16 PAGES.

The Montreal Herald

PART 1.

EIGHTY-FOURTH YEAR. NO 100 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1891. 3 CENTS. $6 A YEAR

CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

How They Are Covered Up By the Department at Ottawa.

FRIENDS AT HIS BACK.

A Collector Who is Proved Guilty of Two Distinct Infractions of the Law and Yet No Inquiry is Held—The Advantage of Having a Friend at Court.

In January of last year the attention of S. W. McMichaels, supervising agent of customs, and at that time residing in Montreal, was called to a suspicious looking auction bill advertising for sale certain goods purported to have been seized at the port of Prescott, Ontario. The bill was regularly printed, bore the coat of arms, but contained one or two suspicious features. It read as follows:

I have been instructed by the Collector of Customs to sell at auction, in Buckley's building, back of the market, Saturday, Dec. 14, at 10:30 a.m., the following seized and condemned goods:

Several hundred assorted picture frames with glass and silver mats; a quantity of watches and jewelry; cotton goods and prints, etc. I will also offer for sale crockery and glassware on *consignment*.

All goods sold in quantities to suit purchasers and to the highest bidders, without reserve. H. DANIELS, Auctioneer.

Prescott, Dec. 6, 1889.

The collector of this port was already under the ban of suspicion for supposed irregularities in connection with the department of customs, and Superintendent McMichaels directed J. A. Grevelle of Ottawa, then a special detective in the customs department and one of its cleverest and most efficient officers, to proceed to Prescott and investigate this alleged seizure and sale. He arrived there on Feb. 13 and on the corresponding date of the next month he submitted his report to Mr. McMichaels, and which was drawn up under nine headings. The substance of the report was as follows:

To S. W. McMichaels, supervising agent, Montreal.

SIR—I beg to report as follows in the matter of Officer Bellamy.

1. In November 1889 said Bellamy went to New York and there bought a lot of watches.

2. Officer Bellamy employed one J. Tanner, a watchmaker of Prescott, to oil and set in working order and for sale nine watch movements and cases, for which he paid said J. Tanner the sum of 50 cents.

3. That one Charles Keeler owned an interest in those watches and acted as joint owner at the auction sale of said watches.

4. That officer Bellamy obtained three brooches and a lot of watch chains from J. Tanner, which he sold at auction under pretence of their being seized goods.

5. That Officer Bellamy obtained from J. R. Ross & Co., of Prescott, several cruet stands and silverware and sold the same by auction as seized goods.

6. That H. Daniels, of Prescott, told me that a certain person in town was interested in the sale of those watches with Officer Bellamy, and that Bellamy gave Daniels a check to pay a fine imposed upon him, Daniels, for selling goods without a license. *Said Daniels refused to speak further unless put under oath.*

7. That Mr. McCrea, registrar of Prescott, bought a watch at auction for which he paid $15.50, it being represented as gold by Officer Bellamy, but which proved to be spurious on examination. He returned the watch to Bellamy who resold it for $14.75, charging the difference to Mr. McCrae, which the latter paid.

8. That Charlotte McComer bought a watch at auction for $15, goods misrepresented and returned to Bellamy, who resold the watch deducting $1.50.

9. That Mr. Plumb, of the mail service at Prescott, acknowledged to Mr. Tanner that Officer Bellamy had bought those watches in New York and the goods belonged to himself, that is to Officer Bellamy. That Officer Bellamy made no secret about those watches, that they were his own property is well known in Prescott, and that the said Officer Bellamy has circumvented the Customs Department for a long time on different occasions. *An investigation under oath will reveal a gigantic system of defrauding the department in jewelry, dry goods, patent medicines, etc. To all of the above charges I will bring the proof.*

I remain your obedient servant,

J. A. GREVELLE.

Did Mr. Grevelle submit proof of these grave charges? No, and why? Because no further investigation was held by the department!

Why was there no further investigation held?

We will give the words of Mr. Grevelle, "I called upon Mr. McMichaels some time after I had submitted my report and asked him why my report had not been acted upon. He replied that he did not know unless it was that Bellamy had influential friends at his back who had prevailed upon the department to grant an investigation."

This was the only satisfaction I ever got.

Now what do we find? Briefly this. That a collector of customs in Her Majesty's service, at one of the most important ports in the Dominion, stands arraigned on the serious charge of defrauding the department on the written statement of a trusted detective.

More than this he is accused of offering for sale as seized goods articles which were never confiscated; he is charged with being in league with others to break the laws of what he is the paid guardian, and to all of these charges the detective promises to submit proof. And still the collector is let off scott free, still continues in the Customs service, in the full enjoyment of his privileges, which if these accusations are true he is probably making the most of, and all because, as Mr. McMichaels says, of the interference of influential friends.

Again attention is directed to the significance attached to the refusal of the man Daniels who refused to speak further unless put on oath.

If these charges do not constitute a sufficient cause for an investigation into the conduct of a high official The Herald would like to know what in the name of all that is honest and just is required to make a case for investigation.

But this is not all. Detective Grevelle also found that this officer was the proprietor of Bellamy's Medicine Coy., of Ogdensburg, N. Y., a laboratory for the making of what is commonly known as "Bellamy's blood tablets," this in itself is an offence against the provisions of the Civil Service Act, as under that act a collector is not supposed to be engaged in business of any kind outside of his official duties on his own native heath, to say nothing of a foreign country. This discovery was appended to Mr. Grevelle's report, but this too went the way of the report.

The Herald is in possession of other facts concerning the interference of political influence where the law has not been allowed to take its course, and this in the face of flagrant violations of the law.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Paying for the Carnival—The Libel Suit was a Farce—Assault on a Constable.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

TORONTO, April 24.—The mayor has entered suit against Leslie & Sons, J. Korman, R. Dissette, James Mannell and others to recover subscriptions promised to the carnival fund and never paid. Already in the Western Division Court $100 have been recovered from Keachie & Co. for the same purpose, judgment being given by consent.

The criminal suit of the Queen against David Creighton, of The Empire, preferred by the publishers of The Mail, was called in the Court of Criminal Assize before Judge Street yesterday, Mr. A. H. Marsh, Q. C., representing The Mail, and Mr. Hamilton Cassels, Q. C., appearing for The Empire. The court was informed that an arrangement had been arrived at by the consent of the Attorney-General, and the case was withdrawn.

Richard Quinn was brought before the Magistrate on remand yesterday, charged with having assaulted Police Constable Welch on Princess-street on the night of April 13. About a dozen witnesses were examined, the evidence being to the effect that Welch had arrested two men for fighting, when Quinn deliberately ran over to him, jumped on his back, knocked him down and kicked him on the back, injuring him to such an extent that he was confined to his bed for a week. The prisoner was fined $25 and costs or sixty days' imprisonment.

Chief Justice Galt, this morning quashed two more local option by-laws, those of Leamington, and Dorham, Ont. J. J. MacLaren announced his intention of appealing.

A DAY OF HANGINGS,

Three Executions Took Place in South Carolina.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 24.—Wates Martin, colored, was hanged to-day in the jail yard for the murder of Alice McLeod, a white woman, with whom he was living. Martin made a speech from the gallows saying that he did not intend to kill the woman and that he felt sure he was going to heaven. The drop fell at 11.12, but the knot slipped and his neck was not broken and death ensued from strangulation. At 11.22 he was pronounced dead and the body cut down and placed in the coffin. The execution was witnessed only by the authorised number of persons.

Bill Miles, colored, was executed this morning at Pickens for the murder of Jake Griffin. The dispute which led to the murder began over a nickel that Griffin said Miles owed him.

Edmund Hollaway, colored, was hanged to-day at Manning for the murder of Jno. W. Dubos, white. The hanging was private under the law of the State.

Louisiana's Record

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

BATON ROUGE, La., April 24.—Two colored men, Melville Johnson and John Wilson, were executed in the jail at Port Allen, in the parish of West Baton Rouge, to-day, the former for the murder of David Jones, and the other for the rape of his sister-in-law, Mary Wood.

Saved by her Parasol.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

BURLINGTON, N. J., April 24.—Miss Nettie Hunter believes that her life was saved by her bright colored parasol. She was out walking last evening, when a bull took it into his head to have sport with her. He made at her and she ran. The bull was swifter than she was and catching her on his horns tossed her across a ditch. Miss Hunter let go her parasol while flying through the air and the bull, who had been probably attracted by its bright colors paid no more attention to her, but gored the parasol to his heart's delight.

Miss Hunter, little the worse for the toss she got, scampered home.

Fund for General Banks.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

BOSTON, Mass., April 24.—Gen. N. P. Banks in his old age is in comparative poverty. His chief dependence is a pension of $1200 a year. His homestead in Waltham is encumbered. A movement is on foot to raise a fund, the income of which will be devoted to the support of the general and his wife, and to their survivors when they die, the fund to revert to the donors on the death of the survivors. Senators Hoar and Dawes and Congressman O'Neill and Andrews, both Democrats, have united in an appeal for contributions.

Strict Discipline Led to Crime.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

BOSTON, April 24.—Charles Cullis, a Harvard student, the son of Dr. Cullis, of the Consumptives' Home, is held for trial at the May term of the Superior Court on a charge of forging a check for $25 on the Mount Vernon National Bank.

His father always kept him under strict discipline and left him short of pocket money. The result was that the young man procured a check on the bank and, it is said, filled it out with the name of L. M. Pollard and had it cashed.

Oil Companies at War.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

FINDLAY, Ohio, April 24.—The Standard and Manhattan oil companies are raging a spirited war for the control of the Ohio oil field. The Standard has commenced selling Ohio oil for use as fuel for 20 cents per barrel delivered. In Titusville, Pittsburg and other Pennsylvania cities and in New York and New England, 20 cents is the rate made, although it had theretofore been selling at 60 to 75 cents. The price at the tanks here is 30 cents.

Germany at the World's Fair.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

BERLIN, April 24.—The Government will shortly apply to the Federal Council for a grant of credit to enable it to participate in the Chicago World's Fair.

OUR SPECIAL CABLES

The Portuguese Government Makes a Clean Back-Down in South Africa.

THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

Death of General Von Moltke—The Kaiser and Bismarck—Socialistic Miners and Strikers—A Protest From English Liquor Dealers Against a Continuance of the Tax on Beer.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, April 24.—It appears action was taken by the Portuguese Cabinet in connection with representations made by Lord Salisbury to the Government of Portugal in connection with recent events on the Pungive river in South Africa. The British Premier has forwarded an ultimatum to that Government declaring that unless immediate facilities were afforded to British subjects to open the Pungive river, in accordance with the modus vivendi now existing between Great Britain and Portugal, the former Government would have recourse to force in order to compel respect on the part of the Portuguese Government to its treaty engagements and the result would be disastrous to Portuguese enterprises in that quarter of the world. Under the pressure of this ultimatum the Portuguese Cabinet to-day granted a free passage of the Pungive River.

A Report Denied.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LISBON, April 24.—Semi-official communications from the Government to the press representatives say that Lord Salisbury has ordered the evacuation of Massikessee. This is declared not to be in accordance with facts, as there are only four men of the British South Africa company there to protect stores and they had all received orders to leave when the Portuguese arrived.

PRESS AND CLERGY IN IRELAND.

A Priest Threatens to Kick a Vendor of Newspapers.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

DUBLIN, April 24.—United Ireland, in a leading article, says: "The time has arrived to say a few words concerning the action of a certain section of the Catholic clergy. In certain country districts the priests are threatening their parishioners with the direst pains and penalties if they allow United Ireland across their thresholds. On Sunday a poor, one-armed, epileptic creature was selling copies of The Freeman and United Ireland in the public road outside Geevah chapel, County Sligo, when the parish priest, the Rev. Peter Filan, ordered him off, telling him if he caught him again he would kick him, and then tore down the contents bills from the trees by the roadside. After mass he addressed his congregation, saying: "I think it my duty to warn you against reading The Freeman's Journal and United Ireland. These papers are managed by Free Masons. No Catholic could read them without injury to his faith. If I catch that fool selling them again I will kick him from this to his own house."

CANADA AND JAMAICA.

Efforts Being Made to Extend Inter-Trade.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Bureau of the American Republic is in receipt of information from Jamaica to the effect that the Canadian commissioners to the Exposition there are making extraordinary efforts to extend the sale of Canadian breadstuffs and manufactures in that island. The Canadian millers are trying to introduce their flour by giving away daily samples of it and bread baked from the same at the building of the Exposition.

The Kaiser and Bismarck.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, April 24.—The bitterness of the Kaiser's animosity towards Bismarck is shown by the fact that he has caused to be taken out of the hands of Prof. Von Lybel the work entitled "The Founding of the German Empire," it being claimed that the professor placed Prince Bismarck too prominently in the foreground and did not do justice to William I. and others who assisted in creating the second German Empire. This greatly displeased the Kaiser, and the task of completing the work is to be entrusted to Professor Lehmann, of Marbourg, between whom and Prince Bismarck there has not been good feeling for many years, and who can be trusted to eliminate the figure of Bismarck as much as possible from the drama of 1870. Dr. Lehmann's part of the work will include the years of 1867 to 1871, and will therefore take in the Franco-Prussian war and its immediate results. The proof sheets are to be submitted to the Kaiser to be passed upon by him before publication, and in consideration of this and the elimination of Bismarck, he has graciously consented that the work shall be dedicated to him.

A Conservative Victory.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, April 24.—The Conservatives have carried White-haven. Sir James Bain, the Conservative candidate, was elected to-day by a vote of 1338 to 1105 for Henry Gordon Shee, Liberal. At the last election the Right Hon. Geo. E. Cavendish Bentinck received 1216 votes to 1110 for Shee, Liberal.

The Miner's Strike.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, April 24.—The miners strike in Westphalia is largely socialistic and the expression and temper of the men show a strong sympathy not only with socialism but also with communism. The miners in a meeting at Bockum, Westphalia, have solemnly pledged themselves to support the Belgian miners in the event of a strike, and expressed a wish that no coal be furnished to Belgium from German collieries in the event of a strike by the Belgian miners. They also approved the act of their delegates to their recent international congress of miners in placing a wreath on the graves of the Paris communists. The feeling between the miners and the owners is growing more and more hostile and should the troops interfere it is thought probable there may be a desperate resistance.

Liquor Dealers Protest.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, April 24.—The liquor dealers held a mass meeting at the London Aquarium this afternoon to protest against the continuance of the extra tax on beer. The speeches made were to the effect that the budget showed that the tax could be removed without injury to imperial interests and that having been imposed for extraordinary reasons it ought not to be continued at a period of large surplus in the treasury. The liquor dealers protested against the burden of the free education experiment being thrown upon them. Meetings of a similar kind have been called in the different parts of the country and resolutions passed calling upon all interested in the liquor traffic to use their influence in elections to secure just and fair treatment for the trade.

The Navy in War.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

BERLIN, April 24.—The Kaiser has taken occasion in commenting upon a lecture by Capt. Weger, of the German navy, to give his views as to the use of the navy in war. He says that the navy must not maintain the defensive only, but also act on the offensive, and that the adage that "attack is the best defence" must be realized in future by the navy as fully as by the army, and battle ships must do their utmost to annihilate the opponent. The Kaiser's wish is that the naval manœuvres shall no longer be simple exercises, ending in the attack on one or more ports and their defence, but shall embrace action far out at sea, and involving evolution over many hundreds of miles.

Another Little Pleasantry.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

PARIS, April 24.—As a result of the disgraceful proceedings at the meeting of constituents of Deputy Dreuyfus from the twelfth arrondisement yesterday, a duel has been arranged between that gentleman and M. Gaumea, a member of the Municipal Council of Paris.

DEATH OF VON MOLTKE.

Biographical Sketch of the Great German Commander.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

BERLIN, April 24.—General Von Moltke, the eminent commander, is dead. He was born Oct. 26, 1800, and his 90th birthday was the occasion of a great celebration. He descended from a well-known Mecklenburg family, and was born at Parchim, in the neighborhood of which place his father, a former officer of the Mollendorf regiment, possessed the estate of Gnewitry. Soon after Hellmuth's birth his parents settled down in Holstein, and thus the boy, in his twelfth year, went to Copenhagen, in the barracks there, to the military profession. In 1832 he entered the Prussian service as a lieutenant in the 8th regiment and studied at the Military Academy. The war had nearly ruined his parents and the young officer was thrown entirely on his own resources. After having spent some time in the School of Division, of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Moltke was entered into the General Staff. In 1885 he undertook a tour in Turkey, which brought him under the notice of the Sultan Mahmoud, who advised with the young Prussian officer on the reorganization of the Turkish army. Moltke remained several years in Turkey, and in 1839 took part in the campaign of the Turks in Syria against the Viceroy Mehamed Ali of Egypt and his adopted son Abrahim Pasha. In 1845, having returned to Prussia, and published an account of his Turkish experiences, he became adjutant to Prince Henry of Prussia, then resident in Rome, and after his death, in 1847, was engaged in connection with the general command on the Rhine, becoming, in 1848, a member of the Grand General Staff, and in 1849 Chief of Staff of the Fourth Army Corps, in Magdensburg. In 1858 he was advanced to the rank of Chief of the Grand General Staff of the Prussian Army, and in 1859 became a lieutenant-general. In the Austro-Italian war Moltke was present in the Austrian head-quarters. After the conclusion of peace, he spared no pains that he might fully develop the capacities of the Prussian General Staff and the Prussian Army. When the war of 1864 against Denmark broke out, moltke sketched the plan of the campaign, and assisted in its execution, acting similarly in the case of the war of 1866. The whole plan of the Bohemian campaign was due to the lieutenant-general, who was personally present in the battle of Koniggratz, which he led, and in like manner arranged the bold advance of the Prussian columns against Olmutz and Vienna, and negotiated the armistice and the preliminaries of peace. For these services he received the Order of the Black Eagle and a national dotation. To "Father Moltke" (Vater Moltke) as he was familiarly termed in the German army, and his brilliant strategy are ascribed the splendid victories of the German arms in the Franco-German war. He was practically the commander-in-chief. The whole plan of the campaign was due to him. In recognition of his unrivalled services, Moltke was made the chief marshal of the German Empire (September, 1871.) Again received a national dotation and was created Count in 1872. The illustrious Marschal, who was generally regarded as the first strategist of the day, received from the Czar the Order of St. George, the highest military decoration of Russia in Oct., 1870; and from his own sovereign the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross, March 22, 1871. An English translation of his "Observations on the Influence that Arms of Precision have on Modern Tactics," was published in London, in 1871.

ONE MORE MONTH

And Then the Cousular Sealing Privilege Must Cease and Determine.

SECY. FOSTER'S DECISION.

He So Declared Himself to The Herald's Resident Representative at Washington Yesterday—Not Done to Cripple the Railway's, but Protect the U. S. Revenue.

FROM OUR RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Foster told me to-day that he had determined to withdraw from the bonded railroads having contracts with Canadian lines to carry freight through the Dominion between points in the United States the privilege of Consular sealing, which has grown into great value during the past few years. This matter has been engaging the attention of the Treasury Department for at least four years, and several serious efforts have been made to apply a remedy to what was apparently an evil against the monetary system of the United States.

Said the Secretary in his conversation with me, "I am quite aware of the fact that this is a great benefit to the Canadian roads as well as to some of ours, and that to withdraw the privilege means the loss of a good deal to them, but I do not see how I can let it grow as it has been growing in the past. My effort will be directed solely towards the protection of our revenue, which, I am quite convinced, has suffered materially during several years past. I do not wish to cripple any of the railroad interests in Canada or in this country, but I cannot allow the practice to continue, as has virtually become a farce. There are a good many people on this side of the line who will hail this decision with joy, for they seem to think that it means the opening up of a large amount of freight traffic to them, but I do not believe that the matter is going to be so far-reaching as that. My plan is to withdraw the Consular sealing privilege altogether and to return to the old system. We have called upon the Attorney-General for an opinion as to just what we can do in the case and expect to get out a series of new regulations within a month that will, I believe, work to the interest of the department, without affecting too materially the interests of the stockholders in the lines of railroad that will be touched by the change. There was a time, years ago, when the traffic of this sort was small and the Consular seal did its work effectually, but that day has passed, and to-day the system has reduced itself to little more than a farce that means notaing. The Consul never sees the car in which the goods are contained, and the whole sealing business is done entirely by the officials of the railroads. The seals, I am told, are bought from the Consuls at 25 cents a piece, and the whole custom is ridiculous and useless, except, maybe, to the shipper who has dishonest motives. The plan of reform has not yet been formulated but I shall probably require that cars shall be received at their destination in this country on the border, at Port Huron, for example, just as if they had entered New York. There need be no upsetting of vested interests or contracts, and I do not think that the change will alter materially the plans of shippers who are anxious naturally enough to seek the shortest route across the country."

The Secretary has studied this question more thoroughly than any that he has taken up during his short term of office, and is surprisingly conversant with the details of the growth of the custom and its effects. He admits that the matter had to be handled with gloves a few years ago, when the relations between this country and Canada were not as cordial as they are now, and he thinks that the time is ripe to institute the reform that his investigation seemed to have convinced him is needed. The regulations are even now in process of being formulated and they may be expected some time before the first of June, to take effect probably on the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1.

A FATAL FIRE.

Two Persons Known to have Perished in a Chicago Blaze.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Two persons are known to have lost their lives in the fire on Chicago avenue yesterday Mrs. B. Jornson perished in her house on Snell-st and an infant son of Gustave Swanson was burned to death on the second floor of the tenement at 341 west Chicago-ave. The facts became known this afternoon and a force of men are at work in the ruins in an attempt to find the bodies.

Railway Men's Wages Raised.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 24.—The Sandusky Division of the "Big 4" employees, who were on the eve of striking a few weeks ago, because of comparatively low wages have just received notice of an increase as follows: Passenger conductors, from $90 to 105 per month; brakemen, from $50 to 55 per month; baggagemen, from $50 to 55; freight crews get proportionate increases in their wages also.

Mrs. Joseph Baker,

of Johnston, Vt., was greatly afflicted with phthisic for 20 years, and was pronounced by physicians as incurable. Two bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry afforded her much relief, and five completely cured her.

ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS.

An Exhaustive Report as to Births, Marriages and Deaths.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, TORONTO, April 24.—The Registrar General's report of births, marriages and deaths for the year 1889, which has just been issued, is a most elaborate and exhaustive one and contains many interesting facts. The total registrations made amounted to 86,747, composed of 48,538 births, 14,880 marriages and 23,329 deaths. Compared with the previous year, the births show an increase of 1585, marriages an increase of 329 and deaths a decrease of 405. Of the births 958 were illegitimate, being an increase of nearly 1 per cent. over the previous year. Nine hundred and thirty-six more males than females were born. Of the counties Carleton shows the highest birth rate 36; and Lennox the lowest, 15 per thousand. Of the cities and towns, Ottawa heads the list with 37, and St. Catharines is lowest with 14 per thousand. York county had the largest death ratio 20, and Grey the smallest, 7 per thousand. Of the cities and towns Kingston, had the largest death rate, 24 and Port Hope, the smallest, being only 8 per thousand. The death rate in Toronto was 18 per thousand, the lowest for many years. The united ages of the youngest couple married was 32 years, while that of the oldest was 148. Of disease phthisis claimed more victims than any other, but pneumonia, diptheria, and nervous diseases reaped large harvests. Fifteen centarians died during the year, their ages ranging fron 100 up to 116 years.

STREET CAR MOTORS.

A Report as to the Relative Value of Cables, Electricity and Horses.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The census office to day issued a bulletin on the relative economy of cable, electric and animal motive power for street railways prepared by Charles H. Cooley under the supervision of Mr. Henry C. Adams, special agent for transportation and the statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The bulletin says that electric motive power, upon which both popular and technical interest is at this time concentrated, has a history in this country of only about six years, and nothwithstanding its brilliant achievement can as yet be in an early state of development. The fact that more than one-fourth of the street railway company's in the U. S. are already operating wholly or in part by electricity only indicates how great is to be the importance of this as yet undetermined factor. The bulletin embraces statistics of 50 lines of street railway, 10 of which are operated by cable, 10 by electricity and 30 by animal power and contains numerous tables showing the number of passengers carried by each road with the cost and relative maintenance of the different roads.

THE PENNSYLVANIA EVICTIONS.

They Go On, Under Military Protection, Without Disturbance.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 24.—This morning Deputy Sheriff Crawford, with a large posse, renewed the work of evictions of the strikers' families. The party arrived at Broadford at 7:30 o'clock and went to the mines where the evictions take place. A detachment of Company "C" of the militia were also stationed near by. There will be 12 evictions at Whites, four at Summit and four at Morgans. No serious trouble had been reported up to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 24.—Constable Campbell, of Connellsville, brought 25 of the Trotter rioters for a hearing before Squire Dawson this morning, 11 of the number are women. After hearing evidence, Justice Dawson held 20 of them in $500 bail each. They said they would not give bail, and Squire Dawson handed the sheriff a committment. There are now 57 prisoners in the jail and the sheriff does not want to commit these 20 and is trying to get them to give bail. They claim to be unable to give bail and seem to want to go to jail as the easiest way to live during the strike.

British Grenadiers Dance.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

BERMUDA, April 24.—The officers of the Grenadier Guards gave a grand ball at the Princess' Hotel last night. Over 400 guest were present. Among them were Admiral Watson, Prince George of Wales, General Newdegate and the elite of Bermuda. Dancing continued from 10 to 3 o'clock. The decorations were magnificent. The ball room and adjoining grounds were splendidly illuminated, and the ball was the most brilliant and successful ever held in Bermuda.

Footballers for Europe.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 24.—Ex-Councilman Hanson is trying to organize a football team in this country to compete with teams in England, Ireland and Scotland. Mr. Hanson has put up $1000, provided an equal sum can be raised for the purpose of paying the expenses of 15 players who are to be picked from the clubs in the New England League and American Football Association. It is expected the money will be raised inside of a month and the club can be organized shortly afterwards.

A Shoemakers' Strike Averted!

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

HAMILTON, April 24.—After several weeks' negotiating the boot and shoe manufacturers of Toronto, Hamilton and London and their employees have agreed to a uniform bill of wages, and the possibility of a strike has been averted. The new arrangement takes effect May 8 next and will continue in force till July 1, 1893. The number of workmen concerned in the agreement is over 1000.

106 Agnes-street, Toronto, Ont., May 23, 1887: "It is with pleasure that I certify to the fact of my mother having been cured of a bad case of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacob's Oil, and this after having tried other preparations without avail." WM. H. MCCONNELL.

JACK THE RIPPER.

New York Excited Over a Murder After the Whitechapel Method.

THE WOMAN IDENTIFIED.

She Was Known to the Keeper of a Lodging House and Named Carrie Brown—Her Suspected Murderer Arrested—A Large Number of Persons Supposed to be Implicated.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, April 24.—This city is excited over the murder of a woman last night under circumstances similar to those of the "Jack the Ripper" atrocities. The woman was identified to-night by Mary Harrington, who keeps a lodging house in Oliver-street, as Carrie Brown. At 10 o'clock to-night two detectives arrested a young Frenchman named "Frenchy." It is claimed that "Frenchy" was seen with the Brown woman on Thursday night about 10 o'clock. This he denied. He was locked up. Altogether the police up to midnight had arrested four men and seven women, all supposed to be able to throw light upon the affair.

London Interested.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, April 24.—Great interest is taken here in the news of the Jack the Ripper murder in New York. Scotland Yard received early advices of the tragedy and it was hastily forwarded to the various departments. The police authorities are inclined to think the absence of a gash in the throat of the New Yorker indicates that the work is not that of the London Ripper. Supt. Arnold states his belief that the original Jack is still in London. The Scotland yard officials are exulting over the fact that Inspector Byrnes whose sometime criticism on the London police still rankle in the bosoms of these functionaries has an opportunity to try his power in a direction which has baffled the Londoners. It is expected by some that if the real Ripper is in this city he will speedily make his presence known by committing one of the crimes for which he is so distinguished.

Is This "Frenchy?"

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, April 25.—At 1 o'clock this morning a man by the name of Adolph Kaldenberg was arrested. His discription answers that of the murderer.

Identified His Wife's Slayer.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

YORK, Pa., April 24.—Wm. H. Painton, of Sullivan county, who with D.W. Smith and Franklin T. Smith, is under arrest for the murder of Mrs. Strominger, at Lewisberry, on the night of March 31 last, was identified to-day by Michael Strominger as the murderer of his wife. Franklin Smith has confessed that he assisted Painton to arrange for the robbery which led to the murder, though he was not present at the crime.

Struck by a Cyclone.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 24.—A cyclone struck East Berlin about 3 o'clock this afternoon, carrying down an iron building in process of erection by the Berlin Bridge Company. Two hundred feet of the iron frame, 80 feet wide, was blown down. Fifty men were at work in the building. Dennis Daudette's arm was broken and his leg crushed, while two other men were slightly injured. The loss is $3000.

His Neck is Out of Joint.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 24.—Jerry Scott, a middle aged farmer at Bethel, Sullivan county, while drawing a load of pressed hay on his place on Tuesday, fell from the wagon and struck upon his head, dislocating the third joint of his neck. He was not killed, however, and on Wednesday night he was not only alive, but the prospects were considered good for his recovery.

The Kentucky Style.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

MARSAILLES, Ky., April 24.—Nelson Gray, a desperado awaiting trial for arson and burglary, was shot through the head and killed by Jailer Hall this morning while attempting to escape.

More Genial To-day.

Probabilities:—Fair and higher temperature.

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES YESTERDAY:

Calgary, 42; Swift Current, 72; Winnipeg, 84; Port Arthur, 42; Toronto, 52; Kingston, 56; Montreal, 56; Quebec, 36; Halifax, 44.

Steamship Arrivals.

April 24.	*Reported at*	*From*
Anchorie	Torv Island	New York

Maritime Miscellany.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, April 24.—The second steamer "Empress of Japan," arrived at Port Said this morning. The party disembarked and proceeded to Cairo to visit the pyramids. They will rejoin the steamship at Suez Sunday night.

The Allan mail steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool for Baltimore, via St. Johns, Nfld., and Halifax, arrived at St. Johns at 4 p.m. on Thursday.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamship Pomeranian, of the Allan line, arrived here this morning. This is the first boat of the Allan line to arrive here since the consolidation of that line with the old State line.

Pilot schooner No. 2, which left Quebec Tuesday with eight pilots, the first of the season, has arrived at Bic station. No 5 is now under orders to leave with 20 pilots.

Gulf Reports.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, April 24.—Father Point—Cloud: northwest. Mecatina River—Cloudy; north. Fame Point—Cloudy; strong northwest. Esquimaux Point—Cloudy; west. Manicouagan—Schooner Marie Eliza here. Seven Islands—Outward; schooner Souvern. Anticosti—36; clear; strong northwest. South Point—Inwards 9 a.m. Charrington. Magdalen Islands Meat Cove—Clear; variable; heavy open ice everywhere moving east. St. Paul Island—Clear; west; no ice eastwards; heavy open distant westward. Low Point—Clear; strong west; heavy open ice everywhere moving southeast.

TO BE ARRESTED.

Mitchell May be Called to Account for his Part in the Ritchburg Fight.

JACKSON-CORBETT FIGHT.

The Colored Man is all Right Again and Confident of Winning—Another Australian Pugilist Arrives — The Articles Signed for the Battle Between Hall and Fitzsimmons.

Kinsman, writing in the New York Recorder, says: One line in the opening paragraph of this column yesterday caused more than one club man to quake. It was the reference to the possibility of Charlie Mitchell's being called to account for the part he took in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight at Richburg, Miss., nearly two years ago by seconding Kilrain. One letter sent to this office reads as follows:

"My Dear Kinsman: It is only too true that several New York and Philadelphia gentlemen paid from $250 to $500 to avoid trial at Richburg, but I do not believe there is any further danger from that source, for the Legislature of Mississippi passed an act or resolution positively refusing to appropriate another cent to aid in the prosecution of any other persons and the principals in the championship prize fight of 1889, and after they paid the penalty to the State of Mississippi both the ends of the law and the dignity of the people are satisfied. Mitchell was but a second—not much more than a spectator—at this battle, and now comes to this country in a private capacity, as a guest of a friend, and it is to be hoped no attempt will be made to blackmail him. Yours truly, J."

I said that the suspicion of trouble for Mitchell seemed a far-fetched one, but brought up the fact of some of the spectators of the Sullivan-Kilrain contest having paid hush money to be let alone as a proof of the possibility of such interference.

On very high authority I learn that Charlie Mitchell will be arrested as soon as he sets foot in America and held to answer for his share in the Sullivan-Kilrain prize fight which took place at Richburg, Miss., on July 8, 1889.

There is a big stir in town over the discussion as to the probability of Charley Mitchell's arrest. I hear that the requisition papers were quietly pushed through when it was announced some weeks ago that Mitchell intended visiting America on a pugilistic tour with Slavin, and that as soon as the English boxer steps off the gangplank of the steamer which will land him here on Friday, it is expected, he will be placed under arrest and hurried south to give bonds to stand trial. Billy Madden has made extensive preparations to give his champions a big reception down the Bay, on their arrival, and he has been doing extra work of late scurrying around to make arrangements for the prompt release of Mitchell on his arrest. It would never do to have the big benefit at the Garden on April 30 interfered with by the incarceration of one of its principal attractions, and he has received assurance that Mitchell will either not be interfered with until after the show, or he will be admitted to bail here. For that matter Mitchell might be taken to Richburg, bailed there, and get back in time to box with Slavin and with an unknown at the entertainment set down for Thursday night of next week.

The sporting opinion I have been able to gather on the subject of Mitchell's arrest for an almost forgotten offense sets the whole thing down as a big blackmailing scheme. I believe that Mitchell has suffered more or less from the hordes of extortioners who sought to realize from the peculiar offense which a pugilistic encounter constitutes. Certainly Sullivan and Kilrain suffered far more than the penalty of the law. A prize fight is a peculiarly rich bit of plucking for all kinds of legal and political hangers-on. The crime is not an odious one, it is not like theft or murder, and its participants can live only in the glare of publicity. All the seekers after hush money have to do is to read the play bills or consult the troupe routes of a sporting and theatrical paper, then close in on their victim with a cock-and-bull story, make a pretense of arrest and corner the cash. If the victim isn't doing well financially just then it doesn't make any difference. Whoever heard of a half-way good gladiator who didn't have well off friends glad to go down deep in their pockets for him when in trouble, especially this kind of trouble. I've known of several cases of this mistaken loyalty and patriotism.

Then, too, there are men who actually have felt honored at being called on to give up a few hundreds to get clear of some fight difficulty of this kind.

He Was a Great Fighter.

Dan Donnelly was the most famous champion Ireland ever had. When George Cooper, the Gypsy, fought him on the Curragh of Kildare Captain Kelley and his wife were both present to cheer and encourage him. Kelly was the Irish Barclay, and his wife was as much a lover of sport as he. At no time during the fight did it really look as though the Englishman would win, though once he so punished the Irish boy that Mrs. Kelley anxiously asked, "Donnelly, my Irish boy, what do ye mane?" The spectators had no idea of letting "the Sasenach" down Dan, and they showered stones and other missiles into the ring at Cooper in a manner that left no doubt of their intention. To this day no Irishman is loyal to "the ould dart," in the estimation of many of its warm-hearted but hot-headed sons, who does not believe that Donnelly was, as my Uncle Dominick used to tell me, "the greatest foighter that iver lived, barrin' only Samson, perhape."—New York Continent.

It is Only Rumor.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

London, April 24.—The fight between George Peters and Prof. Clarke, of Toronto, is alleged to have come off last night in the suburbs of the city. They fought four rounds, when somebody cried "police." Everybody got out. Peters had the best of the go. There were about 150 present, and the fight will be finished in about three weeks from now.

Jackson in the Ring Again.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

San Francisco, April 24.—Peter Jackson, the Australian pugilist, who is wheeled to fight Jim Corbett for $10,000 purse, has thrown aside his crutches and says he can now surely get in trim for the battle. It was feared the bruising he received by being thrown from the cart about three weeks ago would cause a postponement of the match, the date set for which is May 27. Jackson will doubtless be a favorite over Corbett, now that he will have over four weeks in which to train.

Jackson has written the Sydney Athletic Club accepting another offer of a $5500 purse for a go between himself and Joe Goddard. This match will go whether Jackson whips Corbett or not. Goddard recently whipped Joe Choynski and fought Jackson to a draw in eight rounds. The black man's friends all claim that Peter underestimated Goddard's ability and did not train an hour for him, while Peter himself says he was lucky to get out with a draw under the circumstances.

Another Australian Hero.

Another heavyweight has reached California's shores, and he came without heraldry. His name is Terence Lynch, and he fights at 180 pounds. When out of training he weights 225 pounds, and it is six feet tall. Lynch is 27 years old, and a native of Sydney, N.S. W., but has spent several years in South Africa, where he claims to have won the championship. He also says that he was champion of Tasmania and New Zealand for several years. He asserts that he once tried to get on with Peter Jackson, but retired to the hotel business, and could not be brought out. Lynch bars nobody to a challenge he has issued.

The Articles Signed.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

Chicago, April 24.—"Parson" Davies, for "Jim" Hall, and George R. Clarke, for "Bob" Fitzsimmons, to-day signed articles of agreement for a fight to a finish with four-ounce gloves, Marquis of Queensberry rules, between Hall and Fitzsimmons for a purse of $12,000. The match is to take place in St. Paul or Minneapolis, July 22, the winner to receive $11,000, the loser $1000, the men to weigh at the ring side in costume. Both contestants agree to weigh not over 156 pounds. A forfeit of $1500 has been posted by each man with Frank N. Shaw, who is to name the club under the auspices of which the fight will take place. Davies and Clarke are to agree upon a referee.

BASEBALL.

Pitcher Charles King Will Probably Play With St. Louis.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

St. Louis, Mo., April 24.—Pitcher Charley King will probably play with St. Louis after all. Before the Browns left the city Comiskey saw King and had a talk with him. The silver-haired twirler was willing to play provided certain grievances of his were righted. He wants the Club to return to him the money which President Von der Ahe withheld from the twirler's salary in 1889, when he fined King heavily for indifferent playing. This matter Comiskey is endeavoring to adjust, and if he can King will join the team at Columbus.

BILLIARDS.

New York Billiardists Sore on the Chicago Pool Tourney.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

New York, April 24.—Billiardists and billiard enthusiasts are just now in an unpleasant frame of mind regarding the pool tourney to be held in Chicago on May 27. They think the Brunswick-Balke-Collender people are wrong in the way they have acted toward the New Yorkers. The manufacturers said it was too late to have a big sweepstakes billiard tourney here, but give their money and influence for a pool tourney of the same character in Chicago. The tournament will include Powers, De Oro, Clearwater, Eggleston and Weiner. The stakes are $100 per man, the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company to add $300. Slosson is very warm about the affair, and although he refused to say much, his expression when approached upon the subject resembles a thunder-cloud. "I am disgusted with the whole business," he says, and then secretes himself in his private office.

FOOTBALL.

Ottawa Players at Practice to Play the Toronto 'Varsity.

Ottawa University foot ball team have commenced practice for the season, in anticipation of their coming match with the Toronto University May 20. They will put in steady practice, and will play a strictly local team, including Murphy and Shea as a battery. The club think of making up an excursion to take in the Ontario Jockey Club meeting on May 23, 24 and 25.

QUOITS.

The St. Gabriel Quoiting Club's Officers for the Ensuing Year:

At the regular meeting of the St. Gabriel Qnit Club the other evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. President—Ald. D. Tansey.
President—John O'Neil.
Vice-President—R. Waugh.
Treasurer—T. McHugh.
Secretary—J. J. Hayes.
Committee of Management—W. Stuart, G. King, W. Paton, J. McHugh, R. Waugh.

General Sporting Gossip.

About $10,000 was lost on the recent fight between Griffo and Powell in Australia.

Johnny Van Heest, of Minneapolis, wishes to meet the winner of the Hagen-Larkin fight, to weigh 122 pounds one hour before entering the ring.

Herbert Goddard, brother of the barrier champion Joe, of Australia, was defeated by middleweight Sullivan, in 28 rounds, at Melbourne, recently.

The lacrosse team of the New York Athletic Club, formerly the Brooklyn Lacrosse Club, will play a match with the Leihgh University team this afternoon at Washington Park, Brooklyn.

Mr. Pepper receives daily offers from Canadian and United States cities and towns for engagements for his celebrated jumpers, Rosebery and Maud. Both are in excellent condition and will make their first appearance this season at Ottawa.

The lawn tennis season in London was opened with a championship meeting in covered courts at the Queen's Club. In the gentlemen's singles, H. S. Barlow beat H. A. B. Chapman in the final round, and for the four-handed championship, H. S. Mahony and J. H. Crispe beat H. Chip, and J. Baldwin. For the ladie's championship there were only two entries, namely, Miss Shackle and Miss Wray. In the first round Miss Shackle won.

TO FOOL THE LAW.

How the Pool Sellers Propose to Carry Out Their Business in the Future.

THE TABLES MAY BE TURNED

The Authorities Are on the Qui Vive—The Guttenberg Race Track Trouble—Jockey O'Leary Dead—Racing at Memphis—The Woodward Sale of Trotters a Failure—Hamilton's Cricket Club.

"If an attempt is made to reopen the pool rooms in New York City and to operate them under the guise of commission houses, or in any other way," said District Attorney Nicoll yesterday, "I shall certainly proceed against them legally with a view of closing them up. In my opinion," continued Mr. Nicoll, "the proposed scheme of pool sellers to act as commission agents and to actually transfer money to Guttenburg or elsewhere for bettors in New York, is merely a subterfuge—a palpable evasion of the law, and I think that the courts will so decide. I am not prepared to say just how soon I would act were the pool-rooms to open under the proposed plan, nor exactly what course of procedure I would adopt, but if the pool-sellers make an attempt to resume business they may be quite sure they will have a fight on their hands." When the district-attorney's attention was directed to the fact that the pool-sellers had consulted with ex-District-Attorney John B. Fellows, ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins and Howe & Hummel for the purpose of devising a plan by which they could resume business, and that the commission agents scheme was very probably the result of their deliberations and advice, he merely remarked. "Well, they're good lawyers." He declined to make any comment upon the legality of the advice given by counsel for the pool-sellers.

"The pool-sellers need have no doubt that we shall try to stop them from operating in New York city if they try to open their rooms again in any shape whatever," said Inspector Byrne last evening. "Of course we can do nothing until they try to open up, but as soon as they do I shall consult with District Attorney Nicoll at once. This new scheme they are talking about is a very thin veil to cover a gross violation of the law. They are in desperate straits to secure some plan by which they can manage to rob the public, and now they have hit on this new idea. It is about the same thing for which Fisher was convicted. We will see how far they will get with it."

The new plan by which the pool sellers hope to evade the law is, briefly stated, as follows: They will establish themselves as "commission agents." Persons wishing to bet on horses at any track will be required to make out and sign a blank printed contract form requesting the "agents" to transmit to a particular track by telegraph a stated sum to be placed on one or more horses, the names of which will be given. This money will be placed at track quotations. For this service the sum of 10 cents will be charged. The bettor will be given a receipt for the amount paid. It is announced that betting will be allowed in the rooms, the money being placed at the track. Special telegraph wires will be put in each pool-room and the amount paid by each bettor will be actually sent to the track designated.

The only practical difference between the new plan and that under which Pool-Room Keeper Fisher, recently convicted, operated, is that the money will actually be sent to the track by telegraph transfer. Fisher, it is said, had telegraph instruments in his pool-room, but made only a pretense of forwarding the money placed by bettors.

The Inspector not Afraid.

The New York Journal says: The threats against Inspector Byrnes by Jere Dunn formed the principal topic of conversation at Police Headquarters yesterday. The Inspector said, in reference to Dunn: "I am not familiar with his early history, but during all my 28 years' experience on the police force I have never received a greater compliment than that paid me by Jere Dunn. I do not care for the praise of thieves, and the more bitter they are in speaking of me the better I like it. I heard that these men were looking up my record, and I am satisfied if they are. I hope Dunn will continue his good work."

The Guttenburg Trouble.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

New York, April 24.—There was considerable gossip among turf celebrities yesterday regarding the report that Mr. M. F. Dwyer had released the Guttenburg management from paying $1500 per day, as had been heretofore agreed upon. While there is scarcely any doubt that Mr. Dwyer forwarded such a communication, it is nevertheless thought that he did it to appease Mr. Delacey's anger, and to dissuade that gentleman from carrying out his threat to close Guttenburg's gates. Just what effect Mr. Dwyer's move will have on the Linden people remains to be seen. The bookmakers at Guttenburg yesterday were a very much worried-looking crowd and they did not shout the odds with the vigor of old. It was said that a raid was imminent, in the event of which they were looking for the shortest way out. Considerable interest is shown in the meeting of the Board of Control which will be held to-morrow to investigate the late unpleasantness which has arisen between the Dwyer Bros. and E. Heffner.

Racing at Memphis.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

Memphis, Tenn., April 24.—The racing continued at Montgomery Park to-day with a good attendance, fine weather and rather indifferent racing on a fair track. Three favorites won, while four of the five winners, which were Lord Clifton, Chaca, Blarneystone, jr., Buckhound and Hardee, were ridden by Britton, who took every race in which he had a mount.

Jockey O'Leary Dead.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

Toronto, April 24.—Richard O'Leary, one of the best known of Canadian trainers and jockeys, died yesterday of consumption. He had been in failing health all winter. "Dick" was an experienced and capable trainer and a skilful rider. He was 52 years old and a native of Toronto. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning to Port Credit. In his long career as a trainer and rider Dick had captured five Queen's Plates. In 1872 he won on Fearnaught at Ottawa and in 1879 on King George at London. At Ottawa again in 1880 he rode Bonnie Bird first past the post for the Guineas. Harry Cooper, trained by him and ridden by his son Charles, won at Woodbine in 1883, and in the following year he trained and rode Colonist to victory for the plate again.

De Lacy is Satisfied.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

New York, April 24.—Peter De Lacy, of New York, who said that he would make a raid against the management and bookmakers on the Guttenberg race track, told Justice Weed, in Jersey City, yesterday, that he had changed his mind. All he wanted, he said, was that the Guttenburg Jockey Club should have nothing to do with the Dwyers and James E. Kelley, of Linden Park. De Lacy intimated strongly that he had got what he wanted.

ATHLETICS.

The American Cross Country Championship This Afternoon.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

New York, April 24.—The principal fixture in the amateur athletic world for the current week and the one that commands the most attention among those fond of outdoor sports is the annual championship races of the National Cross Country Association, which are to be decided at Morris Park, rain or shine to-morrow afternoon, April 25. The senior event has received the entry of teams representing the Manhattan Athletic Club, Prospect Harriers and American Athletic Club, and is expected to furnish a most exciting struggle, especially between the runners of the M. A. C. and P. P., both of which teams are made up of experienced and tried travellers over all sorts of country, their ranks including some of the finest distance runners of which this country can boast. For the junior race there are a score of teams entered, and the race will be worth a journey to witness. The championship is said to lay between A. B. George and McCarthy, but a good authority says: "Conneff fooled them once when he wasn't supposed to be in it, and he'll do it again." I know Conneff is way under weight from sickness; still he may pull up. He is a game and fast boy.

CRICKET.

The Match Arranged By the Hamilton Cricket Club

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD

Hamilton, April 24.—The American Cricket Club has arranged several matches. If Guelph will play here on May 25, a match will be arranged, if not the club will likely go to London. The Trinity University Club will likely play here on May 30, and the Toronto Club on July 1. The Hamilton will play a return match in Toronto on Aug. 10. Two other matches will likely be fixed, one with Toronto in Toronto on June 13 and Toronto here on Aug. 29. The Germantown Club will play here on July 20 and 21. A couple of matches will be arranged with the Rosedales, of Toronto. Arthur Fleet, the professional coach, will be here on May 1.

Harvard Challenges Yale.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

Cambridge, Mass., April 24.—The Harvard Cricket Club to-day sent a challenge to the Yale Cricket Club for a game of cricket at New Haven, May 13 or June 6. The challenge will probably be accepted.

ROWING.

Charles G. Psotta Not Disheartened and Will Try Once More.

Charles G. Psotta, the ex-American amateur champion sculler, who, during his occupancy of that honorable position, proved himself a very speedy and enduring oarsman, besides being supplied with grit of the lasting sort, was not disheartened by his defeat in the annual race for the Diamond Sculls at Henley-on-Thames regatta, Eng. He attributed his failure largely to lack of proper condition, mainly due to not being thoroughly acclimated. He determined to endeavor to retrieve his fortunes on the same course this season, and some time ago arrived in England, accompanied by George Lee, who, before becoming a professional wielder of the scull, had himself tried for fame on the same river, acquiting himself with much credit at the Royal Regatta. Lee has been engaged as trainer for Psotta, and they will doubtless establish their quarters at that old waterside resort, Putney, there to prepare for the race for "the Diamonds." Psotta says he feels stronger and better than ever before during his racing career, and expects to this time accomplish the object for which he has twice crossed the Atlantic.

TROTTING.

