W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO'Y,
Drain Pipes, Chimney Tops, Vent Linings, Flue Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Roman Cement, Portland Cement, Canada Cement, Water Lime, Whiting, Plaster of Paris, Borax, China Clay.
Bessemer Steel Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs.

Montreal Herald

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

VOL. LXXXIII—NO. 16 MONTREAL, SATURDAY. JANUARY. 18, 1890. SUBSCRIPTION $6.00 PER ANNUM.

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Absolutely Pure.
This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight alum or phosphate Powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

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THE WELL KNOWN
MUNN BRAND
—In Barrels, Halves and Quarters.—
NOW LANDING
Ex SS. VANGUARD, Six days from Labrador Coast.
Quantity Limited and QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
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FOR SALE, ALL SIZES,
In Quantities to Suit Purchasers.
B. J. COCHLIN,
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Are now shipping daily
Round Coal,
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OFFICES: 28 and 29 Imperial Buildings.

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Sept. 28 233

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FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF LA GRIPPE
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Price, 25c. Country orders promptly filled.
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AT LAST!
A Wonderful Vegetable Discovery That Removes the Terrible Results of Overwork.
A True Invigorator.
Weakness and prostration of the nervous system surely follow that overwork and worry which brings sorrow and suffering to so many Canadian homes. The terrible results of nervous weakness, are seen on every hand. Pains in the back, poor and unrefreshing sleep, lack of appetite dyspepsia, and lost energy and strength, are the first symptoms of more serious and dangerous trouble. This is the way that Paralysis, Paresis and Insanity begin. Do not delay a moment longer, for some time it will be too late to regain your lost health and vitality. Use Paine's Celery Compound now, and the dull eyes will regain their brilliancy, the cheeks will grow rosy, the brain become clear, the nerves strong and steady, your sleep restful and refreshing, appetite good, and health and happiness will take the place of misery and suffering.
A. Sabiston, the well known lithographer of Montreal, writes: "In the summer of 1888 I had to work very hard, and was troubled considerably with insomnia (sleeplessness). I resolved to try your Paine's Celery Compound, and after taking the contents of two bottles, felt like a new man. A good night's rest gave me strength for the duties of the day, and instead of starting out to business in the morning feeling as if I had completed a day's work instead of being about to commence one I started out in good spirits, feeling fresh and strong. My wife and various friends, to whom I recommended the medicine, have been benefited greatly, and in fact 'Paine's Celery Compound is a household word in our family."

APPEAL TO EUROPE.

Portugal Backs Down With a Very Bad Grace.

THE BENBOW'S BIG GUN CONDEMNED.

A Liverpool Meeting Refuses to Hear the Unionists.

BITTER WORDS FOR ENGLAND.

Portugal Appeals to the Continental Powers.

LONDON, Jan. 17—The activity and earnestness of the new Premier of Portugal, Senhor Pimental, in the pursuit of the policy of the ministry is winning many adherents from the majority and fast disarming the Republicans, who saw in the surrender of the Gomez Cabinet to the demands of England a pretext for agitation if not for actual resolution. Senator Pimental has summoned to Portugal the Portuguese ministers to Berlin, Vienna and Rome in order that he may verbally instruct them regarding the desire of the Government that they will persistently insist that the powers shall interfere in the dispute with England on behalf of Portugal, whose rights have been wantonly trampled upon. The announcement of this has greatly conduced to the flow of a tide of popular confidence in the Ministry, and it is believed the efforts of the representatives thus instructed will result in a considerable mitigation of the severity of England's ultimatum to the end that a mutually satisfactory understanding may be arrived at.

The Portuguese colony in Paris has held a representative meeting at which resolutions were passed condemning the course of the English Government, and thanking the French press for their efforts to secure the prevalence of right in the dispute between Portugal and England, wherein the progress, prosperity and honour of the former is pitted against the unscrupulous greed of the latter.

USELESS BIG GUNS.

British 110-ton Gun Condemned.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—It has been discovered that the 110-ton gun carried by the 10,600 ton man-of-war, Benbow, of the Mediterranean fleet, are entirely worthless for the purpose for which they were designed. This was intimated some time ago by Postmaster-General Raikes, who took occasion in a speech a day or two ago to denounce the further expenditure of money in their construction. The statements concerning the guns now put forth by naval experts confirm the assertions of Mr. Raikes and have greatly depressed the enthusiasts who advocated their construction.

ROW AT A PUBLIC MEETING.

Liberal-Unionists at a Discount.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—A Liberal-Unionist meeting was held to-day which began under most favourable auspices, but ended in a disgraceful row. Mr. T. W. Ressell, Unionist member of parliament for South Tyrone, attempted to make a speech, but was vigorously hissed, whereupon he left the platform. A tremendrous uproar ensued, which ended in several fist fights and the informal adjournment of the meetihg.

BRITISH LABOUR TROUBLES.

The Shoemakers Gain Their Points.

LONDON, Jan. 17—The strike of the shoemakers of Bristol, which has been in progress for some time, has ended in favour of the strikers, who have gained every point for which they contended.

The strike of the labourers employed in handling grain at Liverpool is extending and fears are entertained that sympathetic strikes of large proportions may grow out of it.

WANTED, 10,000 DISABLED MEN,
must be in poor health and unable to do a good day's work. A disordered liver or any disease caused by scrofula or bad blood will be considered a qualification, but preference will be given to those having obstinate affections of the throat and lungs, or incipient consumption. Apply to the nearest drug store and ask for a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the only *guaranteed* cure in all cases of disease for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded.

"I hear," says London *Truth*, "that the Archduke John Salvator has really renounced his titles and privileges, because he proposes to marry the daughter of a tradesman, and as he objects to morganatic unions, he could only do so by becoming a private person. The archduke possesses a comfortable fortune, and has a beautiful villa on the Traun See, in Upper Austria."

SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

The DAILY HERALD will be delivered to any part of the city, or mailed to any address in the Dominion of Canada or United States, postage free, during the coming session of Parliament, for ONE DOLLAR, IN ADVANCE.

FROM THE PRAIRIE CITY.

Measles Among the Missionaries—Protests Against Government.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 17.—Senator Sutherland left for Ottawa to-night.

Miss Powers, the lady missionary to China, who is now in the General Hospital here, has got a bad attack of measles.

The municipalities of Cartier, St. Leon and Whitemouth have officially protested against Government proposition to abolish separate schools and the official use of the French language in this Province.

John Wilson, clerk in Colquhoun's wholesale liquor store, fell down stairs last night and now lies at the point of death with a fractured skull.

A local option act will shortly be submitted to the people of Winnipeg for a vote. The necessary number of signatures have been obtained by the temperance people to the petition and they will be forwarded to the City Council at once.

Chas. Robinson, goal keeper of Brant Lacrosse Club, will play with the Brandon club next season.

FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

A Cold Snap—La Grippe.

QUEBEC, Jan. 17.—The death of Mr. S. Moore, manager of the Quebec Street Railway Company, occurred last evening after ten days' illness. The lower town tramway owes its prosperous condition to his economical business management.

Another cold spell has set in here. The thermometer registered to-day 20° below zero.

Mr. Pierre Belanger, Richmond street, aged 44 years, sessional messenger in the Assembly, died from an attack of pneumonia last night after a few hours illness.

The influenza has struck Chicoutimi and Saguenay, and numbers of severe cases are reported. At St. Charles upwards of five hundred villagers are suffering from the malady.

Portuguese Republican Pronunciamento.

LISBON, Jan. 17—*O'Seculo*, a Republican journal, publishes a manifesto issued by the Republicans of Portugal. The pronunciamento denounces the ultimatum of the English Government, and strongly advocates a Latin federation as a preventative of similar acts of aggression and oppression. This scheme, it says, is making great progress, and the force of this movement is seen in Brazil. The manifesto is very moderate in tone. It does not advocate revolution, but rather appeals to the people to resort to milder measures as more likely of success. All the papers counsel prudence and moderation on the part of the Government and the people.

Electrical Technical Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—U.S. Consul General Mason of Frankfort-on-the-Main reports to the Department of State that an international electric technical exhibition will be opened in Frankfort June 1, 1890, and continue until October 31. It is proposed to erect suitable buildings for the exhibition, which in its general plans will be conducted similar to the technical exhibitions held at Munich in 1882, at Vienna in 1886, and in Paris in 1884.

A Silver Bill Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—All the members of the Cabinet were present at to-day's meeting except Secretary Blaine. Secretary Windom submitted the draft of a silver bill, which was very generally discussed. It met with the almost unanimous approval of the Cabinet. The bill will probably be introduced in the House on Monday next.

A Blow at Louisana Lottery.

COLUMBRA, Ohio, Jan. 17—The grand jury this a.m, indicted several persons for selling Louisana lottery tickets in this city. The action has caused considerable excitement among speculators in this class of chance game.

They're a' Sneezin'.

PETROLEA, Ont., Jan. 17.—The public schools were closed here yesterday on account of so many teachers and scholars being down with the influenza.

La Grippe in the U. S. Fleet.

LONDON, Jan. 17—Owing to the prevalence of influenza the opening of Eton College has been postponed. Influenza in a severe form prevails among the officers and crews of the American squadron of evolution now in the Mediterranean. On board the Chicago alone there are 80 cases of the disease.

The Spanish Cabinet.

MADRID, Jan. 17—After receiving the commission of the Queen Regent to form a Ministry, Senor Martinez had an interview with Senor Sagasta, who assured him that the majority would support any Cabinet able to pass a suffrage bill and a budget. It is thought that a Ministry under Senor Martinez will be only transitory.

Cable Brevities.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—It has transpired that the deficit of the recent Turnfest at Munich, a large sum, was private made up by Prince Regent Leopold.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—The State prosecutor of Austria is preparing to institute proceedings against the Goveruor of Wadowice, Austro-Poland, for abetting traffic in white slaves.

CAIRO, Jan. 17.—Stanley has signified his intention to prolong his stay in Cairo indefinitely.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—Queen Regent Christina has requested Senator Martinez, president of the Chamber of Deputies, to form a ministry constituted as nearly as possible to the end of conciliating all parties.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBION.

Messrs. J. W. Larich, of Boston; D. H. B. Phillips, of Buffalo, N. Y.; John T. Fairgrieve, of Perth; J. W. Bates, of Toronto; G. A. Adams, of Adamsville; W. A. Rose, of Napanee.

AT THE RICHELIEU.

Messrs. N. T. Stone and S. R. Tyler, of Chicago; John Dickson, Bandon, Man; G. Blackburne, Pittsburg, Penn; C. D. Wiseman, Ottawa.

AT THE BALMORAL.

Messrs. J. Saullet, of Toronto; Jas. E. Sweat, of Portland; A. H. Learmont, of Truro, N. S.

Ten Orangemen Killed.

At a picnic by eating food made with impure baking powder. The Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is the only safe one to use. Absolutely pure. All grocers sell it.

C. P. R. JUBILANT.

All on Time While Competing Lines Are Blocked.

THE PROPOSED SHORT ROUTE TO EUROPE.

Increase of the Dry Dock at Esquimalt Called For.

A MARKED CONTRAST.

U. S. Trains Blocked by Snow, C. P. R. Trains on Time.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 17.—There are three southbound passenger trains now at Ashland. Nothing moving south of there. A plough left Redding, California, this morning, but has not made twenty miles yet. The Southern Pacific notify through passengers that nothing has moved for 24 hours at least. They are selling no tickets south of Ashland. The storm is abating now, and there are signs of clearing. From four to seven feet of snow is on the level. The Northern Pacific are getting trains through from eight to twelve hours late. O. R. and N. expect the first of eight delayed trains in to-day. The storm is unprecedented and unprepared for. The last through train over the Southern Pacific came in on the 13th, and there seems, from a railroad point of view, no prospect of through trains before Monday.

C. P. R. TRAINS ON TIME ALL THROUGH.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Jan. 17—To-day the Canadian Pacific train from the east arrived in Vancouver sharp on time. Yesterday's train was one hour late. With but few exceptions trains have arrived and departed sharp on time. No delays whatever have occurred in the mountain sections and none are anticipated. The snow fall for the season has been considerably under the average for the past five years.

AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

Saving Two Days in the Voyage to Europe.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17—Sir Henry Isaacs, Lord Mayor of London, Eng., Sir Henry Fowler and other British capitalists, are applying to the Dominion Parliament for a charter for a railway to run from Quebec to St. Charles Bay, Labrador. They propose to put on a line of ocean steamers whose western terminus will be Milford Haven, Wales, and hope to cover the distance from Chicago to England via the new route in two days less time than at present occupied via New York. They hope to secure the export trade.

FROM THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

Dry Dock at Esquimalt—La Grippe in the Shanties—Season's Cut of Logs—Drowned in the Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17—It is stated that Government will ask Parliament to vote $250,000 to enlarge the dry dock at Esquimalt, B.C., which requires to be a hundred feet larger to receive the largest class of vessels. It is 474 feet long at present. The Imperial Government will be asked to help.

The operations of this mysterious epidemic are extending not only to towns and cities, but to the country and even to the lumber shanties. Yesterday one of the extensive lumber firms found it necessary to send up a large box of prescriptions to the shanties with directions for treatment under such unfavorable circumstances as to be expected in a shanty in the woods.

The estimates for the season's cut in the Ottawa district have just been completed, and show that though fewer logs are being taken out this year, there is a large increase in the amount of square timber being made. This year the estimated number of logs to be cut is about 4,000,000, as compared with 4,750,000 made last year, showing a decrease of three-quarters of a million logs. The estimate for square timber to be made is 8,000,000 cubic feet, showing a very large increase over last year.

News comes from Carleton Place that late on Wednesday afternoon, John Shephard, of Ramsay, was drowned. The deceased drove into town early on Wednesday, and started for home after tea. It would appear that going down one of the streets he lost control of his horse, which bolted and galloped down to the river. Some people who were passing along by the river later on noticed the horse and cutter out on the ice, and fearful that an accident had occurred, hurried out to the spot. When the animal was brought to a livery stable it was ascertained that it belonged to Mr. John Shepherd. Returning again to the river, Mr. Shepherd's body was found about one hundred yards from where the horse was discovered. The body was close to the shore, it having been caught under a piece of ice. The searchers were of opinion that the remains could not have been in the water over half an hour.

A deputation of the compositors employed in the Government Printing Bureau will wait upon Hon. Mr. Chapleau to-morrow morning at half-past ten and present their claims for higher wages.

The first meeting of the Casselman Lumber Company was held at Casselman yesterday. The capital stock of the company is $250,000. The following directors were elected: Messrs. J. G. Davis and John Cameron, Quebec; John Bradley and J. A. Flatt, Hamilton; Capt. Jas. Murray, St. Catharines, and J. J. Hargraves, of Casselman. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Captain Murray was elected president of the company, Mr. Bradley vice-president, Mr. Davis secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Hargraves general manager.

Messrs. A. Horton, Toronto, and T. Owens, Montreal, of the *Hansard* staff, are under the influence of grippe.

The remains of the late T. T. Vernon Smith, C.E., who succumbed on Tuesday last from inflammation of the lungs, were interred in Beechwood Cemetery this afternoon. The sad cortege, which was a very long one, proceeded to St. John's Church, where the funeral service was performed. In the procession were noticed a number of prominent citizens and the employees of the Public Department, all of whom turned out to pay a last tribute of respect to a departed companion.

A Bottle Trust.

LONDON, Jan. 17—A glass bottle trust has been formed in London by the uniting of 23 firms engaged in the manufacture and sale of glass bottles, with a view to the maintenance of a uniform price.

TORONTO TELEGRAMS.

Criminal Assize—A Heavy Sentence—An Assignment.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 17.—At the criminal assizes this morning Reuben Barnes, convicted yesterday of perjury, was brought up from jail to receive sentence. Barnes protested his innocence and claimed that he had been convicted wrongfully. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. The prisoner's offence was swearing that he was not present when the police made a raid on his eating house when in search of liquor. The severity of the sentence fairly paralyzed the prisoner, who had all along expected to get off with a short term in the Central Prison.

Dr. George Barrett Foster, whose trial for the murder Mrs. Bray, by malpractice, has been postponed till the April sittings of the criminal assize court, renewed his bail by depositing $2,000 with the clerk of the court.

W. J. Lawlor, the little ten-year old boy who was before the court yesterday for throwing stones at a railway train was acquitted, no evidence being offered by the Crown. The unfortunate lad implored his Lordship to commit him to the reformatory at Penetanguistene, as he was destitute and friendless. His Lordship granted the little fellow's desire and made an order sending him to the reformatory until he attains the age of 17 years. The assizes were then closed.

Jaffray & Ryan, the well-known wholesale liquor firm, made an assignment to E. R. C. Clarkson to-day. Their liabilities will amount to between $30,000 and $40,000.

One of the directors of the Ontario bank states that there are only two overdrafts of any considerable extent. Messrs. W. A. Lee & Son, real estate brokers, admit an indebtedness owing to Brown's accommodation of $13,000, which they are ready and willing to settle at once. Mr. J. Oliver is currently reported to be another favored customer. Mr. Oliver says he is all right as far as the Ontario bank is concerned. Mr. Holland, the General Manager, has placed the whole matter in the hands of the solicitors of the Bank, who have already taken immediate steps to protect the Bank's interests. Mr. Brown is said to be in Buffalo at present, trying to effect a settlement that will let him out of the mess.

Tde Separate School Board held a special meeting to-night and appointed enumerators to make house to house canvas of the city and ascertain who are separate school supporters. The list has to be in the hands of the city clerk before March. This step was taken in view of the recent decision at Osgoode Hall. That all names not handed in as separate school supporters, should be classed as supporters of the public school system.

The mayor was instructed by special motion in the City Council to-night to invite His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, to celebrate the Queen's birthday this year in Toronto, as guests of the city. It being understood that they intend to visit America this year.

TOO MUCH OF "THE BEAUTIFUL."

Twenty Feet of Snow in Railway Cuttings.

DENVER, Jan. 17.—The snow blockade came to an end this p.m., the first passenger train arriving at Alamosa from Durango. It was one of the severest storms of the season. The snow drifted in many places 20 feet deep, and in the cut where the trains were stalled the snow was six feet above the top of the cars. None of the passengers suffered as they had plenty of food and fuel.

WRECKING A COAL TRAIN.

Bad Smash on the Erie System.

NEWBURG, N.Y., Jan. 17.—A bad wreck of a coal train occurred this p.m. at four o'clock on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railway between Washingtonville and Blooming Grove. From meagre particulars it is learned that one man was killed outright and another seriously injured. The train wrecked consisted of about fifty empty cars, and was run into by an extra going in the same direction, derailing several cars, and precipitating four of them down a steep embankment. The track is badly blocked, and trains have to go round by way of Turner's. A wrecking train has been sent to the scene of the accident.

RECOGNISING THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC.

Argentine Celebrates Her Neighbours Independence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The Consul General in New York of the Argentine Republic states that on December 31st the government formally recognized the Republic of Brazil, and fixed December 8th as the day of national celebration of the event. On the latter day flags were displayed, and all public places illuminated in Buenas Ayres, and salutes were fired by Argentine men of war at home and abroad.

AN ERROR OF JUDGMENT

Causes Loss of Life and Property.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—The vestibule train from Chicago, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, due here at 7.10 p.m., ran into the Glendale accomodation at College Hill Junction at ten minutes past seven to-night. Conductor Copley and a brakeman, whose name has not yet been learned, were instantly killed. A passenger supposed to be John Wilson, superintendent of the Metropolitan Insurance Co., was also killed and two gassengers were badly injured. The engineer of the express supposed the accommodation was out of the "Block" at the rate they were running and he had barely time to reverse his engine and with his fireman jump to the ground before they crashed into the rear of the train preceding them. They were badly shaken up but otherwise uninjured. The cars caught fire and were burned up.

THE DOCTORS' HARVEST TIME.

La Grippe in Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 17.—Halifax appears to be suffering as much as any city of its size from the influenza. An immense number of people are laid up with it and the doctors are rushed with work. One or two deaths have been caused by diseases resulting from attacks of the epidemic.

The steamer Southwood from New Orleans, bound to Havre, put in here today for repairs, having been damaged during the voyage. She is also short of coal.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Sixth Parliament—Fourth Session.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

QUEBEC, Jan. 17—The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Several petitions were laid on the table, the greatest number concerning the laboring class.

Quite a discussion arose on the motion of Hon. Mr. Rhodes on the second reading of the resolution adopted in committee on Wednesday last, said motion being as follows: That a colonization society may be formed in any place approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, in addition to those allowed by law in each of the cities and towns of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Hull, Chicoutimi and Rimouski.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes said that this resolution was only to allow the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council when he may think proper to increase the number of colonization societies.

Hon. Mr. Taillon asked for information on the present state of the colonization societies.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes said that it was impossible just now to give the required information; he would have to consult the documents of his department. If the leader of the Opposition wants information on the subject he ought to wait until a few days, when a very elaborate report will be put on the table.

Hon. Mr. Mercier remarked that the information required by the leader of the Opposition was very useful, but could have no effect on the question now before the House. Article 1725 of the consolidated statutes allows the formation of colonization societies in Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, Hull and Sherbroke. All we want now is to add a clause which will give power to the Lieutenant-Governor to organize colonization societies in other places when the interest of colonization requires it. We do not want to change the present colonization societies, but only organize others in advantageous places. It is also the opinion of Monsigneur Labelle.

Mr. Nantel asked if townships or parts of townships had been conceded to colonization societies.

Mr. Mercier said that under his Government no township or parts of townships had ever been conceded to colonization societies.

Mr. Nantel said that until now the clergy directed colonization, and if he understands the question now before the House other societies would be organized without the ecclesiastical authority.

Mr. Picard said that the Colonization Society formed by Lord Dunmore in 1882 was a fallure. Several thousand acres of land had been conceded to them.

Mr. Mercier replied that the society of which Mr. Picard had just spoken received its concession under the Chapleau administration, and the lands had been sold by letters patent for speculative purposes and not under the present law.

Mr. Picard objected on the grounds that colonization would be taken out of the hands of the clergy.

The resolution was adopted and a bill based on that resolution was presented and read for the first time.

Another discussion arose on the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Rhodes, but the resolution was finally adopted, and a bill based thereon was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Turcot proposed the second reading of the resolution relating to district magistrates. He said that until next session the law would only be put in force as far as the district of Montreal was concerned. A vote was taken on the second reading of that resolution, which was carried on a strict party vote.

The bill to amend the Election Act was reported in committee. After several amendments had been made the house took recess at 6 o'clack.

EVENING SESSION.

The speaker took the chair at 8 o'clock. Several bills were reported in committee but none of much importance, and the house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, Jan. 17, 1890.

Temperature in the shade by standard thermometer, observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street: 8 a.m., —5; 1 p.m., 8; 6 p.m., 8. Max., 8; min., —11; mean., —1½. By standard barometer: 8 a. m., 30.54; 1 p.m., 30.56; 6 p.m., 30.55.

— Signifies below zero

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 17, 11 p.m.

The depression in Eastern Canada has passed eastward over Newfoundland, and has caused a strong gale off our Atlantic coast. Fair weather now prevails everywhere, with lower temperature in Quebec and the eastern provinces.

Minimum temperatures—Calgary, 32° below; Qu'Appelle, 24° below; Winnipeg, 40° below; Port Arthur, 22° below; Toronto, 12°; Kingston, zero; Montreal, 10° below; Quebec, 18° below; Halifax, 8°.

Probabilities.

Lakes—Partly cloudy or cloudy weather with local falls of snow or sleet; stationary or a little higher temperature.

St. Lawrence—Southeast to southwest winds; partly cloudy or cloudy with local snowfalls; rising temperatures.

Gulf and Maritime—Fair cold weather followed by rising temperature.

BREVITIES.

Miss Robertson, of Quebec, is a guest at the Windsor.

Once more there is a scarcity of ashes for sidewalks—either that or some people are very careless, and require a visit from the police.

Complaint is made of some people trying on a 2.40 gait with their horses on Berthelet street last evening—a thoroughfare seldom visited by the police. It won't do, gentlemen, you can't have Berthelet for a speeding ground.

The western section of the fire brigade had occasion to respond to an alarm from box 152 at 8.12 last evening. When they arrived at the box they were directed to Knox Church where they found smoke issuing from a chimney.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Friday Evening, Jan. 17th, 1890.

Montreal Stock Market.

There was rather more life in local stocks, but the market was unsettled, and inclined to weakness, The active stocks were Canadian Pacific, Gas and Bank of Montreal. Street Railway sold down to 197¾, a break of 2¼ since last transaction. Bank of Montreal opened at 229 and sold off immediately to 228½, but recovered gradually till 229 was again reached. At the close sellers were asking 229½, buyers 228¾. Merchants closed easier at 143 asked, 142½ bid and 25 shares were placed at 143. Banque du Peuple is steady at 101½ and 25 shares Ontario bank sold at 133. Commerce was inactive and not much changed. Gas remains steady at 203, with sales of 125 shares at this figure. Street Railway opened at 198½, but sold in the afternoon at 197¾. Telegraph was rejected. Canadian Pacific opened at 77⅜, and steadily improved up to 78, and 100 shares were placed at 78 buyers 60 days. There was an easier feeling towards the close sellers at 77¾, no buyers over 77⅝, 875 shares changed hands.

The day's sales amounted to 1,290 shares compared with 1,067 yesterday, 1,726 on Wednesday, 3,792 on Tuesday, and 776 on Monday.

The following are the day's sales:—

MORNING BOARD.

5	Bank of Montreal	at	229
25	" "	at	228½
45	" "	at	228½
25	" "	at	228⅝
25	Ontario Bank	at	133
1	Banque du Peuple	at	101
25	Merchants Bank	at	143
25	Street Railway Co	at	198½
50	Canadian Pacific Railway	at	77⅝
175	" " "	at	77½
50	" " "	at	77⅜
350	" " "	at	77¼
100	" " "	at	78

AFTERNOON BOARD.

50	Bank of Montreal	at	228¾
25	" "	at	229
15	Banque du Peuple	at	101½
125	Montreal Gas Co	at	203
25	Street Railway Co	at	197¾
150	Canadian Pacific Railway	at	77¼

The closing ngures are as follows, compiled by Messrs. D. L. McDougall & Co., No. 11 St. Sacrament street :—

STOCKS	Values of shares.	Last half-yearly dividend—Per cent.	Sellers—Per cent.	Buyers—Percent.
Banks.				
Bank of Montreal			229½	228¾
Ontario Bank	100	3½	134	131½
Bank B. N.A.	100	3½	160	159
Banque du Peuple	50	3	102½	100½
Molsons' Bank	50	4	162½	156
Bank of Toronto	100	4 & 2	225	217
Jacques Cartier B'k	25	3	100	.....
Merchants' Bank	100	3½	143	142½
Hochelaga Bank	100	3	99	95
East'n Townships B'k	50	3½	140	132½
Quebec Bank	100	3½	.....	.....
National Bank	30	3	.....	82½
Union Bank	50	3	98	95
Can. B'k Commerce	50	3½	124½	123½
Dominion Bank	50	5 & 1	.....	.....
Bank of Hamilton	100	4	.....	.....
Ville Marie Bank	100	3½	.....	.....
Standard Bank	50	3½	.....	.....
Federal Bank	100	3	.....	.....
Imperial Bank	100	4	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.				
Intercolonial Coal Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
do. bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Teleg'ph Co.	40	4	94½	93½
Dominion Teleg'ph Co	50	3	.....	.....
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	2½	62½	60
Street Railway Co.	50	.....	200	195
Montreal Gas Co	40	6	203	202½
Canada Cotton Co.	100	6	50	45
New Engl'd Paper Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Paper Co.	100	5	.....	125
Canada Shipping Co.	100	5	75	.....
Dundas Cotton Co.	100	2½	37	.....
Montr'l L'n & Mort. Co	100	.....	.....	.....
Montr'l Inv. & B'g Co	25	3	.....	.....
Royal Can. Ins. Co.	50	.....	100	90
Montreal Cotton Co.	24	8	.....	85
Stormont Cotton Co.	100	4	70	.....
Hochelaga Cotton Co	100	.....	.....	130
Coaticook Cotton Co.	100	5	.....	.....
Kingston Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do. bonds	100	.....	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do. bonds	.....	.....	95	.....
Guarantee Co of N.A.	100	3	110	109
Accident Ins Co of N A.	100	.....	.....	.....
Paton Mfg. Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
L.Ch'm&st Law J'n B.	.....	100	100	.....
Canada Cent'l R'y Bds	.....	.....	.....	115
St. Paul, M.& M. R'y.	100	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Cattle Co.	.....	3½	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific R'y.	100	.....	77⅞	77¾
Londonderry Iron Co	1	1½	35	25
do. preferred	1	.....	80	60
Montreal 7 p.c. stock	100	.....	.....	.....
Canada N. W. Land Co	£5	.....	84½	83
Canadian Pac. L.G.B.	.....	.....	109½	109
Ontario & Quebec R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont. Corp. 4 p.c. stock	100	.....	.....	.....
do. 5 p.c. stock	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Electric Co.	.....	.....	.....	85

* Ex-dividend.

London Quotations.

Canadian Pacific was easier and closed at 79½.

Consols opened at 97 5-16 for money, 97⅜ for the account, and closed 97 9-16 for the account.

Money on the open market rather easier at 4⅛@5 per cent.

Exchange.

The local sterling market is dull and unsettled, with rates rather easier. Between banks sixty-day bills were selling at 8⅜@8 7-16, demand at 9¼@9 5-16; over the counter rates were 8½@8⅝ for sixties, 9⅜@9½ for demand.

Posted rates in New York were ½c in £ sterling better for demand at 4.87.

New York funds were easier at par to 1-32 premium between banks, ⅛@¼ premium over the counter.

The following are to-day's quotations compiled specially for THE HERALD by Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., No. 1761 Notre Dame st. (P.O. Box 905), Montreal.

IN NEW YORK.
Jan. 17.

	Posted.	Actual.
Sterling 60 days	4.82¼	4.81¾@2
do. Demand	4.87	4.86 @¼
do. Cables	....	4.86⅞@7
do. Commercial	....	4.81 @¼
do. Documentary	....	4.80¾@¼
Francs (Paris) Long	5.20	5.21¼
do. do. Short	5.17½	5.18¼

IN MONTREAL.
Jan. 17.

Between Banks.			Counter Rate.
	Buyers.	Sellers.	
N. Y. funds	Par@1-32		¼@⅜
Stg. 60 days	9⅜@7-16		8¼@⅜
do. Demand	9¼@5-16		9⅛@⅜
do. Cables			9⅜@10

New York Stock Market.

There was a better feeling in stocks to-day and most securities show an improvement, though there were signs of weakness at the close, and a part of the advance was lost. The money market was easy and the closing rates were 3@3½ per cent. Rock Island declined to 95¾, but recovered to 96¼ and closed at 96. Coal stocks were stronger but unsettled. M. O. P. opened at 72⅜, and dropped to 72, closing at 72⅛.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Money loaned at easy rates throughout the day. The closing rate was 2 per cent. the lowest rate, the highest was 5. Exchange closed firmer. Posted rates, $4.82½@4.87 ; actual rates,$ $4.81⅞@4.82 for sixty days, and $4 86½@4 86¾ for demand.

The total sales of the regularly listed stocks in the New York Stock Exchange this forenoon were only 59,400, against 65,300 in the same hours of yesterday. Of the 59,400 shares sold this morning Lackawanna furnished 17,100, Reading 18,000, Missouri Pacific 5 500, Union Pacific 3,800, Wisconsin Central 2,200 and St. Paul 21,000. Prices were somewhat irregular, but the changes for the most part were slight. Dealings were wholly without feature and at noon the market was barely steady, with prices in most cases ⅛ to 1½ per cent. higher. There was no increase in the volume of trading during last half of the day. Business dragged along in a listless and uninteresting way, but prices were firmer, notwithstanding the dullness, and the market closed firm at ⅛@1¼ per cent. advance. Total sales, 165,000 shares.

Messrs. Macdougall Bros., 96 St. Francois Xavier street, report the following fluctuations and sales to-day :—

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1890.

STOCKS	Closing previous day.	Opening	1.40 p.m.	Closing	Sales
Cotton Oil	...	39½	31½	31	.....
Atchison	31⅜	31⅜	...	...	.....
C. B. & Quincy	106	105⅞	....	106	900
Can. Pac. Railway	77⅜	77⅜	....	77⅜	300
C. C. C. & I.	70½	70½	71½	71½	3400
N. Y. Central	106⅜	...	...	...	.....
Cent. Pac.	...	...	...	...	2000
Canada Southern	53⅜	54	54½	54½	.....
Del. & Hudson	149⅜	150	150	150	500
Del., Lack & West	135⅞	136	136	135½	22500
Erie	26⅜	26⅜	....	26⅜	600
Do. pref.	...	...	...	...	.....
Do. 2nd	...	...	...	...	.....
New Eng.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	2500
Erie & West	...	...	...	...	.....
Ill. Central	...	...	...	...	100
Jersey Central	122⅜	120½	121	122	800
Kansas & Texas	9⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10	1100
Lou. & Nash.	87⅜	86½	....	86⅞	1100
Lake Shore	104⅛	104⅜	....	104⅜	800
Mich. Central	...	...	...	...	100
St. P. M. Man.	113	113	113	113	100
Man. Elev	101⅜	...	...	...	.....
Missouri Pac.	73⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	6000
N. Pacific	...	...	...	...	300
Do. pref.	73⅜	...	...	73⅞	1200
Northwest	110⅛	109⅜	109⅞	110	700
Do. pref.	...	...	...	...	.....
Ohio & Miss.	21⅜	...	...	...	.....
St. P. & Omaha	32⅜	...	...	...	.....
Do. pref.	...	...	...	...	.....
Oregon Trans.	34⅜	34	....	34⅛	700
Ontario & West	19⅜	19	....	19⅜	300
Pacific Mail	37⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	1200
Pullman Car	191⅜	...	...	193	.....
Reading	34⅜	36⅜	96⅜	33⅜	18200
Rock Island	96⅜	95⅞	96⅛	96	4000
Rich. Termi	21⅜	20⅞	21	21	.....
St. Paul	68⅜	68⅛	68⅜	68⅛	4600
Do. pref.	113⅜	...	...	...	.....
Tex. Pacific, New	20⅜	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	1700
Union Pacific	66⅜	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	7200
Western Union	83⅜	84	84⅛	84	1600
Wabash	16⅜	...	...	...	.....
Do. pref.	32	31⅞	....	31⅞	100
West Shore Bds	...	...	...	...	.....
Sterling Exchange	482⅜	482½	....	482½	.....
Money	4½	4½	4 4½	3 3½	.....
Sugar	55⅜	55⅞	56⅛	56⅛	.....
Lead	20⅜	20⅞	20⅞	20⅛	.....
Chicago Gas	46⅜	48⅜	46⅜	46⅜	.....
C.P.R., London	...	79½	...	79½	.....

