

A Change in the Weather
Does not affect E. B. Eddy's Matches,
which are proof against all climate
variations, whether hot, cold, damp
or dry. Every match means a light.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH YEAR NO. 54.

MONTREAL DAILY HERALD, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1895.

90° in the Shade
Is no more consistent with January
than a box of inferior un-lightable
matches is with a well-regulated
house. E. B. Eddy's Matches are not
of this kind. They are the best.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME

Valleyfield's Tragedy Graphically Described.

HUGHIE WILSON'S STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

The Murderer Gives the Herald a Remarkable Interview.

THE PROBABLE MOTIVE OF THE TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.

Shortis' Mother Writes That They Are on Their Last Legs Financially.

CUNNING DEVICES TO COAX LOWE FROM THE VAULT.

Victims' Bodies Taken Home—Terrible Scenes of

Grief—Coroner's Inquest—Talk of Lynching—

Shortis Tried to Defraud the Montreal Post

Office—His Eccentricities When Employed in

the Globe Woolen Mills—To be Defended by H.

C. St. Pierre, Q.C.—Donald Macmaster, Q.C.,

the Prosecuting Attorney.

(Special to the Herald.)

Valleyfield, March 2.—Never in the world's annals of crime has a more cold-blooded and evidently premeditated double murder been perpetrated than that which started the people of this town this morning. The murderer is Bertie F. V. Shortis, a young Irishman, who has only been in this country about two years. His victims are: JOHN LOY, dead. MAXIME LEBEUF, seriously wounded. HUGH WILSON, seriously wounded. There is not the least doubt that the crime was premeditated. It is quite evident that Shortis had schemed to kill everyone in the office of the Montreal Cotton Mill Co. and secure the \$12,000.



THE MURDERER AS HE USUALLY APPEARED.

000 which he knew would be there on Friday night. Shortis had at one time worked in the office as secretary of the manager, Mr. Simpson, and he knew just exactly how to present, how much money would be there, where it would be, where Paymaster Lowe kept the revolver and in fact, all the details of the usual Friday night's work at the great mill office.

A few weeks ago Shortis received a letter from his mother in Ireland, saying:

"My boy, we are on our last legs financially and you must look out for yourself."

This letter preyed upon his mind continually and evidently drove him to desperation.

He was out of work, had no money or very little and the plot to rob the mill was the outcome of the condition of his state of mind.

The double murder and attempted robbery is certainly the most daring Canada has ever known. In some respects the man and his crime are like Rizzoli, though in the latter case, the actual plotting was done by the man with more care and forethought, but it cannot be compared for a moment to the fearful tragedy of last night. The cunningness with which Shortis coaxed the paymaster to come from the vault in which he had locked himself with the money, the sleuthlike manner with which he followed the trail of blood until he found one of his victims hundreds of feet away, and the manner in which he murdered the watchman who was about to discover the crime all tell of a most deliberate plot, horrible in its nature and fearful in its execution. Had Wilson been killed, as Shortis expected, and had Lowe and Lebeuf come out of the vault there is not the slightest doubt but that the murderer would have made his work complete, and that not a soul would have been left to tell the story of his dastardly crime.

His capture was an easy task when he was discovered. He made no attempt at flight, but took the

matter coolly and said, "I am ready to come."

That he landed in jail and that he is there safe and well is the most remarkable part of the whole story. It needs but a leader to collect a crowd of men who would demand immediately the life of the murderer. Little crowds of people are gathered everywhere. Nothing else is talked of, business is at a standstill, mills are closed down, and flags are at half mast out of respect to the memory of the men who were born and brought up in the town and whose lives had been taken without a moment's warning by a man who had suddenly come to their midst and whose crime had put the whole community in mourning.

What the prisoner's defence will be, if he has any, is hard to say. It cannot be insanity, for he has shown no traces whatever of that. Not even in his conversations since the murders has he attempted to make any one believe that he is not in his right mind.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

The Tragedy Graphically Told by the Herald Correspondent.

Paymaster Lowe reached the office about half-past eight in the evening, and was soon joined by clerk John Loy and Hugh Wilson. On the small table in front of the vault Lowe had placed \$12,000, which he at once proceeded to put in the envelopes for the employees of the mill. Shortly after the work had been started Shortis walked into the office. He casually referred to the weather, to the heat of the office, and to other every day topics.

The boys had a dozen oranges, and Shortis was asked to join them. He had, as was his practice very often in the evening when lounging about the office, entered the swinging door at the end of the counter and had taken his seat near the large desk in the centre of the room. Here he sat for fully half an hour, laughing and joking.

He suddenly got up, walked over to Lowe and asked him to let him see his revolver.



JOHN LOY, SHOT IN THE HEAD AND KILLED INSTANTLY.

Lowe said "No," he would rather not, but Shortis insisted, and Lowe took the revolver from the drawer, extracted the cartridges, and handed it to Shortis. The latter had claimed that he wanted to see the date of the patent stamped upon it, but this seemed to have gone entirely out of his mind when he found that the cartridges were gone, and he handed it back to Lowe very quickly.

Conversation on general topics was resumed, and all but \$1,200 of the \$12,000 had been apportioned, and had been put in the vault. When Shortis handed back the revolver Lowe had reloading it and replaced it in the drawer beside him. Shortis continued to work his way towards where they lay.

Wilson was standing leaning backwards on the counter, and Loy was busy with some books. Lowe was at his work, and a man named Arthur Lebeuf, brother of the murdered watchman, was sitting down near him and talking to him. Suddenly Shortis reached over and grabbed the revolver and walked towards

the spot marked "1" in the accompanying diagram. Without a moment's hesitation he took aim at Wilson, fired, and the young fellow staggered over towards Lowe, falling to the floor midway. Loy, as did the others in the office, thought that it was an accident or, at least, that perhaps Shortis had not known that the cartridges had been replaced. Whatever was uppermost in his mind it was evidently his intention to at once summon medical aid for his comrade, and with this end in view he rushed to the telephone box. Hardly had he entered it, the door being left open, than Shortis wheeled about, took deliberate aim, fired, and Loy fell to the floor with a bullet in his brain.

Lowe went towards Wilson and was assisting him to a chair when the villain again turned round and fired at him. It is quite clear that the shot was intended for Lowe, but it missed him, and Wilson was struck again, this time in the temple. The bullet glanced down the cheek and passed out near the chin. Lowe ducked, and seizing the \$1,200 which still remained on the table, he dashed into the vault, followed by Lebeuf, and quicker than it takes to write it, the door was pulled to and the imprisoned men held on to it for dear life.

Shortis called to them to open the door, saying, "For God's sake, come out, John; Hughie Wilson is dying." To have opened the door meant instant death, and Lowe and Lebeuf called out, "The door is fast."



MAXIME LEBEUF, THE MURDERED WATCHMAN.

Turn the combination knob and let us out." The ruse was successful. Shortis turned the knob, the combination fell into place, the door was fast closed, and the two men were securely imprisoned until someone who knew the combination should arrive.

Shortis, when he found that he was unable to open the door, could for fully half an hour, hoping to get him out. Sitting on a stool in the front part of the vault he used all the persuasive powers he possessed, but no matter how much Lowe might desire to accede to his wishes it was impossible. No one but Mr. Smith, the secretary-treasurer, knew the combination which could release them. Shortis evidently did not realize this for he kept up his pleading for some time.

Meanwhile Wilson had succeeded in dragging himself round the counter and into the manager's room, where he locked himself in. Shortis, turning round, discovered his absence, and made straight for the door. Wilson that he should come out. It is not to be wondered at that Wilson refused to comply with the request. This so enraged the murderous scoundrel that he kicked in one of the panels, and then, dashing his massive form against the door, smashed the lock.

WILSON'S TERRIBLE JOURNEY.

As Shortis fell into the room Wilson, in spite of his wounds, dodged past him through the office and out through the door (numbered "6" in the diagram), which leads to the main entrance to the mill and to the first vestry entrance to the mill. It was pitch dark in this room, but Wilson knew his way about perfectly, and finding the side wall he slowly pulled himself along the immense department, probably 400 feet in length, the blood spurting from his wounds at every step. He had not gone far when the murderer missed him, and started after him. He had no light, and though he knew the way almost as well as Wilson, still not being sure of the direction his victim had taken he failed at first to overtake him. He took from his pocket a quantity of matches, and



HUGHIE WILSON SHOT IN THE HEAD AND KILLED INSTANTLY.

holding the revolver in his right hand he proceeded to light a match every few steps, and searched under the tables and among the machines for Wilson.

It was while one of these matches was casting a faint gleam about the ghostly-looking apartments, and making strange shadows dart to and fro upon the walls that he discovered traces of blood on the floor. Poor Wilson was bleeding fearfully, and blood was thickly spattered along his whole route. Turning round at every few steps he saw his would-be murderer advancing towards him with deadly determination in his manner, and he attempted to hasten his flight, but after passing through the first vestry and into the second he crawled underneath a bench utterly exhausted and unable to go further.

The remorseless murderer followed up the trail, still lighting matches, and slowly but surely traced his victim. At last he came upon him as he lay helpless and well-nigh insensible under the bench. Without a second's warning and without saying a word he pointed the revolver at Wilson and fired once more.

This was evidently the last shot left in the revolver, and on the way back through the vestry-room Shortis must have reloaded, as several shells were found on the floor on Saturday, as well as two unused cartridges which he had dropped in his haste and in the dark. Back through the dim room, without any lurking fear or remorse for the man whom he had just left, as he believed, dead after such a devilish hunt, he made his way to the office.

THE PRISONERS IN THE VAULT.

Back in the office again he resumed his seat before the vault door, and again endeavored to get Lowe to come out. Finding this useless he stumped round the room and began to light small bonfires and pieces of wood with the desire of making Lowe and his companion think that the place was on fire, which knowledge, he hoped, would have the effect of bringing them out. He then went so far as to light

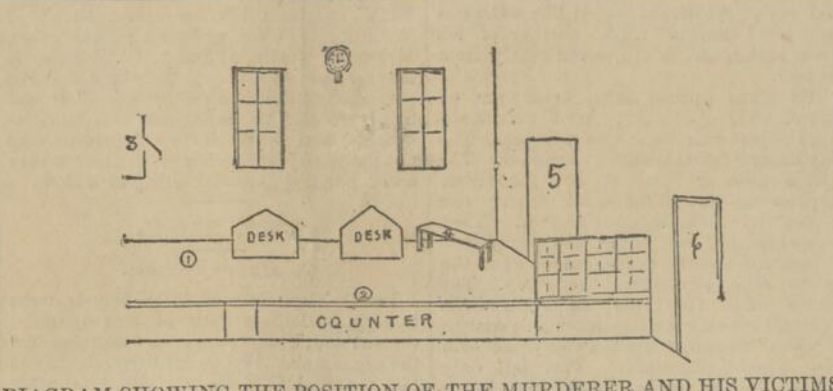


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE MURDERER AND HIS VICTIMS AT THE MOMENT OF THE SHOOTING.

(1) SHORTIS. (2) WILSON. (3) LOY. (4) TABLE WHERE THE MONEY WAS COUNTED. (5) THE VAULT. (6) DOOR JUST OUTSIDE OF WHICH LEBEUF WAS SHOT AND THROUGH WHICH WILSON PASSED ON HIS WAY TO THE WEAVE-ROOMS.

hits of paper and hold them at the foot of the vault, so that the glare would pierce through the crevices of the door and add to the terror of the men inside. The experiences of Lowe and Lebeuf were awful. They had made up their minds that the place was on fire, and that before assistance could reach them they would be smothered to death by hot air and smoke. There were two air-holes in the vault, and to one of these Lowe put his companion, while he took the other. Every minute or two Shortis returned to the vault door and renewed his entreaties, and at the same time, whenever the prisoners made the slightest movement as though they were unlocking the door, he might be heard cocking the revolver.

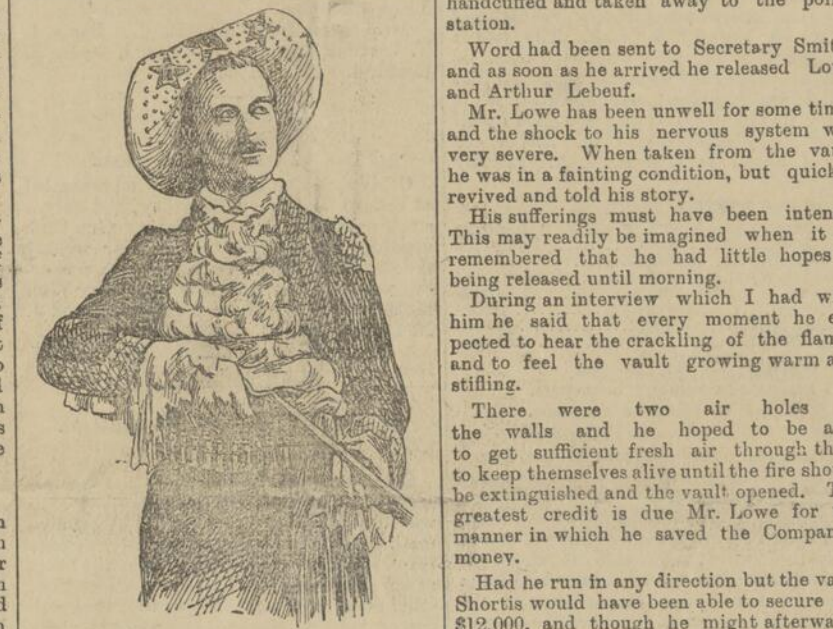
THE MURDER OF LEBEUF.