Woodward Sale of Trotters Closed—Low Prices and Few Bidders.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

Lexington, Ky., April 24,—The Woodard sale came to an unexpected close here to-day. The bidders were few and prices ruled so low that many consigners refused to put their stock up. Only one animal sold for over $1000, that being Queen Bess, bay filly, two years, by Leeward—Lady, by Coleman's Clark Chief, she going to Joe Bryan, jr., of Windom, Ky., for $1200.

During the day 61 head changed hands for $10,950, an average of $179; the totals for the two days, 110 head, bringing $-9,585, an average of $260.

THE TURF.

The Doncaster Meeting.

London, April. 24.—Yesterday was the first day of the Dorchester spring meeting. The event of the day was the race for the Doncaster Spring Handicap Plate of 1,000 sovereigns for 3-year olds and upward; entrance five sovereigns, with 20 sovereigns for starters; the second to receive 50 sovereigns and the third 25 sovereigns winning penalties; one mile straight; 36 subs. The race was won by Lord Ellesmere's three-year-old filly Sabra, by St. Simon, out of Belinda. Mr. Henry Milner's four-year old chestnut filly Shrine by Clairvaux, out of Pilgrimage, was second, and Col. North's four-year-old colt High Commissioner, by Lowland Chief, out of Consolation, third.

Jim Grant, the Veteran Cambridge five-miler, is feeling good and strong just now, and hopes to be in such shape this summer as to convince the doubters of his speed by repeating his performance of last year, when he broke the American record for five miles.

BOATING BOOMING.

Enthusiastic Meeting of the Grand Trunk Boating Club Last Evening.

THE OFFICERS ELECTED.

A New War Canoe Secured for the Wanderers—The New Boats to be Used by the Club This Year—A Very Prosperous Outlook—A Favorable Report Submitted by the Secretary.

The Grand Trunk Boating Club held their annual meeting in the Mechanics Institute Point St. Charles last night. A large number of members were in attendance, there was a good deal of excitement, occasioned mainly by the nominations for committee, it is unfortunate that personal matters are allowed to come up at such meetings, and the decisive action of the chairman in repressing it on this occasion is to be commended. The chairman, Mr. F. H. Wildgoose, called the meeting to order, and after the minutes of the last meeting had been adopted, the reports of the various officers and committees were read and confirmed. The secretary's report, which was greeted with applause, was to the following effect: That the past year had been in his estimation one of the most successful in the history of the club, and while the credit of this was to a large extent due to the committe, still some of the members were entitled to the best thanks of the club for the hearty and untiring manner in which they in various ways helped to forward the interests of the club and make it what it ought to be, one of the largest and most successful clubs in Canada.

Since the last annual meeting 95 gentlemen have been admitted as members of the club, 12 have resigned and 22 have been expelled for non-payment of dues, etc., which makes a total membership of 304, including 10 life members. This is certainly a very large organization, and while the majority of the members are residents of Point St. Charles and vicinity it is satisfactory to find that they have amongst them representatives from all parts of the city. Reference was made to the number of members expelled, which was unavoidable. The Club has now 64 boat stalls in its possession, all of which are occupied and in some cases crowded, and the demand is increasing continually, some 25 applications for boat houses being now on file.

During the past season a valuable addition was made to the Main Building, it is intended to fit up the dressing room with modern appliances.

In addition the entire Club House has been raised 18 inches and fitted with blinds, the building now presenting a very attractive appearance.

During the season the club practising and racing boats were extensively used, and several trial fours were held during the season attracting large audiences.

The club was represented at the local regatta at St. Annes, Valois, Point Claire, and St. Lambert, and at each the members were more or less successful, especially in the four oared races. Several sailing races were also held over the club course.

On Saturday, Aug. 9, the C. A. A. O. regatta was held at Lachine in which the club had three entries, two for the junior singles and one for the junior fours. In the singles Mr. W. Laing finished a good second, in the fours they were not so fortunate the crew being disqualified for an alleged foul, but the able manner in which the men rowed was sufficient to command almost universal admiration, and to prove beyond doubt that with careful handling there are men in the club second to none.

The 14th annual regatta was held on the last Saturday in August, and proved a great success, the 12 events being won by club members; in the evening an overcrowded hop concluded proceedings. During the season five monthly meetings were held and all well attended, the contribution being altered, making the entrance fee $3 on new members.

Increased interest has been taken in the social department of the club, as was evidenced by the attendance of the various smoking concerts and hop. The amalgamation of the lawn tennis club will greatly help this department.

During the year 27 committee meetings were held and well attended, only two gentlemen getting below 20 meetings.

In conclusion it was hoped that as the coming season promises to be a very eventful one, all personal feeling be laid aside and that all work together for the interests of the club.

R. J. Hunt, Hon. Sec.

The Racing Boat Committee's report stated that subscriptions to the Racing Boat Fund were solicited from members and others with a gratifying result, over $1000 being collected; as the canvass is not yet completed, these figures are expected to be increased by from $250 to $300.

The purchase of one four-oared, two double and two single shells was decided on, and an order placed to that effect.

A call to rally and work up the club thoroughly concluded the report which was read by J. A. Stewart, honorary secretary-treasurer.

The bylaws were altered to allow of the election of a sub-captain.

The war canoe of the "Wanderers" has been inspected by Messrs. Edward Hanlan, Ned Guinan, J. F. Scholes, and H. Y. Stafford, and pronounced a perfect daisy.

Five applications for membership were referred to committee.

Mr. Jas. Powell gave notice of motion as follows: "That a general meeting of the members be held one week previous to the annual meeting for the purpose of nominating officers for election at the annual meeting, and only those nominated at the meeting to be eligible for election."

Thanks were tendered to the various officers, especially to R. J. Hunt, honorary secretary, and it was left in the hands of the committee as to what form a testamonial to that effect should take.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, resulting as follows:

President—H. Hadley.
First Vice-President—J. A. Stewart.
Second Vice-President—J. Powell.
Treasurer—A. Dutton.
Secretary—R. J. Hunt.
Captain—A. Turnbull.
Sub. Captain—J. Beattie.
Committee—R. J. Kell, J. Laing, J. R. Lewis, G. Chadwick, A. P. Drummond, J. O'Brien.

Addresses by the retiring and incoming presidents concluded a very enthusiastic meeting.

THE RING.

Will Back Smith Against Fitz or Hall.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

New York April 24.— The following letter was received yesterday at The Police Gazette office from J. Quinn, the backer of Ed. Smith, of Denver, Col.: I recently offered to back Ed. Smith, of Denver, Col., to fight Bob Fitzsimmons at 154 pounds, for The Police Gazette championship belt and the championship of the world. Fitzsimmons agreed to arrange the match and we met to post a forfeit and sign articles. I gave Fitzsimmons and his backer the choice of any paper in Pittsburg for temporary stakeholder. Fitzsimmons then refused point blank to arrange a match unless I would go to Chicago. I then agreed to send on a forfeit to The Police Gazette if they would do the same, and arrange a match for $2500 a side and agree to fight in any club offering the largest purse, but they would not entertain the proposition. Now, I will back Ed. Smith to fight either Bob Fitzsimmons or Jem Hall according to Police Gazette rules for $2500 a side and a purse, to be given by some athletic club, and if Fitzsimmons and Hall mean fighting they will send on $500 forfeit to Richard K. Fox and I will cover it.

An Open Challenge.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

New York, April 24.—The following was received yesterday at The Police Gazette office from Easton, Pa.: — In reply to the challenge of Billy Young, the lightweight pugilist, of Washington, D.C., to meet any 128-pound pugilist in America, please publish that I will arrange a match with Young or any 128-pound pugilist in America for $1000 a side, and I will put $100 forfeit in The Police Gazette office any time it may be desired. I mean business. Jack Hanley, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

An Unknown Against Daly.

New York, April 25.—James McCabe called at The Police Gazette office yesterday to match an unknown against Jim Daly, of Philadelphia, for $500 or $1000 a side. Billy Madden was not present to arrange a match and McCabe drafted articles of agreement and deposited $200 forfeit with Richard K. Fox to bind the match.

The articles stipulate that Daly and the Unknown fight with gloves at catch-weights, 25 men on each side, according to Police Gazette rules, for $500 a side, the fight to be decided on May 22, and the final deposit of $300 to be posted on May 5, when the Unknown is to be named. McCabe also agrees that either Frank Stevenson, Al Smith or Jere Dunn shall be referee.

A Montrealer's Victory.

New York, April 24.—A special cable received at The Police Gazette to-day from London, says that Lambert, the American fighter, defeated O'Neill at the Antient Concert Rooms in Dublin, Ireland, last night after fighting 12 rounds.

THE WHEEL.

The Montreal Bike's to Run this Afternoon if Possible.

Should the weather prove anyway favorable the members of the Montreal Bicycle club will turn out for their first ride of the season. The trip will probably be to Blue Bonnets and return.

The Trouble Settled at Last.

New York, April 24.—All disagreements between the Amateur Athletic Union and the League of American Wheelmen have been peaceably adjusted. The meeting of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen held at Cleveland resulted in the raising of the suspensions on all the accused men. Those reinstated were Willie Wendle, B. A. C.; Charley Kluge, N. Y. A. C.; William F. Murphy, N. Y. A. C.; P. J. Berlo, M. A. C.; Hoyland Smith, Howard Tuttle, C. M. Murphy, F. F. Ives, N. S. Campbell, A. B. Rich, M. Van Wagoner, and W. C. Class, N.Y.A.C.; E.C.Anthony, M.A.C.; W. D. Banker, W. F. Gassler, jr., and L. L. Clarke, N. Y. A. C. Berlo was subsequently suspended upon the charge of having disposed of some of his prizes for a money consideration.

The form of alliance with the Amateur Athletic Union was modified and accepted in the following form:

"All cycling events in the championship or other meeting of the A.A.U. or of its associations or clubs, shall be given under the rules of the L.A.W.

'Every cyclist shall be subject to test as to his amateur standing exclusively by the provisions of the constitution of the L.A.W. defining an amateur.

"Charges against any cyclist shall be tried by the L.A.W., except that a member of an A.A.U. club shall be tried by a committee of three, one of whom shall be named by the A.A.U., one by the L.A.W., and the third by the two chosen, providing the accused shall, within 20 days after the receipt of a copy of such charges, submit to the Racing Board proof of his A.A.U. membership, and claim trial by such committee.

"The League of American Wheelmen shall annually, or at such time and for such periods as it may deem advisable, elect a delegate, who shall act with and constitute one of the Board of Governors of the A. A. U., and shall have a vote upon all questions coming before said board, and a right to sit upon committees, and take part in all the actions thereof, as fully as members of said board elected from the several associations of the A. A. U., and to the same extent and in like manner as the delegates from the North American Turnerbund.

"These articles of alliance shall be terminable by either party upon 30 days' written notice to the other."

In case of disagreement between the L. A. W. and A. A. U. upon any point covered by these articles, the same shall be submitted to the Board of Governors of the A. A. U., including the member of the Board appointed by the L. A. W., Turnerbund and any other associations in alliance with the A. A. U., and having a delegate upon the said Board.

One of the most surprising results of the Bard's meeting was its action in deciding with the acceptance of expenses while in training is not a violation of League rules.

The racing rules were so changed that the amateur this season will be compelled to toe the mark or bear the sentence of the racing Board.

The applications of various bicycle clubs for the privilege of running at the national championship races were considered, and while the decision as to what club secured the races was not made it is asserted that the members will not go to either the Peoria, Hartford or Philadelphia meetings as generally expected.

TROTTING.

A New Comer.

On April 6, the well-known trotting mare, owned by Mr. Michael Baine of this city, dropped a colt, by Love's Ray Wilkes Vrousky. The youngster was named "Eleen Oge."

More Cases of Sick Headache

biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

FREEZE OUT GAME.

Montreal and Toronto Obliged to Retire to Make Way for a Young Club.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY

The Old Clubs are Frozen Out and the Schedule Drawn up Without Them—Toronto and Montreal Can Make it Red Hot Yet—The New Agreement Drawn up—Questions of Amateurism Decided.

The die has been cast and Torontos and Montreal are forced out of the Senior League, which in future will be composed of: the Cornwalls, Shamrocks, Ottawas and Capitals. Who will benefit or lose by this issue, remains to be seen but the result is a deadly blow to our national game. This was even acknowledged by some of the delegates of the clubs forming the league at present, but added that they could not help Toronto or Montreal from falling out. This is a poor side to put on the matter now that the domage is done and before the end of the season we predict, there will be an immense drop in the interest taken heretofore in the matches for the championship.

It was generally expected that Capital, rather than see two of the old standbys drop out of the League, would retire and allow harmony to exist, but not so, as they had been admitted and, as was soon proven, intended to remain.

The meeting of the League postponed from April 17, opened yesterday afternoon in room No. 2 of the Windsor Hotel, when the following delegates were present:

W. J. McKenna, Shamrocks, chairman.
J. A. Taylor, Montreal, secretary.
J. S. Garvin, Toronto.
J. Kent, Ottawa.
W. J. Hughes, Cornwall.
J. K. Dowlin, Capitals.

The first business done was the reading of the minutes of the last meeting which on motion were adopted. The motion left over from last meeting was then put. It was as follows:

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Garvin: "That in view of the complication arising from the admission of the Capital lacrosse Club into the Senior League, that they withdraw." Mr. Dowlin thought this was a peculiar proceeding, as it was difficult to understand how a motion admitting the club was carried and then another one submitted for the withdrawal. The chairman ruled that the motion was in order, and on being put was lost, the vote being as follows: For, Taylor and Garvin; against, Hughes, Dowlin and Kent.

This was enough; it was the freezing out of the Montreal and Toronto clubs and making a four club league. After the vote silence ensued for a few moments, but was finally broken by the chairman, who asked what was the next business before the meeting.

"Well, Mr. Taylor," said Garvin, "there is no more business for us here; let us go." But Mr. Taylor wanted some kind of an official statement from the chair, in answer to which Mr. McKenna said of course the result of the vote was tantamount to Toronto and Montreal staying out of the league.

Mr. Taylor, cool and collected, remarked that Montreal had not withdrawn but had been forced out. The league had preferred a new club to the old ones, and it only remained for the four clubs to run the business now. Mr. Dowlin thought that this was a wrong view of the case. They did not want Toronto or Montreal to leave the league, but instead wanted six clubs. He presumed that at one time the clubs were all new and had to work their way up, and Capital did the same thing for which they ought to be entitled to some compensation, and their admission to the league was a good move. He thought in trying to keep them out the old clubs were acting in a wrong manner and should support the junior clubs.

Mr. Taylor said this question had been discussed sufficiently before, and arose from his chair and followed Mr. Garvin from the room, first bidding the other gentlemen "good day."

Mr. Joe Kent was then appointed secretary to replace Mr. Taylor. The representatives of the four clubs drew their chairs close to the table and started in to do a considerable amount of business, but the first question caused a slight break.

It was moved by Mr. Hughes, seconded by Mr. Dowlin,

"That the Shamrocks of Montreal, Cornwalls of Cornwall, Capitals and Ottawas of Ottawa play a series of matches, and that the four clubs refuse to play exhibition games with Toronto and Montreal." Mr. Kent immediately objected to this and the matter was left over to allow him to wire for instruction. He did not see any reason for boycotting these clubs but his mind might have been at rest about this had he known that neither Toronto or Montreal wanted to play with any of the league clubs. Mr. Hughes thought that it was only on the strength of getting exhibition matches that made Toronto and Montreal persistent. He was slightly wrong in this, however, as will be found out before many moons. The agreement was then produced and altered, the wording of it now being as follows:

The Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal, the Cornwall Lacrosse Club of Cornwall, the Ottawa and Capital Lacrosse Clubs of Ottawa, hereby agree to play a series of matches during the season of 1891, every club playing three matches with every other club.

In order to create a tangible interest, in this agreement every club agrees to contribute an equal share towards a trophy, valued at $150 to be the property of the club winning the greatest number of matches during the season.

All arrangements of details and disputes, if any, shall be referred to a committee of management composed of one delegate from each club, whose decisions shall be considered final in all cases.

The referee and umpires for each match shall be chosen by the representatives of the committee of management of the two interested clubs and must be chosen a week previous to a match. In the event of the two representatives not being able to agree the said officials shall be chosen by the committe of management.

Should any of the officials duly appointed fail to put in an appearance on the day of the match their place or places shall be filled by men chosen by the captaincy.

Matches under this agreement to be played under the two hours system, goals to be changed after every game and a wait of ten minutes may be taken between games. The two hours shall not include accidents or disputes, ball thrown out of bounds or interference by spectators.

The first two matches between every two clubs shall be played respectively on the ground of each, the gate receipts after traveling expenses to go to the home club. The third match between the clubs to be played on grounds as scheduled by the committee of management, the gate receipts over traveling expenses and regular allowance for advertising to be equally divided, the visiting club however being guaranteed its expenses on all engagements.

Expenses between Montreal and Cornwall

being set at $80; between Montreal and Ottawa at $.00; and between Cornwall and Ottawa at $130.

The expenses of referee and umpires to be paid equally by each club.

In the event of both clubs winning the same number of games in two hours the match is to be continued until one side scores unless darkness intervenes when the match shall be called a draw and played over at a date to be named by the committee of management.

All draw matches shall be played over on the visiting clubs grounds each club to share equally the profits or loss. Outside of travelling expenses the match expenses not to exceed $75.

Should a protest be filed against the amateur standing of any player on a team the said protest shall be referred to the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association whose decision on the amateur standing of any player shall be final.

Should the club offending as above win the match before protest is decided, the match shall be declared null and void and shall be played over on the grounds of the non-offending club, and the club not offending shall take the receipts and pay all expenses.

Accepting as above specified the rules of the N. A. L. A. to govern all matches.

[Signed] W. S. HUGHES, for Cornwall L. C.
W. J. MCKENNA, for Shamrock L.C.
J. KENT, for Ottawa L. C.
J. L. DOWLIN, for Capital L. C.

Montreal, April 24, 1891.

In the clause, in reference to the Amateur standing of players being left to the C.A.A.A., Mr. Hughes, who made such a vigorous protest last week, said he was now satisfied to leave it to the Association, that Toronto was out of the League.

The meeting then adjourned till 7 o'clock for the purpose of arranging a schedule and winding up the business.

When the committee re-assembled a the above-mentioned hour Mr. Hughe withdrew his motion in reference to the clubs not playing with Toronto or Montreal. There was nothing further to do but draw up a schedule, and this was done in an extraordinary short space o time. The schedule is as follows:

DATE.	CLUBS.	GROUNDS
June 6	Cornwall vs. Capital	Cornwall
" 6	Ottawa vs. Shamrock	Shamrock
" 20	Capital vs. Ottawa	Ottawa
" 20	Carnwall vs. Shamrock	Shamrock
" 27	Capitals vs. Shamrock	Capital
July 1	Cornwall vs. Ottawa	Ottawa
" 11	Shamrock vs. Cornwall	Cornwall
" 25	Cornwall vs. Capital	Capital
Aug. 1	Shamrock vs. Ottawa	Ottawa
" 8	Capital vs. Shamrock	Shamrock
" 15	Ottawa vs. Cornwall	Cornwall
" 20	Ottawa vs. Capital	Capital
Sept. 5	Capital vs. Cornwall	Cornwall
" 12	Ottawa vs. Shamrock	Shamrock
" 19	Ottawa vs. Capital	Ottawa
" 26	Cornwall vs. Shamrock	Shamrock
Oct. 3	Ottawa vs. Cornwall	Cornwall
" 3	Shamrock vs. Capital	Capital

Messrs. Taylor and Garvin, though put out considerably by the action of the other delegates in voting them out of the League, are not bemoaning their position to any great extent, as in one sense these two clubs will benefit probably more during the summer than the League teams. They have decided, or at least it is the voice of the Toronto and Montreal clubs, that neither of the teams will play exhibition matches with any of the other four during the summer and instead will play four matches at least, two in Montreal and two in Toronto. They can make it uncomfortably warm for the clubs in Montreal by playing on the same days as the scheduled matches and it is more than certain that they will not fail to do so.

Public opinion has been and is in favor of Montreal and Toronto being in that league and the prejudice will be carried throughout the summer against the league, which means the gate being affected, and as money is the most essential point, it will be a case of suffering on the part of the Shamrocks particularly. The Montrealers and Toronto may also play exhibitions with clubs from the west, and it will be a bitter fight throughout.

The Crescent Team.

The Crescent team may be in existence this year but not under the captaincy of Mr. T. W. McAnulty, and not so strong as during the past few seasons. Mr. Bark it is said on the best authority will play with Montreal and J. McAnulty may also play with the wearers of the winged wheel. The Crescent will compete for the district championship.

ATHLETICS.

A Local Challenge.

Sporting Editor Herald: I hereby challenge any amateur in throwing the Vermont throw for a medal and the championship of Montreal, the loser to pay for the trophy. I would like to hear from Mr. Philip McGurnill or Charles Norman through the columns of The Herald. Yours truly,

FRANK MULLINS, Point St. Charles.

The Athletic Entertainment.

The sparring and athletic entertainment for the benefit of Prof. Jas. Stevenson takes place in the Queen's Hall on Monday evening, April 27. The list of talent is large and good, and some of the bouts promise to be very interesting.

M. A. A. A. Athletes.

The athletes of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association will turn out for exercise this afternoon. The cinder path is in fair condition for running at present.

BASEBALL.

A Local Game.

Weather permitting a baseball match will be played this afternoon on the Crescent grounds between the Crescent team and a picked nine.

Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Pittsburg—									R	H	E
Pitsburg	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	2—11	20	5
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	1— 8	16	4
Batteries—Mant and Boiger; Gamb.rt and Kitteridge. Umpire—Powers.											
At New York—									R.	H.	E.
New York	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0—6	17	4
Boston	1	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	x—9	11	3
Batteries — Rusie and Clark; Getzern, Clarkson and Bennett. Umpire—Lynch.											
At Philadelphia—									R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0—5	8	2
Philadelphia	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	x—8	11	4
Batteries—Terry and Kinslow; Esper and Clements. Umpire—Hirst.											
At Cincinnati—									R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0—6	12	2
Cincinnati	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—5	8	1
Batteries—Edward Young and Semmer; Rhine and Harrington—Umpire McQuade.											

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Boston—									R	H	E
Boston	2	0	2	2	7	3	3	2	2—23	19	5
Baltimore	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0— 6	9	3
Batteries—O'Brien and Farrel; Cunningham, Van Halloren and Townsend. Umpire Snyder.											
At Columbus—									R	H	E
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—4	7	2
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—3	6	4
Batteries—Knell and Donohue; Stivells and Boyle. Umpire—Kerins.											
At Washington—									R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—4	6	—
Athletics	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	10	3
Batteries—Carsey and McGuire; Weighing and Cross. Umpire—Jones.											
At Louisville—									R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	4	0—10	12	—
Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	1	0—9	12	7
Batteries—Kelley and Kelly; Daily and Cook. Umpire—Ferguson.											

BOWLING.

The M. A. A. A. Team Defeated By Le Canadien By a Small Score.

A friendly return bowling match was played last night on Le Canadien alleys between the home team and M. A. A. A. resulting in favor of Le Canadien by the small score of 43 points. The visitors were treated in grand style, and before leaving Mr. Boutet, Captain of the M.A.A.A., proposed the health of Mr. Desmarteau, the shining light of Le Canadien, which was responded to heartily and all joined in singing "He's a jolly good fellow." The score of the match was as follows:

M.A.A.A.	1	2	3	Total.	Aver
F. H. Gardner	166	2 6	211	583	194
R. Summerhayes	194	192	181	547	182
D. P. S. Miller	114	195	192	501	167
A. F. Higginson	183	195	122	500	166
J. R. Gordon	152	163	161	476	158
A. H. W. Higginson	148	152	164	464	154
				3091	
Canadien	1.	2.	3.	Total.	Ave.
F. Brossard	182	170	167	529	176
L. Martigny	169	135	194	488	162
N. Desmarteau	142	180	159	481	160
W. Perreault	161	180	230	571	190
T. Turgeon	195	160	183	538	179
E. Delfosse	153	184	190	527	175
				3134	
M. A. A. A.				3091	
Majority for Canadien				43	

THE WHEEL.

The Privileges Which are to be Offered Amateur Bicyclists in Australia.

Sydney Mail:—The agitation in favor of allowing amateur 'cyclists to make money on the race tracks appears for the present to have subsided, and there is no doubt when the amateurs begin to think the matter over they will be ready to admit that it is best for themselves to keep on the right side of the line between amateurs and professionals. We may state that any 'cyclists who race for cash prizes will certainly not be allowed to enter for amateur rowing races here, and probably not for pedestrian events also, and as the mere fact of their competing for each renders them professionals they would afterwards be liable for the recovery of prizes won by them in amateur events. Presuming that amateurs so called were to race for cash, how could they be distinguished from professionals? There would be no line of demarcation, as the object of both classes would be the same, viz., to win money. In one way the evil would soon cure itself; because if the cash prize system were introduced professionals would join the clubs and sweep the board every time. They would certainly accomplish this, because they would make a business of it, would train "dark," work more consistently and come to the post in better trim than the alleged amateurs, who, owing to business engagements, would have to train on the association grounds in the afternoons before all comers and would have their form known to a nicety. Perhaps the amateurs would say "But we would object to the professionals;" and the latter would at once ask, "On what grounds?" The amateurs would not, for shame's sake, dare to reply, "Because you race for cash," knowing that the cap would fit themselves; and so the professionals would march on in triumph. The result would be that the respectable 'cyclists would withdraw from the clubs, draw up the old amateur code again and leave the £. s. d. amateurs to battle with the professionals pure and simple, who would very soon make short work of them and their prizes. There is a very simple remedy for the cash-prize trouble. Let those amateurs who wish to race for money come forward and form a professional association, and the whole difficulty will be at an end.

General Sporting Notes.

August H. E. Rupple, the fat bretzel baker of Stapleton, S.I., who was recently beaten in a 30-mile race by Grocer Charles Bruns, writes to The Police Gazette, that he is willing to walk for four days against Bruns for $1000 a side.

The great Australian racehorse Carbine won the Champion Stakes at the Victoria Racing Club's Autumn meeting in March. He won easily, doing the two miles with 128 lbs. up in 6.32¾. He also won the all-aged stakes at a mile in 1.41¼. Carbine's record now stands Started 39 times, won 30 times, ran second five times, third three times, unplaced once.

In a recent interview Godfrey stated to a Boston newspaper man that if he had met Kilrain in this part of the country he would certainly have beaten him. "Nothing short of biting is considered a foul at the California Club," said the Boston man. This talk may be all right in Boston.

A wonderfully short distance man is Callying about this vicinity, says The Boston Herald, and those on the inside are guessing as to his identity. He won a $50 handicap at Fall River on Fast day and has since been seen in Boston. It is believed by many that he is the famous Englishman, Abe Garson.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

Sale of Bankrupt Stock of Groceries by Public Auction

In the matter of
JOHN A. & GEO. MEADOWS,
South Lancaster, Ont.

The undersigned have received instructions from the Assignee to sell by Public Auction at the office of CALDWELL, TAIT & WILKS, No. 1767 Notre Dame-street, Montreal,

On Wednesday, 29th April, 1891.

at two o'clock in the afternoon, the assets of the above estate in two lots, at so many cents in the dollar, as follows:

Lot 2—Stock and Fixtures as per inventory..... $1150 89
Lot 2—Book Debts as per list..... 765 33

Terms cash.

The inventory and list of book debts may be seen at the office of Caldwell, Tait & Wilks and the stock may be examined on application to Mr. Wm. Stickler, South Lancaster.

J. W. BAKER,
Assignee,
JAMES STEWART & CO.,
Auctioneers:

Montreal, 17th April, 1891.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.

Mason and Risch's Cottage Piano, Mahogany case cost $400, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets Large Japanese Jar, Bich Ornaments, Steel Engravings, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Extension Piano, Lamp with Shade, Fancy and Centre Tables, Gasseliers, Cherry Mantel, Mirror, Fire Screen, Wicker and Rattan Goods, Extension Oak Dining Table, Antique Oak Sideboard, With Plate Glass back, Oak Dining Chairs. Table Linen, Dinner, Tea and Boeakfast Sets, Cutler, Silverware, Cut Glassware, French Marble and Fancy Clocks, Oak Hall Stand, Very Fine Cherry Bedroom Sets, Heavy Double Brass Bedstead, Bedding Hair Mattresses, Springs, Pillows, etc. Cooking Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, etc., in fact a completely furnished house.

SALE ON
THURSDAY, the 30th inst.
AT 10 O'CLOCC A.M,
at the residence, No. 12 Oxenden-avenue.

JAMES STEWART & CO.
Auctioneers.

A COMBINE
The Mason & Risch
PIANO

Manufacturers have combined to make their pianos excel in merit. Call and examined these high class instruments at George J. Sheppard's Pianos and Music warerooms 2274 St Catherine street

DREADFUL PSORIASIS.

Covering Entire Body With White Scales—Suffering Fearful—Cured by Cuticura.

My disease—psoriasis—first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head and shoulders being the worst. The white scales fell constantly from my head, shoulders and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight.
MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked, bleeding, burning, and itching almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering terrible. What other remedies have made such cures?

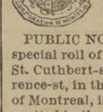
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75s SOAP, 35; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

It Stop the Pain.

Back ache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pains **relieved in one minute** by the **CuticuraAnti-Pain Plaster.** 30c.



St. Cuthbert St,

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the special roll of assessment for the widening of St. Cuthbert-street, at the corner of St. Lawrence-st, in the St. Lawrence ward, of the City of Montreal, is completed, and is now deposited in the office of the undersigned, in the City Hall.

All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any part of the said assessment, are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned at his said office, within ten days from the date of the last insertion hereof, without further notice.

WILLIAM ROBB,
City Treasurer.

City Hall,
Montreal, 21st April, 1891.

This notice to be inserted in The Herald and Gazette on the 22, 23, 24 and 25 April instant.

CATHEDRAL STREET

In the Matter
OF
Expropriation
FOR THE

idening of Cathedral-street from St. Antoine-street to Osborne street, in the St. Antoine Ward.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed to expropriate the properties required for the above improvement, intend to levy the assessment to defray the total cost of the same in the following manner:

Fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars to be paid by the Corporation of the City of Montreal and the balance of said total cost to be assessed on all the lots of land situated within the following boundaries:

1st. Starting at the corner of Chabollez-square and Chabollez-street and going along a line following Chabollez and St. Margaret-streets, the lots having a frontage on the northeast side of said Chabollez and St. Margaret-streets included, but to be assessed to a depth not exceeding one hundred and fifty —150— feet, to Lagauchetiere-street;

Thence along a line following Lagauchetiere-street, the lots having a frontage on the north-west side of said Lagauchetiere-street included, but not to be assessed to a depth not exceeding one hundred and fifty —150— feet, to Cathedral-street.

Thence along a line following Cathedral-street, the lots having a frontage on the southwest side of said Cathedral-street included, but to be assessed to a depth not exceeding one hundred and fifty —150— feet; to St. James-street.

Thence along a line following St. James-street to the street known as Railroad-street;

Thence along a line following the street known as Railroad-street, the lots having a frontage on the southwest side of said Railroad-street included, but to be assessed to a depth not exceeding one hundred and fifty —150— feet to Chabollez-square;

Thence along a line following Chabollez-square to Chabollez-street to the point of commencement.

2nd. The lots of land having a frontage on Cathedral-street, from Lagauchetiere-street to Osborne-street, but to a depth not exceeding one hundred and fifty—150—feet;

3rd. Starting at the corner of Osborne-street and Cathedral-street, going along a line following Cathedral-street, the lots having a frontage on the northeast side of said Cathedral-street included, but to be assessed to a depth not exceeding one hundred and fifty—150—feet, to Dorchester-street.

Thence along a line following Dorchester-street, the lots on the southeast side of Dorchester-street included but to be assessed to a depth not exceeding one hundred and fifty—150—feet, to University-street;

Thence along a line following University-street, the lots having a frontage on the northeast side of said University-street included but to be assessed to a depth not exceeding one hundred and fifty—150—feet, to Sherbrooke-street;

Thence along a line following Sherbrooke-street, the lots having a frontage on the northwest side of Sherbrook-street included but to be assessed to a depth not exceeding one hundred and fifty—150—feet, to Drummond-street;

Thence along a line following Drummond-street, the lots having a frontage on the southwest side of said Drummond-street included but to be assessed to a depth not to exceed one hundred and fifty—150—feet to Osborne-street;

Thence along a line following Osborne-street, the lots having a frontage on the southeast side of said Osborne-street included but to be assessed to a depth not exceeding one hundred and fifty—150—feet, to Cathedral-street the point of commencement.

And all parties interested are hereby notified that the said Commissioners will meet in their room, City Hall, on FRIDAY the first day of May next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and will there and then hear any complaints that may be made against the projected limits of assessments.

WM. MASTERMAN,
W. WILSON,
T. PREFONTAINE.
Commissioners.

Commissioners' Room,
City Hall,
Montreal, 21st April, 1891.

[To be inserted in The Herald and Gazette, on the 24th and 25th April instant.] 98

DIVIDENDS.

The Ontario and Quebec Railway Company.

The half yearly interest due on the first of June next on the 5 per cent debenture stock of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Morton Rose & Co., Barthol omew House, London, on and after that date to holders on the register on the 2nd. proximo.

Interest for the same period on the Common Stock of the Company, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the same date at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at the office of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London, Eng., at the option of the holder to shareholders on the register on the 2nd proximo.

Warrants for these payments will be remitted to the registered holders.

The Debenture Stock Transfer Books will close in London and Montreal May 2, next and the Common Stock Transfer Book will and close in Montreal on the same day.

The books at both places will be reopened June 2.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER.
Secretary.

Montreal, April 17, 1891.

Notice to Shareholders.

A quarterly dividend of (2) two per cent on the paid up Capital Stock of the Royal Electric Company has been declared payable on the 15th day of May next. and will be mailed to the Shareholders on that date.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CHAS. W. HAGAR.
Secretary.

Montreal, 21st April, 1891. 95-t

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of

THE CANADA COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cornwall, Ont.

will be held in the office of the Company in Cornwall, on Wednesday, 6th day of May next, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th instant to 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
A. G. WATSON,
Secretary.

Cornwall, 21st April, 1891.

N.B.—It is intended to move an adjournment of the above meeting until Wednesday the 27th day of May, to be held in the office of the Company 42 St. John-street, Montreal.—A. G. W. 95-c

Six Per Cent Debentures

ISSUED BY THE
EQUITABLE MORTGAGE COMPANY
Head Office, 108 Broadway, - - New York

Condensed Statement, June 30, 1890.

Capital subscribed	$2,000,000 00
Paid-up—in cash	1,000,000 00
Surplus, undivided Profits and Guarantee Fund	439,383 02
Assets	11,168,685 04

By the issue of new shares at a premium, some of which have been subscribed at Montreal, the paid-up capital of the Equitable Mortgage Company is now being increased to four Million Dollars with a total surplus of nearly Two Million Dollars. The cheques of the Company are cashed at par at Montreal.

For sale at par and accrued interest by

LEWIS A. HART,
NOTARY,
Investment Securities,
107 St. James-street, Montreal.

McGill University, Montreal.

MEETINGS OF CONVOCATION, APRIL 1891.

I. Business Meeting for reading of Minutes and election of Fellows in the Library of the Univesity, Wednesday, April 29th, at 3 p.m.

II. Public Meeting for the conferring of degrees in Faculties of Law, Arts, and Applied Science in the Windsor Hall, Thurday, April 30th at 2.30 p.m., when addresses will be delivered by the Principal, the Deans of Faculty, Hon. Judge Wurtele and others, and valedictories by graduates.

Members of Convocation will meet in the ante-rooms of the hall at 2p.m.

N.B.—The friends of the University may obtain tickets of admission on application at the office of the undersigned.

J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B C L
20th April, 1891. Acting Secretary.

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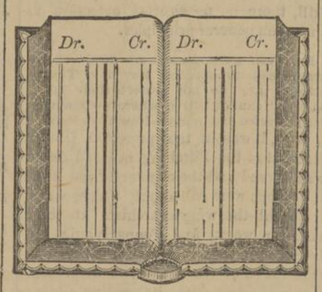
JOURNALS,
DAY BOOKS,



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JAMES BOURNE,
Special City Agent
230-513

RAILWAYS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Montreal Suburban Service.

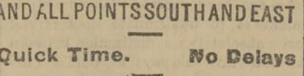
Commencing May 1st, 1891 trains will leave Windsor st. Station for Montreal Junction, Dorval, Valois, Lakeside, Beaconsfield, St. Annes and Vaudreuil—
*9.20 a.m, †12.30 p.m, ‖1.30 p.m. 5.15 p.m, 6.15 p.m †*8.45 p.m, and ‖11.20 p.m.

Trains will arrive Windsor-street Station, from Vaudreuil, St. Annes, Beaconsfield, Lakeside, Valois, Dorval and Montreal Junction.
†*8.15 a.m, 8.35 a.m, 9.45 a.m, †2.25 p.m, ‖6.13 p.m, *7.55 p.m, and ‖11.05 p.m.

Winchester Local will leave Montreal, Windsor-st, Station, 5.15 p.m, commencing May 1, and arrive from Winchester at 9.45 a.m, commencing May 2—daily except Sundays.

*Stop at Montreal Junction, St. Annes and Vaudreuil only.
‖ Run Saturdays only.
† Except Saturdays and Sundays,
‡ Sundays included.
Other trains weekdays unless shown.
Commutation and season tickets issued at every low rates.
Time tables and full information may be obtained at

TICKET OFFICES,
St. James-street, Montreal, and station



Central Vermont Railroad

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

BONAVENTURE STATION

8.30 A.M.—Fast train, arriving St. Albans 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m. Montpelier 12.50 p.m., White River Junction 2.45 p.m., Boston via Lowell 7.30 p.m., and New York via Springfield 10 p.m.
Wagner New Buffet Parlor Cars to Boston

4.20 P.M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS, DAILY SUNDAY INCLUDED, arriving St. Albans 6.50 p.m. (Supper); Burlington 8.10 p.m., Rutland 10.40 a.m., Troy 1.40 a.m., Albany 2.15 a.m., New York 6.45 a.m. Daily Sunday excepted, arriving Worcester 6.40 a.m.; Boston 6.00 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.
Wagner's new Vestibule Palace Sleeping Cars on trial to New York and Boston.
This train makes close connections at Winchendon, Fitchburg and Boston for all points in New England.

4.20 P.M.—Local arriving Farnham 5 55 p.m Granby 6.40 p.m., Waterloo 7.25 p.m

8.30 P.M.—Boston Night Express, DAILY SUNDAY INCLUDED, arriving St. Albans 10.45 p.m. White River Junction 3.15 a.m., Manchester 6.25 a.m. Nashua 7.00 a.m. Boston via Lowell 8.30 a.m. Daily, Sunday excepted, for Boston via Fitchburg, arriving 9.35 a.m., New York via Northampton, Foly oke, Springfield and New Haven, 11.32 a.m.
Wagner New Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.
This train makes close connection at Nashua and Winchenden for Worcester Providence and all points on the New York and New England Railroads.
For Tickets, Time-tables and all information, apply to the Company's office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.

J. W. HOBART, General Manager.
S. W CUMMINGS, General Pass. Agent
Jan. 15, 1891.

Delaware & Hudson RR

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—AND TO—
Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington,
AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST

Quick Time. No Delays

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

7.30 a.m.—Daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 5.5. p.c. Buffet Drawing-room car, Montreal to New York.
4.30 p.m.—Night Express, Sundays included —Wagner's Buffet Vestibule Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 4.00 next morning.
This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.30 a.m.
New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.
Information given and Tickets sold at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, all Grand Trunk Offices; and at the Company's Office.

143 St. James Street, Montreal.

W. EURDICK, General Pass Agt., Albany, N Y.
W. H. Henry, Agent, Montreal.

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The following first class steamers will render a regular service between HAMBURG, ANTWERP and MONTREAL.

S.S Pickhuben, (new)	4,200 tons
S.S Stubbenhuk, (new)	4,200 tons.
S.S Baumwall, (new)	4,000 tons.
S.S Wandrahm, (new)	3,600 tons.
S.S Steinhoft, (new)	3,500 tons
S.S Grimm, (new)	3,600 tons
S.S Kehrwieder	3,100 tons
S.S Cremon	3,100 tons
S.S Grasbrook	3,000 tons.

SAILING FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP TO MONTREAL.
SS. PIKHUBEN, April 21.
SS. GRIMM, April 28.
SS. KEHRWIEDER, May 8.
SS. STEINHOFT, May 19.
SS. WANDRAHM, May 29.

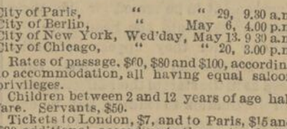
FROM MONTREAL to HAMBURG and ANTWERP.
SS. PICKHUBEN, May 12.
SS. GRIMM, May 19.
SS. KEHRWIEDER, May 29.

Extra sailings if trade requires.

Through bills of lading granted in connection with Canadian and American railroads to all points in Canada and Western States. For urther particulars apply to

AUGUST BOLTEN,
Hamburg.
GRISAR & MARSILY,
Antwerp.
STEINMANN & CO.,
Antwerp.
Or to MUNDERLOH & CO.,
Agents,
Montreal.

Montreal, April 1, 1891.



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NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take specified routes, according to the seasons of the year, which include the Lane routes, recommended by Lieutenant Maury.

Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:

FROM NEW YORK.
1891.

*Teutonic	"	Apl. 8,	5.00 a m
Britannic	"	Apl. 15,	11.00 a m
Majestic	"	Apl. 22,	3.00 pm
Germanic	"	Apl. 29,	9.30 a.m
*Teutonic	"	May 6,	3.00 p.m
Britannic	"	May 13,	9.30 a.m
*Majestic	"	May 20,	5.00 p.m
Germanic	"	May 27,	8.30 a.m
*Teutonic	"	June 3,	3.00 p.m
Britannic	"	June 10,	8.30 a.m
*Majestic	"	June 17,	2.00 p.m
Germanic	"	June 24,	7.30 a.m
*Teutonic	"	July 1,	2.00 p.m
Britannic	"	July 8,	7.00 a.m
*Majestic	"	July 15,	12.30 a.m
Germanic	"	July 22,	6.00 a.m
*Teutonic	"	July 29,	6.30 a.m
Britannic	"	Aug 5,	6.00 a.m
*Majestic	"	Aug 12,	10.00 a.m
Germanic	"	Aug 19,	4.00 p.m
Teutonic	"	Aug 26,	11.00 a.m

SALOON RATES.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown $80, $80, $100 and upwards.
Suites of rooms on Majestic and Teutonic at special rates.
Return Tickets at reduced rates.

Superior Second Cabin accommodation on the steamers marked thus *

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Lowest rates to Paris and the Continent. Intending passengers should secure tickets in advance.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—
Carrying the United State Mail.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:
From New York 1891

City of Paris,	"	" 29,	9.30 a.m
City of Berlin,	"	May 6,	4.00 p.m
City of New York,	Wed'day,	May 13,	9 30 a.m
City of Chicago,	"	" 20,	3.00 p.m

Rates of passage, $60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges.
Children between 2 and 12 years of age half fare. Servants, $50.
Tickets to London, $7, and to Paris, $15 and $20 additional, according to the route selected Intermediate passage $35, round trip, $65.

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THOS. COOK & SON,
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The Montreal Herald

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The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25

CONSULAR SEALING.

The Herald is enabled to state definitely this morning that the United States authorities have finally decided to withdraw the privilege of consular sealing now enjoyed by Canadian railroads. This statement is made on the authority of Secretary Foster, with whom our resident representative at Washington had A personal interview yesterday, and we believe this is the first time the Secretary has consented to see any newspaper man on the subject. There can be no doubt of the authenticity of the interview given in extenso in another column. Secretary Foster says that the move will take effect within a month. He further says that the step is not taken as a blow at the Canadian railroads, but solely as a protection to the United States revenue, which suffers under the present system. The Secretary's statement on this point can be accepted at par. But that does not alter the fact that the effect will be injurious to the roads of Canada which have for so many years enjoyed the privilege, and to that extent it is a blow at the prosperity of the Dominion. That this view is held on the other side of the lines is fully attested by the joy felt by those who calculate on the effect being that they will have in consequence a large amount of extra traffic.. Under a policy of unrestricted reciprocity there would be no possibility of such a heavy blow being struck at the commerce of the Dominion.

THE RIVAL CANALS.

According to reports from Greytown, Nicaragua, work on the Nicaragua canal is progressing slowly, economically and satisfactorily. The greatest possible care has been taken in making surveys, with the result that millions of dollars, it is estimated, will be saved in the work of construction. All work is being done with a view to permanence. The sea-level section of the canal will be nine and a quarter miles in length from Greytown to the valley of the Deseado, and already 1200 yards have been excavated to a depth of sixteen feet. When completed this section will be 300 feet wide and 35 feet deep. The progress of the work on the American company's canal appears to have aroused the promoters of the Panama Canal in France to an effort to revive that enterprise. It is extremely doubtful if the effort can be successful. The face value of the bonds of the company was somewhere in the neighborhood of $500,000,000, but it is believed the actual amount of money sunk in the enterprise was about $280,000,000, and of this amount it is calculated only $80,000,000 were expended in honest work. The remainder was spent, a great deal of it in France, in a saturnalia of jobbery, robbery, corruption and mismanagement. It is extremely doubtful therefore that French investors of any class can be induced to put any more money into an enterprise where so many millions have been so recklessly wasted. In an interesting comparison of the rival canal schemes, a Greytown correspondent of a New York paper, notes with some precision the advantages claimed on behalf of the Nicaragua canal. He points out that the climate of Nicaragua is more favorable for such operations than that of Panama; that the work has been begun and carried on without the extravagance and mismanagement which characterized the Panama enterprise —"the Panama scheme was floated on champagne and French cognac, the Nicaragua canal holds water only;" while the difference in cost is in favor of the latter by many millions—at the very outside it is estimated that the Nicaragua Canal cannot cost one-half the amount already wasted on the Panama scheme. The minimum estimate for the Nicaragua canal is $65,000,000, and the outside estimate $100,000,000, whereas, as already noted, $280,000,000 have already been expended on the Panama canal. Noting the natural advantages claimed on behalf of the former, the writer already quoted says: "The organizers of the Panama scheme worked against nature. The Nicaragua engineers are working with nature. At the Isthmus there were mountains to be pierced and brought down to the sea level; there were uncontrollable floods to be regulated without sufficient area for reservoirs; there was a deadly climate, and there were no winds in the Bay of Panama to carry sailing vessels out into the Pacific from the proposed canal. At Nicaragua nature has nearly worked out the problem of inter-oceanic transit without assistance from man. The lake is within seventeen miles of the Pacific, and the river is a natural ship channel for 64½ miles, or within 31½ miles of the Caribbean Sea. There are three natural basins of large area which can be flooded during the rainy season without injury to the canal. There is a climate favorable for the construction of a work of the first magnitude. There are trade winds which will blow sailing vessels into the canal from either side without risk of their being becalmed for weeks at the other end. Nature is not antagonized in the Nicaragua project. She is the friend and ally of the enterprise, and not its irreconcilable foe." If that statement be even approximately correct the Nicaragua scheme is by long odds the more feasible of the two, though to tell the truth both are undertakings of great magnitude. The completion of the Panama canal does not seem feasible except at a cost which would entirely destroy its paying possibilities.

THE approaching visit to this city o the Royal Society of Canada is being looked forward to with a good deal of interest. The committee who have charge of the reception are well-to-do gentlemen whose pockets would not suffer in the least did the owners settle the bill of expenses and why the City Council should be asked for $5000 is a questien hard to answer. Ald. McBride's contention at yesterday's meeting of the Finance Committee was well taken. The city needs all its dollars to get out of the hole it is in.

PROBATIONARY MARRIAGE.

Under the caption of "Marriage on a New Basis," London Truth publishes a sensational story from the Andaman Islands—a group of islands in the Sea of Bengal, off the coast of British Burmah—bearing upon the peculiar marriage customs which prevail there. These islands are under British authority and have long been used as a penal settlement for Indian and Burmese convicts, usually numbering about 15,000. It is among these people that the peculiar marital relations spoken of prevail. They are under the absolute control of the Chief Commissioner, who is licenser, registrar, parson and witness all rolled into one. The greater part of the male life convicts who come under the designation of good characters, are men out on ticket-of-leave in the settlement. These are allowed to marry. The convict women, on the other hand, are always kept under close supervision in the female convicts, jail. And now comes the first part of the strange story. When one of the ticket-of-leave men is struck with the matrimonial fever he pays a visit to the female jail and informs the overseer. This official orders a parade of the women of good character who have completed four years servitude on the island. The would-be benedict passes along the ranks making a critical examination of these aspirants for matrimonial life, during which they use all the arts at their command to attract his attention, the scene being described as very interesting and amusing. Having succeeded in making a choice from among so many admirers, he takes the selected "lady" by the hand and leads her from the ranks amid the disappointed looks and scowls of those who have been passed over. The couple are then allowed a short time to talk over matters and discover whether they have or have not any affinity for each other, and if they reach an agreement to be mated for life their names are sent into the head office. A few days later they appear before the Commissioner and are vigorously catechised as to the state of their affections and their inclination to marry, but no embarrassing questions are asked concerning possible existing husbands or wives beyond the seas.