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Unseasonable Weather and La Grippe Disturb Trade Movements—Stocks, Bonds and Exchanges—Railway Stock Depressed—Wheat and Flour Exports—Provisions and Live Stock—Drygoods—Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* report an irregular movement of general merchandise. Unseasonable weather made itself felt the most of the week, and the epidemic of influenza had an appreciable effect at the larger eastern cities. There is no noteworthy improvement in the distribution of staples at Burlington, Iowa, Kansas City, Detroit, Cincinnati or Pittsburg, but the demand has been stimulated by colder weather at St. Joseph, Omaha, Chicago and St. Paul. Groceries and boots and shoes appear to be in moderate demand and mercantile collections generally are slow.

Trade is depressed at San Francisco by renewed rains. At New York, wool, drugs, tobacco, cigars and fruits are quiet and unchanged. Dry goods present no features and hay and produce and hats and caps are quiet. The latter trade has suffered some from the prolonged open winter.

Building materials are active and prices tend upward.

The New York stock market closes dull and firm without significant changes during the week. The coalers have been most active, with extensive dealings in Union Pacific and sugar certificates, all of which rallied from lowest prices of the week. Readings, $68,927 of surplus, after paying interest on mortgage bonds, indicates an effect of the poor coal trade. Increased bank reserves and heavy bond purchases by the Government rendered money easy at 3@6 per cent, but coal road losses, the virtual collapse of the Interstate Railway Association, and Western cutting of passenger and cattle rail rates, were enough to check a general desire to buy securities. Bonds are firm. Railway net earnings for eleven months, as reported to Bradstreets are 16 per cent. larger in 1889 than in 1888.

Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat) both coasts, this week, aggregate 1,731,896 bushels against 2,317,221 bushels last week and 1,301,640 bushels in the corresponding week of January, 1889. Total exports July 1 to date amount to 58,294,427 bushels, against 55,282,000 bushels in a like portion of 1888-89. There has been a decreased output of flour on increased stocks at home and abroad and shaded prices. Wheat has been in better demand for export within a few days and prices are up ½c. Corn, being offered more freely, is depressed 1½c. There is less inquiry for oats and option prices are ⅛c@⅜c off. Heavier exports in the near future are promised.

There is more liberal trading in hog products and lard is stronger and 5 points higher. Pork is shaded and dressed hogs are cheaper. Live stock is unimproved in prices at western points.

Moderate activity only is reported by cotton agents at New York and Boston. Wool is dull and heavy in price. Raw cotton is 1-16c@5-16c higher in all leading markets on an active demand.

Business failures reported to *Bradstreet's* number 355 in the United States this week, against 354 last week and 358 this week last year. Canada had 36 this week, against 46 last week. The total of failures in the United States January 1st to date is 1,018, against 981 in 1889.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Return of traffic earnings from Jan. 7th to Jan.. 14th, 1889 :—

1889	$204,000
1888	193,000
Increase for 1889	$ 11,000

Above does not include earnings on South Eastern Railway.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

Breadstuffs.

MONTREAL, January 17, 1890.

FLOUR—There is not much doing in the local flour market. The jobbing trade is fairly active, but sales are principally in small lots to meet present requirements only. Consumers are working from hand to mouth, though they do not look for any material change in values. Strong bakers is selling at $4.75 @$4.80 per barrel for choice.

Quotations are unchanged as follows :

Winter Wheat, patent	$4.75 @$5.25
Spring Wheat, patent	4.90 @ 5.20
Straight Roller	4.40 @ 4.60
Extra	4.25 @ 4.40
Superfine	3.10 @ 3.90
Strong Bakers'	4.70 @ 4.80
Ontario bags—extra	1.95 @ 2.10
City Strong Bakers'	4.75 @ 4.85
OATMEAL :—	
Ordinary brls	3.60 @ 3.75
" bags	1.70 @ 1.75
Granulated, brls	3.75 @ 4.00
" bags	1.80 @ 1.90
Rolled Oat, brls	3.80 @ 4.00
CORNMEAL :—	
Barrels	3.40 @ 3.50
Bags	1.60 @ 1.75

Feed.

There is no change in feeding stuffs. Bran is selling at $13.00@$13.25 per ton, middlings and shorts, $14.00@$16.00 per ton; moullie, $21.00@$22.00 per ton.

Grain.

Manitoba No. 1 hard is selling at $1.05 @$1.06 in small lots to local millers; No. 2 has been sold at $1.05 in car lots. Oats are moving more freely in the country. We quote: No. 1 hard wheat, $1.05; No. 2 do, $1.02 to $1.03; Oats, 30c to 30½c per 30 lbs; pease, 67c to 68c per 66 lbs; barley, 40c to 50c per bus; corn, 48c to 50c per bus; rye,50c to 51c a bushel buckwheat, 40c to 41c per 48 lbs.

Local Provisions.

PORK, LARD, &C.—Montreal short cut is selling more freely at $13.50@$14 per barrel, and the demand is improving. We quote :

Canada, s.c.c., per bbl	$13 50 @14 00
Chicago, s.c.c., per bbl	13 00 @13 25
Mess pork, western, per bbl	13 00 @13 00
India mess beef, per tierce	00 00 @00 00
Mess beef, per bbl	00 00 @00 00
Hams, city cured, per lb	00 12 @00 13
Lard, western, in pails, per lb	00 08½@00 08½
Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb	00 08 @00 08½
Bacon, per lb	00 10 @00 10½
Shoulders, per lb	00 00 @00 00
Tallow, com., refined, per lb	00 05½@00 06½

Dressed Hogs.

There is no change in the market for dressed hogs. The demand is good and prices are firm at $5.60@$5.65 for mixed packing hogs ; $5.70@$5 75 for car lots of choice, light average.Small lots selections are selling at $6.00@$6.15 per 100 lbs.

Eggs.

There is not much demand for held stock at 18c@19c per dozen ; limed slow at 15c@17c per dozen.

Poultry.

The offerings of good poultry are very light at 10c@10½c per lb.; geese and chickens, 6c@7c per lb.; ducks, 8c@9c per lb.

Game.

There is a ready sale for all receipts of partridge in good order at 55 cents a brace.

Apples.

The market here is quiet at from $2 to $3 per barrel, as a fair range for round lots. Car lots of good stock being quoted at $2.60 to $2.75 per barrel. Two cables received from Liverpool yesterday were of an unfavorable nature, owing to large arrivals of poor fruit. A few Western apples are offering on this market. Owing to the remarkably mild winter stocks are not keeping well.

Oranges.

The market is very firm, Valencias having advanced 2s 6d per case on the other side, and here they are quoted strong at $4.50 per case, some holders asking $5.

Lemons.

In much better demand and 50c better at $2.50 to $3.50.

Dried Apples

Market quiet at 6c@7c per lb. as to quality and quantity.

Evaporated Apples.

10c@11c for new, and 8c@9c for old.

Bananas.

Yellow, $3 per bunch.

Cranberries.

Quiet at $5@$9 per brl. for the principal offerings. Fancy $11@$12.

Dates.

Quiet at 5c@6c per lb.

Nuts.

Grenoble walnuts, 13c@14c per lb.

Grapes.

Almeria, $5.50@$6 per keg, and Catawabas, 45c@55c per small basket.

Pears.

California fruit, $5 per box.

Figs.

In 1 lb. boxes 9c, in 10 to 20 lb. boxes 11c@12c, and in bags 5c@6c per lb.

Potatoes.

Car lots of Early Rose are slow sale at 65cffi70c per bag of 90 lbs. Jobbing lots 80c@85c.

Onions.

Canadian. $2.25@$2.50 per brl.

Dairy Products.

The butter market is dull and uninteresting and prices are nominally unchanged, in the absence of any important transactions. The city retailers are taking all offerings of choice dairy and creamery at full figures, 21c@22c for dairy, 23½c for creamery. There is some enquiry for cheese, but few sales have been effected, as holders views here are still above, what the situation warrants.

The London *Grocer*, just at hand, referring to American cheese, says : "The kinds most wanted are those from 43s to 46s, and for choice Canadian 55s to 56s are the quotations, while there are sellers of so-called September States cheese at 53s to 54s. Some parties look for a good business as the new year opens, chiefly because stocks in the dealer's hands are within a narrow compass. Dutch cheese has been more inquired for, and the stock being light, there has been quite a run upon finest Edams at 56s to 60s, which is dearer. New Zealand cheese has been sold pretty freely at from 36s to 46s for poor to good quality." And as follows regarding the English market:—"Continental butter—The drop of 11s per cwt. on Danish, which is now selling at 124s to 126s, has affected all qualities. Our consignment of Australian butter has in quality been almost equal to best Danish. It has that fine aroma and waxy texture of the choicest butter that comes to this market."

Quotations here are as follows:—

BUTTER—

	Cents
Creamery	21 @24
Eastern Townships	18 @20
Morrisburg	16 @17
Brockville	17 @18
Western	15 @16½

CHEESE—

	Cents
Finest September	10 @10½
Finest August	9½ @ 9½
Medium	9¼@ 9¾
Low grade	7 @ 8

Chicago Grain and Provision Markets.

May wheat opened firm and for the first half hour was steady at 81⅝c@81⅞c, but was easier during the day and closed weak at 81c. Corn was firm and unchanged. Hog products steady. Receipts of hogs to-day 30,000.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	10,969	17,631
Wheat, bushels	26,000	14,000
Corn, "	304,000	271,000
Oats, "	118,000	175,000
Rye, "	11,000	4,000
Barley, "	49,000	37,000

Mr. E. McLennan, 22 St. John street (Western Chambers), reports the Chicago grain and provision markets as follows :

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.

	Closing yesterday.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing	Same day last year.
WHEAT—						
Feb.	77⅜	.....	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛	97⅛
March	.....	79	79	78⅝	.....	.....
May	81⅛	81⅝	81⅝	81	81	1 01⅛
CORN—						
Feb.	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	34⅞
March	30	30⅛	30⅛	30	30	35⅝
May	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅜	31½	37⅜
OATS—						
Feb.	20⅛	.....	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	23⅛
March	20⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	22	22	22	21⅛	22	27⅛
PORK—						
Feb.	9 50	9 47½	9 52½	9 47½	9 52½	12 55
March	9 62½	9 65	9 65	9 62½	9 65	12 65
May	9 87½	9 90	9 90	9 87½	9 90	13 87½
LARD—						
Feb.	5 87½	5 87½	5 87½	5 85	5 85	6 90
March	5 95	5 92½	5 95	5 92½	5 95	6 92½
May	6 07½	6 07½	6 07½	6 05	6 07½	7 05
RIBS—						
Feb.	4 70	4 67½	4 70	4 67½	4 70	6 52½
March	4 75	4 75	4 77½	4 75	4 77½	6 57½
May	4 90	4 92½	4 92½	4 92½	4 92½	6 70

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—Wheat, receipts, 49 cars; shipments, 13,789 bush. The market opened ½c@¾c higher on the strength of the bull news afloat, but heavy local selling forced down prices. Prices held within a 77c range, and closed ⅝c@¾c lower than yesterday. The greatest activity was during the last half hour of the session, when May broke from 81½c to 81 under free selling.

Corn—Receipts, 178 cars; shipments, 270,659 bushels. The market was dull and unchanged.

Oats—Receipts, 83 cars; shipments, 175,315 bushels. The market was quiet.

Provisions almost neglected, trade was slow and no new features were developed. The close was a trifle better than yesterday's closing.

Wheat—Jan., 76⅝c; Feb., 77½c; May, 81c.

Corn—Jan, 28½c; Feb., 29½c@29¼c; March, 30c; May, 31⅝c.

Oats—Jan., 20⅛c; Feb., 20½c; May, 22c.

Pork—Jan., $9.45; Feb., $9.52½; March, $9.65; May, $9.90.

Lard—Jan., $5.87½; Feb., $5.85@$5.87½; March, $5.95; May, $6.07½.

Ribs—Jan. and Feb., $4.70; March, $4.77½; May, $4.92½.

British Breadstuffs and Provision Markets.

Liverpool, 11.30 a.m.—The wheat market is dull but steady, demand poor. Corn steady, not much demand.

Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows :—Cargoes off coast, wheat and corn, quiet but steady. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn, quiet but steady. California wheat, off coast, 36s to 36s 3d. French country markets, firmer. Liverpool wheat and corn, spot, moderate demand. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat, steady. Mark Lane American and Danubian maize, slow. Mark Lane English and American flour, quiet.

To-day's quotations, compared with yesterday's, are :—

	Jan. 16. 11.30 a.m.	Jan. 17. 11.30 a.m.
	s. d. s. d	s. d. s. d.
Spring Wheat	7 5 @ 7 5	7 5 @ 7 5
Red Winter	7 0 @ 7 0	7 0 @ 7 0
No. 1 California	7 4½@ 7 5	7 4½@ 7 5
No. 2 California	0 0 @ 0 0	0 0 @ 0 0
Corn, new	4 2½@ 4 2½	4 2½@ 4 2½
Peas	5 8 @ 5 8	5 8 @ 5 8
Pork	54 6 @54 6	54 6 @54 6
Lard	32 0 @32 0	32 0 @32 0
Bacon, S.C.	29 0 @29 6	29 0 @29 6
Bacon, L.C.	29 0 @29 0	29 0 @29 0
Tallow	25 0 @25 0	25 0 @25 0
Cheese, new	52 6 @52 6	52 6 @52 6

NEW YORK FLOUR, GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

NEW YORK, January 17.—Flour dull and tending to lower. Fine grades winter, $2.00@$2.25; do spring, $1.75@$2.30; superfine winter, $2.35@$2.50; do spring, $2.10@$2 40; extra No. 2 winter, $2.75 @$3.10; do spring, $2.50@$3.00; extra No. 1 winter, $3.25@$4.40; do spring, $3.10@$4.50; city mill extras, $4.30@ $4.50 for West Indies. Southern flour closed steady. Trade and family extras, $3@$4.50.

Wheat—Options were moderately active and prices closed ⅜c@½c lower. Spot lots closed neglected. Spot sales No. 2 red, 86½c@88½c; No. 3 red, 82c; ungraded red, 72c@88c; No. 2 red winter, Jan., 86⅜c ; do. Feb., 86½c; do. March, 87⅞c; do. April, 88⅜c; do. May, 88⅝c.

Corn—Options were dull and prices closed ⅛c@¼c lower. Spot lots closed a shade easier. Spot sales No. 2 mixed, 38c@39c; steamer, do., 37⅝c @ 38¾c; steamer white, 37½c@37⅝c; steamer yellow, 88⅝c; No. 2 mixed, Jan., 37⅛c ; do. February, 38c ; do March, 38⅝c; do. April, 39½c; do May, 39½.

Oats—Options were dull but steady and ⅛@¼ higher. Spot lots closed steady. Spot sales, No. 1 white, 33c; No. 2 do, 29¼c; No. 1 mixed, 30c; No. 2 do, 29½c; No. 2 mixed, Jan., 29c; do February,28½c; March, 28⅝c; do May, 27⅞c.

Pork—Dull. Mess, $10.50@$11.00.

Lard—Easier. February $6.20@$6.21; March, $6.30; May $6.40@$6.42.

Butter — Quiet. Creamery eastern, 20c@24c: do western, 25c@26½c.

Cheese—Quiet. Factory New York cheddar, 10¼c@10½c; western flat, 9½c@ 10c.

Eggs—Steady. Fresh Eastern firsts, 16½c@17c; western do, 16½c; Canadian not quoted.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Cotton quiet ; American middlings, 5 13-16d.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Cotton firm. Uplands, 10 9-16c; Orleans, 10 13-16c; futures, firm; January, 10.46; February, 10.50; March, 10.58; April, 10.64.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from Exchanges—Waterloo Advertizer.

A deep gloom has been cast over Bondville during the past week by the deaths of two of its young people, viz., that of Mr. Fred. Drew, eldest son of David Drew, Esq., of this place, and Miss Delmina Richardson, eldest daughter of Mr. Alonzo Richardson. Mr. Drew died very suddenly on Monday the 6th instant, of acute influenza, and Miss Richardson died on the following day of typhoid fever. They were friends and schoolmates, there being only ten days difference in their ages, both being 19 years of age, and both were most estimable young people.

Eighteen thousand geese have been shipped to the United States since the middle of September by S. H. Jones, of Sabrevois, near St. Johns.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Missisquoi Valley Railroad Company, January 8th, the following were elected directors :—W. C. Smith, F. S. Stranahan, E. C. Smith and J. M. Foss, of St. Albans; Thos. Perkins, Boston, Mass. ; S. P. Carpenter, Richford : A. W. Woodsworth, Enosburg Falls. At a meeting of the directors W. C. Smith was elected president; F. S. Stranahan, vice-president; W. Tracy Smith, secretary and treasurer.

Waterloo is fast paying off its debts, and now owes only about $8,900. The receipts of the village corporation are about $4,500 a year. The council is run on the principle of strict economy.

At the annual meeting of the E. T. Agricultural Association held at Sherbrooke last week, the following officers were elected: Patron, Hon. M. H. Cochrane ; vice-patrons, Hon. C. C. Colby, M.P., R. H. Hope, M.P., Hon. J. G. Robertson, R. W. Hennsker, Esq., H. S. Foster, Esq ; directors, B. R. Labaree, J. S ; Mitchell, J. R. Woodward, J.A. Chicoyne, Col. O. P. Fatten, Jno. McIntosh, M. P. P. C. A. French, S. L. Clough, J.A.Cochrane, R. H. Tylee, B. F. Knight, Col. J. H. Taylor, N. T. Dussault, W. A. Hale, I. Wood and W. Murray. At a subsequent meeting of the new board J. R. Woodward, Esq., was elected president and J. A. Cochrane, Esq., vice-president.

The twenty cheese factories in Brome and fifteen in Missisquoi were, among others, visited last August by a Government inspector. His reports are favorable to the factories, but in some instances there is room for improvement. The reports are, for obvious reasons, regarded as confidential, but each proprietor may have the report of his own factory by applying to Mr. H. S. Foster, President of the Bedford Dairyman's Association.

The St. Johns *News* says :—On Monday morning last a very painful accident occurred on the road leading to Georgeville, when by a kick Mr. Edward King lost his life. A pair of horses belonging to Mr. Geo. Whitehead became unmanageable and ran away, owing to the front stakes breaking and allowing a load of cordwood to fall about their heels. Mr. King was some distance ahead driving his daughter to school, and being warned of the approaching team endeavoured to get out of the way. In some manner he was thrown from his sleigh and fell under the hindermost bob of Whitehead's sleds. In this position he was dragged through the crusted snow for over a hundred feet, when the horses stopped and the injured man succeeded in extricating himself. Being carried to his home, an examination revealed a severe contusion over the right hip, but no broken bones or dislocations. Although suffering considerable pain Mr. King revived somewhat during the day, but at midnight succumbed to the shock of the injury. Mr. King was a man universally respected, and his death is a loss to the community as well as to his sorrowing family. Although of a retiring disposition, Mr. King held the office of Councillor for three years.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

LARGEST
STEAM BOILER INSURANCE CO.
IN THE WORLD.

The Inspections of this Company meet the requirements of Quebec Factories Act.

All Boilers insured in this Company in Montreal are exempt from inspection by City Boiler Inspector.

AMERICAN STEAM BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY. SERVIMUS SERVARE NEW YORK.

Capital, - - - $500,000 | Assets, - - $1,367,813.20
Canadian Department, $20,000 Deposited at Ottawa.

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
SIR DONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., M.P., President of Bank of Montreal Montreal, Chairman.
R. B. ANGUS, Esq., Montreal. | HON. HENRY STARNES, Montreal.
HON. A. G. JONES, M.P., Halifax, | J. K. KERR, Q.C., Toronto.
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C. W. WELDON, Q.C., M.P., - - - Counsel.

R. FLAHERTY, Manager, 27 Imperial Building, Montreal.
Issues Blanket Policies covering all hazards of boiler explosions, including damage to operty, loss of life, injury to person, loss of earnings, etc., etc.
☞ No other company issues favorable policies.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY,
(LIMITED.) MONTREAL,
Offer for Sale all Grades of Refined Sugars and Syrups of the well known Brand of
Redpath

CERTIFICATES OF STRENGTH AND PURITY.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,
MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.
To the Canada Sugar Refining Co., Montreal.
Gentlemen.—I have personally taken samples from a large stock of your granulated Sugar, "REDPATH" brand, and tested them by the Polariscope, and find these samples to be as near to absolute purity as can be obtained by any process of Sugar Refining.
The test by the Polariscope showed a yesterday's yield 99.9 per cent of P

BRAZIL ENFORCING NATURALIZATION.

The *Rio News* says:—"The new naturalization law of the 15th instant declares all foreigners to be Brazilian citizens who were in the country on November 15th, and henceforth, after a residence of two years, except those who make a formal declaration to the contrary to the secretaries of the municipalities in which they reside. This makes naturalization tacit and obligatory in case the foreigner does not go to the trouble and expense of registering his retusal to accept Brazilian eitizenship. As we have so often repeated in these columns, this measure is extremely unwise and arbitrary, and may lead to unpleasant complications. No one can be compelled to surrender his nationality against his will, and no Government, particularly those of the military nations of Europe, will consent to have its subjects forced into a foreign allegiance. If, however, the provisional governments wishes to have a record of those who refuse to accept Brazilian citizenship, then let the books be got ready at once. The record will be no discredit to the foreigner."

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

THE EQUERRY'S MISTAKE.

Marie Halton, the soubrette who left the Casino stage rather hurridly two or three months ago, has a peculiar knack of tumbling into notoriety, says the New York *Star*. She sat at all the sub-royal circles in Londou talking recently, and all unconsciously, too. She went to the Princess theatre one evening in full evening costume, with diamonds blazing from her throat and hair, and occupied a box which brought her into full view of the audience. It happened that the duke and duchess of Fife—the latter of whom is a sprig of Victoria's stock—went to the Princess theatre the same evening, attended by several equerries, and occupied a box nearly opposite Miss Halton's. A belated equerry, recently appointed, rushed into the theatre some minutes after the duke and duchess had taken their places and hastily inquired for their box. An usher, who was probably dazzled by the display of diamonds, directed him to the one occupied by Miss Halton. Now, the etiquet of royal circles allows an equerry —or anybody else, for that matter—to speak when he is spoken to, and not before, and so the belated member of the duchess' suite entered the box and stood just behind the chair of the Casino's ex-soubrette for half an hour or more before he discovered his mistake. When he was enlightened he said something vigorous and forcible. When he reached his proper place something fine and cutting was said to him, and the affair has been a topic of discussion, sub-rosa, ever since.

THE FIEND IN PURSUIT.

It is high noon of an August day.

Hot! Whew! but how the summer sun beats down on the great prairie—scorching, withering, shriveling—heating the blood of man and animal until it seems to boil! We have turned aside into the grove of cotton woods as much for shelter as to prepare and eat the noonday meal. There are one—three—five—seven—ten—trees, covering a space of a quarter of an acre. Here a spring bubbles up from strata of sand and gravel, and so many thousand animals have come here to slake their thirst that the earth is bare of grass for the space of two acres. Not exactly bare, but cropped off so short and trodden under foot so often that it is only a thin carpet to cover the soil. The paths radiating away through the dry and waving grass are like the spokes of a wheel.

Ah! but water touches the spot on a day like this when one has been in the saddle since sunrise! Each man of us says so by word of mouth, and each horse says so in his look of relief after thirst has been quenched. Whiskey! Brandy! Champagne! They would have been flung aside with a feeling of disgust.

"——miles to——."

There are no sign-boards on the prairie. Turn which way you will and the horizon descends to the waving grass. We are drifting on a vast inland sea—a sea of earth and grass, and dying flowers—both grass and flowers yielding up their lives to the long weeks of dry, hot weather. One may have company and comforts, and he may be certain that if he holds true to the compass he will come out safely, but yet the feeling steals over him at intervals that he is lost—driven here and there by wind, and wave, and current.

"What ails that horse?"

We all sprang up to see one of the saddle-horses—a veteran in years and experience—standing with his head high in the air and pointed due west. While he looks as fixedly as if his eyes had lost their power to turn, his nostrils quiver and dilate with excitement. We watch him a full minute. He was the first to exhibit alarm, but now one horse after another throws up his head and looks to the west.

"It's fire, boys!"

Had it been night we should have seen the reflection. Had there been a strong wind the odor would have come to us sooner. There is only a gentle breeze—languishing, dying under the fierce sun, but resurrected and given a new lease of life at intervals by an unknown power. But now we can see the smoke driving heavenward and shutting the blue of the west from our view—now the horses show such signs that no man could mistake. A great wall of flame fifty miles in length is rolling toward us, fanned and driven by a breeze of its own creation, but coming slowly and grandly. It takes me only two or three minutes to climb to the top of one of the trees, and from my elevated position I can get a grand view of the wave of fire which is driving before it everything that lives and can move.

We work fast. Blankets are wet at the spring and hung up between the trees to make a bulwark against sparks and smoke, the horses doubly secured, camp equipage piled up and covered, and before we are through we have visitors. Ten or twelve buffaloes came thundering up, pass the grove, halt and return to its shelter, crowding as close to the horses as they can and showing no fear at our presence. Next come three or four antelopes, their bright eyes bulging out with fear and their nostrils blowing out the heavy odor with short snorts. One rubs against me and licks my hand as I rub her nose.

Yelp! Yelp! Here are half a dozen wolves, who crowd among the buffalos and tremble with terror, and a score of serpents race over the open ground to seek the wet ditch which carries off the overflow of the spring. Last to come, and only one mile ahead of the wave which is licking up everything in its path, is a mustang—a single animal—which has somehow been separated from his herd. He comes from the north, racing to reach the grove before the fire shall cut him off, and he runs for his life. With ears laid back, nose pointing, and his eyes fixed on the goal, his pace is that of a thunderbolt. He leaps square over one pile of camp outfit and goes ten rods beyond before he can check himself. Then he come trotting back, and crowds between two of our horses with a low whinny.

There is a roar like Niagara. The smoke drives over us in a pall like midnight. The air seems to be one sheet of flame. The wave has swept up to the edge of the bare ground and is dividing to pass us by. We are in an oven. The horses snort, and cough, and plunge—the wolves howl and moan as the heat and smoke become intolerable. Thus for five minutes, and then relief comes. The flame has passed and the smoke is driving away. In their path is a cool breeze, every whiff of which is a grand elixir.

In ten minutes the grove is so clear of smoke that we can see every foot of the earth again. A queer sight it is. It has been the haven of refuge for snakes, lizards, gophers, prairie dogs, rabbits coyotes, wolves, antelopes, deer, buffaloes, horses and men—enmity, antipathy and hunger suppressed for the nonce that all might live—that each might escape the fiend in pursuit.

For half an hour nothing moves. Then the mustang flings up his head, blows the last of the smoke from his nostrils, and starts off with a flourish of his heels. The buffaloes go next, the deer and antelope follow, and in five minutes we are left alone.

For fifty miles to the north, west, and south there is nothing but blackness—a landscape of despair. Away to the east the wall of fire is still moving on and on—implacable, relentless—a fiend whose harvest is death and whose trail is desolation.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE HOTEL PROPRIETOR.

"There are hotels, and there are hotels," said the story-teller to a New York *Tribune* man, "but I think that if a unique-hotel competition were started I could enter one which would outstrip every rival in fifteen minutes. I entered a little town in New Hampshire once just about dark. I found an old hackman who could not conceal his astonishment at seeing a stranger in the town. After asking me where I came from, how long I was going to stay, and where I wanted to go he dumped me into an old carriage and started to drive up the street at a slow walk, the windows, the sides, and the seats of the vehicle rattling and creaking and straining uneasily.

"When we pulled up in front of the little hotel, which had a tremendously big name, he let me open the hack door and draw out my own light baggage, calmly sitting on his seat all the while. Fifteen cents was his charge, and after paying it I went into the hotel. The front room was a combination office, candy and cigar store, smoking and reading-room, and from the little counter ran up a nickel-plated soda fountain. The room was about 10x12. There was nobody in it, but a dinner bell lay on the candy showcase and a placard invited guests 'to ring the bell for the proprietor.'

"I rang the bell once, but its voice was so cracked, and hoarse, and gruff that I dropped it in alarm. After coughing and shuffling my feet loudly for ten or fifteen minutes in the hope of raising some one I screwed my courage up and rang the bell again—this time vigorously. After another wait a little man in his shirt sleeves and with slippered feet came in, and without a word went to the diminutive soda fountain, hunted around under the counter for a glass, and finding it proceeded to draw a glass of beer from the fountain.

"'Oh, I don't want beer,' I said. 'I want a room.'

"This seemed to surprise him greatly, but he went down under the counter again and this time came up with a book. 'This is the register,' he said. 'Put your name down on it,' as if he wanted a guarantee of good faith.

"While I was registering eight days away from any one else, the landlord seized the bell, and waving it over his head and all around him, made such a din that it nearly split my ears. Evidently he wanted something, but failing to get it in this way he opened a side window and began to bawl: 'Joe! Joe! where are you?' In due course of time 'Joe' appeared. He was about 12 years old and a sight to behold, having just come up from a well which he had been digging.

"'This gentleman,' said mine host, 'wants a room.' He went down under the counter for a third time, and this time brought forth a key with a big tag to it. 'Show him No. 9,' he said.

"I noticed the glass of beer standing untouched and asked him if prohibition wasn't in force in his town.

"'I'm deputy sheriff,' he said, with a jerk of his head. 'Them's my handcuffs,' pointing to a pair hanging on the soda fountain, 'and I don't allow no competition in this village.'

"There were no lights in the halls, but we found No. 9 up one flight of stairs, and the boy tried to unlock the door, but it wouldn't unlock. We tried to shake it open, but that wouldn't do. Finally a terrified woman's voice wanted to know what the trouble was.

"'We want this room,' cried the boy.'

"'You can't have it,' she said, 'it's mine.'

"So the boy yelled downstairs, 'George, No. 9's taken.'

"'So it is,' the landlord cried back. 'Take any room you can find.'

"We found one easily enough, for No. 9 was the only one taken. When I paid my bill the next day there was an odd 5 cents on it.

"'What's that for?' I asked.

"'That's for the beer,' said the hotel proprietor, in a deputy-sheriff voice."

SEALSKIN, PERSIAN LAMB, BOKARA, ASTRACAN, SEA OITER, ETC., ETC.

We have certainly the best choice of caps and cloaks which is possible to show. We have all that is beautiful and rich in the shape of caps and sacques of seal and Persian lamb, which furs are our speciality. A very stylish fur is the Bokara with which we manufacture jackets and cloaks which is equal to the Persian lamb in color and curl. In style it comes next to Persian lamb and sealskin. It is not to be omitted that we can furnish Astracan coats and sacques, also sea otter made up in any style. All our furs are of the best quality and will be most durable, guaranteed first-class.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & Co.,
1537, 1539, 1541 St. Catherine street.
Montreal.

N.B.—Grand assortment at No. 141 Sparks street, Ottawa. 15

STEAMSHIPS.

BEAVER LINE.

The Canada Shipping Co's.
LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Boston, New York and 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, " P. D. Murray, 4,100 "
Lake Winnipeg, " F. Carey, 3,300 "
Lake Nepigon, " C.F.Herriman. 2,300 "

Winter Sailings, 1890.

From LIVERPOOL From BOSTON
Dec. 26th...LAKE SUPERIOR.. Jan. 15th
Jan.. 9th...LAKE WINNIPEG.. Jan. 29th
Jan. 23rd..LAKE ONTARIO... Feb. 12th
Feb. 6th...LAKE SUPERIOR..Feb. 26th

EXTRA STEAMER FROM NEW YORK.
Jan. 28th..LAKE HURON.....Feb. 19th

The steamers connect at Boston direct by rail for all points in Canada, Manitoba North-West 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.....$50.
Round Trip.....$100.
Intermediate, $30.50; Round Trip Tickets, $61.
Steerage, $25.50 " " $51.

For freight or other particulars apply: In Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 8 Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to M. G. SEYMOUR & Co.; in Liverpool, to R. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water Street; in Boston, to GEORGE W. PRESTON, 13 Doane street; in New York, JAS. ARKELL & Co., 25 Whitehall street.