On a sudden Lowe heard footsteps approaching from the vestry-room, and Shortis left the office. Just outside the door (number 6) the murderer stopped and waited for the newcomer, who proved to be Maxime Lebeuf, the watchman, on his rounds. This must have been shortly after midnight.

"What is the matter?" asked Shortis, and Lebeuf replied:

"Nothing. Everything is all right."

With that Shortis leveled the revolver and shot him through the head. In order to make more sure of his man he fired again, this time the bullet taking effect in Lebeuf's right arm. It would seem that even then the man had strength to struggle. Round a pair of suspenders. Apparently Shortis had used his last two shots, and had succeeded



THE MURDERER AS HE APPEARED AT A RECENT ICE CARNIVAL.

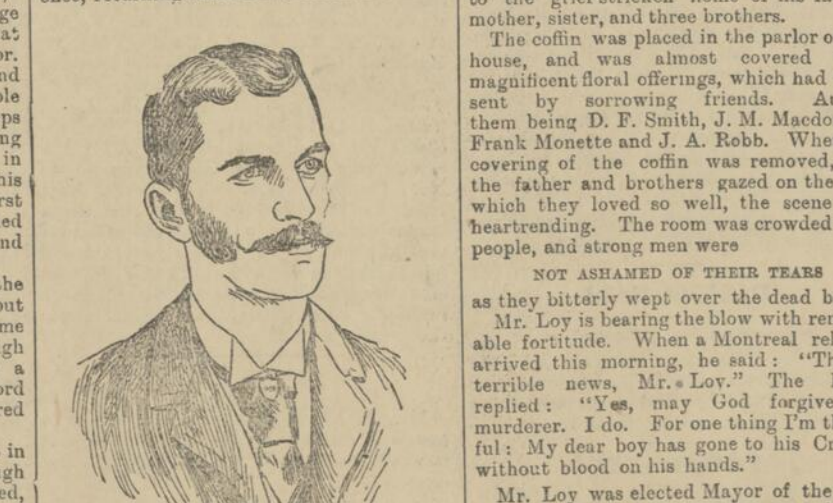
in getting the suspenders somewhere, where no one knows, and attempted to tie the victim's hands so as to prevent an assault upon himself. What happened then will probably never be known, but certain it is that Shortis managed to insert another cartridge in his revolver, and immediately put another bullet into the brain of the unfortunate man. Shortis then left him for dead, and went back to the safe.

Lebeuf, notwithstanding all he had gone through, rose to his feet and crawled to the stairs, a distance of about three yards, and holding on to the banister made his way to the bottom, probably twenty steps. The blood traces are evidence of his having walked and not fallen down. When he got to the bottom of the stairs his strength failed, and he lay down, his head resting on the second step, and in this position he died almost instantly. The blood from his wounds formed a perfect pool, and the scene when the body was found was ghastly in the extreme.

WILSON GIVES THE ALARM.

Towards half-past two Wilson made another struggle for his life, and feeling sure that Shortis was not in the immediate neighborhood came from his hiding place and dragged himself to the end of the vestry-room, through another workroom, and downstairs to the engine-room, where he again became exhausted and fell. In a few minutes Watchman Delisle came along, and seeing Wilson saturated with blood, and with fearful wounds on his face, at once came to the conclusion that he had been caught by one of the wheels, and raised him in his arms.

Wilson rallied sufficiently to murmur "doctor, doctor," and Delisle ran for one at once, returning with Dr. Sutherland. The



JOHN LOWE WHO SAVED THE \$12,000 AND LOCKED HIMSELF IN THE VAULT.

doctor stopped the bleeding, and in a few minutes Wilson was able to tell him that others in the office had been shot. The doctor armed himself with a bar of iron, and taking Delisle along with him, the two went over the same ground traversed by Wilson, their path marked by his blood. At the head of the stair, where Lebeuf was murdered, they came face to face with the murderer.

Dr. Sutherland said, in effect, "We want you," and Shortis replied: "I will give up; here's the revolver."

Standing guard over him, the doctor kept

Time is Money.

We can save you both. The only high grade Shirts made and sold at a reasonable figure.

R. J. TOOKE,
177 St. James Street.

EVERY Good Man's Sons and Daughters
Are Blest by what their Father has done

For them towards making their future so sure that, come what will, they can pay their way through the world

The TRAVELERS INS. Co., FRANK F. PARKINS, Chief Agt.
Temple Bld'g., MONTREAL, P.Q.

THE INQUEST.

The Herald's Story of the Crime Corroborated—Shortis' Behavior.

The inquest on the two bodies was commenced at noon today by the Coroner of the district, Dr. J. T. Demers, of St. Martine, in the Cotton Mills' office. The following jury were sworn in:

James Wattie, foreman; Messrs. Crichton, J. Lowe, sr., D. D. McBain, J. A. Robb, McVicar, Esquier, J. Lalonde, A. Laperrance, P. Sevigny, N. Langevin, N. L. Eger, C. Pare, Z. Brault, L. Parent, T. Demers, J. A. Trotter.

The only thing that was done before the adjournment was the appointment of Dr. St. Onge and Lussier to make examinations of the bodies.

The enquiry was resumed at 2 o'clock, when the doctors were called. They gave evidence of a purely technical character, explaining the position of the wounds and the location of the bullets.

After the doctors had been heard the inquest was adjourned until 8 o'clock, when it was resumed by the Coroner, who had on his right hand Donald Macmaster, Q.C., and R. S. Jordan, Town Clerk, on his left. Mr. Macmaster will conduct the prosecution, and though the inquest of to-night was entirely of a formal nature he thought it best to be present.

The witness of the evening was Mr. Lowe. He gave in simple words the story of the arrival in the office of Shortis, the conversation which followed, the eating of the oranges, the application for the revolver, its return, the snatching of it, the murders, and finally his experiences in the vault. His whole evidence bore out in its entirety the story as sent in this despatch. The doctors were recalled and repeated their statements, and the policeman who made the arrest told how he had searched Shortis and had found the revolver in the hip pocket he found another revolver which was loaded, but none of the chambers had been discharged.

Shortis was asked by Mr. Macmaster if he had anything to say, anything to ask the witnesses, and the reply was:

"Do you understand French?" asked Mr. Macmaster.

"A little," he replied, "but I have nothing to say except that I would like to have my hands handcuffed in front of me instead of behind as they are at present."

To this Mr. Macmaster agreed, and amid quite an excitement the constable unlocked the handcuffs, and brought the prisoner's hands in front.

Shortis went through the evening with a coolness that was simply remarkable. He showed no signs whatever of any fear of the result of his crime or sorrow that he had committed it. He sat with a surly expression on his face, his fur collar turned up around his ears, and his face tucked well into it throughout the greater part of the evening.

He complained several times of the lengthy evidence, and the court proceedings in general. Over and over again he murmured "all damned fools," and even when the jury returned after considering the evidence and deciding upon their verdict he still took no interest whatever. The verdict of the jury was:

"That Maxime Lebeuf and John Loy came to their death at Valleyfield on the night of March 1st at the hands of Bertie F. V. Shortis."

Shortis was at once taken in charge by two policemen and marched down stairs, across the open square to the goal. A large crowd of people followed the murderer and his escort, and there were murmurs of disapproval that no summary justice had been meted out to him. No one, however, ventured to show any violence and he was soon safely locked up in the cells to await the preliminary examination which it is expected will take place on Monday.

NOT ASHAMED OF THEIR TEARS
as they bitterly wept over the dead body.

Mr. Loy is bearing the blow with remarkable fortitude. When a Montreal relative arrived this morning, he said: "This is terrible news, Mr. Loy." The latter replied: "Yes, may God forgive the murderer. I did. For one thing I'm thankful. My dear boy has gone to his Creator without blood on his hands."

Mr. Loy was elected Mayor of the town about a month ago, and is a very highly respected and valued citizen. Upon leaving the mill office, and took from there the remains of Lebeuf. This coffin was also strewn with flowers. The scene when the CORPSE WAS TAKEN TO THE LITTLE DWELLING where Lebeuf had lived so long, was even more touching than that of Loy's. The widow is left with five young children. She is so heartbroken that it is feared she will lose her reason. She is in the hands of good friends and medical men, and it is hoped and thought that she will recover.

The funeral of the two victims will take place on Monday afternoon, and it is expected that it will be the largest ever known in this district.

SHORTIS INTERVIEWED.

It All Seems Like a Nightmare—His Father is Coming.

On Saturday night Shortis was visited by the Herald correspondent. He received me very politely and expressed his willingness to do all he could for the newspaper men of

the country, and, with a smile, added, "And I have done something, haven't I?"

"What was your object in committing the murder?" I asked.

"I would prefer not to say anything about it at present," he said. "I have received the following telegram from Montreal:

"Have called your father. You must leave the matter in our hands. George Bury." This telegram was afterwards produced at the coroner's inquest, and the following reply was sent by the prisoner:

"The inquest is now going on. Will do nothing. Will leave the matter in your hands. Bertie F. V. Shortis."

"Did you try to make your escape after the murders?" was the next question I asked him. He said:

"No. I did not. I did not care about escaping. I was waiting for the police."

"Did you realize your position?"

"I did not. Neither do I realize it now."



LOUIS SIMPSON, MANAGER OF THE MONTREAL COTTON COMPANY.

It seems to me like a horrible nightmare, from which I never expect to wake. I can absolutely realize nothing."

"Have you any relatives here?"

"No, I have not, but I expect my father here, now that he has received the cable."

"Why did you come to Canada?"

"Oh, for just the same purpose that other young fellows do, to make my fortune. I came over to Valleyfield in July last, and expected to learn a business here. That is why I went into the cotton mills. If I had succeeded I should have put some money into a business here."

"Have you done much travelling in Canada?"

"Yes, considerable, and what I saw of Canada I liked it very much. I liked Toronto. I stayed there for some little time just on pleasure. I think it was at the Romain House that I stayed."

"When do you expect to get counsel?"

"I do not know, but I shall get one as soon as I can. There are things I want that I have not been able to get yet, and until a man is proved guilty he ought to be regarded as innocent. For instance, they will not give me a blanket, or a sheet, or a pillow to sleep on. They don't know how to treat a gentleman, and bread is about all I've had to eat, and they won't give a fellow a toothbrush after his meals, and

(Continued on Page 2.)

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—French Opera Company, in "La Traviata."

QUEEN'S—Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown."

ROYAL—J. H. Wallack, in "The Bandits King."

FRENCH THEATRE—"L'Etincelle" and "La Poupelle."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

March 2. Arrived at From

Numidian.....Halifax.....Liverpool

March 3.

La Bretagne.....New York.....Havre

Dunelm.....Halifax.....London

Aurania.....New York.....Liverpool

Zandam.....New York.....Amsterdam

Labrador.....Liverpool.....Halifax

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Fair and Decidedly Cold.

Toronto, March 2.—There is a depression over Eastern Quebec, causing strong winds there, and another depression is central over Illinois, moving northeastward; pressure is generally high in the Lake District, accompanied by fair and colder weather. In the greater part of the Northwest it is fine and cold, but in Alberta the pressure is decreasing, and the weather is unsettled and milder.

THE TEMPERATURES.

Minimum and maximum temperatures—

Calgary, 4 below—34; Edmonton, 4 below—34;

Qu'Appelle, 8 below—24; Winnipeg, 20 below

—38; Parry Sound, 15 below; Toronto, 22—38;

Montreal, 6—30; Quebec, 2 below—24;

Halifax, 32—34.

PROBABILITIES.

Lakes—Fresh to high northeasterly and

northwesterly winds; cold with light

local falls of snow.

St. Lawrence and Gulf—Fair and decidedly

cold.

MONTREAL TEMPERATURE.

The Montreal Temperature observed by

the Hearn and Harrison's standard thermo-

meter, 1640 and 1645 Notre Dame street: 8 a.m.,

6:15 p.m., 18°; 10 p.m., max., 22°; min.,

6:15 a.m., 9° Standard barometer, 3 a.m.,

29.82; 1 p.m., 29.83; 6 p.m., 29.83.