And now comes the strangest part of the story, which Truth receives with a large margin of allowance. If the investigation before the commissioner as to the mutual sentiments of the pair results satisfactorily, the woman is handed over to the man, not to become his lawfully wedded wife for better or worse, but for a seven days trial. During these seven days they live together, their relationship being practically that of a married couple. At the end of the seven days' probation, if both are agreeable they are married by the Commissioner. If they are not agreed upon a life union, the man is allowed to go his way and the woman returns to her old routine of work in the female gaol, no doubt to have her life made a burden by those who who will be in a position to tantalize her with her failure to get a husband, or to congratulate herself on her happy escape from an undesirable marriage. The worst feature of this extraordinary system is that children are sometimes the result of these probationary unions. As the writer of the story puts it, "born illegitimate, with the cognizance and sanction of the authorities, reared in a convict gaol among the worst class of women, all of whom are life convicts, and, finally, without a relative or friend on the face of the earth, thrown into the world to make their own living, the position of these children is not pleasant to contemplate."

The editor of Truth, in commenting upon this remarkable story, regards it as a very serious business that a matrimonial system of this kind, so plainly immoral, should be developed by a paternal despotism under the sheltering shadow of the British flag, and suggests that investigation may very easily make it a serious matter for the Governor of the Andaman Islands.

The employment of a railway mail clerk in the United States must be regarded as exceedingly dangerous. Within the past 10 years 43 mail clerks have been killed and 479 injured in railway accidents. The mail cars are always placed forward in the train, and in a collision the unfortunate clerks, who are usually busy sorting the mails, have little or no warning of danger. About ten daysago a collision occurred on the Michigan Southern road, near Norwalk, Ohio, when six mail clerks were killed. A New York paper states that when the mails reached that city a large number of the newspapers were found literally soaked with blood.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

On Friday next, May 1, the law abolishing imprisonment for debt will come into force in Nova Scotia. Under it no man can be imprisoned on a judgment until by a specified process the financial condition of the debtor is ascertained. If investigation shows that he has no property, personal or otherwise, which can be levied on to satisfy the judgment a discharge follows. Should the investigation, on the other hand, show intent on the part of the debtor, to defraud the creditor, by false representations, by concealment or fraudulent transfer of property, or by other questionable means, then he goes to jail, where he must remain until discharged by due process of law. The law, it will be seen, while relieving the unfortunate poor man who is actually unable to meet his indebtedness, affords no escape for the class who deliberately contract debts and then just as deliberately seek to evade payment. This law is undoubtedly a righteous one. There is neither sense nor justice in shutting up in gaol a man who is absolutely unable to pay his debts, depriving him of the opportunity of earning something to maintain his family, in consequence of which the latter are often thrown into great distress and not unfrequently driven to throw themselves upon public charities. On the other hand the law affords no encouragement, but the reverse, to the class of people who are always ready to get into debt and never have any hesitation in seeking to defraud those who have trusted them. One excellent result may be anticipated from the operation of the Nova Scotia law—it will undoubtedly lead to a rapid curtailment of the credit system with all the multifarious evils which it involves. It will teach people the wisdom of acting upon the principle "pay as you go," and once they get into the habit of buying for cash or its equivalent they will never want to go back to the credit system. Merchants and their customers will both gain immensely by the change, and the whole community will be benefited.

It is time the debtors' laws of this Province were remodelled in accordance with the amenities of modern civilization. As The Herald pointed out by means of startling illustrations about two years ago, they operate with incredible harshness to unfortunate debtors and make absolutely no distinction between the man who would pay if he could and the man who won't pay if he can help himself, and the results are unsatisfactory to debtors and creditors alike. The Legislature should take note of the operation of the Nova Scotia law and ascertain how far its provisions can be applied to this Province. Indiscriminate imprisonment for debt, welch does not take into account the circumstances and characters of debtors, is a relic of barbarism which should be abolished.

According to the latest cablegrams the Government of Portugal has disavowed the action of Portuguese officials in Mashonaland and Maincaland, South Africa, in interfering with British vessels navigating the Pugwa river. But while the two Governments are endeavoring to straighten out the tangle, there is grave danger of a collision in the disputed territory between the Portuguese and the retainers of the South African Company. The latter will undoubtedly be backed up by Cape Colony in resisting Portuguese pretensions.

ST. JOHN'S, P. Q. NEWS:—After boasting for years about our Canadian Ocean fleet and our Canadian transatlantic service, our letter and newspaper mails to and from England are now transported exclusively via New York. Possibly this is all right, but to our way of thinking it is not in harmony with the underlying principles of the national policy.

That's right. Have some independence and haul the Government over the coals. The average Tory newspaper is usually afraid to do anything else than say "amen" to whatever the Government does.

It is The Boston Post which suggests that Major McKinley is now the only solid friend left to the protection system of the United States, outside of the protected manufacturers, since President Harrison has come out squarely for reciprocity, "opening new lines of commerce," &c., as he did on his Southern tour.

NEW YORK SUN: The repression of the African slave trade may be the business of the European, Asian, and African signers of the treaties; it is not the business of the United States.

This is a very selfish excuse for indifference to the dictates of humanity, and sounds very much out of place in this enlightened humanitarian age.

CURRENT CHRONIQUES.

With all due deference to those of superior judgment, in my opinion the open street cars have been put on the route too soon for such a variable climate as a Montreal sprirg. There is plenty of pneumonia lurking in the air yet.

***

If one wanted to be jocular, it might be suggested that there are some doctors at the bottom of the move. But I don't altogether sympathise with the jests at the expense of the doctors, I know of no other class of people who give up up so much of their time and knowledge for the benefit of the community without receiving a cent for it, and as a matter of fact decreasing their own chances of earning a fee.

***

'Tis true that since the world began
A fool is born each minute.
If 'twere not so the green-goods man
Would simply not be in it.
—New York Continent.

But still the fool man who succumbs
To green-goods plan in vogue,
Would never lose a cent of cash
Were he also not a rogue.

***

Major-General Herbert is reported to have designated the inhabitants of Quebec as "half-penny civilians." Not knowing the gentleman I cannot judge as to whether or no he is fool enough to make such a remark. Let us hope not. The people of Quebec do a good deal towards paying his salary.

***

It is said that the Italian government is going to abolish brass bands in the army. If they want a substitute, they are welcome to the organ-grinder who wakes me up every morning, but who judiciously keeps out of the way of the portable projectibles in my domicile.

***

Thoughtful observers of the perpetual and disastrous struggles between capital and labor must often have wondered why a proximate solution of the whole problem has not long since been found in the principle of profit sharing.—Detroit Tribune.

It has alwas struck me that there is a good deal of rot talked about "profit sharing." Suppose there is a loss instead of a profit, who would do the sharing?

***

Another point in the same connection is that two establishments of a similar nature may be located near each other one of which makes greater profit than the other. In such a case, if profit sharing prevailed, would not equally skilful workmen find a disparity in their receipts?

***

About all the political economy there is is to let every men do the best he can for himself. I have met a good many men in all conditions of life, and I have found that that theorey is the actual practice, no matter what faddists may say or advocate.

***

Gross incompetency on the part of the aristocratic young officers is said to be at the bottom of the trouble in the English army. I wouldn't wonder if such were the case in a limited degree, but that does not reach the bottom of the trouble. If such incompetency exists, the blame is not on the officers but on those who allow them to hold the positions.

***

Sir Charles Tupper, of Canada, declares that "there is but an insignificant number of annexationists in the Canadian provinces."—Philadelphia Times.

It is no part of my business to question Sir Charles Tupper as to the number o Mr. Sol. White's followers, but there i this to be said: When a man in Canada feels a very strong annexation desire, all he does is, as thousands have done, to pack his trunk and skip across the lines. Two members of the defeated Conservative Government in Manitoba know how this is themselves.

***

On every hand there is an up-springing of new life, and soon the branches will be waving a royal welcome to summer, the birds will be singing a chorus of delight, and poor old winter will be among the forgotten things in the garret of yesterday. There is a tenderness about spring that comes with no other season. It is the bright time of all that is beautiful in nature, after the tender lifting of winter's shroud.—Dundas Banner.

It is also the season when the busy housewife wraps her head up in a mob-cap or a towel and turns everything topsy-turvy, tears up the carpet, tries to break her husband's back by compelling him to beat it, makes the household snatch what meals they can get from crumbs and scraps picked from the top of a flour barrel, and, in short, plays hob generally with domestic arrangements. Still, there is no special objection to spring on general principles.

***

European governments are afraid of anarchistic disturbances on May day. That is because they do not protect their labor. Anarchy cannot thrive where workingmen are protected and happy.—New York Press.

Well, it was in the protected United States that the Pittsburg railroad depot was burned and the city terrorized until the troops were called out; Chicago saw the bomb-throwing anarchists at their best—or worst; and Pennsylvania, the keystone now of Protection, as it was once called of the Union, is at present trying to quell with its militia a labor riot that has already cost several lives, and the end of which is not yet.

***

Joe Mulhatton, who has posed for years as the champion liar of the nineteenth century, has been sent to an insane asylum in Chicago. Joe's lies partook of the Baron Munchausen sort—he delighted to astonish the world with fabulous tales of a kind that never injured anybody. Now that he is incapacitated, there is a chance for Sir Charles Tupper to step into his shoes and maintain his own reputation while inflicting no injury.

***

But this sort of writing must cease or some people may accuse me of thinking I know something of politics.

"Two souls Within one single frame
One heart that beats for two."

The Most Wonderful Curiosity Living!

Miss Nellie Christine

KNOWN Throughout THE -- WORLD --

AS —THE— Two-Headed -- LADY --

THIS STUPENDOUS MARVEL

as been secured at a salary of $1000 per week, direct from her home in North Carolina as the opening attraction in the Curio Halls of the

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W. H. BRISTOL - - - Manager

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 27.

She has been exhibited in every civilized country on the globe, before Royalty before physicians, anatomists, and scientists, who unitedly declare her the greatest anatomical curiosity who ever lived, far more remarkable than the Siamese Twins. Nearly to the waist she is two distinct persons. TWO HEADS, perfectly formed—four arms uniting at the waist in ONE BODY, terminating again in four perfectly formed lower limbs. She has two brains, two minds, two personalities, and but one heart, one stomach. One tastes what the other eats. One can expel the breath which the other inhales. Whisper a word in the ear of one, the other immediately speaks it. Touch one and the other feels it. One head can sleep while the other is wide awake and engaged in conversation. She is well educated possessed of splendid conversational powers, able to converse with two different persons on different topics at the same time, in two different languages, both head speak English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. They sing a duet, one soprano the other alto. They waltz using two or four feet at will. They are two in one—two refined, educated ladies, cheerful, gay, amiable, and happy.

From the Crowned Heads of every Court in Europe to the humblest peasant, the great and the small of the earth, pronounce Miss Millie Christine, the lady with two heads, four arms, four feet, and one body, to be the most wonderful exhibition of Nature's creations ever witnessed.

She will hold receptions daily from 1.30 to 5 and 6.30 to 9.30 p.m.

It is earnestly advised that Ladies and Children attend the afternoon receptions.

She will not appear at any of her place of amusement in Montreal, and this will be the only opportunity to see her.

On our theatre stage, performances at 2.30, 3.45, 7.45 and 9.15 p.m.

A splendid refined entertainment by SUN'S NEW PHANTASMA and NOVELTY CO., headed by the great and only GEORGE SUN, the master Juggler of the world; MISS BESSIE LAKE, producing sweet melody from ordinary bottles, broken glass and other objects; the GREAT KENNO, the the Serpentine Wonder; FRANK DAVIS, Natural Irish Comedian; MISS LIZZIE GEROME, Refined Character Artist, PARKER & RETARDO Female impersonators, MISS NOVA BELL Serio Comic and other first class Performers.

See all that there is to be seen before others take their places. Change of people and acts weekly. The cheap admission does not detract from the character of the exhibition. All is conducted on first class principles.

General Admission, - - 10c

OPEN FROM 1.30 to 10 P.M.

THE "INCH ARRAN" HOUSE AT DALHOUSIE, N.B.

Will be in full swing for the season of 1891 about the usual time, the 24th or 25th of June under the same management as last year, of Mr. JEROME F. HALE,

Parties on the lookout for a holiday trip next summer cannot do better than patronise Canada's favorite Summer Resort—THE "INCH ARRAN"—at Dalhousie, on the south shore of the Baie des Chaleurs,

DOWN BY THE SEA.

and in order to secure a choice of rooms communicate without delay with Mr. Hale, who is at present stopping at the St. Lawrence Hall, or by letter at his Post Office address, P.O. Box 870, Montreal,

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,

The "Perrier Jouet" Champagne.

Still selling at the old price, $29 per case of 1 doz. quarts, $31 per case of 2 doz. pints pints.
Perrier Jouet Extra Dry Special, quarts $29 per case, pints $31 per case.
Perrier Jouet Reserve Dry, quarts $28 per case, pints $31 per case,
Perrier Jouet Brut, quarts $29 per case, pints $31 per case.
All of the same high-class character, only differing to suit the palate of the individual Dry, Very Dry and Brut.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,

1,000 1-lb Parcels of our Famous English Breakfast Tea.

ALWAYS READY FOR EVERY CALL.

Same price to one and all, 35c per lb in 1-lb parcels. 35c per lb. in caddies of all sizes; 35c per pound in half chests,

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Senator Cochrane's Celebrated Hillhurst Maple Syrud.

New Maple Syrup Season of 1891, absolutely pure and unadulterated. Hillhurst Maple Syrup in bottles. Hillhurst Maple Syrup in tins

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Another 20,000 Fresh in From Havana.

Fraser, Viger & Co.'s Cigars now in Store.

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	Price per 100
Reina Victoria Extra, in boxes of 100..	$10 00
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LA AFRICANA,

Bouquets, in boxes of 25	18 00

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Perfectos in boxes of 25	28 00
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MANUEL GARCIA (Alonso.)

Petits Lucs in boxes of 50	$12 50
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Camellas in boxes of 50	18 00
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LA ROSA DE SANTIAGO.

Perfectos, in boxes of 25	$23 00
Especiales de la Rosa, in boxes of 25	20 00

BENITO SUAREZ.

Bouquets, in boxes of 50	10 00

PARTAGAS.

	Price per 100
Partagas Bouquets Superfinos, in boxes of 25	20 00
Partagas Idilios, in boxes of 50	12 00
Partagas Conchas Especiales, in boxes of 50	10 00

J. S. MURIAS.

Petit Bouquets, in boxes of 50	14 00
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LA EXPOSICION.

Reine Victoria Elegantes, in boxes of 50	10 00

CABANAS.

Reina Victorias, in boxes of 100	18 00
Reina Maria Victorias, in boxes of 50	16 50

LARRANAGA.

Reina Maria Victoria, in boxes	14 00

H. UPMANN.

Petits Bouquets, in boxes of 25	19 00

HENRY CLAY.

Reina Victoria Superfina, in boxes of 25	20 00
Victorias, in boxes of 50	12 00

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Perfectos, in boxes	17 00
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199 St. James Street.

AMUSEMENTS

Academy of Music
HENRY THOMAS.....Lessee and Manager
One week commencing Monday April 20—only Matinee Saturday. Special return engagement of the J. C. DUFF OPERA CO., under the management of Mr. Nat. Roth, with MISS MARIE TEMPEST, from the Lyric Theatre, London. Her farewell appearance. Repertoire—
Friday evening **Carmen.**
Saturday matinee **The Red Hussar.** Saturday evening **Bohemian Girl.** The cast includes Mr. Chas. O. Bassi, and a selected co terie of artists. Chorus of 60, Orchestra of 20. Seats now on sale at Nordheimers'
Next week—Bromson Howard's Shenandoah

ACADEMY : OF : MUSIC
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee & Mang'r.
One week commencing Monday April 27—Matinee Saturday—Bronson Howard's Greatest Triumph,
SHENANDOAH
Shenandoah is a Garden of Love Making and Brave Deeds.
The scene of Shenandoah Valley is Beautiful.
Presented in the same manner as seen for over 300 nights in New York City.
Prices $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's.

SPARROW & JACOBS' Theatre Royal
Week Commencing April 20. Afternoon and Evenig.
ORIGINAL GRAND PRODUCTION —OF— William De Shetley's
Exciting and sensational Melodrama
"ALONE IN LONDON"
A large company of players, new and handsome scenery, Westminster Bridge, the old Sluice House, the bank robbery the River Thames.
Comirg—Gus Hill's Variety Company.

SPARROW & JACOBS' Theatre Royal
Every afternoon and evening week commencing Monday April 27.
Gus Hills'
WORLD OF NOVELTIES
30—Artists—30
12 big Acts—New Features—New Novelties—New Faeces, etc
Price of admission, 10, 20 and 30c. Reserved seats 10c extra. Plan at theatre from 9 a. m., till 10 p. m.
Coming—The Runaway Wife

QUEEN'S HALL
Saturday Matinee, 25th April, at 2 p m.
DINNA FORGET
Mr. A. R. Macdonald's
Exhibition of Scotch, French, Polish, German, Hindoo, Irish, Spanish and character Dances.
Mr. Al. Rough, whistler; C. Wallace, Violinist.
Mr. Macdonald and F. H. Norman in Solo Dances.
Admission, 50c and 25c. Children, 25c.

Admission to the Museum as ever—10cts—to the different departments.
Nothing too good for our patrons. The best is not too expensive for us.
We are here to instruct and amuse.
Special performance in the afternoon for ladies and children.
Eden Musee has become the popular resort of the city.
Every week the show changes, the entertainment is better than ever.
Open Sundays from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 p.m.
Opposite St. Lawrence Market
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EDEN MUSEE
AND WONDERLAND.
Week commencing Monday April 27—Great Artists of world will compete a gold medal contest in which the following well known people will take part—Emile Bee Adolfie, the Oriental Mysterium—Emile Bee Adolfie, the Oriental Mysterious, in his wonderful seance entitled Black Art. The Websters, Tom and George, the premier oriental motors of Irish and burnt cork comedians Punch and Judy. In our Theatrette Queen Miss Rosie Gordon, champion fife soloist, in feats of strength. The Prairie Rose, Lorna and his wooden headed parson, Verbollo the glass eating wonder. Carl and cash prizes. Baby, the modern Atlas of rolling cotton well, complete a gold medal bill of rare merit. Admission 10c and 20c.

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PHILLIP'S SQUARE
SPRING - EXHIBITION
WORK OF
Canadian Artists
Open daily—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. 8 to 10 p.m.
Music on Saturday afternoon.
Admission, - 25cts.

CARSLAKE'S
Grand Derby Sweep!
$75,000.00.

1st horse	prizes	$3000 each	$18000
2nd do	do	2000	12000
3rd do	do	1000	6000
Other starters, 6 prizes, divided equally			12000
Non-starters			27000

15000 TICKETS - - $5 EACH.
206 HORSES ENTERED - - - 1,236 PRIZES
Tickets numbered 1 to 2500—six of each. Drawing May 25th. Race May 27th.
Result mailed to country subscribers.
—GUARANTEED TO FILL.—
Address GEO. CARSLAKE, Prop.
Mansion House, 522 St. James-st. Montreal.

12th ANNUAL
DERBY SWEEP
8000 Tickets, $5 Each
206 HORSES ENTERED. 824 PRIZES
Chances 1 in 9

1st Horse, four prizes	$2500 each
2d do do do	1500 do.
3d do do do	1000 do
Divided Equally Among Other Starters, Quadruple	8000
Divided Equally Among Non-starters, Quadruple	12,000

Draw, May 25th. - - Race, May 27th.
Result of Drawing mailed to all subscribers outside of Montreal. Clubs taking 25 tickets or more allowed 5 per cent. 15-624
EBBITT & BRAND,
Windsor Montreal.

—ASK FOR—
"LA MINERVA"
—THE—
BEST--5c--CIGAR

PAUL PRY'S GOSSIP

A Writer Who Got Mixed And Didn't Know What He Was Talking About.

MRS. L. CARTER'S BREAK.

Answers to Correspondents—"Poor Jonathan" Closing at the Casino—A Man Who Profitted by Advice—Probably a Fish Story—Chas. Bassett—Mme. Modjeska in Europe.

An interesting story has just leaked out regarding the rumor that Miss Leonore Snyder was fined $50 for refusing to answer a recall at the Academy on Tuesday night. A denial is hardly necessary. Although I do not know the whole truth of the matter. I am prepared to say that it was simply a misunderstanding. Miss Snyder is a great favorite in this city and she is too much of a lady to ignore the repeated calls for "Snyder" which were made at the close of the third act of "Carmen." An explanation will doubtless be made before long and I shall take pleasure in making it known to the public, who I am sure will be glad to hear it.

***

A writer in The Montreal Gazette has some remarks concerning my reference to Miss Marie Tempest having a horse which she proposed to race at Bel-Air. From the paragraph I should judge that The Gazette man is inclined to doubt the statement, but he seems to have drowned his meaning in a torrent of words. Why Miss Tempest should not run a horse at Bel-Air if she so desires I cannot conceive, and if my critic imagines that she would be the first actress to own or back a race horse—or to ride one in a race, for that matter—he is wofully ignorant of his subject. Perhaps I should not say "ignorant." I would rather apply that term to people who do not know and frankly admit it. When they profess to know and don't perhaps "fresh" is a better term to describe the specimen. But, as I said above, I scarcely know what the young means, except that I gather from his remarks that, in a general sort of way, he means to say something severe but never served a full apprenticeship at that style of work.

***

Correspondence.

Can you inform me if Mr. John H. Parker was ever a professional banjo player?

Certainly he has been and is at the present time. He took a high place in the competition for the world's championship in New York.

Years ago I knew a Chris Schutte, who was in the theatrical profession. Please inform me where I can find him.

I presume you refer to Chris Schutte who is now running a summer garden and theatre in Bridgeport, Ct.

Is it true that the Vaidis Sister are now playing at the Alhambra in London?

No. They are now fulfilling an engagement in Chicago.

To decide a bet will you inform me whether or not Effie Elisler and Elsie Leslie are one and the same person?

Most assuredly—no.

Where is Sarah Bernhardt now playing?

In San Francisco.

Is Katie Emmet who was here with T J. Farron the season before last, the one who is now starring in "Waifs of New York?"

Yes.

***

"Poor Jonathan" has but two weeks longer to run in the Casino and then it will give way to a new opera, by Joseph Heimesberger, entitled "Apollo, or the Oracle of Delphi." Thursday evening May 7 is the date set for the first performance, and preparations are being made to give it a most sumptuous production, and a cast of exceeding worth headed by Lillian Russell. The two hundredth performance of "Poor Jonathan" on Tuesday, April 28, will be the last gala event in the career of that opera in New York, and the evening is to be made highly commemorative of the great success that has attended the run. Every form and device in floral decoration will be utilized to embellish the foyers and auditorium, and the audience will receive some remembrancer.

***

It was on the advice of Mr. Edwin Booth that Frederick Paulding entered the field of high comedy three years ago. he great tragedian held that the young actor, having played Romeo over seven hundred nights besides representing a long line of other tragic characters, had become thoroughly grounded in the principles of that branch of art, and that in order to perfect his methods in these branches, he should play lighter parts for a few years. It was Mr. Booth's opinion, that no actor could be a great artist until he could play all parts artistically. From all accounts, Mr. Paulding has profited well by this advice.

***

Sir Richard Mansel, a Welsh baronet of long pedigree but short purse, has married a dashing music hall dancer and singer named Lily Ernest. Lily will not retire with the Baronet to revel in his ancestral halls, but will remain on the boards, and with her earnings help clear the Baronet's encumbered estate. Previous to her marriage she commanded a salary of only £5 a week, but will probably soon be worth £100 as a rival to Lady Dnnlo.

***

Richard Mansfield, always clever and original, has hit upon an odd and popular idea for Boston. Most of the Bostonians live out of town in the beautiful suburbs of their rheumatic city, and matinee performances are preferred by them to the long and late journeys in the evening. So Mansfield gives them four matinees a week and takes his rest by playing only four times at night. At last Friday's matinee of Prince Kar every seat was sold, and the general business is very large.

***

Mrs. Leslie Carter, the society actress, made another "break"; the other day, when she suddenly departed from England, in company with David Belasco, the playwright. Ed. Prue, who was her manager, says the trip is purely a business one, but he would not divulge the business, although he said Mrs. Belasco was well aware of it. The latter lady refused to be interviewed. If the business is to engage a leading man to take the place of Arthur Dacre it may be difficult to find one when this story is known. —"In consequence of my unfortunate experience with the Mrs. Leslie Carter Co," said Arthur Dacre recently, "and the idleness which my contract with Mrs. Carter has forced upon me, I have been compelled to sell for £200 a little property in England which cost me £500, and have just heard from my solicitors at London that, if I attempt to raise any more money to keep me going here by the sale of a £2500 interest in some flats there, I will not be able to get more than £500 for it. This, no doubt, is the fortune of war, but my experience here has been so different, professionally, from what I expected, and from that which so many of my professional brethren and sisters receive, that it seems all the harder to me. The worst of it all seems to be the suggestion, that if I do recover judgment against Mrs. Carter, I may not be able to collect the amount of the judgment. Mr. Belasco, who is said to have been a partner of Mrs. Carter in her enterprises, is now a co-defendant with her in my suit."

***

Wonder if this is a fish story. Three years ago Stuart Robson paid $25.000 for the sole ownership of "The Henrietta." The day after its production in London. an English manager cabled Mr. Robson an offer of $50,000 for one half interest in the English rights. The offer was declined with thanks.

***

Chas. O. Bassett, the tenor of the J. C. Duff Opera Company, has sung the leading tenor roles in 31 grand operas. In Faust alone he appeared for 161 times. Mr. Bassett made his debut with Adelina Patti in Lohngrin, under Col Maplison's management.

***

Mme. Modjeska has been called on to give a number of performances for charity since she has been in Europe. When offered an engagement to play in Warsaw, where she has always been a great favorite, permission was at first refused her by the Russians, and it was only after personal application, backed by a very considerable social influence, that it was finally granted. This was partly due to some political differences which her husband, the late Count Bozenta, had with the Russian Government years ago, and for which, it seems, he has not yet been forgiven. Mme. Modjeska's next tour in this country will be under the direction of Frank G. Cotter.

***

To-night in Milwaukee, Marie Wainwright closes her season with the 500th performance of "Twelfth Night," a record never before equalled for a Shakespearian comedy. Miss Wainwright and Julian Magnus, who continues as her manager next season, will immediately on their arrival in New York next week, begin work on "Amy Robsart" which is to be the sole feature of Miss Wainwright's tour next season.

***

It is rather a pity that two such clever men as Munroe and Rice should have split. When in Montreal a few months ago they proved themselves artists of great ability. "My Aunt Bridget" did not amount to very much, but the combination as it appeared here was good. Munroe is to appear in "Aunt Bridget's Baby."

***

Geraldine Ulmar, the popular prima donna of the Sullivan-Gilbert operettas, was fashionably married, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, to Ivan Caryll, a favorite singer. But when they came to sign the register, the fact was disclosed that the real name of the bridegroom is Tilkins, the more euphonious Caryll being only his nom du theatre. They all do it—that is, most professionals do it—and Geraldine Tilkins will sing as sweetly as Geraldine Caryll.

***

A London dispatch to The New York World of April 19 says: "Mrs. Langtry took off "Linda Grey," last night after 12 performances. The play has been a disastrous failure, like all her productions at the Princess' Theatre this season." PAUL PRY.

CONVERTED THE GRAND JURORS.

A Faith-Curist Escapes Indictment Through Her Arts.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

BUFFALO, April 24.—Medical Censor Storck has been trying for a long time to secure the indictment by the Grand Jury of the faith curists, Christian scientists and clairvoyants who have been practising here as healers without licenses. Chief of them is Dr. Mrs. Harriet Matteson, to whom the late Legrand Marvin left $5000 in his peculiar will.

Several grand juries have failed to indict her, but Dr. Storck hoped that the present body would bring in a true bill in her case. The grand jury returned its indictments to-day, but among them was none against Mrs. Matteson.

Two grand jurymen, it is reported, had her treat their families, and they are quoted as saying that her treatment worked cures where regular practictioners had failed. One of the grand jurymen had rheumatism, and it is said that when the question of indicting this woman came up he decided to make a practical test in her case. He claimed that he was completely cured and, of course. he became a believer in her and refused to indict.

THEY MAY BE INDICTED.

Action of the Grand Jury Against the New Orleans Lynchers.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERLAD.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—The Grand Jury, after a short session, during which a number of prominent citizens appeared and were questioned as to the public opinion concerning the affair on March 14, adjourned until Friday.

It is stated that a large number of names have been furnished to them, and if these persons are indicted in consequence of the affair the name of every man found to have assisted in breaking down the jail doors will be included.

The Government to Sue Havemeyers.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Superintendent Porter of the Census has instructed the special agent at New York city to institute suit against the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company for refusing to give information to the agents of the Census Bureau.

California Ahead in School Expenditures.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24—The Census office to-day issued a bulletin on the public school finances of the States of Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont and Washington. California appears to have expended more per capita for all school purposes than any other States.

Healthy Children.

Dyer's Improved Food for Infants is a pure preparation of Pearl Barley highly nutritious, easily digested and once tried will always be used—endorsed by leading physicians, price 25cts. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

THE NEWS.

Probably warmer to-day.

Hon. John Carling is reported to have accepted a seat in the Senate.

It is likely the Ontario Legislature will prorogue at the end of next week.

A bogus report that Blaine had been shot was in circulation yestesday.

It is rumored that England has completed a treaty of alliance with Italy.

A woman has been killed in New York after the method of Jack the Ripper.

Jews are now prohibited from entering Moscow, and those established there are to be expelled.

A pair of robins. which annually take up their abode in the Seminary Garden have arrived in Quebec for the season.

The sentence against Mr. Blondeau, of the Galignani Messenger, in the Mackay libel suit at Paris yesterday, was a fine only.

The influenza is spreading in Southern Russia. One hundred and fifty deaths from the disease have already been recorded.

A severe earthquake has done much damage in Styria considerable destruction being done to property at Gratz and Landsberg.

Judge John G. Bingham, a well-known New York lawyer and counselor for Mr. Jay Gould, died at Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

New Jersey police now believe that Henry Kraus, who was shot down in the Delawanna woods, has not told a straight story.

The Provincial palice force is to be increased by 20 men. Detachments will be stationed at Sorel, Three Rivers and other localities.

An 8-year-old child, named Dickson, while playing on the banks of the Gatineau River, at Chelsea, yesterday, fell into the water and was drowned.

German artists are indignant at the favor shown to foreigners bringing pictures to the Berlin exposition. Comparatively few Berlin artists have had their pictures accepted.

After 50 years of litigation of the Gaines case the municipality of New Orleans is at last brought face to face with the sheriff, and to that officer's demand for payment replies: Bankrupt.

It is reported that the American Tobacco Company has added to the numerous corporations in the great combine the big Gail & Ax and the Marburg Brothers' factories, of Baltimore.

The Berliner Nachrichten says the removal of the prohibitory restrictions on American pork has been arranged for as soon as the United States government issue regulations for the carrying out of the meat inspection law.

The publishers of The Paris Le National have been sentenced by the Seine Tribunal to four months' imprisonment and to pay $20,000 and a fine of $100 for printing a libel affecting the Credit Industriel.

Cars, who killed Charles III., Duke of Parma, in 1854 and escaped to the Argentine Republic, but recently returned to Milan, committed suicide yesterday by throwing himself beneath a railway train.

Lord Wolsley, in an article in the United States Magazine, highly appreciates General Sherman as a man and a soldier, and says that his name will ever be honored wherever the English language is spoken.

Baron de Fava, in his report to the Marquis di Rudini on the New Orleans lynching, expresses the belief that there is no way out of the situation, as the Federal Government has no power to give Italy the satisfaction demanded.

While George Gamble, tinsmith, Port Hope, was sleeping on Wednesday night, thieves entered his place and carried off his vest and trousers, containing $104 in cash and a gold watch. The clothes were found in the morning. No clue.

William Birisall, aged 20, killed in a railway accident at Chicago yesterday, had a mother living in Toronto, who was supported by him. Her son was land surveying between Chicago and Waukegan, and at the same time studying law. Family formerly belonged to Streetsville.

In the London Times yesterday Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian commissioner, consumes two columns in replying to Henry W. Tyler, M. P., and president of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, who at the Grand Trunk meeting April 14, answered Sir Charles' comments on the policy of that road.

Frederick Zells, 17 years old, of Kingston, N. Y., who was recently committed to the Albany Penitentiary for a brutal assault upon his father, has become violently insane. He will be committed to an asylum by the Kingston authorities, His insanity was brought about by excessive drink and cigarette smoking.

Bartholemew Albers began suit to recover $2000 damages from James Dempsey in the County Circuit Court at Jersey City yesterday. Recently Dempsey assaulted Albers with a bar of red hot iron. The defendant pleads temporary mental aberration. Albers was frightfully burned and beaten during the alleged lapse of memory.

TWO PRIZE RING ENCOUNTERS.

The Weir-Griffin Fight.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

BOSTON, April 24.—The sports who had tickets for the Weir-Griffin fight met at the Ajax club to-night and proceeded some 30 or 40 miles outside the city. The scene of the contest was not announced and is probably being pulled off quiet. The men weighed in under the stipulated limit of 122 pounds at 2 p.m. to-day and retired for the afternoon.

Another Scrap.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 24.—The Kemmic-Scully fight for $1000, $800 to the winner, took place to-night at the rooms of the Twin City Athletic Club. The fight was for the 140-pound championship, give or take two pounds, Kemmic weighed 141½ and Scully 142. It was an easy victory for Kemmic. In the middle of the third round he landed a right hander on Scully's jaw, and the subsequent proceedings interested that gentleman no more.

A Lunatic's Work With a Gun.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 24.— Near New Jefferson to-day, Lorenzo Cole, a lunatic, fatally shot his sister, dangerously shot the hired man who tried to protect her, and slightly wounded his mother with a shotgun.

A Nervy Young Man.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

KINGSTON, April 24.—While driving on a back street with a lady a young man was waylaid last evening by three masked men. They demanded his money and jewelry, and he generously responded by shooting one of them in the shoulder. This ended the trouble, as the men made off.

A Victim of Cut Knife.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

KINGSTON, April 24.—This evening Sergt. Matthew Coyne of A Battery died after an illness of several months, during which he suffered great pain. The cause of his death was a splinter of a bullet which lodged in his throat during the engagement at Cut Knife Hill at the time of the Riel rebellion. Deceased was an excellent soldier and brave on active service. He spent many years in the Imperial service before coming to Canada.

A Railroad Tied up.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

TRINIDAD, Cal., April 24.—The striking switchmen here have completely tied up the Fort Worth Road. No freight cars has been moved for 24 hours and the coal mines on the line have been compelled to suspend, throwing 3000 men out of work. It is expected that the strike will be settled to-morrow.

Carsley's Advertisement

Saturday April 25

NEW FRILLINGS.

A very rich and rare assortment of the latest novelties in Chiffon Frillings, now so much worn in Europe.

The chiffon ruching is rich incolorings and beautiful in effect, can be had by the yard or frill, with ribbon attached,

NOVELTY FRILLINGS.

Over 500 different styles to chose from

S. CARSLEY.

THE LACE STORE OF CANADA.

Parisian Novellies in Lace

Overflowing with novelties of the latest and richest designs in Flouncings, Nets, Veilings, Embroidered Lisse, Silk Ties, Fancy Dress Nets, Fancy Tinsel Nets.

S. CARSLEY.

Clapperton's Spool Cotton

Always use Clapperton's Thread.

Then you are sure of the best thread in the market.

Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, never knots, never ravels, and every spool is warranted at 200 yards.

Always ask for

Clapperton's Spool Cotton.

S. CARSLEY,

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

Notre Dame Street, Montreal

Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.

First Boat of the Season for Quebec

The Str. CANADA will leave for Quebec and intermediate ports, Saturday, 25th instant, at 7 p.m., to be followed on Monday by the QUEBEC and daily thereafter.

Freight received as usual.

ALEX. MILLOY, Traffic Manager.
JULIEN CHABOT, General Manager.

REED'S Refrigerators — YOU WANT THEM. WE MAKE THEM. CAN WE CONNECT

GEORGE W. REED,

783 & 785 Craig Street

SMELLING AT THE CORK.

The smell of the cork won't cure you. Rest assured of that, Madam. That's common sense in a nutshell. Do not take a dose or so of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and expect to feel well *immediately*. You may find marvelously speedy effects from its use, but chronic, or lingering, diseases, which have had possession of the system for years, can't be cured in a day. Such maladies are generally slow in their inception, slow in their progress, and must be cured, if at all, by slow degrees and regular stages.

Perseverance in the use of the "Favorite Prescription" for a reasonable length of time will cure all those chronic weaknesses, irregularities and derangements with which so many females are afflicted. But the use of this world-famed medicine must be persisted in for a considerable time in long standing, complicated and obstinate cases.

Go to your drug store, pay a dollar, get a bottle and try it—try a second, a third if necessary. Before the third one's been taken you'll know there's a remedy to help you. Then you'll keep on taking it and a cure 'll come.

But if you shouldn't feel the help, should be disappointed in the results—you'll find a guarantee printed on the bottle-wrapper that'll get your money back for you.

How many women are there who'd rather have the money than health? And "Favorite Prescription" produces health. Wonder is that there's a woman willing to suffer when there's a *guaranteed* remedy in the nearest drug store.

Where proof's so easy, can you afford to doubt?

Manufactured by World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVORING STOCK FOR SOUPS MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

Cookery Books post free on Application.
*** Ask for the COMPANY'S Extract, and see that it bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

To be had of all Storekeepers Grocers and Chemists.

Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9 Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

In Consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

McCOLL'S RED ENGINE, LARDINE & CYLINDER OILS

Are Still Giving the Best Satisfaction!

MANUFACTURED BY

McCOLL BROTHERS & CO. Toronto

HODGSON, SUMMER & CO.

Importers Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

ARE NOW OFFERING

SPECIAL - LINES!

347 and 349 St. Paul Street.

THE ST. LEON WATER

CONTINUES ITS GOOD WORK IN CANADA.

Recommended by Physicians to Their Patients.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

MONTREAL, 1891.

THE ST. LEON WATER CO:

GENTLEMEN.—I have great pleasure in testifying to the great benefits I have received through drinking your ST. LEON WATER. I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism for 10 or 20 years and at the recommendation of my physician I have been taking the ST. LEON WATER and am now almost free from pain.

Yours faithfully, W. E. POWER, 773 Craig-street.

Circulars containing important testimonials sent free on application.

This valuable water is for sale by all leading Druggists and Grocers at 20 Twenty-Five Cents per gallon and Wholesale and Retail by

St. Leon Mineral Water Company Limited

54 Victoria Square - - - Telephone 1432

N. B.—For Dyspepsia or Indigestion drink the water after each meal, and for Constipation take it before breakfast.

FOR SALE BY B. HUTCHINS & CO.

RESIDENCES.

An elegant new detached cut stone residence, Stanley street north of Sherbrooke 15,000
One of the most elegant new stone residences in the city, on Dorchester-street 14,500
Another similar to the above nearer west 12,000
2 nice new stone residences, on Gladstone, each 5,000
Fine stone residence, English basement Park-avenue 7,000
Brick residence, 13 rooms, hot water heat, very deep, Cathcart street 6,500
Brick house, 12 rooms, Mance-street 5,500
A splendid stone residence, elegantly finished in hardwood and pleasantly located on Dorchester-street $15,000
New stone house, 10 rooms, Gladstone-avenue 5,000
An elegant new stone residence, 11 rooms, extension kitchen, hot water heat, Dorchester-street 11,000
Fine stone residence, 13 large rooms, hot water furnace, University-street, will exchange for smaller house 12,500
Elegant cut stone residence with barn on extension, St. Louis Park. Call for particulars ....
Fine modern stone residence, Crescent-street 11,000
Stone residence, 10 rooms, extension kitchen, hot water heat, corner of St. Denis-street 6,500
A block of 5 nice brick houses, 7 rooms, Jubilee-avenue, $900 each.
Brick house 8 rooms, Asylum-street 4,000
Nice stone residence 10 rooms, bath, etc., Greene avenue, near St. Catherine-street $5,150
Another ditto ditto for 4,650
" house, 7 rooms, Elm-avenue 4,100
Another ditto ditto for 3,000
New brick house, 7 rooms, bath, etc. Irvine-avenue 3,100

A large number of additional residences and a long list of tenement houses in all parts of the city. Good investments.

Call for particulars.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.

35-c New York Life Building

FARMS FOR SALE.

One of the best Farms on the south side of the River St. Lawrence, just below Longueuil within three miles of this city. Comprising 165 acres of splendid soil with an elegant Residence and good farm house and complete out-buildings, photos of which can be seen at our office. Will exchange for city property. Call for particulars.

A splendid Garden Farm well stocked with apple trees; 40 acres; at Petite Cote.

A nice farm of 40 acres at Sault-aux-Recollet good stone house and out-buildings; good investment at $5600; can be sold in building lots. The proposed St. Denis-street Boulevard and tramway to Sault aux Recollet and the C. P. R. extension from junction at Sault aux Recollet to Maisonneuve, will double the value of this property.

A fine Garden Farm of 45 acres at Notre Dame de Grace, St. Luke, close to C. P. R Station. Part of the farm very desirable for brick making.

Also a large number of excellent Eastern Township and Ontario farms for sale from $1500 to $12,000. Call for particulars.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
New York Life Building.

TO LET

Stone residence, English basement, Park avenue, $380 and taxes

New stone house, Gladstone-avenue, 10 rooms, hot water heat, $500.

Stone tenement, 8 rooms, bath, etc., Victoria-street, $300 and taxes,

New stone residence, 11 rooms, extension kitchen, hot water heat, etc, Elm-avenue, $25.

Two stores with dwellings on Cadieux-st, cheap.

An elegant stone residence, Upper University-street, with all modern conveniences, $700.

A stone residence 10 rooms, bath, etc., on Lincoln-avenue. $300.

New stone tenement 6 rooms, St. Hubert-street, $180.

Four new stone tenements (first class) on St Antoine-street West. $20 and $26 per month.

Large brick house, 14 rooms, Sherbrooke-street, $340.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
New York Life Building.

TO CAPITALISTS.

For Sale by Hutchins & Co.,

A fine stone residence, 12 rooms and all modern conveniences, corner of Sherbrooke-street, large lot—over 8500 feet. A most valuable business corner. There is $5000 profit in it for a capitalist. Call for particulars.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
New York Life Building.

FOR SALE.

VACANT LOTS.

A nice lot 25x108, St Luke-street, near Guy 90 cents.

Splendid Corner Lot, 300x135, St. Catharine street west. $60 cents.

Nice Lot, 22½x110 St, Catharine-street, near Gladstone-avenue, $1.

4 Fine Lots on Mountain-street, $1.25.

2 Fine Lots on Drummond-street, $1.25.

3 Fine Lots on Stanley-street, $1.25.

Two lots 24x87 Cadieux, near Sherbrooke, 60c per foot.

A fine lot on Sherbrooke-street, 85cts per foot.

2 nice lots on Upper St. Urbain-street, 35 cts.

3 lots on St. Jean Baptiste-street, facing the new Esplanade and Mountain. 35 cts.

10 fine Residence lots, Crescent-street, near Sherbrooke, $1.25

4 lots on Clark-avenue, Cote St. Antoine, very desirable, commanding a fine view, 35 cts.

Several lots on Stayner-street, 30c.

Two lots, 51x110, Wood-ave., near Sherbrooke-street, 50c.

5 fine lots 118 x 140, Olivier-street, Cote St. Antoine, 35cts.

Lot 25x110 Elm-avenue, with Metoine wall, a bargain, 50 cents.

Lot 120 x 168, facing Mount Royal Park and Upper St. Urbain-street, very desirable building property. 37½c.

Lot 120 x 160, on Papineau road, with buildings, suitable for a factory, a great bargain. 12c.

5 Lots 25x108 Buckingham-avenue, 35c.

Lots 60 x 120 each, Montreal Junction. 6cts.

And a large number of additional residences and business lots in all parts of the city.

PARTNER WANTED in a well established and very profitable manufacturing and commercial business in this city. Capital required about $5,000. A good opening for an office man.

Apply to
B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
91-c New York Life Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

The furniture and lease of a first class Rooming and Boarding House, full of roomers on Palace street, a good opening for the right party. Rent low, and business well established,

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
91-c New York Life Building.

Valuable Real Estate Property For Sale

The following property forming a part of the village of Cushing, P. Q., lately occupied by James B. Cushing; pleasantly located on the Ottawa River, viz:

An elegant stone residence, with all modern conveniences; pretty Lawn, orchard and sufficient ground for all purposes. A most delightful country home.

A large stone store, with fine offices, a fire proof vault, and first class out-buildings.

A large stone hall, suitable for public meetings or for a factory.

A splendid Saw and Grist Mill, run by steam or water, capable of being converted into an extensive manufactory;

And a valuable farm of 80 acres, to which can be added an adjoining farm with a first-class residence, if wanted. The Carillon and Grenville Railway runs through the farms and the early completion of the Vaudreuil & Ottawa Railway to the south side of the Ottawa River will greatly enhance the value of the above property which will be sold en bloc, or separately. Call for particulars and see photographs, Apply to

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
New York Life Building.
J. B. CUSHING.
219 Peel-street, Montreal.

or to JOHN OSTROM,
Cushing, P. Q.

FOR SALE BY B. HUTCHINS & CO.

The beautiful Villa known as LAKESIDE, delightfully situated on Lake Memphremagog within 10 minute's walk of the rising town of Magog, P. Q. The residence is 30 x 40 feet, 2½ stories high, with fine galleries, and is surrounded by lovely forest and fruit trees. Splendid large garden, with gravel walks, stables, carriage house, etc; 25 acres of land. Fine boating and fishing. Will sell on very easy term of payment, or exchange for city property. Price only $5,000.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
New York Life Building.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

HERALD OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING.

The Montreal Stock Exchange was dull and tame to-day. Canada Pacifics were firm and advanced a fraction in the afternoon, the closing sale being at 79⅜. At close sellers were asking 80, which is relatively higher than the price on the London market. Bank of Montreal was again weak, changing hands at 223 with shares offering at that figure at close, but no bids over 222. Bank of Toronto was dealt in at 217 and 218 and Merchants at 147½. Bank of Commerce firm. Richelieu and Ontario sold at 60½, when prices were at once put up to 61, but no further offers were made at more than 60. Montreal gas was weaker, the only transaction being at 202, and closed with stock offering at 201¾. The total sales for the day were 761 shares of which full details are given below.

MORNING BOARD.

16	Bank of Montreal	223
14	" "	223
25	Bank of Toronto	217
25	" "	218
5	Merchants' Bank	147½
25	Bank of Commerce	129½
75	Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co	60½
25	Montreal Gas	202
425	Canada Pacific Ry	79¼
50	" "	79½

AFTERNOON BOARD.

25	Bank of Montreal	223
1	Merchants' Bank	147½
50	Canada Pacific Ry	79⅝

Messrs. D. L. McDougall & Co., 10 St. Sacrament-street, report the closing prices as follows:

STOCKS.	Values of shares.	Last half-yearly dividend—Per cent.	Sellers—Per cent.	Buyers—Per cent
Banks				
Bank of Montreal	200	5	223	222
Ontario Bank	115	3½	117	115½
Bank B. N. A.	100	2½	.....	.....
Banque du Peuple	50	3	99	97
Molsons Bank	50	4	157	152
*Bank of Toronto	225	4	218	215
Jacques Cartier B'k	25	3	.....	.....
Merchants' B'k	100	3½	149	147
Hochelaga Bank	100	3	.....	.....
East'n Townships B'k	50	3½	.....	.....
Quebec Bank	100	3½	.....	118
National Bank	30	3	.....	.....
Union Bank	50	3	.....	.....
Can. B'k Commerce	50	3½	129½	128½
Dominion Bank	50	5	.....	.....
Bank of Hamilton	100	4	.....	.....
Ville Marie Bank	100	2½	.....	.....
Standard Bank	50	2½	.....	.....
Federal Bank	100	3	.....	.....
Imperial Bank	100	4	.....	.....
Commercial Bank of Man	100	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.				
Intercolonial Coal Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
do bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Cable	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Teleg'ph Co	100	4	104	103
Dominion Teleg'ph Co	50	3	.....	.....
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co	100	2½	61	60
Street Railway Co	191	.....	195	193
*Montreal Gas Co	40	6	201½	201½
Canada Cotton Co	100	.....	.....	.....
New Engl'd Paper Co	100	5 & 3	.....	.....
Canada Paper Co	100	5	.....	.....
Canada Shipping Co	100	5	.....	.....
Dundas Cotton Co	100	.....	.....	.....
Montr'l L'h & Mor. Co	100	.....	.....	.....
Montr'l Inv. & B'g Co	25	3	.....	.....
Royal Can. Ins. Co	50	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Cotton Co	24	3	83	81
Stormont Cotton Co	100	.....	.....	.....
Hochelaga Cotton Co	100	5	.....	.....
Coaticook Cotton Co	100	.....	.....	.....
Kingston Cotton Co	100	.....	.....	.....
do bonds	100	.....	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co	100	.....	124	.....
do bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	100	3	.....	.....
Accidentins Co of N. A.	100	.....	.....	.....
L Ch'm & St Law J'n R.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cent'l R'y Bds	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, M. & M. R'y	100	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Cattle Co	.....	3½	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific R'y	80	.....	80	79½
Londonderry Iron Co	1	1½	.....	.....
do preferred	1	.....	.....	.....
Montreal 7 p c stock	100	.....	784	761
Canada N. W. Land Co	£	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Pac. L. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario & Quebec R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont. Corp. 4 p c stock	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 5 p c stock	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Electric Co	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Street Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Gas	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Signifies ex-dividend.