H. E. MURRAY,
General Manager,
4 Custom House Square, Montreal.
GEORGE W. PRESTON,
13 Doane St., Boston.
Nov. 277

INSURANCE.

SCOTTISH UNION
—AND—
National Insurance Co. of Edinburgh
ESTABLISHED 1824.

Total Assets.....$37,277,143.52
Invested Funds.....16,932,993.53
Invested in Canada.... 1,252,674.00

MONTREAL OFFICE:
117 St. Francois Xavier Street.
WALTER KAVANACH,
Chief Agent.
FRANK BOND, WM. STAFFORD.
Special City Agents.

IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company

Capital.....$5,832,000
Assets, over.....$8,000,000

Agencies for Insurance against Fire loss in all the principal towns of the Dominion.
Canadian Branch Office.
COMPANY'S BUILDING,
107 St. James Street, Montreal.
E. D. LACY,
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PHŒNIX
Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON ENG.
GILLESPIE, PATERSON & CO.
General Agents for the Dominion.
Head Agency Office:
35 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Montreal.
R. MacD. PATTERSON, Manager.

Liverpool & London & Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

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The HON. HENRY STARNES, Chairman,
EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq., Genl. Manager Le Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien.
W. J. BUCHANAN, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal

Capital.....$10,000,000
Amount Invested in Canada $ 1,000,000
Assets over.....$40,000,000

MERCANTILE RISKS accepted at the lowest current rates.
Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties insured at reduced rates.
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Telephones—"Bell" No. 135, "Federal" No. 924.

GUARDIAN
Fire and Life Assurance Co'y
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 stg
Total Fund. . . . $19,500,000.
Fire risks written at current rates.
ROBT. SIMMS & CO. and GEO. DELHOLM
General Agents, Montreal.
H. W. RAPHAEL,
SPECIAL AGENT.
Room 16, Corn Exchange Building.
December 4 291

The Royal Canadian
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
157 St. James Street Montreal.

Capital.....$500,000
Assets.....700,000
Income, 1885.....517,678

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., President,
HON. J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Vice-President,
HARRY CUTT, Secretary. ARCHD. NICOLL, Marine Underwriter.
GEO. H. MCHENRY, Manager.
M. J. E. DROLET,
Agent for City and District of Montreal.
June 15

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A successful medicine tested over 30 years in thousands of cases. Promptly cures *Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Spinal Cord*, and *Generative Organs* of either sex, *Emissions* and all ills caused by indiscretion or over-exertion. Six packages is *guaranteed* to effect a cure when all other medicines fail. One package $1, six packages $5, by mail. Sold by druggists. *Write for Pamphlet.* Address
EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH
For sale by B. E. McGALE, 2123 Notre Dame street. mWf DW 207

STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR LINE

CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, IRELAND
Carrying British and American Mails
Provided with every Modern Improvement.
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, 1889–1890.

*Adriatic.....Wednesday, Jan. 1, 2.00 p.m
*Celtic.....Wednesday, Jan. 8, 6.00 a.m
Germanic.....Wednesday, Jan. 15, Noon
Britannic.....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 6.00 a.m
*Adriatic.....Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1.00 p.m
*Celtic.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 5.30 a.m
Germanic.....Wednesday, Feb. 12, 11.00 a.m
Britannic.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 5.00 a.m
*Teutonic.....Wednesday, Feb. 26, 11.30 a.m

*These steamers have superior Second Cabin accommodations. $35 and $40 to Queenstown or Liverpool.

CABIN RATES.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown $50 and upwards according to location of berth and Steamer selected. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Teutonic Rates on application.

Tickets to London $7 additional, and lowest rates to Paris and the Continent. Children between one and twelve years half-price; Infants free.

SECOND CABIN RATES—Outward.

Second Cabin Rates on Teutonic, Adriatic and Celtic, outward $35.
Excursion, $70; prepaid, $35.
No second Cabin on Germanic or Britanic
Intending passengers should secure tickets in advance.

STEERAGE RATES

From Montreal to Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol, Cardiff, or Glasgow, including Railway Fare to New York, at lowest rates.
Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.
For further information and passage apply to. J. BRUCE ISMAY, 41 Broadway, New York; or
B. J. COGHLIN, Sole Agent,
364 St. Paul st., Montreal.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN
New York and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

Proposed Sailings from New York.

Nevada.....Tuesday, Jan. 7, 5.00. m
No Steamer.....Tuesday, Jan. 14,
Wyoming.....Tuesday, Jan. 21, 4.30 a.m
No Steamer.....Tuesday, Jan. 28,
Wisconsin.....Tuesday, Feb. 4, 4.00 a.m
Nevada.....Tuesday, Feb. 11, 9.00 a.m
No Steamer.....Tuesday, Feb. 18,
Wyoming.....Tuesday, Feb. 25, 9.30 a.m
Arizona.....Tuesday, Mar. 4, 3.30 p.m
Winconsin.....Tuesday, Mar. 11, 8.00 a.m
Nevada.....Tuesday, Mar. 18, 2.30 p.m
Alaska.....Tuesday, Mar. 25, 8.30 a.m
Wyoming.....Tuesday, Apr. 1, 2.00 p.m
Arizona.....Tuesday, Apr. 8, 7.00 p.m
Wisconsin.....Tuesday, Apr. 15, 1.30 p.m
Nevada.....Tuesday, Apr. 22, 7.00 a.m
Alaska.....Tuesday, Apr. 29, 12.30 p.m

The Alaska will be the Christmas steamer. 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 and light.

CABIN PASSAGE.

$50, $60, $80 and $100, according to location, &c.
Intermediate.....$30 and $35
Steerage, to or from Montreal.....$27
This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling, Beds, Bedding, Wash-basins, &c., together with good food, separate Dining-room from either Cabin or Steerage being previded.
Steerage at Very Low Rates.
Apply to
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
35 Broadway, New York.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street, or
D. BATTERSBY,
174 St. James street.
July 10 115

BERMUDA & WEST INDIES ROYAL MAIL LINES OF THE
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.,
Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

For Bermuda:—
SS. ORINOCO. Thursday, Jan. 16, at 3 p.m.
SS. TRINIDAD, Monday, Jan. 20, at 3 p.m.
For St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Grenada and Trinidad:—
SS. EMPRESS, Saturday, Jan. 18, at noon
SS. CITY of SAN ANTONIO, will first-class passenger accomodations, Wednesday, Jan. 29, at noon.
For freight, passage and insurance, apply..
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
51 Broadway, New York.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
BROCK & CO.,
Agents,
205 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

917 Sherbrooke Street,
FOR SALE,
LARGE AND SUBSTANTIAL
RESIDENCE!
In first-class order and with all modern conveniences. Lot contains about
25,000 SQUARE FEET.
For particulars apply at 24 St. Sacrament street.
GEORGE W. HAMILTON,
For Trustees late Hon. John Hamilton.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Corporation of the Portuguese Jews of Montreal will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the amendment of its charter, by repealing certain portions of the Act of the late Province of Canada, 9 Victoria, Cap. 96, by changing the name of the said Corporation to "The Corporation of Spanish and Portuguese Jews, Shearith Israel, of Montreal," by increasing its powers to hold movable and immovable property, by removing the necessity of registration required by the Act of the late Province of Lower Canada, 9 Geo. IV., Cap. 75, and for other purposes.
LAFLEUR & RIELLE,
Solicitors for Applicants.
Montreal, 19th December, 1889. 201

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
GOLD MEDAL-PARIS, 1878.

STEAMSHIPS.

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

1889—WINTER SEASON—1890

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

SAILING DATES.

FROM PORTLAND.	FROM HALIFAX.
*OREGON.....January 30	February 1
*SARNIA.....February 27	March 1
*OREGON.....March 13	March 15

Bristol Service, for Avonmouth Dock.
SAILING DATES.
ONTARIO,.....From Portland about Jan. 29th

—:o:—

REDUCED RATES.

Cabin, Portland or Halifax to Liverpool, $50 to $60. Return, $100 to $110.
Intermediate, to Liverpool or Glasgow, $25.
Steerage, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast London or Glasgow, $20.
Cabin, Portland to Bristol [direct steamer], $40. Return, $80.
*These Steamers have Saloon State rooms, music room, smoking room and bath rooms amidships, where but little motion is felt, and they carry neither cattle nor sheep. The rooms are all outside, and are comfortably heated by steam.
For freight or passage, apply in Liverpool FLINN, MAINE & MONTGOMERY, 24 James street; in London to JOHN F. ALLEN, 48 Fenchurch street; in Quebec, W. M. MACPHERSON, and at Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to
W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James street,
D. BATTERSBY, 174 St. James street.
G. W. ROBINSON, 136½ St. James St.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
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INMAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Carrying the United States Mail.
PROPOSED SAILING.

City of Chicago..Wednes'y, Jan. 1st 2.30 p.m
No Sailing.....Wednes'y, Jan. 8th.
City of Berlin....Wednes'y, Jan. 15, 12.30 p.m
City of Chester..Wednes'y, Jan. 22, 6.00 a.m
City of Chicago..Wednes'y, Jan. 29, 1.00 p.m
City of Berlin....Wednes'y, Feb. 12, 11.00 a.m
City of Paris.....Wednes'y, Feb. 19, 5.00 a.m
City of Chester..Wednes'y, Feb. 26, 11.30 a.m
City of Chicago..Wednes'y, Mar. 12, 9.30 a.m
City of Paris.....Wednes'y, Mar. 19, 4.00 a.m
City of Berlin....Wednes'y, Mar. 26, 10.00 a.m
City of N. York..Wednes'y, Apr. 2, 3.30 p.m
City of Chester...Wednes'y, Apr. 9, 8.30 a.m
City of Chicago..Wednes'y, Apr. 16, 3.30 p.m
City of Paris.....Wednes'y, Apr, 23, 8.30 a.m
City of Berlin....Wednes'y, Apr. 30, 1.30 p.m
City of N. York...Wednes'y, May. 7, 7.00 a.m

From Inman Pier, 43 North River.

Steerage at very low rates.

Intermediate passage, $35. Round Trip $65
RATES OF PASSAGE—$50, $80 and $100, according to accommodation all having equal saloon privileges. Children between and 12 years of age, half-fare. Servants, $50.

Special Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.

Tickets to London, $7; and Paris $15, and $20 additional, according to route selected.
Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bath-rooms amidships.
These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.
For freight or passage apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York, or W. H. HENRY 143 St. James street, or
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO
354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
June 5 135

CUNARD LINE.
LANE ROUTE.
New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.
FROM PIER 40, N. R., NEW YORK.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Umbria.....Jan. 18, 3.00 p.m
Servia.....Jan. 25, 9.00 a.m
Bothnia.....Feb. 1, 3.00 p.m
Aurania.....Feb. 8, 7.30 a.m
Umbria.....Feb. 15, 2.00 p.m
Gallia.....Feb. 22, 7.30 a.m
Etruria.....Mar. 1, 2.00 p.m
Aurania.....Mar. 8, 6.30 a.m

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $90 and $100, according accomodation. Intermediate passage $35.
Steerage Tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and passage apply at the Company' office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO, General Agents,
to THOMAS WILSON, Agent, 30 St. Francois Xavier street,
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul street, Montreal.

HANSA
STEAMSHIP CO.
OF HAMBURG.
WINTER SERVICE.

Steamers of the above well-known Line will keep up the service between the Continent of Europe and Canada, via Boston, during the coming winter season.

From Hamburg and Antwerp.
SS. GRASBROOK about December 20th.
SS. KEHRWIEDER, about January, 15th.
From Boston for Antwerp or Hamburg
SS. CREMON, about 30th December.
SS. GRASBROOK, about January. 15th.
SS. KEHRWIEDER, about Feb. 10th.

To be followed by other first-class steamers of the Line.
Favorable arrangements with the respective Railway Companies have been made for traffic to and from Canada with Hansa Line steamers.
Through Bills of Lading granted in Hamburg and Antwerp to all points East and West.
For rates of freight and other particulars apply to
AUGUST BOLTEN, Hamburg,
GRISAR & MARSILY, Antwerp,
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E. A. ADAMS & Co., Boston,
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Montreal, December 23rd, 1889

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ALLAN LINE

Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1889-Winter Arrangements-1890

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record:—

	Ton	
Acadian	931	Capt. C. Myllus.
Assyrian	3970	Capt. John Bentley.
Austrian	2458	Capt. Vipond.
Brazilian	4100	Building.
Buenos Ayrean	4005	Capt. J. Scott.
Canadian	2906	Capt. John Kerr.
Carthaginian	4214	Capt. A. Macnicol.
Caspian	2724	Capt. Alex. McDougall
Circassian	3724	Lieut. R. Barrett, RNR
Corean	3488	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Grecian	3613	Capt. C. E. LeGallais
Hibernian	2997	Capt. John Brown.
Lucerne	1925	Capt. Nunan.
Manitoban	2975	Capt. Dunlop
Mongolian	4750	Building.
Monte Videan	3500	Capt. W. S. Main.
Nestorian	2689	Capt. John France.
Newfoundland	919	Capt. ——
Norwegian	3523	Capt. R. Carruthers
Nova Scotian	3305	Capt. R. H. Hughes
Numidian	4750	Building.
Parisian	5359	Capt. Joseph Ritchie.
Peruvian	3038	Capt. John Wallace,
Phœnician	2425	Capt. D. J. James.
Polynesian	3983	Capt. Hugh Wylie.
Pomeranian	4364	Capt. W. Dalziel.
Prussian	3650	Capt. J. Ambury.
Rosarian	2500	Capt. D. McKillop.
Sardinian	4376	Capt. Wm. Richardson.
Sarmatian	3647	Capt. W. Christie.
Scandinavian	3068	Capt. John Park.
Siberian	3904	Capt. R. P. Moore.
Waldensian	2256	Capt. Whyte

The Steamers of the
Liverpool Mail Line.

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX.

	1890.
Sardinian	Saturday, Jan. 11
Parisian	Saturday, Jan. 25
Polynesian	Saturday, Feb. 8
Peruvian	Saturday, Feb. 15
Sardinian	Saturday, Feb. 22

On the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train from the West, due at 2 p.m.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* HALIFAX.

	1890.
Sardinian	Thursday, Jan. 9
Parisian	Thursday, Jan. 22
Polynesian	Thursday, Feb. 6
Peruvian	Thursday, Feb. 13
Sardinian	Thursday, Feb. 20

On the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West, due at 12.15 p.m.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax:

	Single.	Return.
Cabin	$58.75 and $68.75	$117.40 and $127.40
	(According to accommodation.)	
Intermediate	$30.50	$61.00
Steerage	$25.50	$51.00

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland:

	Single.	Return.
Cabin	$57.50 and $67.50	$112.50 and $122.50
	(According to accommodation.)	
Intermediate	$30.50	$61.00
Steerage	$25.50	$51.00

Newfoundland Line.

The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool *via* St. John's, Nfld., are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX.

	1890.
Nova Scotian	Monday, Jan. 6
Caspian	Monday, Jan. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN'S:

Cabin.....$20.00 | Intermediate. . $15.00
Steerage.....$6.00

Glasgow Line.

During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Boston, and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows:—

FROM BOSTON.

	1890.
Manitoban	About Jan. 6
Norwegian	About Jan. 13
Hibernian	About Jan. 20
Siberian	About Jan. 27
Nestorian	About Feb. 6
Norwegian	About Feb. 17
Hibernian	About Feb. 24
Siberian	About Mar. 3

The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia to Glasgow:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

	1890.
Scandinavian	About Jan. 17
Prussian	About Jan. 31
Manitoban	About Feb. 14
Scandinavian	About Feb. 28
Prussian	About Mar. 14

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow.

Via Boston, Portland or Halifa

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railway, [National Despatch], and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways [Merchants' Despatch], via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.
Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East-bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.
For Freight, passage or other information, apply to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans Havre; ALEXANDER HUNTER, 4 Rue Gluck Paris; AUG. SCMITE & Co. or RICHARD BERNS, Antwerp; RUYS & Co., Rotterdam; C. HUGO, Hamburg; JAMES MOSS & Co., Bordeaux; FISCHER & BEHMER, Schusselkorf, No. 8 Bremen; A. THOMPSON, 14 Victoria St. Belfast; JAMES SCOTT & Co., Queenstown ALLAN BROTHERS & Co, 103 Leadenhall st., E C., London; JAMES & Alex. ALLANS, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; ALLAN BROTHERS, James street, Liverpool; ALLANS, RAE & Co., Quebec; ALLAN & Co., 112 La Salle street Chicago; H. BOURLIER, Toronto; G. W. ROBINSON, 136½ St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall; D. BATTERSBY, 174 St. James street; W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James street, or A. B. CHAFFEE, jr., 266 St. James street.

H. & A. ALLAN,
8 State Street, Boston, and
25 Common street, Montreal
January, 7th 1890.

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The Montreal Herald.

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WILL. H. WHYTE - - Secretary-Treasurer and business Manager.
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN. - - - - - - Editor

☞ *Business Correspondence should be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY (Limited). All other Correspondence to be addressed "The Editor."* MR. M. ST. JOHN

SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

The DAILY HERALD will be delivered to any part of the city, or mailed to any address in the Dominion of Canada or United States, postage free, during the coming session of Parliament, for ONE DOLLAR, IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 18

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Cleveland's Minstrels," at 2 and 8 p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL—"Barred Out," at 2 and 8 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL, American Presbyterian Church, at 3 p.m.

SPECIAL MEETING of the Young Men's Reform Club, at 8 p.m.

MEETING of Society for Historical Studies and Society of Canadian Literature, Fraser Institute, at 8 p.m.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

The most important point to be noted in connection with what pilots and the Port Warden say respecting steamers which touch bottom while going down the river not reporting at Quebec—as noted in interviews published in yesterday's HERALD—is the recommendation, or rather suggestion, of the pilots, that the Dominion Government should survey the river, correct the charts and deepen the channel at the points indicated. It does not follow that because a vessel touches bottom she necessarily sustains any damage, unless she scrapes a rock or strikes heavily; and it may be assumed as a matter of fact that no captain realizing his responsibility for the safety of those on board would pass Quebec without examination unless he were thoroughly satisfied that his ship had not sustained damage. Still, such occurrences are apt to make people nervous, even if there is no danger, and it should be an understood thing that no risks will be taken. As to river navigation between here and Quebec, t is the duty of the Dominion Government to make that as easy and safe as modern appliances and unceasing vigilance can make it. Montreal is at the head of ocean navigation, and at the same time the St. Lawrence is as much a part of inland navigation of the Dominion as the canals and the lakes; and if the Government is bound to make the canals equal to the requirements of navigation, they are bound to do the same with the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec. In view of the costly efforts which are about to be made to attract the trade of the American Northwest to the St. Lawrence route it becomes more important than ever that the navigation between Montreal and Quebec should be made equal to the requirements of that trade. As the pilots have suggested accurate surveys of the river should be made, shallows deepened, narrow points widened, dangerous rocks (if they exist) removed and the charts corrected. In addition to this it is well known that the lighting of the river, below as well as above Quebec, falls very far short of the requirements of safe navigation. This must be corrected, and the lighting of the St. Lawrence made as nearly perfect as possible. This is a matter that must not be lost sight of, because it will not be of much advantage either to Montreal or Canada to spend some millions of dollars in providing facilities for handling the trade of the American and Canadian Northwest, unless the navigation of the river is also made equal to the requirements of that traffic. The Government has been able to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in improving harbors and deepening rivers all over Canada; and while it is true they have been compelled to assume the channel debt, it is equally true that not a dollar has yet been spent by them, outside of that assumption of debt, in improving the river navigation. It is needless to say that there must be reform in this matter. The city parliamentary representatives, as well as parliamentary representatives whose home and business are in the city, must make a united stand on this question, and insist upon the navigation of the St. Lawrence receiving its legitimate share of attention at the hands of the Government.

GAZETTE:—No prominent legislative measure is promised in the Speech from the Throne at Ottawa.

A very honest, even if unwilling, confession.

DEATH OF SENATOR TRUDEL.

Senator Trudel, after a lengthened and painful illness, passed over to the great majority yesterday. A man of strong convictions—extreme on some points—possessed of marked individuality of character, an educated and able man, and a clever journalist, he will be much missed in the circle in which he moved, and especially by French-Canadian journalism, in whose ranks he occupied a foremost position. THE HERALD extends its sympathy to his bereaved family and friends and to our contemporary, *L'Etendard*, which by his death is deprived of the services of an able and clever writer. The demise of Senator Trudel places another vacancy in the Senate at the disposal of the Government.

THE PAN-AMERICANS.

A proposal was made at the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday to invite the Pan-American delegates now at Washington to visit Montreal. THE HERALD suggested some time ago that they should be invited to visit Canada, and it seems a pity that steps in that direction were not taken sooner. They are not doing, nor likely to do, very much in Washington in the way of promoting closer trade relations between the countries they represent and the United States. The protectionists hold the fort there just now. So they do in Canada, and while no immediate result might be achieved by getting the gentlemen from South America to visit us, they would acquire some knowledge of Canada's resources and the adaptability of our products for exchange with the products of the States they represent, and this would probably pave the way for something practical in the near future. From this standpoint it will pay Montreal to extend her hospitalities to the distinguished strangers now in Washington. And while here they could visit Toronto, Quebec and Ottawa, and see our legislative Solons at work. Now that the matter has been broached among the Aldermen, it is to be hoped it will not be lost sight of. The City Council, Board of Trade, French Chamber of Commerce and Harbor Commissioners might unite and act on behalf of the citizens, or in conjunction with a committee appointed by the citizens, and give them a hearty Canadian welcome.

EXHIBITION OF GREED.

The exhibition of greed among the tariff beneficiaries at Washington continues from day to day and becomes rather more disgusting.—*New York Evening Post.*

We see the same kind of thing here. Yesterday for instance a deputation waited on Hon. Mr. Bowell asking for an increased duty on stereotyped plates, which are extensively used by Canadian newspapers. There is only one firm in Canada which turns out these plates. It was present in yesterday's deputation. Already there is a heavy duty on these plates; but our solitary Canadian firm wants more imposed, because the present duty is not so heavy as to prevent Canadian papers from using American plates, which are infinitely better than those turned out by the Canadian firm.—*Ottawa Journal.*

Our contemporary supports the national policy—for everybody but itself. Every protectionist is a free trader—wants to buy in the best and cheapest market—so far as his own raw materials are concerned, but for his own particular product he wants protection up to the handle. Coming from a Conservative journal this denunciation of "greed among the tariff beneficiaries" is good; but does it not strike the *Journal* that so long as a protective tariff is maintained so long will that "greed" be on "exhibition" among "beneficiaries of the tariff," and in nine cases out of ten the "greed" will win, and that at the cost of the people generally. Wipe out the protective tariff and adopt a tariff for revenue only, and the "greed among the tariff beneficiaries" will be rendered innocuous. They will then have to work on their own merits and pay their own way like other people.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

A correspondent of the London, G.B., *Canadian Gazette*, writing from Toronto, has been endeavoring to impress upon that paper the fact that there is a marked contrast in Great Britain's treatment of the United States in connection with the Behring Sea difficulty and her treatment of Portugal in connection with the South African squabble—the inference to be drawn being that Great Britain is afraid to deal as summarily with the United States, or Russia, or Germany, as she is dealing with Portugal. There can be no doubt that this conviction, humiliating though it be, is steadily impressing itself upon the minds of Canadians. The *Canadian Gazette* admits this when it says:

What our correspondent says on the Behring Sea question is only too true, and cannot too constantly be impressed upon the public opinion of this country as well as of the United States. British rights have been ruthlessly trampled upon, and British interests seriously impaired by the United States without so much as a visible ruffling of the diplomatic amenities of the two powers. Can we wonder, then, that Canadians ask why it is Lord Salisbury cannot spare for the United States some of that forcible style of argument of which Portugal is reaping the benefit just now? If one did not know better, one might almost be tempted to believe that in Lord Salisbury's mind Canada may go by the board while urgent Imperial importance is attached to a comparatively deserted and even uninhabitable region in the wilds of Africa.

The English organ of the Dominion Government in Montreal takes very much the same view, and, pointing out the contrast between England's vacillating, almost timid action in her disputes with the United States, France, Russia and Germany as compared with her imperious treatment of Portugal, says it is not much "wonder if Portugal be-"gins to think that her power-"ful rival — once her venerated "friend and ally — is too much "inclined of late to truckle to the strong "and to bully the weak." This is merely a roundabout way of saying that Canadians are becoming impressed with the same idea, and if the process complained of is kept up it will not be long till Canadians seriously ask themselves the question what honour or profit is there in the maintenance of the connection with England. For a Liberal paper to have hinted at such a thing a few years ago would have brought down upon it a chorus of denunciation from the Tory press; but now that the Government organs are compelled to admit the logic of facts and confess that England's treatment of Canada in the matter of the Behring Sea difficulty is aggravatingly disappointing, it may be assumed that even Tory public opinion is being awakened to a proper sense of the anomalous position Canada is compelled to occupy, both as regards her relations with the United States and her relations with the Empire. It is just as well that this important question should be examined and discussed now when it can be treated with calmness and deliberation, and not be left till it is forced upon public attention and a solution demanded at a time and under circumstances which may render a wise decision a matter of extreme difficulty. It is unnecessary that we should borrow trouble respecting the future—as the old adage puts it, we need not cross a bridge until we reach it; but the people of Canada should keep in view the eventualities of the near future so that they may be prepared to shape their course, always keeping in view first and foremost the interests of the country we call our own, giving the interests of the Empire a second place. "Canada first" is not a bad motto for Canadians.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE SQUABBLE.

Although Portugal has backed down in the face of Lord Salisbury's ultimatum, it is not quite clear that the trouble is disposed of. Indeed, it looks as if the backing-down process would be likely to provide the elements of a more serious embroglio. The attitude assumed by the Portguese towards British citizens living and doing business in that country, has assumed a serious phase, which may be followed by overt acts that will necessitate further interference on the part of the British Government. But the most serious feature of the trouble is that there is danger of a Republican uprising in that country, so strongly do the people resent the action of their Government in yielding to superior force. Once awakened in Portugal the tide of revolution would soon spread into Spain, and the result might be four Republics on the continent where only two now exist—France and Switzerland. This is the spectre which troubles Germany and explains Bismarck's anxiety to have Great Britain and Portugal come to an amicable arrangement. If the process of knocking down Kingdoms and establishing Republics on their ruins, gains much headway on the continent, the crowned heads of the great powers, more particularly Germany, Austria and Russia, may well be anxious. There is sufficient unrest, dissatisfaction and longing for change in those empires to give force to a revolution once it got fairly started in either of them; and the establishment of Republics in Portugal and Spain would undoubtedly do much to foment revolution in the three empires mentioned.

QUEBEC CHRONICLE.—Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Laurier and Mr. Patterson, of Brant, will talk a good deal, certainly, but the Government's majority will not be affected much by what they will find to say.

Right you are. Sir John Macdonald's followers are not the class of men who can be influenced by appeals to reason, by argument, or by the logic of facts. The crack of the party whip invariably brings them into line. When the Premier says "thumbs up," or "thumbs down," they respond with the alacrity of well controlled automatons. Any argument except that of the party whip or party boodle has no charms for them.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

HARD UP FOR A GRIEVANCE.

The latest Tory grievance against Mr. Laurier is, that he has approved of Mr. Dostaler, the Government candidate in Berthier. Mr. Dostaler was a Conservative who abandoned his party in 1882 rather than support Mr. Chapleau's sale of the North Shore Railway. Since that time he has supported Mr. Mercier at Quebec and Mr. Laurier at Ottawa. The logic of the Tory contention is, that Mr. Laurier should not support the men like Mr. Dostaler who support him because they were once Conservatives. The application of the same reasoning should prevent the Conservatives supporting Mr. Flynn, but it does nothing of the kind. The fact that Mr. Dostaler is a regenerated Conservative, who left his party as a protest against the corruption and incapacity of its leaders, is creditable to him.—*Waterloo Advertiser.*

BECOMING RESTIVE.

The contrast between Britain's action in Africa and Britain's in Behring Sea is the more remarkable the more it is looked at. In the case of Africa, the interest at stake, in addition to British honor, is the assertion of a protectorate over half-explored tracts, uninhabited save by savages, which may in the future be an important tributary territory to British commerce. In the case of Behring Sea, the interest at stake, again in addition to British honor, is the affection and alliance of a vast colony containing nearly six millions of civilized people, and already opened up commerce—a colony vaster than any territory Britain can ever secure in Africa, and capable of being made infinitely more valuable. The prompt protection of British subjects and assertion of British rights in Behring Sea might have turned half a million votes in this country in favour of Imperial Federation, which, if it ever means anything, will mean the abolition of Customs duties between the various members of the Federation, and at once double British trade with Canada, and give British commerce a greater impetus in this direction alone than African trade will give it for half a century. This was a prize worth aiming at. But Britain remained and remains dumb on the outrages committed by the United States in Behring Sea, while she roars and strikes at the petty enterprize of a Portuguese explorer in Central Africa.—*Ottawa Journal, Conservative.*

SQUIBS.

"Joy, and temperance, and repose
Slam the door in the doctor's nose."
But the influenza, with a grin,
Slams it open and brings him in.

—A smart young college man hands us the following verse, which he says is one of the new Xmas anthems sung this year. Old birds are not caught with chaff quite so easily. The verse is the original of Yankee Doodle and was first composed in honour of Cæsar crossing the Rubicon:

Ad urbem ivit Doodleus,
Cum caballa et callone,
Pluma ornavit pileum
Et Dixcit Maccaroni.

—There is nothing in life half so profitable as the keeping of a scrap book. It keeps one out of mischief and out of everything else but hard, steady work. A scrap book is a blessing in disguise. In the first place, it takes a man ten years to catch up on one year's clippings, which he has promised himself to paste in when he gets time, and then it takes ten times longer to find a piece of information after it is in the book than it would take to write it, including the time spent in reading the encyclopædia for the facts in the case.

—Bacon—I tell you it is true that every rose has its thorn.

Egbert—Have you found it so?

"Indeed I have. Do you remember that beautiful bunch of flowers Miss Fussanfeather carried at the reception last night?"

"Yes."

"Well, I gave them to her. Were they not exquisite?"

"They were, indeed."

"But I had to give up a ten dollar bill for them. Let me have $2 until the first of the month; there's a good fellow."

—"Gregory is awful close," said a man to a friend.

"Yes, but he is not nearly so close as his father was. The old man was pretty well off, and he did have a warm affection for a dollar. He was taken ill once and his physician told him if he did not go off to the springs he would die. The old man replied:—'Let me see, I'd have to stay there about two months at an expense of at least a dollar and a half per day. I can't stand the cost, doctor. It would be cheaper to die.' He didn't go, and, after the funeral, the leading people of the neighborhood expressed satisfaction at the result."

—Dying Philanthropist (making his will)—"I bequeath $1,000,000 to the City of Skedunk for the establishment of a free public library to be known as the Wemlow Library. Got that down?"

Lawyer—"Yes."

Philanthropist—"And the sum of $3,000,000 to the City of Skedunk to be used in fighting the lawyers that will try to break this will. Got that?"

Lawyer—"Yes."

Philanthrophist—"Here is a check for $530,000, payable to your order, to remunerate you for drawing up this bequest so it will be ironclad and bomb-proof. Now I can die easy."

DIED.

MACFARLANE—In this city, on the 17th January, 1890, at her residence, Aberfoyle Terrace, of congestion of the lungs, Janet Benny, widow of the late Walter Macfarlane. Funeral will take place on Monday, the 20th instant, at 2.30 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation. u 15

ADAMS—In this city, on the 15th instant, James D. Adams, aged 68 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., from his late residence, 75 Shuter street, to Christ Church Cathedral, and from thence to place of interment, Mount Royal Cemetery. m 14

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—AND—

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—:o:—

THE ENTERPRISE TEA CO.

having had such an immense patronage since their opening three weeks ago, have decided that they will for the next 30 days continue the same system of present giving on a much larger and grander scale than ever attempted by this company before. They will for the next 30 days give to every purchaser of one of their boxes of tea a souvenir such as solid gold and silver watches of the best American and Swiss makers; articles of genuine diamond, ruby, sapphire, amethyst and turquoise jewellery, and presents of less value too numerous to mention. To every purchaser of $5 worth of their tea they will, simply as an advertisement, give a handsome watch. Remember that this expensive system of advertising will be discontinued after 30 days, and the tea will then be sold on its merits alone. Clubs of $10 and $20 or more always receive valuable souvenirs. The following, and many more whose names appeared in previous advertisements, have been among the more fortunate ones in securing these valuable souvenirs:—

J. A. Brunet, notary, 1936 Notre Dame street, and Jos. Tuervillon, 844 Mignonne street, each paid $1 for their cans of tea and found in them gold hunting case stem wind watches; W. McMahon, 138 St. James street; Wm. Butler, 110 Wellington street; H. C. Allan, 170 Mance street, and Joseph Nolet, Beauharnois, each found solid gold rings set with diamonds, rubys, garnets and pearls in their tea; D. Furlong, 55 Courville street, found in his a handsome pair of opera glasses; Alphonse Sauvage, Notre Dame de Grace; Jos. Lamarche, 555 Mignonne street; David Williams, Danville Slate Quarry, and L. N. Berube, St. Anne station, each sent in $5 orders and received watches.

