAXATION. The Single Tax Explained by Louis F. Post of New York.

Mr. Louis F. Post, of New York, a well known advocate of "The Single Tax," lectured in the Fraser Institute Hall last night on "Taxation," under the auspices of the recently organized Single Tax club of this city.

Mr. Post is a clear speaker not lacking in platform readiness and wit, and for over two hours a most interesting hearing. Mr. Post illustrated his contentions by diagrams cleverly designed. The first demonstrated that all wealth was the product of labor and land, using the latter in the economic sense of natural wealth.

STAGE AND PLATFORM.

Good All Round Entertainment Provided by Local Managers.

"Jupiter" drew an immense audience to the Academy last night, and the people were delighted.

Mr. Bell seemed more at home than ever, and his jokes came as fast as water down a mountain.

A fair sized audience was present at the Queen's last night when "Dartmoor" seemed to run more smoothly than at Monday night's performance.

Particular mention should be made of the part of Dora Lisle, played by little Mabel Skittis, who, comparatively new to the stage, acquitted herself marvelously.

Mr. Gilmour, when seen last night, expressed his astonishment at her wonderful intelligence.

THE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. The first grand concert of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra was a success. It was a success, not only in point of attendance, which was large, but was also an artistic success.

The program provided was an excellent one, and every number of it was rendered in first-class style.

Seldom if ever has Mr. Boucher been heard to better advantage in his violin solos than last night in the Windsor Hall, and Miss Eugénie Tessier, described as Canada's prima donna, sang as she has never before in Montreal.

It was remarked by many who heard her how much her voice had improved since her last visit here. Her "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah" was good, but it was in her second number, "Rayon de mon Amour" from the opera "Semiramide," that she showed her greatest success.

Mr. E. Duquette sang in his usual good style, and a vocal trio, "Night sinks on the Waves," by Messrs. E. Tessier, A. Featherston and T. Boucher, was apparently highly appreciated by the audience.

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The meeting closed with votes of thanks to the press, the president and the secretary.

THE HARBOR BOARD. Yearly Report of the Montreal Pilotage District.

The Harbor Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. The Montreal Pilotage District report for the year 1892 was submitted, and ordered to be sent to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for printing, as the board's annual pamphlet.

MISS GERRARD SERIOUSLY ILL.

Miss Bettina Padofoff, known on the stage as Estlin Gerrard, may never act again.

She was removed from the Gedney House, New York, on Saturday night to a private hospital, suffering, it is said, from cancer. Miss Padofoff is the daughter of Gen. Ordway, U. S. A., and was once a belle in Washington society.

Her marriage, during the summer of 1887, was one of the most brilliant events in her life. A telegram received last evening stated that Miss Gerrard was better.

CHILDREN ENTERTAINMENT. St. Patrick's hall, St. Alexander street, was filled to overflowing last evening, the occasion being a concert by the children of St. Patrick's orphan asylum.

The program was varied and excellent, and consisted of songs, recitations, dialogues, dances, a one-act drama and gymnastic exercises. The concert was under the direction of Rev. Father Foley, of St. Patrick's, director of the asylum. The invited guests present were the Rev. Father Quinlan, pastor of St. Patrick's; Rev. Father Mitchell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly of St. Patrick's; Rev. Father O'Connell, of Newport, R. I.; Rev. Father Coyle, Rev. J. A. McCallen, Rev. Father Martin, Rev. Father Toupin, Rev. Lako Callaghan, and the leading members of St. Patrick's.

The concert will be repeated on Thursday at 4 o'clock for the children. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of desks for the asylum.

ST. ANN'S MINSTRELS. The St. Ann's Young Men's Society are preparing a minstrel, entertainment under the direction of Mr. Patrick Sloan.

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Eleven apprentices had been received during the last year, making thirty altogether on the lists. Two, Messrs. J. B. Nadeau, of Lewis, and Albert Naud, of Archambault, passed examination, and now await vacancies among the list of pilots.

The total dues earned by pilots during the last year was \$62,901.55, the statement being:

Table with 2 columns: Category, Amount. Includes British steamships, Foreign steamships, Foreign sailing, etc.

Only three accidents were recorded during the year 1892. On the 18th of August a collision between the steamers Texas and Trafalgar, on Lake St. Peter. No complaint was made in this case and the board took no action. On the 7th September a collision of the steamers Pomeranian and Sobroan, occurred on Lake St. Peter. In this case the pilot of the Pomeranian, Gordon Gray, was suspended for one year. The last accident was the stranding of the State of Georgia on October 4th, near Cap St. Roch, for which Tréfle Toupin was suspended to May 1st, 1893.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head not exceeding three lines will be inserted one week for 25 cents. Additional lines, five cents each.

WANTED—Situation by an accountant and bookkeeper, thoroughly experienced with office routine, correspondence, banking, etc. Address, C. D. Herald office.

WANTED—By energetic young man, position as clerk or cashier in wholesale house or insurance office; has had several years experience and can furnish best references; please send particulars. Address F. A. D., Montreal Herald.

HELP WANTED. Advertisements under this head not exceeding three lines will be inserted one week for 25 cents. Additional lines, five cents each.

CLUB STEWARD—WANTED AT ONCE. Steward for the Albany Club, Toronto. References required. Apply to the Secretary in writing, W. G. BEDDOME, secretary, 16 York Chambers, Toronto.