Exchange.

The local market for exchange is dull and heavy sterling sixties were weaker and a shade lower. Documentary sixties stronger. New York market unchanged.

Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., exchange brokers, 1761 Notre Dame-street, have compiled the following table of rates especially for The Herald.

3 p.m.
IN NEW YORK, April 24.

	Posted.	Actual
Sterling 60 days' sight	4 86	4 85 @ ¼
do Demand	4 89½	4 88½ @ ¾
do Cables		4 89 @
do Commercial		4 84½ @ ¼
do Documentary		4 83½ @ ¼
Francs (Paris) Long	5 17½	5 20
do do Short	5 15	5 16¼

MONTREAL, April 24.

Between Banks.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter Rate.
N. Y. funds	Par	1-32,	¼Prem@¾
Stg. 60 days	9	1-16	9⅛@¼
do Demand	9 13-16	¼	10@¼
do Cables			10¼@¾
do Commercial	Market dull.		
do Documentary			Docy. 60's 81@¾
Francs (Paris) Long			
do do Short			5.14¾@5.13¾

Money.

There was a rather better demand for money which was not too plentiful. In accordance with their usual policy at the months and bankers are beginning to call in some of the cheap money to strengthen the monthly statement. To-day call loans may be quoted at 4½, commercial paper unchanged at 6 to 7.

New York Stocks.

Messrs. Lawson & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, telegraph Oswald Bros., over direct private wire as follows:

NEW YORK, April 24.—Market opened lower but after the first few sales rallied and sold above closing price. The market is entirely governed by the bull sentiment and there seemd little use in looking for the reaction. Traders and bears who sold yesterday bought back to-day and went long. The Grangers again advanced and the Coalers took a spurt on the probabilities of a strike in the bituminous trade. The Great Northern people denied the cut in seaboard rates which had more effect on prices than the announcement of the cut ever did. St. Paul was especially strong on a gain of $22,000 for the third week in April. The whole market was broader and better sustained and shows no signs of any let up. We see no use of waiting to get in, as the reaction when it comes will probably only be of a temporary character, and buying now is likely to show large profits in the end. The exportation of $170,000 gold by to-morrow's steamers had only a temporary effect on prices and seems to have no effect on money rates. We are still believers in higher prices, although a sharp reaction is overdue and likely to catch the list when least expected. We should buy on any weakness. Leave Northern Pacific pfd. alone, however.

New York Money.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Money closed at 3 per cent., the lowest rate; the highest was 5 per cent. Exchange closed steady, posted rates 486 @ 489½; actual rates 485 @ 485½ for 60 days and 488¼ @ 488½ for demand.

The stock market was active this morning and prices opened strong and higher for nearly all stocks except the Northern Pacific. North American and sugar trust. London had buying orders in Louisville and to some extent also in St. Paul, and at 11 o'clock these two stocks, together with Wabash preferred and Erie were ⅛@¼ per cent higher than they closed last night. The remainder of the list were fractionally higher. After 11 o'clock the market got a sharp set back on the announcement of the engagement of $1,690,000 of gold for shipment by to-morrow, but the reaction was more than recovered by noon and at that hour the general list was ½ to 1 per cent higher than the closing of last night. In the afternoon the market was more active and stronger. Prices advance on a good and steady buying almost without interruption and the highest figures of the day were made in the last half hour. The features of the dealings were Lackawanna, Louisville and Nashville, Burlington, Rock Island, Northern Pacific preferred, and Sugar Trust and Jersey Central. The last named was exceptionally strong advancing 2½ per cent. The improvement in this stock was due to the large increase in earnings for the first quarter of the year. Oregon Navigation was also very strong and closed 2½ per cent. higher. The advance in the general list ranged from ⅛@1¼ per cent. Total sales for the day were 421,493 shares.

Messrs. MacDougall Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier-street, report the New York market as follows:

STOCKS.	Previous Closings	TO-DAY Open	TO-DAY Close	Sales
Cotton Oil	28¼	27⅜	27⅜	27¼ .....
Atchison	35⅛	34	34⅛	34⅜ .....
C B & Quincy	89⅛	90⅛	90⅜	91½ 14900
Can Pac Railway	79⅛	79⅛		.....
C C C & I	64	65	65	65⅛ 7900
Chicago Gas	51⅛	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜ .....
N Y Central	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	.....
Canada Southern	52	52⅛	52⅛	52 300
Del & Hudson	134	134		135 330
*Del Lack & West	136⅞	135⅞	136⅛	138⅜ 21000
Erie	20⅛	20⅛	21	21⅛ 5800
Do pref	57⅛		54	54⅛ 1800
Do 2nd	101		101⅛	102 1100
Jersey Central	118	118	118⅛	119⅛ 2300
Kansas & Tex				
Lou & Nash	78⅜	79⅛	79⅛	80⅜ 13300
Lake Shore	112⅜	113⅛	113	113 2300
Mich Central	94⅛	95	95	95⅜ 600
St P M & Man		107		.....
Man Eley	107⅛	107		108 .....
Mo Pac	72⅜	72⅜	72⅛	72⅛ 6700
Lead Trust	19⅛	20	20⅛	20⅛
New England	38⅜	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛ 5200
N Pacific	27⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜ 4900
Do pref	70⅜	70⅛	69⅞	70⅛ 32600
North West	111⅛	110⅛	111	111⅛ 2400
Do pref	135	135	135⅝	 100
North American	17⅜	17⅛		18 .....
Ohio & Miss				
St P & Omaha	28	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛ 1100
Do pref	88			.....
Oregon Trans				
Ont & Western	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛ 9500
Pacific Mail	39⅛	39⅛	39	38⅞ 600
Pullman Car		193		.....
Reading	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	34 4800
Rock Island	77⅞	78⅛	78⅛	78⅝ 11200
Rich Term	18⅛	18⅛	18	18⅜ .....
St Paul	62⅞	64⅜	63⅛	64⅝ 76700
Do pref	113⅛	113⅛	113	115⅛ 1000
Sugar Trust				
Texas Pacific	15⅛	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞ 3200
Union Pacific	50⅜	50⅜	51⅛	51⅞ 13100
Western Union	82⅛	82⅜	82⅛	82⅛ 1900
Wabash	10⅞	10⅞	11	11⅛ 2800
Do pref	22⅜	22⅞	22⅛	23⅛ 12500
Sterling Exchange	486	486	486	486 .....
Money	81⅛			3 .....

Notes.

Bank of England rate to-day 3½ per cent, open market at the same figure.

Consols opened at 96 for money and 96 1-16 for account, and closed 95⅞ and 95 5-16 respectively.

Paris rentes opened 94.77½, and closed 94.65.

Canada Pacific shares in London opened 81¼ and closed 81⅜.

Business Notes.

James O. Gorman, butcher, of this city, assigned this morning on demand of Geo. F. Fisher, with liabilities of about $3000. The principal creditors are G. F. Fisher, $1285; Cloran & Son, $350; L. H. Coulter, $194, and James Price, $150. Mr. Geo. F. Fisher has been named provisional guardian, and a meeting of creditors is called for May 4.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Return of traffic earnings from April 14 to April 21, 1891:

1891	$363,000
1890	297,000
Increase for 1891	66,000

Earnings New Brunswick Railway included both years.

U. S. Commerce and Immigration.

The foreign commerce of the country continues to increase in spite of the restrictive provisions of the McKinley bill. The imports for March, $77,605,669, are larger than in any month in recent years; and the exports, $75,316,417, are larger than in any March in a decade. The total exports for 12 months ending March 31 were $872,010,377 for 1891, as compared with $842,958,403 for 1890. The imports for the same period show totals of $835,631,420 for 1891 against $767,334,879 for 1890. The excess of gold shipments in March last was $4,541,566, and the excess of silver shipments $1,021,572. The net loss of gold in 12 months has been $12,206,969, and of silver $1,066,875. The total immigration during March was 52,172, against 35,750 in March, 1890. The totals for the first three months of the calendar year were 316,237 in 1891, against 254,403 in 1890.

Editorial Eyidence.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hagyard's Yellow Oil is worth its weight in gold for both internal and external use. During the late La Grippe epidemic we found it a most excellent preventive, and for sprained limbs, etc., there is nothing to equal it.—WM. PEMBERTON, Editor Reporter, Delhi, Ont.

Dr. Wistars's Wild Cherry Balsam.

This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequaled remedy.

Always Avoid Harsh Purgative Pills

They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

MONTREAL MARKETS.

HERALD OFFICE.
FRIDAY EVENING.

To-day's Receipts.

	Per G. T. R.	Per C. P. R.	Total.
Wheat, bush	800	10338	11138
Peas	1851	2158	4009
Oats	1594	1000	2594
Barley	4077	....	4077
Flour, brls	787	3900	4687
Meal	....	....	....
Ashes	6	2	8
Butter, pcks	25	68	93
Cheese, boxes	20	....	20
Eggs, cases	273	....	273
Dressed hogs	....	....	....
Leather, rolls	214	103	317
Raw hides	35	....	35
Spirits, casks	....	4	4

Flour.

Export enquiries increase as time for shipment draws near and there is a fair demand for Newfoundland. Local demand keeps up well and the market is steady and firm at within range of our quotations:

Spring, patent	6.20 @ 6 30
Winter Wheat patent	5.85 @ 6 00
Straight Roller	5.40 @ 5.50
Extra	5.00 @ 5.20
Superfine	4.90 @ 5.00
Fine	4.30 @ 4.50
City Strong Bakers	5.75 @ 6.00
Medium Bakers'	5.25 @ 5.50
Ontario bags—extra	2.25 @ 2.40
Fine bags	2.00 @ 2.10
Manitoba bakers'	5.50 @ 5.75

Grain.

Speculative prices for wheat may go higher or lower on manipulation of the market but the article itself keeps firm. Farmers deliveries are about over for the present as their attention is now wholly devoted to seeding and nothing less than outside, or almost fancy prices, will induce them to interrupt that very necessary work to bring grain to markets: No. 3 Manitoba hard has sold for May delivery, afloat here at $1.15 and No. 2 hard for June delivery afloat here at $1.25. Peas are firm with good export enquiry. Oats are unsettled and weaker. Barley in good demand and advancing. Our quotations are.

No. 2 hard wheat	$1.22½@1.25
No. 3 hard wheat	1.14@ 1.15
No. 2. Northern	1.18@ 1.20
Oats, Ontario, per 34 lbs	58@ 60
Oats, Manitoba, per 34 lbs	56@ 57
Peas, per 66 lbs, in store	90@ 92
Corn, per bush, duty paid	80@ 82
Barley, per bush (malting)	72@ 76
Barley, feed	65@ 67
Rye, per bush	75@ 77
Western beans per 60 lbs	1.50@ 1.60
Common beans	1.00@ 1.25

Oatmeal, &c.

The market is rather unsettled and quotations vary considerably. The trade doing is in much smaller volume evidently checked by the higher figures, the warmer weather, and the expectation that prices will decline before long. We quote:

Granulated, brls	6.20 @ 6.30
Rolled Oats, brls	6.20 @ 6 30
Standard, brls	6.15 @ 6.25
Split Peas, brls	4.25 @ 4.40
Pot Barley, brls	4.70 @ 4.80
Rolled Wheat	2.50 @ 2.60
Buckwheat flour	2.10 @ 2.25
Gold dust corn meal	4.75 @ 5.00

Provisions.

The market is very firm, but the demand being quiet the anticipated advances have not yet taken place. There is still some under cutting going on by parties who laid in heavy stocks at the low prices ruling a time back and until these are brought down, the market is scarcely in the packers hands. The high prices now obtained for western pork, however, fully warrant the advance, and if jobbers are short when it takes place it will not be on account of want of warning. There is a good demand for lard and some heavy shipments will shortly be made per river and canal. We quote:

Canada short cut mess pork per brl	17.00@17.50
Canada short cut clear pork per brl	16.50@17.00
Chicago short cut clear, per bbl	17.50@18.00
Mess pork, American heavy, per bbl	17.00@17.50
India mess beef, per tierce	00.00@00.00
Extra Mess beef, per bbl	15.00@15.50
Hams, city cured, per lb	00.11@00.00
Lard, in pails, per pail	1.60@ 1.65
Bacon, per lb	00.10@00.11
Shoulders, per lb	00.08½@00.09

Butter.

Two thousand packages of Kamouraska are being shipped by the Polino for the English market. This relieves the market of about all the Kamouraska butter that can be spared at present. Taken all round the market shows a very quiet feeling and owing to the scarcity of suitable grades the quality of goods now selling here is much inferior to what orders from the lower Provinces are calling for, and the result is the loss of much business entirely owing to the buyer being unable to supply the quality to suit orders. The stock of old in the market is mostly very ordinary and low grades, and this kind of goods is never very salable no matter how firm the tendency of the market may be on other grades or how cheaply they are offered by holders. In new milk butter the market is in a rather unsettled state and on fair qualities concessions of prices have been made in order to keep the market clear. Receipts of fine full flavored lots are pretty quickly disposed of in a jobbing way at 22 to 24c. But there is only a small proportion of the receipts sufficiently pleasing to buyers to bring outside prices. Western butter is running very irregular and mixed and is selling from 18 to 22c.

Canned Meats.

Quite an advance has taken place in Western canned meats. The market is very firm and active with store-keepers stocking up for the summer trade. Present quotations are:

	per doz.
1 lb Corned-beef, per case	$ 1 60
1 lb Corned-beef, patent opener	1 70
2 lb Corned-beef, patent opener	2 90
4 lb Corned-beef, per case	5 50
6 lb Corned-beef, "	2) 35
1½ lb Ox-tongue, "	6 90
2 lb Ox-tongue, "	8 00
2½ lb Ox-tongue, "	9 70
3 lb Ox-tongue, "	1) 30
1 lb Lunch-tongue, patent opener	3 50
2 lb Lunch-tongue, per case	6 15
1 lb Roast-beef, "	1 55
2 lb Roast-beef, "	2 55
1 lb C D beef, "	1 70
1 lb Eng brawn, "	1 65
2 lb Eng brawn, "	2 90
1 lb Comp-ham, "	2 35
2 lb Comp-ham, "	3 85
2 lb Eng L meat, "	2 90
2 lb Pigs-feet, "	3 25

Fruit.

Fruit dealers are again fairly active. Oranges are in good demand but Valencias are getting a little off season, making room for Messinas and Palermos. Lemons are firm and steady under growing demand. Onions are weaker and lower. Prices took a sudden jump at close of navigation last year under the idea that stocks were very short, but the check to the demand caused by high prices has made them last out well enough and some holders would be glad to be clear. A fair quantity of Egyptian onions are now on their way per steamer and will soon be competing with the local stock. Our quotations are;

Oranges, per case, (420's) $5.25 to 5.50.
" per case, (714's) $6 to 6.50.
" per box, $2.75 to 3.50.
" per ½ box, $1.75 to 3.00.
Blood oranges, per ½ box, $3.25.
Lemons, Messina, extra $.500.
" " choice, $3.75 to 4.00.
" " fair, $3.00 to 3.50.
Bananas, 75c. to $2.00.
Pine apples, extra 25 to 35c.
Cocoanuts, per hundred, $4.50.
Spanish onions, $1.00 to 1.25.
Red " $2.25 to 3.
Maple Sugar, 6 to 7c. per lb.
Maple Syrup, in wood, 4½ to 5c.
New Maple Syrup, per tin, 60 to 65c.
Evaporated apples, 14 to 15c.
Fair jobbing apples, $3 to 4.00.
Sweet potatoes per bbl., $4 to 5.
New Brazil nuts, 10 to 11c.
Evaporated peaches, peeled, per lb., 28c.
Evaporated peaches, unpeeled, per lb. 25c.
Evaporated apricots, 24c.
" pears, per lb., 15c.
Crystallized figs, 5 lb. boxes, $1.00.
Candied citron, 7 lb. boxes, per lb., 25c.
Orange peel, 7 lb. boxes, per lb., 20c.
Lemon " 7 lb. boxes, per lb., 20c.
Extracted honey, in pails, per lb., 10c
Filberts, per lb., 7 to 9c.
Peccans, " 15c.
Walnuts, French, per lb., 9c.
" Marbot, " 11c.
" Grenoble, " 15c.
Almonds, Ivica soft shell, 14c.
" hard " 9c.
" Tarragona, 15c.

Eggs.

Receipts are now quite liberal, but the large consumptive demand as well as the requirements of packers is taking them from the market almost as fast as they arrive, and so keeps down accumulation. The market holds quite shady at 11½ to 12c; in fact at these moderate prices much larger receipts could be quickly taken care of.

Maple Products.

There is no change in this market which continues very dull. Syrup is quoted in wood 4½ to 5c per lb and in tins 60 to 65c. Sugar 6 to 7c per lb.

Ashes.

The market is very dull and quotations almost nominal at $4.50 for firsts and $3.50 for seconds. Pearls $6.25.

Canned Fruits, &c.

In the dearth of fresh fruit there is a very shady and satisfactory run on the stocks of canned goods. The market is firm and tomatoes have been advanced. We quote:

	Per doz.
Peaches, 3 lb tins	4 00@4 25
" 2 "	2 75@2 85
Pine Apples, 2 lb tins	2 30@2 40
Tomatoes' 2 "	1 45@1 55
Boston Baked Beans, 2 lb tins	1 50@2 00
Marrow Fat Peas 1 lb tin	1 35@1 50
Greengages, 2 "	1 90@2 00
Hartlett Pears, 2 "	2 00@2 10
Strawberries, 2 "	2 25@2 40
Blueberries, 2 "	1 10@1 20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

The Chicago Markets.

Messrs. W. G. McCormick & Co., Board of Trade Chicago report over direct wire to Oswald Bros., members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, 77 St. Francois Xavier, giving the highest, lowest opening and closing at Chicago for to-day:—

Month.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
WHEAT ....May	111⅞	112½	111⅛	111¼
July	110	110½	109¼	109½
CORN .....May	71⅛	71⅛	70⅝	70⅞
July	67⅛	67⅛	66⅛	66⅜
OATS .....May	54⅛	54⅛	54	54⅛
July	52a	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛a
PORK .....May	$12 80	$12 80	$12 72	$12 80
July	13 30	13 30	13 10	13 30
LARD .....May	6 85	6 85	6 72	6 85
July	7 17	7 17	7 10	7 17
SHORT RIBS. May				
July				

Messrs. W. G. McCormick & Co., Board of Trade, Chicago, report over direct private wire to Oswald Bros., members Montreal Stock Exchange, 77 St. Francois Xavier-street.

CHICAGO, April 24. — Wheat — The market has been fairly active but weaker undertone. It was generally expected that cables would show some reaction from yesterday's, but they were very disappointing, the general average of them being weak in tone and lower in price. This was especially noticeable in the English cable. An effort was made by several local bulls who had bought wheat yesterday to create a little stir by reporting that several round lots had been worked for export, but the scalping crowd seemed to think these bulls were trying harder to "work" the crowd than they were to "work" wheat and the result was a general opposition to the movement. Clearances from the seaboard were very small in both wheat and flour. Receipts at two primary points were 339,500, shipments 442,300. The weather is beautiful and springlike and is developing quite a bearish feeling which we believe will carry the market lower before we have any considerable advance.

Corn and oats—The spring-like weather again influenced the corn and oat markets. It is becoming evident that in both deals the bulk of the shorts have covered, and although the muscle of some of the holders gives an occasional rally, the undertone of both markets is decidedly heavy. The May deal seems well evened up and all fear of manipulation in that month seems to have died out. We incline to the short side of the July option in both deals.

Provisions—Were dull, and decidedly heavy. The indications are that yesterday's bulge was more the result of covering by shorts than of buying for long account and to-day's market has shown the effect. Receipts of hogs continue good and are exceeding general expectations. A rehash of the story of the removal of the German embargo on our hog products failed to bull the market, especially as the cablegrams speaking of it were accompanied by selling orders. We look for somewhat lower prices before a further advance.

New York Provisions.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Flour closed fairly active and firm fine grades spring at $2.35 @ 3.80, do winter $3.25 @4; superfine spring, $3.75@4.25; do winter, $3.75@4.35; extra No 2 spring $4.25@4.65; do winter, $4@4 75; extra No. 1 spring, $4.75@5.10; do winter, $5 50, @5.75; city mill extras, $5.45@5.75. for West Indies; Southern flour closed heavy.

Wheat—Options opened ⅛ lower, then ruled firmer and subsequently slumped ⅜c under local selling, induced by the large quantity of wheat on passage. The afternoon market was fairly active and irregular. Spot lots closed steady. Spot sales of No. 2 red winter at $1.20@ 1.21; No. 3 do at $1.17@1.18; No. 2 red winter, May, $1.21⅜; do June, $1.19¼; do July $1.16¾; do Aug $1.12¾.

Corn—Options were dull and irregular, closing unchanged for May and ⅛@¼c lower for the other months. Spot lots closed firm; spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 83½@85c, and No. 3 do. 83c; No. 2 mixed May, 80c; do. June, 76¼c; do. July, 73¾c; do. Aug., 72⅜c.

Oats—Options were dull and weak, closing ½c decline. spot lots closed dull; Spot sales of No. 1 white at 66c; No. 2 do at 64c; No. 1 mixed at 63c and No. 2 do at 62c; No. 2 mixed, May, 61½c; do June, 59⅜c.

Rye and barley—Nominal.

Pork—Dull; mess $13.50@14.25 for new.

Lard—Steady; May, $7.07; July, $7.30; August, $7.42.

Butter—Quiet, but steady; western, 22@27c; dairy eastern half firkin tubs, 23@26c.

Cheese—Quiet but steady; western flat, 11@11¾c, New York Cheddar, 12¼@12½c.

Eggs—Steady; fresh eastern firsts, 15@15½c; western, do 15c.

Chicago Provisions.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Wheat was easy on fine weather and weaker cables and closed 1@1⅛c lower. Receipts 63 cars.

The corn market sympathised with wheat and sold down ⅛@1⅛c. Receipts, 302 cars.

The trading in oats was only fair and most of a scalping nature. Prices closed ⅛@⅜c lower. Receipts 25 cars.

Provisions were weak under liberal offerings and closed 15@20c lower for pork and 2½@5c lower for lard and ribs.

Close—Wheat, May, $1.11½; July, $1.09½.
Corn—May, 70⅜c; July, 66⅜c.
Oats—May, 54½c; July, 51½c.
Pork—May, $12.80; July, $13.15; Sept, $13 37½.
Ribs—May, $6.30; July, $6.32½; Sept. $6.90.

BRITISH MARKETS.

British Breadstuffs and Provisions.

The following are to-day's quotations compared with yesterday's:

	April 23, s.d.	April 24, s.d.
Spring wheat	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Redwheat	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
No. 1 Cala	8 10½ to 8 10½	8 11 to 8 11
No. 2 Cala	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Corn, new	6 9 to 6 9	6 9 to 6 9
Peas	6 9 to 6 9	6 8 to 6 8
Pork	52 6 to 52 6	52 6 to 52 6
Lard	33 9 to 33 9	34 0 to 34 0
Bacon, l.c	31 0 to 31 6	31 0 to 31 6
Bacon, s.c	31 0 to 31 6	31 0 to 31 6
Tallow	26 6 to 26 6	26 9 to 26 9
Cheese	58 6 to 58 6	58 6 to 58 6

Beerbohm's Report.

Cargoes off coast, wheat and corn nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat firmer, corn firm. Liverpool wheat spot, firm; corn, do., steady. Liverpool standard California wheat, 8s 11d to 8s 8d; do, Kansas wheat, 8s 8½d; do, white Michigan wheat, 8s 8½d. Liverpool mixed maze, 6s 9d. Canadian peas, 6s 8d. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat, firm; do, American and Danubian maize steady. The afternoon edition says: Liverpool wheat and corn spot, in active. Liverpool standard California wheat, 8s 10½d to 8s 7½d; do, Kansas wheat, 8s 8d; do, white Michigan wheat, 8s 8d. Liverpool mixed maize, 6s 7½d. Canadian peas, 6s 8d. The Liverpool public cable says: Wheat firm, demand improving, holders offer sparingly; corn quiet, demand poor. Receipts of wheat during the past three days 120,000 centals, including 29,000 centals American. Receipts of corn during the same time, 31,000 centals American. Weather cloudy.

The Cotton Markets

New York, April 24.—Cotton steady; Uplands 8⅛; Orleans 9 5-16., Futures, steady; April 8.62; May 8.71; June, 8.82; July, 8.89.

Liverpool, April 24.—Cotton, business moderate; American middlings 4 4d.

U. S. Mortgage Indebtedness.

Some of the leading facts regarding mortgage indebtedness in Alabama and Iowa have been compiled at the Census Office, and incorporated in a bulletin which has just been issued. The tables show that in Alabama the total existing real estate mortgage indebtedness is $39,027,983, of which $28,762,387, or 73.70 per cent of the total, is on acres, and $10,265,596, or 26.30 per cent of the total, is on lots. The per capita indebtedness of the State is $24. The total existing real estate mortgage indebtedness of Iowa is $199,034,956, 74.77 per cent of which, or $148,814,645, is on acres, and 25.23 per cent, or $50,220,311, on lots. The chief rate in Alabama is represented to have been 8 per cent; the recorded debt of the 10 years have borne that rate, being 63.60 per cent of the total. The amount bearing interest at 6 per cent was 17.15 per cent of the total; the amount bearing interest at 7 per cent was 4.57 per cent of the total; the amount bearing interest at 12 and 12.5 per cent was 6.25 per cent of the total. Of the total recorded debt of $91,099,023, 11.49 per cent drew interest above 10 per cent, and 88.51 per cent drew interest above 10 per cent or less. Above 8 per cent all interest is usurious, and has been so during 10 years previous to Jan. 1, 1890. Usurious rates are, or were, actually paid on 13.61 per cent. of the recorded debt. Interest at 8 per cent. is, or was, paid on 48.60 per cent. of the debt of Iowa recorded during the 10 years, interest at 7 per cent. on 21.91 per cent. of the total, interest at 10 per cent. on 13.28 per cent. of the total, interest at 6 per cent. on 12.88 per cent. of the total, interest above 10 per cent. on 0.02 of 1 per cent. of the total, and interest at 10 per cent. and less on 99.98 per cent. of the total. The legal limit to the rate of interest is 10 per cent. and has been so for 10 years.

SWALLOWED A CORK.

The Peculiar Accident from Which a Preacher is Dying.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

BROOKLYN, April 24.—Rev. Geo. W. Bothwell, of the Classon-avenue Church of the Covenant, is thought to be dying at the city hospital from the effects of swallowing a cork which lodged in his lung. He was holding the cork in his mouth while pouring out some medicine from a bottle, when something caused him to laugh and the cork was drawn down his throat. The operation of tracheotomy has been unsuccessfully performed. Dr. Bothwell was formerly president of Straight University, Louisiana.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

A Market Man's Sentiments Too Strong for Him—Nelson's Monument.

FRIDAY EVENING.

While journeying towards Bonsecour's market to-day my mind was more occupied with musing over the St. George's day celebration than market matters. It seemed strange that the very first song should be an Irish song, sung by an Irishman and I had just decided in my own mind, that Englishmen, though patriotic enough, are about the least given to national sentimentality of all men, when I found myself at the top of Jacques Cartier square, and there I was face to face with about the most glaring instance of want of sentiment that could be found.

The Nelson monument, to the shame of Englishmen, is in a deplorably neglected and ruinous condition. At the time of its erection Admiral Lord Nelson was held in high honor by Canadians, both French and English speaking as reference to the records of its inauguration amply show. What can he have done since that he should be thus deserted and neglected? Perhaps in these puritanical times the fact that Nelson had a Mistress O'Shea of his own may in some minds be a sufficient reason. But, as Englishman understand it, the duty of an admiral is not to show Englishmen the way to heaven, but to send Britain's enemies in the opposite direction, and no one can say that Nelson failed in that respect.

The statue itself even when restored must of necessity be mutil

HURTEAU SAT UPON

At an Important Meeting of the Finance Committee Yesterday.

BLEURY ST. TO WAIT TILL '92

The Proposed Grant to the Royal Society Reception Committee Again Discussed —A Doctor For the Fire Brigade—An Appeal For More Salary For City Clerks —Ald. Clendinneng Absent.

The Finance Committee met from 4 till 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Ald. Rolland, all the other members being present except Ald. Clendinneng. In addition there were Ald. Prefontaine, Stephens, Cunningham, Stevenson, Conroy, Malone, Brunet, Lamarche, Wilson and the Mayor in the room, the latter in his usual seat beside Ald. Rolland.

Before the proceedings began Ald. Hurteau referred to the report of the delegation to London of which he had been a member. The mayor had stated that their report was a false one. He wanted to know if his worship was justified or not in making his statement. He left the question to the judgment of the committee. If their judgment went against him (Ald. Hurteau) he was ready to tender his resignation.

Ald. Rolland—"There is no record of it in the minutes. The mayor is here, and perhaps he will explain. I think, however, it is unwise to bring up this matter. The report was adopted by this committee, and recommended by us to the council for adoption. The council did adopt it. We would not have recommended its adoption if it were a false report."

Ald. Hurteau said that many citizens were talking of what the mayor had said in reference to the report.

Ald. McBride—"Let certain people talk as they like. This committee adopted the report, and that is enough. I was not here myself at the time or I might have had a word to say about it."

Mayor McShane—"I say now what I said before. It was the worst loan ever made."

Ald. Hurteau rose and tried to interrupt the mayor while he was speaking.

Mayor McShane—"I am not talking to you, sir."

Ald. Hurteau, angrily—"I insist on being heard and on being treated with respect, Mr. McShane."

The mayor said he had expressed his opinion, as he had a perfect right to do.

Ald. Hurteau seemed to grow more incensed at this; but the other members of the committee grumbled about their time being wasted. They wanted to get on with their business.

And so the matter subsided, as did also Ald. Hurteau.

A number of complaints from proprietors about being overcharged for drains were referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. P. Rafferty and Mr. I. Prefontaine were appointed witnesses in expropriation for the Ruisseau Migeon property.

Ald. McBride asked whether the report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the question of granting the sum of $5000 towards the reception and entertainment of the members of the Royal Society of Canada, had been received.

He was informed that it had not. It was ready for presentation, but had not been signed by all the members of the sub-committee, the signature of Ald. Clendinneng being wanted.

"When is he likely to sign it?" asked Ald. McBride.

No one knew.

"Then I move that we take up the subject at once," he said. "I am opposed to voting any money for the purpose. We cannot afford it."

Ald. Stephens said that the money had better be spent on the city's roads and lanes.

Mayor McShane was in favor of granting the sum of $5000.

Ald. Stevenson, as a member of the Citizens' Committee having charge of the arrangements, urged that the money should be granted without delay.

Ald. Farrell moved that the sum of $3000 should be voted.

Ald. McBride—"Why should we vote $3000 for this business, while the mayor has not yet got the $1000 that ought to be voted to him for the poor people who come to see him every day? I will vote against giving that $3000.

It was agreed to leave the subject over till the next meeting.

From Mr. John Lovell was received a letter thanking the committee for the $500 sent to him for copies of his census.

Ald. Prefontaine drew attention to the three special appropriations voted to the Road Committee last fall,—$10,695 for stone for paving Ontario-street, $10,864 for paving St, Catherine-street, $15,200 for paving Pine-avenue. He wanted these sums to be taken out of the loan for permanent improvements instead of out of the ordinary appropriations of the Road Committee. It would be unreasonable, and perhaps illegal, to ask the Road Committee to pay for permanent works out of the money given it for the maintenance of roads.

Ald. Stephens said that when the Road Committee were called upon to do extraordinary work they should get extraordinary money to pay for it.

Ald. Prefontaine's request was granted.

Ald. McBride moved the following important resolution: "That the Finance Committee report to the Council recommending that tenants on Bleury, Cathedral and Inspector-streets shall not be disturbed till after May 2, 1892, and that the commissioners in expropriation for those streets be informed of the report." He said—and Ald. Cunningham and Stephens agreed with him—that if the motion passed it would have the effect of saving $60,000 to $80,000 to the city.

Ald. Prefontaine explained that the passage of the motion would hinder the continuance of the work now being done by the commissioners.

Ald. Conroy strenuously opposed the the inclusion of Inspector-street in the motion, and an amendment by Ald Hurteau, to omit Inspector and Cathedral-streets, was carried by 3 to 2.

When Ald. Stephens and others had explained the purpose of the motion, the amendment was reconsidered, and Ald. McBride's motion was carried unanimously.

The report of the Fire Committee asking leave to appoint a medical officer for the brigade, at a salary of $400, for the balance of the year, next came up.

Ald. Stevenson was on hand to back it up.

Ald. Rolland said he thought the medical health officer of the city would do the work if asked.

Ald. Steverson said he would not. He had asked him once, and he had refused, and he would not ask him again.

The report was passed, on condition that no special appointment should be made.

The opinion of the city attorney was read on the application of Mr. Richard White of The Gazette, and Mr. Perreault, to be exempted from paying $400 each as a tax because they supplied electric light to establishments adjoining their own. Mr. Roy stated that under the by-law they were bound to pay. The question was held over till next meeting.

Mr. Robb asked that the salaries of several clerks in the assessors' department should be increased, particularly those of Messrs. Arroldi and Cassavant.

Ald. Perreault vigorously opposed the proposal, unless all the employees of the City Hall had their salaries proportionally increased, as justice demanded. There should be no discrimination. The subject was postponed till next meeting.

Three additional clerks, Messrs. Stroud, Pembroke and Decary, were appointed for the expropriation office, at a salary of $1.75 a day.

WIDENING BLEURY-STREET.

Meeting of the Commissioners in Expropriation Yesterday.

Yesterday the Commissioners in Expropriation for widening Bleury-street and Notre Dame-street east continued their visits to the various properties affected. The Commissioners for the Ruisseau-Migeon heard complaints against the limits which they had fixed.

A report on the actual needs of the city, so far as the Road Department is concerned, is being prepared by the city surveyor.

The special Committee on Permanent Improvements—composed of a sub-committee of the Finance Committee and a sub-committee of the Roads—will meet on Tuesday afternoon next at 3.30.

"The Aldermen in charge of the Road Department make a mistake in jesting at our claim of $3000," said Mr. Lusher, manager of the Street Railway Company, to a reporter yesterday. "The company is determined to go to law about it, if necessary." The City Surveyor is preparing a reyort upon the needs of the city—so far as the Road Department is concerned—which will probably be a surprise to a good many people, "for," according to Ald. Prefontaine, "it will show those who want the city properly paved and side-walked that if they insist on these improvements they will have to submit to an increase of taxation for a few years. The report will also show that macadam in the end will cost nearly as much as permanent pavement."

The subject of scavenging is causing a good deal of comment in the City Hall and elsewhere. Ald. Prefontaine says the city and citizens would be greatly benefited if the Road department undertook to do the work after August 1 next, when the existing contract expires. "We could," he said yesterday, "use all the ashes—provided they were separated from the garbage—for road making. The rest would be cremated. We should, of course, have to build a crematory and purchase horses and carts. There is practically no difficulty about the matter. We could do it at half what we pay the contractor, thus saving the city $25,000 a year."

On the same subject Mr. Mann himself was interviewed yesterday. He was asked what he had to say about the numerous complaints which had been made as to the manner in which the work had been performed. "Simply this," he said. "The sanitary police recently received instructions to go into every yard and insist on a thorough cleaning. Yards in every section of the city at the close of a winter are full of refuse. The people at once begin filling barrels, boxes and every available thing with the stuff, and piling it in the streets and lanes in overwhelming quantities. It became impossible to cart it all away in time. The men are working day and night, but it is impossible to catch up for a day or two. Last night's work was all done, but some of that of the night previous remains on the streets. We will catch up soon. I have 135 men and 95 horses constantly at work, almost night and day. As to the complaints that the men work during the day, against the by-law, is it not better to clean the city than leave it dirty?"

Yesterday the residue lots on Pine-avenue which were expropriated by the city were sold at auction by James Stewart and Co.

Mr. F. X. Besserte, the energetic president of the Annexation Association of Ste. Cunegonde said to a reporter yesterday: "The question of the annexation of Ste. Cunegonde to the City of Montreal is no longer in the hands of our municipal council. We have nothing to hope for from them. They are determined to fight us to the end. Fortunately, on account of the amendments we obtained in the charter of the municipality last December, we can get annexation without them."

L'Etendard.

SIR,—Certain persons jealous of the success of our journal and of the extension of our circulation—the enlarged proportions of which necessitate the use of an exceptionally fast press—are making strenuous efforts to persuade the advertising public that our circulation is insignificant.

In order to show what confidence should be placed in such statements, and that you may be enabled to reply to the calumniators, we issue the following challenge:

Our bona fide daily circulation is at this date much larger than that of La Minerve and La Patrie, and this is also unquestionably true of our weekly edition.

We are ready to submit our subscription books to be examined by expert accountants, provided that the journals concern consent to do the same without delay, and on condition that the report concerning La Minerve, La Patrie and L'Etendard be published in all the newspapers of Montreal and sent to all the advertising agents in Canada, the United States and Europe, at the expense of the paper that shall be proved to have the smallest bona fide circulation. Their refusal to answer will be taken as an admission of our assertions.

In the hope that you will give us a share of your patronage, we remain, sir,

Your servants,
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Proprietors and Publishers.

N. B. Our circulation is the largest among the influential classes and heads of establishments.

35 St. James-street. Montreal, April 25, 1891.

A Question of Time.

Brooklyn Life: Scene, a law office down-town. Visitor: "Is Mr. Brief in?" Office boy: "In twenty minutes sir." Visitor: "How do you know?" Office boy: He told me so." Visitor: "How long has he been gone?" Office boy "About an hour sir."

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POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE

FOR APRIL 1891.

DELIVERY. A.M.	DELIVERY. P.M.	MAILS	CLOSING. A.M.	CLOSING. P.M.
		Ontario & West. Prov. and States.		
8 30	8.15 / 9.15	(a) Ontario and West. States by G.T.R.	8 10	7 00
9 00	.....	Ontario and Western States by C.P.R.	.....	3 00
8 30	11.45 / 9.15	(c) Ottawa by R.W.	8.00	5.15 / 7.00
9 00	9.15	C.P.R. N'th of Ottawa to Pembroke	.....	7.00
9 15	.....	C.P.R. N'th of Ottawa to Pembroke, Port Arthur, Manitoba, N West Territories & British Columbia daily Sunday excp.	.....	7.20
.....	8.15	Canada Atlantic Ry.	8.00	.....
11.50	9 30	Alexandria Glen Robertson, Greenfield & Maxville by Atlantic Railway	8 00	5.15
.....	8.30	Hudson, Okra, Como, Rigaud, Carillon, P. Fortune	8.10	.....
		Quebec and Eastern Provinces.		
	....	Sorel, Berthier and Batiscan Bridge by steamer	.....	.....
.....	9.00	St. Vincent D.P., Terebonne, L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Louiseville, Sorel, Three Rivers, Quebec and Line of North Shore Ry.	7.30	.....
7 30	9 00	Quebec and Three Rivers by R.W.	7.30	8.00
11 45	.....	(c) C.P.R. Main Line to Ottawa	8.00	.....
9 40	.....	C.P.R. Bordeaux, St. Jerome and St. Lin branches	.....	4.45
9 40	.....	C.P.R. St. Jerome and St. Janvier	8.00	
.....	12.15	St. Jonns, Abbotsford St. Pie, Farnham & Sherbrooke Ry	.....	3.00
7.30	.....	Sherbrooke and Lake Megantic Ry	6.45	6.15
11.53	.....	Montreal and Sherbrooke C P Ry.	.....	8.00 / 8.00
9.30	.....	Laprairie, Hemming ford, Huntingdon Dundee, &c., by Ry	.....	2.45
10.15	.....	St. Hubert, St. Bruno and St. Basile	5 00	.....
7.30	12.40	St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Coaticook &c	6.45	2.15 / 8.00
7.30	.....	Clarenceville, Noyan	.....	3.30
7.30	.....	Acton and Sorel Ry.	6.45	8.00
9.15	10.00	St. Johns	7.30	3.00
9.15	10.00	Stambridge, S Armand Station, St Athanase	7.30	3.20
8.45	.....	Vermont Junction Ry	.....	3.20
11.00	.....	Shefford R.W. Line	.....	3.20
9.35	.....	G. Ligne, Stottville, Lacolle, Girard.	.....	3.30
10.30	.....	S-E Ry, Lachine Rap., Lacadie, St. Jacques le M.	.....	4.35
9 30	.....	S-E Ry Montreal and Chambly section	.....	4.15
.....	5.15 / 7.00	(b) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	6.45	6.15
.....	5.15 / 7.00	Newfoundland, forw'd daily on Halifax. Mails despatched from Halifax for Newfoundland on 2, 16 & 30 March.	.....	6.15
		LOCAL MAILS		
9.30	.....	Dorval, Valois, Pointe Claire, Cedars & Coteau du Lac	.....	4.15
7.30 / 9.30	.....	Laprairie, Beauharnois and Valleyfield, &c.	5.00	2.45
.....	10.00	Caughnawaga, Chateauguay, Chateauguay Basin	.....	3.00
10.00	.....	Boucherville, Contrecœur, Varennes, Vercheres Sorel, 1 p.m., Saturday	.....	4.15
.....	1.00 / 6.00	Cote St Antoine, Notre Dame de Grace and Mt. Royal vale	9.00	12.45
8.15	1.00 / 6.15	Rochelaga	7.00	1230 / 5.45
8.30	5.30	Lachine, Cote St. P. (Bu'ets aftern'n only)	6.00	2.15
9.30	8.30	Longueuil	6.00	2 00 / 4.15
10.00	.....	Maisonneuve, Longue Pointe, Pt-au-Trembles & Charlemagne	.....	2.00
10.00	1.00	Longue Pointe	7.30	3 00
8.30	1230 / 6.40	Point St, Charles and St. Gabriel	7.30 / 1145	5.45
7.30 / 1000	.....	Sorel by R.W.	7.30	4.15
9.15	.....	St. Lambert	.....	3.15
9.30	12.30	St. Eustache	7.00	4.45
.....	12.30	St. Laurent, St Martin, &c.	7.00	.....
10.30	6.30	St. Henri de M. and St. Cunegonde	6.00	2.15
10.00	.....	Sault-au-Recollet, Bourgie and Pont Viau (afternoon only)	7.15	3.30
.....	5.45	Outremont	11.55	.....
9.15	1.15 / 7 00	St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal	7.00	1245 / 5.15
9.15	7.00	Mile End, and Cote St. Louis	7.00	2.15
.....	2.45	Cote St. Louis, Cote Visitation, Cote St. Michel & St. Leonard Pt. Maurice	.....	2.15
7 30 / 9.35	9.15	Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes earlier. UNITED STATES. New York City and State, and the Southern States	7.30	3.30 / 7.00
9.35	.....	Troy, Albany, Rouse's Point	6.25	3 30
7 30 / 9.35	.....	Rouse's Point and Albany Postal Car	6.25	3 30
8 45	9.15	Boston, Mass.	7.30	3 20
8.45	.....	New England States, except Maine	.....	7 00 / 3 20
7 30	.....	Portland, Maine, and the New England States, exc'pt Boston	.....	7 00
8 15	9 15	(a) Western and Pacific States	8.10	8 00 / 7 00

REGISTERED LETTERS must be posted 15 minutes earlier

[A] Postal Car Bags open till 8:50 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. (c) Postal Car Bags open till 8:15 a. m.

REGISTERED LETTER MAIL for the New England States—for Boston, New York and Southern States—closed only at 3:20 p. m. and Portland, Me., 7 p. m.

GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

By Carthagenian, Allan Line (a) 7 30 p m Thurday, April 2
By Umbria, Cunard Line, 3 p.m. Friday, April 3.
By Teutonic, White Star Line, 6 p m, Monday, April 6.
By City of Chicago, Inman Line, 3 p m Tuesday, April 7.
By Ems, N. G. Lloyd Line, (c) 6 p m, Thursday, April 9.
By Carthagenian, Allan Line (a) 7.30 p m, Thursday, April 9.
By Sarnia, Dominion Line, (a) 7.30 p m, Thursday, April 9.
By Ems, supp, (c) 7 a m, Friday, April 10.
By Havel, N. G. Lloyd Line, 3 p.m. Monday, April 13.
By City of New York, Inman Line 3 p m, Tuesday, April 14.
By Columbia, Hamburg and America Pckt Co., 3 p m Wednesday, April 15.
By Parisian, Allan Line, (a) 7.30 p m, Thursday, April 16.
By Etruria, Cunard Line, 3 p m, Friday, April 17.
By Trave, N.G. Lloyd Line, 7 a.m., Monday, April 20.
By Majestic, White Star Line 3 p m, Tuesday, April 22.
By Saale, N. G. Lloyd Line, [c] 6 p.m. Thursday, April 23.
By Oregon. Dominion Line, (a) 7.30 p m, Thursday, April 23.
By Saale, supp 7 a m, Friday, April 24.
By Spree N. G. Lloyd Line, 7 a m Monday, April 27.
By Germanic, White Star for Ireland (b) 6 p m Monday, April 27.
By Werra, N. G. Lloyd Line, 6 p.m. Tuesday, April 28.
(a) Supplementary mail closed at 6 a m on Friday. (b) Also for England and Scotland if specially directed. (c) Must be specially directed by this steamer.

FRANCE.

By La Champagne, Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 3 p m., Friday, April 3.
By La Gascogne, Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 6 p.m., Thursday, April 9.
By La Normandie, Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 3 p m, Friday, April 17.
By La Bourgogne, Gen. Tr. Atl, Line, 6 p m. Thursday, April 23.

Mails leave New York for the following countries, as follows—
Central America, except Costa Rica and Guatamala, 1, 10, 20.
Cape Hayti, St. Domingo and Turk's Island, 1, 22.
Hayti and Columbia, except Colon and Panama, 1, 15, 29.
Bermuda, 2, 6, 9, 14, 21, 23, 30.
Porto Rico, 17.
Curacoa and Venezuela, 8. 18, 29,
The Mexican States of Yucatan, 4, 11. 18, 25.
Hayti, Trinidad, B. and D. Guiana, 11.
Progreso, 10, 20.
Jamaica and Greytown, 14.
The Windward Islands, 11, 15, 25.
The Bahama Islands and for Santiago, Cuba, 9, 23.
St. Thomas, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Demerara, 10, 24.
Jamaica and Aux Cayes, Hayti, 11, 25.
Para, and Ceara, Brazil, 15.
Jamaica, Jeremie and Costa Rica, 17.
Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro and Santos Brazil, 17.

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PURE, SPARKLING REFRESHING,
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FIRE RISKS accepted on every description of property at current rates.
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MANY LIVE LOCALS.

Colonel Stevenson Bids Farewell to His Old Regiment at the Drill Hall.

THE DR. MOUSSEAU CHARGE.

A Suit for Damages Entered Against the Police Chairman—Time for Reformation—Is the "Professor" a Roman Catholic?—Talking Over Live Stock Matters.

The Incline Railway on Mount Royal will commence operations to-morrow.

Point St. Charles citizens will pour out their grievances to Mayor McShane this afternoon.

The G.T.R. will not be allowed to extend their wooden freight shed to Aqueduct-street.

Twenty-five persons are to be transferred from the Montreal jail to Quebec and 20 to Three Rivers.

C. P. R. Constable Buxton, who has been seriously ill for the past few days, returned to his post of duty yesterday.

A man by the name of Jourdoin, of Deserv-street, fell from his carriage while driving yesterday, bruising his head.

"Big John" has been appointed gamekeeper for Laprairie County by the local government. Also fishery overseer for the same county.

The visiting Governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing April 27, are Mr. J. C. Wilson and Mr. Henry Birks.

The coasting steamship Polino, Capt. Lachance, leaves for Gulf ports to-day with a general cargo. She is always the first steamer to leave port.

The report of the Y.M.C.A. building inspectors has at last been handed to The Herald. It has already been summarised in these columns.

The council of the Art Association intend opening the Art Gallery at night, beginning with Monday, and will furnish music on Saturdays.