Mr. Xavier Allard, grocer, 252 Beaudry street, bought two boxes of tea and found in one a lady's solid gold hunting case watch, and in the other a solid gold ring with ruby, sapphire and pearl setting; Mrs. Elias Gauthier, Valleyfield, paid $1 for a box and found in it a pair of genuine solitaire diamond earrings set in solid gold; Miss Plant, 26 Cathcart street, bought 1 box and found in it a lady's solid gold stem wind watch; Auguste Duval, clerk, Louiseville; R. Dickinson, Bedford, and many others out of town sent $5 orders for tea and received watches; J. Nadon, 381 Maple street, found in his box value for $10; L. W. Miner, Glen Sutton, found in his a genuine diamond ring set in solid gold.

Thos. H. Nadeau, 320A St. Charles Borromee street, paid $1 for a box of tea and found in it a gents' gold hunting case stem wind and set watch; Thos. Dixon, 10 Ferdinand street, St. Henri; Geo. Lytle, 500 St. Catherine street; Mrs. Haines, 44 Des Rivieres avenue, and Rev. N. T. Leclerc, Coteau St. Louis, each bought one box of tea and found in them ladies' solid gold watches, stem wind and stem setters, with best Swiss movements; Rev. Charles Richard, 142 Bleury street, found in his box of tea a handsome pair of solid gold lever cuff buttons; Arthur Hogue, of the Western Assurance Co., 194 St. James street, bought cans for $5 and found in one a genuine diamond scarf pin, set in solid gold, and in another a solid gold ring with ruby, sapphire and pearl setting; Rev. Mr. Desnoyers, Grand Seminaire de Montreal, bought one box and found in it a genuine garnet ring set in solid gold; Mr. Grantham, 83 Drolet street; Mr. Arthur Aubrey, 2184 Notre Dame street, and Mr. Connisbee, 27 Kent street, each found solid gold scarf pins in their boxes; Rev. J. A. Sauriol, cure Crystal Falls, Michigan, and Henri Chartrand, 759 St. Catherine, each received silver watches; and other valuable presents went out yesterday in orders from the country

ORDERS BY MAIL accompanied by Cash or Post Office Order, from any part of Canada will be Promptly Forwarded.

Parties Getting up a Club of $10 or $20 always receive a Valuable Souvenir

Our tea is sold only in cans, price $1 each, or 6 cans for $5, 13 cans for $10, and 27 cans for $20.

ENTERPRISE TEA CO.,

1668 Notre Dame Street,

[Near St. Lambert Hill].

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carsley's Advertisement.

Saturday, Jan. 18th, 1890.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE!

MEN'S HALF HOSE
MEN'S HALF HOSE
MEN'S HALF HOSE

Men's Fine Wool Half hose, double heels and toes, extra strong and durable, price 35c pair, now reduced to 15c pair.

A special line extra heavy Wool Knitted Half Hose, in all sizes, made seamless and double heels, reduced to 25c pair.

S. CARSLEY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE!

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

25c BLACK WOOL HOSE FOR 19c
25c BLACK WOOL HOSE FOR 19c
25c BLACK WOOL HOSE FOR 19c

40c WOOL HOSE FOR 23c
40c WOOL HOSE FOR 23c
40c WOOL HOSE FOR 23c

50c Ribbed Wool Hose for 30c
50c Ribbed Wool Hose for 30c
50c Ribbed Wool Hose for 30c

CHILDREN'S LAMB'S WOOL SOCKS.

30c REDUCED TO 19c
30c REDUCED TO 19c
30c REDUCED TO 19c

IN THE GARDEN.—Mrs Golightly: "Have you seen anything of Harry?"

Major G.: "I heard him say something about going in pursuit of knowledge."

Mrs. Golightly: "Ah! That means he is after the governess."—*Tit Bits.*

Children's Underwear all Reduced
Children's Underwear all Reduced
Children's Underwear all Reduced

Ladies' Underwear all Reduced
Ladies' Underwear all Reduced
Ladies' Underwear all Reduced

OVERSTOCKINGS! OVERSTOCKINGS!
OVERSTOCKINGS! OVERSTOCKINGS!
OVERSTOCKINGS! OVERSTOCKINGS!

FROM 30c TO $1.25.

Hosiery all reduced.
Combination Suits all reduced.
Vests all reduced.
Drawers all reduced.
Silk Underwear all reduced.
Silk Hosiery all reduced.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

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

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

STEWART'S

Furniture Warerooms

1828 TO 1834 NOTRE DAME ST.

(Near McGill Street).

NEWEST DESIGNS

—IN—

Oak, Natural Cherry and Mahogany

BEDROOM SETS.

PARLOR SUITES of the very latest designs, covered with all the newest patterns and shades of coverin 120

ARMOUR'S

EXTRACTS OF BEEF

—ARE—

Strongly Recommended by the best Authorities.

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

FLUID EXTRACT, in Bottles, 4oz., 9oz., 16oz.

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

JAMES ALLEN,

No. 6 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

Agents Armour & Co., Chicago.

WATCH REPAIRING!

MR. HENRY GRANT gives his personal attention to all watches left with us for repair. Over

45 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

enables him to guarantee perfect accuracy of workmanship. Established 30 years. Charges moderate.

HENRY GRANT & SON,

72 Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street.

Cumberland Ry. and Coal Co'y

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's offices, Imperial Buildings, Place d'Armes, in the city of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February next, at 3.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the second day of February until after the meeting.

By order,

H. B. DRUMMOND,

Secretary.

Montreal, 8th January, 1890. 8 1m

$50,000!

Special Fur Sale

Consisting of FUR and FUR-LINED COATS, SACQUES AND GARMENTS, MUFFS, CAPES, CAPS and BOAS, ROBES and MATS, &c., &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.

WM. ROBERTSON & CO.,

Successors to C. J. Reynolds.

173 ST. JAMES STREET.

Opposite St. John street. b 13

A FRIENDLY DINNER

is so much easier provided if you have a nice

DINNER SERVICE.

Really nice artistic Dinner Services, $18.50, $21.50, $25.00.

Very pretty designs, $9.50, $10.50.

COLE'S STORES,

1792 Notre Dame street,

2392 St. Catherine street.

NOTICE.

J. D. H. LECUYER is not in the employ of, and has no authority to transact any business for

The Dominion Coal & Shipping Coy.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM can be had by addressing
m 14 COMFORT, HERALD Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HENRY THOMAS....Lessee and Manager.

To-night and Every Evening this Week and Saturday Matinee.

W. S. CLEVELAND'S MAGNIFICENT MINSTRELS!

Billy Emerson and Merry, Mirthful Hughey Dougherty. Burt Sheppard, John Queen, Harry Leighton, the 2 Virtos, J. Marcus Doyle, Castell Brydges, Banks Winter, Thos. D. Van Orten. The Japs. Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's. Next Week—MARIE HUBERT FROHMAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HENRY THOMAS...Lessee & Manager.

One Week Commencing Monday, Jan. 20—Matinee Saturday.

MARIE HUBERT FROHMAN

Supported by a strong company in a grand double bill,

"KING RENE'S DAUGHTER,"

(A POETIC IDYL), and

"FALSE CHARMS,"

(A BRILLIANT COMEDY).

Special scenery, magnificent costumes, beautiful music.

JULIA PEAK BLAISDELL, Harpist.

Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's.

Next Week—PAUL KAUVAR.

SPARROW & JACOBS'

THEATRE ROYAL.

Every Afternoon and Evening—Week Commencing Monday, Jan. 13.

EDWIN ARDEN

IN THE BEAUTIFUL DRAMA,

BARRED OUT!

Fine Company, Great Scenery, etc.

Prices of admission—10c, 20c, 30c. Reserved seats, 10c extra. Plan at the N. Y. Piano Co., No. 228 St. James st.

Coming—BUNCH OF KEYS.

SPARROW & JACOBS'

THEATRE ROYAL.

Week Commencing Monday, Jan. 20th, Afternoon and Evening.

THE SPARKS CO.

In Hoyt's Famons Satire,

A BUNCH OF KEYS,

—OR—

THE HOTEL.

Everything new. New songs, Dances, Medleys. More fun than ever.

Prices of admission—10c, 20c and 30c. Reserved seats 10c extra. Plan at Prince's.

Coming—HARDIE and VON LEER.

Victoria Skating Club.

The Victoria Rifles Band

WILL PLAY AT

THE RINK,

—ON—

Saturday, 18th Jan., from 4 to 6.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 22nd Jan., from 8 to 10 p.m.
Friday, 24th January, Children's Fancy Dress Entertainment.
Saturday, 25th Jan., from 4 to 6.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 29th Jan., from 4 to 6.30 p.m.
Saturday, 1st February, from 4 to 6.30 p.m.

Season Tickets can only be obtained at the Secretary-Treasurer's office, Fraser Building, 43 St. Sacrament Street, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m.

W. ALEX. CALDWELL,

Secretary-Treasurer.

FRASER BUILDINGS,
43 St. Sacrament St,
Montreal, 31st Dec., 1889. tf 1

CARSLAKE'S

Grand Derby Sweep

$50,000.00.

1st horse (four prizes)	$3,000 each		$12,000
2nd " "	"	$2,000 "	$8,000
3rd " "	"	$1,000 "	$4,000
Other starters (divided equally)			$8,000
Non-starters			$18,000

10,000 Tickets, $5 each.

287 horses entered (4 prizes each), 948 prizes.

Result mailed to country subscribers.

Ten per cent. deducted from prizes.

Address GEO. CARSLAKE, Prop., Mansion House, 522 St. James st., Montreal.

Jan. 4 law 8 4

ART ASSOCIATION

OF MONTREAL,

PHILLIP'S SQUARE.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY BRITISH ARTISTS.

Open daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 7.30 to 10, until further notice.

Admission:—Non-members, 25 cents. Members free

STORE TO LET.

At No. 4 Beaver Hall Hill (HERALD Building). Possession can be had immediately.

Apply to

THE HERALD CO., Ltd.,

298 6 Beaver Hall Hill

GOLTMAN,

TAILOR and CLOTHIER,

2226 St. Catherine street

OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HALL.

Bishop's College and School,

LENNOXVILLE, P.Q.

Lectures begin Lent Term, Tuesday morning, January 21st, 1890.

School re-opens on Saturday, January 18th, 1890.

For Calenders of College and School apply to REV. PRINCIPAL ADAMS, D.C.L.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE.—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms, address Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O. trs Jan. 26

AGENTS WANTED to sell our Rochester Steel Door Mats; exclusive territory given men with small capital. NEW YORK STEEL MAT CO., 234 Broadway, New York. r 10

TO LET.—Furnished Upper Tenement, on Durocher street. Apply to J. Cradock Simpson & Co., St. James street. 11

WANTED—Open for engagement early in the spring, a Bookkeeper of experience, at present holding position. Has best of references and is well known in the city. m 14 Address C.B., P.O. Box 1738.

SPORTING NEWS.

Hockey.

M.A.A.A. VS. THE VICS—THE FORMER WIN BY FOUR GOALS TO TWO.

The second hockey match in the championship series was played in the Dominion Rink last evening. The Montreal team gained a victory over their opponents, the Victorias, but the victory was not as clean a one as might be desired. There were three men on the winning side who resorted to very rough play. During certain stages there was a good exposition of the game, but at other times there was a good deal of tripping, swiping, falls and wholesale dumping against the bank. The Victorias were to a degree unfortunate and in a sense deserved to win, but the main strength of the Victoria's team was in their back division. Of course the match was called for 8 o'clock, but it was considerably after that hour before the referee appeared and called the players to their positions, which were as follows:

Victorias.		*Montreal.*
R. W. Jones	goal	T. L. Paton
F. Frathern	point	J. A. Stewart
J. D. Campbell	cover point	A. Cameron
J. Kinghorn	for-wards.	J. A. Findlay
F. Fairbanks		A. Kingan
E. W. Barlow		R. A. Elliott
W. Warden		A. McNaughton

Referee—W. Virtue.

From the outset it was evident that the game was going to be a fast one. The opening found the Vics on the aggressive for a time. They, through the efforts of Kinghorn, had a close call for scoring, but he was stopped by Cameron. Things went on smoothly for a short time, when Kinghorn, by a piece of dodging, succeeded in sending the puck past Paton after five minutes' fast play.

The second game was soon started and found the Montrealers trying to equalize matters. There was a series of long shots exchanged between Campbell and Cameron. Elliott, who thus early was showing up well, shot for goal, but his effort was set aside by Jones. Kingan followed Elliott's example, but it was wide. Paton was twice called upon in rapid succession to defend his post, which he did well. The Vics were now forcing the play, while their opponents were not playing with their usual dash. Paton having cleared his charge by sending the puck well up, Kingan got on to it and wound up by scoring, thus equalizing matters.

After the face the Montrealers started in to rush the game and McNaughton managed to score another goal for his side.

The fourth game was hardly started before both goalkdepers were called upon to clear their charges. This game was perhaps the shortest of all. Cameron, with a pretty shot, added another point for the M.A.A.A. team. Up to this stage of the game those who were doing heroic service for their teams were Campbell, Warden and Barlow for the Vics; Cameron, McNaughton and Elliott for the Montrealers. The latter were thoroughly roused up, and with a few exceptions playihg a fine game, but Jones was simply doing wonders for the Vics. He stopped shot after shot which appeared to be almost impossible, and in fact he was the only support Campbell had during the first half. Campbell, who throughout played the best individual game, had a run the entire length of the rink, but it went for nothing, as McNaughton and Cameron retaliated by a combined run, which likewise went for nothing. Half time was called with the puck and players behind the Vics goal.

After the usual rest the teams were called together again. The puck travelled quickly from goal to goal. Campbell took charge of it and piloted it through several of his opponents, but his shot for goal was wide. Immediately after this Findlay and Kinghorn lost their temper and made an undesirable display of themselves on the ice to the disasprobation of the audience. This seemed to have the effect of making the remaining portion of the game rougher than it should have been. Kinghorn warmed up and shot for goal, but Paton was on the lookout and sent his well directed shot to the side. McNaughton fouled Kinghorn, which the referee promptly checked. After the face, Campbell scored, but as the referee had previously blown his whistle it was disallowed. There was now a good deal of wholesale tripping, slashing, dumping and individual efforts to score. Jones was doing exceedingly well between the posts. Campbell at this point had the misfortune to knock Warden down, evidently thinking he was an opponent. Shortly after this McNaughton fouled Campbell and a face was in order. Falls now became numerous on both sides. The Montrealers, after twenty minutes' hard play, scored, Findlay doing the needful.

The next game was a short one and ended by Barlow sending the puck past Paton.

This was the last goal scored, as soon after time was called. McNaughton, Cameron and Findlay played well but very roughly, which they had no necessity for doing. For the losers Campbell, Jones, Warden and Barlow wrought very hard.

NOTES.

It is now in order for the Dominion club to challenge the Champions. They have a good team of old and tried players and should give them a hard push for the coveted honors.

The second teams of the Montreal and Victorias will try conclusions in the Dominion Rink on Monday night.

Curling.

MONTREAL STILL RETAINS THE QUEBEC CUP.

Four rinks of the Montreal and Thistle curling clubs contested yesterday afternoon and evening on the Montreal Curling Rink for the Quebec challenge cup. After an exciting match the victory was won by the Montrealers by six points. Following is a summary:

AFTERNOON.

THISTLE,	MONTREAL.
No. 1.	No. 2.
D. Kinghorn,	H. MacCulloch,
R. Esdaile,	E. A. Pease,
C. McLean,	R. W. Shepherd, jr.,
Rev. J. Barclay.	R. Tyre.
—Skip, 22.	—Skip, 14.
No. 2.	No. 2
R. Adair,	W. Abbott,
G. Cameron,	E. L. Bond,
A. Nicoll,	Rev. J. Williamson,
G. Brush,	D. Williamson.
—Skip, 14.	—Skip, 33.

EVENING.

THISTLE,	MONTREAL,
No. 1.	No. 1.
W. W. Mowatt,	A. J. Hubbard,
R. J. Anderson,	C. E. Smith,
D. Andersen,	J. J. Dean,
J. S. Archibald,	W. I. Fenwick,
—Skip, 21.	—Skip, 19.
No. 2.	No. 2.
W. J. Cleghorn,	T. Williamson,
E. F. Craig.	S. A. MacMurtry,
J. D. Anderson,	A. F. Riddell,
D. A. McPherson,	C. W. Dean,
—Skip, 19.	—Skip, 16.

Grand aggregate Montreal..... 82
" " Thistle..... 76

Majority for Montreal..... 6

Snowshoeing.

THE ARGYLES' TRAMP.

The Argyle Snowshoe Club held their usual weekly tramp to the Athletic Club House last evening, some fifty members putting in an appearance. They spent a very happy two hours in snowshoers' style, after which they returned to the city, which was reached shortly before twelve o'clock.

THE M.G.A. LADIES' TRAMP.

The Montreal Garrison Artillery Snowshoe Club held their ladies night at the Athletic Club House last evening, when over fifty couple were present. They enjoyed themselves in dancing till midnight and then adjourned to the supper, were enjoyment of a more substantial kind was in store. The inner man satisfied, more dancing followed, and the party returned to the city at an early hour in the morning.

Quoiting.

ANNUAL MEETING MONTREAL QUOITING CLUB.

The fourth annual meeting of the Montreal Quoiting Club was held last evening in Barron Block, McGill street, Mr. Alexander Lindsay, president, in the chair. There was a very fair attendance of members.

After the minutes of last meeting had been read and confirmed, the secretary, Mr. James Knox, read his annual report for the past year, congratulating the club that they still retained the honours which the club has held since its organization. He reported the following friendly matches during the season:—

July 6—Dominion vs. Montreal, on Montreal grounds, won by the Montreal Club by 65 points.

July 27—Montreal vs. Dominion, on Dominion grounds, won by the Montreal Club by 60 points.

August 3—St. Gabriel vs. Montreal, on the St. Gabriel grounds, won by the Montreal Club by 77 points.

September 14—Montreal vs. St. Gabriel, on St. Gabriel grounds, won by the Montreal Club by 32 points.

September 28—Dominion vs. Montreal, this was a challenge match for the championship, played on the Montreal grounds, Windsor street; won by the Montreal Club, by 33 points.

During the season a match was played for the gold medal, which is played for annually, and was won by Mr. Angus McIntyre. During the season a match was also played for the silver medal, when, after a very excited contest, it was won by Mr. Edward Carragher.

October 19—The annual club matches were held, nearly every member entering and doing his best to win a prize, which everyone did.

October 26—The annual open matches were held, and this year was confined to members of the Montreal club, as there was no competitors from any other club. The prizes were $8, $5, $3, and $2.

The thanks of the club were tendered to the gentlemen who voluntarily donated the prizes for the club matches.

The Secretary reported the death of Mr. James Graham, shortly after our last annual meeting. He was one of the best players in the club, and took a very lively interest in it.

Mr. Robert Scott, treasurer, read his report for the past year, showing receipts, $83.00; disbursements, $72.22; balance cash on hand, $10.78.

On motion the reports were adopted.

The president named Messrs. James Scullion and H. N. Tubb as scrutineers to take charge of the ballot, when they reported the following as elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mr. A. Lindsay, re-elected.
Vice-president—Mr. Alex. Shaw.
Secretary—Mr. Jas. Knox, re-elected.
Treasurer—Mr. R. Scott, re-elected.
Committee—Messrs. James Scullion (chairman), W. McVey, J. Leduc, A. Loiseau and H. Trepanier.

Votes of thanks were tendered to the officers for their services during the past year.

After some routine general business was transacted the meeting was adjourned.

The Ring.

SLAVIN GOING RED HOT FOR SULLIVAN'S SCALP.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Slavin cables from London, challenging Sullivan to fight for $12,500 a side, London prize ring rules, in America or Europe, or to a fight with small gloves, *Police Gazette* rules for $5,000 a side, at the California Athletic Club, provided the club will add a $15,000 purse to the stakes. Slavin has posted a $2,500 forfeit.

A HORSE BLANKET WANTS AN OWNER.

Last night about 9.30 as Constable Lafrance was on his beat on Craig street, he noticed a man entering one of the pawn brokers offices having on his arm a horse blanket. The constable thinking that everything was not all right, arrested the man and recognized an old prisoner of Payetteville. The man will appear before the magistrate this morning.

SENT TO LONGUE POINTE ASYLUM.

Yesterday an elderly lady of Ste. Melanie, Joliette County, was brought into the city, and after medical examination was sent to the asylum at Longue Pointe.

PERSONAL.

Mr. R. H. Smith, of the St. John *News*, is at the Hall.

Rev. W. J. Armitage, of St. Catharines, is a guest at the Balmoral.

Mr. James Dunbar, Q.C., Quebec, is registered at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Mr. MacKeen, M.P., for Cape Breton, and Sir John Lester Kaye, are registered at the Windsor.

Rev. James Patterson is, his many friends will regret to hear, a victim of the prevailing sickness.

C. L. Gouin, Calgary, N. W. T., and and W. J. Maguire, of the Quebec *Mercury*, are guests at the Hall.

Judge Barry was in attendance at his court yesterday, although he has not quite recovered from his second attack of la grippe.

Sir D. A. Smith, M. P., has arrived from England and will leave for Ottawa at the beginning of the week.

Cyrille Carrier, Ottawa; H. Brule, Vaudreuil; John Dickson, Brandon, and A. C. Guertin, Ottawa, are registered at the Richelieu Hotel.

Mr. Payette, gaoler, was reported seriously ill yesterday. A HERALD reporter ascertained by enquiry that the report was much exgggerated, and though confined to his house for some days is rapidly recovering.

Mr. Ernest Lavigne, of the firm of Lavigne & Lajoie, music dealers, left yesterday for Liverpool, via New York. Mr. Lavigne will be several months away, and will visit the principal cities of Europe. The principal object of his trip is to engage artists for the opening of Sohmer Park in the spring.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Steamers Arrived.

At Queenstown, Jan. 17, Celtic, from New York.

Miscellany.

The Allan mail steamship Nova Scotia, from Baltimore, for Liverpool, via Halifax and St. Johns, Nfld., arrived out on Friday morning.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

St. Antoine Ward!

REQUISITION to HOLLIS SHOREY, ESQ.

SIR,—The undersigned, having knowledge of the interest you have taken in the promotion of the welfare of the city, and believing that your presence in the City council would be of material advantage to the prosperity of Montreal, herewith request that you allow yourself to be nominated for alderman at the next Municipal election for St. Antoine ward, and hereby pledge ourselves to work and vote to secure your return.

Sir Wm. Dawson	Hon. Jas. McShane
Hon. Ed. Murphy	A. McNider
J. P. Cleghorn	H. V. Meredith
W. J. Buchanan	Robt. Lintop
R. R. Grindley	Geo. Young
Jas. Coristine	John Stirling
Henry Morgan	Chas. Morton
Jas. O'Brien	R. Henry Holland
John J. Arnton	J. Alex. Stephenson
Jas. Linton	Albert D. Nelson
E. F. Ames	Michael Dwyer
J. C. Holden	W. L. McKenna
Jas. Slessor	Alfred Joyce
S. Silverman	Alphonse Valliquette
J. W. McKedie	Henry Hamilton
Jas. Baylis	A. N. Duchesneau
John Cassils	J. Leduc, M.D.
Rev. Canon Ellegoode	M. Workman
W. J. Withall	J. H. Wilson
Thos. May & Co.	J. A. Rodier, M.D.
Jas. A. Ogilvy	J. W. Hughes
W. W. Robertson	J. A. Bazin, M.D.
Geo. G. Graham	A. Lapth, Smith, M.D.
M. S. Foley	M. Nolan Delisle
John S. Hall	W. C. Munderloh
W. Geo. Beers	G. T. Ross, M.D.
W. M. Kerr	E. M. Renouf
S. K. Parsons	John S. Shearer
A. P. McPherson	W. McLachlan
Duncan Bell	R. B. Hutchinson
J. P. Marler	E. H. Small
Geo. D. Ross	J. L. Marler
A. M. Crombie	F. W. Newman
E. L. Pease	Thos. Macdougall
J. V. MacDonald	G. H. Balfour
Hy. C. Scott	C. W. Dean
W. S. Paterson	John F. Wilson
John Black	Robt. Wilson
John Fraser	M. Vineberg
G. A. Green	Lyon Silverman
B. Levin	Hector Lamontagne
John Simpson	Lucien Huot
John Martin	Ed. Hagar
Geo. W. Eadie	J. W. Knot
Chas. Lyman	F. C. Chandler
J. H. Hanson	H. Levy
John Anderson	F. O. Lewis
J. Y. Gilmour	T. S. Lewis
Alex. Y. Gilmour	E. Withers
F. G. Lyman	Wm. Clare
Robt. Law	E. S. Sharpe
Geo. Ringland	Jas. McDougall
J. B. Macdonald	L. Tyler
H. M. Belcher	G. H. Clark
J. Wardlow	C. Grant Henshaw
H. H. Merrill	Fred. W. Taylor
A. A. Brown	A. S. Henshaw
E. B. Biggar	S. W. Rowell
R. G. Brown	R. A. G. Parker
Robt. B. May	A. T. Angers.
T. J. Winship	E. H. Gough
Jas. Richardson	W. Taylor Lindsay
Jas. Leblanc	T. J. Dawson
Seybold, Son & Co	J. T. Field
J. W. Brayley	Jas. Croil, jr.
J. Davidson	D. Paterson
John J. Louson	J. D. Trempe
W. Reid, jr.	H. P. Picken
A. Stewart.	Alex. Thompson
Walter Roach	Daniel Stroud
Newell Fisk, L.D.S.	D. F. Gurd, M.D.
Thos. Montgomery	J. S. Horton
John Murphy	Walter Paul
Robt. Kerr	E. B. Ibbottson
J. S. Ibbottson	Rev. Lewis Evans
J. H. Fulton, M.D.	Alex. Munroe, M.D.
Geo. J. Sheppard	Fred. W. Smith
John Russell	A. Bishop Stewart
G. Stewart	J. W. Verner
Rev. Jno. Fraser	W. H. Ulley
Colin Campbell	Wm. Armstrong
Harris Vineberg	Gabriel Lewis
G. F. Burnett	Andrew Young
J. Stephenson Brown	B. Kelly
Geo. Barrington	Finley D. Barrington
Fred. Carter	B. R. Deacon
Jas. H. McKeown	Chas. MacKinnon
C. T. Smith	A. D. Mann
John Sloan	R. C. Anderson
W. Harvey	F. Smith
Alex. Watt	T. G. Smith
K. Freeman	Chas. S. J. Phillips
Jas. Scott	H. Cameron
L. Prevost	David Bentley
R. Ward	Thos. Jordon
J. D. Thurston	Robt. J. Gibson
John Hyde	Adam Duncan
Bernard Reid	Geo. Morrice
Wm. Henderson	Alex. Scarlet
W. P. Scott	W. Drysdale
G. D. Thompson	R. McCulloch
W. H. Rosevear	Eric Mann
C. J. Fleet	F. J. Dugdale, M.D
A. Falconer	Wm. Murray
A. C. Lyman	W. H. Scroggie
C. M. Alexander	R. N. McCallum
J. F. Alexander	Thos. Allan
Edwin Hanson	T. W. Rourke
Chas. A. Hanson	M. Philbin
Wm. Hanson	D. H. Detlefs
W. de M. Marler	G. L. Laurie
Geo. Hyde	Hy. F. Jackson
J. P. Grant	Adam Miller
H. Robertson	E. H. Thurston
Alex. Murray	C. L. Higgins
J. S. Cowan	J. J. Westgate
A. Martin	Jas. A. Flagg
Jas. Crompton	J. K. McDonald
Hy. Birks	D. R. Nelson
Robert H. Byron	D. Rutherford
Foster Brown	John Gordon
R. N. Scott	Wm. Young
F. E. Jones	Jas. Stephenson
John H. Jones	Jas. Allan
F. W. Wordsworth	Jas. Ogilvy
Geo. Vipond	John Ogilvy
Wm. Bell	J. H. M. Welsh
J. J. Vipond	Hy. Smith
Jas. Thompson	E. Stewart
W. Euard	B. D. Johnson
A. Sanders	Isaac Workman
Edgar C. Waters	Albert Demers
A. F. Waters	John Fisher, Son & Co
Louis E. J. Waters	Samuel Myers
F. H. Schneider	Major Tardif
C. G. Glass	R. Duclos
H. H. Kerr	N. Circe
R. Levin	L. Langevin
H. Parker	W. Cherrier
A. Kelsen	J. Bruchesi
J. F. Gourlay	L. Dennau
L. Workman	J. D. Stewart
Thos. White	T. J. Donovan
Chas. Jacotel	Carroll Bros.
T. Stewart	Frs. Payette
B. H. Askin	John Roach
R. Hemsley	John Rourke
Jas. E. Reynolds	Hy. Heale
W. T. Ricaby	P. Guay
M. Greenberg	W. Coghlan
Thos. Lamb	Jas. Cooney
W. Tracey	Martin J. Polan
Edmond Barrett	Pat McGovern
Geo. Hardy	Patrick Doyle
J. B. Sagazin	Ed. Cote
J. L. Lafleur	A. Duggan
Ant. Desjardins	Jas. Kyle
G. Gauthier	W. A. Cheeseburgh
S. A. Agnew	Jno. Parratt
Alex. Ewan	M. Austin
R. C. Simpson	A. Proudfoot, M. D.
A. G. Whiteley	F. N. Boxer
Fred Whiteley	Geo. H. Flint
Jas. O'Hara	Jas. Harper
Hy. A. Jackson	L. B. McFarlane
E. C. A. McIndoe	Theo. Lyman
Geo. Hill	J. Westley Palmer
H. Russel Popham	Wm. Smith
E. S. Putnam	Jas W. Beall
F. E. Nelson	Geo. R. Locker
D. T. Tees	Kerman Jackson
J. F. Moore	Rev. M. Sadler
G. H. Cornell	T. H. Newman
Geo. S. Plough	G. A. Cameron
Jas. S. Anderson	T. E. Hodgson
C. W. Coates	David McFarlane
N. Murray	W. Cleghorn
Daniel Will	F. C. Barlow
David Rae	John J. Towers
Hy. Morton	John A. Robertson
A. M. Featherstone	W. Waugh
Jas. Ewan	Louis Rolin
Geo. M. Nelld	J. A. Harte,
M. C. Baker	C. C. Holland
T. E. Ahier	T. J. Quinian
J. Edgar	Geo. Elliott
J. B. Mackedie	J. A. McKay
J. F. McMartin	J. Eveleigh
A. S. Campbell	Wm. Samuel
J. R. Dougall	J. B. Williamson
G. Woodburn	J. J. Milloy
Wm. Tees	E. A. Gerth
Thos. A. W. Elliot	G. H. Holland
David Tees	John Mackintosh
Geo. D. McKay	F. E. Donovan
Fred R. Cole	W. J. Courmon
Hugh Russell	J. E. Bigger
John Gardiner	J. F. Fontaine
Alex. Douglas	Jas. Leslie
O. A. Willie	W. A. Stephenson

To the Electors of St. Antoine Ward:

GENTLEMEN,—I certainly consider it a very high honor to be approached by such a large and influential deputation of citizens and merchants, and when I look at the name appended to the requisition to allow myself to be put in nomination as a candidate for Alderman for St. Antoine Ward, I cannot help feeling that you too highly appreciate my ability to represent you.

It has been known for the past few days that I would be willing to accept the nomination if the taxpayers of the ward were anxious that I should do so. It is true that I have the leisure to devote myself to the interests of the city and ward, as I have done somewhat for the past few years in an unofficial way. It is also true that I take a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of our city, and I wish very much to see Montreal take the place which was evidently intended from its splendid natural situation.

The present is a critical time in the history of Montreal. I may safely say that the future of the city depends largely on the energy of its citizens during the next few years. We hold the key of the situation, and whether we use our opportunities to advantage or not depends largely upon ourselves. We have a great trade from the Northwest, both the American and our own, knocking at our doors, and we have only to open them to grasp the immense trade ready to flow in upon us.

I need hardly say that I am in favor of encouraging in every manner possible all that will tend to build up the city.

You have lately seen with what enthusiasm our city fathers have returned from the West, prepared to go great lengths in civic expenditure to foster trade with that region.

I can assure you that I am prepared, as a citizen and taxpaper, to do my utmost to carry out the great projects comtemplated in civic and harbor improvements, and I do not feel that you require pledges from me stronger than I have indicated.

I am in favor of street widening where necessary, I am in favor of putting all telegraph, telephone and electric wires underground, and that as soon as possible.

I am in favor of the proposed harbor improvements, and also of the city controlling the railways on the wharves, giving access to all and any railway that may wish to reach them.

I am also in favor of sanitary reform, which I think is already well known to you all.

I am also in favor of permanent roadways, and feel that the time has arrived when we are justified in a liberal expenditure for that purpose.

I am also in favor of the restriction of the liquor licenses and of early closing of saloons; also the reduction of water rates.

I accept your flattering request, and can against assure you that if elected I will do my utmost for the interests of the city and St. Antoine ward.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HOLLIS SHOREY.

Montreal, December 20, 1889.

Notre Dame Street, (West.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, City of Montreal.

IN RE

The City of Montreal.

Petitioners for the Expropriation in Notre Dame street, in the St. Antoine and St. Ann's Wards, in the City of Montreal, for the purpose of widening the same on both sides, from McGill street to Inspector street.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioners have, according to law, determined who are the parties interested in, and to be specially assessed to defray the whole cost of the said improvement, and have made their report thereon, by which it appears that in accordance with the Act 52 Victoria, Chapter 79, Section 251, the parties interested in and to be specially assessed for the purpose of the improvement are as follows, viz:

The city for one half of the whole cost and the proprietors of immoveable property in that part of Notre Dame street, lying between the said McGill and Inspector streets, for the other half of said cost of said improvement, and this last half of said costs to be paid by means of a special assessment to be imposed upon the immoveable property situated on both sides of the said part of Notre Dame street, and to be levied and paid in the same manner as the assessment provided for by said act in the case of the widening of St. Lawrence street.