THE VICS' GREAT WIN.

THE OTTAWAS WERE DEFEATED ON THEIR OWN ICE.

MONTREAL SUCCEMB TO THE PROWESS OF THE CRYSTALS.

The Hockey Situation Growing More and More Interesting—The Victorias in the Lead, but There Are Still Big Chances of a Tie—Local and General Sporting News.

It was a winter evening. The wind blew from the west. Old Kaspar by his cozy fire. He was drinking bottled beer. And cuddled at his feet was his little grandchild Wilhelmine.

She saw her brother Peterkin. Brine in a broken lance. That he, while crouching on the snow, had come upon by chance. It was not like a baseball bat. For it was long, and thin, and flat.

Old Kaspar took from the boy. Who stood expectant by. And then the old man shook his head. And with a weary sigh. "It's some old hockey stick," said he. "Smashed in the famous victory."

"I read about it at the time—'Was many years ago. They played the match upon a rink—I think they called it at last. And fourteen gallant men," said he. "Fought hard to gain that victory."

"Now tell us what 'twas all about," Young Peterkin said. And little Wilhelmine looks up. With wonder-waiting eyes. "Now tell us all about the game, and who it was that won great fame."

"It was the Vics," old Kaspar cried. "Put Ottawa to rout. But what they did to their other for. I cannot make out. But everybody said, 'quoth he. 'That 'twas a famous victory.'"

"The towns and cities all around. For young and old men left their homes. And girls, too, had the craze. But things like that, you know, must be at every famous victory."

"They say it was a wondrous sight. After the match was won. For many men had lost their heads. And more had lost their 'mon.' But things like that, you know, must be at every famous victory."

"No player's corpse lay stiff with gore. No unpriced death was seen. 'But did they kill the referee?' Asked little Wilhelmine. "Say—my little girl, 'o, 't wasn't in Quebec you see."

"And everybody praised the Vics. 'But what good did it do,' said he. 'Quoth little Peterkin. 'Why, that I cannot tell you. 'But 'twas a famous victory.'"

"Wow!" It isn't a very expressive word, but it was the only one to which the Victoria supporters could give utterance after the match in Ottawa last Saturday night. While the joyous rout of the timekeeper's whistle announced that the match was over and the Vics had the score three to two in their favor, the Montreal contingent swept out onto the ice and said "Wow!" It said it in all keys from a shrill shriek to a bass roar. There was no attempt made by the players to get to their dressing rooms. It would have been impossible, for the admirers of the team individually and collectively wanted to shake hands all round and yell. So they shook hands all round and yelled. Billy Grant, the ever faithful guardian of the team, gave vent to joy which was almost apologetic, and Ernie Summerskill, who "personally conducted" the Vics from Montreal, felt a deep, sweet peace take possession of his soul as he realized that he had kept up the Grand Trunk's record for carrying winning teams.

Meanwhile the 2,500 Ottawas looked on good humoredly. They had seen a match that was a match. They had seen their own team play a game which did it credit, and beyond the natural regret at defeat there was nothing for anyone to deplore.

Perhaps ten per cent. of the spectators were sympathizers with the visiting team. Both lines of railway carried excursions from Montreal, the special train on which the Victorias travelled being comfortably filled. Seating capacity in the Rideau Rink was at a premium, for every seat had been sold days before. With a commendable courtesy the directors of the rink had taken the trouble of sending a large batch of reserved seats tickets for disposal among the visitors.

When eight o'clock arrived the damp ice was surrounded by a solid bank of humanity. Unable to control their excitement the rival factions would burst into wild yells for Ottawa or Victoria, and each player, as he made his appearance, was greeted with enthusiastic plaudits.

At last the whole fourteen were out, and they took their positions thus:

VICTORIANS. Goal—Chittick. Point—Henderson. Cover—Young (Capt.). Forwards—Rankin, Davidson, Westwick, MacDougall, Smith.

OTTAWA. Goal—Chittick. Point—Henderson. Cover—Young (Capt.). Forwards—Rankin, Davidson, Westwick, MacDougall, Smith.

Referee, J. Findlay, Montreal. Umpires, A. Shearer and Chas. Clendinning.

Amid a perfect babel of cheering Ottawa rushed the puck down on the Victoria goal from the face. Then there was a death-like pause as Kirby made the first shot of the evening, but Jones stopped it with the "never-touched-net" air which he invariably affects. The game was terribly fast. A lift from Grant sent the rubber into Ottawa territory, and the puck sent in a corner, which Chittick nearly stopped with his skate.

The Vics never ceased the attack for an instant and their superior team play seemed to leave no doubt as to whose game it was. Westwick relieved pretty once; but was stopped by Henderson. MacDougall made a clever dodge and passed to Rankin, but the latter shot wide and Young returned. Almost immediately Davidson made one of those clever runs which were the feature of the match and scored the first goal.

The second game was a corker for it lasted just 21 minutes. Ottawa was never daunted for an instant and the tide of battle waged fiercely now at one goal now at the other. The two captains, Young and Grant, played with a coolness and judgment that was simply astonishing. The passing of the Vics' forward line was manifestly superior to that of their opponents, but players like Kirby and Smith would bother the defence and never stood on skates. Russell, the fair haired, had the chance of his life right in front of the flags, but his shot passed just outside the poles. Of course everybody yelled "Game!" and the Ottawa people hugged one another only to be comforted by Henderson. The match was going on as fast as ever. Drinkwater was playing in excellent form. He never missed a chance and was absolutely unselfish. Ottawa began to press the Vics defense hard. Kirby, Smith and Westwick all tried shots, but those that Henderson did not stop Jones did. It was after the spirit seemed to have gone out of the Ottawa attack that they scored, however. Young lifted the puck well into the Vic goal. Kirby securing passed to Russell and up to the umpire's hand.

Half time saw the figures remain 1 to 1, though Drinkwater once scored from an off side pass.

The second half opened with a surprise party for the Vics. Russell made a shot from an impossible distance, which Grant stopped. His return fell short, and Kirby, running in, passed Henderson and scored.

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By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

(Now First Published—All Rights Reserved)

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.	
Leave Windsor Station for	
Boston, 8:20 a.m.	"8:20 p.m.
Portland, 8:30 a.m.	"8:30 p.m.
Ottawa, 8:30 a.m.	"8:10 p.m.
Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, 8:25 a.m.	"7:45 p.m.
S. & M. Marie, St. Paul, Minn., 8:30 a.m.	"8:10 p.m.
Winnipeg and Vancouver, 8:00 a.m.	"7:30 p.m.
St. Johns, 8:00 a.m.	"4:05 p.m.
"8:30 p.m.	"7:30 p.m.
Sherbrooke, 4:05 p.m.	"1:40 p.m.
Farnham and St. Hyacinthe, 4:05 p.m.	"1:40 p.m.
Windsor, 4:05 p.m.	"1:40 p.m.
Newport, 8:00 a.m.	"4:05 p.m.
"8:20 p.m.	"1:40 p.m.
Malina, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8:40 a.m.	"1:40 p.m.
Halifax, 8:40 a.m.	"1:40 p.m.
London, R.M.S., 8:40 a.m.	"1:40 p.m.
Leave Dalhousie Station for	

ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamships

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Royal
1834 Mail Service. 1835

From	From	From
Verpool, Steamships,	Portland, Halifax,	
Per Nundian, ...	14 Mch.,	16 Mch
Moh., Mongolian, ...	28 Mch.,	30 Mch
Mch., Parisian, ...	11 Apr.,	13 Apr.
Apr., Nundian, ...	25 Apr.,	27 Apr.

Beginning with SS. Sardinian, Saturday,
April 4th, Steamers will sail weekly from Mont-

St. Olava, 5.30 a.m., 4.45 p.m.
St. Lin, St. Eustache and St. Agathe, 5.30 p.m.
St. Jerome, 5.30 a.m., 5.20 p.m.
St. Rose and St. Therese, 5.30 a.m., 6.13 p.m.
5.20 p.m., 5.10 p.m.; Saturday, 1.20 p.m.
1.10 p.m., 1.10 p.m.

"Run daily. Sundays included. 1413, excepted. Sunday trains week days only unless shown. No connection for Portland leaving Montreal Saturday cars. (a) Except Saturdays and Sundays.

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Trains Leave Bonneventure Station.
(Note: * signifies run daily. All other trains run daily except Sunday.)
9.00 a.m., 4.15 p.m. For Ottawa and points on the C.A. & C. & P. Ry.
9.15 a.m., 4.30 p.m. For Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, London, Detroit, Chicago, etc.
9.15 a.m., 4.30 p.m. For Brockville.
7.40 p.m. For Cornwall.
7.40 p.m. For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Madoc.
4.30 p.m. For Hemmingford, Valleyfield and Port, Virginia.
8.15 a.m., 4.30 p.m. For Island Pond.
7.40 a.m. For Sherbrooke, Island Pond.
8.15 a.m., 4.30 p.m. For Provinces.
10.10 p.m. For Sherbrooke, Port, Quebec.

passengers. The Steamer and Staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being controlled by the passengers at any hour of the night. Music is done by the orchestra of the principal saloons, the saloons and staterooms being heated by steam.

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From Portland or Halifax, to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry.

Including every requisite for the voyage,

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These steamers will sail from Portland about 10.00 p.m. on Thursdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway mail from Portland, and will return to Portland or Halifax about 1.00 p.m. on Saturdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train, due at Halifax at noon.

Trains connecting with the steamers leave Montreal for Portland or Halifax, Monday morning via Canadian Pacific Railway, 8.30 p.m. Wednesday, arriving at Portland 8.25 a.m. Thursday.

N. Y. Ferry, 10:00 a.m. For Williamsburg, 10:00 a.m.
 11:35 a.m. For St. Johns. (On Saturdays
 this train leaves at 1:35 p.m.)
 4:00 p.m. For Sherbrooke, Island Point and
 points on the St. C. R.
 4:40 p.m. For St. Johns, Rouges Point and
 Waterloo via St. Lambert and M. P. and B. R.
 8:00 a.m. For St. John's, for St. John's, Laund
 5:30 p.m. For St. Hyacinthe, also St. Cesar
 via St. Lambert. (On Tuesdays this train
 leaves at 11:35 p.m.)
 9:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m., 8:25 p.m. For Boston
 via St. John's, St. John's, St. John's, St. John's
 9:10 a.m., 6:20 p.m. For New York via La
 and H.
 For Suburban time tables, tickets and full
 information, apply at City Ticket Office,
 143 ST. JAMES STREET, and at Bonaventure
 Station.

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The Only Fire-Proof Hotel in Canada

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Best Ales Wines, and Porter
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Wm. Dow & Co
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9 Mar.	12 Mar.	Cardianthian	11 Mar.	13 Mar.
23 Mar.	36 Mar.	Corean	5 Apr.	13 Apr.

Service via St. Johns discontinued until April 15th.

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Passengers from Philadelphia to Glasgow direct.

(The Assyrian does not carry passengers from Liverpool.)

Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service.

From Glasgow to Boston	Ships.	From Boston to Glasgow.
14 Feb. <td>Siberian</td> <td>on or about.</td>	Siberian	on or about.
21 Feb. <td>Peruvian</td> <td>2 Mar.</td>	Peruvian	2 Mar.
14 Mar. <td>Portuguese</td> <td>18 Mar.</td>	Portuguese	18 Mar.
9 Mar. <td>Sarmation</td> <td>26 Mar.</td>	Sarmation	26 Mar.
19 Mar. <td>and regularly thereafter.</td> <td>5 Apr.</td>	and regularly thereafter.	5 Apr.

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

For freight, passage or other information apply to any authorized agent of the line or to

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 26 Common Street, Montreal.
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J. WHELAN & CO, 88 St. Antoine Str
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DAWES & CO
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PALE ALES AND PORT
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Montreal Office, 521 St. James
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PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS
—AND—
ELECTRICIANS
Private houses and other
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Lighting on most improved
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(SUCCESSOR TO CHAS. CHILDS.)
Machinist, Model and Tool Maker
47 WILLIAM STREET,
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the street from the City Hall.)