James Coogan fell from a barn near Chaboillez-square yesterday, sustaining a fracture of the right leg. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

Gentlemen who favor me with their spring orders will not be disappointed. Good fit and workmanship guaranteed, M. J. Adler, 47 Beaver Hall hill.

The steamship Miramichi is intended to leave Montreal on next Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and afterward throughout the season on every alternate Monday.

If you wish to have your clothes cleaned or repaired, ring up Bell Telephone 4861. Parcels called for and delivered. M. J. Adler 47 Beaver Hall hill.

Mr. J. J. Pridham has taken an action in forma pauperis for $3000 damages, against the Canada Pipe and Foundry Company, on account of injuries received by the falling of a crane.

Four new guards have been appointed for the Montreal jail in place of the four recently resigned. Their names are: Alexandre Vallee, Thomas Lamoureux, Theodore Bedard and Gilbert Lamarre.

An action has been taken by G. J. Wade, commission merchant, against Messrs. Smith & Bingham because, as he alleges, a quantity of flour supplied him by the latter was not according to sample.

Felix Johnson of Mount Royal-avenue and Ferdinand Filion of St. Dominique-street, scavengers, failed to appear before the Recorder yesterday to answer to the charge of dumping filth in a vacant lot on Maple-avenue and a search warrant was issued for their arrest.

Lost Four Fingers and a Thumb.

The Montreal General Hospital ambulance was called to the C. P. R. stables at an early hour yesterday morning for L. Hurtubise, aged 48, who had four fingers, including the thumb and a part of the right hand taken off in a planing machine.

The Canal Will Open on Sunday Night.

The repairs to the Lachine Canal are being rushed through to allow the water to be let in on Sunday night. More repairs are being made this spring than for some years previous. A new pier is being placed under the Seigneurs-street bridge.

Royal College of Music Scholarship.

Miss Sarah E. Russell, daughter of Mr. John Russell, St. Catherine-street, was awarded the scholarship at the examination of candidates yesterday in McGill College, the examiners being Mr. Joseph Gould, Mr. G. Couture and Mr. Horace M. Reyner.

The First Passenger Boat for Quebec.

The R. & O. steamer Canada will arrive up from Sorel this morning and will leave for Quebec at 7 p. m. She will be the first passenger boat to go through to Quebec, and will afterwards take her place on the Saguenay route when the proper season arrives.

Too Ill to Travel.

A poor woman, in the last stages of consumption, arrived at the Windsor-street Station yesterday afternoon. She hailed from Wisconsin and was on her way to St. Remi, her home. She was unable to walk and had to be carried from the car to the hotel bus.

Three Years for the Cobourg Burglars.

Detective Robinson received a telegram from Chief Rankin, of Cobourg, that the burglars Collins and McKay were sentenced in the Cobourg courts yesterday to three years in the Kingston penitentiary. Both Detectives Cullen and Robinson deserve a word of praise for the manner in which they affected the arrest.

One Hundred Dollars for a Colt.

Judge Taschereau gave judgment yesterday in the case of J. B. Lamoureux and F. Demers. A vicious horse belonging to the defendant had, the plaintiff alleged, entered his field and kicked one of his colts so severely that it had to be shot. The plaintiff claimed $100 and the court awarded him this amount.

Verdict Against Mr. James Muir.

Judgment was given by Judge Taschereau yesterday in the case of James Muir vs. the trustees of the estate of the late Ebenezer Muir, an action taken to compel the defendants to render a final account and divide the estate. The court held that as some of the grandchildren were born after the death of the testator and are still minors, the action must be dismissed.

They Want a Change in System.

A case was up before Judge Jette yesterday, with which the plaintiff's attorney was ready to proceed while the defence was not. The former agreed to have it postponed on condition that the costs of the day be paid by the defendant. This the lawyer objected to and Judge Jette sustained him on the ground that lawyers were justified in using some discretion until there is a change in the present system.

Sentenced by the Police Magistrate.

Caroline Lessard was fined $150 and costs in the Police Court yesterday for selling liquor without a license. For the same offence Wm. Debien, of Masson-neuve, was fined $120 and costs. James Morrison, who was committed to the Queen's Bench on a charge of non-support, was sentenced to three months in jail for assaulting his wife. Two cases of aggravated assault were postponed for judgment till April 29.

An Old Case Revived.

Miss Greenwood, of this city, and her brother, Mr. A. B. Greenwood, of Maysville, Kentucky, have brought suit in the United States Court to recover about $30,000 worth of real estate at Gallipo is, Ohio. They have employed the ablest attorneys in Maysville and Cincinnati, who assure them that they are certain of recovering the property. This will be the second trial for this property, as it was fought through the Kentucky courts from 1863 to 1871.

The Recorder After Jeannotte.

Recorder de Montigny has brought an action for $5000 damages in the civil courts against Alderman Jeannotte, chairman of the Police Committee, for alleged libel. The action grew out of the Alderman's release of prisoners, to which His Honor took exception, resulting in the matter being brought before the council. It was during the discussion in the council that the alderman, it is alleged, used language offensive to the Recorder and which, in his opinion, was damaging to his reputation as a man and a judge.

Not Such a Mystery After All.

The mystery which surrounded the removal in a cab of a man from the vicinity of the Windsor Hall Thursday night has been cleared up and it turns out that there was very little cause for sensation. It appears that a young cab driver, who with a lot of others had been standing at the Hall waiting for fares, was under the influence of liquor and became somewhat noisy. He was put into his own cab by some other carters and driven to the stables of the proprietor of the cab. He walked into No. 6 Police Station yesterday and explained the circumstances to the officers.

Which Will be the First to Arrive?

According to the latest reports the fruit-laden steamship Charrington from the Mediterranean, is making substantial progress up the gulf. On Thursday morning she was reported at St. Paul's Island, and 24 hours afterwards she passed South Point on the southeast coast of Anticosti. Further up the gulf heavy fields of ice are reported which will in all probability retard her progress but it is possible that she may get a good passage through. The steamships Sardinian and Lake Superior may yet have to take second place in the race for honor of the first arrival.

Time Yet For Reformation.

The Recorder's attention was called to a sad case yesterday, one which touched his feelings in a noticeable manner. It was the case of a young girl, Mary Robinson, aged 21 years, who was arrested on the streets Wednesday night in company with another woman and two men. At the time of her arrest she was shoeless and stockingless and had evidently been passing the most of the night in a hay lof. In the court she was poorly clad, but her form and features were striking and bore traces of a refinemen altogether out of keeping with a woman of the street. At the time of her arrest she was under the influence of liquor and could give no intelligent account of herself, but yesterdey she stated to the court that she was from Lawrence, Mass., and had been in the city but a short time. She gave His Honor the name of her parish priest in Lawrence for reference and she was remanded for eight days to give the court an opportunity to communicate with him regarding her character.

Is the "Professor" a Roman Catholic?

It will be remembered that "Prof." Richardson, the colored physical trainer, was recently committed to the Longue Pointe Asyjum by the Recor on a charge of insanity. At the time Richardson said he was a Roman Catholic, which was verified by Mr. Deery of Bonsecours Market, who stated that Richardson was a regular attendant at St. Patrick's Church A few days ago Richardson brother come to the Recorder and stated that the "professors" was not a Roman Catholic and desired to have him removed to the Protestant Insane Asylum. His Honor wrote to Sister Theresa about the matter and the sister replies that Richardson still affirms that he is a Roman Catholic, that he goes through the Catholic firm of prayer very familiary, and his external demeanor is that of a devout Roman Catholic, His Honor advised Richardson to apply to the civil courts if he wished to have the case of his brother tested. The professor is married to a French Canadian woman who is himself a Roman Catholic.

Colonel Stevenson Bids Farewell.

As stated in The Herald's exclusive report of Colonel Stevenson's resignation of yesterday, a meeting of the members of the M.F.B. of A. was held in the Drill Hall last evening when the Colonel bade a farewell to the corps. There was a large attendance of the Battery boys and amongst those present were Lt. Col. Mattice, Lt. Col. Bullet, Major Radiger and Captain Hall, In the course of his address the Colonel reviewed briefly the history of the corps since its organization in 1855. He thanked the officers and men for their cordial support on all occasions and paid a high tribute to their qualities as soldiers and men, speaking particularly of the admirable service rendered by Quarter Master Sergeant Mowat for his care of the Battery stores.

He referred to the fact that the Battery was the only British corps that had ever marched through New York and Boston carrying the British flag since the Revolution, as in the past so they would be in the future ever ready to respond to the call of duty.

The Colonel closed his remarks with a patriotic appeal to the corps. Captain Hall and Lt.-Col. Mattice also made a few remarks complimentary to the retiring Colonel. Captain Hall will be gazetted to-day as Major in command of the corps. It is now stated that Capt. Hall's successor will be Lt. Hooper.

Talking Over Live Stock Matters.

Messrs. Coughlin and Cunningham are spoken of as the probable choice of the cattle shippers to represent their interests at the conference which will likely be held on Monday, to meet the steamship people and the marine underwriters in reference to the "Live Stock Shipping Act," which will be introduced by the Government soon after the Parliament meets. The Marine Underwriters Association met yesterday morning and appointed Messrs. E. L. Bond, John Popham and Capt. James Riley as delegates to represent their body at the conference. The cattle shippers take strong exceptions to one clause of the proposed bill whereby a tax would be levied on every head of cattle exported, presumably to raise a revenue to meet the increased cost of operating the new bill. Mr. John Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was in the city yesterday and consulted with Dr. McEachran, Dominion Veterinary Inspector, in reference to some proposed changes in the system of inspection at this port before the shipment of cattle.

Evidence Weak or Bail Would be Larger.

Dr. Mousseau, M.P., and Leon Bray were yesterday committed to the Queen's Bench by Judge Desnoyers, the latter on a charge of forging the name of his deceased father to a pension receipt, the former having witnessed the same. In delivering judgment His Honor pointed out that no intention of fraud had been shown on the part of Dr. Mousseau as he certainly did not share in the proceeds of the pensior order, but at the same time the doctor could not have been informed upon the law when he advised young Bray to place his fathers name to the receipts as he had been accustomed to do, as the pension year had not expired by some days at the time of his father's death. He could not say that the doctor had intended to deceive the Government although he had deceived himself and in view of all the circumstances he did not feel competent to judge upon the merits of the case and would therefore commit the defendants to stand their trial before a jury in June.

In the meantime they are released no $100, personal bail.

A Busy Day for the Recorder.

In the Recorder's Court yesterday L. Mortin of Mosconche-street, for cruelty to animals was fined $5 and costs. Charles Harrigan of Ottawa-street, on complaint of his mother was sent down for one month for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Complaints have for some time been before the police against a disorderly house kept by Robert Johnson and his wife on Seminary-street and a few evenings ago they swept down and gave the inmates a surprise capturing six men and three women.

Johnson and his wife were fined $13.60 and their daughter Ellen Johnson $4.65 sentence being suspended in all three cases. Catherine McDonald an inmate was fined $10 or three months. Her aged mother was present and broke into a flood of tears when the sentence was passed upon her wayward daughter. The men W. Quirk, Michael Foran, Martin Fitzgerald and Wm. Taylor were fined $5 each and costs. Taylor received a particularly severe lecture at the hands of the Recorder as he was a married man and several complaints had been made to the police by his wife concerning his frequenting the place. After the trial was over Taylor's wife who was presene paid his fine. Edward Charest, Jacques Cartier-street, for selling liquor without a license, was fined $150 and costs or three months in jail.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Col. Amyot, of Quebec, is at the Hall.

W. H. Coulson, of Toronto, is at the Balmoral.

J. S. Broderick, of Sherbrooke, is a guest at the Hall.

J. Donaldson Ritchie, of Halifax, is at the Windsor.

J. F. Wood, M. P., for Brockville, is at the Windsor.

Mrs. R. G. Lay, of Ottawa, is a guest at the Windsor.

J. Burgess, of Chicago, is registered at the Windsor.

W. L. Harris, of Ottawa, is a guest at the Balmoral.

J. McCaw, of Sherbrooke, is registered at the Balmoral.

T. Thompson, of Sherbrooke, is registered at the Albion.

Hon. Chas. C. Colby, of Stanstead, is registered at the Hall.

George Barrett, of Manchester, Ont., is a guest at the Albion.

George F. Cleveland, of Danville, is stopping at the Balmoral.

James Wood, of Rockland, is among the guests at the Balmoral.

C. H. Starnes, of Brockton, Mass., is among the arrivals at the Balmoral.

Wm. J. Pollock and son, of Washington, D. C., are stopping at the Hall.

F. S. Brabee, of Chicago, and Geo. C. McRae, of St. Paul, Minn., are guests at the Balmoral.

C. E. Macpherson, of St. John, N. B., District Passenger Agent for the C. P. R., is at the Windsor.

A party of 40 Raymond excursionists passed through the city yesterday via Central Vermont en route for Boston.

A. Francois, Quebec; J. W. Allen, Quebec; X. Bonvier, Verchere; E. Mathieu, Ottawa; Dr. J. O. Mousseau, M. P., St. Polycarpe, are stopping at the Hotel Riendeau.

Among the latest arrivals at the Hall are: A. K. Devine, J. Kent and Thos. E. Heasy, Ottawa; E. M. Guns, Boston; James M. Foss, St. Albans and W. K. Connolly, Quebec.

Thomas E. Sharply and wife, St. John; A. Cuthbert, Toronto; J. S. Boulanger, Louisville; A. M. Bernard, Chicago; Harry Watcham, agent of Old Homestead Co., are stopping at the Richelieu.

Among the arrivals at the Albion are: R. A. Austin, Winooski, Vermont; R. Barclay, Barrie; E. C. Lucas, Tacoma, Wash; K. Wherry, Iroquis; Donald Robertson, Carleton Place; T. E. Owens, Picton; Martin E. Baker, Denham.

Among the Americans at the Windsor are J. S. Inglis, W. R. Ballard, W. F. Hadley, Charles James, C. H. Vanderhorf, C. O. Smith and C. H. Cashart, of New York; J. M. Gronghlan, of St. Paul; F. Phinel, of Boston, and H. Sailsbury, of Albany, N. Y.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

It Leads to the Death of a Boy From Drinking Stolen Whisky.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO HE HERLD.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Andrew McKenna, 9 years old, and Neil Moffat, 11 years old, stole a five-gallon keg of whisky from a wagon in Brooklyn this afternoon. They rolled the keg into a vacant lot where they tapped it and drank of its contents. How much they drank is not known as the keg was empty when found. The boys were found unconscious by a policeman and were taken to the hospital. McKenna died shortly after his arrival there and his companion is very low and will die.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

AT THE MONTREAL DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

Complete List of the Successful Students—Principal Henderson's Practical Address—Prominent Men Present.

Instead of waiting until the examinations were all over, as the Bishop leaves on a tour to-day, the annual Convocation of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College was held last night. The president of the College, his Lordship, Bishop Bond, presided and on the platform were, A. F. Gault, Esq., Vice-president, Rev. Canon Henderson, principal of the College, Sir William Dawson, principal of McGill University, Rev. Dr. Barbour, principal of the Congregation College, and Dean Carmichael.

The Lord Bishop spoke of the gratitude and pleasure he always felt, on an occasion of this kind. And not only was it a pleasurable feeling but also a solemn one, as he thought of the great responsibility resting on him. He prayed the audience to invoke the aid of Almighty God to assist him in sending out to to the world ministers of the Gospel.

The Principal's report of the eighteenth session showed that there had been 26 students on the roll and there are at present 25. There were at McGill seven under-graduates and six having taken a practical course. In the college there were 10 probationers. The number of men supplied by the diocese to the college was 44, and the number at present working in the diocese, 24.

Mr. Garth, B.A., had attended all the lectures, and passed all but the one not yet held, and therefore received his testamer. As his average was 85 per cent. there was no reasonabl doubt of his success. He obtained first-class honors, that is 75 per cent. and upwards in Greek testament, the 39 articles, pastoral theology, ecclesiastical polity, and Roman controversy. He received five books as prizes.

Mr. Jekill obtained prizes for atonement, apologetics and extempore speaking.

Mr. J. A. Elliott, B. A., received a prize for the creed.

Mr. Pratt was the winner of a prize for reading in general.

Mr. Alex. Elliott merited a prize for competency in the junior divinity class.

The following are the results in detail:

Greek testament: Class I—Garth. Class II—Coffin, Elliott, J. W., Mervyn, Jekill, Waterson. Class III—Blunt.

Atonement: Class I—Jekill, Coffin, Elliott, J. A., Strong. Class II—Elliott, A. Class III—Blunt, Waterson.

Prayer Book: Class II—Elliott, J. A. Coffin.

Thirty-nine Articles: Class I—Garth, Elliott, J. A. Class II—Coffin.

Roman Controversy: Class I—Garth, Elliott, J. A. Class II—Mervyn.

Apologetics; Class I—Jekill, Elliott, J. A. Class II—Coffin.

Creed: Class II—Elliott, J. A., Coffin, Elliott, A., Strong. Class III—Waterson.

Butler's Analogy: Class II—Garth.

Paley's Evidences of Christianity: Class I—Garth.

Church Polity: Class I—Garth, Elliott, J. A. Class II—Mervyn.

Pastoral Theology: Class I—Garth. Class II—Mervyn.

Composition: Garth, Elliott, A., Strong.

Reading: Pratt, Coffin, Mervyn, Naylor, Waterson, Jekill, Elliott, J. A.

Speaking: Jekill, Waterson.

Ecclesiastical History: Class I—Garth. Class II—Jekill, Mervyn, Elliott, J. A., Coffin.

Preparatory Classes.

Mathematics: Class I—Mitchell, Ascah. Class II—Bell. Class III—McEwan, Overing, Mount, Rollit, F.

Greek and Latin grammar: Class II—McEwan, Mitchell, Ascah. Class III—Mount, Overing, Bell, Mason, Rollit, J.

English composition: Class I—Mount, Bell. Class II—Overing, Ascah, Mitchell, Mason. Class III—McEwan.

Analysis: Class I—Mount, Mitchell, Bell, Overing, Mason. Class II—Ascah, McEwan.

English grammar: Class I—Overing, Bell, Mount, Ascab, McEwan. Class II Mitchell, Mason, Rollit, J.

Latin translation: Class I—Ascah. Class II—Mount, Overing, Bell, McEwan, Mitchell. Class III—Rollit, J.

English history: Class II—Bell, Overing, Mitchell. Class III—Ascab, McEwan, Mount.

Greek translations: Class II—Ascah, Bell, Mitchell, Overing, McEwan. Class III—Mount, Mason.

Prize in reading: Mount.

Although the results are not yet published in McGill, the principal announced that Mr. Cole will receive his degree of B. A.

He went on to say that among the events of the year was the death of Mr. E. E. Shelton, whose advice and assistance had been always valuable. The gift of several books from the Rev. Mr. Newnam previous to his removal from the city was gratefully acknowledged. A communion service had been procured by $50, partly by subscriptions from friends and partly from students.

He urged the pressing nature of the claims of the college on the liberality of the public. The great need of the college was adequate cash endowment. With that every other necessity could readily be obtained. For 18 years it had been an inadequate fluctuating income, consisting chiefly of voluntary contributions. The legacy of Mr. Shelton was the beginning of a fund to raise the sum necessary to successfully run the college, which is at least $6000 per annum.

The college had one thing they were proud of and that was the graduating class. The graduating class is Mr. Garth. In him the principal was sure the Bishop would find a candidate for holy orders of whom he would not be ashamed.

The very Rev. Dean Carmichael addressed the students on some points concerning the ordination and the Christian ministry, that some are apt to overlook or take for granted. Words that recorded what he knew to have been the experience of some. He advised them to beware of regarding the Christian ministry from a purely professional standpoint. The sacred ministry of the word is a calling which demands not only the application of full intellectual power, but also a willingness to bear and to lose a great deal in return for the honor God has bestowed on him in giving him His work to do. In most cases the money reward is very small and unless a man has something to look forward to besides that, he abides a sad-hearted life man, who whole life is one continual indictment against the church and who contrasts his own profession with that of others. If they found the important qualities lacking the students were advise to turn their faces towards some other work in which they could better glorify God.

"He also cautioned them to beware of regarding the training of the theological college as a fore ordained predestinated certificate of ordination. When he is ordained, one declares that he trusts he is moved by the Holy Ghost to take on himself the duties of the ministry. It was quite possible for a man to change his mind after having commenced a theological course, not from any doubt or scepticism. He concluded by advising them to beware of allowing their study of Church theology to interfere with the growth and advance of religion in the sight of God. As they went forth to their vacation they were assured that among the many who wished them well and thanked God for their success in life, no could be more interested than those who came into contact with them daily as teachers.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY.

A Repetition of "Carmen" at the Academy of Music.

"Carmen" was repeated at the Academy last evening, with Miss Tempest in the title role, and it served fully as great a success as on its first presentation. This afternoon the Duff Company will produce "The Red Hussar," and the engagement will close this evening with Balfe's standard opera of "The Bohemian Girl."

"Shenandoah."

One of the newest and best plays on the stage to-day is Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah," which will be presented at the Academy of Music next week. There is nothing in the moral of "Shenandoah" that can be said to be out of place. Its moral is the grand old watchword of patriotism. Its story is the old, old story of love and heroism. Its exalt love of country above all other love, and thus furnishes a moral which is being much too often suppressed in this age of artistic insanity. Apropos of "Shenandoah," the following true incident may not be out of place. During the valley campaign Early and Sheridan were continually swapping cannons; that is, one day Sheridan would capture one of Early's batteries, and the next day Early would return the compliment by taking some of Sheridan's guns. Early's cannons were rather old, and the Confederate War Department managed to get together a few comparatively new guns and shipped them to Early. They arrived in due time, each one of them having a tag attached, and upon this tag was written: "To Gen. Jubal A. Early." A waggish "Reb," while inspecting the new guns, remembered the interchange of courtesy between the two commanders respecting ordnance, and wrote on each tag, beneath the address: "Care of Phil Sheridan."

Gus Hill's Company.

Next week's attraction at the Theatre Royal will be the famous Gus Hill Novelty Company. The New York Herald, writing on Mr. Hill's entertainment says: "The attraction is very strong. "Since Gus Hill first became a manager he has been at the head of companies that rank with the best, and the one that he now has is no exception. The people have been selected with care from the different branches of the variety business and they are all clever. A big feature of the show is the club swinging act of Mr. Hill and Charles H. Hoey. There is no doubt that the former is the champion of all performers with light and heavy clubs."

At the Eden Musee.

The Eden Musee and Wonderlandis receiving a very fair share of public patronage. Mr. Blackhall has arranged a splendid program for next week, including a hair-cutting competition.

La Bonne Aventure.

"La Bonne Aventure," a successful French emotional drama, received its first presentation in this city at the Queen's Hall last night by a company of amateurs. Several of the parts were taken by persons who acquitted themselves with considerable ability, among them Mr. V. Dubreuil in the role of Joseph Faveau, Mr. J. O. Lemay as Flageolet, Mr. A. McCaughin as Doctor Bonaquet and Mr. H. Amyot as Dusormier. The female parts were taken by Miss G. Vallee as Diane, Duchess of Beaupertuis, Mrs. F. A. Lantez as Maria Faveleau, Miss R. Huneau as Alberta and Miss J. Garnier is Josephine. Mr. Tessier's Mandolin Club rendered several selections during the evening to the delight of the audience.

The N. A. of M. Concert.

The National Association of Machinists gave a concert and ball in the Victoria Rifles Armory last night which was well attended. After a program of vocal and instrumental music had been successfully carried out quite a number remained to enjoy the mazes of the dance until an early hour this morning. One of the features of the evening's entertainment was the magical performance by Prof. Anderson.

Arrival of Millie Christine.

Miss Millie Christine, the "earfully and wonderfully made" double-headed nightingale, arrived in Montreal last night, and is now at the New York House. To a Herald reporter last night she seemed, if the phrase may be permitted, as hale and good-looking a women as one could wish to see, and in many respects eminently superior to other women, for instance she is the only woman in the world who feels real bad when another woman has the toothache. She has neuralgia in one of her heads and the other is all sympathy.

Millie Christine loves Millie Christine in the face, and elbows Millie Christine, and is attentive to Millie Christine, and laughs at Millie Christine, and a happier, more contented laugh you never heard. Both heads have chubby cheeks, great big intelligent eyes, very white teeth and splendid, well developed voices. They have nice looking countenances and if the surgeon could unhitch them along the spinal cord, they would make two mighty nice looking, healthy, well-developed, intelligent and capable women.

Her forte is duet singing. Everybody can't sing a duet. "You can't," she said to a reporter. "Try it and see if you can." Once Millie Christine caught a very unpoetic thing in her throat—not at all nice for a nightingale to catch. In other words (to quote a musical critic,) she caught "a frog in her throat," and then as one hand went up to one throat apologetically, the other throat had to almost stop singing to smile at the one throat. (Hope you get the sense of that sentence.) Millie is the only lady in the world who can "laugh at herself." She does it a good deal, and talks back at herself as only a woman can. She will appear at the opening of the Gaiety Theatre on Monday next.

M. J. Adler, Merchant Tailor, 47 Beaver Hall Hill, turns out the finest fitting clothes in the city. Style and finish guaranteed. Call and see him.

STOLE FIFTEEN THOUSAND SHEEP.

Piggott Arrested in Halifax—His Paramour Said to be in Montreal.

A despatch from Halifax states that L. Piggott, a Texan, was arrested there yesterday. Piggott is wanted in Texas for stealing 15,000 sheep, which he sold for $39,000 and then skipped out with the proceeds and another man's wife. He came east and is supposed to have passed through Montreal in company with the woman.

Piggott arrived in Halifax three days ago and registered at the Revole House under the name of Bowan.

Detective Powe shadowed him, suspecting that he was the man who was wanted in Texas for sheep stealing. He communicated with the San Antonio authorities and from the description which he got became satisfied that Bowan was his man, but the woman could not be traced It was learned that the pair were in Toronto together and later were seen in Quebec but here all trace of the woman was lost. The police waited for the woman to turn up, but receiving information by wire that the woman had been arrested here the Halifax authorities pounced on Piggott.

Piggott acknowledged his guilt. He will be taken before the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia to-day preliminary to his extradition. When arrested Piggott had $400 in American money in his possession. Piggott kept very quiet during his stay in Halifax, evidently awaiting the arrival of the woman and intended to take the steamer to-day for England.

The Halifax police had decided to wait till the last minute expecting that the woman would turn up just as the steamer was about to leave. Both the man and woman are Canadians. Her name is Labriche and she is described as very beautiful. Piggott has been for the past five years a ranch manager for a Texas banker named Daniel Sullivan who owned a large ranch in Bucket county, 300 miles west of San Antoino. Enquiries were made in police circles last evening concerning the alleged arrest of the woman here but the report could not be confirmed as the detectives were not aware of the arrest of such a party.

FIRE IN A FUR STORE.

A Thousand Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed This Morning.

Property to the extent of about $1000 went up in fire and smoke at an early hour this morning. Probably several thousand dollars worth of valuable furs have also been damaged by smoke and water. Shortly after 2 o'clock an alarm was rung in from box 421, corner of St. Paul and McGill-streets, and the firemen promptly responding found that the premises No. 512 St. Paul-street, occupied by Messrs. J. Davis & Company, furriers, was burning. The fire was in rear of the ground flat of the building and once the firemen gained access the blaze was promptly extinguished by a stream from No. 4, not however, until damage to the above extent was done. The men of No. 2 chemical also laid a stream but it was not required. No. 2 salvage spread some 16 covers. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained. It is understood that the firm are covered by insurance.

While on the way back, after the blaze had been extinguished, The Herald reporter met the police reserve with the fire ropes calmly and with all dignity proceeding to the scene of the supposed conflagration.

A MURDEROUS LUNATIC.

He Secures a Shotgun and With it Shoots Three Persons.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, April 23.—Details of a horrible shooting affair at Springfield township, this county, reached here to-day: Lorenzo Coleman, lunatic, son of Squire Richard Coleman, secured a shotgun and fired from the bedroom window to the garden 10 feet distant, where his mother and sister Alice were sitting, the first shot struck his sister about the head, shoulders and neck and three stray shots struck his mother. George Coleman, a hired hand, was attracted to the scene and went to pick up Alice when the lunatic fired a second shot taking effect in Coleman's head face and shoulder. The lunatic was placed under guard and brought to this city and locked up. He was formerly a school teacher. His mind became unsettled and he was committed to the insane asylum at Columbus, but released as incurable in 1888. His sister and hired man were riddled with shot and are not expected to recover. His father is a well-to-do farmer. The would-be murderer is perfectly unconcerned about the affair

STARVED TO DEATH IN HIS CELL.

An Insane Inmate of Walkerton Jail Commits Suicide.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

WALKERTON, Ont., April 24.—Levi Krupp, of Formosa, an insane inmate of the county jail awaiting transference to an asylum, died in his cell from starvation. Application had been made for his admission to an asylum, but he died pending the completion of arrangements. Everything possible had been done for his comfort and all his wants supplied, but he steadfastly refused to either eat or drink. He would allow nothing, not even wine or milk, to pass his lips. The verdict of the jury was that death was caused by lack of nourishment.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Two Persons Killed and Four Others Injured.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—At 7.45 this morning freight train No. 42 on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway collided with a work train standing on the main track near Rock Point station, 20 miles from here. Both engines and a number of cars were wrecked. Two Italian laborers were killed and four others were very seriously injured. The flagman of the work train failed to signal the engineer of the freight in time to stop his train.

Heal Thyself.

The many healing virtues of that excellent mineral beverage, the St. Leon water, and the constant and complicated cures effected by its use, are daily becoming more numerous. A recent testimonial which should have great weight with mothers of families is that of Mrs. E. Dupuis, of Montreal, who strongly recommends it for infantile ills. She has tried its efficacy and knows. St. Leon has gained such a reputation that it is in demand everywhere.

TALK ABOUT A BOYCOTT.

A STORY CONCERNING THE ALLANS AND THE LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS.

It is Flatly Denied by Mr. J. S. Allan When Interrogated by a Herald Reporter Last Evening.

"It looks very much like a boycott," remarked one of a knot of men who stood conversing on St. Francois Xavier-street yesterday afternoon.

"What does?" asked a Herald reporter who arrived just in time to hear the above remark.

"Oh, confound it, you newspaper men are always coming around when you're not wanted," he replied, "but since you are so inquisitive I will tell you."

The speaker then went on to say that they had just been discussing the live stock shipping business, which is a very live question at the present time.

"What was the particular tread of your conversation," interrogated the scribe.

"Well, we were just discussing the differences between the cattle shippers and the Allan Line with reference to the system of insurance carried on by the latter whereby the shipper when sending cattle across, is furnished with rates, including insurance on their stock and cannot get separate rates quoted no matter how desirous he may be of doing so."

"Oh, I tell you it is war to the knife between the shippers and the Allan's on that point," remarked one of the party.

"What do the shippers propose to do about it?" asked the scribe.

"Well, that is just where the point of my first remark, overherd by you, comes in," he replied. "Now I don't for one moment say that the cattle shippers would deliberately boycott the Allan on any other steamship line, but you have to look at matters as they really are and not what they might be or ought to be. You need'nt say so but I have it straight from a cattle shipper and one of the best known in the city too, that the May space on the Donaldson, Thompson and Beaver Lines is taken up, every inch of it already, and that of the Allan Line is not. This man told me that two or three of their boats are taken, but that in order to get the space engaged they had to knock off five shillings a head, the difference between their insurance inclusive of rates and those of the lines that do not bother about that, but allow shippers to insure or risk their shipments just as they please or do it where they please."

"What about the Dominion Line?" was asked. "Have they not thrown up the system, including the insurance with the shipping rates?"

"I heard they had done so, but it is rumored that a local company is being formed to operate in a similar manner as 'The Cattle Export Lloyd's' does with the Allan Line."

"Does this seeming boycott apply then to the Dominion Line as well as the Allan Line?" queried the reporter.

"It was not stated in so many words by my informant, but the inference to be had is that it does."

"If that story is true" remarked another gentleman, 'it is a boycott pure and simple or my name is not—what it is. It seems too bad that a company that has done so much for Montreal and the St. Lawrence Route, should be harrassed in such a manner as that. Of course it is a matter of business between the Allans and the shippers, but it seems to me that in past seasons the Allan Line has had all the live stock it could carry across the Atlantic on all three services to Glasgow, Liverpool and London, and that under the system about which the shippers are kicking so much. You will see that it will be exactly the same way this season, or I am greatly mistaken."

"It will be interesting to watch how things go in this connection, anyhow," remarked the original speaker as the gathering dispersed.

Mr. Allan Denies the Rumor.

Mr. J. S. Allan, of the Allan Line was preparing to leave town when seen by a Herald representative last night. When informed of the rumored boycott by cattle shippers on the Allan Line, he smiled and said: "There is not a word of truth in it."

"Then you have no knowledge of any such occurrence?"

"Not the least. We have all the cattle we can carry and all the space on every one of our steamers is engaged for the coming month."

"The Herald can then flatly contradict the rumor, Mr. Allan?"

"Yes, most decidedly," he replied.

Made from Pure Pearl Barley.

Dyer's Improved Food for Infants is highly nutritious, easily digested, endorsed by leading physicians and not expensive. 25 cents. Try it. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer, Montreal.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

Small Pill, Small Dose. Small Price

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EIGHTY-FOURTH YEAR. NO 100 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1891. 3 CENTS. $6 PER YEAR

J. C. DUFF OPERA CO.

Portrait and Brief Sketch of the Proprietor, Manager and all the Leading People.

A WELL-KNOWN COMPANY.

Many of the Artists Young in the Profession, Yet Have Reached an Enviable Position—Nat Roth a Popular and Successful Manager—America Well Represented.

There are not many theatrical organizations upon the continent which ar better known to the public and profession than the J. C. Duff Opera Company. The father of Mr. Duff was the proprietor of a theatre in New York, and 17 years ago his son started out to look for fame and fortune on his own account. He has found the former, and as to the latter it is generally conceded that he has sufficient and to spare for his business enterprises. There have been many adversities, but they have been met, and the name of the J. C. Duff Opera Company is sufficient to crowd the Academy of Music of this city no less than during three engagements in one season.

Of the company itself a great many good things may be said. The principals are people who have won their way to the top of the profession and the chorus compares favorably with that of any company seen here for many years.

During the present week The Herald representative secured photographs of the leading people, fairly good likenesses of these have been made, and, together with a few lines of interest concerning each artist, are published below:

Mr. Nat Roth.

Nat Roth is probably one of the best known managers one has the pleasure of meeting in Montreal. He has been many years in the business and is recognised as one of the most successful managers on the continent. In handling Mr. Duff's company he has again proven his right be thus spoken of.

Miss Marie Tempest.

Miss Marie Tempest sprang into popularity with almost one bound. Like many other professional opera singers of to-day she commenced her career upon the concert platform and in oratorio. Her first role upon the stage was that of Bocaccio, and in it she made a pronounced success. As Dorothy she was known far and wide, and to her credit be it said that she created the part of Kitty Carroll in "The Red Hussar." Born in London, Marie Tempest is nothing if not English, and even appears more satisfied in Canada than in the States, chiefly because it is English soil. She closes her season on May 16 and will sail for London in the "Trave" on May 19. After a short holiday she returns to New York on Aug. 15 preparatory to commencing her season at the N.Y. Casino in September.

Miss Birdie Irving.

Miss Birdie Irving is a charming little singer for the pleasure of listening to whom we have again to thank London. She is very English in everything she does or says and when she dances—well, it doesn't matter what nationality she belongs to, the Montreal audiences just wish that she would never leave the stage. In "Dorothy" the part of Lydia Hawthorne suits her to perfection and in fact all week she has been seen to such advantage that she is a greater favorite here than ever before.

Miss Leonore Snyder.

Leonore Snyder, is one of those artistes that have made a name and a place in the hearts of Montrealers that time only can deface. She was first seen in this city as "Paola" and though the part was hardly good enough for her rich talents, still she carried it to success. Never did an artiste receive greater homage than on the evening when the McGill boys turned out in full force, and as pretty little Leonore advanced to the footlights with the college colors at her throat, flowers were skowered at her feet. It is but two years since she entered upon her professional career. Before this time she was the leading soprano in the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Harrison's) in Indianapolis. An engagement as Paola, a trip to England in company with her father and then she returned and joined the Duff Opera Company with whom to-day she is more than a favorite. Her mother always travels with her, and in looking forward to her visits to Montreal she enjoys many pleasant reveries.

Miss Edwards.

Miss Edwards is a contralto, whose ability has long been recognised. For years she was a favorite upon the English concert platform, but drifted towards the operatic stage upon which she has made a pronounced success. Miss Edwards was connected with the Carl Rosa and several other leading opera companies. Her greatest successes have been made in England, though her short career upon this continent has been very bright, and she has received praise in every city which she has visited.

Miss Cornelia Bassett.

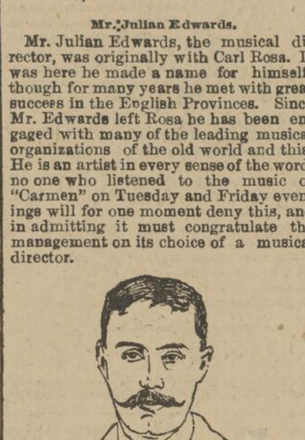
Miss Bassett, a sister to the primatenor, is a clever little lady whose very love for her work will surely bring her to the front. At present she is quite content to play minor parts and in fact agrees that "a thinking role" suits her admirably. All joking aside—this is her first season upon the stage but it will not be long before Miss Bassett's name will be well known to every lover of opera.

Miss Maud Hollins.

Miss Hollins is a charming young English girl not yet out of her teens and has been in this country only a few months. She possesses an admirably trained voice, sweet and flexible to a degree, and she uses it with consummate grace and skill, singing without the slightest apparent effort and giving each note its due weight. Miss Hollins is further a talented little actress. She is Miss Tempest's understudy and fills the position with great credit to herself and general satisfaction to the public and the management.

Mr. Julian Edwards.

Mr. Julian Edwards, the musical director, was originally with Carl Rosa. It was here he made a name for himself, though for many years he met with great success in the English Provinces. Since Mr. Edwards left Rosa he has been engaged with many of the leading musical organizations of the old world and this. He is an artist in every sense of the word; no one who listened to the music of "Carmen" on Tuesday and Friday evenings will for one moment deny this, and in admitting it must congratulate the management on its choice of a musical director.



Mr. Charles O. Bassett.

The leading tenor of the company is Mr. Charles O. Bassett. Critics have pronounced him an A1 singer and they have spoken wisely. One of his first engagements was in grand opera, and this led to a trip through Italy, during which Mr. Bassett sang in nearly all the principal cities. After his return to London he spent some time in study and was next heard of in comic opera. In this city Mr. Bassett has not yet been heard in anything but comic opera, but judging from the success he has made here there can remain no doubt that it will be but a short time before he will find his way back to his first love, for in grand opera a brilliant future is before him, though no man could wish for kindlier mention than he has received at the hands of Montrealers.

Mr. Clements Bainbridge,

No one can know Mr. Clement Bainbridge and not like him. He is one of those jolly good natured fellows who, though not chosen for a humorous role, is nevertheless a worthy rival to many men who have been advertised as the comedian of a company. His voice is baritone and a good one at that. In "Dorothy" he has made himself a great favorite in this city and in the other productions he filled the parts as well as any man Montreal has yet had the pleasure of listening to. His career upon the professional stage has been a successful one and he deserves all the eoniums that he received.

Mr. Wm. McLaughlin.

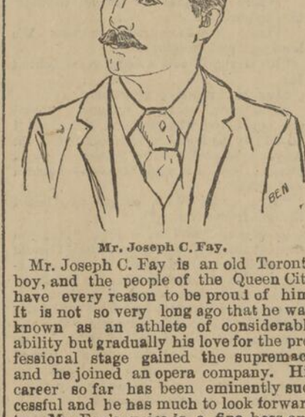
The basso profundo of the company is Mr. Wm. McLaughlin. It is hardly necessary to speak the success with which he has met in his chosen profession. In Montreal he has become a great favorite particularly in the role of Escamillo in Carmen. His Toreador song was capital and the immense applause which greets his appearance on the stage of the Academy is a sure sign that should he return with Mr. Duff he will be warmly welcomed. Mr. McLaughlin's voice is exceedingly pure and the range is such that he can be trusted with any suitable part in any opera which is placed upon the stage of to-day.

Mr. George Lauri.

Mr. George Lauri is the comedian of the company and a good one too. In the various operas in which he has been seen during the week he has proven himself fully equal to all that has been asked from him and has also shown that the flattering advance notices did not praise him any too highly. He is the successor of a clever man and the fact that he comes after him and succeeds in practically recreating the parts to the delight of his audience proves that a wise choice has been made in making him the comedian of the J. C. Duff company.

Mr. J. E. Stille.

Mr. J. E. Stille is very young as far as the opera stage is concerned, but his talents are fast bringing him to the front. This is his first season with the Duff Company or in fact with any professional company, so it need only be told that he often sings a leading role to prove that the man who first said Mr. Stille was destined to be a [illegible] singer was a man who knew what he was talking about. Since the above picture was taken Mr. Stille has lost his mustache.



Mr. Joseph C. Fay.

Mr. Joseph C. Fay is an old Toronto boy, and the people of the Queen City have every reason to be proud of him. It is not so very long ago that he was known as an athlete of considerable ability but gradually his love for the professional stage gained the supremacy and he joined an opera company. His career so far has been eminently successful and he has much to look forward to. Mr. Fay's voice is a fine bass and he has learned well the lesson that a voice is but little good if you do not properly use it.

A Serious Battle.

The political battle is over, but the battle with disease must be constantly and unceasingly waged else the grim reaper will come out victorious, and loved ones will be gathered to their long home. On all sides may be seen pale and listless girls who should be enjoying the health and glow of rosy youth. Everywhere we are met with women young in years, yet prematurely old, who suffer in silence almost untold agonies, the result of those ailments peculiar to the female system. To all such, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as a blessing. They restore wasted vitality, build up the nervous system, enrich the blood, and transform pale and sallow complexions into glowing, rosy cheeks that alone follow perfect health. In a word they are a certain cure for all these distressing complaints to which women and girls are peculiarly liable. A trial of these pills will convince the most sceptical of their wonderful merit. For suffering men Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are equally efficacious. For overwork, mental strain, loss of sleep, nervous debility, and all those diseases that lead to broken-down manhood, they are a certain specific, stimulating the brain, reinforcing the exhausted system and restoring shattered vitality. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are nature's restorative and should be used by every weak and debilitated person. For sale by all dealers or sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box) by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Spring Cleaning.

Be particular every spring to clean the house, but never mind cleansing the blood until some troublesome disease takes hold of you. This is poor policy when by using Burdock Blood Bitters the blood will be thoroughly cleansed, the body strengthened, and future suffering prevented.

FROM EASTERN CLIMES.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA STILL PLOWING THE OCEAN WAVES.

Doing Colombo—The Varied Beauties of Ceylon and its Ancient Capital—From Penang to Singapore.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD

SINGAPORE, March 17.—I mailed to you last from Colombo, March 8. Passengers all went ashore, some to church, the others to the hotels, which are gorgeous, surrounded by gardens, teeming with oriental verdure, birds, etc., natives offering the wares of the country silver manufactures, jewels and precious stones, mostly rubies, sapphires and cats eyes, with which many of our people are constantly fooled, buying the Birmingham wares, instead of the genuine. However, it will suit them just as well, if they do not discover the cheat. One thing in which they indulged pretty freely, however, was the great variety of drinks in which their judgment is much better educated. Many took rooms ashore, for the two nights in port, but I don't think they gained much, as the beds were surrounded with mosquito nets and were not cooler than on board. On Monday, we rose at 5.50 a. m. and steamed ashore in a launch supplied by Cook; when landed we got to the railway station in carriages and Jinrickshas, a very light structure, much the shape of our old French calache, only smaller, and drawn by a nearly naked man, who will run with it at a tremendous rate, generally faster than the ordinary horse back carriages. From the station we started for Kandy, the ancient capital of Ceylon. We were supplied with a very fair breakfast, served in a dining car, and on our return with a similar lunch. The journey, mounting up to 1700 feet above the sea level, took five hours, passing very attractive and varied scenery, the lower part covered with pady rice fields, more or less inundated, and the higher levels occupied by tea plantations, which have been recently introduced into the Island to replace the once profitable coffee cultivation, which is now nearly abolished by the depredations of its peculiar insect. We were met at the station by Cook's carriages and driven to the botanical gardens said to be the finest in the world. The drives all through it, reminded me of those in our country and the trees and shrubs in their variety and profusion, may be imagined, but not described by your correspondent. We next drove over about 4 miles of country, lined with the native dwellings, swarming with population of a most interesting and natural appearance, mostly nearly naked, skins resembling bronzed ebony. In Kandy we found a very spacious hotel, at which some of our passengers spent the night returning to Colombo the next day there we visited a Budhist temple, containing a shrine of untold wealth, in pure gold, cats eyes, rubies, pearls and emeralds, and a sacred tooth with a wonderful legend. There is also here an extensive reservoir for supplying Kandy, around which we drove, and returned to the station, then back to Colombo, taking only three hours to run down. This railroad road is continued beyond Kandy to a height of 5000 feet above sea level, by all the engineering feats, now so common in mountain ascents. Its terminus is at Unwara Eliza, the city of light, to which not only the Cingalese but Indians and Europeans from alll over resort for a cool holiday.

On Tuesday evening the 10th, we sailed for Penang. The weather ever since leaving Marseilles, has been delightful, the heat being tempered by gentle Lead breezes, the nights assuaged by all kinds of contrivances, port-holes always open, the sea never rising enough to necessitate closing them, and some of us camping on deck. The tropical fruits, so far, are not up to expectation. We took on a lot at Colombo of bananas, pines and mangos. The latter I tasted for the first time—about the size of a greening apple, elongated, tough skin, stone in the centre occupying more than half its area, and the flesh something like a musk melon, but not so good. The bananas and pines are inferior to those we get at home.

Sunday, 15th, arrived at Penang before rising. I accompanied the purser and chief steward ashore, and went with them to market, which I found a very interesting excursion. We were aided by a Madras Malay, Mahomet by name, visited his home and got some bad cigars which he keeps for giving away. His house is very comfortable, clean and airy, giving a good idea of the living of a well to do native. He has a shop below and is a money changer, by which he makes more than a fair living. The market was a good place to observe the natives and their way of doing business. Mahomet translated and no doubt took a good commission on all they sold. The natives are very good humored and happy under British rule, which works wonderfully well all along. Having laid in our stores of fruit and vegetables, we took a carriage drawn by a very small pony and drove to a waterfall about four miles off, which was nothing for us to see, but served for an objective point, to see the country, which is very beautiful and altogether Eastern, the houses, sui generis, mixed English and native, giving generally a very fine and curious effect. The roads are perfectly smooth and hard, their only objectionable feature, as also that of the walls and buildings, being the glare from their white surface which comes very hard on the eyes. The streets of Penang are laid out at right angles, chess board like, are wide and lined with shops, hand manufactories and natives dwelling, all in busy operation, notwithstanding Sunday. The native population here, is if possible more variegated in colors, than seen before, their polished hides showing every shade from the lemon, orange, brown to ebony. They, however all seem to harmonize and agree well together, the police having easy times. Up at the waterfall we were taking possession of by four black bearers each, who carried us in a primitive palanquin, up a hill and down again to our carriages, a job, for which in a temperate climate, there would not have been the shadow of an excuse.

Having spent a pleasant and instructive day in Penang, we set sail in the evening, by day light, for Singapore. We were here joined by a Dutch gentleman and lady and their son going home from India, having to make Singapore to get the French mail steamer, which does not stop at Penang. We have also been joined by about 50 deck passengers, Penang to Singapore, an interesting crowd, chiefly Chinese, but with a fair mixture of every other colored variety of the human race, few of them talking English, but with those who do, I have had considerable communication, which they seemed to enjoy. Their feeding with rice and chop sticks is quite new to me. They stow away an enormous quantity, which they eat out of bowls, with great dexterity. They hold the chop sticks between the thumb and fingers of one hand, bringing the bowl up near the mouth, and shovel it in, mixing as they go different animal and vegetable condiments with the rice. They are all very good tempered, and their naked limbs show generally very good prrportions.

April 17. We find the French mail steamer here, at Singapore, which will take this letter. We start for Hong Kong tomorrow evening, where you may hear from me again by Vancouverr

WHERE TO WORSHIP.

The Revd. Dr. Barbour will conduct the religious service at the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun, on Sunday next April 26, at 3 o'clock p.m. Neighbors and other friends of the patients are cordially invited.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester-street—The Rev. James Barclay, M.A., pastor. Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Trinity Church, St. Denis-street, opposite Viger-square. Rev. Canon Mills, B.D. Rector. Fourth Sunday after Easter. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. J. H. Dixon. Sunday school and Bible Class for adults at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Canon Mills. All are invited.

St. Gabriel Church—Rev. Robert Campbell, D. D., the Pastor, will conduct divine service, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: "The Choosing of Religion." Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p. m., to which all are invited not attending elsewhere.