And the said undersigned Commissioners hereby give further public notice that they will proceed to value the properties required for the above improvement on FRIDAY the Thirty-first day of JANUARY Instant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in the Commissioners' Room, City Hall, and that they will then and there be ready to hear the proprietors and all parties interested.

M. PERRAULT,
WM. E. DORAN.
S. H. EWING,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER'S ROOM, City Hall, Montreal, 16th Jan., 1890.

[To be inserted in the HERALD and *Gazette* on the 18th and 20th Jan. instant.]

WELLINGTON STREET.

IN THE MATTER OF

Expropriation

FOR THE

Widening of Wellington street, between Mullins and Richmond streets, in the St. Ann's Ward, in this City.

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 whole cost of the same on the following properties, namely:—

On all the lots of land fronting on Wellington street, from Lachine Canal to the present western city limits, and to a depth not exceeding one hundred [100] feet;

On the whole of Wellington square;

On all the lots of land fronting on the northwest side of Centre street, between Conde and Wellington streets and to the depth of the lots;

On all the lots of land fronting on the southwest side of Conde street, from Wellington street to Richardson street, and to the depth of the lots;

On all the lots of land fronting on the northeast side of Conde street, from Centre street to a point opposite the southeast corner of Richardson street, and to the depth of the lots;

On all the lots of land fronting on Mullins street, from Wellington street to the line of division between St. Gabriel and St. Ann's Wards, and to the depth of the lots;

On all the lots of land fronting on Richmond street, from Wellington street to Mullins street and to the depth of the lots.

And all parties interested are hereby notified that the said Commissioners will meet in their room, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-second day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and will there and then hear any complaints that may be made against the projected limits of assessments.

J. SHERIDAN,
M. MARTIN,
A. RAMSAY,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER'S ROOM, CITY HALL, Montreal, 14th Jan., 1890.

[To be inserted in the HERALD and *Gazette*, on the 17th and 18th Jan. instant.]

Lafontaine St.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that the special roll of assessment for the opening of Lafontaine street from Dufresne street to Fullum street, in the St. Mary's 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.

JAMES F. D. BLACK,
City Treasurer.

CITY HALL, Montreal, Jan. 14, 1890.

[This notice to be inserted in the HERALD and *Gazette* on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th January instant.]

FLOOR TO LET.

TO LET, part of the first floor of our building. Heated, and power if required, or very suitable for Sample Room.

HUGHES & STEPHENSON,
747 Craig street.

VALLEYFIELD, July, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—I have been using quite a quantity of your ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER, and find that, of the many medicines tried, nothing prove of such beneficial effect as St. Genevieve. The results from the use of it are simply marvellous, and it would be invidious to select any particular case as a subject for testimonial. I might say that St. Genevieve has no equal for Stomach and Liver Complaint, and I would suggest everyone having a supply kept constantly in the house. Signed, JAS. REID.

The above Valuable Water, as well as

RICHELIEU,
CALEDONIA,
PLANTAGENET,
ABENAKIS.

and others, are sold Wholesale and Retail at

General Mineral Water Depot, 8 Beaver Hall Hill,

—BY—

A. POULIN & CO.

Telephone 2037.

TWO FIRST PRIZES

PARIS EXPOSITION.

"Omnibus" American Rye Whisky.

GOLD MEDAL

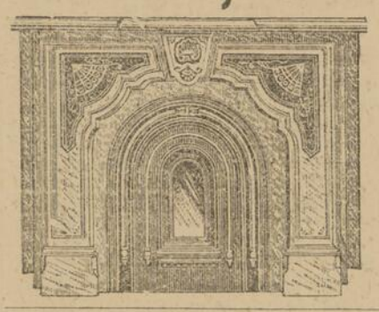
"GLENROSA" SCOTCH WHISKY

SILVER MEDAL

Being Highest Award to any Scotch Whisky.

JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

MANTELS, GRATES AND TILES.



As we confine ourselves exclusively to the manufacture of Mantels and Grates we are in a position to offer better value than can be found elsewhere in Montreal. New designs. Largest assortment in the city to choose from.

JOHN LORIGAN,
6 ts 2439 St. Catherine Street.

THE STRANGE STORY OF

ALLAN QUATERMAIN'S WIFE

By H. Rider Haggard

AUTHOR OF ALLAN QUATERMAIN, SHE, JESS, &c.

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COMMENCED IN "THE HERALD" OF DECEMBER 28th.

Gillespies & Co.

12 St. Sacrament Street.

BELL TELEPHONE NO. 2120.

IMPORTERS OF

DRIED FRUITS

East and West India Produce, &c.

Sole Agents in the Dominion for

Jas. Hennessy & Co., Cognac....Brandy
Sazerac de Forge & Fils, Cognac.Brandy
J. B. Sheriff & Co., Islay. Scotch Whisky
Distillers Co. (Ltd.), Edinburgh
.....Scotch Whisky
Mitchell & Co. (Ltd.), Belfast
.....Irish Whisky
"Bell" Brand, Jamaica...Jamaica Rum
Boord & Sons, London.....Old Tom Gin
Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co., Oporto,
..... Port Wine
B. Vergara, Xeres.....Sherry Wine
Ingham & Whitaker, Marsala
.....Marsala Wine
Paulin Arnaud, Tarragona
.....Port, Sherry and Clarets
Jules Mumm & Co., Reims. Champagne
m,t,r,s 12

THE OCIOR

Envelope Stamp & Label Moistener.

Saves time, trouble and is convenient.

Price Reduced to $1.00

Send for circular.

Morton, Phillips & Bulmer

Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,

1755 & 1757 Notre Dame St.,

MONTREAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Messrs. L. H. Massue, J. K. Ward, R. Prefontaine, Jos. Barsalou, D. McEachran, Louis Tourville, A. A. Stevenson, Charles Chaput, S. C. Stevenson, will apply at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for a charter incorporating them, with other persons, as a body corporate and politic, under the name of "Montreal Exposition Association," the object of said corporation being to hold Industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions in Montreal, or in the vicinity, and other objects, with a capital of $100,000.00.

PREFONTAINE, ST. JEAN & GOUIN,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Montreal, Dec. 12th, 1889. s,e 208

NOTICE from OCTAVE LAHAIE, that on the 6th day February, 1890, he will petition the Provincial Treasurer to authorize him to transfer his shop license to 285 Logan street.

Montreal, 18th Jan., 1890.

NOTICE TO CALL.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,
Superior Court for Lower Canada.
No. 16.

In the matter of Dame Mary Ann Barry of the City and District of Montreal, public trader, widow of the late Thomas Quinn, in his lifetime of the same place, Bill-poster, and there carrying on business alone as Bill-poster and paste manufacturer, under the name and style of Thomas Quinn & Co," Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Insolvent is ordered and shall be held before one of the Judges of this Court in the Insolvency office, in the Court House, in the City of Montreal, the twenty-fourth day of January instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order then and there to obtain their advice touching the appointment of a Curator to the property of said Insolvent, and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

MONTREAL, 16th January, 1890.

A. B. LONGPRE,
Prothonotary of the said Superior Court.

NOTICE TO CALL.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } **SUPERIOR COURT.**
No. 15.

In the matter of Arthur Gauthier, of U. Justine de Newton, in the District of Montreal, merchant.

The creditors of the said Insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court in the Insolvency office, in the Court House, in the City of Montreal, on the Twenty-third day of January inst., at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a Curator to the property of the said insolvent, and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

Montreal, 16th January, 1890.

A. B. LONGPRE,
Prothonotary.

JAMES COOPER,

IMPORTER OF

Steel Rails, Fish Plates,

TRACK BOLTS, SPIKES, &c.

AGENT FOR

CHAS. CAMMELL & CO., Ltd., Cyclops Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield, England,—Steel Rails.

JOHN HENRY ANDREW & CO. Toledo Steel Works, Drill and Tool Steels, Sheffield, England.

INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO. Manufacturers of Rock Drills, Air Compressors and General Mining and Quarrying Machinery.

ONTARIO WIRE FENCING CO., Woven Wire Fencing.

DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., Wire Rope for Hoisting, Transmission of Power, Ships' Rigging, Guys, &c.

PATENT ELBOW CO., Manufacturers of One-Piece Elbows.

OFFICES: - 204 ST. JAMES ST.

TELEPHONE No. 20.

P.O. Box 1942. 298

CITY AND SUBURBAN

The royal navy suits, with long pants are just the thing for now, a fresh lot at S. Carsley's.

The Building Inspector expects a decided increase in the building operations during the ensuing season.

500,500,500 Boys' and children's hats and caps to select from at the nominal price of 25c at S. Carsley's.

The residents of Cote St. Antoine say that they will not allow the speeding of horses on Sherbrooke street within their limits.

SPECIAL SALE of furs at S. Carsley's; clearing out what is left at half price. A few combination sets. A few English Hare Boas. A few Lamb's Wool Boas and Muffs.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, January 20th, 1890, will be Messrs. A. W. Hooper and James Burnett.

JANUARY SALE, good time for housekeepers to buy; table linens, napkins, towels, cottons, ginghams, and all kinds of domestic goods, selling at special low prices at S. Carsley's Annual Sale.

The Assistant City Clerk reports a saving of about $3,000 on stationary and printing during the past year, owing to the fact that he is allowed to purchase according to the lowest tenders.

Mr. F. X. Seguin, of the parish of Le Tres Saint Redempteur, has taken an action for $1,000 damages against *Le Monde* on account of a published report that he had tried to commit suicide.

The Mayor says he will recommend that most of the first million dollars of the new loan be spent in finishing the three central wards. He says he thinks it only fair that the commercial streets should be attended to first.

For first-class dyeing and cleaning try the Empire Dye Works, 2½ Phillips' square. Parcels collected and delivered in any part of the city free. Thomas Highmore, manager. Telephone No. 4793.

On Thursday evening the inmates of the Home for Friendless Women were entertained in an enjoyable manner. Rev. L. N. Tucker took them on a trip through the aid of his magic lantern. Musical selections were also rendered.

Sir A. P. Caron and Mayor Grenier have, it appears, been approached by a gentleman interested in the growth of the wild Canadian grape vine to secure the privilege of planting the same on St. Helen's Island.

DELICIOUS—Such is the verdict given by smokers as to the taste and quality of Monette's mixture. For a cool smoke and solid comfort it cannot be rivalled. Corner St. Sulpice and Notre Dame streets, opposite French Cathedral.

A movement is on foot for the formation of a company to manufacture guano from the large refuse of the fishcuring and canning establishments in Gaspe. American capitalists are expected in Montreal for that purpose.

Mayor Grenier, having perused a copy of the *Mercury*, which has been complained about, handed it to Chief Hughes, who, should he think it is of the character complained about, is to consult the City Attorney as to the proper steps to prevent its circulation.

Those desiring a genuine bargain in a piano would do well to call at No. 2282 St. Catherine street, as Mr. Geo. J. Sheppard is disposing of the balance of his holiday stock at greatly reduced prices. Reliable parties will be liberally treated regarding terms of payment. Large discount for cash. r 8

East End fashionable circles are talking of the approaching marriage of a wealthy French Canadian heiress to a young civil service employee of Ottawa, whose income after his marriage will be equal to that of the Prime Minister. The marriage is to be celebrated here with much ceremony.

Detective Trempe yesterday received a letter from Detective Welsh, Quebec, stating that a man who supposed to be in Montreal, had stolen a Persian lamb coat and cap. The man was found yesterday afternoon in the C.P.R. stock yards, Hochelaga, and was liberated, the owner not wishing to prosecute.

The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company; also Messrs. Guggisberg Bros., of Preston, have appointed me their sole agent in Montreal for their Celebrated Desks. A complete stock always on hand at lowest factory prices. Inspection solicited. H. NIGHTINGALE, 7 and 9 St. John street. Bell Telephone 1691.

Mr. Justice Wurtele, at the opening of the Superior Court yesterday, on seeing Mr. F. L. Beique, lately gazetted a Queen's Counsellor, among those present, invited him to the table of the Queen's Counsellors and congratulated him on the honour conferred on him.

It is hinted that an application will be made to the Legislature this session to change the clause in the charter which forbids aldermen retaining their seats if indirectly interested in sales to the Corporation. The existing clause will, it is said, be elaborated, so as not to include aldermen whose retail sales may at any moment cause them, through their employees or agents, to break the law.

Prothonotry Longpre has somewhat modified the severe rule issued by him a few days ago prohibiting the officials in his office from receiving the daily newspapers. He has now placed a newspaper box in the door of his own private office, with an opening in the corridor, and in this the papers will be dropped, each official entitled to one getting his own before he leaves the building after business hours.

The last will of Dame Maria Margaret Holmes, widow of the late Hon. Charles Dewey Day, was filed in the Tutelle Office yesterday morning. The deceased makes a number of considerable bequests to relatives and gives $100 to the Ladies' Benevolent Society of this city. The remainder goes to Mrs. Mary M. Turner and Mrs L. D. Peesgrave, the daughters of her late husband. The will is dated by mistake December 4, 1890, instead of December 4, 1889.

The case of Mr. Frank Stafford against Mr. Samuel Coulson and R. B. Coulson *mis en cause*, for $17,000, was begun before Mr. Justice Tait in the Superior Court this morning. The plaintiff claims $17,000, which he says has been illegally withdrawn from the firm of Stafford & Co., and defendant meets the claim with the plea that what money he got out the firm was due to him for salary as manager. The case is in progress.

Thursday afternoon the colored porter of Bonaventure station, from whom Detective Robinson took the two diamond rings on Wednesday, called upon the detective at the Central Station, bringing with him another colored man named Taylor, who formerly lived in St. John, N.B. Taylor claimed the ownership of the larger ring. He produced a telegram, dated St. John, Jan. 6, stating that a ring had been sent by express. They had no express receipts, and Mr. Robinson thought they did not sufficiently establish their ownership to justify him in giving up the jewellery, and he holds it awaiting further development. When the detective took possession of the rings, the porter, Curtis, was trying to pawn them.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

Announcement Extraordinary—We are not selling our goods, but giving them away at manufacturers' costs. Buy your Furniture for spring now, and we will store and insure it for you until you require it. You need only pay a small deposit to secure these bargains. FEE & MARTIN, 357 to 367 St. James street. u14

A gentlemanly young Englishman, giving his name as Herbert H. Greenhill, and his address as 69 St. Antoine street, appealed to the city detectives yesterday morning for assistance in a rather peculiar case. Mr. Greenhill says that he has been expecting a considerable sum of money for several days. From the fact that a friend of his became suddenly possessed of considerable money a day or two ago, he is suspicious that this young man, who knew that Mr. Greenhill was expecting money, somehow or another possessed himself of the advice, and representing himself as a friend at the bank drew the money. The young man whom Mr. Greenhill suspects has left town, and so far the police have been unable to gain any information at the banks. According to the explanation given by Mr. Greenhill to the detectives, he belongs to a very respectable family.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges, with thanks, from Mrs. John A. McMaster, $20; Thomas Wilson, $5.

The Board of Outdoor Relief acknowledge, with thanks, from the Misses Durnford, $5; Thomas Wilson, $5.

CITY HALL NEWS.

It is reported that Mr. M. E. Auclair, who has been in the employ of the Corporation as assistant clerk in the Recorder's Court for over nineteen years is a candidate for the vacant position of clerk of the Recorder's Court, in place of the late Mr. Germain. There are also some other candidates on the list. Mr. Forget, the present acting clerk of the Court is one of the most prominent.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER IN TROUBLE.

Yesterday a young commercial traveller who is employed by a leading wholesale firm in the city, was arrested for assaulting a young girl of 13 years of age, on Wolfe street. The young drummer, who is married to a charming lady of the east end, when brought up before the Magistrate, gave as an excuse of his adventure that he merely wanted to play with the child. But the Magistrate thought that playing of that kind with young girls of 13 summers, without having the least introduction, was rather a severe offence, and condemned the gay Lothario to contribute $10 to the civic treasury, and warned him that a repitition of such an offence would be much more severely punished.

THE OVERCROWDED CARS.

A gentleman was at the City Hall yesterday morning and related the following facts of a ride in the St. Antoine cars on Thursday evening. He counted the number of persons in the car at one time and found them to be thirty-seven, including the driver and conductor. The measurement of the car was 10 feet long, by 5 feet 8 inches wide, by 6 feet high, giving a space of 300 cubic feet or ten cubic feet each for the thirty persons inside, not counting the seven in the front and rear. The whole of this load was drawn by a small pair of brown horses, each weighing about 1025 pounds, whereas the load must have been 5550 pounds, giving an average of 150 pounds to each passenger. This, considering the state of the roads, he thought was a most cruel load, the load for a strong horse on a good day being about a ton.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

TWO SUDDEN DEATHS.

Cleophee Lalonde, who has kept house for the last twenty years for Felix Dube, of 69 Jacques Cartier street, died suddenly yesterday morning. Deceased, who had been suffering from the influenza for some days, was about getting out of bed yesterday when Mr. Dube, who was outside the door of her room, heard her gasping for breath, and going to her assistance found her to be dying. Mr. J. T. Loranger, the Deputy Coroner, in the absence of Coroner Jones through sickness, held an inquest at 4 o'clock yesterday.

Mrs. Sara Gorman, aged 63, living alone in a small house, No. 106 Shannon street, was found dead in her bed by her daughter, Mrs. Chadwick, at ten yesterday morning. When last seen at seven o'clock Thursday evening, Mrs. Gorman appeared to be very well.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Polling Places — Candidates in the Field—The Number of Voters.

The Board of Revisors at their meeting yesterday morning decided on the following number of polling booths in the different wards:—East, 4; Centre, 6; West, 8; St. Ann's, 28; St. Antoine, 42; St. Lawrence, 16; St. Louis, 26; St. James, 32; St. Mary's, 32; Hochelaga, 8; St. Jean Baptiste, 15, and St. Gabriel, 12. The Assistant City Clerk was instructed to select the returning officers, and to submit a list of their names for approval at a meeting of the Board on Thursday morning.

Ald. Tansey and Ald. Jeannotte are not going to be returned without opposition. Mr. John Skelly will oppose the former and Mr. Alex. Renaud the latter. Mr. Costigon has decided to come out against Mr. Shorey. The following nominations have been received by the City Clerk:—Ald. McBride, West Ward; Ald. Boisseau, St. Louis; Mr. Hollis Shorey, St. Antoine; Ald. Cunningham; St. Lawrence; Ald. Grenier, St. Jean Baptiste; Ald. Jeannotte, St. Mary's; Ald. J. M. Dufresne, East, and Ald. Malone, St. Ann's.

The numbers of voters in the various wards have now finally been settled by the Board

AS UNDER:

Ward.	Disqualified.	Qualified.	Total.
East	276	676	952
East	315	1,131	1,446
Centre	229	750	979
St. Antoine	1,589	6,066	7,655
St. Ann's	1,357	3,790	5,147
St. Mary's	2,306	4,400	6,706
St. Lawrence	662	2,505	3,167
St. Louis	1,656	3,646	4,702
St. James	1,714	4,473	6,187
Hochelaga	318	1,142	1,460
St. Jean Baptiste	692	2,396	6,908
St. Gabriel	222	1,779	2,001
Total	10,646	32,664	43,310

The Mayor says that he prefers not to order a new election for St. James' ward until he submits a copy of the judgment unseating ex-Ald. Hurteau before the Council. He hopes to call a meeting for Wednesday next and will do so, unless he hears from Mr. Curran, M.P., that the government has appointed that day to receive the joint deputation from the Harbour Commissioners and the City Council, with reference to the proposed plans for harbour improvement.

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STREET WIDENING.

The expropriation limits for the widening of Wellington street between Mullins and Richmond streets have been decided upon. They are as follows:—

All lots fronting on Wellington street, from the Canal bridge to the city limits west (depth of limit 100 feet); the whole of Wellington square; all lots fronting on the northwest side of Centre street as far as Conde (full depth of lots); all lots fronting on the southeast side of Conde street as far as Richardson street; all the lots fronting on Mullins street from Wellington to the old city limits, and all lots fronting on Richmond street from Wellington to Mullins.

The commissioners for the widening of Notre Dame street have agreed upon the limits of assessment, namely, the properties on each side of the street, between McGill and Inspector streets. These pay one-half and the city the other. The amounts are payable in ten equal instalments with interest at six per cent, but the proprietors, as in the case of St. Lawrence st., are to be allowed the option of paying up all at once and saving their interest. The process of valuing the properties begins on January 31st.

Pine avenue commissioners are to be appointed by the court on March 10th.

CHURCHES.

St. Stephen's Church, College street, corner of Inspector—Second Sunday in Epiphany—Divine service: Morning, at 11. Evening, with celebration of Holy Communion, at 7. Preacher at both services, the Rector. Sunday school and Rector's bible class for men and women at 3 p.m. Rev. Archdeacon Evans, M.A., Rector.

St. James Methodist Church, corner St. Catherine and City Councillor streets, Rev. James Henderson, pastor. Missionary anniversary—Rev. Mr. Brewer, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., will preach in this church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in the interest of the Missionary Society. Sunday School and Bible classes at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Missionary meeting Monday at 8 p.m. Addresses by Rev. Mr. Brewer, Rev. Dr. Wells, of this city, and others. Collections at all these services on behalf of the Missionary Society.

Erskine Church (Presbyterian) corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets, the Rev. L. H. Jordan, M.A., B.D., pastor. Public services as follows: 11 a.m., public worship, preacher, the pastor; 3 p.m., Sabbath School and Mr. Rochester's bible class; 7 p.m., public worship, preacher, Rev. W. A. Cook.

Christ Church Cathedral—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., choral morning service and Holy Communion. Sermon on the late Bishop Lightfoot, of Durham. 4.15 p.m., choral litany. 7.05 p.m., choral evensong. Saturday [conversion of St. Paul], Holy Communion and address, 10 a.m. Daily service, 5 p.m. All seats free at 7 p.m. Rev. J. G. Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal.

Protestant House of Industry and Home, Longue Pointe—On Sunday Jan. 19th, 1890, divine service will be conducted by Mr Burnet, at 2.45 p.m.

First Baptist Church—Rev. E. K Cressy. 11 a.m., "The Lordship of Christ;" 3 p.m., Sunday School and pastor's bible class; 7 p.m., subject, "Parting company with Christ." Strangers made welcome and shown to seats.

St. Andrew's Church [Church of Scotland]—Morning service at 11. Subject, "Be ye perfect." Evening service at 7 o'clock. Subject, "Compel them to come in." Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M. A., B. D. Young men's class, 10.15 a.m. Young women's class, 3 p.m. Sunday School, 3 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street—The Rev. James Barclay, M. A., pastor, will officiate at all the services. Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock; Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock; Young Men's Association—Sunday morning at 10.15. Sunday-school and Mr. Barclay's Young Men's class at 3 p.m.

Church of the Gesu—Sunday, at 8 p.m., sermon by Rev. Geo. Kenny, S.J.

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.

Trinity Church, St. Denis street, opposite Viger Square — 2nd Sunday after Epiphany. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Children's service at 3 p.m. Evening service, with administration of Holy Communion 7 o'clock. Preacher at all the services, Rev. Canon Mills, B.D. 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. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. to which all are invited not attending elsewhere.

The Advent Christian Congregation, Assembly Hall, 2269 St. Catherine street (Over Hall & Scott's).—Service at 7 p.m. Elder Wm. W. Robertson, officiating. Subject: "Dr. Douglas on Hell."

Emmanuel Church (Congregational), St. Catherine, corner Stanley street. — Rev. Dr. Hawes, Burlington, Vermont, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible class at 3 p.m. Owing to the religious anniversaries being held next week all evening meetings are postponed. Seats free. All are cordially welcome.

St. Bartholomew's [Reformed Episcopal], Beaver Hall Hill—Morning service at 11 a.m.; subject of sermon, "Christ's Home Influence." Evening service at 7 p.m.; subject, "Sabbath Observance. Preacher at both services, Rev. Charles Tully, F.R.G.S., F.S S.C., (London). Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

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LA GRIPPE" OR LIGHTNING CATARRH.

MR. EDITOR.—"La grippe," or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country. Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or Russian influenza," as it will effecturally clear the nasal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and $1 per bottle) by addressing

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Brockville, Ont.

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THE COURTS.

The Mills of Law and Justice Grind Out Their Daily Grist.

Recorder's Court---No More Crowding to be Tolerated.

Yesterday morning when His Honor the Recorder ascended the bench, the court was full to suffocation as usual. The Recorder in consequence announced that in future no person would be allowed in the court except those having business. He said that the court had become a resort for the youths of Montreal, as every morning it was full, not with men but with boys. He also said that as the ventilation of the court was bad, and in reality had killed three of its clerks, it was time that a stop should be made to the existing state of affairs. In consequence of this, orders have been given to the City Hall carpenter to have the two side doors nailed up. His Honor yesterday had an interview with the Chief of Police on the subject, and it was decided that a constable would be placed on duty on the main entrance every morning, whose duty it will be, to see that none but those having business will be allowed inside. This rule naturally does not apply to lawyers, witnesses and newspaper men. The Court then proceeded to business.

Six more carters were brought before His Honor for loitering and soliciting fares. They were all fined $3 or ten days, but in passing sentence the Recorder remarked that if $3 did not prove sufficient in future he would be obliged to impose a higher fine.

A man, 40 years of age, who was found drunk on McCord street, and who managed to spend $20 on liquor in twenty-four hours, was given eight days to sober up in care of Mr. Payette.

A Fulton street man was found drunk in a shed on Cadieux street. His Honor thought that in his own interest it was better to give him ten days at Payette's hotel, as during this cold spell he might be tempted to call on other citizens for shelter during the night.

The rest of the list consisted as usual of ordinary drunks, who each received $3 or ten days.

The female class of offenders yesterday were conspicious by their absence and had left the stand to the male portion of the community.

POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Desnoyers yesterday Thomas Anderson was called to answer the charge of stealing one dozen brooms, the property of W. Hunter, grocer, Dorchester street. The prisoner received three months at hard labor.

Edward Ryan was next called to answer the charge of stealing three pairs of stockings, the property of Leandre Beauvois. He got one month at hard labor.

Another man was also called to answer a charge of theft, but was honorably acquitted.

The court then adjourned.

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THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Current Talk About the Election of Officers.

Already the Board of Trade annual election is beginning to occupy the minds of business men. Several tickets will probably be in the contest, one having been already formed as follows: James P. Cleghorn, president; Robert Archer, 1st vice-president; Henry A. Budden, 2nd vice-president; Edgar Judge, treasurer; H. Montagu Allan Charles Chaput, E. B. Greenshields, Robert Reford, Wm. Wainwright, Hon. J. K. Ward, James A. Gillespie, J. B. Learmont, A. A. Ayer, Thomas A. Crane, Alph. Racine, Robert Hampson, councillors.

The first ten names are those of members of the present Council whom it is proposed to re-elect. The last six are new names, although some of them have been members for previous years. Dry goods, which always claims, and perhaps is entitled to have, the lion's share, is offered three representatives, two of whom are English and one French,—the latter, Mr. Racine, being one of the new names. The grocery trade has two names,—Mr. Chaput, at present in office, and Mr. Gillespie, not so. The shipping, railway, flour, lumber and coal interests remain unchanged from the present Council. Insurance has been remembered in the person of Mr. Hampson, and the importing hardware trade,—unrepresented at the last Council,—by Mr. J. B. Learmont. As representing the grain trade, Mr. Crane is suggested, and Mr. Ayer's name stands for that of butter and cheese, replacing M. Hannan, who goes out. Other tickets will, doubtless, make their appearance in due course.

The above is as yet, we believe, the only full ticket yet proposed. The following individual names, however, have been nominated in addition:—

1st Vice-President—A. F. Gault.
2nd Vice-President—H. A. Budden.
Councillors—C. P. Hebert, James A. Cantlie, J. A. Pillow, John Magor, A. J. Brice, A. G. McBean, S. St. Onge, and Wm. Tatley.

For the information of members we append the full list of office bearers during the expiring year:—

President—Jas. P. Cleghorn.
1st Vice-President—Jacques Grenier.
2nd Vice-President—Robert Archer.
Treasurer—Edgar Judge.
Council—H. Montague Allan, H. A. Budden, Charles Chaput, A. F. Gault, E. B. Greenshields, M. Hannan, W. W. Ogilvie, Robert Reford, James Slessor, Geo. W. Stephens, Wm. Wainwright, the Hon. J. K. Ward.
Board of Arbitration—Andrew Allan, the Hon. George A. Drummond, Charles H. Gould, Charles P. Hebert, F. W. Henshaw, Jonathan Hodgson, John Kerry, Edward Murphy, Hugh McLennan, R. T. Routh, H. Shorey, Louis Tourville.
Messrs. A. H. Garth, M. Hannan, W. W. Ogilvie, James Slessor and Geo. W. Stephens are ineligible as councillors, the last two because they have served their full term of two years.

All nominations must be in before Tuesday next.

The annual meeting at which the elections take place will be held on January 28th, Tuesday fortnight.

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COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Oporto.
MULLER & DARTHEZ, Tarragona.
RODEL & FILS FRERES, Bordeaux.
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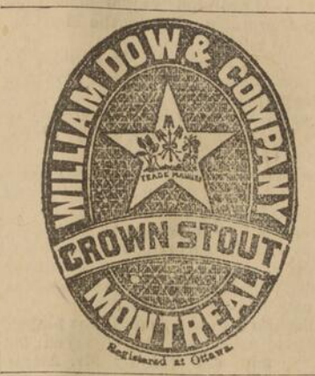

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POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE,

FOR JANUARY, 1890.

DELIVERY. A.M.	DELIVERY. P.M.	MAILS. Ontario & West. Prov. and States.	CLOSING. A.M.	CLOSING. P.M.
8.30	8.15 / 9.15	(a) Ontario and West. States by G.T.R.	7.45	7.00
9.00	10.00	Ontario and Western States by C.P.R.	.....	7.00
8.30	11.45 / 9.15	(c) Ottawa by R.W.	8.00	4.00 / 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 excep'd	.....	7.00
.....	9.15	Canada Atlantic Ry.	7.45	7.20
.....	12.10 / 9.30	Alexandria, Glen Robertson, Greenfield & Maxville by Atlantic Railway	.....	.....
.....	8.30	Hudson, Oka, Como, Rigaud, Carillon, P. Fortune	8.00	3.30
.....	.....	**Quebec and Eastern Provinces.** Sorel, Berthier and Batiscan Bridge by steamer	7.45	.....
.....	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	9.00	Quebec and Three Rivers by R.W.	7.15	.....
11.45	.....	(c) C.P.R. Main Line to Ottawa	7.15	8.00
9.40	.....	C.P.R. Bordeaux, St. Jerome and St. Lin branches	8.00	.....
9.40	.....	C.P.R. St. Jerome and St. Janvier	.....	4.30
.....	12.25	St. Johns, Abbotsford, St. Pie, Farnham & Sherbrooke	8.00	4.30
10.30	.....	Acton & Waterloo Ry	.....	2.45
9.15	.....	Sherbrooke and Agnes International Ry	6.45	3.00
.....	12.15	Farnham and Sherbrooke	6.45	7.00
9.30	.....	Laprairie, Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Dundee, &c., by Ry.	.....	3.00
10.15	.....	St. Hubert, St. Bruno and St. Bazile	.....	2.45
7.30	12.40	St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Coaticooke, &c	6.00	.....
7.30	.....	Clarenceville, Noyan	6.45	2.15 / 8.00
7.30	.....	Acton and Sorel Ry.	.....	3.30
9.15	10.00	St. Johns	.....	8.00
7.30	10.00	Stanbridge, Armand Station, St Athanase	7.30	2.45 / 3.20
8.45	.....	Vermont Junction Ry	7.30	3.20
11.00	.....	Shefford R.W. Line	.....	3.20
9.15	.....	G. Ligne, Stoffville, Lacolle, Girard.	.....	3.20
10.30	.....	S-E Ry, Lachine Rap., Lacadie, St. Jacques le M.	.....	3.30
9.30	.....	S-E Ry Montreal and Chambly section	.....	3.00
10.30	9.30	(b) New Brunswick, N Scotia and P.E.I.	.....	4.15
.....	.....	Newfoundland, forw'd daily on Halifax. Mails despatched from Halifax for Newfoundland on 6th and 20th Jan.	6.45	7.00
.....	....	**LOCAL MAILS**	....	6.45
9.30	.....	Dorval, Valois, Pointe Claire, St. Anns, Cedars & Coteau du Lac	.....	4.15
7.30 / 9.30	.....	Laprairie, Beauharnois and Valleyfield, &c	6 00	2.45
.....	10.00	Caughnawaga, Chateauguay, Chateauguay Basin	.....	2.45
9.30	.....	Boucherville, Contrecœur, Varennes, Vercheres	.....	1.30
.....	1.00 / 6.00	Cote S Antoine, Notre Dame de Grace and Mt. Royal Vale	9.00	12.45
8.15	1.00 / 6.15	Hochelaga	7.30	1230 / 5.45
8.30	5.30	Lachine, Cote St. P. (B. Bn'ets aftern'n only)	6 00	2.15
9.30	8.30	Longueuil	6.00	1.00 / 5.45
10.00	.....	Maisonneuve, Longue Pointe, Pt-au-Trembles & Charlemagne	.....	1.45
10.00	1.00	Longue Pointe	7.30	1.45
8.30	1230 / 6.40	Point St. Charles and St. Gabriel	7.30 / 1145	5.45
10.15	9.00	Sorel by R.W.	7.15	.....
9.15	.....	St. Lambert	.....	2.15
9.30	12.30	St. Eustache	7.00	4.30
.....	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, Bonsie and Pont Viau [afternoon only]	8.00	3.30
.....	5.45	Outremont	8.45	.....
9.40	1.15 / 7.00	St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal	7.00	1200 / 4.30
9.15	7.00	Mile End, and Cote St. Louis morning only	7.00	4.30
.....	2.45	Cote St. Louis, Cote Visitation, Cote St. Michel & St. Leonard Pt. Maurice	.....	2.15
		Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes earlier.		
		UNITED STATES.		
7.30 / 9.15	10.00	New York City and State, and the Southern States	7.30	3.30 / 7.00
9.15	.....	Troy, Albany, Rouse's Point	6 25	3.30
7.30 / 9.15	.....	Rouse's Point and Albany Postal Car	6 25	3.30
8.45	10.00	Boston, Mass.	7.30	3.20
9.15	.....	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	7.45	8.00 / 7.00

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

(a) Postal Car Bags open till 8.15 a.m. and 7.45 p.m.
(b) Postal Car Bags open till 9.15 p.m.
(c) Postal Car Bags open till 8.15 a.m.

GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

By Etruria, Cunard Line, 3.00 p.m. Friday, Jan 3
By Celtic, W. Star L., for Ireland, [b] 6.30 p.m Monday, Jan 6
By Fulda, N. G. Lloyd, 6.30 p.m. Monday, Jan 6
By Fulda, N. G. Lloyd, Supp. 7.00 a.m. Tuesday, Jan 7
By Gallia, Cunard Line, Supp. [c] 6.30 p.m. Thursday, Jan 9
By Sardinian, Allan, Supp. [a] 7.30 p.m. Thursday, Jan 9
By Gallia, Supp. 7.00 a.m. Friday, Jan 10
By Germanic, W. Star L., for Ireland, [b] 3.00 p.m. Tuesday, Jan 14
By Elder, N. G. Lloyd, 3.00 p.m. Tuesday, Jan 14
By Sarnia, Dominion Line, [a] 7.30 p.m. Thursday, Jan 16
By Umbria, Cunard Line, 3 p.m. Friday, Jan 17
By Britannic, W. Star L., for Ireland, [b] 6.30 p.m. Monday, Jan 20
By Werra, N. G. Lloyd, 6.30 p.m. Monday, Jan 20
By Werra, N. G. Lloyd, Supp. 7.00 a.m. Tuesday, Jan 21
By Servia, Cunard Line, [c] 6.30 p.m. Thursday Jan 23
By Parisian, Allan Line, [a] 7.30 p.m. Thursday, Jan 23
By Servia, Supp. [c] 7.00 a.m. Friday, Jan 24
By Adriatic, White Star, for Ireland, [b] 3.00 p.m. Tuesday, Jan 28
By Saale, N.G. Lloyd Line, 3.00 p.m. Tuesday, Jan 28
Oregon, Dominion Line, [a] 7.30 p.m. Thursday, Jan 30

FRANCE.

By La Champagne Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 3.00 p.m. Friday, Jan. 3
By La Normandie, Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 6.30 p.m. Thursday, Jan 9
By La Bourgogne, Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 3.00 p.m. Friday, Jan 17
By La Gascogne, Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 6.30 p.m. Thursday, Jan 23

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JAMES THOMSON
begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed to new premises on Guy street, near the corner of St. Antoine street, where he will continue to manufacture first-class Furniture, such as he has been in the habit of making, and he trusts that by careful attention to his business to merit a continuance of the patronage of his numerous friends. Every attention paid to repairs placed in his hands.
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TO LET,
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Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
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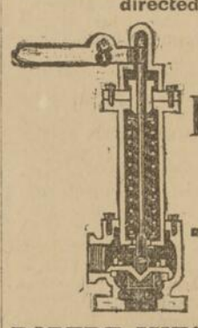
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CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne—*See Lancet*, December 31, 1864.
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 12, 1865.
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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Louis Aronson, Nathan Forcimmer, Hiram Rutenberg, Louis Lazarus, and Lee Harris Lubelsky, all of the City and District of Montreal, merchants, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the incorporation of themselves and such others as may associate themselves with them, as a congregation of worshippers of the Jewish faith, in the district of Montreal, under the name of "Benai Jacob," and to hold such property, real and movable, and exercise such other rights and privileges as may be necessary therewith.
LIGHTHALL & MACDONALD.
Attorneys for Applicants.
Montreal, 11th Dec., 1889. 20J

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned citizens of Montreal that they will petition the Quebec Legislature, during their next session, to be incorporated under the name of "Ecole Veterinaire Francaise de Montreal," and as such to be authorized to teach the theory and practice of veterinary art and take all necessary steps to promote its advancement. Montreal, December 20th, 1889. Emmanuel Persillier-Lachapelle, M.D., Norbert Fafard, M.D., Henri E. Desrosiers, M.D., Avila R. Marsolais, M.D., Victor Pheodule Dac'bigny, M.V., Victor Francois Daubigny, M.V. e s 304

HOOKED TWO SALMON.

Almost Thrilling Experience of an English Sportsman.

He Only Landed One of Them.

[Land and Water.]

It rarely happens that in salmon-fishing two fish are hooked on different flies; that they are both played for some time; and, after an anxious struggle, that one is landed, the other escaping with its life.

For the feat of bringing both of them to bank is nearly impossible, and, even were it not so, how are two struggling fish to be gaffed at the same time, as their frantic efforts to regain their liberty would surely ensure the escape of one if not of both?

A few seasons ago I was spending the summer in the Lledr Valley, and that river being a celebrated one for sewin, much of my time was devoted to the capture of this game, beautiful fish, somewhat resembling the sea trout of Scotland, or the white trout of Ireland, but, according to the learned in anatomy, differing slightly from them in their osseous structure. Whether the sewin be a sea trout or whether he is related to the bull trout, I know not. This much I know from experience, that they will fight like demons when hooked, and that the capture of a heavy one is no mean task, engaging all the care of the skilful fisherman to introduce it to the interior of his creel.

Although sewin in the Lledr may be caught in the morning and afternoon, especially when the river is high, after one of its sudden floods evening affords the best chance of their rising freely and well.

At that time they will be found in shallow water at the head and tail of pools, anxiously looking out for their evening repast, expecting a worm to be washed down by the current; not unmindful, however, of the attractions which a small salmon fly offers to them.

The spot is carefully selected during the daytime, and when the shades of a departing day are gathering around, when all is quiet, when the stars in their setting of blue background steal gently, one by one, into view, and when the specks of light, proceeding from the tiny windows of the farmhouses scattered about amongst the hills, twinkle in the gathering dusk, then you take your stand at the place you have previously chosen.

On a similar night to this I was preparing to try my favourite pool in the Lledr, one celebrated for evening fishing, and situated very near to the little inn at Pont-y-Pant, which here offers its welcome bed and board to the fisherman in quest of sport in that part of the principality.

I had decided to commence operations at the tail of the pool, so proceeded to get out the necessary length of line, already marked by a small white feather carefully lashed to it, for, in the gathering darkness, it is impossible to see where the fly alights. It is, as one might say, launched forth in faith, much in the same way as a practised shot kills a rabbit in thick cover, both sportsmen knowing from intuition where the fly or the dead.y charge of shot ought to strike. The first cast was made into the thin water, where it rippled over the rocks before the descent of the rapids commenced.

It is a good rule when fishing for sewin by night not to cast too often. The rod should be lowered, and the fly, or flies, allowed to work themselves in the running stream. Sewin take very quietly, and the first intimation of your having hold of one is a violent jerk on the top of the rod when the fish first feels the restraint of the line.

One cast was made—five minutes elapsed. A second—a like interval was allowed; number three, four and five were all equally fruitless, so next the deeper water of the pool was given a trial. Then the top of the rod, suddenly bending down to the water, and the whirring winch shrieking out its most exquisite music (music only to be appreciated by a fisherman) told me most unmistakably that I was "fast" in a heavy fish.

"Gently, gently, my good fellow; you have nearly run out the whole of my line!" I exclaimed aloud, as I threw the rod over my shoulder, and gave him the butt. Up he went into the air as soon as he felt the restraining line, showing a great broad side, bright as silver, as he leaped.

"By heavens, it is a salmon! What on earth shall I do with him, as my line is only forty yards long, and should he attempt to run up the pools, where am I?" was the thought that flashed through my brain, as in the darkness I did not like to encounter the raging brook which separated us.

Luckily, all of a sudden, the fish turned in his headlong course; next moment he was back in the pool, I reeling up like a madman, for the fear of a slack line was before my eyes. One or two quick circuits of the pool followed; then with a dash he rushed into the rough water as though he were bent on going down the falls on his way to the sea. Another furious contest then took place to prevent him from doing so; the salmon would seem to say, "I intend to go this way." I, on the contrary, muttered between my teeth, "Indeed, you shall not." Whereupon ensued a trial of strength between my tackle and the enranged fish.

Three or four times he sprang frantically into the air, but luckily the good gut did not break, and inch by inch I succeeded in coaxing him back into the pool, though it was clear he was still hankering after the rapids, as he struggled to reach the rough water running between the treacherous rocks, which I knew from past experience were noted for being fatal to the tackle of fishermen. At this moment the landlord of the hotel made his appearance at my side.

Knowing that he was a clever hand at landing a salmon (a lesson he had learned on the Conway, where he had acted as river-keeper for many years), I hastily exclaimed, "Unscrew the landing net from the handle; here is the gaff," producing one from my pocket. "Stand ready, and in a short time I will bring the fish to that shallow piece of water at the head of the pool, where you must make him feel the steel."

Accordingly, the ex-keeper took his stand at the place indicated; I stepped backwards on the shingle, and shortening my line attempted to guide the fish to the fatal spot.

He, however, decidedly objected to this proceeding, made a sudden dash, left the pool for the deep water above, and, *nolens volens*, both of us were compelled to follow him in his mad career and wade through the troubled water of the brook, which just here joined the main stream, pursuing its headlong course from the hills above.

As I struggled up the slippery bank, followed by my landlord, my rod held aloft with the line running from the reel at a most alarming rate, a sudden thought struck me, quick as a flash of lightning, that a second fish must have seized my other fly (for, as is usual in sewin-fishing, I had attached two to the foot-line), and, therefore, I must expect a fight with *two* now instead of one.

It became imperative to stop at once the career of my two fish, if this could possibly be managed, and for that purpose I threw my rod back over my shoulder, holding on like grim death, greatly fearing, however, that the gut line would not bear the heavy strain upon it, as it was a light one, adapted to the smaller, lively sewin, not to the heavy pull with which a salmon is certain to try its strength and holding power.

The strain put on had the effect of stopping the headlong career of my twins, but they revenged themselves presently by throwing their bodies at the same instant into the air—a proceeding on their part which luckily did not break me, but, instead, added to their exhaustion.

"Indeed, you have got hold of two fishes," exclaimed my excited Boniface. "Indeed, you must be very, very careful with 'em. Will you tell me how I am to manage both with one gaff?"

"Wait patiently until the new comer is tired out," I exclaimed: "And get down to that shallow, shelving place below you. Stand still, up to your knees in water. If I can manage it, I must pull up the fish which is fast on the dropper into the shallow stream—then you must gaff his companion. That is the only chance we have, and a very poor one, too, for I am sadly afraid that one or both will get off."

My fears were realised. After playing the pair very cautiously for some considerable time, I drew them inch by inch to the spot where the fatal gaff awaited them, it being then so dark that it was a difficult thing to see their struggling outlines in the water.

I stepped back, I grasped my line tightly, a steady, quick pull followed, the fish on my dropper was in the shallow water. Another instant he would be on his back! No! that sudden jerk on his part had robbed me of a victim—he had broken me; and with a faint struggle he sank into the deep water, taking with him, as a memento of his rashness, one of my favourite flies.

The other salmon, exhausted by the dual struggle, lay on its back; then the gaff, sunk in the water, was jerked upwards, and he, at any rate, lay at my feet gasping and struggling.

"What a pity, indeed, you did not land the other one," exclaimed my landlord, as he put an end to the struggles of the fish with a violent blow of a stone on the head—what a prize; but it can't be helped now. I remember once, many years ago, I saw an English gentleman hook two salmon in the Beaver Pool at Bettws-y-Coed a-fishing for sewin as you were just now. He lost both of 'em, however, through the gut breaking, after he was a-playing of 'em for a plaguey long time."

This salmon was a very heavy one for the Lledr, a fourteen-pounder, fresh run from the sea, bright as silver, which the moon, just rising over the tops of the mountains, allowed to be plainly seen by her mellow light. To say that I was not disappointed at my futile endeavours to land both fish would be an untruth. I was, indeed, greatly chagrined at my failure to do so, and angry with myself, although the fault on my part was not apparent when the different incidents of the struggle were recalled to memory.

My landlord solaced the short distance intervening between us and the hotel by saying, "Indeed" (the Welsh invariably, commence a conversation with this word) "sir, you might with very good luck have had both of 'em, although years ago when I was on the river as a keeper, I never seen two salmons landed at one go; so you must just make the best of a bad job, and wish for better luck another time, sir."

However, that other time has never come; never since that memorable evening has it fallen to my lot to hook and play two salmon at once. Had it been otherwise, I would have tried with all my might and strength to solve the mystery—how to land them.

GLEN BEG.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Noctar, 5 Cents.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS.

(Cowansville Observer.)

W. B. Ives, Esq., M.P., has promised his aid in the construction of a railway to connect with the Hereford Railroad, in the County of Megantic, and the prospects are good. As the project meets with the highest favour amongst the leading local men, the scheme will in all probability be successful.

A deputation of our citizens waited upon the Hon. C.C. Colby some days ago in connection with the proposed railway from Rock Island to Norton's Mills. They were received very cordially by Mr. Colby who assured them of his hearty support in the undertaking. Great many people are skeptical as to the feasibility of surmounting the heavy grade between Rock Island station and points immediately easterly or of bringing the railway in to the Plain on account of the heavy grade existing. This, however, can be accomplished with very little difficulty by "slabbing" the hill and bringing the road in rear or westerly of the building lots on Stanstead Plain, where a natural route exists to the Coaticook road, then turning easterly no difficulties whatever present themselves to the building of the road through to the Grand Trunk. The projected line traverses a richly lumbered country abounding in granite quarries and would furnish a much needed means of communication between our three villages and eastern points. The road once built to Norton Mills would, in all probability, in the near future be pushed on further east to connect with the new Coos Railway, thus opening up direct communication with Portland and other points. We understand that a number of the proprietors of the land through which the proposed road will pass have donated the necessary land for the right of way.

EPPS'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. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." *Civil Service Gazette.* —Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by grocers labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

DAY TELEGRAMS.

Canadian.

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 17—Robert Mackey and William Gibbons quarreled in Johnson's saloon on Wednesday night and, it is alleged, Mackey took hold of Gibbons by the hair, drew out a knife and cut his head in a terrible manner. He then skipped to Detroit, where it is supposed he is now hiding. Gibbons is in a serious condition.

ALMONTE, Ont., Jan. 17—A fire occurred here last night about 8 p.m. caused by a child dropping a coal oil lamp in the dwelling of N. Bennett. The building was occupied by Bennett as a dwelling and millinery and fancy goods store. It being an old wooden building and a gale of wind blowing, the fire spread with great rapidity to the adjoining buildings occupied by Jas. Robb, fruit and confectionery, D. Campbell, tailor, S. D. Potter, harness and trunks, and Jas. Townsend, photographer. Three strong streams of water were got on as quickly as possible, but owing to the high wind and all being frame buildings, it was found impossible to do more than keep the fire from spreading. The block is a total loss. The losers are N. Bennett, $9,500, insurance, $800 in Royal Canadian; Jas. Robb, $1,200, insurance, $500 in Lancashire; S. D. Potter, $3,000, insurance, $1,000 in Phœnix; Jas. Townsend, $3,000, insurance, $900 in Northern; D. Campbell, $200, no insurance.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 17.—Lady Stanley is nearly convalescent.

The drawing room in the Senate Chamber will take place Saturday night.

Mr. Earle, M.P., Victoria, has got la grippe and may not be able to second the address in the House to-day.

Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, will entertain representatives of the press early in the session.

From the annual report of the Post Office Department it is learned that the total number of post offices open in the Dominion on the 1st November, 1889, was 7,838, against 7,671 at the close of 1887-88. During ths year 571 miles were added to the mail routes, and the annual travel now amounts to 25,756,678 miles. The estimated number of letters which passed through the post offices of Canada last year was 92,668,000; of post cards, 19,355,000; of registered letters, 3,649,000; of free letters, 3,872,000; of newspapers and periodicals, 12,269,000; of books, circulars, samples, etc., 17,053,000; of parcels, 504,000; of closed parcels for the United Kingdom, 15,400. The report states that the mails conveyed between Canada, China and Japan are steadily increasing in importance and the results attending the opening of that mail route make it evident that the advantages of this route to Europe are becoming more generally known and appreciated.

Among the announcements made in the report are the following: Through the courtesy of the Imperial post office an arrangement has been made by which parcels may now be received from, or forwarded (via England) to all countries with which the United Kingdom has established a parcel post. The steady increase in the number of parcels received and sent shows that the facilities afforded by the parcel post system are becoming more generally known and more largely availed of. Negotiations are in progress for an exchange of parcels between Canada and Japan and between Canada and the Leeward Islands. Mails are now carried over 11,510½ miles of railway in Canada. The total value of the stamp issue for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1889, was $2,973,507, as against $2,728,026, an increase for last year of $245,481.

During the year ended 30th June, 1889, there were 243 cases of abstraction of contents or portion of contents or loss of registered letters containing money sent through the mails of the Dominion. The contents (or portion thereof) in 62 of these cases were, after careful investigation into the circumstances of each case, made good by the officers held responsible for the loss.

The total number of money orders issued during the year was 673,813, of the value of $11,295,919.95, being an increase in number of 42,845, and in amount of $349,302.12 over the year ended 30th June, 1888, and 98,914 in number and $936,925.44 in amount over the issue of the year 1882, 446,879 of the money orders issusd during the past year amounting to $8,692,418. 91 were payable within the Dominion and 26,934, representing $2,573,501.04, were payable in other countries or British colonies. Compared with last year the increase in the amount of local issues is $171,643.13, and in orders payable abroad $177,658.90. The increase in money orders issued by other countries and paid in Canada amounts to $30,933.29.

The gross postal revenue of the year ended 30th June, 1889, was, as shown by the annexed statements, $2,984,222.60, an increase of only $27,621 over the gross revenue of last year.

The amount to the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, on the 30th June last, was $23,011,422, an increase over the previous year of $2,322,390. The average amount on deposit was $47.67.

ALEXANDRIA, Ont., Jan. 17.—The annual meeting of the Glengarry Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at Alexandria, when over one hundred members were present. The auditors' report was first read, and, after considerable discussion, was adopted. The officers for the current year were then elected. President, A. D. McPhee; 1st Vice-President, D. Benning; 2nd Vice-President, W. D. McLeod; Directors, Jas. Clark, Douglas McMillan, A. J. McGillivray, Col. D. B. McLennan, R. R. Sangster, D. M. McPherson; Auditors, J. McMaster and A. J. Grant; Treasurer, John Simpson; Secretary, G. H. McGillivray.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

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From Windsor Street Station:
For Sherbrooke—4.00 p.m. and ‖*7.35 p.m.
For St. John's, Farnham, etc., *9.00 a.m. 4.00 p.m., †*8.15 p.m., ‖*7.35 p.m.
For Boston, ‡Portland, Manchester, etc., *9.00 a.m., and †*8.15 p.m.
For St. John N. B. and Halifax, N. S., ‖*7.35 p.m.
For Newport—*9.00 a.m., 4.00 p.m., and †*8.15 p.m.
For Toronto, Smith's Falls, Peterboro Brockville and Kingston, *9.20 a.m. For Smith's Falls, Kingston, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, etc., †*8.45 p.m.
For Ottawa and Buckingham, †*10.00 a.m., and 4.25 p.m.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., †*10.00 a.m.
For Vaudreuil, Winchester, etc.,—*9.20 a.m., and †*8.45 p.m.
From Dalhousie Square Station:
For Quebec,—*8.10 a.m., (*3.30 p.m. Sundays only) and *10.00 p.m. For points on Intercolonial Ry to Campbellton N.B., *10.00 p.m.
For Three Rivers,—*8.10 a.m., (*3.30 p.m. Sundays only,) 5.00 p.m and *10.00 p.m.
For Joliette, St. Felix de Valois, St. Gabriel etc.,—5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa,—*8.50 a.m., 4.40 p.m., *8.40 p.m
For Winnipeg and Vancouver,—*8.40 p.m.
For St. Jerome, St. Lin and St. Eustache,—5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose and Ste. Therese, and intermediate stations—3.00 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 5.30 p.m. Saturdays only, 1.30 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.
From Bonaventure Station:
For Chambly and Marieville etc., 3.40 p.m., from St. Lambert, connecting with Grand Trunk 3.15 p.m. train from Bonaventure Station.
For Chambly and Marieville, etc., 5.00 p.m.
‖ Daily, Saturday's excepted.
†Run daily, Sundays included. Other trains week days only, unless otherwise shown.
* Parlor and Sleeping Cars on trains so marked.
‡ No connection for Portland with this train leaving Montreal, Saturdays.
American Customs Officer at Windsor and Dalhousie Sq. stations to examine baggage destined for the United States.
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Company's Office, 136 St. James St.
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J. W. DAWSEY, General Agent, Montreal. C.J. SMITH, Genl. Pass. Agent, Ottawa
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December 1 294

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 3.15 p.m., Boston via Lowell 7.25 p.m., and New York via Springfield 10 p.m. Connects at St. Johns with train for Farnham, Granby and Waterloo.
Wagner New Parlor Cars to Boston
4.20 P.M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS, DAILY SUNDAY INCLUDED, arriving St Albans 6.50 p.m., (Supper); Burlington 8.15 p.m., Rutland 10.30 p.m., Troy 2.00 a.m., Albany 2.20 a.m., New York 7.00 a.m. Daily, Sunday excepted, arriving Worcester 6.40 a.m.; Boston 8.00 a.m. via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.
Wagner's new Palace Sleeping Cars Montreal to New York and St. Albans to Boston.
Through cars on this train arriving Farnham 5.58 p.m., Granby 6.40 p.m., Waterloo 7.20 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, Holyoke, Springfield and New Haven, 11.40 a.m.
This train makes close connection at Nashua and Winchenden for Worcester, Providence and all points on the New York New England Railroads.
Wagner Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.
For Tickets, Time-tables, and all information, apply at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels Grand Trunk Offices, or at the Company's office, 136 St. James Street.
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October 15th, 1889.

Delaware & Hudson RR
Shortest Route to NEW YORK
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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 8.50 p.m. 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 7.00 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.
J. W. BURDICK, General Pass. Agt. Albany, N.Y. W. H. HENRY, Agent, Montreal

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Sixth Session---Fourth Parliament.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.

The Speaker took the chair at 3.10.

The only business done in the House of Commons to-day was the motion to send an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Mr. Rufus Pope, in moving the address, said:—Out of compliment to the constituency which I represent, the Premier has asked me to move the address. My early training as a farmer has not given me much experience as a speaker, and I shall have to depend a good deal on the good nature of the House to listen to me. We are all, I am sure, pleased to learn that His Excellency has been pleased to visit the Northwest, where he was most loyally received by the citizens. Whatever may be said of Canada's shortcomings, her people are loyal to the Queen and those who represent her. Canadians are apt to belittle their country, and I feel sure the visit of His Excellency will do a great deal of good. Lord Stanley notices with pride the progress made in the Northwest. Take the Northwest and Canada and Canada as a whole, and I believe it was as successful a year for farmers as any year we have known for a long time. Farmers have been able to realize as good prices for wheat as ever before, and our markets are the best to be found. Farming life is a busy one, and the favourable autumn we have had and the prospects before us all promise that the farmers may look forward to a bright year this 1890. When the Governor-General retires to his home in England we shall find him a true friend to Canada.

Both sides of the House will be glad to know the fishery trouble is about to be settled. We are always willing to extend to our American visitors every fairness. We have given them every opportunity to exchange courtesies, but we are determined that they shall not infringe upon the rights of Canada. Our rights are of great value and they cannot be over estimated, which will be proved when the commissioners shortly lay before us their report. We find that during the past five years the fishery has been worth to us eighteen million dollars, besides giving employment to many men. I have no hesitation in saying that on our coast we have a body of men who, besides fishing well, can when required protect their own ground and the honour of their country. The rights of the Dominion must not be infringed upon, and let us advertise to the world that we are prepared to defend them.

Your attention is to be drawn to the present banking system. Well, there is one part of it which should be seen to. We are asked by bankers to sign a note for three or four months and at the end of that time he comes to us and demands the money. If this could be altered it would be very handy. (Laughter.)

I am glad to notice that attention will be paid to the Northwest police and to the law respecting inland revenue.

The accounts will be laid before you and you will notice that notwithstanding the building of railways and canals a surplus still remains. I am not a howler on taxation, but I am prepared to stand a reasonable amount of it.

I have much pleasure, Mr. Speaker, in moving the adoption of the address.

Mr. Prior, in rising to second the motion, said, I am sorry the honorable gentleman who was to second the motion is not with you, owing to sickness. We are all pleased to see that His Excellency was received with expressions of loyalty by the people of the Northwest. In British Columbia, where the population is of a cosmopolitan character, his reception was no less hearty. British Columbia is to-day enjoying grand prosperity, and she has never known a better season and the fisheries on the Pacific coast are booming. Where we used to get three thousand cases, we now get four hundred thousand. Nobody can say that country is not going ahead, when they hear such accounts as this. People will soon have to admit that British Columbia is the finest province in the country.

Regarding the Behring Sea question, this subject has been before you for three years and it is needless to speak of it, but still I think it is hard that our fishermen should have to wait for three years before the question is settled.

(A voice, they may have to wait longer.)

The question arises as to whether, even for the laudable purposes of protecting seals, the Americans have the right to search our sealers.

It is the intention of the Government to send a delegation to Scotland and Holland. This is right. It is needed. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion let us drop our sectionalism and look after the maintenance of Canada as a whole, I have great pleasure in seconding the motion.

When Hon. Mr. Laurier rose to address the House he was greeted with long and continued applause. He said: I offer my congratulations to the mover and seconder of the address for the able manner in which they have performed the duties devolving upon them. The hon. gentlemen have endeavoured to put nerve and sinew into the dry bones of the speech, put into the hands of the Governor-General by his advisors. I listened to Mr. Pope and afterwards to my friend from Victoria, depicting in glowing language the prosperity of Canada, but as they proceeded I concluded that both gentlemen were mesmerized by the great mesmerist opposite to me, (laughter,) as they spoke of the things not reasonable but fanciful. To speak of the farmers of Canada being prosperous was under the circumstances most unreasonable. If they had a bank account, such as my friends, they could boast of prosperity. But it is not to be found in Ontario or Manitoba, and when the farmers of a nation are not prosperous the country cannot be regarded as being in a flourishing condition. The Northwest settler has not been treated in a manner at all suitable to his requirements by the Government of Canada. It was only when forced by circumstances that the Government gave way and granted him part of what he required. The C.P.R. is charging 27 cents to take a bushel of grain from Winnipeg to Toronto, while an American railway is only charging 15 cents from Minnesota to Toronto, so that at this moment the C.P.R. is taking 12 cents more than an American railway. I do not expect the Government will answer me or grant what I request during the coming session. They are in office, but they seem to have lost the power. They do not even perform the ordinary duties pertaining to the administration. Yes, I make this charge. Why, the vacancy in the Custom House at Toronto? The place has been open for two years and still it is open. What is the reason? Is there no one who would be willing, for a good round sum, to accept the position, or is it because the gentlemen facing me cannot find energy to do their duty? We have a nominative Senate, appointed by the Crown, in my judgment a most deficient one. Why have vacancies not been filled? I should deem it of importance that appointments be made as soon as a vacancy occurs. Death has been cruel to us, but why is it that only two appointments were made when there were four vacancies? Two gentlemen offered their services but the hon. gentleman's heart was divided and he could not make a choice, but this reason will not do for the public. In 1888 the Government were induced to put a duty on sawlogs, but it would not do to let the people see them, retreating and yet the prorogation had hardly taken place when the duty was removed. I congratulate the Government on offering a reciprocity with the United States in the lumber trade, but why did they not go all along the line? If it is good for one thing it is good for another.

I read in the speech that the Government have appointed a commission to Scotland and Holland to find out the best way of catching and packing fish. Why! I should think it ought to be the Scotchmen and Dutchmen to come to Canada to be taught by us.

In the speeches which we have heard to-day, it is manifest that there is but little to answer. The Government have instituted a National Policy, and with it they seem to think that they have reached ith e height of prosperity. The National Policy has favoured a few, no doubt, but it has almost ruined the many. It has made many people rich, but it has put up the boards over the windows of homes and sent people to foreign countries. If the expectations of 1878 regarding the National Policy have been fulfilled, then let the people stand by the National Policy, but no one can conscientiously say that the National Policy has proved to be what was expected. Why should gentlemen on the opposite side of the House stand by it when they know that they are not satisfied with it. Though the gentlemen of the government side agree that there is something wrong somewhere, still they propose nothing to remedy the trouble. Why should the government desire Great Britain to close its doors against the world, except Canada. I have always heard Canada for Canadians. But it would then be England for the Canadians, and this is what they call free trade.

The time has come not to seek a policy with the other side of the ocean, but with the other side of the boundary line. It must be apparent to the hon. gentlemen at the head of the the Government that even his own supporters want a change.

The only important paragraph in the speech is the reference to Behring Sea. After three years of trouble His Excellency merely notices this fact. That is all he says, simply that he hopes that during the present session the difficulties will be adjusted. This is but a poor prospect for Canadian fishermen. Government have not informed us what has taken place during the past three years, but we want to know why they have not during that time settled the question. This delay some day they will be called upon to explain to the people of the country.

Mr. Speaker, I shall not take up the time of the House any longer, but shall endeavor to give all assistance I can in forwarding and helping along the business of the session.

Mr. Laurier then resumed his seat amid great applause and cheering from both sides of the House.

Sir John Macdonald's speech was a characteristic one. He did not attempt to answer or uphold the speech from the throne, but contented himself with saying a few wards in reply to Mr. Laurier. He said: "I am glad my honourable friend is not going to move an amendment so that the house may get to business. My friend says that on this side of the house we imagine that the country is prosperous, but that it is only imagination, and that the members who have spoken were both mesmerized. He reminds me of a story about a lunatic who said that he was in the asylum simply because of a difference in opinion. We differ from him, and I think that the people of Canada will prefer to be ruined as we are ruining them rather than allow my honorable friends on the other side of the House to have a chance of ruining them. He then spent about ten minutes in referring to different points touched upon by Mr. Laurier, in which he made use of many of his old jokes to the evident delight of members on the right side of the House. He said that as a party man he was glad that the honorable gentlemen opposite had taken a course of free trade, and he felt confident that the people of Canada were willing to stand by the present Government and the National Policy.

The usual formal business was then proceeded with, when, on motion of Sir John Macdonald, the Speaker adjourned the House until Monday.

THE SENATE.

The Speaker took the chair in the Senate Chamber at three. Hon. Mr. Bolton moved the address. He spoke of the honour of being entrusted with the privilege of expounding the policy of the Government as far as foreshadowed in the speech before the House. He then reviewed the speech in all its bearings, paying particular attention to the Labour Commission. He thought the question of great importance and thought that the fullest opportunity should be given to the labouring classes to co-operate for their protection of their interests.

Mon. Mr. Longheed also referred to the honour of being selected to second the address. He hoped he would be pardoned if he paid most attention to Northwest matters. The expression of satisfaction at the evidence of settlement in the Northwest would be received in that country with the greatest pleasure. He ventured the opinion that the adoption by the Government of an immigration policy equally vigorous to that adopted by other nations upon this continent would receive the endorsation and support of the Dominion at large, even though it might necessitate the negotiation of a new loan for the more effectual carrying out of that object. Cities and towns were springing up in the Northwest where a short time ago lay silent plains. He then referred to the fishery question. What justification has been urged by the United States for the unjustifiable course pursued. In 1887 the United States Government admitted the error into which it had fallen, by the issuance of an order of the President for discontinuance of those seizures, but we find the United States entirely ignoring that order and continuing the seizures up to last session. In conclusion, he expressed a hope for prosperity, and seconded the motion with the greatest pleasure.

Hon. Mr. Scott said the gentlemen who have been selected to move and second the addres have done so with more than ordinary ability. They have spoken with point and force only on the subject matters with which they are especially conversant. He was glad to hear the seconder of the address speak on the Behring Sea outrages. It was in 1886 that the first seizures were made by American cruisers. In spite of the remonstrance by this Government I may say that I have as little hope of seeing this question settled now as I had four years ago. It was only a few months ago that Portugal undertook to interfere with British rights on the coast of Africa, and how soon Salisbury brought them to book and forced Portugal to make amends. But how different is the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States in her treatment of Canada. It has been one continuous history of wrongs going on and increasing year by year. We are loyal people, but surely it is not right that we should be so ignored by the British Government. The inference to be drawn by the United States is that the friendship of the States is of such importance to England that Canada would be sacrificed rather than that any little friction should arise between Britain and the States. I would like to ask the Hon. gentleman, if their loyality would permit them, whether they would not say that their natural trade was not to the south of us. That the development of the Northwest would proceed with very much greater rapidity if they were enabled to trade freely with the people south of the line. It would not affect their loyalty to the mother country, but on the contrary would make them strong and more devoted to the institutions of their own land. England has become the trade centre of the world, the money of the world has centred there simply because she herself established free trade with the universe.