J. H. R. MOLSON & BRO
Ale and Porter Brewers
 Have always on hand the various kinds of
ALE AND PORTER
 IN WOOD AND BOTTLES.
FAMILIES REGULARLY SUPPLIED
1006 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL

SPECIAL OFFICE PEN
 No. 2306.
 Packed One Gross, in Box. Natural Pen
 Silver Stamp.
 Price \$1.50 per Gross,
 \$1.35 per Gross, in 2 Gross Lots
 \$1.25 per Gross, in 5 Gross Lots
 Sold only by the Gross.
MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.
 Stationers, Blank Book Makers

description, and the following list of articles:
 Bead and Shoe Machinery a Specialty, Machine
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Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

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PAINTER, PAPER HANGER
DECORATOR, GILDING,
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WHITEWASHING, ETC.,
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Pure, Sparkling, Refreshing.
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MONTREAL, MARCH 4

THE SCHOOL QUESTION—THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

During the last few weeks a brand new theory has been evolved as to the relation of the Dominion Government to the Manitoba School Question. The French Conservative journals have accepted it and are proclaiming it in every issue; and the Gazette, which for tactical reasons is seeking to create the impression that remedial legislation is to be granted, has also taken pains to set it forth at considerable length. It is in brief that the question was settled for good and all by the judgment of the Privy Council. The Gazette, in a recent article, said that "The judgment of the Judicial Committee expressly enjoins upon the Dominion Government the obligation of extending relief to the minority." And again: "The words of the judgment impose not an option but a duty upon the Federal authorities. They leave to the latter practically no other alternative than that of giving effect to the finding of the Court." We have also noticed in some Government papers in this Province articles which went so far as to say that Manitoba is in actual rebellion against the Crown in refusing to repeal its school legislation. If the Gazette and its friends are right the plain duty of the Government is to call a session of the House, pass remedial legislation and settle the question once and for all. But they are not right. They are in fact very far wrong.

The Government will not thus easily escape from this problem, which awaits solution at its hands. If it were simply the agent for carrying into effect the judgment of the Privy Council there would be no occasion for all this caucusing and wire-pulling; it would merely have to execute the judgment and say to all who were displeased: "This is the law; you cannot help it." But in reality it is not a case of law at all; it is a case of policy pure and simple, which the Government must settle as it settles every other question of legislation and administration, taking the full measure of responsibility for its decision. Conclusive proof that this is the right statement of the Government's position is easy to find. The case before the Privy Council was not an ordinary law suit reaching it in the ordinary course. It was an appeal from the finding of the Supreme Court on a reference to it from the Canadian Government. By that reference the Court was asked to give its opinion on two broad questions: 1st. Had the Government the right to grant remedial legislation? 2nd. Did the law of 1890 affect the privileges of the minority in such a manner as to permit an appeal being made to the Governor-General-in-Council? To these questions the Supreme Court answered "No," and the Privy Council, on appeal, "Yes."

The reference to the Supreme Court was made under the terms of an act which was based upon a resolution introduced into the Canadian Parliament on April 20th, 1890, by the Hon. Edward Blake. It is, therefore, all-important to know the purpose which Mr. Blake had in view in moving the resolution, and the reason which Sir John Macdonald gave for his acceptance of it as a Government measure. The resolution itself was as follows: "It is expedient to provide means whereby on solemn occasions touching the exercise of the power of disallowance, or of the appellate power as to educational legislation important questions of law or fact may be referred by the Executive to a high judicial tribunal for hearing and considering in such manner that the authorities and parties interested may be represented, and that a reasoned opinion may be obtained for the information of the Executive."

Mr. Blake, in the speech by which he introduced and upheld the resolution, left no doubt that his purpose was simply to enable the Government to secure special information from the Supreme Court to assist it in deciding upon its policy upon questions affecting disallowance of Provincial enactments or the exercising of the power to grant remedial legislation. "I by no means," he said, "propose to withdraw from the Executive its duty; my object is to aid it in the efficient execution of its duty."

Further on in his speech he said: "It is but an enabling proposition; it but empowers the Executive to obtain—by a procedure replete with the essential requisites for the production of a sound opinion—the views on legal questions, leaving to the Executive so aided the RESPONSIBILITY OF FINAL ACTION."

Sir John Macdonald in accepting the resolution was even more explicit in his declaration that no abridgement of the powers of the Executive was intended. The portions of his speech on this point

are so deadly to this new-fangled fiction of the Gazette that we quote them verbatim—

"When I first read the honorable gentleman's resolution hastily it occurred to me, as I daresay it occurred to many honorable gentlemen, who hear me now, that it was an advance towards the American system and proposed to transfer the responsibility of the Ministry of the day to a judicial tribunal; but on scanning the resolution in its carefully prepared terms, that impression was dissipated, and I saw that the principal object of the resolution, as I read it, is that the question submitted by the Executive to the judicial tribunal should be enforced, sustained and presented to Parliament, to the public and to the Crown by the fact of this legal decision having been given. . . . Of course my honorable friend in his resolution has GUARDED AGAINST THE SUPPOSITION THAT SUCH A DECISION IS BINDING ON THE EXECUTIVE. It is expressly stated that such a decision is only for the information of the Government. The Executive is not relieved from any responsibility, because of any answer being given by the tribunal. If the Executive were to be relieved of any responsibility I should consider that a fatal blot in the proposition of my honorable friend. I believe in responsible government; I believe in the responsibility of the Executive. But the answer of the judicial tribunal will be simply for the information of the Government. The Government may dissent from that decision, and it may be their duty to do so, if they differ from the conclusion to which the court has come. . . . I do not think there can be any doubt as to the meaning of the motion of my honorable friend. I think it is so explicit in its terms that no questions can arise as to what its meaning is; and if there were any doubts as to its meaning—there are none in my own mind—those doubts would be removed by the lucid speech of my honorable friend. That speech is of record in the Hansard."

The question as to its meaning has arisen; but the above quotations from the record settle it beyond all possibility of further controversy. How in the face of these unequivocal declarations by both Mr. Blake and Sir John Macdonald can the Gazette declare that the judgment of the Privy Council is mandatory and "leaves to the Government no option" in the case? Our contemporary is either very badly informed, or it is again at its congenial task of deliberate misrepresentation for partisan purposes.

The Government is face to face with the School Question; it must settle it and it must be prepared to justify its settlement to the people of Canada. The cowardly course of systematic evasion has reached its end. It is known that the Manitoba Government has no intention of modifying its school legislation. Only last Wednesday the Legislature of Manitoba adopted a resolution moved by one member of the Government and seconded by another that it would resist by all constitutional means and to the utmost extent of its power any steps which may be taken to attack the school system of 1890. The Dominion Government ought therefore to go ahead at once and do one or two things:

1. Grant remedial legislation.
2. Refuse to grant remedial legislation.

If the first decision be reached Parliament should be called at once to enact the remedial laws. If the Government is too cowardly to make up its mind it should resign and make way for one not incapable of discharging the duties imposed upon it by the constitution.

QUEBEC AND HOCKEY.

After quoting the Herald's editorial of Friday anent the suspension of the Quebec Hockey Club by the Canadian Hockey Association, the Quebec Chronicle says:

"Such a condemnation of the action of the Association from a paper so bitterly hostile to the Herald has all along been to the Quebec team, is exceedingly significant. And yet, even while making it, and while boldly admitting that the club has had to suffer for other people's faults, our contemporary shows either gross ignorance or wilful misrepresentation of facts, by hinting at assault and battery upon referees in Quebec, and by the insulting statement that Quebec needed disciplining of some sort. Neither the Quebec nor any other team that values a reputation for fair play, could afford to continue any longer, a connection of any kind with an Association that has proved itself so utterly a stranger to the very best principles of a manly and sportsmanlike disposition. Nothing short of a complete apology from the Council of the Association and a settlement of all damages arising out of its arbitrary, unjust and illegal action should ever induce the Quebec team to have anything more to do with it."

Very little of a reply is necessary. The charge that the Herald has been hostile to the Quebec team is wholly without foundation, as the Chronicle would know if it only read the Herald more carefully and thereby kept well informed. But there is neither gross ignorance nor wilful misrepresentation in hinting at assault and battery upon referees in Quebec. Messrs. Long and Hamilton ought to know whether they have been assaulted or not—and the term is used in its proper significance—while a reference to the files of the Chronicle itself will show how Mr. Dillon was treated when acting as an umpire in Quebec. When the Chronicle does the righteous indignation act it is simply ridiculous. It is talking through its hat.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE REVIVED.

There has been lately much curiosity as to what had become of the preferential trade scheme. It appears upon the statement of the Minister of Militia to a Gazette correspondent at Ottawa the other day that this scheme is still "one of the planks in the Conservative platform."

On the same day Mr. Gignault, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for Quebec, told the Central Canada Agricultural Association that he had been advised by an English importer, doing business on an extensive scale, that the tendency of frozen meat from Australia, which was coming into Great Britain in increasing quantities and at decreasing prices, was to replace Canadian cheese in the British market.

The supplanting of Canadian cheese by Australian mutton in the British market is not enough for the preferential trade men in Canada. These men want to encourage Australian competition in the Canadian

market itself. They are already spending enormous sums of public money for the purpose of bringing the Australian grazer into competition with the Canadian farmer, and they want to spend more. Is it any more pleasant to be kicked to death by a horse than a mule?

AS TO "FACTS."

There has been no Liberal Government in Canada, federal or provincial, that has curtailed expenditure, or lowered taxation, or reduced the public debt.

There has been no Liberal Government in Canada, federal or provincial, but has added to the expenditure, or raised the taxes or increased the public debt.—The Gazette.

Conservative resolution, 1877:—"This House is of opinion that the deficiency in the revenue should be met by a diminution of expenditure, aided by such a readjustment of the tariff as will benefit the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of the Dominion."

Expenditure, 1878.....\$23,608,138
Expenditure, 1894.....\$7,355,025
Increase.....\$16,253,113

Has the National Policy made you rich?

—The Globe.

The foregoing argument seems to go here. This is a young country and the exigencies of government in such a country demand the increase of expenditure to a certain point. We will give the Gazette the benefit of this admission. But there is not an honest and intelligent voter in Canada whom the Gazette could convince that the Conservative party, wherever and whenever it has held office has not aggravated this natural tendency. Let us see the omnipresent statistics. Statistics are a great thing when hungry men are unreasonable.

J. D. Cameron, the brilliant young Provincial Secretary of Manitoba, declared in a characteristic flight of eloquence the other day that if the Conservative Government at Ottawa should attempt to interfere with the educational policy of the Government of Manitoba, the people of the West would not rest until the aggressors were hurled from power. Of this the Toronto News says: "The boast is a bold one. But the men who forced Sir John Macdonald to relieve the Prairie Province from a railway monopoly, and who elected Joe Martin in Winnipeg despite all the efforts of the Chamberlain pluggers, are justified in feeling confidence in themselves." Mr. Cameron and the News, the Government at Ottawa and the Government at Winnipeg may all content themselves with the assurance that the Manitoba Schools question will be settled according to the decision of the sovereign good sense of the Canadian people.

The recrudescence of the Huddart microbe takes shape in the announcement that this enterprising little gentleman has hit upon Southampton as the British terminal point of his fast Atlantic line. The Dominion Government has had so many other affairs on its hands of late that it seems to have forgotten all about Huddart. And that he should have seen fit to revive his scheme at a time when the St. Lawrence is frozen solid is not likely to attract the favorable consideration of British capital.

In a biographical sketch of Hon. Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere, published in the Herald of Saturday there were one or two mistakes. It was stated that Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere is a native of France and married into the Lotbiniere family. It was Mr. Joly's father to whom these facts apply. Mr. Joly is a native Canadian, his father having been a Huguenot from France and his mother a member of the historical de Lotbiniere family.

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Painting in all its branches. Reliable work done.
Come in and see how cheap GOOD GOODS can be bought.

NOTICE!

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ALMONTE,

Manufacturers of Knitted Underwear.

Beg to inform the Trade that

Jas. A. Cantlie & Co.

Of Montreal and Toronto,

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Sole Agents for the Sale of their Products

Wholesale Trade only Supplied.

W. A. STEPHENSON & CO.

(Late Hughes & Stephenson),

On the 13th March next, will occupy the premises

36 VICTORIA SQUARE, corner Craig

Street (Armstrong Block), where we will conduct a general

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business. Also, importers of and dealers in

Gas Cooking Ranges and Gas Fires

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Gas Globes, &c., &c.

TO RENT

Fine Store, Warehouse or Factory

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Four Stories High.

St. James Street—34 x 107 feet, floor area

15,150 square feet. Inspector Street—32 x

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Apply to A. BRUNET,

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If you have a friend who you know is ad-

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LIQUOR HABIT . . .

. . . YOUR DUTY IS PLAIN.

—SEND THE ADDRESS TO THE—

SPAULDING REMEDY CO.,

150 St. James St. - Room 3, 4th Floor.

See our New Spring Styles in

HATS!

The Latest.

The American Fur Store,

21 St. Lawrence Street.

Canadian Artistic Society
1866 St. Catherine Street.

At the Drawing held on the 21st February

at St. Joseph's Hall, St. Catherine Street.

No. 83,173—Won the \$1,000 Prize.