Douglas Methodist Church, St. Catherine-street west—The Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, D. D., will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. J. S. Ross, M. A., of Hamilton at 7 p. m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. All welcome.

The Advent Christian Congregation, Assembly Hall, 269 St. Catherine-street, over Hall and Scott's: Service at 7 p.m. Elder Wm. W. Robertson, officiating. Subject: "Truth versus Tradition."

St. Martin's Church—Upper St. Urbain-street, Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M. A., Rector. Fourth Sunday after Easter Sunday. Holy Communion at 9 a. m. Usual services at 11 a. m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Bible reading in the church at 3.10 p. m. All seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed and shown to places by sidesmen.

Church of St. James the Apostle.—Holy communion at 8.00 a.m. Morning service at 11. Choral litany at 4.15 p.m. Seats free. Evening service at 7. Sunday school at 3. The collections on Sunday will be in aid of the Fund for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of this Diocese. Canon Ellegood, Rector.

St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal, Beaver Hall Hill—Rector, Rev. Charles Tully. Fourth Sunday after Easter. Morning at 11, subject, "The Immutability of God," evening at 7, subject, "Blind Bartimeous." Preacher at both services, the rector. Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers and visitors are invited at all services. Prayer meeting on Sunday morning at 10.15.

Protestant House of Industry and Home, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, April 26, at 3 o'clock p.m., Divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Arthur French, B.A.

Christ Church Cathedral, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a. m. Choral Morning Service, subject of sermon, "A Sudden Call." 4.15 p.m., Choral Litany; 7.05 p.m., Choral Evening Service. Preacher, the very Very Rev. Dean Carmichael. All seats free at 7 p. m. Bible reading for men and women 3.15 p.m., daily service 5 p.m. Rev. J. G. Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal.

Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Osborne and Mountain-streets. Pastor Rev. A. C. Upham. Subject of morning discourse, "The Child as a Church Member." Baptism at this service. Subject for evening, "The Sacrifice of Isaac.", Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

St. Jude's Church—Service at 11 a.m.; preacher, the Rev. Canon Mills, rector of Trinity Church. Evening service at 7 p.m., preacher, the rector. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Rev. J. H. Dixon, rector.

Grace Baptist Church, Queen's Hall—The Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D.D., pastor. Prayer meeting at 9.30 a.m. Sunday School, 10 a.m. 11 a.m. Sermon, "The Warning." 3 p.m., "Quebec as outlined by Goldwin Smith and what." 7 p.m. "The Warning heeded,"

Crescent-street Presbyterian Church—Services commence at 11 a m and 7 p m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at both services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

Church of Scotland, St. Andrew's—Morning service at 11, "The Power of an Endless Life in its Influence upon the Life that now is." Evening at 7, "Loyalty's Choice." Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D. Members class at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Young women's class 3 p.m.

St. James Methodist Church corner St. Catherine and City Councillor-streets—Rev. J. S. Ross, M.A., of Hamilton, will preach at 11 a.m. Sermon in connection with the closing Exercises of the Wesleyan Theological College. Collection in behalf of the College. Rev. R. P. Bowles, M.A.B.D., will preach at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Epp's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.

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

His Plan.

"Do you ever follow the advice of Polonius—'neither a borrower or a lender be?'"

"I follow it half way. I never lend."—Harper's Bazar.

Safe.

Briggs—Well, my rich uncle died and didn't leave me a cent.

Griggs—How unfortunate!

Briggs—Not at all. He appointed me one of the trustees.—Brooklyn Life.

A Different Case.

She's deeply in love with him
But he doesn't care for her;
But he calls on her several times a week
Just to hear her coo and purr.
He wishes her pa had a dog,
Or gun, or thick-soled shoe;
But none of these has her father got,
And he doesn't know what to do.

TREND OF TRADE.

Cottons Rule Low, and a Special "Drive" Sends Them Down Still Lower.

FEARS FELT AS TO MAY 1

Business Failures of the Week—Money Markets Easier and Less Anxiety—Decrease in Bank Clearings—Shares Active—Dealings in Wheat—General Trade Better in Ontario than Quebec.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Special telegrams to Bradstreets very generally refer to more settled weather and good crop prospects as causes of increased activity in general trade. St. Paul, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Cincinatti, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha have all felt their influence and better country roadways and improving mercantile collections are noted in consequence. Seasonable dry goods, notions, clothing and hardware sales have been relatively the more active, although leather has been in better request in some instances. Improved weather has not aided the general demand for dry goods materially, trade as a whole being quiet and unsatisfactory. Ginghams and woolen dress goods are most active. Print cloths are selling at 2 15-16c, as low as ever known. A "drive" in prints this week was at lowest prices on record. Low grade cottons are weak.

Cotton speculation is active but irregular. Actual cotton is 1-16c lower.

The industrial situation becomes more disturbed as May approaches, that being the date set for a general demand for fewer hours of work daily by 175,000 bituminous coal miners. It is doubtful, however, whether that number will strike. No trouble is anticipated in the anthracite region.

Steel rails have been very quiet this week. Total orders to date equaled about one quarter of 1890's production.

Business failures in the United States number 181 against 166 last week and 174 this week last year. The total, Jan. 1 to date, is 4073, against 4005 last year.

Leading money markets are somewhat easier and less anxiety is caused by continued reports of gold. Call and loan rates are easier and collections are more promptly met.

Bank clearings at 57 cities for the week ended April 23 amount to $1,122,647,711, a decrease from this week last year of 2 per cent.

Share speculation shows increased activity and strength, the favorable crop outlook creating a very bullish speculative disposition.

Wheat has been excited and 6c higher during the week, chiefly on speculation. Operators heavily backed for the time by cables from England, France and Portugal. Later a disposition to realize, together with rather more favorable crop reports from the Continent of Europe, caused a reaction which swallowed up all the advance. More than 120,000,000 bushels were traded in at New York, against 45,000,000 bushels in the preceding week. Exports of wheat and flour, as wheat this week fell away at San Francisco (as elsewhere) owing to the excessive advance in prices, the latter touching $1.05 as compared with $1.25½ per bushel at New York. The total of exports equals 2,222,895 bushels against 2,456,080 bushels last week.

General trade throughout Ontario in the Canadian Dominion is rather better than in the Province of Quebec. Sugars are said to be unsettled owing to expected tariff changes and "smuggling across the border."

The Dominion reports 33 business failures this week against 39 last week and 38 this week last year. The total number Jan. 1 to date is 705 against 675 last year.

TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Discussed at Yesterday's Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

The first weekly meeting of the council of the Chambre de Commerce since the annual meeting of that body was held in the New York Life building.

Mr. D. Parizeau, the president, occupied the chair, and the other members present were Messrs. J. X. Perreault, G. Boivin, H. Laporte, Ald. Gauthier, O. Faucher, L. E. Morin, sr., R. Chapleau, C. H. Catelli, Joseph Haynes, C.E., J. Contant, E. Hurtubise and L. E. Morin, jr. Two important questions were brought before the council and discussed at considerable length. The first was in reference to the two years' bond law on alcoholic liquor. It was maintained by many members that with regard to liquor intended for industrial purposes only, this law should be abolished: The matter was deferred to the next meeting for fuller discussion and consideration.

The question of free sugar was taken up and the opinion was pretty freely and unanimously expressed that it would be a a wise movement of the government to abolish the duty at least on raw sugar. To make up for any deficit in the revenue thus created, it was suggested that the government might, without harm to the consumer, impose a duty on tea imported from the United States. It was maintained that the average quality of tea now on the market was very inferior, much poor stuff being imported from the States. However, this being the first meeting of the new council it was decided to defer any resolutions on the subject till the next meeting.

On the subject of municipal finances a lengthy discussion took place and many outspoken opinions were expressed not at all creditable to the present management. A summary of the conclusions arrived at is that the Montreal taxpayers must know how the city's finances stand and they must have an intelligible and explicit report from the city treasurer.

The new council has evidently begun a good year's work with the determination of accomplishing needed reform in the interest of the commerce of Montreal.

Frank C. Swan, Apothecary,

Haverhill, Mass., says: "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry sells better than any other cough remedy. I can recommend it. I have used it and sold it for 30 years."

As We Want 'Em, You Know

If we only had things as we want 'em, you know,
The world wouldn't go so confoundedly slow;
For there's many a skip,
And there's many a slip,
And there's many a flip,
And a rip,
And a dip,
That makes us quite weary and bleary and blue,
Because we can't do as we'd all like to do.

If we had preachers who wouldn't grow prosy,
If we only had deacons who wouldn't get dozy,
If lawyers weren't fly,
If drinkers weren't dry,
If folks wouldn't die—
By and by
We'd all try
To see how unblushingly good we could grow,
Because we'd have things as we want 'em, you know.

If only the world was built square, 'stead of round,
If only hard sense could be made of mere sound,
If we had lots of cash,
And similar trash,
If—without being rash—
We could mash,
Like a flash,
Any daughter of Eve when we cared to do so,
Then we'd sorter have things as we want 'em, you know.

But when we get down to a mere business base,
We find that we seem to have missed a fat place,
The outlook is murk,
And we sigh like a Turk,
As there's no chance to shirk,
Or to lurk,
While we work
For our grub by the sweat of our brow here below,
Cause things isn't just as we want 'em, you know.

A DESPERATE GAME.

"So thou dost walk in thy sleep," said Sophie Schompf, in French.

An odd-looking young lady, this Mademoiselle Sophie Schompf—little in figure, black hair, black eyes, dark complexion and characteristic for constant and restless shrugs.

The person whom she addressed was a girl younger than herself—Marian Archer—a beautiful girl, indeed. They were strolling up and down the lawn at Redwynne. Behind them loomed up the grand mansion, fine as a castle, and much like one. Tall windows, stately doors, ivy twining its way to the huge chimneys, splendid terraces—everything that was imposing.

"Yes; and you can't fancy how terrifying it is to think of the fact sometimes," said Miss Archer. "When I go to bed at night I close my eyes trembling."

"Thou art afraid thou might'st"——began mademoiselle, in her native tongue.

"Oh, let us both talk in English, Sophie. You know my wretched accent, and I'm sure you're always laughing at me in your sleeve when I try to speak French. Yes, I am afraid of walking out of the window some night. At school I promenaded on the roof more than a dozen times."

"Heavens!"

"Here at Redwynne, if I should step out of my window, the fall would be sure destruction. That is my room in the right tower."

They both looked up. The window in the right tower, pointed out by Miss Archer, was highest of all.

"Marian, it frightens me to cast my glances there and think for a moment. It is—thirty—forty—fifty feet! Perhaps a hundred—one cannot truly tell."

"How! Admiring Redwynne?" said a voice.

They turned. Henri Schompf stood there—a young man, in figure and face much like his sister. He was smiling and showing very white and sharp teeth, but it was not altogether a pleasant smile. Marian started.

"How you frighten one, Mr. Schompf!" she said, a shade angrily. "You walk about like a cat. Is there velvet on the soles of yout boots?"

"Sorry to have irritated you, Miss Marian," he answered, in perfect English, softly and still smiling. "The lawn is velvet, and not the soles of my boots."

"Ah, my dearest Marian, Henri would not annoy you for many worlds!" exclaimed Sophie, reproachfully. "He is you slave, and would give up his life for your whenever you should ask it."

Marian's look of anger deepened.

"Then I shall never ask it; so his life is quite safe for me," she said, almost brusquely. "All I do ask is that he will not steal upon me so much like a phantom."

"How harsh, how cruel you are, Marian!" cried Sophie.

Mr. Schompf lowered his eyes and assumed an attitude of resignation. Marian seemed unable to bear what was passing with patience. She started up impulsively.

"My bird, Sophie!" she said, hurriedly, "I must feed my poor little bird."

And she left the brother and sister together. A change came over their faces in an instant.

"How much I detest her-r!" said Sophie, clinching her fingers, frowning hideously, and rolling the r's in the last word as if they were a hundred in number.

"And I love her to madness, and hate her, too," answered Henri, more calmly, "What is to be done? You perceive what I am to her. I am the same to her she is to you."

"I could kiss the fire with adoration that would burn her to cinders!" said the French girl, mad with rage.

"It appears, then, you cannot do anything for me?"

"Nothing. She is an obstinate fool. I talk of you and praise you, and say you are perfection—an angel, Henri—and yet she is always angry at the very mention of your name."

"I know you do your best, my sister; but the reward of success will be great. This house—mansion—castle—palace!" cried Mr. Schompt, his voice rising at every word to a loud climax in the last. "These grounds, that forest, those fields—all are hers, and once her husband, they would be mine. It is a stake to play for surely. I have set my heart upon winning it, and rather than lose, I would kill her!"

A deep red overspread his face, and fire flashed from his eyes.

"She loves Linton," returned Sophie.

"I don't know that; but I will find out all speedily, finally. This suspense is unendurable."

"And if she will not marry you?" asked Sophie, in an eager whisper.

Henri Schompf looked at his sister for a long minute steadily. She met his gaze without flinching. They understood each other.

That evening, after the late dinner, Marian quitted her uncle (whose heiress she was, he owning this grand place, Redwynne), and sat on the veranda to look to the calm stars so far away from her, and to think of her lover, Theodore Linton.

Not many minutes passed before she felt a curious chill come over her. Then she heard breathing, and some one stood at her side. It was, of course, the velvet-footed Mr. Schompf.

"Marian," he said, quietly.

"You here again," she exclaimed, forgetting herself in the extremity of fright and anger.

"Why should I not be here?"

"Because I wish to be alone, and because if I desired all the society in the world I should not choose yours if there were no other! Why do you force yourself upon me, when you know that I cannot patiently endure your presence?"

He stooped over her, his face so close to hers that she felt his breath upon her cheek.

"Because I love you" he hissed.

"Love me, Mr. Schompf! You must in very deed be mad," she answered, shrinking from him.

"I do not deny that I am. The question is, can you ever bring yourself to be my wife?"

"Heaven! Sir, you are turning me to ridicule, demented as you are. I can hardly believe that I have heard you aright."

"I should like to marry you, Miss Archer," he answered, much more quietly. "You seem to wish me to understand that it is impossible. Well, I demand to know why."

She rose and stood above him with all majesty and grace.

"I love another," she said. "I worship him with all my woman's soul. But if you were the only man in this wide world, I would hate you—hate you!"

He recoiled quickly.

"Farewell, Miss Archer," he said, in a cold tone, and was gone.

His step was phantom-like as ever.

Poor Marian's evening was dreary indeed. She played a few pieces at the piano for her uncle, and then went upstairs for the night.

The highest room in the tower was hers, and it was the handsomest but one in the mansion. The walls were of oak panelling; great pictures set in here and there; there was an immense fireplace; the furniture was all richness and magnificence; the windows tall, wide and of tinged glass, varicolored. Marian glanced round. How dimly the lamp burned? The flames seemed, so to speak, nodding and sleepy. Grim shadows crept into the coroners. The air was almost chilly.

She drew up a high-backed, slim-legged chair, and began to read a book that was lying on the table. It was an old French book, printed at Paris in 1660—Ouvrage de Tertullian. What cared she for Tertullian or his apology? She was thinking more of Schompf. He had dared to propose to her.

"How much I do hate him and his sister!" she said. "I could go to uncle and have them both sent from Redwynne to-morrow. But this would be inhospitable. They were asked here, and to turn them out would be so hard to do. Well, we will see."

She resolutely seized the prosy Tertullian again. The words danced before her eyes, and sickened her with dizziness. How tiresome it was to have all the u's printed v's, and all the s's made i's.

A tap at the door. Enter Miss Schompf in her night dress, and carrying a tray on which were two glasses and a tall, slender-necked, purple bottle.

"Why, Sophie!" cried Marian, much surprised. "What time is it?"

"Eleven. Everybody—all the world, as we say in France, is in bed. Let us sit here and talk. I have great things to say."

"I don't mind listening to you," answered Marian: "but we are not men, and must not stop up all night drinking."

Sophie drew up a circular table, that turned on a pivot, and placed the tray upon it.

"Drinking! Do you call sipping champagne of the first quality drinking? There is the ice, sugar and nutmeg. I will show you how to mix something marvellous."

Sophie, as she said this, placed the tray before her.

"But I don't like this, and I don't think my uncle would like it. My countrywomen—at least, those no older than myself—would shudder at the idea of this," answered Marian, pointing to the things before her.

"Ah, they are prudent and circumspect in the wrong place!" sighed Sophie. "First of all, let me fill your glass."

She did so, pouring in the wine, then some pulverized sugar, then a little grated nutmeg, then some small lumps of ice. She placed the goblet before Marian, and at once proceeded to prepare another, which she placed before herself. At length she said, "Ah!" and she struck her low forehead sharply.

"What is the matter?" asked Marian.

"My memory."

"What have you forgotten?"

"Spoons."

"I have two."

Marian rose to go to the bureau. She saw something that almost stiffened her with horror to the spot on which she stood. She saw Sophie empty a powder into the goblet opposite her own. But she recovered her strength by an effort, took out the two spoons from the bureau drawer, and returned to her chair. What must she next do? To drink the wine was impossible.

"I will drink this only on one condition," she said, smiling.

"What is that?" asked Sophie, suspiciously.

"That you still further improve its flavor by putting some essence of lemon in it. The one acid will counteract the other, Sophie. I don't desire to be ill to-morrow."

Sophie rose.

"So that you give me the talk, I care not," she said. "I will get the lemon."

She hurriedly left the room. Marian, with the quickness of lightning, whirled the table round on its pivot. The situation of the goblets of wine was changed.

Then Sophie returned with the essence, and mingled some drops with the refreshment.

"Now, the first glass we must drink off without taking breath," cried Mademoiselle Schompf, laughing. "To the health of Mr. Theodore Linton."

"I will drink that, Sophie," said Marian; and together they drained the goblets.

"Now," she continued, "let us converse."

But hardly a moment after Sophie had drunk her wine her dark face became white, her eyes glazed, her lips thin, and herself limp and powerless. She gave one glance in the direction of Marian—oh, so frightful a glare of hatred—and then became unconscious.

Marian sprang from the table trembling with terror; but in doing so her head struck the lamp hanging from the ceiling. It fell and went out.

She was alone in the dark. Groping her way to the door she found it, and touched the knob. She endeavored to turn it, but it would not yield. It was locked from the outside. She saw all then. A conspiracy existed between the Schompfs for her ruin. She stole towards the bed and lay down, frightened and chilled to the bone. She knew Henri would come next.

She waited half an hour. There was a sound at the door. She heard it open. The rays of the moon began to pour in at the window. In their light was to be seen a man stealing slowly on his tiptoes, and a silent figure, the head hanging on one side, sitting by the table.

The man took up this figure all unconscious, and carried it to the tall window. He threw up the sash. Marian's tongue was inert with horror; her limbs the same. He looked out upon the night, then downward, and then, with all his strength, heaved the unconscious woman forth. Then he ran out of the chamber.

There were shrieks, then the barking of dogs, then the sound of hasty footsteps in the courtyard below, then lights, and then low murmurs of amazement and horror.

Marian, requiring all her strength, tottered downstairs. She went out into the grounds and saw Henri Schompf walking before the crowd gathered round something that lay in the glare of the torches, white, bloody and dead.

"Great heaven. it is Miss Archer who has been walking in her sleep and fallen from—" he cried.

But he went up, and saw the truth. And at the same instant, on the other side of the corpse of his sister, murdered by his hand, he saw Marian Archer. He tottered back, and fell in a convulsive fit, foaming at the mouth, and his eyes starting forth with the torture that possessed him.

The scheme had failed. Henri Schompf was arrested; but the agony of his mind killed him before the law had its turn. Poor Marian never slept in the tower room after that dreadful night. Her lover soon came to her, and they went far away from Redwynne. When they returned to it at last they were man and wife, and it was their own.

When She Comes Home.

When she comes home again! A thousand ways
I fashioned to myself, the tenderness
Of my glad welcome; I shall tremble—yes
And touch her as first in the old days
I touched her girlish hand, nor dared upraise
Mine eyes, such was my faint heart's sweet distress.
Then silence, and the perfume of her dress;
The room will sway a little, and a haze
Cloy eyesight, soulsight, eyes—for a space;
And tears—yes; and the ache here in the throat,
To know that I so ill deserve the place
Her arms make for me; and the sobbing note
I stay with kisses, ere the tearful face
Again is hidden in the old embrace.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

APPEARANCES FALSE.

An elderly man, shabbily attired, was seen walking through one of the fashionable streets of a large city one cold December day. His coat was of a coarse gray, and had evidently seen hard service. The traveller walked slowly along, examining carefully, as he passed, the names on the different doorplates. He finally paused before a dwelling of showy exterior, which, if we may credit the testimony of the plate upon the door, was occupied by Mr. Alexander Beaumont.

"Alexander Beaumont! Yes, that's the name," murmured the traveler to himself, as he ascended the steps, and rang the doorbell.

His summons was answered by a footman, who, after a moment's scrutiny, said roughly, "Well, what do you want?"

"Is Mr. Beaumont at home?" asked the old man, without heeding the intentional rudeness.

"No, he is not."

"Then, perhaps I can see his wife?"

"I think it very doubtful; but I will go and see."

The servant withdrew without asking the old man to enter, although the day was very cold, and his clothing seemed to be hardly sufficient to protect him from its inclemency.

Mrs. Beaumont was reclining on a sofa in a room handsomely furnished. The last new magazine was in her hand, and her eyes were listlessly glancing over its pages. She was interrupted in her reading by the entrance of the servant.

"Well, what now?" she inquired.

"There is a man down stairs who wants to see you, ma'am."

"Man! a gentleman, you mean?"

"No, ma'am," said Charles, stoutly; "it isn't a gentleman at all, for he has got on an old gray coat, and he has not got gloves on."

"You didn't show him into the parlor, did you?"

The man shook his head.

"You did right, and you'd bet ter tell him I'm not at home."

"Mrs. Beaumont is not at home," said Charles, reappearing at the door.

"I suppose that means she is engaged," said the old man. "I think she will see me when she learns who I am. Tell her I am her husband's uncle, and my name is Henry Beaumont."

The man-servant returned and delivered the message.

"Good heavens!" said the mistress; "it ain't that old fellow who strolled off years ago, nobody knows where. I did hope he never would come back again. And now I suppose he is as poor as a rat, and wants help. Well, he won't get it if I can help it; but I suppose I must see him."

She descended the stairs, and received the old man at the door.

"Are you Mrs. Beaumont?" he inquired.

"Yes, I am the wife of Mr. Beaumont; and I suppose, from your language, you are——"

"His uncle Henry! Ah, me, I have been gone so many years, and it does me good to return to my kindred."

The old man features worked convulsively as thoughts of the past came over his mind. Mrs. Beaumont stood holding the door, as if waiting for him to depart. She did not give him any invitation to enter.

"Is your husband well?" inquired the visitor, looking in as if he expected an invitation to enter and refresh himself.

"He is. If you have any message for him you may leave it with me, and I will deliver it," said Mrs. Beaumont.

"You may tell him I have called," said the visitor in a disappointed tone, "and that I would have liked to have seen him."

"I will tell him," said the lady, as she was about to close the door.

"Hold! There is one question more. What has become of Alexander's sister Anna?"

"I don't know much about her," was the rather disdainful reply; "but I think she married a clerk, or some such person. His name is Lowe, and he lives in Norton street. Is that all?"

"That is all."

The old man turned his steps towards the street indicated, with many fore-bodings lest his second visit might be as unwelcome as the first.

"Charles," said Mrs. Beaumont, as she closed the door; "if that old man comes again be sure and not forget to tell him I am not at home."

Norton street was not a fashionable street, nor was the two-story dwelling, occupied by William Lowe, either handsome or costly. It was marked, however, with an air of neatness, which indicated that its tenants were not regardless of outward appearance.

We will take the liberty of introducing the reader to a little sitting-room, where Mrs. Lowe and her three children were seated. The furniture, though of a kind that would hardly be selected for a drawing-room, had a comfortable, homelike appearance, which amply satisfied the desire of those who derived their happiness from a higher and less mutable force than outside show. Mrs. Lowe was engaged in an employment which is tabooed in all fashionable society—that is, darning stockings.

Emma, a girl of ten, was brushing the hearth, which the ashes from the grate, in which a blazing fire was now burning, had somewhat disordered, while Mary, who was two years younger, was reading. Charley, a little rogue of five, who had a smiling face, which could not help looking roguish, was stroking the cat the wrong way, much to the disturbance of poor tabby, who had quietly settled herself down to pleasant dreams on the hearth-rug.

All at once a loud knock was heard at the door.

"Emma," said the mother, "you may go to the door and see who it is, and invite the person in, for it is a cold day."

Emma immediately obeyed the mother's directions.

"Is Mrs. Lowe at home?" inquired Henry Beaumont—for it was he.

"Yes, sir," said Emma; "please walk in, and you may see her."

She ushered the old man into the comfortable sitting-room, where Mrs. Lowe rose to receive him.

"I believe," he said, "I'm not mistaken in thinking that your name, before marriage, was Anna Beaumont?"

"You are right, sir; that was my name."

"And have you no recollection of an uncle that wandered away from home and friends, and from whom no tidings have come for many a long year?"

"Yes, sir, I remember him well—my uncle Henry—and I have many times wished I could hear something from him. Can you give me any information?"

"I can—for I am he."

"You, my uncle?" said Mrs. Lowe, in surprise, "then you are indeed welcome. Emma, bring your uncle the armchair, and place it close to the fire; and, Mary, bring your father's slippers, for I am sure your dear uncle must long to get off those heavy boots. And now, uncle, when you are quite rested, I must demand a recital of your adventures."

"But your brother Alexander," interrupted Mr. Beaumont; "let me first inquire about him. He lives in town now, does he not?"

A light cloud came over Mrs. Lowe's face.

"Yes," she said, "he does live in town; yet, strange as it may appear, I seldom or never see him. He has succeeded well, and is wealthy. But ever since he married a wife with a small property and greater pride, he has kept aloof from us. I do not blame him so much as his wife, who is said to have great influence over him. I have called once, but she treated me so coldly that I have not felt a disposition to renew my visit."

"I can easily believe it; for I, too, have been repulsed.

"You repulsed? Did you give your name, and inform her of your relation to her husband?

"I did; but she did not invite me to enter, and she was evidently impatient for me to be gone. I took the hint, and here I am."

"At least, uncle," said Mrs. Lowe, smilingly, "you need not be afraid of any repulse here."

"Of that I am quite sure," said the old man, looking affectionately into the face of his niece. "But you have not told me of your husband. Let me know you have made a good match," he added, playfully

"That depends upon what is meant by the term. If it implies a rich husband, then I failed, most certainly, for William's salary is only two hundred a year, and that is what we have to depend upon. But, for all that, I care not, for a kind affectionate husband is of far more worth than a magnificent house and the most costly furniture."

"You are right," said her uncle. "There must be something which your limited means will not permit you to obtain, but which would be desirable, is there not?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Lowe; "I am anxious to give Emma and Mary a musical education, but William's means will not allow of such extravagance as the purchase of a piano; so that is one of the things we must be content to deny ourselves."

Mr. Lowe then entered, and being informed of the character of his visitor, he extended him a hearty welcome. A comfortable repast was soon spread, of which Mr. Beaumont readily partook. His spirits rose, and he seemed to grow younger as he saw the cheerful faces around him, and felt himself at home. Soon after the evening meal he rose to depart.

"Surely you are not going," said his niece; "you must henceforth take up your abode with us."

"We will see about that, and if you don't think you will get tired of me, perhaps I will come. But I have hired a lodgling, and must undoubtedly remain in it for a few days."

"But you will call in every day, and make yourself perfectly at home, even before you come here to stay," persisted his niece.

"Be sure of that."

In accordance with his promise Mr. Beaumont made his appearance next day at eleven o'clock, and was received as cordially as before. He had hardly been in the house a few minutes when a rap was heard at the door. Mrs. Lowe beheld two men, who had just driven up in a wagon.

"Where is the piano to be put, ma'am?" they inquired.

"Piano! You have made a mistake. We have purchased no piano.

"It's all right," said a loud voice behind her.

She turned round in amazement.

"You know," continued the uncle, "that I am come to live with you, and I thought I would pay my board in advance, that is all. As you expressed a wish, yesterday, for a piano, I thought it would be as acceptable a way as any."

"You, uncle? Why, excuse me, but I thought from—from—"

"You mean," said he, smiling, "that you thought from my appearance that I could not afford it. And I confess," said he, casting a glance at himself in the glass, "that my dress is not in the extreme of fashion; and, in fact, I was obliged to look some time when I called at the second hand clothing shop the other day before I could find these. However, as I have got all the service I wished out of them, I shall throw them aside to-morrow, and appear more respectably clad."

"What, are you wealthy, uncle?"

"Depend upon it, Anna. I didn't spend ten years in the East Indies for nothing!" was the reply. "I had the mind, however, to put on the appearance of a poor man, and so test the affection and disinterestedness of my relations. One of them, however, I found not at home. I am happy to find myself at home with the other."

Let us return to the aristocratic Mrs. Beaumont, who, a few days succeeding the events here recorded, was in her drawing-room receiving calls.

"By the way," said a fashionable visitor, "I am to have your relatives, the Lowes, for my next-door neighbors."

"Next-door neighbors!" exclaimed Mrs. Beaumont, in amazement. "What do you mean?"

"Is it possible that you have not heard of their good fortune? Mrs. Lowe's uncle has just returned from the East Indies with an immense fortune. He has taken a house in the same street with ours, and when they have moved into it, he will take up his residence with them. Meanwhile, he is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel."

"What!" Henry Beaumont?"

"The very same. But I thought you knew it."

When the visitor withdrew, Mrs. Beaumont ordered her carriage, and immediately drove to the hotel where her husband's uncle was stopping. She sent up her card, and requested an audience.

The servant soon returned with another card, on which were traced the significant words, "Not at home."

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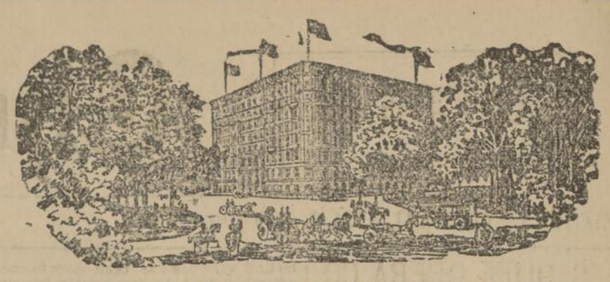

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THE JAMAICA EXHIBIT

Official Report of Commissioner Dupuis as Published in The Kingston Gleaner.

THE ILLUSTRATED HERALD.

How It Was Appreciated in that Far Off Land—Complete List of the Exhibits—Extracts from Several Articles on the Canadian Exhibits Published in the Gleaner.

EDITOR HERALD—Your interesting paper has already published important matters on the Jamaica Exhibition which have kept your readers well posted on the honorable position taken there by the Dominion of Canada. I send you enclosed extracts of The Daily Gleaner, giving details of the exhibits of the Province of Quebec, which if published may interest the readers of The Herald.

I am pleased to inform you that most of the agents of the exhibitors of this Provin s have sold easily their exhibits and some large orders were taken. The agent of Mr. Marsh, of Quebec, told me that he made very good sales of boots and shoes. He said said he could compete with the agents of English, American and Austrian manufacturers. The sales of butter, cheese, ham and bacon were most satisfactory, and the Province of Quebec was awarded most of the prizes. I enclose details of the sale.

After the auction sale of these products several merchants expressed their regret of having missed the opportunity of purchasing these goods; all their good customers asked for Canadian cheese and butter which they preferred to those of other countries.

The Dominion Government was very fortunate in obtaining the services of Adam Brown, Esq., as Commissioner of Canada.

To Mr. Brown is due the success of the Canadian part of the Exhibition. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to attract the public to the Canadian exhibits, and to advertise Canada and its resources. He was prodigal of his sound advice to agents of Canadian firms and helped them greatly in the sale of their goods.

To Mr. Dimock, of Nova Scotia, is due the magnificent installation of the Canadian products. AUG. DUPUIS, Comr.

Village des Aulnaies, April 8, 1891.

JAMAICA EXHIBITION.

A Brief Survey of the Exhibits of the Province of Quebec.
From The Gleaner.

The largest exhibitor, as all our readers well know, is the Dominion of Canada. When circulars were sent out by the commissioners of the exhibition to the nations of the globe asking their cooperation in a World's Exhibition within the tropics, one of the first to reply was the Government of Canada, through the Hon. John Carling, the Minister of Agriculture, and 40,000 square feet of space was asked for. This was 10,000 feet less than the Dominion had at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London in 1886, and there is no doubt that that immense space would have been filled by the products of our big sister colony if the Commissioners could have seen their way clear to erect a building that would have allowed any one country so large a space. The Commissioners wisely decided not to give Canada the whole space and after considerable correspondence 15,000 feet were allotted to the Dominion.

Adam Brown, Esq., M. P., was appointe Honorary Commissioner and he made a hurried tour of the principal manufacturing towns of the Dominion, addressing meetings of manufacturers, Boards of Trade, and others, arousing quite an interest in the project all over Canada. So thoroughly aroused were the Canadians to the Jamaica exhibition scheme that it was found that the space awarded would soon be crowded to its utmost capacity and the Commissioner was obliged to refuse an immense number of applications for space in the the Canadian court.

The Canadians say they are here for business and their whole immense space is filled with numberless products of sea, forest, farm and factory in a profusion that certainly verifies the statement.

The Canadian section of the Exhibition is located in the eastern end of the Exhibition Building, both on the ground floor and in the north, south and east galleries, over the corresponding ground floor space, besides a roomy annex, known as the Canadian annex, some 120 feet by 60 feet, and situated easterly from the general annex.

The historic old province of Québec is true to her traditions of old. She has expended, perhaps, more than any other of the provinces in her exhibit and it is a matter for general regret that she has brought, through no fault of hers, only part of her splendid contribution here. The simple fact is that no less than 33 cases of prime fruits and vegetables were frozen in transit at Halifax, being exposed on the docks. Notwithstanding this they are able to open for inspection the large assortment of 45 varieties of grains, as well as an excellent lot of vegetables grown at the schools of St. Anne L'Assumption and L'Islet County Horticultural Society.

The costly and handsome trophy, modelled after one of the old gates of Quebec Citadel, stands between two of the outlaying buildings. It is made of wood and neatly faced with shingles, and in large carved letters over the main archway is the word "Quebec." Their mineral display is mentioned in the main building. This Province also has here about 20 varieties of the woods grown on her soil, these all cut in boards about four feet long by one to two in width, handsomely polished, and the name of the wood printed in large letters upon the face of each.

There was an exciting scene in the Dominion annex on Saturday, when about 100 dealers were present at the auction sale of butter, cheese, hams and bacon. The auction was ably conducted by Mr. M. Delgado and lots were put up in sizes to suit customers in the trade.

It was quite evident that every one formed a high opinion of the quality o these articles.

The bidding was very spirited throughout and everything was cleared off the boards in quick order. The prize butter brought 1s 8d and the average price of the rest was about 1s 4d.

Prices of cheese ranged from 9d to 1s 1½d.

The bacon and hams brought 1s.

After the sale was over there were a great many dealers disappointed in having missed lots they expected to have got. The first prize for hams and bacon was awarded to F. W. Fearman's "Star Brand."

There was a great rush in the Canadian Court on Saturday night when 1500 rolls and the same number of pieces of cheese were distributed. Notwithstanding the number of assistants making the distribution, the crowd became so dense that it was impossible for even the police to keep the avenue clear while the distribution lasted.

ADDRESS OF COMMISSIONER DUPUIS.

GENTLEMEN:—I never would have thought that the simple expression to see an exhibition of the fruits and flowers of Jamaica would afford me the advantage of being invited to a meeting of the directors of the Kingston Horticultural Society.

This is to me another proof of the friendship which exists all over the world between those who are devoted to arboriculture and floriculture.

In commerce, manufacture, and most all business pursuits, even in politic, there are secrets tending to success which are not divulged, but horticultural discoveries are openly discussed by them and published, and the mass of people is directly benefited by the information. My friend, Mr. C. A. Smith, informed me that your beautiful island is much indebted to distinguished friends of horticulture for having brought here from all parts of the world the most valuable fruit trees, and the finest flowering shrubs and vines now growing in Jamaica. I hope I will have the pleasure to receive from some of you gentlemen the names of these noble horticulturists who introduced here the sugar cane, which was cultivated so profitably for over a century, the coffee tree, the orange, the mango, the head fruit tree, the lime and citron, the nutmeg, and mahogany, the ginger and guinea grass, etc., which according to the information kindly given me by Mr. Smith are with the banana amongst the most profitable products of Jamaica culture. The names of the introducers of these and their efforts, crowned with such success, in behalf of fruit growers and consumers in Jamaica would form one of the most interesting pages of my report to the Quebec Government.

I would also consider my report incomplete if it did not mention and describe fully the fruits and plants of Jamaica, their common and botanical names and possibility of transportation to Canada in good order. I wish to ascertain and note if the steamers plying between Jamaica and Halifax have good and ventilated compartments for carrying fruits safely, and I solicit your opinion on this most important question. You are aware that Canada buys a large quantity of oranges in New York, and also makes large imports of oranges from Sicily via Liverpool, England. They are carried to Halifax, N.S., by the Allan steamers which have perfect compartments for the storage of fruits. Halifax in winter is the distributing point for the whole Dominion and then the fruit is handled with the greatest care and dispatched by the Intercolonial Railway (Government Railway, Dominion,) officials who load and forward special orange trains in well heated cars, to the principal cities of Canada. The Jamaica oranges being far better than the Sicily, would be preferred in Canada; the overland transit in Canada being safe we have to study only the question of the ocean carriers' ability to do their part, and no doubt that the Government of Canada will grant a subvention to a line of steamers thoroughly fitted for the fruit trade and whose freight rates will be as low as that of any line to New York.

The fruit growers and agriculturalists of both colonies are equally interested in having the very best line of weekly steamers. Canada grows some fruits and other perishable products which Jamaica would consume and with your permission I will name some of them. Most of you are aware that Canada grows the best apples in the world. Canadians consume an immense quantity and export them considerably. In 1889 616,217 barrels were exported to Great Britain and 152,720 barrels to other countries, value $2,613,000. We grow cherries, plums, peas, peaches, grapes (there are vineyards in Ontario of 40 to 60 acres), strawberries are grown as a field crop. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, are produced in great abundance. Large caning establishments, preserve and pack the fruit, samples of which you may now see and try.

The butter and cheese industry is on a very large scale; the very best butter is now manufactured at the creameries and sold at an average of 20 to 25 cents per pound. Canada has exported to Great Britain in 1889 88,109,022 lbs of cheese, value 8 to 9 cents a pound. Altogether Canada exported in 1889 over $38,000,000 of fruit and farm products. Gentlemen, in mentioning these figures I do not mean to encroach on the attributions of the Hon. Commissioner of Canada, Mr. Adam Brown, who deals with so much ability on all questions, and specially on trade or commerce; I only confirm his figures.

This trophy was to be erected in the Main Exhibition Building, but on account of its great height the committe was forced to place it out of doors and it cannot be used, as expected, to contain the exhibits sent here by the Government of Quebec.

However, these exhibits are placed in the main building with those of the Dominion of Canada, and in the annex.

The exhibits of the Province of Quebec consist of

1 the valuable and economic woods of its immense forests.

2 The minerals which abound in the Province such as:

Native iron, magnetic ore, iron sand titaniferous iron ore.
Limonite, iron pyrites, iron chres.
Native copper.
Sulphide of copper.
Sulphide of zinc and of lead.
Sulphide of antimony and bismuth.
Labradore rock.
Marbles (limestones).
Mica rock.
Mica asbestos.
Phosphate of lime (Apatite).
Asbestos and its products, &c,, &c.. &c.

Quebec is becoming famous for its extensive and rich asbestos and phosphate mines.

3 Cereals, wheat, barley, oats, rye, 45 varieties.
4 Wheat and flour.
5 Butter and cheese.
6 Cotton, manufactured.
7 Woolen fabrics.
8 Boots and shoes,
9 Canned fish, meat and fruits.
10 Wall paper, bedsteads and woven wire mattresses.
11 Furs.
12 Paints.
13 Oils and Varnishes.
14 Steel shingles, slates.
15 Window blinds (Charland.)
16 Apples.
17 Vegetables—assorted
18 Fish—dried.
19. Fish—boneless.
20 Beer—Boswell's.

Also 36 cases of goods which have arrived Saturday by s.s. Alpha and which will be opened as soon as they reach the Exhibition grounds.

In the main building the centre platform is covered with a great variety of exhibits—all of the useful and practical kind. Shorey & Co., Montreal, have a well arranged exhibit of ready made clothing; down the southern passage is a large and most interesting exhibit of cottons, cottonades, shirtings and other textile fabrics, exhibited by the extensive house of D. Morrice, Son & Co., Montreal, who are manufacturer's agents, and handle goods from many of the principal mills in Canada. The Hochelaga Cotton Co., next door to Morrice, Son & Co., have a good exhibit of some exceedingly fine cottons. The firm of D. Morrice, Son & Co., of Montreal, have a very complete and extensive exhibit of cottons from the well-known mills of the Coaticooke Co., St. Croix Mills Co., and the Kent Valley Mills Co.

On the same platform a very much admired show is that of Colin McArthur & Co.'s paper hangings. The whole of the next platform is occupied by goods represented by Mr. John Fulton and consists of Johnston's Fluid Beef, Mills & McDougal's tweeds, J. & T. Bell's boots and shoes, W. J. March & Co.'s boots, shoes and the ready made clothing of E. A. Small & Co. These exhibits are exceedingly well arranged and every one stops to admire the "stronghold of health"— a castle made of tins of Johnston's Fluid Beef, next to which is a good line of varnishes from D. A. McCallisk & Co., Montreal. This section of the Canadian Court is crowded to its utmost capacity.

The boots and shoes of W. A. Marsh & Co., Quebec, and George Slater & Sons, of Montreal, are both very creditable evidences of what these firms make. The Montreal and Stormont Cotton Companies of Montreal and Cornwall respectively, have fine displays in their lines, also the Nova Scotia Cotton Manufacturing Company and the Ontario Cotton Company, of Hamilton.

Several boxes of S. Davis & Son's well-known cigars stand on tables here. They are not sent as an exhibit, but for gratuitous distribution; this act on their part is much appreciated; and next is a variety of papers made by the Rolland Paper Company, of St. Jerome, Quebec.

Adjoing is a neat display of wall papers by the Canadian Wall Paper Company, Montreal.

Close by the furniture exhibit is a very neat case of type manufactured by the Dominion Type Founding Company, of Montreal.

Here we notice two handsomely worked bannerettes of the Union Jack, with the arms of Canada occupying prominent places on the gallery front, also two large golden wreaths. These very fine ornaments were kindly worked by the Sisters of Charity, Quebec, for the Quebec Government.

On the north gallery side hangs that splendid painting of the City of Montreal admired by all, and hanging from the roofis the banner of Canada welcome to Prince George of Wales.

Ascending higher on the stairs to the gallery, on either side we observe splendid large photographs of scenery of the C.P.R. Railway, views of many noted places of interest in Montreal and other cities in Canada; these ornaments to the Court are much admired.

Stand number one is that of A. Gelinas, of Montreal, where is displayed Indian curious, and as well toboggans, snowshoes and many other novel little articles to those born far from the land of "Frost King." One of the most important and valuable exhibits overlooked till now is that of J. B. Laliberte, of Quebec. It contains some 40 pieces of furs, rugs, bears' heads in the shape of stools, hat stands, &c. The designs are simply beautiful, and it is a great pity that such a handsome collection of furs can only be exposed for public gaze a few days longer, as we understand the heat and dust in the buildings is very injurious to furs.

Asbestos, manufactured, attracts much attention. Mr. Hamel, Quebec, is the agent for the sale of these fine products.

We have thus hurriedly noticed some of the more important exhibits on the ground floor of the Canadian Court. The whole if not in the gaudy attractiveness of some other courts is decidedly practical from every standpoint. Hardly one exhibit appears there but what is a useful and almost necessary article around person, house, or office. The inner man is supplied with canned meats, fish, and fruits and the beers we have noted; the outer man must have the ready made clothing, the tweeds, cottons, shirts, socks boots, and shoes; for the comfort of the household there are the churns, making butter in 15 minutes, the labor-saving culinary utensils, the handsome bedrooms suites with wire mattresses, the rich parlor furniture and musical instruments of the finest finish and tone giving pleasure and cheer when the day's duties are over; and for the business man, there are office desks of all kinds in beautiful woods, office appliances for rendering office drudgery as easy as possible and fire and burglar proof safes to store away in safety the earnings of the day. Yes, the Canadians have brought to us the very articles that are required in this every day life battle.

CANADIAN ANNEX.

Let us now direct our footsteps toward the Canadian Annex, situated in the gardens, a short distance from the main building in the northern part of the grounds. Here the sight-seer will find a large collection of the more substantial kind of exhibits, such as machinery, safes, carriages, roots and vegetables, flour, fish, etc., etc.

The Canada Meat Packing Company, Montreal, has a very large assortment of their tinned corn beef, lunch tongue, paragon ox tongue, English mince meat, etc., on view and some who have already used these goods speak in unstinted praise of their excellence.

Pale India ale by Boswell & Co., of Quebec, are shown in neat form here. Slates for roofing and also for school purposes from the Danville Slate Company, Quebec, fills a prominent place at the west end, and next to it stands several bundles of hay from J. Hamel & Co., Quebec, and 200 lbs of cement from Gauvreau, Quebec. A cabinet and chairs are shown by P. Valliere, of Quebec.

Dried fish in small and large boxes, fish in all the different ways and of different varities forms another large and interesting exhibit adjoining the implement display, The firms who exhibit in this section are C. Robin & Co., Paspebiac; Leboutellier Bros., Paspebiac; Munn & Co., Montreal. This Commodity is in such general use in the West Indies, that general interest is manifested in this exhibit.

B. Gardiner & Son, Montreal, have a large exhibit of cracker and biscuit machinery, confectioners' tools, dough mixers, etc.

The Canada Galvanized & Steel Roofing Company, of Montreal, have samples of their steel shingles, etc., on view; paints and varnishes are shown by Wm. Johnson & Co., Montreal; baking powder by W. D. McLaren, Montreal.

Fresh Saguenay blue berries from the firm of Tremblay & Co., Quebec, form an attractive corner in the annex.

The Compagnie Canadienne des Conduites d'eau, of Three Rivers, Quebec, have cast iron pipes, water and gas supplies, etc., from their manufactory.

J. B. Renaud & Co., Quebec, three samples of flour, brands not given.

The Ogilvies, three brands called Golden Lion, Five Roses and Harvest Queen,

The Danville and the New Rochland Slate Co. come along with several exhibits of fine looking slate.

The well-known Match and Pail Manufacturers of Hull, Quebec, have a large number of pails, tubs and milk pans, made of pine and fibre, and these the E. B. Eddy Company can produce as cheaply as any firm in their line.

The J. C. McLaren Company of Montreal have a capital lot of sweat collars (patented) that look to be the very thing that is required for draught in a climate like ours.

The Quebec Government had collected most of the above exhibits, besides 45 varieties of grains and a good assortment of vegetables supplied by the Schools of Agriculture of Ste. Anne Lapocatiere and L'Assomption, by the Horticultural Society of L'Islet County, by L. and J. Dupuis, N. Pelletier, W. Pelletier and G. Tardiff—all of St. Roch des Aulnais; Aug. Fafard, L'Islet, P. G. Verreault, St. Jean.

In the refrigerators we noticed samples of butter by Mr. Fisher, Knowlton, nicely put up in small glass jars; butter from St. Roch Creamery; butter from L'Assomption School of Agriculture.

Cheeses from Ste. Louise des Aulnais were also kept in cool rooms.

Both in the main building and in the annex the Quebec Commissioner and assistant distribute to the visitors:

Copies of the sketch of the Province of Quebec,—a most interesting pamphlet by Hon. H. Mercier.

Three thousand copies of an illustrated number of The Montreal Herald (28 pages), specially prepared for advertising the Province, its immense resources, trade, etc.

One hundred copies of L'Electeur Illustre; 500 maps of the Province were also distributed, with the business cards of the following firms:—

J. B. Renaud & Co, Quebec.
N. Rioux & Co.; "
J. B. Laliberte, "
C. Robin & Co., Paspebiac.
Hudon Hebert, Montreal.
P. Dodds & Co., "
W. Johnston & Co., "
S. Munn & Co., "
Canada Galvanizing and Steel Roofing Co., Montreal.
S. A. Fisher, Knowlton.
Danville Slate Co., Danville.
Tremblay & Co., Les Eboulements.
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, cards and pamphlets.

W. A. Ross, Quebec, illustrated pamphlet of agricultural implements, engines and machinery.

College of Levis, prospectus, etc.

In the reading room, Canadian Court, the only newspapers of the Province of Quebec received during the exhibition were:—

The Montreal Herald.
The Quebec Morning Chronicle.
Le Canadien.
The Montreal Star.

I am very grateful to you gentlemen for having come here to help me to acquire the information I need on the fruits and flowers of Jamaica. The Government of the Province of Quebec will greatly appreciate this courtesy to one of its humblest citizens, and would be pleased to receive all suggestions from you tending to bring the best commercial relations between Jamaica and the Province of Quebec.