Hon. Mr. Power in a short but able speech agreed with everything said by the hon. gentleman from Ottawa. He dwelt at length upon the allusion in the speech to the Northwest.

Hon. Mr. Haythorn and Abbott also spoke.

The Speaker adjourned the Senate until Monday.

NOTES.

On Monday Mr. Desaulniers will ask if the Government have been informed of the death of Hon. James Ferrier, senator. If they have been so informed, why has not the vacancy been filled when the counties interested have made known to the proper persons through their representatives the views of the electorate.

Mr. Perry will ask if the Government of Prince Edward Island has drawn any money from the capital at Ottawa since 14th of February, 1889, and, if so, what amount and when drawn?

The news of the death of Senator Trudel was received with universal regret in this city.

Unless the heating of the Parliament building is at once improved there will be a general kick. The press room was so cold this morning that the reporters could hardly do their work.

There is a very strong feeling among the members from the Northwest against permitting the polygamous practices of Mormons in Canada. A bill will probably be introduced this session upon the subject.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

On Wednesday evening an overcoat was stolen from a second-hand store on Chaboillez square. The proprietor notified Sergeant Charbonneau, who kept a sharp look out for the erring one. Meantime the coat had been sold to another second-hand store for $2, and the officer succeeded in arresting a man on suspicion yesterday morning.

DEBATE POSTPONED.

The subject to have come up for discussion before the University Literary Society last night in the Fraser Institute was, "Would the removal of the negroes to Africa by the United States Government be consistent with sound public policy?" The debaters selected for the occasion were, for the affirmative, Messrs. A. McGoun and F. Topp; for the negative, Messrs. S. P. Leet and J. D. Cameron. On account of the illness of many of the members and counter attractions, the debate could not be brought off, but was postponed.

TRINITY CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

The association last night held their fourth winter meeting in the basement of Trinity church, on St. Denis street. The committee, as on previous occasions, had prepared a good musical programme and Rev. M. King delivered a very interesting paper on The First days of Canada. The orchestra rendered some very good pieces of music which were duly apreciated.

The meeting was very enjoyeble for young and old, and the Trinity Church Association is to be congratulated for the good idea they have had in establishing these meetings during some of the long winter evenings.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIAL.

The Sunday school children of St. Gabriel Presbyterian church were made happy last evening by their annual gathering. They were entertained at tea in the school room of the church, where songs, recitations, dialogues, &c., were given. After disposing of that part of the programme, they all marched to the church above, where a number of friends were assembled. Rev. Dr. Campbell, superintendent of the Sunday school, read a report of the work of the year, which showed that department of the church work to be in a satisfactory condition. During the evening Mr. A. McNaughton gave prizes to the Bible class and children for general proficiency and regular attendance. Dr. Campbell gave prizes for proficiency in repeating the Catechism and Miss Robertson gave prizes to her own class.

THE PINXIT CLUB

Hold Their First Annual Dinner Last Evening—An Enjoyable Affair.

The first annual dinner of the Pinxit Club took place at the Exchange Hotel, Point St. Charles, and was a successful affair.

About fifty couples enjoyed the excellent floor of the dancing hall, which was tastefully decorated and had the addition of a good orchestra.

About twelve of the guests were entertained to a sumptuous repast, the menu for which was prepared by mine host of the Exchange. The usual toasts were proposed and honoured with the enthusiasm which generally attaches to such occasions, the speaking being interspersed with a number of appropriate songs well sung.

Mr. Nivens danced the Highland fling, and the company broke up at an early hour.

The blood-cleansing qualities of Ayer's Sarsaparilla render it invaluable in skin disorders.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

A Number of Important Reports Disposed Of.

SEVERAL INCREASES OF SALARIES GRANTED

Proposal to Invite the Pan-American Delegates to Montreal.

The Finance Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon. There were present Ald. Rolland (chairman), Farrell, McBride, G. W. Stephens, Martineau and Perreault. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read a deputation was received regarding the widening of St. Antoine street.

The Chairman—There is no report before us; we have not received it from the Road Committee. It must go before the Council first.

Mr. DeMartigny, acting as spokesman for the deputation, explained the advantages to be derived from the widening, and that they had a majority of the proprietors in favor of it.

The chairman—I am sorry, gentlemen, but there is no report before the committee and we cannot deal with it.

The deputation then withdrew.

The chairman next drew the committee's attention to the fact that he had a large number of reports from the Road Committee, showing the numerous improvements necessary, the cost of which would amount to $5,000,000. For his own part he was not in favor of asking the legislature for $5,000,000, he thought $1,000,000 would be all that was necessary for the present. The plans should be examined in detail.

Ald. Cunningham—The work should be thoroughly defined, so that the citizens would know where the money was going to.

Ald. Geo. Stephens questioned their right to borrow more money.

The Mayor—There is no doubt about the Corporation having the right to apply to the Legislature for any amount of money necessary to improve the city.

The matter was then left over for further deliberation.

The Seminary account against the city for $2,000 for expropriation was next brought up, but on the Mayor remarking that the city had a contra account it was referred to the City Attorney.

Madame Lafontaine's claim, asking a reduction for private drains built by her, was next taken up, and on the suggestion of the City Attorney t was reduced from $1,000 to $750.

The report of the Road Committee regarding the dispute between them and Mr. Justice Pagnuelo, in which he claimed $2,500 damages caused by the Road Committee to his property, was next taken up, and it was finally decided to pay $806.

A report from the Water Committee, asking the Finance Committee to concur in the appointment of Mr. Frank Dowd as acting secretary to the Water Committee, he to receive $200 extra remuneration.

The Mayor and Ald. Archibald spoke highly in Mr. Dowd's favor, and the report was unanimously agreed to.

Another report from the same committee asking for extra appropriations to several of their clerks for extra work was then read. The only case allowed was that of Mr. Frank Dowd's, it being considered the most deserving.

The Water Committee's report asking for $70,000 for laying mains, etc., the details of which have already appeared in THE HERALD, was next brought forward, and, at the request of the committee, Mr. McConnell explained that the work could be done cheaper in winter than in summer, wages were as low and the handling of timber, etc., was also much cheaper.

Several members thought the work could not be done so well in winter as in summer, but Mr. McConnell said that the work done last winter was equal to that done in the summer. The report was unanimously agreed to.

A letter was read from the Chambre de Commerce, asking the city to extend its hospitalities to the delegates of the International Conference sitting at Washington. It was decided to write to Washington to see if they were still there.

Another report was read from the Water Committee asking the Finance Committee's concurrence in raising the salary of Mr. Le Forrest, the assistant superintendent of the Water Department, to $2,000.

Several of the members thought it was not fair to raise his salary before he had been in their employ one year.

The Mayor was in favor of granting the request, but on condition that no increase be given for five years.

Ald. Martineau then moved concurrence in the Water Committee report, but that it be the maximum salary.

This carried, Ald. McBride dissenting, because, as he said, all the new employees recently appointed entered the Corporation at the same salary that the old employees had received. This was not fair to those in their employ who had spent years in their service with credit to themselves and the city. They could get plenty of competent men to do Mr. Le Forrest's work at $1,500; and if he was not contented he should retire and let some one else have the job. This appeared to be also the views of the majority, but they only voted for Ald. Martineau's motion, because it stipulated that the maximum should be $2,000, thereby putting a stop to any future application.

The Chairmen then cautiously told the reporters that the public business was concluded and they withdrew.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

KING ARTHUR.

Rev. J. Edgar Hill's Lecture Last Night.

The subject which the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, choose for the Church of Messiah lecture course last night was "King Arthur," and he delivered it before a large audience. In the absence of the Rev. W. S. Barnes, pastor of the church, who is prostrated with influenza, Mr. Horace T. Martin, occupied the chair. The abilities of the Rev. Mr. Hill as a lecturer are so well known that any subject undertaken by him is sure of being ably treated. Such was the case last evening. A better subject could not have been selected, bringing out as it did before the audience the beauty of one of Tennyson's ablest productions.

"King Arthur" is a series of idyllic poems which, for harmony of design and grandeur of conception, have by more than one great critic been pronounced the purest literary effort of our times. The story of this poem is unique in literary conception. They were not given to the world at the same time. So recently as 1872 the laureate published what is understood to be the last of the Idylls of the King. Just 30 years before he had charmed the soul of literary England by the first. In 1832 appeared the first version of the Lady of Shalott. In 1842 the first instalment of King Arthur was issued from the press. For seventeen years the poetic voice was silent, till in 1859 appeared the Idylls of the King. It does not appear whether Tennyson published the Idyll of 1842 with the intention of completing later on the series. Probably the Morte d'Arthur was meant to act as a later edition of the popular papers. In the introduction of that earliest Arthurian effort the author hints that though entitled a fragment, it was in reality part of a long epic poem of his student days, the rest of which he had destroyed. Arthur is the great head of the British legend and romance. He was the last of the Celtic princes, who made a brave stand for home and fatherland, against the invading hordes of Jutes, Angles and Saxons, who swarmed across the Northern Sea looking for fresh fields and pastures new. Tennyson solves the problem by bringing his hero direct from Heaven. From birth to manhood a veil of mystery surrounds the young Arthur, not unlike the silence which sits upon the youth of the carpenter of Nazareth. The reverend lecturer in his interesting discourse brought out some of the finest and most touching points of that beautiful poem. Lectures n such subjects have a desirable tenency to stimulate the study of our poets mong the people more, many having ound a study of such subjects a rare leasure.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

THE LATE SENATOR TRUDEL.

He Died Yesterday After a Long and Painful Illness.

Hon. Francois Xavier Anselme Trudel, senator for the division of DeSalaberry, died yesterday after a lengthened illness. The deceased senator and journalist (for he was editor, and formerly proprietor, of the *L'Etendard*) was born at Ste. Anne de la Perade, Champlain county, on April 29, 1838; he was in his 52nd year. He was the son of F. X. Trudel, a farmer of St. Prosper, and of Julie Langevin, a granddaughter of A. Hamelin, seigneur of Grondines, and grandson of Oliver Trudel, of St. Genevieve de Batiscan, who represented Champlain in the Lower Canada Assembly for a lengthened period. He was educated at the Nicolet College, and was called to the Bar in 1861; in October, 1880, he was made a Q.C. by the Conservative party. For many years past he had practically given up the practice of the law. One of the greatest cases in which he figured was the Guibord case, in which he was counsel for the Seminary of St. Sulpice, together with the present Judge Jette and the late Mr. Francis Cassidy. In 1864 he married Marie Zoe Aimee, daughter of the late Senator Louis Renaud, and who still lives. He has four sons, all young men of talent and promise. For a short time in 1860 Mr. Trudel edited *La Minerve*. He was always a great contributor to the French Canadian periodicals, especially "La Revue Canadienne." He was first returned to Parliament in 1871 for Champlain in the Assembly, and occupied the seat until the general elections. In October, 1873, he was raised to the Senate by Sir John A. Macdonald, to succeed his father-in-law, which seat he has since occupied. For several years he was president of the "Circle Literaire" and the "Union Catholique" of this city, and was the author of several pamphlets. In August, 1885, he complimented Sir Adolphe on the title bestowed on him for services in the rebellion. On the execution of Riel, however, he joined the Nationalist movement and remained linked to it to the end. The "Castor" party, so named from the fact of their political principles having been set forth in a pamphlet prepared by Mr. Trudel and others and signed "Castor," became merged in the National party and a restless, unceasing warfare was declared against the Conservative party. Since the advent of the Mercier administration he has had to stand the whole brunt of the incessant vituperations which were poured on the Conservatives who had gone back on their party.

The deceased Senator was a keen and incisive writer, perhaps one of the most talented writers on the French-Canadian press. He was possessed of strong convictions on religious and clerical matters, and always had the courage of his convictions. His death makes a vacancy in the Senate.

The usual weekly meeting of La Club Nationale was held last evening. In the absence of the president, Mr. Gouin, who has gone to Toronto to attend the annual dinner of the Toronto Reform Club, Mr. W. Larose took the chair. The following resolution of condolence with the family of the late Senator Trudel was passed:

That La Club Nationale, of Montreal, has learned with regret of the death of the Honourable Francois Xavier Anselme Trudel, Senator for the division of De Salaberry and one of the founders of "La partie Nationale" in this province;

That they recognize in him a man who was at all times devoted to the best interests of the country, an honourable citizen, and one of the best friends of the party in this province;

That out of respect to his memory the members of this club wear mourning for the space of one month and attend in a body at his funeral;

That copies of this resolution be forwarded to his family and also to the daily press of this city for publication.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CLEVELAND MINSTRELS

A matinee this afternoon and the regular performance to-night will conclude the run of Cleveland's minstrels at the Academy of Music this week.

MARIE HUBERT FROHMAN.

The fact that the company which is to appear at the Academy of Music next week, under the personal direction of Mr. Gustave Frohman, is in itself an assurance that the company and the pieces o be produced will be worth seeing.

"King Rene's Daughter" is said to be an exquisite poetic idyl in one act. Its literary merit as a classic, is unexceptional, and its production with Marie Hubert Frohman in the title role, "Iolanthe" is described as a great success. "False Charms" is a comedy in three acts written especially for Marie Hubert Frohman, and given its first production by her at Wallack's Theatre. The piece is not unlike one of the good old-time comodies, but contains more life than the majority and it is precisely this briskness that is its chief charm. The plot hinges upon the schemes of a French maid to assist her young mistress to elope and also to play a trick upon the said mistress' grandmother. Both succeed admirably, and the various situations and incidents leading to this result are very laughable.

"BARRED OUT"

A last opportunity will be had this afternoon and evening to see Edwin Arden and his company in "Barred Out," which has had such a successful run at the Theatre Royal this week.

"A BUNCH OF KEYS."

The play which commences a week's engagement at the Theatre Royal on Monday, although it has been produced in this city before, will be almost new, it having been greatly improved since its last appearance here. The Bunch of Keys is a rattling, farcical production which bristles with funny situations so closely following upon each other that audiences are in almost a continual peal of laughter until the curtain falls.

"MAX O'RELL."

Mr. Max O'Rell is announced to deliver two lectures in this city on the 3rd and 4th of February, under the auspices of the Montreal Press Club. Max O'Rell's abilities as a lecturer are widely known, and as a matter of fact his lectures are sure to be very interesting.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Robins Delivers a Lecture on Combustion, Illustrated by Experiments.

The third regular meeting of the Teachers' Association, in connection with the McGill Normal School, was held last evening in the Normal School building, Belmont street, with Dr. Kneeland in the chair. Miss Jubb gave a selection from Longfellow's Hiawatha. It was recited with rare ability and was deservedly applauded. The remainder of the evening was taken up by Dr. Robins with a lecture on "Combustion," attended with many interesting experiments. The venerable doctor is evidently at home among the retorts crucibles, fumes and vapors, which attend such experiments. His lecture showed a superior knowledge of the subject, and not only proved very instructive but very interesting. First he demonstrated that chemical combination is attended with the evolution of heat; his second experiment going to show that heat when intense gives rise to brilliant incandescense. He also showed the combustibility of metals in chlorine and in great heat. A very pretty experiment was the obtaining of phosphorized hydrogen. The lecturer followed with a number of interesting experiments, at the conclusion of which the meeting dispersed. A goodly number of the city teachers were present.

Itchy Scaly Skin

Every night I scratched until the skin was raw. Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. An awful spectacle. Doctors useless. Cure hopeless.

Cured by Cuticura

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the first of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's.

GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin beautifier, externally, cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, and pimply humors and, diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, whether simple, scrofulous, or contagious, when all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c. SOAP, 35c.; 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, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CANT BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and inflammation **relieved in one minute** by the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.** Nothing like it for weak Lungs.

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.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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QUATERMAIN'S WIFE.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

Author of "Colonel Quaritch, V.C.," "Mr. Meeson's Will," "A Tale of Three Lions," "Allan Quatermain," "She," "Jess," etc.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY.

This story is supposed to be founded upon a manuscript found in the papers of Allan Quatermain, which were given to the author as literary executor. In it Quatermain tells the story of his marriage.

CHAPTER I.—Describes Allan's first meeting, when a child, with Stella Carson, at a Christmas gathering. Stella's dress caught fire and Allan extinguished the flames. Stella's mother was Spanish, and she eloped with a cousin, leaving Stella with her father, Squire Carson. He determined to leave England on account of the disgrace, and at about the same time Allan's mother died and Allan's father took him to South Africa, where Mr. Quatermain became a missionary among the Kaffirs. When Allan was 20 his father died.

CHAPTER II.—Allan sold the effects and decided to go on a journey of trade and adventure. Among his men was a Kaffir named Indaba-zimbi, a witch doctor. Between him and another witch doctor there had two years before been a lightning contest, which resulted in the death of his contestant.

CHAPTER III.—Details the start of the expedition. Quatermain describes his first elephant hunt.

CHAPTER IV.—Quatermain discovered a large body of Zulus, and was surprised by two of their scouts. Acting upon the impulse of the moment, he shot both of them and retreated. The Zulus had been following a party of Dutch Boers, consisting of seventeen or eighteen men, their women and children, and a large number of cattle, with which they were removing to the north. For safety's sake the cattle and some of the women and children were sent away, while Quatermain, the witch doctor and some of the Boers remained. The next morning, by a ruse, Quatermain and Indaba-zimbi were captured by the Zulus.

CHAPTER V.—Quatermain discovered that Indaba-zimbi had betrayed him into the hands of the Zulus, who at first offered him no harm. The camp of the Boers was attacked and destroyed. One little child only was saved alive and Quatermain preserved her by fighting a duel with and killing a Zulu warrior. The witch doctor had said that Quatermain was a spirit. The Zulus determined to kill him, but were prevented by Indaba, who pretended himself to kill Quatermain and then bring him to life again. This frightened the Zulus, and Indaba and Quatermain, with the child, made their escape.

CHAPTER VI.—Describes the manner of escape of Quatermain with the witch doctor and Tota, the child. Indaba said "Go north," prophesying that friends would be found there. Quatermain obeyed, though against his judgment. They crossed a broad desert, where there was no water, and at its end they became unconscious. When they recovered, they were being cared for by Stella Carson, whose life Quatermain saved when a child, and who was now a beautiful young woman. Since early childhood she had lived in the wilds of Africa with her father, never having seen but one other Englishman.

CHAPTER VI.—(*Continued.*)

To go any further was useless; we knew all about it know, and we turned to look for the other horse. But our cup of misfortune was not yet full; it was nowhere to be found. Soon we came upon its spoor, and then we saw what had happened. Terrified by the sight and smell of the lions, it had with a desperate effort also burst the rein with which it had been knee haltered, and galloped far away. For now we were left alone in these vast solitudes without a horse to carry us, and with a child who was not old enough to walk for more than a little way at a time.

Well, it was no use giving in, so with a few words we went back to our camp, where I found Tota crying because she had woke to find herself alone, and ate a little food. Then we prepared to start. First we divided such articles as we must take with us into two equal parts, rejecting everything that we could possibly do without. Then, by an afterthought, we filled our water bottles, though at the time I was rather against doing so, because of the extra weight. But Indaba-zimbi overruled me in the matter, fortunately for all three of us. I settled to look after Tota for the first march, and gave the elephant gun to Indaba-zimbi. At length all was ready, and we set out on foot. By the help of occasional lifts over rough places, Tota managed to walk up the slope on the hillside where I had shot the Petie buck. At length we reached it, and, looking at the country beyond, I gave an exclamation of dismay. To say that it was desert would be saying too much; it was more like the Barroo in the Cape—a vast sandy waste, studded here and there with low shrubs and scattered rocks. But it was a great expanse of desolate land, stretching as far as the eye could reach, and bordered far away by a line of purple hills, in the center of which a great solitary peak soared high into the air.

"Indaba-zimbi," I said, "we can never cross this if we take six days."

"As you will, Macumazahn," he answered; "but I tell you that there"—and he pointed to the peak—"there the white man lives. Turn which way you like, but if you turn you will perish."

I reflected for a moment. Our case was, humanly speaking, almost hopeless. It mattered little which way we went. We were alone, almost without food, with no means of transport and a child to carry. As well perish in the sandy waste as on the rolling veldt or among the trees of the hillside. Providence alone could save us, and we must trust to providence.

"Come on," I said, lifting Tota on to my back, for she was already tired. "All roads lead to rest."

How am I to describe the misery of the next four days? How am I to tell how we stumbled on through that awful desert, almost without food, and quite without water, for there were no streams, and we saw no springs? We soon found how the case was, and saved almost all the water in our bottles for the child. To look back on it is like a nightmare. I can scarcely bear to dwell on it. Day after day, by turns carrying the child through the heavy sand; night after night lying down in the scrub, chewing the leaves, and licking such dew as there was from the scanty grass! Not a spring, not a pool, not a head of game! It was the third night; we were nearly mad with thirst. Tota was in a comatose condition. Indaba-zimbi still had a little water in his bottle—perhaps a wineglassful. We moistened her lips and our blackened tongues with it. Then we gave the rest to the child. It revived her. She awoke from her swoon to sink into sleep.

See, the dawn was breaking. The hills were not more than eight miles or so away now, and they were green.

There must be water there.

"Come," I said.

Indaba-zimbi lifted Tota into the kind of sling that we had made out of the blanket in which to carry her on our backs, and we staggered on for an hour through the sand. She woke crying for water, and alas! we had none to give her; our tongues were hanging from our lips; we could scarcely speak.

We rested awhile, and Tota mercifully swooned away. Then Indaba-zimbi took her. Though he was so thin, the old man's strength was wonderful.

Another hour; the slope of the great peak could not be more than two miles away now. A couple of hundred yards off grew a large baobale tree. Could we reach its shade? We had done half the distance when Indaba-zimbi fell from exhaustion. We were now so weak that neither of us could lift the child on to our backs. We each took one of her hands and dragged her along the road. Fifty yards—they seemed to be fifty miles. Ah, the tree was reached at last; compared with the heat outside, the shade of its dense foliage seemed like the dusk and cool of a vault. I remember thinking that it was a good place to die in. Then I remember no more.

I woke with a feeling as though the blessed rain were falling on my face and head. Slowly, and with great difficulty, I opened my eyes, then shut them again, having seen a vision. For a space I lay thus, while the rain continued to fall; I saw now that I must be asleep, or off my head with thirst or fever. If I were not off my head, how came I to imagine that a lovely dark eyed girl was bending over me, sprinkling water on my face? A white girl, too, not a Kaffir woman. However, the dream went on.

"Hendrika," said a voice in English, the sweetest voice that I had ever heard; somehow it reminded me of wind whispering in the trees at night. "Hendrika, I fear he dies; there is a flask of brandy in my saddle bag; get it."

"Ah! ah!" grunted a harsh voice in answer; "let him die, Miss Stella. He will bring you bad luck—let him die, I say. I felt a movement of air above me as though the woman of my vision turned swiftly, and once again I opened my eyes. She had risen, this dream woman. Now I saw that she was tall and graceful as a reed. She was angry, too; her dark eyes flashed, and she pointed with her hand at a female who stood before her, dressed in nondescript kind of clothes, such as might be worn by either a man or a woman. The woman was young, of white blood, very short, with bowed legs and enormous shoulders. In face she was not bad looking, but the brow receded, the chin and ears were prominent—in short, she reminded me of nothing so much as a very handsome monkey. She might have been the missing link.

The lady was pointing at her with her hand. "How dare you!" she said. "Are you going to disobey me again? Have you forgotten what I told you, Babyan (baboon)?"

"Ah! ah!" grunted the woman, who seemed literally to curl and shrivel up beneath her anger. "Don't be angry with me, Miss Stella, because I can't bear it. I only said it because it was true. I will fetch the brandy."

Then, dream or no dream, I determined to speak.

"Not brandy," I gasped in English as well as my swollen tongue would allow; "give me water."

"Ah, he lives!" cried the beautiful girl, "and he talks English. See, sir, here is water in your own bottle; you were quite close to a spring on the other side of the tree."

I struggled to a sitting position, lifted the bottle to my lips, and drained it. Oh! that drink of cool, pure water! never had I tasted anything so delicious. At the first gulp I felt life flow back into me. But wisely enough she would not let me have much. "No more! no more!" she said, and dragged the bottle from me almost by force.

"The child," I said—"is the child dead?"

"I do not know yet," she answered. "We have only just found you, and I tried to revive you first."

I turned and crept to where Tota lay by the side of Indaba-zimbi. It was impossible to say if they were dead or swooning. The lady sprinkled Tota's face with the water, which I watched greedily, for my thirst was still awful, while the woman Hendrika did the same office for Indaba-zimbi. Presently, to my vast delight, Tota opened her eyes and tried to cry, but could not, poor little thing, because her tongue and lips were so swollen. But the lady got some water into her mouth, and, as in my case, the effect was magical. We allowed her to drink about a quarter of a pint, and no more, though she cried bitterly for it. Just then old Indaba-zimbi came to with a groan. He opened his eyes, glanced round and took in the situation.

"What did I tell you, Macumazahn?" and he seized the bottle and took a long pull at it.

Meanwhile I sat with my back against the trunk of the great tree and tried to realize the situation. Looking to my left I saw two good horses—one bare backed and one with a lady's rude saddle on it. By the side of the horses were two dogs, of a stout greyhound breed, that sat watching us, and near the dogs lay a dead Airlie buck, which they had evidently been coursing.

"Hendrika," said the lady presently, "they must not eat meat just yet. Go and look up the tree and see if there is any ripe fruit on it."

The woman ran swiftly into the plain and obeyed. Presently she returned. "I see some ripe fruit," she said, "but it is high, quite at the top."

"Fetch it," said the lady.

"Easier said than done," I thought to myself; but I was much mistaken. Suddenly the woman bounded at least three feet into the air and caught one of the spreading boughs in her large, flat hands—a swing that would have filled an acrobat with envy—and she was on it.

"Now there is an end," I thought, for the next bough was beyond her reach. But again I was mistaken. She stood up on the bough, gripping it with her bare feet, and once more sprang at the one above, caught it and swung herself into it.

I suppose that the lady saw my look of astonishment. "Do not wonder, sir," she said; "Hendrika is not like other people. She will not fall."

I made no answer, but watched the progress of this extraordinary person with the most breathless interest. On she went, swinging herself from bough to bough, and running along them like a monkey. At last she got to the top and began to swarm along a thin branch towards the ripe fruit. When she was near enough she shook the branch violently. There was a crack—a crash—it broke. I shut my eyes, expecting to see her crushed on the ground before me.

"Don't be afraid," said the lady again, laughing gently. "Look, she is quite safe."

I looked, and so she was. She had caught a bough as she fell, clung to it, and was now calmly dropping to another. Old Indaba-zimbi had also watched this performance with interest, but it did not seem to astonish him over much. "Baboon woman," he said, as though such people were common, and then turned his attention to soothing Tota, who was moaning for more water. Meanwhile Hendrika came down the tree with extraordinary rapidity, and swinging by one hand from a bough, dropped about ten feet to the ground.

In another two minutes we were all three sucking the pulpy fruit. In an ordinary way we should have found it tasteless enough; as it was I thought it the most delicious thing I had ever tasted. After three days spent without food or water, in the desert, one is not particular. While we were still eating the fruit, the lady of my vision set her companion to work to partially flay the oribe which her dogs had killed, and busied herself in making a fire of fallen boughs. As soon as it burned brightly she took strips of the oribe flesh, toasted them, and gave them to us on leaves. We ate, and now we were allowed a little more water. After that she took little Tota to the spring and washed her, which she sadly needed, poor child! Next came our turn to wash, and oh, the joy of it!

I came back to the tree, walking painfully indeed, but a changed man. There sat the beautiful girl, with Tota on her knees. She was lulling her to sleep, and held up her finger to me enjoining silence. At last the child went off into a sound, natural slumber—an example that I should have been glad to follow had it not been for my burning curiosity. Then I spoke:

"May I ask what your name is?" I said.

"Stella," she answered.

"Stella what?" I said.

"Stella nothing," she answered, in some pique. "Stella is my name; it is short and easy to remember, at any rate. My father's name is Thomas, and we live up there," and she pointed round the base of the great peak. I looked at her astonished. "Have you lived there long?" I asked.

"Ever since I was seven years old. We came there in a wagon. Before that we came from England—from Oxfordshire; I can show you the place on the big map. It is called Garsingham."

Again I thought I must be dreaming. "Do you know, Miss Stella," I said, "it is very strange—so strange that it almost seems as though it could not be true—but I also came from Garsingham, in Oxfordshire, many years ago."

She started up. "Are you an English gentleman?" she said. "Ah, I have always longed to see an English gentleman. I have never seen an Englishman since we lived here—no white people at all, indeed, except a few wandering Boers. We live among black people and baboons—only I have read about them—lots of books—poetry and novels. But tell me what is your name? Macumazahn the black man called you, but you must have a white name, too."

"My name is Allan Quatermain," I said.

Her face turned quite white, her rosy lips parted, and she looked at me wildly with her beautiful dark eyes.

"Do you know, it is very strange," she said, "but I have often heard that name. My father has told me how a little boy called Allen Quatermain once saved my life by putting out my dress when it was on fire—see (and she pointed to a faint red mark upon her neck), here is the scar of the burn."

"I remember it," I said. "You were dressed up as Father Christmas. It was I who put out the fire; my wrists were burnt in doing so."

Then for a space we sat silent, looking at each other, while Stella slowly fanned herself with her wide felt hat, in which some white ostrich plumes were fixed.

"This is God's doings," she said at last. "You saved my life when I was a little child; now I have saved yours and the little girl's. Is she your little daughter?" she added, quickly.

"No," I said; "I will tell you the tale presently."

"Yes," she said, "you shall tell me as we go home. It is time to be starting home, it will take us three hours to get there. Hendrika, Hendrika, bring the horses here!"

CHAPTER VII.

N A MOMENT Hendrika obeyed, leading the horses to the side of the tree.

"Now, Mr. Allan," said Stella, "you must ride on my horse, and the old black man must ride on the other. I will walk, and Hendrika will carry the child. Oh, do not be afraid, she is very strong, she could carry you or me."

Hendrika grunted assent. I am sorry that I cannot express her method of speech by any more polite term. Sometimes she grunted like a monkey, sometimes she clicked like a Bushman, and sometimes she did both together, when she became quite unintelligible.

I expostulated against this proposed arrangement, saying that we could walk, which was a fib, for I do not think I could have done a mile; but Stella would not listen; she would not even let me carry my elephant gun, but took it herself. So we mounted with some difficulty, and Hendrika took up the sleeping Tota in her long, sinewy arms.

"See that the 'baboon woman' does not run away into the mountains with the little white one," said Indaba-zimbi to me in Kaffir, as he climbed on to the horse.

Unfortunately, Hendrika understood his speech. Her face twisted and grew livid with fury. She put down Tota and literally sprang at Indaba-zimbi as a monkey springs. But, weary and worn as he was, the old gentleman was too quick for her. With an exclamation of genuine fright he threw himself from the horse on the further side, with the somewhat ludicrous result that all in a moment Hendrika was occupying the seat that he had vacated. Just then Stella realized the position.

"Come down, you savage, come down!" she said, stamping her foot.

The extraordinary creature flung herself from the horse and literally grovelled on the ground before her mistress and burst into tears.

"Pardon, Miss Stella," she clicked and grunted in villainous English, "but he called me a 'babyan frou' (baboon woman).

"Tell your servant that he must not use such words to Hendrika, Mr. Allan," Stella said to me. "If he does," she added, in a whisper, "Hendrika will certainly kill him."

I explained this to Indaba-zimbi, who, being considerably frightened, deigned to apologize. But from that hour there was hate and war between these two.

Harmony having been thus restored, we started, the dogs following us. A small strip of desert intervened between us and the slope of the peak; perhaps it was two miles wide. We crossed it and reached rich grass lands, for here a considerable stream gathered from the hills; but it did not flow across the barren lands, it passed to the east along the foot of the hills. This stream we had to pass by a ford. Hendrika walked boldly through it, holding Tota in her arms. Stella leapt across from stone to stone like a roebuck; I thought to myself that she was the most graceful creature that I had ever seen. After this the track passed round a pleasantly wooded shoulder of the peak, which was, I found, known as Babyan Kap, or Baboon Head. Of course we could only go at a foot pace, so our progress was slow. Stella walked for some way in silence, then she spoke.

"Tell me, Mr. Allan," she said, "how it was that I came to find you dying in the desert?"

So I began and told her all. It took an hour or more to do so, and she listened intently, now and again asking a question.

"It is all very wonderful," she said when I had done, "very wonderful, indeed. Do you know I went out this morning with Hendrika and the dogs for a ride, meaning to get back home by midday, for my father is ill, and I do not like to leave him for long. But just as I was going to turn, when we were about where we are now—yes, this was the very bush—an oribe got up, and the dogs chased it. I followed them for the gallop, and when we came to the river, instead of turning to the left as bucks generally do, the oribe swam the stream and took to the bad lands beyond. I followed it, and within a hundred yards of the big tree the dogs killed it. Hendrika wanted me to turn back at once, but I said that we would rest under the shade of the tree, for I knew that there was a spring of water near. Well, we went; and there I saw you all lying like dead; but Hendrika, who is very clever in some ways, said no—and you know the rest. Yes, it is very wonderful."