No. 74,732—Won the \$400 Prize.

No. 35,567—Won the \$150 Prize.

List of the 2,845 other Prizes free at office.

NEXT DRAWING, March 7, 1895.

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Tickets at most all the Cigar and Stationary

Stores.

4 Wheels

and a Handle

Is what some people think is all

there is to a baby carriage. That's

not the case. The opposite can be

proven by examining the 124 differ-

ent samples, all of the best make,

wheels, handle and all at

Wilder's. Everything the best,

and price the cheapest. After

seeing the new baby carriage de-

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the rest of the building.

\$6

H. A. Wilder & Co.

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Fine Business Property.

We are authorized to sell 2 fine stores on St.

Catherine Street, near Bleury Street, one of

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This is a good investment and its value is

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New York Life Building.

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Some desirable offices in the Fraser

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ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

(Facing the Board of Trade).

Apply to J. B. HUTCHESON,

17 St. John Street.

FLATS TO LET.

Light on Four Sides. With steam

heat and power, if desired. Our new

building, 178 and 180 Inspector Street.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY

Montreal Board of Trade Building

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reasonably, including ordinary assess-

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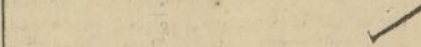
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TRADE MARK.

Australian Brandy recently placed on the

markets of the world, is guaranteed the pure

genuine production of the grape, rich in flavor

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It bears responsible certificates (by analysis)

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To be had at all leading Grocers and Wine

Merchants, Hotels and Restaurants.

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TO RENT

Fine Store, Warehouse or Factory

On St. James & Inspector Sts.

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15,150 square feet. Inspector Street—32 x

101 feet, floor area, 20,250 square feet. Can

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4 ft. wide by 6 ft. 6 in. long, for \$20.00.

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These are the best value ever offered in Canada. Only a limited quantity at the above prices. TERMS NET CASH.

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650 to 652 CRAIG STREET.

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"50c."

Our cheap SHIRT SALE is in full blast. We have now another HUNDRED DOZEN going through our factory, and from the way they are selling, we will BREAK THE RECORD of Unlaundried Shirt Sales in this City.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.

SEE OUR WINDOWS for the Latest Patterns in French Cambrics and Zephyrs.

MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY CO.,

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A RAG is the usual laundry product, but "The Troy" is not in the rag business. Clothes are returned in perfect condition, and not worn out in the washing. Telephone, and the driver will call.

Troy Steam Laundry.

180 Inspector Street.

PROF. WIGGINS' WARNING.

Says There will be Plenty of cold weather yet this Spring.

Ottawa, March 2.—"Do not imagine that because this locality is being favored with a warm spell that the winter is over yet," is the import of Prof. E. Stone Wiggins' opinion. Notwithstanding that the thaw has now reached some what unusual proportions for this time of the year, and that to-day wheels are taking the place of runners, there will be a good taste of winter soon enough. This thaw might have been expected, owing to the extremely low temperature in Europe, which is usually consistent with high temperature upon this part of the continent. On the principle that the cold wave does not often maintain over the whole northern hemisphere at the same time the present high light temperature will be displaced by the heavy cold wave. When icebergs are reported thick around Newfoundland and Austria, although unseasonable, were or in the higher regions. The present heavy falls of snow in Europe, notably Australia, although unseasonable, were predicted by Professor Wiggins some time ago. Prof. Wiggins could not be induced to predict a big storm at any particular date, but a guess that there would be one shortly seemed to about meet his views. Anyhow, there will be enough of cold weather.

BUILDING DISASTER.

More Dead Found in the Ruins of the Fallen Building.

New York, March 2.—The fall of the building in course of construction in Orchard Street, yesterday, is found to have been more destructive of life than was supposed. To-day three corpses were removed from the ruins, making the casualties five killed and eight seriously wounded. The bodies recovered to-day are those of John Marle, James Ross, and Joseph Marro, all of whom were employed upon the building. It is possible that as the work of clearing away the debris progresses other bodies may be found, as there are still several men who were at work upon the building who are not accounted for.

BOODLE INQUIRY.

Charges Against the Prosecuting Attorney—Nesbitt's Position.

Toronto, March 2.—When the "Boodle Inquiry" was resumed to-day Wallace Nesbitt, Q.C., who hitherto had conducted it, withdrew because of charges that ex-Ald. Gowanlock had laid against him personally. It is charged that Nesbitt made an agreement to reward the city so that he would not be on hand to give evidence. Judge McDougall appointed Christopher Robinson, Q.C., to conduct the investigation in as far as Mr. Nesbitt is concerned. Nesbitt will conduct the other portion of the inquiry, which will be resumed next Thursday. Nesbitt laughed at the charges.

POOR DIGESTION.

Leads to nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic dyspepsia, and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's for Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

CABLE GOSSIP.

A Present to the Queen—Rosebery Better—Mme. Albani Ill.

London, March 2.—Lord Rosebery, who was among the distinguished sufferers from influenza, was improving yesterday evening, but the recovery of the Conservative leader in the House of Commons, Mr. A. J. Balfour, is progressing slowly. Of the other notable patients, Lord Dufferin was able to leave his house yesterday and it may be said that he has almost completely recovered.

Queen Victoria, yesterday, received from the Chinese Ambassador a beautiful satin scroll, worked with gold and silver and bearing Chinese characters. This scroll was sent to Her Majesty by the Dowager Empress of China in acknowledgment of Queen Victoria's gifts to the Dowager Empress upon the occasion of the latter's birthday.

Joseph Austen Chamberlain, son of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and member of Parliament for East Worcestershire, on behalf of subscribers in the Bahamas Islands, has presented to Sir Ambrose Shea, formerly Governor of these Islands, a service of plate, in recognition of the services which Sir Ambrose rendered to the inhabitants of the Bahamas during the term of his governorship.

Joseph Tasker, the young spendthrift, whose suits against Streeter and Company, the Bond Street jewellers, on the ground of overcharges to the amount of \$85,000, have amused all London, is a son of Countess Tasker, who got her title from the Pope. Tasker married a daughter of the Queen's butcher at Windsor.

Johannes Brahms, the German composer, has accepted membership in the Royal Academy of Bologna.

Mme. Albani is seriously ill. Adelina Patti is renewing her old vocal triumphs at Nice.

THE OXFORD CAFE, UNIVERSITY STREET.

is the place for stall-fed Malpeque Oysters, bleeding fresh, 25c a dozen. Lunch from 12 till 2.30. Meals a la carte until midnight, everything first-class.

MAY REMOVE TO ST. JOHNS

A Tobacco Factory Asking a very Large Bonus.

St. Johns, Que., March 1.—Mr. Archibald, proprietor of the Empire Tobacco Factory, Montreal, came hither to interview our city fathers on Monday last. He is favorably impressed with St. Johns, and would locate his factory here, and employ 250 hands, with a minimum pay list of \$40,000 a year, provided the town would grant him a spot cash bonus of \$30,000. Security for the fulfillment of his part of the contract would be on the building and plant only. We should like to see Mr. Archibald establish himself in this place, and we believe he could run his factory much more economically here than in Montreal, as he would save both on labor and taxes, but St. Johns cannot afford to vote him any such bonus as he asks for. That is simply out of the question.—St. Johns News.

Do not buy a gas governor. The Citizens Gas Control Co., 317 St. James Street, will rent you one at a small cost, and will look after it and your burners without charge.

LONDON ELECTIONS.

Keen Contests for Seats in the County Council.

London, March 2.—The County Council elections which are taking place here to-day are of more than usual interest owing to certain political bias which has been introduced in the struggle between the Progressives and Moderates. The Times, commenting on these elections says: "The victory of the Moderates would be a good augury for the Unionists in the impending general elections." The Moderate candidates include Lord Cadogan, Churchill, Durham, Amptill, Donoughmore, Dudley, Norfolk, Dunraven and Mountmorris and Sir Blundell Maple. Among the progressive candidates are John Burns, Sydney Webb, Sir John Hutton and Lord Monckswell, Ribblesdale and Russell.

RAILWAY WRECK.

Express Train Dashed into Derailed Freight Cars.

New York, March 2.—The six o'clock express of the Royal Blue line on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was wrecked while passing through Bayonne at 6.30 last evening. At least 30 passengers had a miraculous escape. The engineer and an assistant fireman were killed. The dead are: Wm. Thomas, of Philadelphia, engineer, Winfield Holland, of Philadelphia, assistant fireman.

The injured are: H. Orrell, of Lafayette, N.J., fireman, contusion of the body and scalp wound; Frank Applegate, of Tioga, Pa., bruises on leg and side, not serious; George Hopkins, baggage man, injuries not serious. The train was the Washington express which left Jersey City at 6.12. It was made up of an engine, baggage car, smoking car, day coach and one sleeper. A freight train was derailed and the express dashed into the cars loaded with coal.

CHURCHMAN'S UNION.

Formed for the Anglican Diocese of Ontario—Resolutions Adopted.

Ottawa, March 2.—An Anglican Churchman's Union was formed in the city last evening. Rev. J. M. Snowden, Rector of St. George's Church, occupied the chair. Letters expressing sympathy with the movement have been received from all over the Diocese of Ontario. The resolutions were carried as follows:

That in view of the circumstances as set forth in the circular letter to the members of the Church of England, in the Diocese of Ottawa with regard to the refusal of His Grace the Archbishop of Ontario to accept students of Wycliffe College as candidates for Holy Orders, and in view of the present state of the Church in the Diocese;

Be it resolved, that the Anglican Churchman's Union for the Diocese of Ontario be and is hereby constituted to further the following objects:

1. To maintain the reformation principles and doctrine of our Church.

2. To preserve the simplicity of her public worship and the purity of her teaching as derived from Holy Scriptures and set forth in the liturgy and articles of the Book of Common Prayer.

3. For mutual counsel and concerted action in matters affecting the well-being of the Church in this diocese.

W. P. Anderson, was made President of the Union. The annual meeting of the Union will be held in February of each year.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

Conductor Stone Fails to Appear—Dates of the Trials Fixed.

The Court of Queen's Bench resumed its sitting Saturday at ten o'clock under the presidency of Hon. Justice Baby. The room was again crowded with railway men, and the usual habits of all of whom were on the look out to get a glimpse of Conductor Stone who had failed to appear.

They were once more disappointed and from reliable sources it was learned that the genial conductor had left for California about a month ago with his two sons, and it was also stated that he had purchased an orange grove.

The only business done was that of fixing the dates for the various prisoners against whom true bills had been found yesterday afternoon. All answered to their names but the young man William Talbot, charged with breaking into stores on Windsor Street about two months ago.

Crown Clerk Scotie in stentorian tones called for the prisoner, but he failed to answer. Crown Prosecutor Quinn at once asked the Judge to cancel the bail bonds and to order a bench warrant. This was acceded to.

Crown Clerk Scotie then arose and in the most solemn manner called upon the bondsmen to bring forth the body of William Talbot. No response. "Let a bench warrant be issued," sternly replied the Judge, and it was done.

The Court then adjourned until Monday at ten o'clock.

A new principle in regard to witnesses attending the Assizes was inaugurated Saturday.

In the past they have been obliged to attend at the opening of the Assizes and be on hand every day until their case was called on Court.

Attorney-General Casgrain with a view to decreasing the expenses has requested the Crown Prosecutors to fix the date for the several cases and to allow the witnesses to retire until their trial arrived.

The Judge rather demurred at this, as he thought it would cause inconvenience and cases may fall through, owing to witnesses forgetting the exact date.

Crown Prosecutor Quinn informed His Honor that if the experiment turned out in that manner it would be speedily dropped.

AFTER THE DOCTOR.

Who Failed to Report a Case of Diphtheria.

Adelard Tallifer, 308 Montcalm, was accused of having infringed the by-law, relating to the burial of persons who die of contagious diseases, appeared before the Recorder yesterday. One of his children died of diphtheria, and he was notified by the health authorities that the funeral should be private. He brought the body to the Church and allowed friends and relations to follow in the cortege. The Recorder suspended sentence and ordered an action to be taken against a doctor of Ontario Street, who attended the young child and who failed to report. The doctor is liable to a fine of \$40 or two months imprisonment.

Killed by Snow from a Roof.

Mabel Usherwood, eight years old, daughter of Joseph Usherwood, 296 St. Urbain, when playing in the front yard Friday afternoon, was struck on the head by a quantity of ice and snow falling from the roof. The little girl was unconscious when taken into the house, and she died Saturday morning.

We are Coming.

Do not make any contract with the Bell or other telephone companies. You can own your own in a short time, and almost obliterate future expense.

AMERICA.

PROF. BLACKIE DEAD.

The Great Scholar Passes Away at the Ripe Age of Eighty-six.