I learned with much interest that the Kingston Horticultural Society was working in unison with the Government and many private citizens to continue the importation of economical and ornamental plants, which are propagated and disseminated through the island. I understand that the program of your society, though very broad, is well fulfilled. Your annual flower shows have no doubt contributed largely to the introduction and culture of the beautiful and rare plants, shade and ornamental trees which grace the gardens of Kingston.

The well-laid grounds, the splendid villas, the gay cottages of Kingston and adjoining municipalities, the Hope nurseries, show that all classes of society here have acquired a great taste in beautifying their homes and surroundings. Could it be otherwise when the good example is given, your efforts encouraged by His Excellency, Governor Sir H. Blake, who is so popular amongst the people of Jamaica, who patronizes your society, who assists at your meetings, as he did a few days ago on the occasion of Mr. Morris' most important lecture.

During the few days I have had the advantage of passing here I observed that the march of progress in education, culture, and trade, etc., was very great here in later years, or the authors on Jamaica erred greatly in their descriptions. I found the people polite, courteous, very obliging, peace reigns between the different races and I believe that floriculture has been one of the agents to bring the contentment, the happiness which exist in this island.

The meeting thanked the Commissioner of Quebec for his address, ordered it to be printed in pamphlet form for distribution, named a committee to make the necessary inquiries and answer the questions contained in the address, and expressed that it was most important to ascertain which line of steamers handled perishable products with the best care and most moderate terms, as a larger trade was anticipated between Canada and Jamaica.

EXHIBITION FLOWER SHOW.

From The Gleaner, March 11.

The display is highly creditable and considering the distressing circumstances that all gardeners have been subjected to, the show is better, larger and more varied than was expected by the most sanguine. The unfortunate circumstances alluded to are the drought that has now lasted for nearly two years, and the very high winds that have prevailed coupled with the short notice given. But this show has been undertaken at the request of Messrs. Dupuis, Adam Brown the Canadian Commissioners who desired to see the horticultural products of this island. To further this view they each contributed £5 and His Excellency Sir Henry Blake donated a like sum. The show will attract unusual attention, as it has been very tastily arranged in the main building where it is delightfully cool and pleasant. Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Harris and all the other members of the botanical staff have been unremitting in their exertions to do all that lay in their power for the credit of the colony. The department has contributed largely to the show, but owing to the limited space at the command of the committee and the demand from private exhibitors a large number of their plants have been set out on the grounds, but in a tent erected near the exhibition hall which has been tastily and beautifully arranged in an oval, shape with tree ferns palms, croton colosias, caladiums, arum lilies, philodendrins, small bannas, panax, etc. etc. Some of the ferns and palms towering their lofty foliage to the roof, while the smaller plants were practically arranged in front. From Cinchona Mr. Fawcett has brought a lovely assortment of flowering plants and shrubs. Among them were greatly admired the Bermuda Lilies with their snow white bell shaped fragrant flowers Among these ferns we specially noted the Gymnogramme Schizophylla which was discovered by Mr. Nock late superintendent of Cinchona. In flower was a lovely specimen of the Phoelxnopsis Schilleriana, an orchid of rare beauty from Malay, also a pretty white orchid Phalcenopsis amablis; this latter came from Hope Gardens. The lilies were attractive and specimens in flower of arum and agapanthus umbrellaties were beautiful. A climbing bamboo from Cinchona was something new to Kingstonians; it grows wild on the hills but is very difficult to transplant. Bunches of large violets perfume the area. Among the collection of ferns, which was very fine, the Elephant's Ear fern, covered with black hair, attracted attention. A very pretty shrub is a common weed known as the John Crow bush Bocconia frutescens. It grows to the height of ten feet. There was also a very pretty collection of club mosses and a specimen of the Vittaria, a grass-like fern common to the Island.

The Hope gardens showed an assortment of vegetables, leeks, pumpkins, tomatoes, beans, peppers, etc. The onions were grown from seed brought from the Canary Islands, were planted at the end of November, have produced prolifically but are not yet at perfection. Among this exhibit was a large vegetable resembling a pumpkin with a dark green skin, and perfectly white inside. It was planted from a seed brought from the East Indies by a Coolie, it is called Patoir Kaola, and as explained by a Coolie is grated, dried and used in the manufacture of currie. Among the private exhibits there is a beautiful collection of begonias, but special mention must be made of the hybrids grown by Major Knollys which are lovely. There is also a fine specimen of yellow orchid a native of Central America the onciduim amphlia.

Mr. E. W. Astwood showed a splendid Adiantum Farleaense. A very pretty exhibit is a variety of peppers growing in pots and bearing. Mr. Gardner shows some tomatoes of most excellent growth they are unusually large and fine the peach tomato having the beautiful blush of the fruit from which it takes its name. Mr. Sargood also shows a splendid assortment.

There are some fine Ripley pines exhibited by Mr. Percy Cunha. Otaheite apples of very fine size and quality from Mr. A. Duperly and Mr. Pine of Mina. The specimens of cocoa in pod by Mr. Lascene of Harkers Hall are good axd among the exhibit we noticed three small head's of cauliflower. Capt. Whiltaker's exhibits from New Castle are worthy of great praise and show what can be produced on the hills of Jamaica, large white heads of celery beautifully bleached choches kohl rabi, lettuce, egg plants, beans, turnips, carrots &c., all as fine as can be produced in any part of the world.

Mr. Sargood has also shown a very excellent collection of vegetables grown in Kingston and they reflect the highest credit on him. He show as large and varied a collection as Capt Whittaker.

There is a specimen of Bermuda onions grown in New Castle but they were evidently improperly moulded and grown in too loose a soil so they did not bulb.

Mr. Walker, the Supt. of the Spanish Town prison has sent a very large and beautiful collection of foliage plants, palms, crotons, ferns &c.

Among the bowers we cannot refrain from calling attention to the gladiolus by Mr. W. G. Thompson.

Amarillas lilies by Mr. Tillman. This is the species known as Emp ess of India and is lovely—a very pretty dish of Australian daisies and myositic intermixed. A plate of lovely diantus by T. M. Bonitto. Mr. Tillman shows two lovely pots of the Eucharist lilies.

Mrs. Hardine showed a large platerof lovely strawberries grown from American plants at Belvedere in St. Andrew and Mr. Wynne from Manchester sent an exibit of wild pines. Mr. Walter Lewis has his usual lovely display of foliage plants. They must be seen to be admired and attracted great attention.

At 4.10 his Excellency the Governor and Lady Blake and Party arrived at the Exhibition and were conducted round the show by Mr. Bapty and Dr. Phillippo, the president of the Horticultural Society. His Excellency was very much pleased with the show of flowers, which exceeded his expectations. Mr. Adam Brown and Commissioner Dupuis were also delighted with the display. A large number of people were attracted to the Exhibition by the show, which was a decided success. The judges did not complete their work yesterday and are resuming this morning; to-morrow we will give the awards.

March 11, 1891.

An Unfair Advantage.

A dutiful husband wished to give his wife a handsome lace scarf for a present, and, to make sure of getting one to her liking, asked her to buy one herself on the pretence that it was for a lady friend of theirs. The finest Honiton, Valenciennes and Brussels lace goods were spread out on the counter, but madame thought to herself:

"What is the use of spending so much money on a present for Amelie?"

Some embroidered lace was shown next. Even these were too dear. At length she selected a very plain and ordinary scarf.

"Quite good enough, too," she thought, and took it home to her husband.

"Have you chosen something pretty?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, very pretty."

"Is it just what you would have chosen for yourself?"

"The very thing."

"Then, my dear, you may keep it. I intended it for you!" exclaimed her husband, delighted with his little scheme. Curtain.

Influence of Colors.

Colors not only influeuce cattle, but human beings also. On this point some curious experiences are reported from Italy as to the effect of colors on the nerves of the sick and insane. In the hospital for the insane at Alessandria special rooms are arranged with red or blue glass in the windows, and also red or blue paint on the wall. A violent patient is brought suddenly into a blue room and left to the effect of that color on his nerves. One maniac was cured in an hour; another was at piece in his mind after passing a day in a room of violet. The red room is used for the commonest form of dementia—melancholy—usually accompanied by a refusal to take food. After three hours in the red room a patient afflicted in this way began to be cheerful and ask for food.

An Appropriate Quality.

"You'd make a good executor, Banks."

"Why?"

"You have such a natural aptitude for minding other people's business."—New York Herald.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

— THE —

Ottawa River Nav. Co.

FIRST Boat for CARILLON and way Ports Str. MAUDE will leave Lachine Saturday, 25th instant on arrival of train from Montreal 7.50 a.m. Returning Monday morning.

MARKET LINES

Str. PRINCESS to CARILLON, etc, will leave Wednesday, 29th instant, at 6 a.m. Str. MAUDE, to HAWKESBURY, BROWN'S WHARF, etc., will leave Tuesday 28th inst., at 6.30 p.m.

For freight and full information apply at Office, 88 Common-streeet, Canal Basin after 25th instant.

R. W. SHEPHERD, jr., Manager.

Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co

1891—SEASON—1891

The following steamers commencing April 27 will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports:—

To QUEBEC—Steamers QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Montreal daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 p.m.

To TORONTO—Commencing Monday 1st June, until September 15th, leave daily at 19 a.m. (Sundays excepted and thereafter three times a week on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until 30th September, from Lachine at 12.30 p.m., from Cotcau Landing at 6.30 p.m

To the SAGUENAY—Leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.50 a.m., and from 23rd June to 15th September four times a week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

To CORNWALL—Steamer BOHEMIAN every Tuesday and Friday at noon.

To THREE RIVERS—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

To CHAMBLY—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

To Boucherville, Varennes, Vercheres and Bout L'Isle—Daily (Sundays excepted) per TERREBONNE at 3.30; Saturdays at 2.30 p.m

To LAPRAIRIE—From 4th to 25th May, from Laprairie 6.00, 8.30 a.m and 1.30 p.m; from Montreal, 7.00, 12.0) a.m and 5.00 p.m.

Sundays and Holydays—From Laprairie, 7.00, 9.00 a.m, 6.00 p.m. From Montreal 8.00 a.m, 2.00 and 6.00 p.m, From 25th May to 31st August, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Laprairie 5.30, 8.00 a.m, 1.30, 5.30 p.m; from Montreal 6.30 a.m, noon, 4.00 and 6.15 p.m; on Tuesdays, Fridays, from Laprairie 5.00, 8.00, 10.30 a.m, 1.30 and 5.30 p.m; from Montreal 8.00, 9.00 a.m, noon, 4.00 and 6.15 p.m. Sundries same as above.

LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil 5 a.m and every subsequent hour. From Hochelaga, commence at 5.30 a.m; last trip, 8.30 p.m. From St. Helen's Island Ferry wharf to Longueuil 5.10 pm. daily Sundays excepted.

EXCURSIONS — Commencing Saturday, May 2nd, by steamer TERREBONNE, every Saturday at 2.30 p.m. for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Contrecœur, returning same evening at abont 8 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Offices, 128 St. James-street, Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel, Canal Basin and Richelieu Pier.

ALEX. MILLOY Traf. Manager. JULIEN CHABOT, Gen. Manager.

Montreal, April, 1891.

Quebec Steamship Co

THE SS. MIRAMICHI,

A. BAQUET, MASTER,

Is intended to leave Montreal on

Monday, April 27 at 4 p.m,

Ice permitting

and afterward, throughout the season on every alternate MONDAY,

For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY or POINT ST. PETER, PERCE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms apply to

Thos. Fraser & Co.,
Freight and Ticket Agents,
205 Commissioners-street.
90 Or to H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, 120½ St. James-street.

Gaspe and Baie Chaleurs

THE SS. BEAVER,

J. B. MASSON, MASTER.

Is intended to leave Montreal

On Monday, May 4, at 4 p.m.

and afterwards on every alternate Monday, for Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Pabos, Newport, Port Daniel and Paspebiac.

Thos. Fraser & Co.,
Agents.

BERMUDA & WEST INDIES ROYAL MAIL LINES OF THE QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

For BERMUDA—
SS. Orinoco.....April 23, 3 p m
SS. Trinidad.....April 30, 3 p.m.

For St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Trinidad.
SS. Burnley.....April 29, 3 p.

For freight, passage and Insurance, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York, ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

Thos. Fraser & Co.
Agents,
205 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

GIBB & COMPANY

Are Receiving Novelties in

TAILORING AND HABERDASHE

ALSO

Pattefrom Poole Suitsrn

W. SCLATER & CO.
41 Foundling street,
MONTREAL Boiler
ASBESTOS
and Pipe Covering
Oils, Waste, Fire Hose and Steam Packing
ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.

Pilkington's Washing Soda

Powdered.

The latest English Preparation, in 1 lb. boxes.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

BELLHOUSE, DILLON & CO

STEAMSHIPS.

BEAVER LINE.

The Canada Shipping Co's

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

MONTREAL & LIVERPOOL

Comprising the following first-class, Clyde-built, full-powered iron steamships:

Lake Ontario,	Capt. H. Campbell,	5,300 Tons
Lake Superior,	Wm. Stewart	5,000 "
Lake Huron,	F. Carey,	4,100 "
Lake Winnipeg,	C.F. Herriman	3,300 "
Lake Nepigon	——	2,300 "

SUMMER SAILINGS, 1891.

From Liverpool	Steamships	From Montr'l.
Friday, April 17.	Lake Superior.	Wed May 6
" " 24	Lake Huron....	" 13
" May 1.	Lake Nepigon...	" 20
" " 8.	Lake Ontario...	" 27
" " 15.	Lake Winnipeg	" June 3
" " 22.	Lake Superior..	" 10
" " 29.	Lake Huron....	" 17
" June 5.	Lake Nepigon...	" 24
" " 12.	Lake Ontario...	" July 1
" " 19	Lake Winnipeg.	" 8
" " 26.	Lake Superior...	" 15
" July 5.	Lake Huron.....	" 22

The steamers connect at Montreal direct by rail for all points in Canada, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and United States, to which through tickets are issued.

These steamers are built in water-tight compartments and of special strength for the North Atlantic trade.

In the passenger departments the most perfect provision has been made to ensure the comfort and convenience of all. In the cabin the state rooms are large and airy. The steerage is fitted with the most approved patent canvas berths, and is fully ventilated and heated by steam.

An experienced surgeon is carried by each steamer, also stewardesses to attend to the wants of females and children.

RATES OF PASSAGE, MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Saloon	$40 $45 to $50
Round Trip	$80 $85 to $90
Intermediate	$30
Steerage	$20

The $40 and $80 rates are per Lake Nipigon only.

For freight or other particulars apply—In Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 8 Custom House-square; in Queenstown to N. G. SEYMOUR & Co.; in Liverpool to R. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water-street; in Quebec to H. H. SEWELL, 125 Peter-street.

H. E. MURRAY, General Manager,
21 Mar 4 Custom House Square, Montreal

GUION LINE

U.S. and Royal Mail Steamers
PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM NEW YORK.

Wisconsin	Saturday,	March 14, 9.30 a.m
Wyoming	"	" 28, 8.30 a.m
Nevada	"	April 4, 1.30 p.m
Arizona	"	" 18, 1 00 p.m
Wisconsin	"	" 25, 5 00 p.m
Alaska	"	May 2, 11.30 a.m
Wyoming	"	" 9, 5.00 p.m
Arizona	"	" 16, 11.30a.m
Nevada	"	" 23, 4.30 p.m
Alaska	"	" 30, 10.00 a.m
Wisconsin	"	June 6, 4.30 p.m
Arizona	"	" 13, 9.30 a.m
Wyoming	"	" 20, 3 30 p.m
Alaska	"	" 27, 9.00 a.m
Nevada	"	July 4, 3.30 p.m
Arizona	"	" 11, 8.00 a.m
Wisconsin	"	" 18, 3 00 p.m
Alaska	"	" 25, 7.30 a.m
Wyoming	"	Aug 1, 3.00 p.m
Arizona	"	" 8, 7.00 a.m
Nevada	"	" 15, 2 00 p.m
Alaska	"	" 22. 6.30 a.m
Wisconsin	"	" 29, 2.00 p.m
Arizona	"	Sept 5, 6.00 a.m
Wyoming	"	" 12, noon
Alaska	"	" 19, 5.30 a.m
Nevada	"	" 26, noon

CABIN PASSAGE RATES

On Wyoming, Wisconsin or Nevada, according to location of berth,

Queenstown or Liverpool, $50, $60, $80
Round Trip, - - $100, $120, $144

London, $7 extra. Paris, Havre or Hamburg, $15 extra each way.

On SS. Alaska and Arizona the rooms are fitted for two, three and four passengers, the rates for these steamers being $60, $80 and $100 for single passage, and $120, $144 and $180 for round trip. Special rooms from $250 to $500. Children under 12 years half price. Infants free. Servants $50. Deposit of $25 necessary in all cases to secure berths.

These steamers are built of Iron in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Bath-room, Smoking-room, Drawing-room, Piano and Library; also, experienced Surgeon, Stewardess and Caterer on each steamer. The State-rooms are all upper deck, thus ensuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea: perfect ventilation

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OF THE

GREAT SALE

McLACHLAN BROS.' STOCK

VALUED AT $109,739.66.

The announcement of this sale brought together on the Opening Day a larger number of Dry Goods Merchants from all parts of Canada, than have probably erer met upon any other similar occasion.

There were two strong reasons for this.

FIRST REASON.

The CHARACTER of McLachlan Bros.' stock was known to the trade throughout the country. That it was one of the LARGEST in Canada, that it was FRESH. NEW, and WELL BOUGHT; and that it included the BEST FEATURES in the STAPLE and FANCY Dry Goods business, were well known facts.

SECOND REASON.

I offered the whole of this ATTRACTIVE and EMINENTLY SEASONABLE STOCK.

At from 10 to 50 per cent less than Regular Wholesale Rates.

The first reason brought out the Merchants.

The second reason was a potent provocative to large purchases.

It will be interesting to quote the names of a few of the purchasers of leading bills during the opening week.

W. H. SCROGGIE, Montreal
LETENDRE & ARSENAULT, Montreal
CARSLEY BROS., "
ABRM. JACOBS "
S. LEVENSON "
P. WRIGHT "
MARTIN & LABELLE "
L. E. BEAUCHAMP "
MORIN & JULIEN "
H. KELLERT "
HY. & N. E. HAMILTON "
MOULTON & CO. "
S. J. FLYNN "
H. SHOREY & CO. "
GEO. F. CUDDY "
THOS. LIGGETT "
F. A. MATHIEU "
M. WORKMAN "
J. LEBLANC "
M. SAXE & SONS "

AMERICAN PANTS CO'Y Montreal.
MRS. JAS. FOLEY "
THE MONTREAL SHIRT & COLLAR CO.
SMITH & CO., Montreal.
ALEX. NELSON "
W. R. COYSH "
F. X. COUSINEAU, Toronto.
PROUSE BROS., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
H. SAMUEL, Sherbrooke.
VILLENEUVE BROS., Quebec.
C. SUGARMAN, Alexandria, Ont.
C. LABRECHE, Joliette.
O. BAKER, Osnabruck Centre, Ont.
C. O. PARADIS, Sorel, Que.
E. PARKER, Martinville, Que.
ROBT. ORR, Bannington, Ont.
SINCLAIR & STEWART, Summerside, P.E.I.
A. O. STUART, Napierville, Que.
MISS S E GOURLEY, Grenville, Que
JNO. CASEY, Eganville, Ont

C. STEFANI, St. Johns, Que
COURVAL & RIVARD, Joliette, Que
N. MENARD, St. Hyacinthe, Que
A. J. PREFONTAINE, Belœil, Que.
A. McCALLUM, Broughton, Que
JOHN DAVIS, Charlottrtown, P. E. I.
JOHN TYO, Dundee, Que
T. H. REYNOLDS, Halifax, N. S.
LOUIS J. MATTS, Buckingham, Que
WM. BANFORD, Lachute, Que
A. CAMERON, Fallbrooke, Ont
J. B. PELETIER, Iberville, Que.
J. T. ENGLAND, Dunham, Que.
T. B. MUNROE, Robinson, Que.
J. H. LEFEBVRE, Howick, Que.
J. PENAULT & CO., Montreal.
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T. E. McGOVERN, Danville, Que.
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The Sale is going briskly on. THE INTEREST IS UNABATED. ATTRACTIVE PRICES are here ever y day
In a short time now the stock will be all cleared. There are still TEMPTING BARGAINS.
Fresh, Seasonable and Well Bought Goods at from 10 to 50 per cent. less than WHOLESALE PRICES.
No wonder the Merchants of the Country have responded so readily and bought so largely.
The GOODS and the PRICES prove an irresistible attraction to CLOSE and INTELLIGENT BUYERS.

SAMUEL COULSON,

192, 194, & 196 McGILL STREET

McLACHLAN BROS. WAREHOUSE.

GOSSIP FROM NEW YORK.

THE SPRING EXHIBITION AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.

An Uninteresting Show—The Little Sisters of the Assumption—Their Mission—Medical Diplomas for Women.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design will continue throughout this month. The prizes established annually by the late Julius Hallgarton have gone by default. The three prizes of $300, $200, and $100 respectively, were not awarded because the artists who exhibit this year at the Academy were too indifferent about the matter to come and vote. This is the second time the same thing has occurred.

The Thomas B. Clarke prize for $300 for a figure competition was awarded to Frank W. Benson, of Salem, Mass., for his young girls seated under lamp and firelight; they hung in the eastern gallery.

Miss Mary S. Florence, of Nutley, N. J., received the Norman W. Dodge prize for women. It is called "New Born Death," and is a tall panel. The Hanging Committe has placed the religious picture in about the worst place to be found in the corridor. The collection as a whole is not an interesting one.

The Little Sisters of the Assumption.

Six sisters of the Roman Catholic Order reached this city from Paris in s.s La Burgogne. They are the first of their order to settle in this country and they come on the invitation of Archbishop Corrigan. The mission of this order is that of nursing the sick in their own homes and the sisters are all trained nurses. Under the rules of their order they can receive no compensation whatever for their services. They must eat and sleep in the house of the order, and they are not allowed to accept any refreshment outside of their own house. These sisters have 12 houses in Paris. The six pioneers of the order in this country will locate in the Rev. Father Edward's parish, in East Fourteenth-street, and will reside temporarily in some religious house until a permanent home can be secured for them. Some money has already been subscribed for their support, the order being wholly dependent on the contributions of people who take interest in their work.

Medical Diplomas for Women

The 28th Annual Commencement of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women took place in Assembly Hall on Tuesday evening. Dr. Jennie M. Lozier made the principal address. She spoke of the steadily-enlarging scope of woman's occupation, and looked hopefully forward to the time when her sex would be debarred from no function which their brains and strength enabled them to perform. Only a few years ago there were but 14 business occupations in which women engaged. Now there are more than 200 such occupations. Dr. Lozier believed that women should be lawyers as well as doctors. Wherever a woman was accused in a court of law there should be a woman lawyer to defend her, and wherever a woman's fate was involved in a trial at law there should be a woman in the jury box. The program of the commencement exercises included instrumental music, remarks by the dean of the college, the administering of the hippocratic oath, the conferring of the degrees, the distribution of prizes, the valedictory on the part of the class, and the valedictory on the part of the faculty.

Spring Musicales.

One of the charming song seasons is that which like the little buds, is fast opening upon us. Within a week the more important of these harmonious gatherings will have bloomed, and delightedaudiences will have clinging to them, melodies that will live the summer through.

Mr. J. H. Alpurente will conduct the concert of Miss Gertrude Griswold, to be given this afternoon at Chickering Hall. The list of patronesses indicates the high character socially of the entertainment while the talent assisting indicates what the artistic quality will be. Miss Lena Little, contralto; H. E. Distlehurst, tenor; A. Arueschon, baritone, and the child pianists, the Miss Mercedes and Marita O'Leary; accompanists, Emilio Agramonte and Ferdinand Dulcken.

Fraulein Kitty Berger's soiree Musicale in the Ball room, Hotel Brunswick, on Saturday evening April 25 under the patronage of ladies high in the social ladder promises to be an entertainment of rare merit. The vocalists include Miss Jennie Dutton, Miss Rosa Linde, Mr. Ed. Schloman. Fr. Kitty Berger opens the concert by performing on the harp zither "Die Kapelle" of Kreutzer; and "Gute Nacht du Mein Herziges Kind" of Abt. Especially for this occasion Mille Carida will recite "The Fairy Court." Mr. Ph. Mittell will interpret on the violin "noturnn"-by Chopin-Wilhelning; and "Hungarian Danse," by Brahams. Mrs. Fannie Barrow writes;—Some very pleasant words in last week's Home Journal, appeared about Fraulein Kitty Berger, who will give a concert at the Brnnswick Hotel on Saturday evening. But the best of her was not mentioned, not only is she a friend of Mme Nicolini Patti, at whose castle in Wales she is a welcome guest, and admired and respected by all the people in England, from Her Majesty the queen down, but her yearly visits to Munich are made to delight her mother and sister with her kindly loving presence. She cheers their lives and renders them comfortable by generously sharing with them all that she makes by her beautiful talent. "I must keep my health and strength," she says, a sweet loving look coming into her eyes, "because I am so necessary to my dear mother and sister."

At Miss Lillie Berg's concert in the New Music Hall (Recital Hall) on Monday evening, April 27, among the assisting artists will be Victor Kuzdo, violinist; Senor Arencilia, tenor; Miss Florence Meiggs (of the Meiggs sisters quartet), and Mr. Charles H. Biglow, jr., basso. These three with Miss Berg have formed the "Lillie Berg Quartet," which will be heard in several selections. Part II of the program will consist of Smart's pleasing cantata.

The music festival at the opening of Music Hall, corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, will comprise four evening and two afternoon concerts on May 5, 6. 7, 8, 9. The Russian composer, Tschaikowsky, who will conduct his own works, the Symphony Society orchestra, the Oratorio Society and many distinguished soloists will take part.

The Manuscript Society of New York is about to become a club under the name of the Manuscript Club, and its rooms are already engaged. Three of each five of the board of 15 directors must be composers. Applicants for membership as composers must submit a manuscript in polyphenic writing. No initiation fees are demanded from composers, but resident musicians must pay $10 and amateurs $20.

The Spring Fashions.

The princess dress will be worn, and some made up for show are exceedingly stylish. One seen yesterday was composed of China silk figured and plain white crepe de Chine, a velvet ribbon rosette, standard braid bands, cuffs, collar and waist ornaments comprise the handsome garniture. The dress has a princess back arranged below the waist-line in well-pressed plaits that flare gracefully toward the edge, and princess fronts that are superbly adjusted by the customary darts. Over the right front is arranged a drapery front that is closely adjusted by double bust darts taken up with those in the princess front. The drapery front is widened below the waist-line and extends almost to the lower edge in a graceful tablier, the soft folds of which result from a group of forward-turning plaits at the top of the extension. The fronts close to the bust with buttons and button-holes, and the closing is concealed beneath a plaited section of white crepe de Chine applied in V shape between the tapering ends of the medici collar; behind the bust the closing is made invisibly, and the top of the drapery is fastend beneath a large rosette of velvet ribbon near the left hip. The edges of the tablier are bordered with a fanciful braid band, and a similar band applied for a foot trimming is effectively revealed at the edge of the princess. The high standing collar is overlaid with a collar ornament to match; the rolling edge of the medica collar is decorated with a narrow braid band and ornaments of similar braid curve quaintly from the shoulders to meet at the bust. The coat-shaped sleeves present the fashionable curve over the shoulders, and each wrist is trimmed with a fanciful cuff ornament.

The New Cape Wraps

For dressy wear are exceedingly stylish. One developed in white cloth all over braided with metallic braid has the back gracefully conformed to the figure by a curving centre seam and a belt ribbon tacked underneath, the backs are extended to form the sides, and from the shoulders seams backward-turning plaits flare toward the edge; with graceful effect, The shoulders present the fashionable high curve, and the sides overlap the fronts nearly to the bust, below which the sides are free to allow an opening for the arms, a single tacking at the lower edge securing the proper adjustment of the parts. The fronts are deepened toward the centre to form a stylish point, and the closing is made invisibly at the centre. At the neck is a stylishly high medici collar which is slightly rolled. All sorts of handsome cloths may be employed in developing a wrap of this kind for carriage, opera or visiting wear, and cloth, camel's hair serge, drap d'ete and wool armure will make a servicable and stylish garment for ordinary uses.

A Fascinating Gown

For a youthful woman has a simply fashioned skirt of soft textured black silk, cut either in walking length or with a demi-train, and made up without decoration; and with this is worn a full baby waist of white silk or linen mull. The waist is not low necked, but is gathered at the top with a tiny standing ruffle that reaches nearly as high as the seam, with which a standing collar would have been added had such a neck finish been used. A double pointed Spanish girdle of black silk is worn, and over the waist is arranged an unfastened zouave or Eton jacket of black silk, lined with white silk, which may be easily assumed or removed. Such a toilet will be admired as much for its elegance as for its simplicity, and its easy adjustment will render it very becoming to graceful figures.

Dresses of Embroidered India Mull

Made up in a very juvenile but wholly becoming fashion will be favored for dancing wear throughout the season. They are shaped in the new patterns and will show baby waists, puffed sleeves decorated with an upright inserted band of lace or mull, a mull or lace ruffle at the lower edge of the skirt, and a sash or Spanish girdle that may be worn or omitted at pleasure.

Since walking skirts reach nearly or quite to the ground, it is a wise provision of fashion, even when they have no demi-trains, that frills, plaitings, gimps, bands of wide braids, etc., may at any time be applied to their lower edges to conceal the early ravages of dust and wear.

A scanty double-edged, pinked ruffle of bias silk, not more than three or four inches wide, is drawn by a cord into a shirr and forms a dainty foot-trimming for the front and sides of the skirt. The back breadth, if not too ample, may be decorated with a flat fold of similar silk applied to fall downward and conceal the seam joining it to the breadth.

Gray-blue Plush Box-coats

Of Louis XV. jackets lined with shrimp pink shot silk are much liked for driving, visiting and theatre wear. The shape is one of the dressiest of recent designs and may be developed effectively in the most inexpensive cloths and coatings.

Close skirts, both trimmed and untrimmed, are stylish and becoming. Quite frequently in a skirt of this kind the back breadth is unlike the front and sides; sometimes it is of the same goods as the waist or blouse, and sometimes it matches only a vest or sleeves.

The new crats and bodices with added skirts joined in cross-seams that form a point at the back are among the most artistic of recent styles, and not the least admirable of their features is the slender, tapering effect which they invariably produce at the waist line.

Latest Whims.

Earings are not fashionable at present.

White hats of chip and of fine, thin felt are predicted for summer.

Japanese crepe, a beautiful cotton fabric not unlike Turkish crape, but even more delicate of texture, makes the daintiest of dancing gowns for any young woman.

Ribbons will be freely used during the ensuing season. On a stylish pointed basque of beige-brown summer camel's hair three long ribbons in different shades of light-brown are sewed to each under-arm seam, one being placed high under the arm, another at the waist-line, and the third about midway between. The ribbons are all tied in a single knot at the point of the basque, and long loops and longer ends fall nearly to the foot of the skirt.

A new and much improved variety of corduroy called cotole; is likely to be very fashionable for certain purposes during the spring. In the beige tints and in a new shade of gray called tourterelle it will be made up into skirts and untrimmed, half-length coats, to be worn with the new shirred basques of Indian or Venetian red silk, or of wash silk the shade of the cotol-t. When the coat is not in use the basque and skirt will form a dainty house toilette.

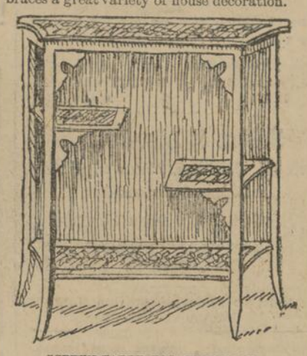
The skirt with a centre-front seam, in which the goods meet with a modera elv bias effect, is liked for plaids, stripes and even plain goods in broad widths. The plaits at the back are so closely bunched that the stylish clinging adjustment is effected.

BETSEY BANCKER

HOUSE DECORATION.

The Pretty Things that Nimble Fingers Fashion—Artistic Tables.

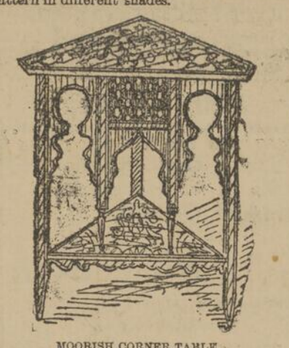
The so called "fancy work" which woman's deft fingers delight in fashioning has taken a long stride toward artistic beauty and utility since the days when our grandmothers stitched with patient and painstaking needle the old time "samples," and our great aunts wrought with more energy than excellence impossible green dogs and kittens on yet more impossible yellow backgrounds in Berlin wool. Not only is the work done at present dainty and exquisite to look upon and laid in sensible materials in durable washing silks, but the department of this work formerly limited to a few articles now embraces a great variety of house decoration.



SCREEN TABLE FOR FIREPLACE.

Wood carving has been for some time a favorite occupation with artistic women, and now, by the new process of wood staining, a clever woman can transform an inexpensive basswood table into a beautiful little tea table resembling inlaid wood. Very odd, unique-shaped pieces are sought, or may be ordered from a cabinetmaker. The pattern is traced on the wood with a sharp-pointed pencil and then stained with different materials to different shades. A good brown stain may be made with a few ounces of Vandyke brown, ground to a fine powder and mixed with coffee. Lampblack, diluted, may be used for ebony, and bichromate of potash, ground and dissolved in water, makes a bright brown stain, which can be used only on hard wood. Logwood produces yellow, and dragon's blood powder stains red. After the pattern is well stained in the interstices of the wood and the centre must be stained a lighter color. Any flat sable brush will answer to apply the stain, which, when finished, must be French polished after the outlines of the pattern have been traced with the finest line of lampblack.

A very pretty little French tea table is triangular in shape and stained the color of old rosewood, with a delicate tracery of white about the edge. A tea table of popular shape, copied from an old Italian marqueterie table has eight slender legs to support it steadily and a pattern of leaves upon its polished surface of rich mahogany color. A corner table of Moorish design is carried out in dark rosewood, light mahogany and satinwood stain. The screen table is quite a novelty, being designed to conceal the fireplace when not in use. Soft silk is fulled on one table, which has peculiar little bracket shelves for bric-a-brac beneath the top, which is ornamented with a geometrical pattern in different shades.



MOORISH CORNER TABLE.

A pretty and simple style of decoration, which any one can carry out easily, takes the form of a number of roundels or wafers worked in chain stitch upon linen or cotton. The wafers begin in the middle and are worked in outline stitch in enlarging circles round and round until they are about the size of silver half-dollars. Five or seven rows may border a cloth, either all wrought in white or a delicate tint shading softly toward the centre, where the wafers also are smaller in size. Groups of five or three are scattered over the background at regular intervals with pretty effect. Some of the richest new tea cloths and buffet covers have a pointed border half a yard deep about them. The border is worked in embroidery and drawn-work stitches.

Death in March Winds.

Poets and novelists go into ecstasies over what they romantically call "beautiful spring," and "gentle spring," and while no doubt every one is glad to see winter release its icy grasp, "beautiful spring" is after all one of the most deadly seasons of the year. Sudden transitions from warmth to extreme cold, with piercing, chilling winds; from dry to sloppy, "muggy" weather, all combine to make the season a most trying one, even to the hardriest constitution, while to those with weak constitutions the season is one of positive danger. Undoubtedly the greatest danger at this season of the year is from cold in the head, which very few escape, and which if not promptly and thoroughly treated, develops into catarrh, with all its disagreeable and loathsome effects. Catarrh, neglected almost as certainly developes into consumption, annually destroying thousands of lives. At this trying season no household should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm. In cases of cold in the head it gives almost instant relief and effects a speedy cure, thus preventing the development of catarrh. Where the latter disease has already secured a hold it is equally efficacious, and with persistent use will cure the worst case. From the outset it sweetens the breath, stops the nauseous droppings into the throat and lungs, dispels those dull headaches that afflict the sufferer from catarrh. Nasal Balm is not advertised as a cure-all—it is an honest remedy which never fails to cure cold in the head or catarrh when the directions are faithfully followed, and thousands throughout the country have reason to bless its discovery. Nasal Balm may be had from all dealers or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price (50 cents, small, or $1, large size bottle) by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville Ont.

Prevention is Better Than Cure.

Preserve your health by insisting upon having Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder. It excells all others in purity. All grocers sell it.

OUR WASHINGTON GOSSIP

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP OVER THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Undoubtedly Looking for Renomination—New York Custom House Changes—The Lafayette Statue.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Advices from Rome are to the effect that Mr. Blaine's letter has caused some disappointment in political circles at the Italian capital, it being characterized as "vague and inconclusive, insisting merely on the status quo." The question naturally arises: How would the letter have been regarded if it had insisted upon nothing? The very fact that it consistently maintains the position originally taken by the Secretary makes its alleged vagueness and inconclusiveness impossible. What the dispatch probable means is that the communication of Mr. Blaine is disappointing in that he does not recede from what he had said before, or rather does not accede to the Italian demand. On the contrary he stands where he stood in the first place. Two points, it is true, are left undecided, but not by reason of any indecision on the Secretary's part. If, he says, the law officer of the Government shall find that criminal proceedings against the violators of the law at New Orleans may be instituted in the Federal courts the case will be properly presented. If, he adds, in regard to indemnity, it be made to appear that the victims of the mob came to their death through the connivance of the local authorities the President may refer the question of relief to the consideration of Congress. Mr. Blaine might have added that no criminal process is likely to be issued by the Federal courts, and that in all probability the municipality of New Orleans is in nowise chargeable with the offense or officially responsible for it; but this would have been anticipating something as yet not definitely determined. The inference is obvious, but the conclusion is not positive, The Secretary's line of argument on these points is certainly so clear that none can fail to understand it whose understanding is not warped by circumstances they are unable to control.

The President of the United States does well to travel within the broad bounds of the Republic. When he goes out among the people he sees them and judges of their well or ill-being, of their wishes or necessities. He is thus the better prepared to recommend legislation or to withhold recommendation when urged by interested persons in the face of his own personal knowledge of the requirements of the situation. The President is not a sovereign; he is merely the executive agency of the sovereignty in a popular Government. It is, therefore, the more important for him to know just what is for the public interest, just what the public desires and demands are. Mingling among the public he ascertains more certainly than he could by conference with the few whom he could see in the White House the temper of the people and the needs of government. The Presidents have usually gone out more or less to study the people and to be studied by them. From Washington to Harrison periodical journeys have been made by every Chief Magistrate of the Republic who has been long enough in office to undertake such excursions of duty and pleasure.

It is no secret that President Harrison looks forward to his renomination. The swing around the circle this month is openly avowed to be for a political object. But while the West is worth cultivating there is an old saying that as goes New York, goes the union. President Harrison has therefore, laid all his wires to secure the New York delegation solidly at the next nominating convention. The means by which he hopes to accomplish the result are just now a current bit of political gossip in Washington.

For several days there has been more or less speculation and conjecture regarding the proposed changes in the New York Custom House. It is an absolute fact that these are to be made. Secretary Foster is endeavoring to kill two birds with one stone. He will attempt to put the Custom House administration on a business footing and he will see that the patronage is dispensed so that it will serve the best interest of his chief. This, in brief, is what he intends to do. He is both a business man and a politician. He was appointed because he is not only successful in a mercantile sense, but he is known to be a shrewd organizer, a keen judge of men, and because he has an experience in practical politics which no other member of the Cabinet possesses except Mr. Blaine. But the latter is inactive, and just now there are presumed to be a number of questions which demand his personal attention. Besides this, it might not be altogether pleasant for politicians, who are not interested in the renomination of Mr. Harrison to converse freely on this subject with Mr. Blaine, even if he had the time to devote to them.

Mr. Dalton, ex-postmaster of the House, who is one of the best informed Democratic politicians of Indiana, is in the city for a brief visit. Speaking with your correspondent about the situation of Democratic affairs in his State, he said: 'I do not think there can be any doubt about the hold Cleveland has on the mass of the people of Indiana, as he has in many other States. It is hard to judge how much opposition to him his silver letter has provoked. There are politicians who are fighting against him, but the workingman and business man have confidence in him. They believe him to be honest and frank and they are for him. Among the steady hard-working farmers about the same state of feeling is found. He has the conservative laborers, the bankers, and the substantial agriculturalists among the Democrats, and these three classes of citizens are a power greater than the practical politician can control."

The statue commemorative of the distinguished part that the Marquis de Lafayette took in the war of American independence, which has been erected recently is a valuable addition to the public monuments of the Capital. The bronze effigies of our heroes, military, naval and civilian, from the "Father of His Country" downward are to be found in the parks and squares of this city, and of them all there is none better fitted to be the reminder of a disinterested lover of liberty, of brave conduct, and of a heroic life than that which bodies forth in permanent form the figure and mien of the gallant Frenchman who was Washington's friend.

Notwithstanding the fact that an ex-confederate is eligible to the Presidency of the United States and sequentially Commander-in-chief of its armies, he is by statute ineligible to be an officer in the army of the United States. Our statutory law ought at least to be consistent.

Senator Carlisle says he is not a Presidential possibility. There are a number of other very excellent gentlemen in the same position, but they don't seem to realize the fact.

After a long, serious and sensational struggle, Jamees N. Huston, of Indiana, has finally succeeded in severing his Federal connection.

Coal in Washing Clothes.

If women would use kerosene in washing clothes, it would save them lots of labor Fill your boiler half full of water and set it over to heat; then shave up a bar of galvanic soap, or any white soap that is recommended to do the washing by simply soaking the clothes in it, and boil together with five tablespoonfuls of kerosene in a couple of quarts of water till the soap is dissolved; then put it into the boiler. When the water in the boiler is boiling put in the clothes, simply wring out of clear water and boil the clothes from a half-hour to an hour. Then suds in warm water, afterward rinse them in blued water. After they are dried they will be as white and clean as if they had been rubbed. The colored clothes may be washed in the same water, if it is not too dirty, only they, of course, must be rubbed instead of being boiled. A half bar of soap will be sufficient for a small family if the clothes have not been worn more than a week. If brown soap is used the clothes have to be rubbed some in the sudsing water. Just try it once.

New Style of Scrap-Basket.

A new style of a scrap-basket can be cheaply made by taking the sides of a stiff paste-board box and cutting them into lengths of about twenty-five inches. Punch holes through the pasteboard on either side, and then lace them into the form of an oblong box with different colored lace or ribbon strings. Two of the corners should be tied by a double-looped ribbon or string, with tassels hanging down. The top of the basket should be covered with ribbon, laced down by silk cord. On the panel-like sides of the scrap-basket paint a back-ground of yellow, blue or terra cotta.

Any kind of appropriate panel pictures—such as flowers, tall grass or marine views—may be painted on the sides. Large, flaring puffs of silk half way down either corner of the basket should complete the design. Such a cheap scrap-basket is a splendid ornament for any room.—New York World.

Wives and Husbands.

A shrewd old lady cautioned her married daughter against worrying her husband too much, and concluded by saying: "My child, a man is like an egg. Kept in hot water a little while, he may boil soft; but keep him there too long, and he hardens."

A girl forced by her parents into a disagreeable match with an old man whom she detested, when the clergyman came to that part of the service where the bride is asked if she consents to take the bridegroom for her husband said with great simplicity: "Oh, dear, no, sir; but you are the first who has asked my opinion about the matter."

First Lady—"Oh, my husband is so jealous, you can't think." Second Lady—"How horrid." "Yes. Actually this morning he told me not to throw kisses to him, as they might miss him and some one else might get them."

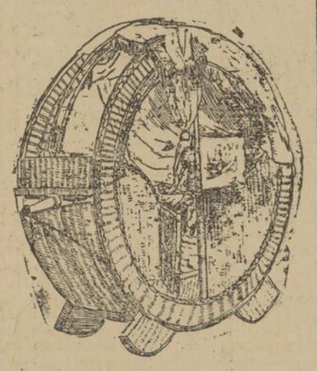
A TRAVELLING BASKET.

How Mrs. French-Sheldon Will Cross the Dark Continent.

Mrs. French Sheldon is now on the ocean heading for Africa. When she sets foot on land her real difficulties begin. She must contrive to live without the comforts of civilization, be ready to meet any emergency, and be prepared to endure every possible hardship.

So far as it was possible to foresee the discomforts (to a woman) of a journey across the jungle, Henry S. Wellcome endeavored to obviate them by constructing a palanquin for Mrs. Sheldon, which is thoroughly unique. Mr. Wellcome's designs for it was based upon conversations with Stanley, Dr. Parke and Lieut. Stairs, all of whom are his intimate friends, discussing the difficulties a woman would be likely to meet with in journeying across the Dark Continent.

The palanquin is 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, 2 feet in width and weighs only fifty-five pounds. Its frame is of bamboo, strengthened with aluminum wire. A woman can find in it all the comforts for travelling that she can obtain in a Pullman car. Four men



MRS. SHELDON'S PALANQUIN.

can carry it without difficulty over the roughest roads in Africa. The awning is waterproof, specially prepared for service in Central Africa. The interior lining is of stout silk and the outer lining is of green canvas, with six inches of "dead air," between them. The exterior canvas has a fringe of old gold. Though nothing has been lost in the way of outward effect every inch of space inside has been utilized with a view to comfort and convenience. There is an easy chair which can be transformed into a comfortable sleeping berth; lockers for clothes, a wash basin, a writing desk and numerous other feminine conveniences. The accompanying cut, giving both an exterior and an interior view of this novel travelling car, will give readers a good idea of this intrepid woman's palanquin.

Beauty of the Neck.

Another important branch of culture is bringing the neck within beauty's claims. And here, too, about the same treatment will lay on or take off plumpness. If you do not believe that hinges get rusty from disuse, just give your neck the exercise of twisting and turning in directions that do not belong exactly to the prescribed rules for carrying the head. Without moving the shoulders, move the head from side to side, backward and forward and around from right to left and back again as far as it will go. It will make the hinges crack and creak; it will make you dizzy; it will make you wish that you had not been so supremely reckless as to eat your last meal, but you will understand at once that the beauty of the neck has been impaired by the muscles having been in disuse. Through the lack of exercise the flesh becomes flabby and increases, and from the same cause the hollows become more conspicuous. The dizziness, the cracking and creaking, and the nausea will disappear after two or three trials and the benefits of this branch appear in a comparatively few days. In addition to the exercise, showering the neck with cold water will help develop the lines of symmetry.—Chicago Herald.

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HOW FASHIONS CHANGE

LIKE HISTORY THEY ARE CONSTANTLY REPEATING THEMSELVES.

A Comparison of the Modish Gowns of To-day with Those Our Mammas Wore in 1861—Considerable Similarity in Details—Notes from "Godey" of That Day.

The mothers and the aunts and the wise old dressmakers say that the fashions this

HATS OF THOSE DAYS.

year are curiously like those of thirty years ago. Readers are here given a chance to see for themselves how far the statement is true. The resemblance certainly is not striking at a first glance. The "slim, slender saplings" of women in "fourreau" gowns of to-day differ, kind Providence be praised, in appearance from the balloon-shaped dames of 1861. So it must be seen that minor details recall those fond memories of dresses in which the staid matrons of spring looked so pink and pretty thirty springs away. To begin at the top, the hats were not unlike some which have come this month from Paris, flat, big, and adorned at the edge with becoming—and bothersome—frills of lace or pleated net. And the "Torreador" turban of last winter figures under an alias in "Godey" of 1861. But O, the bonnets! There is, fortunately, nothing in this day to match those ample and agonizing creations.

"Godey" of April, 1862, says: "As to spring bonnets, the all-important part of ladies' toilets, they will be worn of straw, except for full dress, and the straws will be generally fine and close, or else very fine gimp; nothing showy will be found among the new styles." That is more than can be said of our new bonnets, some of which are remarkably showy, flourishing all sorts of kickshaws. Evidently in the course of the year there was a deterioration in good taste, for in November of the same year "Godey," says: "Among the variety of bonnets at Miss McConnel's of Clinton place, New York, were some few just received from the best Paris houses, which were decidedly

GOWNS OF '61.

higher and more shallow and straighter at the sides than those of summer. We think, however, that our ladies are tired of these monstrous productions, capable of taking in sunflowers, dahlias, etc., and that a happy medium will be adopted."

That sounds more like nowadays. The "chemisette for a surplice dress" is quite "end of the century." It had "gauffered" ruffles, though, which sounds medieval enough. They wore zouave jackets in the sixties as well as in the nineties, and Garabaldis, which were the same thing as the modern guimpes, only longer on the shoulders. It must have been a trifle inconvenient to have your shoulder seams reach down half-way to your elbows, but it was not so bad in those ante-lawn-tennis days as it would be now. The present elaborate trimmings at the edges of skirts seem to be a revival of Godey's old fashions. Just such quillings, gauffered ruffles, and shirred flounces as adorned the robes at Mme. Demorest's, in 1861, adorn those at Mme. Blanc's today. Dear to the dressmaker's heart are such complicated furbelows, for only she can give them quite the right look. Home talent prefers simplicity, which, alas, died last year.