WANTED—Man to take the management of Canadian branch for large Chicago house. Will pay all expenses and \$100 per month salary; also percentage on all business done. Must invest \$1,500 in stock of goods to be carried thereon, and must give entire attention to business. Frank McKim, 605 Home Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Every village, town, city, county, a wonderful money saving, 25 per cent. off of all goods, by selling selling rapidly; agents make \$5 to \$10 a day. Address K-o-a-l-i-n-e Co., Lindsay.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GENERAL SERVANT. A small family, Apply at 237 1/2 St. Catherine street.

WANTED—J. Herbert Marceau, 138 Peel street, teacher of vocal culture. Is also given by kind permission, Prof. Willard, 225 St. Catherine street.

WANTED—Flute Lessons and Voice Culture. Mr. Hubert Baker will receive a few more pupils at his residence, 35 Victoria street.

TO LET—STORE 1945 NOTRE DAME ST., heated, all tiled and ready for occupation; best plate glass show window on the street. Apply to MULLAIBROS, 1942 Notre Dame street.

TO LET—Factory, large, well built stone and brick factory, size about 80x90, 3 stories and cellar, corner St. Paul and Desmarais st., good standing adjoining Commercial street and central. Good spot to show and be known. Fronting Bay Market square. Apply to A. RAMSAY & SON, Real Estate.

TO LET—Nestly furnished lower dwelling, 4 rooms, b. and w. c., gas, etc. Very cheap to right party all first of May. 218 St. Antoine street.

TO LET—STORES, LARGE AND SMALL, with or without power, thoroughly lighted and heated if desired. Very low rent to desirable tenants. Apply to J. E. MULLIN & CO., 383 St. Paul.

TO LET—FOR THE FIRST OF MAY, AN old established grocery store, corner of Chacabouat and St. Dominique streets; newly fitted up and plate glass windows. Apply to 482 St. Dominique street.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY NEXT, the office and premises occupied by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 13 St. John street. Apply to Mr. Lewis, office 13, 30 Hospital street.

TO LET—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE; house 8 rooms; good chance for parties wishing to go housekeeping, 197 St. Urbain street. Apply to The Realty Boys.

TO LET—Stores No. 6, 8 and 18 Lemoina street, also three high manufacturing flats on McGill and Lemoina streets. Apply to 21 JESSE JOSEPH, 11 St. James street.

ROOMS AND BOARD. Two nice, warm, furnished rooms single and double, bath; flat; house clean and central. Full board. Rooms can be rented any time. 10 Union avenue.

ROOM—LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, ON BATH ROOM, flat, for two gentlemen or married couple. Hot water heating, 899 Dorchester street, near St. Joseph.

ROOMS—Warm, well furnished large front room, gas, hot and cold water; bathroom flat; also single room, \$5 per month. 23 Cadourville street.

BOARD—Well furnished double and single rooms (well heated), with first-class bath; hot and cold water, wardrobe, bath and every convenience. Moderate terms. 9 Phillips square.

BOARD—MADAME A. LEFRANÇOIS ladies' school, best medical attendance, strictly private. Terms moderate. No. 78 St. Dominique street.

BOARD—Comfortably furnished rooms and good board for gentlemen, near the city; complete table. 320 St. Antoine st. 23

FOR SALE. Advertisements under this head not exceeding three lines will be inserted one week in the Daily Herald for 25 cents; additional lines, 5 cents each.

FOR SALE—THAT WELL BUILT, WELL finished house, No. 134 St. Famille street; depth 50 feet, most comfortably heated, and is now being offered at a low price, and in the latest style. ST. ABRAHAM and LAHAYE, No. 158 St. James street.

FOR SALE—BREEDING PAIR THOR ENGLISHBRED Smithson Foxhounds. Write A. Murray, Massachusetts, Que.

LOST. A DANK WOLF IN ST. BERNARD DOG. Return to Miss Van Home, 917 Sherbrooke street, and receive reward. Any one found retaining the dog after this notice will be prosecuted.

FOUND. A small parcel in the Herald office. Owner may have same by calling and proving property.

MISCELLANEOUS. LADIES CAN BE SUITED WITH COMFORTABLE servants of good character and respectability at the Herald Office, 249 St. Catherine street, next Emmanuel Church. 24

PUPILS WANTED—At Thompson's College of Business, 238 St. James street, bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, telegraphy, shorthand and typewriting. Day and evening classes for either sex. 23

276 ST. URBAIN—Day school, evening school and private lessons, in or out of the city; both sexes. Able teaching. Fees low. Wm. I. N. Turner. 23

CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR DRAWING BLOOD, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted and all diseases of the Feet skillfully treated by PROF. L. HARRIS (28 years practice), No. 138 St. Catherine street, near St. Joseph. Telephone No. 84. 23

TRY LIEFFLUY'S HOT FRIED FISH AND POTATOES for 10 cents, at 33 St. Antoine street. 35

POSTAGE STAMPS—OLD STAMPS, POST Cards, collections and old coins bought or exchanged at a high price. Dealers in stamps and old papers apply to A. EISEL, dealer in stamps and antiquities, Buda-Pest (Hungary), Vacek-Korut 30

PROFESSOR WALKER, the Chicago Artist will teach his new art in portrait painting, free of charge till July 1st. Studio 1896 Notre Dame St. 26

BOSTON Dental Parlors, 1856 Notre Dame street. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and Quality guaranteed. 24

The Montreal Daily Herald is published at No. 6 Beaver Hill Hill, Montreal, by the Montreal Herald Company; Edward Holton, president; E. G. O'Connor, secretary treasurer. 23