London, March 2.—Professor John Stuart Blackie, the well-known author and Greek and Latin scholar, is dead, at the age of 86 years.

John Stuart Blackie, formerly Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, Glasgow in July, 1869, and was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. During two years passed in Göttingen, Berlin and Rome, devoted himself to the study of German, Italian and classical philology. In 1874, he published a metrical translation of Goethe's "Faust." He was called to the Scottish Bar. In 1884, he was appointed to the newly formed chair of Latin Literature in Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was appointed in 1892 to the Greek chair in the University of Edinburgh. Professor Blackie was very active as a popular lecturer, and made himself somewhat conspicuous as a warm advocate of Scottish nationality.

His last publication was "Homer and the Iliad," containing a translation of the Iliad in a ballad measure. Professor Blackie also appeared as a lecturer in the Royal Institution, London, where he combated the views of Mr. John Stuart Mill in moral philosophy, said to be in the estimate of the Greek Sophists, and of Professor Alex. Miller in his allegorical interpretation of ancient myths.

The foundation of a Celtic chair in the University of Edinburgh, for which by four years' considerable exertion he collected a sum of £12,000, is mainly owing to Professor Blackie. He resigned the chair of Greek in the University of Edinburgh in August, 1882.

Later he has resumed his philological mission in behalf of modern Greek, and lectured on this subject at Oxford, Cambridge and Haylebury and to the same effect had published papers in the proceedings of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, in the Nineteenth Century and in the Scottish Review.

FRANCO-CANADIAN TREATY.

It May Soon Come Into Operation—Trade Development.

Paris, March 2.—The French Government has deputed ex-Consul Durand, who served in Quebec and is now in London, to visit French ports and give information likely to develop France's trade with Canada.

The Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce has published M. Hanotaux's letter asserting that Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador, said he had not clear powers to exchange ratifications of the Franco-Canadian treaty. M. Hanotaux expressed the opinion that despite this delay, the treaty soon would become operative.

TO VISIT BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Ont., March 2.—March 21 has been mixed as the date of Hon. Wilfred Laurier's visit to Brockville. Prescott will be visited on the 20th and Kingston on the 22nd.

SANDFORD FLEMING ELECTED.

(Special to the Herald.)
Kingston, Ont., March 2.—Sandford Fleming has been re-elected Chancellor of Queen's University for the term of three years.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Chicago, March 1.—The Times-Herald will be consolidated Monday, the 18th inst., with James Scott as editor-in-chief, and publisher, and Henry W. Hawley as managing editor. This is the result of the consolidation of the two papers.

London, March 2.—The Telegraph says that negotiations are on foot to obtain from the United States Government its consent that half a troop of American regular cavalry shall attend the military tournament to be held in London in May.

Toronto, March 2.—A public meeting was held last evening in the Pavilion to discuss the question of departmental retail stores. Many speeches were made deplaining against these stores as injurious to the interests of small shopkeepers of the city generally, and a resolution was passed in favor of petitioning the Legislature to give the city power to tax such stores separately for every department of business carried on within their limits.

LAYING CARGOES AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, March 2.—Officials at the Deep Water Terminal say the English boats will land their local freight at their agents' wharves, and through freight at Richmond. The Government staff of clerks from the Terminal have been ordered to Canada's to-morrow, where the Numidian's local and through cargo will be landed and through goods carted to North Street Station. Officers have been made for salvage of goods from water.

Reward for La Gasconne's Crew.

Have, March 1.—The French Line has decided to allow the crew of La Gasconne extra pay in recognition of their services of all on board during the long delay which followed the break-down of the steamer's machinery while on her last voyage to New York.

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GRAND DUKE ALEXIS DEAD.

San Remo, Italy, March 2.—The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, uncle of Emperor Nicholas II., died here this morning. He was forty-five years of age. The Grand Duke Alexis was Lord High Admiral of the Russian navy. He was the son of Alexander II., who was killed by nihilists, and second brother of the late Czar. He was a man of gigantic build. He has been many times in America and about twenty-five years ago visited Canada.

Grand Duke Alexis visited America in 1893, and created a great furor. He came to Montreal incognito, as the British Royal family were then in great anxiety over the health of the Prince of Wales. The popularity of the Grand Duke was such, however, that the citizens of Montreal insisted upon organizing a series of entertainments in his honor. The City Council appropriated over two thousand dollars for these receptions. After he had left the city, the Grand Duke sent his check for \$1,000, to be distributed among the poor of the city.

Weather and Wind.

The meteorological observations taken at the City Hall during the month of February may be summarized as follows: Maximum temperature for the month, 14.85 degrees above zero. The coldest day was the 6th, when the mercury registered 21 degrees below zero; and the mildest day was the 25th, when the temperature was 28 above. The greatest velocity of the wind during the month was 45 miles an hour. This speed was attained on the 6th, the coldest day. The snow fall was a foot and a half.

The most efficient stomach corrective known to the medical faculty. Adam's Tutti Frutti. Take no imitations.

BIRTHS.

ANLEY—On the 22nd February, 1895, at 3011 St. Urbain Street, the wife of P. G. Anley, of a daughter.

ASSELIN—In this city, on the 1st March, at 111 St. Louis Street, the wife of Dr. J. Asselin, of a son.

CHRISTIN—In this city, on the 23rd, at 213 St. Hubert Street, the wife of Henri Christin, of a son.

COCHENTHALER—At 22 Laval Avenue, February 25, wife of S. Cochenthaler, of a son.

CHARBONNEAU—In this city, on the 24th inst., the wife of Mr. P. Charbonneau, of L. Presse, of a son.

GOLDSTEIN—At 82 St. Matthew Street, on Saturday, 2nd instant, the wife of Maxwell Goldstein, of a son.

GRAHAM—At 179 Park Avenue, on March 1st, the wife of Nelson Graham, of a daughter.

LOIX—On February 22nd, at 223 St. Louis Street, the wife of Mr. Alphonse Loix, of a daughter.

LARKIN—On the 27th February, at 794 Dorchester Street, the wife of Thos. Larkin, of a daughter.

MEUNIER—In this city, on the 28th Feb., the wife of Mr. Cornelius Meunier, of a son.

MCKEOWN—On the 27th Feb., at 412 St. Urbain St., the wife of Mr. Frederick McKee, of a son.

MALLET—At 157 St. Hippolyte Street on Saturday, the 23rd February, a son to Mrs. and Mr. Herbert Lasset, of the New Jerusalem, Melbourn, Que., and Toronto, Ont., papers please copy.

O'DONNELL—On the 25th inst., at 164 Ottawa Street, the wife of M. J. O'Donnell, of a daughter.

PRENDERGAST—On the 24th instant, at 129 Grand Trunk Street, Point St. Charles, the wife of J. J. Prendergast, of a daughter.

QUINN—At 2611 St. Catherine Street, on the 23rd February, the wife of T. J. Quinn, of a daughter. [New York and Cobourg, Ont., papers please copy.]

ROULLIER—In this city, on the 25th inst., the wife of Mr. P. E. Roullier, of a daughter.

STROUD—At 383 Mountain Street, on the 24th instant, the wife of Daniel Stroud, of a daughter.

SCOTT—In this city, on the 25th, at 411 La-gancho Street, the wife of H. Scott, of a son.

THIBAUDEAU—On the 27th instant, at 20 Conroy Street, Quebec, the wife of D. Thibau-deau, of a son.

WHITEHEAD—At "Les Falaises," Montmorency Falls, on February 26th, the wife of Charles R. Whitehead, of a daughter.

GALARNEAU-PARENT—On the 25th inst., at St. James' Church, Joe. Galarneau to Elce-nore Parent.

JORDAN-JACKSON—On Feb. 25th, 1895, at the Sacred Heart Chapel, St. Jean Baptiste, by the Rev. Father Casey, J. E. Jordan to Annie Jackson. No cards.

LEPPER-BURNS—On February 26th, at 509 Ontario Street, Toronto, the residence of C. D. Daniel, brother-in-law of the bride, by Rev. Dr. James Henderson, James Arthur Lepper, of Buffalo, N. Y., to Effie O. youngest daughter of the late John Burns.

RELANDER-YAU—In Quebec, on the 25th instant, at the St. Louis Chapel, Mr. Ed-mund Belanger to Madame Jean Nadeau, by Rev. F. X. Yagou, Cure of the Basilica.

MARCOUX-GAMELIN—On Feb. 21, 1895, at the Church of St. Polycarpe, by the Rev. Mon-signor Champoux, Mr. C. Marcoux to Miss Marie Alexina Gamelin.

PEARSON-SPRAGGE—On February 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Canon and the Ven. Archdeacon Archibald Lauder, Lieut.-Col. Henry Pearson, 3rd Derby-shire Regiment Militia, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Spragge.

PRECOURT-MCGOWAN—At the Church of St. Louis de France, on the 25th inst., Mr. Rosary Arthur Precourt to Miss Orana McGowan, daughter of Mr. J. G. W. McGowan, School Inspector.

ROTH-FERRIER—At Aylmer, P. Q., on the 19th instant, by the Rev. Father Labelle, P. P. John Roth, C. E. of South Hill, to George's daughter of Antoine Ferrier, Esq., of Aylmer.

SADLER-WEIR—In this city, on the 20th inst., at the Church of St. John, by the Rev. John Nichols, Mr. William J. Sadler to Miss Janet, youngest daughter of Robt. Weir, Esq., of this city.

DEATHS.

AUDETTE DU LAPOINTE—In this city on the 28th inst., aged 66 years and 6 months, Angélique Lacasse, the wife of Mr. Francois Audette du Lapointe.

BLACKBURN—In this city, suddenly, on the 20th instant, Geo. Blackburn, aged 42 years, late of Quebec. (Quebec papers please copy.)

ROY—At Royston Park, Owen Sound, suddenly, on February 27, William Roy in his 57th year, brother of James Roy, of this city.

ALDEN—In this city, Feb. 25, Patrick Alden, aged 65 years, late of Craunton, Co. Galway, Ireland.

WILLIAM CHARLES BIRCH, late of Dublin, Ireland, aged 30 years. (Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.)

DESROSIERS—At Lachine, on the 25th inst., Joseph Henri-Armand, infant son of Mr. H. M. Desrosiers, aged 1 year and 8 months.

FOLKES—In this city, on the 1st March, Lydia, youngest daughter of the late John Folk, aged 25 years 7 months. Funeral on Saturday, 2nd March, from the residence of Mrs. J. C. Hamilton, 67 Rozel Street, Point St. Charles, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. (Liverpool, Eng., papers please copy.)

GAUVREAU—At Washington, D.C., on Feb. 28th, 1895, Jessie Tainish, beloved wife of Ed Gauvreau, and youngest daughter of the late John Tainish, of Montreal.

GIBBS—In this city, on February 28th, Mary Ellen, aged 18, only daughter of the late Richard Gibbs, and sister to Daniel and John Hennessey. Funeral from her brother's residence, 138 La Prairie Street, on Sunday at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend. (St. John's, Nfld., and United States papers please copy.)

GERRARD—At St. Joseph, Co. Terrebonne, on the 20th inst., Pierre Gervais, aged 67 years.

HENDERSON—On 25th instant, at Lee, Kent, England, aged 63 years, William Knapp Henderson, sub-manager, Bank of Montreal, London, England; formerly of the Great Western Railway Co., of Hamilton, Ont. 31

KING—At Attolondo, Fla., February 27th, Mary Lester Sargent, wife of Geo. P. King, and mother of Mrs. L. H. Packard, (St. Thomas, Chicago and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.)

MCGRATH—At Ste. Candeigne, on the 20th instant, Joseph Henry Merrill McGrath, aged 9 years and 11 days, beloved son of Thomas McGrath.

MAITHUR—Suddenly, at Ashville, North Carolina, on 24th inst., Alexander Maithur, President of the Maithur Brothers Co. (Ltd.), wholesale lumber dealers, Toronto, Ont.

NICHOLSON—In this city, on Friday, the 1st March, Sarah M. Campbell, widow of the late Robert Nicholson. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 112 Sherbrooke Street, on Monday, March 4th, at 9 a.m.

PHIPPS—At his residence, 187 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, February 25th, 1895, after a painful illness, John H. Phipps, a resident of Toronto for 66 years.

SMART—At Brockville, Ont., on Thursday, February 21st, Mary Leeds Hewitt, widow of the late Thomas Smart, Brockville.

TETREAU—In this city, on the 23rd February, the age of 22 years and 9 months, Aime Tetreau, tobacco manufacturer.

TWITCHELL—At 228 Robert Street, Toronto, Ont., on February 28th, Capt. Frederick G. Twitchell, in his 76th year.