The printed stuffs which our mothers loved are being tossed over the shop counters these windy afternoons. The bewitching India dimities, powdered with rosebuds not half as big as one little finger nail; the flowery organdies, which look cleaner always than anything else, are like gowns that have been lying in attic trunks for twice ten years. The challis of '61 was, however, not the challis of '91, but was a stiffer stuff, partly of silk, more like our printed mohair. What we call challis used to be "muslin delaine."

In the matter of sleeves the old Godey and the new do bear a strong resemblance. In 1860 the "gigot" or "leg o' mutton sleeve" "came in." It came to stay for two years,

GIGOT SLEEVE.

but it never climbed up towards woman's ears as it is doing now, for shoulder seams were eight inches long, and the billowy part of the gigot projected from the middle of the biceps, or where the biceps would have been if ladies had had any in those refined days. The leg o' mutton was toned down into various modifications. The "Demizette," for example, was "a very stylish variation from the old-fashioned leg of mutton sleeve." In some explicable way the "Demizette" was made to swell up pompously half-way down its length, while it was quite small at the top—more like, indeed, to a proper, well-trimmed leg of mutton.

As the comparison of old and new fashions began at the head, let it end at the foot. In November, 1862, "the anklet, something new, and at the same time useful," was a prophecy of the coming overgaiter. The English of the description is a little mixed as to singular and plural, but never mind that for—"these anklets are to protect the stockings and ankles from the wet and cold, which is very desirable, and especially it protects from the wet skirts in bad weather. It is, in fact, a high boot, but can be worn with any pair of bootees which one possesses."

It is not long since dress masters were trying to teach us that it is possible and right to put blue and green side by side, yet to-day a certain Paris gown is made of navy blue satin striped with five lines of deep green. It is in full straight folds, is trimmed with black embroidery, and has a rich and subdued effect. Another straight gown is of cream-colored surah, with black lace. It is all in one piece, fitted by shirring, a fashionable fancy, and becoming to slim young girls. In this case the shirring was of the old time sort, drawn upon cords.

As to headgear, it is dangerous to take the first importations as guides. The fashion papers are always taking back in April what they said in March. The velvet capote, however, is particularly trig and well-shaped this spring. And there are many big, shady hats.

A few of the new gowns are beautifully straight and simple, but more of them are "on the bias," although we have had abundant opportunity to tire of that rage.

Evidently long-skirted coats and basques have come to stay. Why the tall and slender women are being allowed to dominate the fashions all this time is a problem.

A stately costume is one of black armure, the skirt embroidered to the knee in dark green, and finished at the foot with a green velvet puff.

HOUSE DRESS OF TO-DAY.

It looks now as if ankles were going to need protection from draggled, wet skirts, for the long street gown is a terrible "fact accomplished."

FASHION DOTS.

The Latest Styles and Materials in a Line or Two.

It has been a great season for lace curtains.

The arbutus in enameled silver is a seasonable pin.

Tapestry panels painted and woven are getting staple.

The prettiest and newest parasols for spring use have no lining.

White lace parasols are dotted here and there with bunches of violets.

There is some charming flower jewelry in which sweet peas and red clover appear to be favorite models.

For an elaborate coiffure there are small wreaths of silver flowers glistening with diamond dew-drops.

A parasol recently seen was of white net put on very full. From the top of the parasol hung low sprays of arbutus.

Here are some mid-spring novelties: Aigrettes entirely of gilt. Tablets of silver in filligree and flat work. Repped crepons resembling ribbed corduroy. Boas of chiffon, box-plaited in a thick ruche. Straw toques, trimmed with pompons of two shades of crepe and aigrettes.

In Spring silks, shell designs are shown in French samples. Chevron stripes on black silk show three colors. Pekin and Bayadere striped silks are made up straight and diagonal in Paris. Changeable green and gold garter snakes upon a white surface are more realistic than pleasing. Leaf and flower designs, having sharply defined edges, are frequently edged with a tiny line of gold or silver. Tiny designs, as stars, crescents, triangles, spots, etc., appear on a soft glace taffeta, having an almost satiny finish.

The big stores are showing, Pajamas of striped wool taffeta. Riding habits of dark green Melton. Riding gloves with detachable gauntlets. Flared linen collars of the Medici shape. Yachting caps of cloth trimmed with gold braid. Crepe yokes and sleeves with bengaline gowns. Light colored taffetas for summer silk gowns. Neckerchiefs of light colored China silk and crepe. Shot wash silks for tea gowns and afternoon dresses. Large soft felt hats for ladies' use with outing suits. Braid ruches imitating ostrich feather trimming. Plain satin for combining with brocade, faille and lace. Straw caps shaped like a naval officer's uniform cap.

Shirt waists, blouses and round waists without end again appear upon gowns of the very prettiest sort shown as models for the Spring and Summer seasons. Light wools and soft silks are used for present purposes, and among the useful garments are black satin blouses made with high full sleeves, with jet-embroidered collars and deep Cromwellian cuffs. Blouse waists, with belts all around, and basques with blouse fronts and girdles, are favorite bodices on imported dresses of light textiles, such as crepaline, lace, veiling, challi, India silks, and the soft, transparent old-fashioned lawns and muslins that are revived by leading French modistes. The blouse-basques are a compromise between plain and full waists, and they are found very generally becoming.

There's Death in Long Dresses.

New York doctors are fighting the long street-sweeping dresses. Said one of them to the mother of three young lady daughters: "Let me advise you to have the dresses cleaned in the open air immediately after coming in from the street. You may not believe me, but in the filth, dust and dirt collected on the hosiery, shoes and underwear by the trailing, flopping skirt there is enough germ life to sicken your whole family. I have nothing to say againstthe fashion, but if you were in my family and addicted to it I should compel you to play Turk and leave your shoes, stockings and trailing robes outside the door."—World.

What Bernhardt Wears.

Mme. Bernhardt disdains the corset. Her underwear consists of a bodice decollete of flesh-colored silk, just like that worn for evening, but quite guiltless of bones and laced up the back. There is not a vestige of trimming about the low-cut neck, and she wears nothing either beneath or above it. A short petticoat of India silk appears beneath the dress. In the privacy of her apartment she gowns herself in long clinging robes of her favorite crepe de Chine or of soft India silk or crepon. The Greek style suits her admirably, the contour of her lithe limbs being visible beneath.

Stern Advice.

"Is he really your rival?" "Yes." "Great Scott! If I had a rival that looked like that, do you know what I would do?" "No." "I'd give up the girl."

Their Meeting.

Miss Downes—My brother Upson said he met you on the other side—just as you ran out of Berlin.

Mr. Rounds (sadly)—Yes; I remember very well. I remember your brotner just as he ran out of cash.

Logical.

Fliegende Blaetter: "What do I owe you, doctor?" "Ten marks." "But, doctor, your colleague only charges five marks for the same treatment." "That is quite possible, but he has a much larger practice than I."

A CLEVER 5-YEAR OLD.

AN INFANT PHENOMENON IN PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS.

Little Tuesday Can Dance, Sing, and Recite—Cute Mimicry and Graceful Poses Without the Loss of the Naturalness of Childhood.

Little Tuesday receives callers in a short-waisted white frock, embroidered in pale colors. She wears her wavy hair done up in ribbons, which do not, however, prevent it from tumbling over her face and getting into her blue eyes provokingly often. She climbs off her tall rocking horse as the caller enters, drops her black kitten on the floor, and courtesies gracefully before offering, in the most friendly and hospitable manner, a dimpled hand so small that the caller has to look twice before he fairly sees it. Then, with a smile, she says she is "dlad to see 'oo," and immediately runs off and takes refuge in her mother's lap.

Little Tuesday is a daughter of Annetta Cobb, the actress, and is not yet five years old. Young as she is, however, she has had quite an experience on the stage. She was the baby in "Helen's Inheritance" when it was played in New York, then she appeared in "Pine Meadow" a dozen times, but her mother thought the strain was too much for her and took her away. Afterwards she danced the pretty measures which are now delighting New York society people before the Press Club of that city. Theatrical people call her the "infant phenomenon," and, although withdrawn from the stage, for days together she plays theatre and practices dancing and posing. At a recent parlor entertainment at the home of United States ex-Secretary Whitney, she made a great sensation in this line. The New York Sun man called upon her the other day, and after being received as stated in the opening paragraph, he says that when the little actress regained some of her courage, she shyly brought her black kitten and put it on the caller's lap.

TO BE, OR NOT TO BE.

"What's its name?" the caller asked.

"Why, she's Christmas. Didn't you know?"

"What do you call her Christmas for?"

"Why she came on Christmas. An' see, here's my dolly. She's Wednesday.

"Did she come on Wednesday?"

"Yep, an' I got another dolly, only somebody broke her leg off. She's Thursday, 'cause she came on Thursday."

"Well, now, what's your name?"

"Oh you know. Don't you know?"

Little Tuesday's eyes opened very wide as she drew closer to her visitor.

"Well, what is it?"

"Why, I'm little Tuesday."

"Did you come on Tuesday?"

The child did not answer, but shook her head doubtfully, stuck her finger in her mouth and looked at her mother.

"Why, Tuesday," said her mother, "you know why your name is Little Tuesday."

"I fordet," the child said, hiding her head in her mother's lap. Mrs. Wood patted the tangled head and said: "Her real name is Charlotte Selina Wood. She was born on Tuesday, and we were a good while choosing a name, so her uncle Joe meantime called her 'Little Tuesday,' and it had stuck to her ever since. I hardly think she would recognize her christened name."

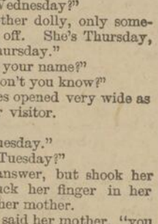
"Can you read, Tuesday?" the caller asked.

MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE.

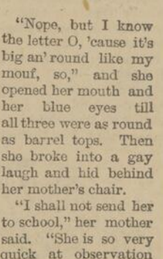
"Nope, but I know the letter O, 'cause it's big an' round like my mouf, so," and she opened her mouth and her blue eyes till all three were as round as barrel tops. Then she broke into a gay laugh and hid behind her mother's chair.

"I shall not send her to school," her mother said. "She is so very quick at observation and mimicry that I'm afraid to have her mingle with other children much. She catches up everything and reproduces it in the most realistic way, at the most unexpected times. I would be very much afraid that she would pick up all sorts of tricks and expressions which might tend to spoil her. So I have decided to teach her at home. I devote myself entirely to her, as it is. At present I am trying my best to keep her a child. I think most children outgrow their childhood too quickly, especially if they are what people call precocious, and live in the city. I am in no hurry to put Tuesday at her books. Another idea of mine about children is that they are put to books too young. When she is 6 I think it will be time enough to put her at study."

Then Little Tuesday sang, danced, and recited for her visitor, not because her mother told her to, but because her visitor asked her to, and with a very apparent and charming willingness to please. Her little performances were delightful because they were natural and graceful, without the suggestion of affectation. It was the same airy sprite, who from the saddle of her rocking horse had made big eyes at her visitor, who now flirted sentimentally over Juliet's balcony; the same artless face which a short time before had doubtfully questioned the origin of its owner's nickname, which now sank solemnly into a pair of folded arms which for chubby whiteness were never equalled by a Hamlet before; the same unaffected drollery of expression which had constantly showed itself in a hundred pretty grimances, which now assumed a roguish pretence of "toughness," in "Razzle Dazzle," and "Where Did You Get That Hat?"

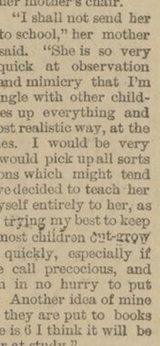


RAZZLE DAZZLE.



THE SKIRT DANCE.

"Now, Tuesday," her mother said at this stage of the performance, "look tough, darling."



WHERE DID YOU GET THAT HAT?

Tuesday cocked her hat over one eye and screwed her face into an expression which invariably provokes shouts of applause for its apt imitation; but the like of which for its artless innocence was never yet seen on the face of any person with the slightest pretentions to "toughness."

Little Tuesday's singing is as fresh as her laughter, and quite as childish. She has what may some day, with careful training, be a fine voice. Now, however, she needs an indulgent accompanist. When she caps each verse of her song with the time-worn inquiry as to the origin of the famous hat, she bids open defiance to the score and the piano, and comes into violent disagreement with several rules of harmony, but at the same time she screws her face into such a funny expression and puts so much droll vivacity into the mouldy line that her audience forgives the discord and the chestnut in a burst of appreciative merriment. And while they applaud Little Tuesday smiles and bows in a fashion at once so pleased and babyish, and so free from a suspicion of vanity, that her hearers are more pleased than ever.

The tiny actress reaches her highest merit in the dance. She is always dancing. She dances from behind the chair, which she pretends is the scenery, to the open space in the middle of the parlor; dances between the verses of her song or part, and dances back behind "the scenes" again after making her bow. This is all the natural dancing of the child. It would not go to music, perhaps, but it has some form or figure, and is graceful and spontaneous. She is an indefatigable waltzer, and insists on waltzing with the children in the parlors which she visits whenever the music plays. She has two set, studied dances—the Spanish dance from "The Gondolier," and the famous skirt dance of the Gaiety girls. Little Tuesday dances them, certainly not so artistically as grown persons, but with all the childish grace, vivacity, naturalness, and love of motion which characterize her. She is particularly pretty and graceful in the Gaiety dance. She handles her frock—which may, in deference to her pretensions as an actress, be called a skirt—with a grace that would do credit to a dancer of four times her years. The skirt hides her little toes as she begins, but as the music swells she advances more quickly to the quicker measures, and sways her skirt this side and that as she alternately kicks with each little foot. She bids fair to become an expert in kicking. She began to practise of her own accord when a mere baby, after seeing a ballet. She can now lift her square-toed, heelless shoes six inches above her head with hardly an effort. Of course, there are lots of ragged edges in the dance. No doubt the original Gaiety experts would or could criticise it in abundant ways, and it is a fact that when Little Tuesday throws her head backward and tries to cut circles with it in the air, she sometimes loses her balance, and is more likely to make ovals and triangles than circles. Nevertheless she is charmingly graceful and lightfooted, and endows the dance with such a wealth of spirit, brightness, artless action, and keen personal enjoyment, that her observers are pleased beyond measure.

WALTZ ME AGAIN.

"Do you like to sing and dance, Tuesday?" her visitor asked as she stopped breathless and smiling.

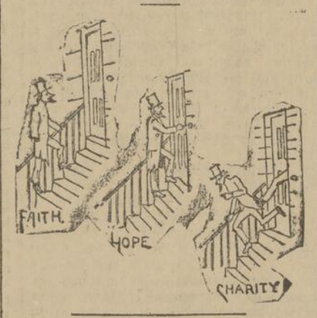
She nodded her head energetically, and the next moment was twirling an imitation rose impaled on a stick which tinkled a popular tune. That, she said, Miss Hewitt gave her.

"How do you teach her?" the visitor asked of her mother.

"Why, I don't have to teach her. At least, she is so apt a pupil that I can hardly call it teaching. She picked up all this at the theatres she has attended, and straightway began to practise at home. All I have to do is to help her when she makes mistakes, or suggest improvements. As for her dancing, I have only to show her the steps and figures, and she can do them right off as well as I can, or better. Of course, she forgets easily, so it is necessary for her to practise them every day. But, then, she is always anxious to practise. She is forever playing theatre. If I leave her alone in the room when I come back I am almost sure to find that she has tipped over the mirror so that she can see herself, and is standing before it, carefully copying some pose she has seen at the play. If she is very quiet for any length of time I am sure to find her in another room, with the furniture arranged for scenery, going through some scene, and playing all the parts herself. She is very fond of children, but the minute she gets with them she organizes a theatrical troupe. Occasionally she smashes things in a burst of tragic realism, and once she threw her villain out of the second-story window without the formality of lifting the sash. The villain was a hammer, and might have killed somebody down in the street."

Toward the end of the call Little Tuesday declared that she knew who her visitor was, and that he was no one else in the world but Santa Claus's brother. That was very mystifying till her grandma remembered that the day before her Uncle Joe had promised to send her a green parrot "by Santa Claus or Santa Claus's brother." She was much disappointed when she learned that her visitor had not brought the parrot, and she said as he left: "When you see your bruzza, tell 'im to send me that parrot quick, and come again yourself."

THE MODERN VERSION.



His Gentlemanly Instincts.

"Now," said the suave stranger. "I am willing to bet that you can not pick out the card."

"Take him up," whispered the second stranger, "you've got a sure thing."

"But I am a gentleman," answered the subject, "and a gentleman never makes a bet on a sure thing, especially where he is sure to lose."

Science on the Run.

New York Weekly: Doctor: "Troubled with insomnia, eh? Eat something before going to bed." Patient: "Why, doctor, you once told me never to eat anything before going to bed." Doctor (with dignity): "That, madam, was way back in 1889. Science has made great strides since then."

Good News for the Lawyer.

"Well," said a lawyer, as he entered his condemned client's cell, "good news at last."

"A reprieve?" eagerly exclaimed the prisoner.

"No, not a reprieve, but your uncle has died and left you £500, and now you can meet your fate with the satisfying feeling that the noble efforts of your lawyer in your behalf will not go unrewarded."

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A CANADIAN GIRL

WRITES HER EXPERIENCES AS A YANKEE GIRL IN LONDON.

English Customs as They Appear to American Eyes—The Differentiation of Manners—The English "At Homes"—An English Ball.

IN the lighter literature of last year there was nothing more amusing than "A Social Departure," by Sara Jeannette Duncan, of Brantford, Ontario. It was just long enough—it could not well have been longer—but each reader wished that the author might write another book in similar style.

Well, she has done it, and she could not a better subject than "The American Girl in London."

The heroine, like either of the characters in "A Social Departure," is quite intelligent, respectable, sensitive and wide awake, but she does not know the customs of English society—with a large S. She dates her letters from No. 4,000 Prairie avenue, Chicago. Her father is a millionaire, who made his money in baking powder, and has since gone to Congress, but he allows his daughter to visit England in haste and without a chaperone, because he has a feminine relative there. From the difference between English and American manners in treating blood relations comes to the unexpected incidents of the story.

On the steamer she met some rather pleasant English people. Among them a mature English woman named Torquilin, to whom she did not pay much attention, a susceptible young man being one of the party, making quite as much discomfort for the Americaine as for himself. In London she innocently took a 'bus to her relative's residence; with Chicago independence she climbed to the top of the vehicle and was driven to her relative's. During the drive she uses her eyes to advantage, and tells the incidents of the journey in a racy manner. On arriving at the aforesaid relative's house, it was quite apparent in a few moments that they were two, and a disagreement arose, which culminated in a quarrel, after which Mrs. Torquilin invited the girl to share a flat with her:—

Then I kissed Mrs. Torquilin and she kissed me, and I told her how extremely obliged I was to her and asked her if she had really considered it, and Mrs. Torquilin said, wasn't it enough that I should be left to "that woman," meaning my relation, and that I should come next day to see how we could best arrange matters. "And while I think of it, child, here is my address," my friend continued, taking out her card case and watching me very carefully with a little smile about her mouth. I looked at it, I think my embarrassment gratified her a little, for the card read "Lady Torquilin, 103 Cadogan Mansions, S. W." I didn't know what to say. And I had been calling a lady of title "Mrs." all this time! Still, I reflected, she would hardly have been so nice to me if I had offended her very much, and if she had been particular about her title she could have mentioned it.

"It seems," I said, "that I have been making a mistake. I expected to make mistakes in this country; but I am sorry I began with you."

"Nonsense, child," she returned. "It was just my little joke—and I made Charlie Mafferton keep it. There's precious little in the handle, I assure you—except an extra half crown in one's bills." And Lady Torquilin gave me her hand to say good by.

"Good by." I said, "I think handles are nice all the same." And then—it is an uncomfortable thing to write, but it happened—I thought of something. I was determined to make no more mistakes if asking would prevent it.

"Please tell me," I said, "for you see I can't possibly know, am I to call you 'your ladyship,' or 'my lady?'"

"Now don't talk rubbish!" said Lady Torquilin. "You're to call me by my name. You are too quaint. Be a good child—and don't be late to-morrow."

THE ENGLISH "AT HOME."

After being made entirely at home at Lady Torquilin's flat, the author says, she was ready for impressions of British society. They soon came, for that very afternoon she was taken to Mrs. Fry Hamilton's "at home."

When we arrived I rang the bell. "Bless you, child!" said Lady Torquilin, "that's not the way. They'll take you for a nursery governess, or a piano tuner, or a bill! This is the proper thing for visitors." And with that Lady Torquilin rapped sonorously and rang a peal—such a rap and peal as I had never heard in all my life before. In America we have only one kind of ring for everybody—from the Mayor of the city to the man who sells plaster Cupids and will take old clothes on account. We approach each other's door bells as a nation, with much greater deference.

Inside quite a few people were ascending and descending a narrow staircase, that climbed against the wall, taking up as little room as it could, and a great many were in the room on the ground floor, where refreshments were being dispensed. They were all beautifully dressed—if I have learned anything in England it is not to judge the English by the clothes they wear in America—and they moved about with great precision, making, as a general thing, that pleasant rustle which we know to mean a silk foundation. The rustle was the only form of conversation that appeared to be general, but I noticed speaking going on in several groups of two or three. And I never saw better going up and down stairs—it was beautifully done, even by ladies weighing, I should think, quite two hundred pounds apiece, which you must reduce to "stun" for yourself. Lady Torquilin led the way with great simplicity and directness into the dining room, and got tea for us both from one of the three white capped modestly expressionless maids behind the table—I cannot tell you what a dream of peace your servants are in this country—and asked me whether I would have sponge cake or a cress sandwich, or what. "But," I said, "where is Mrs. Fry Hamilton? I haven't been introduced." "All in good time," said Lady Torquilin. "It's just as well to take our tea when we can get it—we won't be able to turn round in here in half an hour!" and Lady Torquilin took another sandwich with composure.

THE SOLID ENGLISH GIRL.

The china soon lost its interest for me. The people were chiefly ladies—an impressive number of old, stout, rosy, white haired ladies in black, who gave me the idea of remarkable health at their age; more middle aged ones, rather inclined to be pale and thin, with narrow cheek bones and high arched noses and sweet expressions, and a great deal of black lace and jet, much puffed on the shoulders; and young ones, who were, of course, the very first English young ladies I had ever seen in an English drawing room. I suppose you are accustomed to them; you don't know what they were to me—you couldn't understand the intense interest and wonder and admiration they excited in me. I had never seen anything human so tall and strong and fine and fresh colored before, with such clear limpid eyes; such pretty red lips, and the outward showing of such excellent appetites. It seemed to me that every one was an epitome of her early years of bread-and-butter and milk puddings and going to bed at half-past nine, and the epitomes had a charming similarity. The English young lady stood before me in Mrs. Fry Hamilton's drawing room as an extraordinary product—in almost all cases five-eight, and in some quite six feet in height. Her little mamma was dwarfed beside her, and when she smiled down upon the occasional men who was introduced to her, in her tall, compassionate way, he looked quite insignificant, even if he carried the square, turned back shoulders by which I have learned to tell military men in this country. We have nothing like it in America on the same scale, although we have a great deal more air to breathe and vegetables to eat than you. I knew that I always had been considered "a big girl," but beside these firm fleshed young women I felt myself rather a poor creature, without a muscular advantage to my name.

AN ENGLISH BALL.

I don't know whether it is proper to look round at a ball in England—it's a thing I never should have thought of doing in Chicago, where I knew exactly what I should see if I did look round—but the impersonal nature of Lady Powderby's ball gave me a sense of irresponsibility to anybody, and the usual code of manners seemed a vague law, without any particular applicability to present circumstances. And I was struck, much struck, with the thorough business like concentration and singleness of purpose that I saw about me. The people did not seem much acquainted, except by twos and threes, and ignored each other for the most part in a calm, high level way that was really educating to see. But they were not without a common sentiment and a common aim—they had all come to a ball, where it devolved upon them to dance and sup and dance again—to dance and sup as often as possible, and to the greatest possible advantage. This involved a measuring up of what there was, which seemed to be a popular train of thought. There was no undue levity. If a joke had been made in that supper room it would have exploded more violently than the champagne bottles. Indeed there was as great and serious decorum as was possible among so many human beings who all required to be fed at once, with several changes of plates. I observed a great deal of behavior and a great similarity of it—the gentlemen were alike and the ladies were alike, except that some of the ladies were a little like the gentlemen, and some of the gentlemen were a little like the ladies. This homogeneity was remarkable to me, considering how few of them seemed to have even a bowing acquaintance with each other. But the impressive thing was the solid unity of interest and action as regarded the supper.

When I say that the floor of Lady Powderby's (temporary) ballroom was full I do not adequately express the fact. It was replete— it ran over, if that is not too impulsive an expression for the movement of the ladies and gentlemen who were twirling round each other on the floor, all in one direction to the music. With the exception of two or three couples, whose excited gyration seemed quite tipsy by contrast, the ball upstairs was going on with the same profound and determined action as the ball downstairs. I noticed the same universal look of concentration, the same firm or nervous intention of properly discharging the responsibilities of the evening and the numbers of the programme, on the face of the sweet, fresh debutante, steadily getting pinker; of the middle aged, military man, dancing like a disjointed foot rule; of the stout old lady in crimson silk, very low in the neck, who sat against the wall. The popular theory seemed to be that the dancing was something to be done—the consideration of enjoyment brought it to a lower plane. And it was an imposing sight, though sad. I admire English dancing, I am accustomed to it now and can look at a roomful of people engaged in it without a sympathetic attack of vertigo or a crick in my neck. I think it is perhaps as good an exposition of the unbending, unswerving quality in your national character as could be found anywhere in a small way, but I do not think an American ought to tamper with it without preliminary training.

The entire book is written on the same key, and its interest is enhanced by nearly a hundred pictures. Although written from the Chicago standpoint, the author is still a Canadian.

How a Soldier Feels in Battle.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Detroit, does not often illustrate his conversation with a humorous story. Now and then he does, and the following is one of his favorites:

"Four ministers stopped at my house in Detroit once during a conference meeting. Did not the glory of great deeds celebrated in song have a powerful influence in stimulating soldiers to emulate heroes of history? I said, not at all. Then they wanted to know what was the sentiment that took possession of the soldier as he went into battle. I answered that just three words were often uttered by soldiers in fighting, and they embraced all the sentiment and poetry of a warrior's nature. For example, in my division there was a certain Colonel known for his religious views and orthodox ways. He would not do anything to violate the Sabbath and never was known to utter an oath or any word on the "cuss" order. I thought he was a Miss Nancy kind of a soldier, and was afraid he would not be any use in battle, except to assist in a quick and successful retreat. One day, in a big battle, I saw a regiment in the thickest of the flight, and the Colonel, with his sword in hand, on foot, his horse having been shot, in front, cheering his men and urging them on. I rode up rapidly, and the words that good, orthodox Colonel was using made me smile:

"Give 'em hell! Give 'em hell, boys!" he would yell at each volley.

"Why, Colonel," I said, "I am surprised at your language; you, our best Christian!"

Waving his sword, he replied:

"Well, that is just what I mean, and just what I feel—give 'em hell."

These are the three words of sentiment that a soldier feels like uttering in battle.

A Cow with a Hobby.

The Parsons (Kan.) Sun tells this remarkable calf story: A cow belonging to Joseph Rowe, a Labette county farmer, recently gave birth to a calf which lived only a few days. After it died the cow transferred her affections to the 14-year-old son of the farmer, for whom she manifests a strange fondness. She licks him just as she would a calf, and no one but the boy can do anything with the dumb creature. The other day young Rowe had occasion to go to town, and as he remained away until after milking time, his sister put on a suit of his clothes and went into the barnyard and succeeded in deceiving the cow until she (the cow) happened to see the boy coming up the road, when she kicked the pail over and made a bound in the direction of the youth, showing the most unmistakable evidences of delight.

Odds and Ends.

Prussia will probably never get out of debt. She now owes $1,450,000.

Switzerland is the only country in the world which grants no patents for inventions.

Germany's second crematorium is to be erected at Heidelberg, the one now in Germany being at Gotha.

The Turkish government is considering designs for a bridge across the Bosphorous to connect Asia and Europe.

Natural gas, it is stated, has been found near Middlesborough, England, beneath the salt, a depth of about 800 feet from the surface.

The pearl fishing season in Ceylon only last 22 days, and during that period 11,000,000 oysters are brought to the surface by 500 divers.

The deepest running stream that is known is the Niagara River, just under the suspension bridge, where it is 700 feet deep by actual measurement.

HOW TO PHOTOGRAPH.

A VALUABLE AND SEASONABLE ARTICLE FOR BEGINNERS.

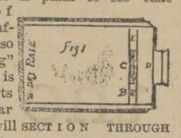
Home Made Cameras—Facilities for Ambitious Amateur Photographers Made Possible by the Dry Plate—How to Make a Camera at Home.

Since the advent of the dry plate, which made it possible for any one with a little practice and a fair apparatus to make a good picture, the interest in it has rapidly increased until now cameras are almost as plenty as flies in summer time. Probably many of the young readers of this paper already possess an outfit and have made many pictures, but there are doubtless also many who have not yet been initiated into the mysteries of the fascinating art.

A camera can easily be made at home at a very small expense, and a knowledge of how to make one will enable many to enter the ranks of the amateurs who would otherwise have to stay outside.

REDUCED TO LOWEST TERMS.

The principle of photography is, to express it plainly, as follows:—A glass plate is coated with a preparation of gelatine in which are mixed compounds of silver salts and other chemicals, so that when it is exposed to the light the plate is acted on by it. If the plate is exposed to the light for an instant and then is flooded with another mixture of chemicals called the "developer" it will rapidly turn black. Now if the plate is shut up in a dark box and the only light that is allowed to touch it comes through a lens which throws an image of the object pointed at on the plate it is plain to see that some parts of it will be more affected than others, so that in "developing" the plate, as it is called, some parts will be almost clear glass and some will almost, if not quite, be black. This is the way the negative is made and is the principle on which all cameras are formed, complicated or simple.



SECTION THROUGH CAMERA.

In making things at home one object is to save expense as well as to have the satisfaction of making your own outfits. Therefore we are contented with less handy articles sometimes, provided we get as good results. So the camera about to be described will be of the simplest possible form, but with the aid of an ordinary opera glass lens a fine picture can be obtained with it.

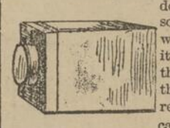
PHOTOGRAPHY IN ITS ELEMENTS.

A few pieces of pasteboard, bits of wood, a small piece of bookbinder's cloth and a pill box are all that is necessary besides the lens. As the lens is the all important part this should be procured first. If an old pair of opera glasses is at hand, or a good pair even, as this will not hurt them in the least, and the lens can be quickly replaced—unscrew one of the front lenses from the frame. When this is secured there is no further difficulty in the way of complete success. If one is not accessible other substitutes for a regular lens can be used, as will be described later.

The size of the smallest regular dry plate is called a quarter plate. It is 3¼ x 4¼ inches. As the ordinary opera glass lens would not be likely to cover a larger plate than this it will be best to make the camera for this size. Obtain the focus of the lens by holding it up to the window and throwing the image that it casts on a sheet of paper carefully shaded. When the picture is clear and sharp measure the distance from the lens to the picture and set it down for future reference.

Now make a box of thin wood 3¼ by 4¼ inches square on the outside and one-quarter inch longer than the focal distance of your lens just measured. Paint this box black inside. Get a little shellac and a cent's worth of lampblack at the paint store and mix it as used. This makes a handy black to use, as it dries very quickly. Now cut a piece of thin wood to the exact size of the inside of the box, and cut a hole in the centre in which to fit the lens. Paint this black also and fit in place a quarter of an inch from one end.

The diagram at figure 1 shows how to put it in place, EE being the partition and C the lens. Tack the partition firmly in place and don't have the lens screw in so tight but what you can remove it easily—that is, if there is any prospect that you will wish to remove it, as in the case of a borrowed glass. The distance from A to B in the diagram should be the same as the distance between your lens and picture when measured at the window. A piece of ground glass placed over the end of the box will show whether the lens is rightly placed, and it is very easy to cut off a little from the box, or if too short to tack some strips of wood on.



THE CAMERA COMPLETE.

UTILIZING TRIFLES.

From the druggist get an ordinary pasteboard pill box about an inch and a quarter or an inch and a half in diameter. Cut a piece of pasteboard just the size of the end of the camera box and make a hole in the centre of it just large enough to push the pill box through. The small rim of the box will hold it from going clear through. Glue in place and paint the box black both outside and inside. Punch a small hole an eighth of an inch in diameter in the bottom of the pill box, as at D Fig. 1. The bottom of the box thus serves as a diaphragm for the lens and the cover as a cap.

Procure from the bookbinder some black cloth, such as is used to cover books, or of course most any other dark colored cloth will do, only this looks nice. Cut a piece an inch larger, all around, then the pasteboard containing the pill box and cut a round hole in it so it will slip down over the box. Cover one side with glue or paste, and after laying the pasteboard over the end of the box containing the lens fold the edges of the cloth down over and stick them there. This makes a light tight end for the box, the light going through only the small hole in the bottom of the pill box, and then only when the cover cap is removed. This hole, by the way, should be made to come as near opposite the centre of the lens as possible, as in Fig. 1.

To complete the camera make a pasteboard box just large enough to slip on over the wooden box, and cover it with some of the bookbinder's cloth. Paint this black inside also and everything is in readiness to take a picture. Fig. 2 shows the camera complete as described above.

HOW TO USE THIS CAMERA.

To use it put a dry plate, film side up, in the bottom of the outside box and slip the wooden box in as far as it will go. If the outer box is made to fit tight, no light will get to the plate. The position of the plate is indicated in Fig. 1, which shows the camera in outline ready for exposure.

Point the camera at any object, resting it on something to keep it steady, remove the cap for a second, no longer, replace and the

however.

The lens should be used just the reverse to what it is in the opera glass—i. e., with the rounding or convex side toward the plate. If one is not acquainted with photography at all, one of the many handbooks on the subject should be procured before attempting to use the camera so as to know how to handle the plates and develop them.

SUBSTITUTE LENSES.

When an opera glass lens cannot be procured some substitute must be obtained. A very good picture can be made with an ordinary spectacle glass for a lens. Any boy can obtain one of these, so the camera is within the reach of all. For convenience, one of short focus should be used, a No. 5 or 6, or even shorter. These can be obtained at any store where glasses are sold at an expense of not over a quarter of a dollar. The camera should be made exactly as for the opera glass lens, only the spectacle glass should be fastened over the hole in the partition E. Fig. 3 shows a good way to fasten it in place by sticking slips of paper across the ends.

If the glass will not make a picture the full size of the plate, cut a circular mask out of black paper and put over the plate, the size of the circle being governed by the size of the picture that appears clear on the ground glass when placed across the end of the box. The result is a circular picture in the centre of the plate, a la Kodak. When prints with a broad, clear margin are made from these negatives they make very pretty and attractive pictures. A circular mask will also be necessary in the printing frame.

Soul to Body.

So we must part, my body, you and I,
Who've spent so many pleasant years together;
'Tis sorry work to lose your company
Who clove to me so close, whate'er the weather.
From winter unto winter, wet or dry;
But you have reached the limit of your tether,
And I must journey on my way alone
And leave you quietly beneath a stone.

They say that you are altogether bad,
(Forgive me, 'tis not my experience),
And think me very wicked to be sad
At leaving you, a clod, a prison, whence
To get quite free I should be very glad,
Perhaps I may be so a few days hence:
But now, methinks, 'twere graceless not to spend
A tear or two on my departing friend.

Now our long partnership is near completed,
And I look back upon its history;
I greatly fear I have not always treated
You with the honesty you showed to me
And I must own that you have oft defeated
Unworthy schemes by your sincerity.
And by a blush, or stammering tongue, have tried
To make me think again before I lied.

'Tis true you're not so handsome as you were,
But that's not your fault and is partly mine.
You might have lasted longer with more care,
And still looked something like your first design.
And even now, with all your wear and tear
'Tis pitiful to think I must resign
You to the friendless grave, the patient prey
Of all the hungry legions of decay.

But you must stay, dear body, and I go,
And I was once so very proud of you:
You made my mother's eyes to overflow
When first she saw you, wonderful and new;
And now, with all your faults, 'twere hard to find
A slave more willing, or a friend more true.
Ay, even they who say the worst about you
Can scarcely tell what I shall do without you.
—Cosmo Monkhouse, in Boston Budget.

Talmage and the Human Voice.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is fond of any story that will illustrate a sermon or beautify a moral. Here is one that he tells now and then in his own original way:

A German family emigrated from the fatherland to this country and settled in Milwaukee. The oldest boy, in his teens, concluded he would start out for himself. Finally he brought up in New York City and soon spent all the money the old man had given him. Then he wrote his father this kind of an appeal:

"Dear Father—I am sick and lonely, without one single cent. Send me some money quick. Your son, John."

Now, the father was illiterate and could not read, so he went to a great strapping butcher and asked him to read the letter. The butcher had a gruff way of reading and a loud voice. When he finished reading John's letter the father was furious and declared he would not send a penny, even if the boy starved to death. He had never heard of such an impudent demand for money. On his way home, the father thought the butcher might have made a mistake in reading, and desire to hear the letter read again overcame him. A consumptive baker, with a low falling inflection, was next asked to read the son's letter. When he concluded, the father said with tears in his eyes: "My poor boy, I'll send him all the money he wants." The baker had read word for word the letter as it was read by the butcher.

You see, my dear friends, that there is a great deal in the human voice.

Something About Swords.

Major Pettibone, of Cincinnati, says that notwithstanding the profound peace which the country enjoys, that city alone turns out on an average 10,000 regular army swords every year. All swords made in this country are dull except at the point, barbarous nations only making sharp edged swords. The idea of refined and beautiful warfare is to kill without mutilation, and a blow from a sharp sword might make a horrible wound without causing death. The finest swords turned out in Cincinnati were a complete outfit for the late King Kalakaua and his retinue. Swords range in price from $8 to $500.—Charleston News.

Not Too Good.

Since January 1 Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Goodnough, Mr. Goodwill and Mr. Goodman, all of Philadelphia, have been sent to prison for various crimes and misdemeanors, while one of those who escaped sentence was Mr. Goodheart.

He Won.

Moses Graham, a Richmond negro, bet that his rheumatics would tell him of the approach of a storm twenty-four hours before the signal service prediction, and he won with two hours to spare. Every soldier with an old wound is a pretty good weather fealer.

In Darkest New York.

"Why do they always take a prisoner's money from him before locking him in a cell at the police station?"

"So as to prevent him from buying his way out."—Puck.

An Indiscretion.

Puck: Tape: "I hear you've been fired." Mezure: "Yes." Tape: "What for?" Mezure: "Telling the truth." Tape: "I see. You told some customer that those French silks were made in New Jersey?" Mezure: "No. One of the new salesmen wanted to know what kind of a man old Parker was, and I told him Parker was an old fool. Parker heard me." Tape: "And he discharged you? Didn't you explain it?" Mezure: "Yes. I told him I didn't know it was a trade secret."

THIS LOYAL COUNTRY

AS SEEN BY A PURELY YANKEE PAIR OF EYES.

A Sketch of the Holy People of Ottawa—Lord Stanley's Love of Football and Heedlessness of the Sabbath Get Him Into Trouble.

The "Around-About-Canada" special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune has this to say in his last letter:

On the whole Ottawa has some reasons to hold the reigning sovereign in high esteem. After the Government buildings at Quebec burned the question of removing the seat of Government elsewhere was agitated and Montreal put in a bid for it. Toronto wanted it, and a scramble like that of changing a county seat in the States followed. So much bad feeling grew out of the struggle that the matter was referred to her Royal Highness. There was no Ottawa then. The site was nothing more than a sawmill station known as Bytown, in honor of the engineer who had made the survey. Her Royal Highness showed her consideration for the bloods of Canada by naming Bytown as the Capital, and at the same time changed the name to Ottawa. There was no appeal, and the town had a forced boom. It has some picturesque attachments, a canal, several sawmills, and two railroads. The trains which run between Montreal and Ottawa make the only time made in Canada. They are the only trains that are ever on time in the Dominion.

Ottawa is high in its notions of propriety since it has advanced from the position of sawmill to the Capital of the Dominion. When the present Governor-General, Stanley of Preston, came over to rule by order of her Majesty, he was given to the pastime of football. As he was very much occupied with the cares of state during the week he chose Sunday as the day to indulge in the pastime so dear to his heart. For several afternoons on the holy day he and his family, the male members, and the friends of the family, were wont to repair to the lawns of Rideau and kick and scuffle after the rules of that healthful and inspiring game. The pious element of the town, which had never dared run a sawmill Sunday, threw up its hands in horror and the clergy were shocked. The newspapers dared to censure the Governor-General for setting the young Ottawans an example for evil, and it is said her Majesty was called upon to stop the game, but not until the Governor-General received the royal mandate to stop did he do so.

The American who listens to this story takes occasion to say that no President of his country is ever seen rollicking on the green of the White-House, and that he does not even go to see the game of base-ball played lest such a thing should detract from the dignity of the position.

It is no doubt the belief of the average Canadian that the plains of the New Jerusalem are reached on runners. From the fall of the first snow, provided it remains on the ground, which it generally does in this latitude for weeks and weeks, every vehicle is placed on sleds. There are two reasons for this: The Canadian is fond of taking his ease, and it must be confessed that there is a certain comfort in a luxuriously furnished sleigh not obtainable on wheels. That is one reason. The other reason is the officials of the town where the snow happens to be are too lazy or too indifferent to the welfare of the people to have the streets cleaned. The snow is permitted to accumulate in front of the houses until it reaches the roofs. It may be cleared from the sidwalks, but it is carted no further than the curbing, and there it remains until the sun of summer removes it. A sleigh can crawl over the snow and ice, but it would be impossible for anything on wheels to make it. There is a law compelling vehicles to be placed on runners in winter, and it is enforced to the letter. The dead are carried to the grave on runners. It is the opinion of these people that when Gabriel comes to turn in the final alarm it will be from a fur-lined sleigh.

The ladies of the Dominion have a weakness for newspaper notoriety, if the word of one of their own sex may be taken, and the word of a woman always is. In a conversation for the purpose of obtaining photographs of some noted Canadian women the information was given that it would be difficult to do unless the "ladies had assurances that" they were intended for the newspapers. Thinking that I might have misunderstood I repeated what was told and received the same assurance as that stated. "The ladies will give you their photographs if you can satisfy them that they are to be used in the newspapers."

If you have but one minute to spare in Ottawa it must be devoted to visiting the Supreme Court. Six well-fed and grave old gentlemen hold down the Canadian wool-sack There is about the same routine and absence of enthusiasm here that are seen in the Supreme Court room at Washington. There are the robes of the Justices, of course, but the attendants and the counsel must also be attired in similar robes when they appear before the court. All this is quite appropriate, no doubt, for the more solemnity that can be thrown about a lawsuit the easier it seems to go. These robes of somber overcome one, or would if the everlasting longing of these people for the red did not make itself manifest at every turn. A crimson background is spread out before the eye as it looks up to the bench; a crimson portiere hangs at the entrance of the room; the cushions of the seats are crimson. There is something about the place that would tickle the fancy of a Mexican. Only the bull is lacking. The Justices of this bench are appointed by the crown for life. This bench, however, is not the ultima thule of Canadian litigation. An appeal can be taken from its decision to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. Of course it would not do for anything to be final in Canada. It would interfere with the idea of royal interference, and that would interfere with the coat-of-arms business, without which there would be no happiness.

The traveler in this country, especially if he is from Chicago, will do well to bear in mind one thing, and that is the different estimate put on time. When you are told that an errand will be done in fifteen minutes, you may depend that it will be accomplished in about fifteen hours. The only time a Canadian is in a hurry is when he gets on a tobogganing slide. It is this which causes the citizen here to look so longingly for Sunday, for then he has the law on his side for being lazy. He offers it as an excuse for not keeping an engagement or for being late. There are no Sunday newspapers, no Sunday street-cars, no Sunday opening of saloons, so that the citizen has plenty of excuses for remaining indolent and at home.

It is the tired man's paradise.

Can't Be Done.

Some enterprising newspaper folks have tried to get to the French penal settlements and write up the cruelties there practiced for the edification of the world at large, but the French Government has been "on" to all efforts and taken precautions to prevent them. If worse than Siberia they don't propose to have it known.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878

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REFERENCES: Every bank and business firm in Seattle; Washington National Bank; Hon. E. O. Graves, President and Ex-Assistant U. S. Treasurer; L. H. Griffith Realty and Banking Co., and Ex-Governor Eugene Semple, Seattle; First National Bank: Blaine National Bank and Chamber of Commerce, Blaine, Washington.
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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 19, 1865.
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ANNUAL MEETINGS.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
Notice to Shareholders
The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of business generally, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of MAY next, at the principal office of the Company at Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon.
The Meeting will be made special for the purpose of considering and taking such steps as may be deemed expedient in order to give effect to any legislation by the Parliament of Canada, authorizing the issue of consolidated Debenture Stock in respect of the Company's Souris Branch Railway, the Columbia and Kootenay Railway, the Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway, the Calgary and Edmonton Railway and a Railway from Saskatoon to the waters of the North Saskatchewan River; and of outstanding obligations in connection with the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Company or any of the said matters.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close in Montreal and New York on Tuesday May 5th, and in London on Tuesday April 21, and will be re-opened on Thursday May 14 next.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.
Montreal, April 7, 1891.
87 A 11,18 25 M 2 9

DIVIDENDS.
BANK OF MONTREAL
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Five per cent. for the current half year, (making a total distribution for the year of Ten per cent.) upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after Monday, the first day of June next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.
The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday the First day of June next. The chair to be taken at 1 o'clock.
By order of the Board,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.
Montreal, 21st April, 1891. 95

The Merchants Bank of Canada.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after Monday, the 1st June next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the 30th May inclusive.
The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be help at the Bank on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next.
The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.
By order of the Board.
G. HAGUE,
General Manager.
Montreal, April 21, 1891.

EVERYBODY READS
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A PALATIAL EMPORIUM

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

IN THEIR NEW QUARTERS

Brief Description of the Building

WHAT MAY BE SEEN IN A HASTY GLANCE AROUND A BUSY HIVE OF INDUSTRY

MESSRS. HENRY MORGAN & CO.'S PALATIAL EMPORIUM, ST. CATHARINE STREET.

The above illustration is that of a building that will be a landmark in Montreal for years to come, being, as it is, by all odds, the finest commercial establishment in the city, if not on the continent. The building fronts on St. Catherine-street, running from Union-avenue to Aylmer-street, covering an area of 160x130 feet. It is built of red freestone, with polished granite columns and iron pillars. This is the new quarters of Henry Morgan & Co., the proprietors of "The Colonial House." A Herald reporter had the pleasure of inspecting its various departments, escorted by the chief book-keeper for the firm, Mr. Robert Reid. Some idea of the magnitude of the business done may be gathered from the statement that in the various departments there are some 500 persons employed.

But it is not alone the magnitude of the business done that compels the admiration of the beholder. There is in all the departments a high degree of artistic taste shown in the arrangement of the goods, the general effect being heightened by the addition of flags, banners and natural flowers.

The building is four stories above the ground level, with a commodious basement that is used as a general warehouse and packing department.

On the first flat is shown the large and well-selected stock of general drygoods, together with the book and stationery department. One portion of this flat is also devoted to drugs, fancy goods, etc., the latter under the control of Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co.

But if the first flat is interesting to the ladies, the second is even more so, for here are to be seen the latest styles and a full stock of mantles, millinery and ladies' boots and shoes. There is also in course of construction—for, though open for business there are still a few embellishments to be added to the building—a boudoir where ladies may rest after shopping, write their letters, etc. On this flat also are the offices where the business of the immense establishment is conducted. In another section there is to be found the department devoted to boys' ready-made clothing and another wherein is displayed the large stock of glass, china, and other table ware imported direct by the firm and selected by their own agent in the leading markets of the Old World.

On the third flat will be found the furniture and carpets. The furniture should be especially noted as being all imported and of the latest designs, presenting as it does, many unique patterns and a standard of workmanship that cannot be surpassed. A decided novelty is the various sets made of Koko wood, a South American product that takes a high degree of polish. A section of this flat is also devoted to curtains, of which there is a large stock of varied and novel designs.

The fourth story presents less interest to the general public, but it is none the less important. It is a veritable industrial hive. Here carpets are cut and sewed, mantles turned out by the score and all general upholstering done.

In a general notice such as this many minor features are of necessity omittted, so that many classes of goods in which the firm deal are passed over. They aim to be the universal providers, and a good plan to adopt in visiting the place is to act on the motto, "If you don't see what you want ask for it."

Any mention of the bnilding would be incomplete that did not take cognizance of its elevator service, and its improved appliances for the carrying of cash from one section to another. The machinery used in both cases is the work of skilled mechanics and was imported from the United States especially for Morgan & Co.

Visitors to the store will be always welcome and cordially received.