WILLS—At Orangeville, on Monday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1895, Eleanor Mary Strahy Dale, beloved wife of H. T. Wills, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, aged 39 years and 6 months.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Detectives of the most reliable character furnished by the Canadian Secret Service, Temple Building, Montreal. This agency is under contract with the Province Government to perform all their criminal detective work. References: The leading banks, corporations and hotels of this city. Silas H. Carpenter, Chief. Office telephone 2311. House telephone 649.

TO MR. FREDERICH BUCHWITZ AND Mr. Philip Dabrowski—Please give your address to Henry Dobrowski, bookbinder, 31 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

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wins many victories. None more
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has won many, over long triumphant
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John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

**Some People
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That anything in the shape of a suit of clothes is good enough for a boy.

WHAT A MISTAKE!

The boy is father to the man, and needs to be educated to take a just pride in his personal appearance. Make him look nice! Make him feel "good!" That is the best and easiest way in which to arouse the latent love of neatness in his nature. Our new School Suits for Spring Wear are admirably adapted to this purpose. They combine cheapness and durability with style. See them!

Boys' 2-piece Suits, \$2.40, \$2.50, \$2.60, \$2.70, \$3.00, \$3.30 up to \$7.00.
Boys' 3-piece Suits, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$4.50, \$4.75, \$5.00 up to \$10.00.
Boys' English 2-piece Suits, \$1.30, \$1.40, \$1.50.
Boys' Navy Sailor Suits, 95c up.
Boys' Tweed Sailor Suits, \$1.70, \$1.80, up.
Boys' Navy Nap Reefers, \$1.90, \$2.00, \$2.10, \$2.20 up to \$7.00.
Boys' and Youths' Spring Covert Cloth Overcoats, \$7.00, \$7.25, \$7.50, \$7.75, \$8.00.

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75 Bleyer Street.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.
Reports Showing the Good Work Done During the Year.

Few people, even among Catholics, have an idea of the extent of the work carried on by the Saint Vincent de Paul Society. This organization has at present twenty-three branches in Montreal, each having a defined district to look after.

Yesterday afternoon there was in the Cabinet de Lecture a general meeting of all the branches, and each branch was expected to report on the work done so far during the season.

Mr. R. Bellenave, who is President of the Special Council which presides over the Montreal branches, occupied the chair, having by his side Rev. Alphonse, S.S., and Mr. Alphonse David, Acting General Secretary.

Sixteen out of the twenty-three branches sent in their reports, from which it appears that the Society has so far distributed \$6,022 between 810 families, representing 3,875 individuals. This gives an average of 51 families per branch, and on this basis the number of families having received assistance from the 23 branches so far would be near twelve hundred.

The reports are handed in without comment, but from conversation with the officers, it is learned that a large number who have not yet received assistance will require it during Lent. At least such has always been the experience in past years.

Fancy Suitings, Vestings, Trouserings and Dress Suits. Kelly Bros., 1691-1697 Notre Dame

The New Asbestos Sponge Pipe.
Ross, of 20 Chabouffier Square, has this pipe for sale, and they are the most hygienic pipe made, absorbing the nicotine as fast as formed, being made of asbestos fibre they cannot burn out; they color like a merschaum, and smoke cool, clean, dry and sweet. Ross knows a good thing, and seeing what is coming will sell his large stock of Brians and Merschaums at astonishing low prices.

Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society.
The eighteenth annual meeting of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society was held yesterday, Mr. S. Fischel, of the Advisory Committee, in the absence of Mr. S. Davis, the Chairman, in the chair. Mrs. E. Lichtenstein, the Hon. Sec., having read the minutes of the last annual meeting, the Acting President, Mrs. S. Fischel, presented her annual report, which showed that the Society was in a most efficient state. Eight hundred persons had been relieved. In the report of the Treasurer, Mrs. S. Davis, it was stated that the Society had a balance in hand of \$630.88. The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. S. Fischel, President; Mrs. E. Lichtenstein, Vice-President; Mrs. S. Davis, Treasurer; Miss Ray Rubenstein, Hon. Sec.; Messrs. D. Lazarus, I. Harris, A. Jacobs, H. Jacobs, A. Loeb, and Sara Rubenstein and N. Lewis, Trustees; Messrs. I. Rubenstein and J. Scherman were present as advisory.

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Of Your Purchases of
WALL PAPERS
May be to your advantage. In a few days our stock will be in place. It will contain many beautiful patterns, fresh from the best makers in England and America.
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Flames Run Riot in the
Retail Section.

NEARLY A MILLION LOSS.

An Incendiary Blaze Started
in Simpson's

The Big Store Soon in Ruins, and the
Four Corners of Yonge and
Queen Street Fall a Prey.

Toronto, Ont., March 3.—The four corners of the city, were destroyed by fire early this morning. The conflagration was much more destructive than either of the fires of January 6 and January 10, the former of which wiped out the Globe building, and the latter the Osgoody building and adjoining establishments.

The alarm was given at 12.55 a.m. by Constable Roberts, at the corner of Queen and Yonge Streets, and almost immediately a general alarm was sounded. Roberts discovered the fire in the main north dry goods store of Robert Simpson on the southwest corner of the intersecting streets. This is a new building, the largest of its kind in Toronto, and has only been open since shortly after last Christmas.

At 12.46 the flames burst through Simpson's roof and almost simultaneously through the windows of the third story fronting on Yonge Street. From that moment the fire made terrific progress.

At 12 minutes after 1 the roof was in a blaze, and three minutes later the structure began to collapse. The roof fell in, bringing down portions of the walls, and at 1.20 the Yonge and Queen Street frontages only were left. Very soon these walls came down, a tremendous crash tearing along with the mass of electric, telephone and telegraph wires, so that the vicinity was left in total darkness, and it became necessary to cut off the light as far north as the Canadian Pacific railway tracks on Yonge Street, over two miles away.

The firemen had a hard time then. The wind was strong and changeable, blowing in a westerly direction, veering round to north by west, and changing again to south by west. It carried the fire in all directions.

Ten minutes after the flames first burst through Simpson's Yonge Street windows, John Milne and Co.'s house furnishing store on the other side of the street caught fire from the intense heat and the sparks carried across on the wind. That corner was blazing in a few minutes.

The Imperial Bank branch building, right on the corner, Charles Henderson's auction rooms, Danfield and Co.'s gent's furnishing store, and the Tremont Hotel on a line south on Yonge Street, all caught fire from Milne's.

With great difficulty the firemen succeeded in keeping the flames from communicating with the handsome new Confederation Life Building, in which the block terminates. Milne's place was cleaned out in a short while. The Imperial Bank occupies a substantial building, and it was not seriously burned, although badly damaged with water.

The guests at the Tremont Hotel had plenty of notice of the fire and they all got out. The upper portion of the house was gutted. Both Henderson's and Danfield's places were also badly burned out.

Meanwhile the fire had also been carried across Queen Street from Simpson's. There it communicated with the Provincial Government building occupied by the Agricultural and Arts Association, and by Philip Jamieson, clothier. The roof of this building was soon in flames, which quickly communicated with Sutcliffe's dry goods establishment fronting both on Yonge and Queen Streets, also with McPherson's shoe store and Gourlay, Winter and Leeming's piano and organ store.

The quarters of the Agricultural and Arts Association were cleaned out, Jamieson's became a total loss, Sutcliffe's met the same fate and the rear portion of McPherson's store was burned out seriously.

In this block is the huge T. Eaton Co.'s dry goods establishment. This fronts on Queen and Yonge Streets like Sutcliffe's, and although the Queen Street frontage was one of the most likely objects of destruction the whole establishment was saved except for the damage by water which will not be considerable. The employees of the firm have amongst themselves a drilled fire brigade which was summoned to the scene by the first alarm. The work like tigers for the destruction of the place would mean the loss of their employment, and their efforts were crowned with success.

When both the western corners of the streets were burning the flames were also carried across Yonge to the northeast corner, now occupied by the Henderson block. There Bonner's gent's furnishing store, the C. F. Adams house furnishing company and Miss M. E. Brislley's millinery house were attacked.

The four corners were then blazing fiercely. The Henderson block is owned by Mrs. Alexander Henderson. The upper portion contains apartments and offices and the lower portion the businesses named. The building caught fire from the roof and it was chiefly confined to the upper stories. The lower portions were, however, badly damaged by water.

The high wind carried the fire eastward from the corner and communicated it with the roof of the Pythian block on the corner of Victoria and Queen Streets. This was a new centre of danger and the firemen tackled it without delay. They managed to confine the blaze to the roof of the Pythian building which was pretty badly damaged by water. Sparks from Simpson's also caught on the Steeple of Knox Presbyterian Church, immediately west of it on Queen Street. The steeple is 160 feet high, and the fire caught about 60 feet from the top. The firemen saw the danger, but it was impossible for them to throw water so high. One fireman attempted to climb the steeple with a fire extinguisher strapped on his back, but he failed to get high enough. The church was evidently doomed. The flames spread and it was soon burning like a gigantic brand. It was a terrible spectacle. The firemen tried to climb up set the bell ringing and the spectators who were then thronging the vicinity did not know what to make of it. The steeple burned for an hour. At 3 o'clock it toppled over, sending billions of sparks into the wind. The tower below the steeple fell a few minutes later and the fire spread in the front of the church itself, which was burning at 11 o'clock to-day, when some of the congregation

nothing daunted were seeking entrance at the rear to worship in their accustomed places.

The conflagration was beyond the power of the fire brigade to cope with it. Operations were conducted by Chief Graham, who has been newly appointed, and by Deputy Chief Thompson. Both admitted the utter inadequacy of the equipment of the brigade. A small Ronald engine was in use for the first time, and it did excellent service, as far as it could be used. The city is full of speculation to-day as to the origin of the conflagration. Suggestions of incendiaries are heard on every side, but there is no evidence, and but few facts to go upon.

The fire originated in the southwest portion of the Simpson building, immediately behind the grocery department. There was no cause why it should originate there. The fires and boilers are at the opposite side of the building close to Queen Street, and there could not have been the slightest possibility of contact from that quarter with the spot where the fire began. A watchman of the Holmes Protective Co., says he was quickly upon the scene and that he heard an explosion. Why an explosion should occur in the building is even more mysterious than its catching fire where it did. Because the Globe fire occurred like this on a Saturday night is suggested in support of the rumors of incendiaries. Unless some light can be thrown upon the cause of the conflagration within the next few days there is some probability of an insurance and business scare in the city. The quickness with which the whole business community got out of bed and hurried down town this morning was one of the signs of the alarm which these conflagrations are spreading.

The police have since the Globe fire been actively trying to find the scent of the incendiaries, if such they are, but to all appearances they have discovered nothing. The fact that some days after the Osgoody fire the fresh marks of an incendiary were found upon the old Empire building on Johnson Street confirmed in the popular mind the belief that some incendiary brigade are working in the city. To satisfy the public feeling the authorities must hold a searching investigation.

Happily no lives were lost in this morning's fire. Chief Graham suffered a sprained ankle and a beam fell from the Knox Church tower among a knot of firemen, breaking one man's arm, Fireman McGowan. He was taken to the hospital. Another fireman named Jones suffered slight injuries.

Watchman McKee, of the Holmes' Protective Company, made a statement to the reporters tonight which gives the fire an undoubted incendiary character. He says he was in company with Simpson's engineer, Farley, on the Queen Street sidewalk, when both heard breaking of glass. They jumped over the Knox Church fence and rushed to the rear of the building where they saw a small fire in the back basement compartment. They immediately ran to give the alarm and in a few minutes the building was burning.

Three hundred employees of Simpson's dry goods establishment are thrown out of work by the fire. The employees of the other sufferers will probably number another hundred. It is difficult to-night to get accurate information respecting losses and insurance.

The total loss will be close in the neighborhood of \$500,000. This is upon the most careful estimate that can be made. Following are the particulars of losses and insurance:

R. Simpson, dry goods, loss on stock \$220,000; insurance \$200,000; placed \$100,000 each in Atlas, Manchester, Fire Assurance Exchange, Union, Queen's, Hartford, Phoenix of Hartford, North America, Commercial Union, Caledonian, Phoenix of Brooklyn, Liverpool, London and Globe, and \$5,000 each in London and Lancashire, Eastern, Scottish Union, Imperial, Alliance and Aetna. To that is added \$30,000 in the Western, which is partly re-insured.

The building, which is a complete loss, is valued at \$150,000; the insurance is \$120,000; being placed \$15,000 each in Caledonian, Liverpool, London and Globe and Sun; \$12,000 in the Phoenix, of Brooklyn; \$10,000 each in Northern, Norwich Union, Lancashire and National; \$5,000 each in the United Fire.

Sutcliffe and Co.'s loss is \$90,000 and the insurance \$64,000, being placed as follows: \$11,000 in London Assurance; \$10,000 each in North British and Mercantile and Commercial Union; \$5,000 each in Northern, Eastern, and Lancashire and Phoenix of Brooklyn \$2,000.

Philip Jamieson's loss is \$75,000 and his insurance \$60,000, placed as follows: Agricultural and Arts Association, \$20,000; London and Lancashire, \$20,000; Northern, \$15,000; and Phoenix of Brooklyn \$2,000.

James Mannell, proprietor of the Tremont Hotel, loss \$15,000; insurance \$7,000 in Western.

John Milne and Co.'s loss is \$26,000 and his insurance \$16,000, placed in Phoenix of Brooklyn, \$4,000; Aetna, \$3,000; London, Liverpool and Globe, \$9,000.

MacPherson's loss is \$88,000; fully covered. Gourlay, Winter and Leeming's loss is \$2,000; fully covered.

J. F. Brown, furniture dealer, loss \$1,000, insured.

Henderson's building, owned by Mrs. Alexander Henderson. Loss roughly estimated in the neighborhood of \$10,000, insured for that amount in the Caledonian.

James Bonner, gent's furnishing, loss \$15,000; insurance \$4,000 in the Royal, \$2,000 in Manchester.

C. P. Adams, house furnishing, loss, \$5,000; insurance \$6,000, in fifteen companies.

M. E. Brislley, milliner, loss, \$4,300; insured in London Assurance Corporation.

Agricultural and Arts Association building, insured for \$10,000 in North British and Mercantile and Norwich Union, loss on contents, \$4,500; the stock, \$3,000; North British, and \$1,500 in Wellington Mutual.

R. H. Gray, owner of Queen Street frontage of Sutcliffe's dry goods store, loss \$10,000, insured for \$6,000 in the Royal.

John Watless and Co., jewellers, loss \$25,000; insurance on stock, \$6,000 in British America; \$5,000 London and Lancashire; \$5,000 Connecticut; and \$6,000 in other Companies.

Knox Church, loss is unestimated, probably \$20,000; insurance \$7,500; Aetna; \$7,500 Western; \$7,500 Guardian.

It is impossible just yet to make accurate aggregates of each Company's losses.

Robert Simpson will lease new premises in the morning and resume business at once. He will not communicate building on as extensive a scale as the structure burned this morning.

Among the heaviest losses of the companies so far ascertained are approximately as follows: The London, Liverpool and Globe, \$40,000; Northern, \$20,000; Caledonian, \$20,000; Scottish Union, \$20,000; and Norwich, \$25,000; Manchester, \$25,000; the London and Lancashire, \$20,000; British America, \$25,000; Norwich Union, \$13,000; Northern, \$25,000; Sun, \$15,000; Hand-in-Hand, \$20,000; Commercial Union, \$25,000; the London Assurance, \$30,000; Queen, \$20,000.

The Czar's Illness.
St. Petersburg, March 3.—The Czar, whose illness was announced yesterday, is suffering from influenza and sore throat.

Perfect fitting Shirts, Collars and Fine Neckwear at Kelly Bros. 1691-1697 Notre Dame.
MR. KARN AGAIN FOR THE SACRIFICE.
Woodstock, Ont., March 3.—D. W. Karn, the organ manufacturer, was nominated Saturday by the Conservatives for the House of Commons. He defeated his opponent James Sutherland, M.P., who defeated him last election by 1,500 votes.

JOHN MACLEAN & CO.

WILL SHOW...

On Tuesday, 5th March,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

LATEST DESIGNS IN

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Also the Largest and Most
Complete Assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS AND NOVELTIES

Wholesale Only

St. Helen and Recollet Streets
MONTREAL.

POLITICAL NEWS.

(Special to the Herald).

L'Original, Ont., March 2.—By actual count about 250 people attended the great Conservative assembly here to-day. Of these, less than one hundred were Conservative, about thirty-five being ladies and the balance Liberals who came expecting to hear a political discussion, but were disappointed. W. S. Hall, Reeve of the village, a Liberal in politics, presented the Minister with a non-political and neatly-worded address of welcome, in which reference was made to the L'Original wharf as having been a public work.

Messrs. Oimmet and Curran represented the Government on the platform. Owing to the difficulty in getting a sufficient number of Tories together to make a decent showing, the proceedings which were to have commenced at one o'clock did not begin until 2 p.m. Mr. Oimmet, in the course of his address, held out hopes of assistance for the L'Original wharf (as did also Mr. Curran). He did not know when the elections would be held but within a year, and referring to the Manitoba School question stated the Government would adopt a heroic course intimating that remedial legislation would be granted.

Mr. E. A. Johnson, the Chairman, followed with an address so free from politics as to satisfy both sides.

During Mr. Oimmet's address the delegates announced that Mr. Donthe Sabourin, of St. Isidore de Prescott, was the candidate selected to lead the Tories here in Prescott. Hon. J. J. Curran, in the course of his remarks on the Manitoba School question, cited Mr. Blake's speech as a justification for the Government's course and referred to the defeat of the Democratic party as an example of what would occur to the Liberals if in power, and travelled over to the United States and quoted from a speech of Sherman's to show how disloyal the Liberals were. He accused Mr. Chaiton of treachery to his country and stated that on the floor of Parliament evidence of his treachery had been given. Messrs. Routhier, ex-M.P., and Gauthier, a defeated aspirant, were also called to the platform to commit themselves in favor of the cause. The whole meeting simply displayed the weakness of the Conservative party in Prescott.

SOUTH VICTORIA NOMINATION ADJOURNED.
Lindsay, March 2.—South Victoria Reformers met to-day to nominate a candidate for the Commons. Several nominations were made and the contest narrowed down to Geo. McHugh, Thos. Stewart, As. McP.T., for East Algona, for the Commons. He could secure the necessary two-thirds majority the convention adjourned till next Saturday.

JAMES GRIEVE FOR NORTH PERTH.
Stratford, March 2.—James Grieve, the present Liberal Member for North Perth, was unanimously re-nominated to-day.

A. S. SPOONER FOR FRONTENAC.
Kingston, March 2.—Frontenac Conservatives to-day nominated Charles N. Spooner, of Glenburnie, for the Commons.

SOUTH ONTARIO CONSERVATIVES MEET.
Port Perry, Ont., March 2.—South Ontario Conservatives held their annual convention to-day, when J. S. Smith, of Whitby, was re-elected President. George Taylor, M.P. (South Leeds), and W. Smith, the present member, delivered addresses.

A. F. CAMPBELL NOMINATED FOR PEELE.
Brampton, Ont. March 2.—Peel Conservatives to-day nominated A. F. Campbell, ex-M.P., for East Algona, for the Commons. He once before contested the county for the Local House, but was defeated by Mr. Chisholm.

THE PREMIER RETURNS.
Sir Mackenzie Bowell returned to Ottawa Saturday afternoon.

MR. G. A. LE BARRON ACCEPTS.
Sherbrooke, Que., March 2.—Delegations from every polling district in this constituency waited on Mr. G. A. Le Barron, the Liberal nominee, to-day, and in an able speech accepted the nomination tendered him Feb. 21.

THE CANVASS FOR SIR DONALD.
A meeting of the committee who have the requisition of Sir Donald A. Smith, in hand was held at the Windsor Hotel on Saturday evening last. Mr. D. A. McCaskill occupied the chair and Mr. Joseph H. Jacob acted as secretary. The meeting was called for the purpose of reporting progress. Several lists were handed in bearing the signature of some 100 voters. Among the number were many prominent Liberals. There are sixty lists still out. Mr. Jacobs stated to the meeting that Ald. R. Costigan had requested him to deny the report that he had opened a committee room in a house in the city.

Donald. He had signed with pleasure the requisition, as he was anxious to do all in his power to secure Sir Donald's return. The revised voters' lists were inspected, and the meeting elected a committee to wait upon Sir Donald at 5 o'clock on Monday.

BRAZEN BEAUTY

May not be a complimentary term applied personally, but it just applies to the brass bedsteads—solidly made—beautifully finished—and as cheap as possible at S. R. Parsons', 1818 Notre Dame Street.

There are also some fine White Enamel Beds—Brass Trimmed—Best Make—Very Cheap.

S. R. PARSONS,
1818-1815 Notre Dame Street,

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A LA CARTE ALL DAY,
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Best place in the City of Montreal. Newly opened, and everything in the best of taste and up to the requirements of the season.

Donegana St., Opp. C.P.R. Windsor St. Station.

SANDBAG WOUNDS.

SOME OF THE FRACTURES ON
WELLS' HEAD LOOKED
LIKE SUCH.

Toronto March 2.—The developments in the trial of the Hyams' twins at the Police Court to-day were of a sensational character.

Shortly after four o'clock, however, Dr. John Caven, who in conjunction with Dr. A. J. Johnson, conducted the post-mortem on the body of young Wells, after it was exhumed, entered the box.

The skull of young Wells was produced in court. When the prisoners saw the ghastly relic taken from the vault in which it had been placed they were visibly affected and the jaunty bearing which had characterized them earlier in the day departed, and they listened with intense interest to the Doctor's evidence which was of a most damaging character. He swore positively that the fractures which he found upon the head of young Wells could not possibly have been inflicted by a weight falling upon his head. Certain of the fractures might have been occasioned by an instrument similar to a sand bag and the others by the side of the weight being tilted over upon his head. He was positively of the opinion that at least two distinct blows caused the injuries.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

SUPPER TO COL. GRAY.
Appointed Dominion Superintendent of Militia Stores.

An "An Revolt" supper was the occasion of a very jolly military gathering at the Queen's Hotel Saturday evening, the supper being tendered to Lieut.-Col. Gray, on his promotion to the position of Dominion Superintendent of Militia Stores, and consequent removal from the city.

Lieut.-Col. Starke presided, having on his right the guest of the evening, on his left Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., while seated around the table were the following representatives of the militia: Staff—Lieut.-Col. Mattice, Major Roy, R.R.C.—Sergeant Major Campbell, Cavalry—Capt. Clerk, Surgeon Spier, Montreal Field Battery—Major Hooper, Capt. Costigan, 1st Prince of Wales Rifles—Lieut.-Col. Butler, Major Cooke, Capt. Porteous, Lieut. Simpson, 3rd Victoria Rifles, Majors Busted, Radiger, Capt. Meakin, Wilton; 5th Royal Scots, Lieut.-Col. Strachy, Major Ibbotson, Capt. Brown, Ibbotson, Lieut. Adair; 6th Fusiliers, Lieut.-Col. Burland, Major Macaulay, Capt. Mitchell, Lieut. Converse; 65th Mount Royal Rifles—Lieut.-Col. Prevost, Capt. Meakin, Capt. Desnoyers, Mackay; Montreal Garrison Artillery—Major McKean, 11th Argenteuil Rangers—Lieut. Cushing, 85th Battalion—Major Desrois Maison, Retired List—Lieut.-Col. Massey, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, Captain Bradshaw, Captain Goddard. All kinds of good things were wished the gallant colonel.



**A Bank
Account**

Of immense proportions would soon be built up if one would put aside a cent for every minute of time saved by using the convenient office furniture—for instance, Roll Top Desks—offered by

Tees & Co.,
800 St. James Street.

in his new position, Superintendent of Military Stores at Toronto. The dinner was in every way a credit to the chef of the Queen's Hotel, and its manager, Mr. Christie.

The members of the Committee of the banquet were: Lieut.-Col. Starke (chairman), Captain J. S. Ibbotson, Captain R. Costigan, Lieut. C. St. Louis, and Captain H. J. A. Goddard (secretary-treasurer).

Rev. W. B. Hinson Will Remain.
The Rev. W. B. Hinson, the popular pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, will not leave Montreal. It will be remembered that the reverend gentleman some weeks ago had a pressing call to British Columbia, and he has for some time past been considering it. On great pressure being brought to bear on him by members of his congregation, Mr. Hinson decided not to accept the call, and to remain in his present sphere of labor. This decision was announced to the congregation by Mr. Hinson from the pulpit, and every one spoken to expressed their pleasure that he had found his way clear to remain with them.

Have You Tried It?
"Tuxedo" Mixture already has a firm grip on the pipe smokers of Montreal. It is the best and no mistake. Sold exclusively at Jacobs' stores, 134 St. James and 2317 St. Catherine Street.

Purify your blood, tone up the system, and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

Teeth That Will Bite.
Artificial teeth of the very best make inserted at lowest cost. Painless extraction. Partial or full sets of teeth. Examination free. A. S. Brosseau, L.D.S., 7 St. Lawrence Street.

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Jewellery Made to Order.
Designs made and submitted free of charge.
Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

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life began—is hard."

But it is not hard for a man to tell
why he smokes a
ROSATANA...

As, being made from selected
Havana Tobacco, its aroma is
matchless, and sets the pace for
others to follow. Made only by the
Havana Cigar Co.