"It is, indeed," I said. "Now tell me, Miss Stella, who is Hendrika?"

She looked round before answering to see that the woman was not near.

"Hers is a strange story, Mr. Allan. I will tell you. You must know that all these mountains and the country beyond are full of baboons. When I was a girl of about 10 I used to wander about a good deal alone in the hills and valleys, and watch the baboons as they played among the rocks. There was one family of baboons that I watched especially—they used to live in a klaaf about a mile from the house. The old man baboon was very large, and one of the females had a gray face. But the reason why I watched them so much was because I saw that they had with them a creature that looked like a girl, for her skin was quite white, and, what was more, that she was protected from the weather when it happened to be cold by a fur belt of some sort, which she tied round her throat. The old baboons seemed to be especially fond of her, and would sit with their arms round her neck.

"For nearly a whole summer I watched this particular white-skinned baboon, till at last my curiosity quite overmastered me. I noticed that, though she climbed about the cliffs with the other monkeys, at a certain hour a little before sundown they used to put her, with one or two other much smaller ones, into a little cave, while the family went off somewhere to get food—to the mealie fields, I suppose. Then I got an idea that I would catch this white baboon and bring it home. But of course I could not do this by myself, so I took a Hottentot—a very clever man when he was not drunk—who lived on the stead, into my confidence. He was called Hendrik, and was very fond of me; but for a long while he would not listen to my plan, because he said that the babyans would kill us. At last I bribed him with a knife that had four blades, and one afternoon we started, Hendrik carrying a stout sack made of hide, with a rope running through it so that the mouth could be drawn tight.

"Well, we got to the place, and, hiding ourselves carefully in the trees at the foot of the kloof, watched the baboons playing about and grunting to each other, till at length, according to custom, they took the white one and three other little babies and put them in the cave. Then the old man came out, looked carefully round, called to his family, and went off with them over the brow of the kloof. Now very slowly and cautiously we crept up over the rocks till we came to the mouth of the cave and looked in. All the four little baboons were fast asleep, with their backs toward us, and their arms around each other's necks, the white one being in the middle. Nothing could have been better for our plans. Hendrik, who by this time had quite entered into the spirit of the thing, crept into the cave like a snake, and suddenly dropped the mouth of the hide bag over the head of the white baboon. The poor little thing woke up and gave a violent jump, which caused it to vanish right into the bag. Then Hendrik pulled the string tight, and together we knotted it so that it was impossible for our captive to escape. Meanwhile the other baby baboons had rushed from the cave screaming, and when we got outside they were nowhere to be seen.

"'Come on, miss,' said Hendrik; 'the babyan will soon be back.' He had shouldered the sack, inside which the white baboon was kicking violently, and screaming like a child. It was dreadful to hear its shrieks.

"We scrambled down the sides of the kloof and ran for home as fast as we could manage. When we were near the waterfall, and within about 300 yards of the garden wall, we heard a voice behind us, and there, leaping from rock to rock, and running over the grass, was the whole family of baboons headed by the old man.

"'Run, miss, run!' gasped Hendrik, and I did like the wind, leaving him far behind. I dashed into the garden, where some Kaffirs were working, crying, 'The babyans! the babyans!' Luckily the men had their sticks and spears by them and ran out just in time to save Hendrik, who was almost overtaken. The baboons made a good fight for it, however, and it was not till the old man was killed with an assegai that they ran away.

"Well, there is a little hut in the kraal at the stead where my father sometimes shuts up natives who have misbehaved. It is very strong, and has a barred window. To this hut Hendrik carried the sack, and, having untied the mouth, put it down on the floor, and ran from the place, shutting the door behind him. In another moment the poor little thing was out and dashing round the stone hut as though it were mad. It sprung at the bars of the window, clung there, and beat its head against them till the blood came. Then it fell to the floor, and sat there crying like a child, and rocking itself backwards and forwards. It was so sad to see it that I began to cry too.

"Just then my father came in and asked what all the fuss was about. I told him that we had caught a young white baboon, and he was angry, and said that it must be let go. But when he looked at it through the bars of the window he nearly fell down with astonishment.

"'Why!' he said, 'this is not a baboon, it is a white child that the baboons have stolen and brought up!'

"Now, Mr. Allan, whether my father is right or wrong, you can judge for yourself. You see Hendrika—we named her that after Hendrik, who caught her—she is a woman, not a monkey, and yet she has many of the ways of monkeys, and looks like one, too. You saw how she can climb, for instance, and you hear how she talks. Also, she is very savage, and when she is angry or jealous she seems to go mad, though she is as clever as anybody. I think that she must have been stolen by the baboons when she was quite tiny and nurtured by them, and that is why she is so like them.

"But to go on. My father said that it was our duty to keep Hendrika at any cost. The worst of it was that for three days she would eat nothing, and I thought that she would die, for all the while she sat and wailed. On the third day, however, I went to the bars of the window place and held out a cup of milk and some fruit to her. She looked at it for a long while, then crept up moaning, took the milk from my hand and drank it greedily, and afterwards ate the fruit. From that time forward she took food readily enough, but only if I would feed her. But I must tell you of the dreadful end of Hendrik. From the day that we captured Hendrika the whole place began to swarm with baboons which were evidently employed in watching the kraals. One day Hendrik went out towards the hills alone to gather some medicine. He did not come back again, so next day search was made. By a big rock which I can show you they found his scattered and broken bones, the fragments of his assegai and four dead baboons. They had set upon him and torn him to pieces.

"My father was very much frightened at this, but still he would not let Hendrika go, because he said that she was human, and that it was our duty to reclaim her. And so we did—to a certain extent, at least. After the murder of Hendrik the baboons vanished from the neighborhood, and have only returned quite recently, so at length we ventured to let Hendrika out. By this time she had grown very fond of me; still on the first opportunity she ran away. But in the evening she returned again. She had been seeking the baboons, and could not find them. Shortly afterwards she began to speak—I taught her—and from that time she has loved me so that she will not leave me. I think it would kill her if I went away from her. She watches me all day, and at night sleeps on the floor of my hut. Once, too, she saved my life when I was swept down the river in flood; but she is jealous, and hates everybody else. Look how she is glaring at you now because I am talking to you!"

I looked. Hendrika was tramping along with the child in her arms and staring at me in a most sinister fashion out of the corners of her eyes.

While I was reflecting on the baboon woman's strange story, and thinking that she was an exceedingly awkward customer, the path took a sudden turn.

"Look!" said Stella, "there is our house. Is it not beautiful?"

It was beautiful indeed. Here on the western side of the great peak a bay had been formed in the mountain, which might have measured eight hundred or a thousand yards across by three-quarters of a mile in depth. At the back of the indentation the sheer cliff rose to the height of several hundred feet, and behind it and above it the great Babyan peak towered up towards the heavens.

The space of ground, embraced thus in the arms of the mountain, as it were, was laid out, as though by the cunning hand of man, in three terraces that rose one above the other. To the right and left of the topmost terrace were chasms in the cliff, and from each chasm fell a waterfall, from no great height, indeed, but of considerable volume. These two streams flowed away on either side of the inclosed space, one toward the north, and the other, the course of which we had been following, round the base of the mountain. At each terrace they made a cascade, so that the traveler approaching had a view of eight waterfalls at once. Along the edge of the stream to our left were placed Kaffir kraals, built in orderly groups with verandas, after the Basutu fashion, and a very large part of the entire space of land was under cultivation. All of this I noted at once, as well as the extraordinary richness and depth of the soil, which for many ages past had been washed down from the mountain heights. Then following the line of an excellent wagon road, on which we now found ourselves, that wound up from terrace to terrace, my eye lit upon the crowning wonder of the scene. For in the center of the topmost platform or terrace, which may have inclosed eight or ten acres of ground, and almost surrounded by groves of orange trees, gleamed buildings of which I had never seen the like. There were three groups of them, one in the middle and one on either side, and a little to the rear; but, as I afterwards discovered, the plan of all was the same. In the center was an edifice constructed like an ordinary Zulu hut—that is to say, in the shape of a beehive, only it was five times the size of any hut I ever saw, and built of blocks of hewn white marble, fitted together with extraordinary knowledge of the principles and properties of arch building, and with so much accuracy and finish that it was often difficult to find the fronts of the massive blocks. From this center hut ran three covered passages, leading to other buildings of an exactly similar character, only smaller, and each whole block was inclosed by a marble wall about four feet in height.

Of course we were as yet too far off to see all these details, but the general outline I saw at once, and it astonished me considerably. Even old Indaba-zimbi, whom the baboon woman had been unable to move, deigned to show wonder.

"Oh!" he said, "this is a place of marvels. Who ever saw kraals built of white stone?"

Stella watched our faces with an expression of intense amusement, but said nothing.

"Did your father build those kraals?" I gasped at length.

"My father! no, of course not," she answered. "How would it have been possible for one white man to do so, or to have made this road? He found them as you see."

"Who built them, then?" I said again.

"I do not know. My father thinks that they are very ancient, for the people who live here now do not know how to lay one stone upon another, and these huts are so wonderfully constructed that, though they must have stood for ages, not a stone of them had fallen. But I can show you the quarry where the marble was cut; it is close by, and behind it is the entrance to an ancient mine, which my father thinks was a silver mine. Perhaps the people who worked the mine built the marble huts. The world is old, and no doubt plenty of people have lived in it and been forgotten."

Then we rode on in silence. I have seen many beautiful sights in Africa, and in such matters, as in others, comparisons are odious and worthless, but I do not think that I ever saw a lovelier scene. It was no one thing—it was the combination of the mighty peak looking forth on to the everlasting plains, the great cliffs, the waterfalls that sparkled in rainbow hues, the rivers girdling the rich cultivated lands, the gold specked green of the orange trees, the flashing domes of the marble huts, and a thousand other things. Then over all brooded the peace of evening, and the infinite glory of the sunset that filled heaven with changing hues of splendor, that wrapped the mountain and cliffs in cloaks of purple and of gold, and lay upon the quiet face of the water like the smile of a god.

Perhaps, also, the contrast and the memory of those three awful days and nights in the hopeless desert enhanced the charm, and perhaps the beauty of the girl who walked beside me completed it. For of this I am sure, that of all sweet and lovely things that I looked on then, she was the sweetest and the loveliest. Ah, it did not take me long to find my fate. How long will it be before I find her once again?

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT SATURDAY.]

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

BIG PAN-AMERICAN SCHEME.

Views of a Well-known Engineer on the Proposed South American Railway.

A scheme for a South American railroad is now being considered by the railroad committee of the International Congress. Running from Cartagena in the United States of Colombia, up the Magdalena River Valley and along the eastern slope of the Andes, the proposed railroad will penetrate as far as Cusco, Peru, where it will connect with an existing South American system. North of Cartagena there is to be communication with two distinct lines—a railroad running through Central America and Mexico, and a steamer line crossing the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, to connect at New Orleans with the great eastern roads. This will practically unite the two continents by a continuous railroad chain from the northern boundaries of one to the southern limit of the other, forming a pan-American road. The enterprise has already taken definite shape, and an association has been formed with Henry C. Parsons at its head. A charter has been applied for from the Legislature of Virginia, and after this is granted it is proposed to raise by subscription a survey fund of $200,000.

The project in its outlines, suggests a similar one advocated not so many years ago by Hinton R. Helper, who it will be remembered, was appointed consul to the Argentine Republic by President Lincoln and continued by President Grant. A *Post* reporter interviewed yesterday afternoon a well known engineer who was a friend of Mr. Helper at the time his plan for uniting the two continents was on foot. When asked if he recalled the circumstances, he said:

"Yes, I met Mr. Helper first in Buenos Ayres, and our relations were then of an intimate and pleasant nature. Subsequently, in 1880, I saw him again in St. Louis, where he was residing with his wife. He had just completed his book, 'The Three Americas' Railway.' He presented me with a copy and tried to interest me in obtaining a franchise for building a road through North, South and Central Americas. He proposed to obtain by subscription money sufficient to cover the expenses, which he estimated at less than $50,000. The franchise, he thought, would be of marketable value, because all the world would see the desirability of the railroad running from the north to the south pole.' I looked upon the proposal at the time as somewhat visionary, and did not invest, but later, thinking the matter over, I put it aside as one of the things not quite so visionary after all, I believe this to be the very first projection o the idea. The scheme failed because r. Helper was not a practical man and l ad not the power to interest capitalists. is own book is what made Mr. Helper helpless."

When asked if he thought the road could be made a success, he said: "Tha depends entirely upon what you mean l y 'a success.' It has taken years to n ake the Union Pacific a dividend-pay- g road at par. I can see no reason hy, with good management, the 'Three mericas railway' may not pay also."

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT

Mr. Robert Buchanan Takes Issue With Mr. Gladstone.

The Idea of An Eternal Contract Opposed.

The Rights and Needs of Human Nature

Are No Longer to Be Decided By Straggling Traditions.

Robert Buchanan in the London *Telegraph:* Mr. Gladstone's ideas on the subject of "Marriage and Divorce," as set forth in the current number of the *North American Review*, have been familiar to us all ever since the publication of his paper on the same subject which appeared among the "Ecclesiastical Essays." For my own part, much as I dissent from the views expressed I honour and reverence them as symbolic of a perfectly stainless and beautiful wedded life. I know that every word they contain comes from the bottom of one of the noblest hearts beating in this planet, and in presuming to correct so apostolic a person as Mr. Gladstone, a man who belongs to the high priesthood of human nature, I am restrained by no little reverence and affection. But I know well, as all sane men must know by this time, that our great leader would prefer to any half-hearted acquiescence a firm yet respectful contradiction. "Great is the truth, and it must prevail," has been his watchword throughout his life, and he will forgive now, for the truth's sake, the denial of one who sympathizes but who is not a disciple.

Veiled in the golden cloud of a happy destiny, crowned with the lilies and roses of that perfect conjugal peace which Swedenborg justly thought the noblest blessing of human life, Mr. Gladstone—confident of his individual happiness—forgets the conditions of human nature. His appeal to Christian documents, his erudite citation of the Christian fathers, to prove a point which can only be established by Christian science, may be gently set aside for the present as irrelevant. To contend upon Biblical evidonce that marriage is a contract for eternal life, never to be entered into with a new individual after bodily and spiritual separation from another, is not much more tenable than to hold carnal love itself a thing to be avoided because the Apostle Paul rebuked the fleshly appetites and held matrimony only a little better than concupiscence. Surely that Protestantism, which Mr, Gladstone loves so well, decided long ago that human conscience is superior to any constituted authority, and surely also free thought, the heir male of Protestantism, has convinced us at last that knowledge is antecedent to and supreme over the domination of any documents. As I have elsewhere written the man who says that a book can corrupt his soul ranks his soul lower than ta book, and even when a book is wise beyond the possibility of corruption, it is poorer and feebler at best than the human inspiration out of which it came. Unless the sun of human intelligence, like the sun of Joshua, has stood and is standing still, the latter inspiration must supplement the earlier, and the Bible of humanity remain incomplete until many another book is written. Generations ago Milton added to it one luminous page, that in which, starting from Mr. Gladstone's side of the compass, he vindicated the right of divorce in the name of the Christian document; and Milton, were he living now, had he learned what man knows now, would have uttered truer, though not mightier, words in the name of Christian inspiration.

For surely, sir, the hour has come when the rights and needs of human nature are no longer to be decided by the straggling traditions, the vagrant and often feeble utterances of those who were martyrs and apostles of liberty once, but who, were they living now and waging the same conflict against social science, would be regarded as fit subjects for Bedlam. Since the age of Saint Athanasius we have had the age of Saint Servetus, whom I, for my own part, value more highly than most saints in the church's calendar. We have drained our cities, reformed our manners, invented soap as an adjunct to water, and become, if a little less credulous of documents, a great deal more tolerant to inspiration. The poet and the philosopher may now get in a word occasionally in the intervals of pastoral homilies and domiciliatory exhortations. True, many of our discoveries and a little even of our inspiration are of comparatively small value. To find magnesium in the moon is perhaps not much more precious than to ascertain with Panurge that the moon is made of green cheese, while to establish the caudal ancestry of man is merely to corroborate the irony of Voltaire and to verify the fanciful flights of Lord Monboddo. Even Goethe's discovery of the intermaxillary bone, though precious to sheer scientists, has had very little effect on human nature. A larger and certainly less doubtful discovery is the quasi-legal one—that no contracts are really binding when the very nature of a contract is unintelligible to the contracting individuals; and since, *pace* Christian documents, the marriage contract is very seldom made in heaven, and is very frequently entered into by practically irrational persons, the corollary of our discovery in this direction is—that such a contract as marriage should certainly not be eternal.

To argue this part of the question thoroughly out would far transcend the limits of a newspaper letter. I must, therefore, leave those thousands of your readers who disputed whether marriage was a failure, to decide for themselves whether it should be everlasting. Far more important to the present issue is Mr. Gladstone's extraordinary suggestion that the laxness of public opinion on the subject of the marriage contract is the main cause of the loose morals of modern society. Even here, up to a certain point, I am with the modern apostle. I believe true marriage to be in its nature divine, but that is only another way of saying that conjugal love is of necessity eternal. Well has it been said that "he who loves once can never love again." Perfect love between man and woman means complete fusion of two beings—into one immortal soul. But when this love comes—and it does come, since miracles are daily wrought—we do not talk any longer of a contract; it is abolished, it has vanished; for the parties to it have no separate identity—they are

> Two souls with but a single thought,
> Two hearts that beat as one.

Unfortunately, however, the miracle, if it happens at all, only happens once in a lifetime, and after, in the majority of cases, many episodes of dishallucination. Are we to be told, in the face of experience, of reason, of knowledge in ourselves and around us, that, because a man or a woman has blindly signed one contract, has reached out loving arms and clasped only corruption, has awakened from a dream of heaven to the realizations of the inferno, that he or she is to be precluded forever from that moral redemption which love alone can give? Through the imperfection of even our present civilization many individuals commit in lawful marriage an innocent and pitiful wrong. Is the sin so committed, by those who in thought are sinless, to be ratified, to be eternalized and christened "holy" by any so-called law of God, by any belated specters of the apostles? Is eternal solitude, eternal isolation from all that makes life beautiful, eternal misery and shame, to be the portion of the creature who has been blinded, who has been hoodwinked, who has been charmed by Circe, poisoned treacherously by the Siren, polluted shamefully by the Satyr? If Christianity had taught this it would have long ago been cold and dead as the stones of the sepulchre. It has not taught and it does not teach it. At its highest point or aspiration it embraces and uplifts instead of corrupting, misleading, and destroying poor human nature. It teaches us that the one divine thing in humanity is love. It convinces us that when love attains its apogee it is not when stooping to sign a contract, but when soaring to an apotheosis.

If the morals of modern society are lax (as Mr. Gladstone premises, and as may possibly be the case), it is precisely because we have elevated marriage as an institution, as a contract, and have lowered the standard of conjugal love; it is because there has come, following man's conventional scorn of woman, woman's revolt against and contempt for man. I do not myself believe that humanity has suffered in the least from the clear line of rationalism; I do believe that it has suffered and is still suffering from the miasma of moral superstition. I have no respect whatever for the marriage contract, for any contract per se. I want first to limn the character of the contracting parties, and their physical and spiritual relations to each other. When asthmatic January weds buxom May I know the wedding bells are being rung by the Devil. When two mistaken souls embrace in the sanctuary, and discover sooner or later that nature never meant them to mingle into one, I say: "Tear that blundering contract; put the poor creatures back to back, and let them march, far as the ends of earth, from one another." When one soul turns apart in cold disdain, and another soul vainly tries to draw it back, I think "all this is hopeless—say the sad word, farewell." For unless a union of souls is consecrated by love, that union is an embrace of dead branches on two withering trees. Shall the light, and the dew, and the pure air fall on neither—and forever? Set the trees asunder and each may grow; the elegantine shall come to one and the woodbine to the other, and both may become green and glad in the garden of the world.

True marriage, indeed, is but the symbol (beautiful, like all symbols of things spiritual) of which the reality is love. But reason teaches us, experience warns us, that there may be a symbol for things bodily as well as one for things spiritual. To the great majority of human beings the marriage contract means no more than a pledge to be kind and faithful, to resist temptation, to fulfill gently and affectionately the duties of the household. Such a contract is excellent, and suffices for the needs of large classes of the community; but surely there is nothing in its nature to warrant the assumption that it cannot be broken, if by no slighter cause, at least by the death of the individual. Out of the body it grew, and it perishes with with the body. Love has little to do with it—indeed, nothing—for love is of the soul.

I have no space, at least now, to traverse the whole ground of an argument which Mr. Gladstone carefully confines to he region of orthodox belief. The Dome of Heaven is wider than that of St. Peter's or St. Paul's, and the Bible of Humanity is broader even than the Old and New Testaments and the whole library of the Christian Fathers. It is sad, yet beautiful, in this nineteenth century, in the era of religious freedom and moral emancipation, to behold a great and good man gazing mildly backwards on the fairy lands of Palestine and Judea, and in order to find some vanished star of love, waving aside such cloudy apparitions as the countless wives and concubines of Solomon. Most strange of all it is to be told at the present period of social despair that a man or a woman has only one solitary stake for happiness, and that, although the bride is a Faustina or the bridegroom a Trimalchio-Cæsar, the marriage cantract is nevertheless eternal!

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

Killed By a Premature Explosion.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16.—Four men were killed and several others badly wounded by the premature explosion of a blast at a camp near Johnson City, on the Atlantic and Ohio Railway, this morning. Wm. Davis, of Knoxville, was one of the killed.

Gov. Larrabee's Surprise.

DES MOINES, In., Jan. 15—Gov. Larrabee pardoned Chester Tourney to-day, the young man whose friends have made such strenuous efforts for his release. The Governor once issued circulars justifying his refusal of pardon, and as the circulars reflected on Mrs. Tourney's character, he was indicted and a sensational trial followed. The pardon is a surprise.

That South Dakota Spouter.

WOONSOCKET, S. Dak., Jan. 16.—The flow from the great artesian well was brought under subjection yessterday. A lake covering over forty acres has been formed in the lower part of the town on some vacant lots. A dense fog is constantly rising from the warm water. Several barns and walks are flooded. Half the pressure is now turned on, and the water runs through a six-inch pipe and throws a solid stream 150 feet. Artesian experts say the well is one of the most powerful in the world.

Little Lucy's Luck.

"I had a disease of the skin for which Ma tried everything she could think of but without effect, but the first bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters I tried, I found relief. It gave me great satisfaction."

LUCY VENABLES (age 11),
Boissevain, Man.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Flowers, Grasses and Berries Preserved for Winter Decorations.

Perhaps many of our readers do not appreciate how easily some of the graceful flowers and pods and brilliant berries of autumnal plants can be preserved to give brightness and a touch of nature's own beauty to the home in winter. Golden rod, for instance, can be kept for a long time by gathering perfect specimens and hanging them away in a dark closet. Many handsome marsh grasses and the lovely and artistic cat-tails should be gathered and kept in the same way.

Other things that contribute much to beautiful winter decorations and dried bouquets are the fluffy, soft and shining balls, or pompons, that can be made from milkweed pods. To make these milkweed balls, open the pod carefully, take out the silky filaments, and after shaking the seeds off dip the little bunches of filaments into water to prevent their flying about; gather them all up as skillfully as you can and tie in small bunches and then fasten on to a wire stem. These balls are very dainty and pretty.

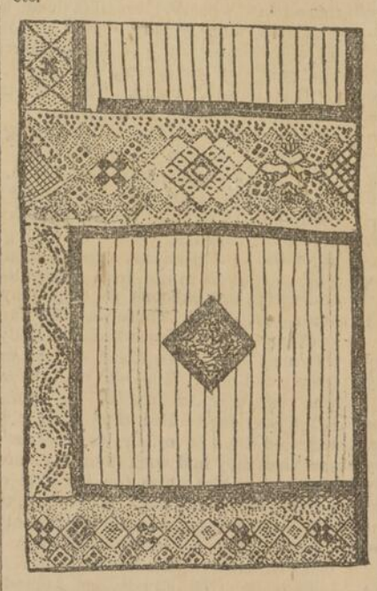
The beautiful mountain ash berries and barberries are preserved for winter decoration in a brine of two handfuls of salt to about three pints of water. Boil the brine, and when cold put in the berries and tie up tightly to exclude the air.

Old Fashioned Cider Apple Sauce.

Mrs. S. D. Power gives a recipe for making the old fashioned cider apple sauce that used to be a favorite dainty prepared in large quantities in the fall for family use during winter in many country households. It differs from apple butter in that no spices go into it to impair the high flavored apples of which it should be made, and the quartered apples are not boiled to pulp, but simply preserved in the clear sirup of condensed cider. Boil down sweet cider to one-fourth or one-fifth its quantity and add solid, sub-acid apples, pared, cored and quartered, with one-fourth their weight of sugar. Boil them very slowly till they look lucid, without losing their shape; take out carefully with a wooden skimmer without breaking and boil the sirup till it is thick; then pour it over the apples. A very few quinces stewed soft in a little water are sometimes added, and give a flavor that is liked by some persons.

Novel Fancy Work.

Pretty and quite new in fancy work is the use of the ribbons that come tied around packages of cigars. A number of artistic things can be made with these cigar ties. Sewed together lengthwise they form a very dainty light silken scarf, the width of the scarf being the same as the length of the ribbon or ties, which must be nicely hemmed at the ends; the scarf is finished with a fringe of the ribbons doubled. Handsome little bags for various purposes are formed of these ribbons basted on a lining, with the edges caught together by cat stitching of some attractive, contrasting color. The cigar ties themselves vary from pale yellow to dark orange, with some of red or red and orange. Another fashion of utilizing them is to fringe out one edge of the ribbons and knit them into sachets, small cases for gloves, handkerchiefs, etc.



WINDOW CURTAIN MADE OF CIGAR TIES.

The cut represents a part of a window curtain made in this way: The narrow yellow or red silk bands are first ironed out and made up in squares by sewing them together lengthwise. These squares are edged with red or blue ribbons, and some applique ornamentation placed in the centers. They are then made up into curtains by intersections and borders of openwork guipure lace, as our illustration shows. The light transmitted through the fine silk and lace produces a peculiarly soft effect.

Worth Remembering.

That jewelry of all kinds can be beautifully cleaned by washing in soap suds, in which a few drops of spirits of ammonia are stirred, shaking off the water and laying in a box of dry sawdust to dry. As simple as this sounds, it is the very nicest way to cleanse chains, pins, or any jewelry, as it leaves no marks or scratches.

That a nickel's worth of whiting and a bottle of ammonia will keep silver forks, spoons and other tableware always bright and shining.

That one of the handiest ways to clean out the inside of washbowls, baths and the stationary marble basins, on which a sort of scum or deposit forms if not very carefully cared for, is just to rub them with dry salt. It takes off all dirt and leaves them bright and shining.

That if you will rub lamp chimneys with dry salt after washing it will give them new brilliancy.

That a first rate way to clean the collars of men's and boys' coats and ladies' cloth jackets of dark colors is to first sponge with a weak solution of ammonia and then with alcohol, and rub dry with flannel.

Table Fashions and Fancies.

Very pretty tablecloths and serviettes for 5 o'clock tea are those embroidered a la Russe or marking stitch.

Some Japanese and Egyptian menus are quaint, the latter apparently printed in color on torn parchment.

In place of tall celery glasses, formerly in fashion, are provided a variety of horizontal shapes on which the celery stalks are laid. Similar shapes are also furnished for asparagus, while tiny little dishes with folding sides are provided for after-dinner coffee spoons.

Individual cream and sugar receptacles of cut glass are a delight to the housekeeper's heart.

New trays in ice cream sets, celery trays, etc., in Parisian designed fine cut glass, are being displayed in many patterns. Tennis players, in white and gold, represented in bisque figures, are new and pretty, and will please the lovers of the game.

Carlsbad ivoryware resembles Royal Worcester in shapes more and more every season.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

First Help for the Wounded.

In all cases of wounds, bruises, sores cuts and sprains prompt action is necessary and the wisdom of those who keep Hagyard's Yellow Oil on hand is demonstrated. It is a prompt, effectual and reliable cure for all injuries, croup, rheumatism, sore throat, etc. Used internally or externally.

ROMANCE OF THE EX-EMPRESS AUGUSTA.

The Story of an Affair Remembered by Only a Few People.

A Berlin letter has the following romance about the recently deceased Empress Augusta of Germany:

A member of the suit of one of the best known among our Princes tells a romantic story concerning the dead Empress Augusta, and it is believed that it has never before been given to the public. Augusta was a Princess in the petty court of Weimar, where she was hedged about with all the straight-laced etiquette the small German principalities affected. When she was 17 she was a romantic girl and had learned by heart the stories of the previous half century's gallantries at the court of Louis XIV., and so well had she read that she was prepared to fall in love with any man who might first appeal to her sense of beauty, but the rigid surveillance of her ducal father and mother made male acquaintances almost impossible.

Before this romantic spirit had lived long enough to die a young French noble scion of a more or less long lineage stopped at the Caurt of Weimar in the progress of a pleasant jaunt from Auvergne. He remained for some weeks at the place and became a favourite of the Duke. He was accomplished, handsome, and a dare-devil. At a court ball shortly following his arrival the Frenchman met the Princess. They were permitted to become partners and indulged in mutual love at first sight.

This love soon developed into indiscretion, which took the form of secret meetings in the palace grounds. The only people aware of these trysts were the maid and valet of the principals, who served as the medium through which the correspondence was carried on and the meetings arranged. The maid, whether through carelessness or spite, lost one of the letters intrusted to her, and it was picked up by the Duchess, mother of Augusta, before the maid could recover it.

The letter was impassioned and eloquent, burning with the love song of the smitten Parisian, and filled with all those pretty words that came in with the Grand Monarch. This was all very well, for the two were young, but it led up to the suggestion of an elopement. It implored a flight, and pictured the ideal life of love on the pastoral lands of the new America.

The Duke and the Duchess were consumed with rage at this discovery, and poured forth their indignation in unstinted volume. So high did feeling run in the court that the Ducal Chamberlain challenged the Frenchman to a duel, and the lover fell mortally wounded. As he fell the Frenchman tore open his tunic, and there pressed against his heart, was a handkerchief belonging to the Princess. Toward it his hand feebly moved, and he died at the moment he had seized the lace and was struggling to carry it to his lips.

The Duchess was so affected by the incident that she silently placed the handkerchief on the breast of the young man as he lay in the coffin, and it was buried with him. His body was covered with roses, strewn upon him by the devoted Augusta, and she, from swoons and sobs, became hysterical and almost crazed. For weeks the Princess sobbed about the palace, until her parents were convinced that her sorrow must have some relief or she would become insane.

They suggested a marriage with Prince William of Prussia, and the Princess gave her indifferent consent, careless and thoughtless what might become of her. With William it was a matter of equal unimportance, for he had first been crossed in a love affair, and he was heartbroken as well.

There was no misunderstanding between them on the subject of their marriage. It was an affair exclusively of the parents and of an obedient but disconsolate youth and maiden. During their lifetime the Emperor William and the Empress Augusta maintained toward each other the most perfect and severe politeness. They were friends, they respected each other, but that was all. They were not lovers, and they could not tear from their hearts the memories of their early love and their early disappointment. The Empress always preferred French books, ideas, dress and sentiment, and it was her favourite language. The influence of that unhappy loss remained with her until the last moment, and she doubtless carried the sweet regrets to the grave. Years have effaced the remembrance of the affair, and it is safe to say that less than a dozen great personages know of it today.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

HUMOROUS ITEMS.

Willie (to fair little neighbour)—Now that's real cruel of you, Gracie. You won't let me go to dancing school with you because I'm too young! I tell you I'm a good deal older than I look. Willie (next day to flinty-hearted conductor)—Mr. Peck, none of the other conductors on this road charge me anything. I ain't half as old as I look.

Frederick the Great wrote to one of his generals. "I send you with 60,000 men against the enemy." On numbering the troops it was found that there was but 50,000 and the officer expressed his surprise at this mistake on the part of his sovereign. Frederick's reply was: "I counted you for 10,000 men.

A sick dude called on a doctor: "What he needs," advised the physician, "is absolute seclusion and solitude with nothing whatever to excite him." "Leave him alone with his thoughts," promptly said his friends as they withdrew from the room.

Farmer Hayseed—Doctor, that heifer o' mine is a pretty sick animal. Doctor—Yes, so I see. Farmer Hayseed—I'd like to have you fix her up if you can. You see, doctor, my wife died two months ago, and it would be awful hard to lose 'em both in one year.

Sunday School Teacher—Who was it that went down to Jericho and fell among thieves? Small Pupil—You can't play it, teacher. You want me to say I don't know and then ask you, and then you're going to spring McGinty onto me. You can't play no McGinty drives on me.

Mr. Jackman Hattan—Oh, yes; it's a pretty good sized picture, but then, you know, paintings don't sell by the yard. Miss Packer (of Chicago)—I know that; but just think, it's all done with those tiny little brushes, and Mr. Bromley uses only the very best of oil. Mr. Hattan—As to that, I have a friend who paints water colors, and he uses exclusively imported Apollinaris. Packer—Oh, isn't that lovely?

Behring Sea

Contains the great *seal* of the American Republic, and Burdock Blood Bitters contains the virtues of roots, barks and herbs from our fields and forests, making it a wonderful remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, billiousness, bad blood, scrofula and all skin diseases.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

One More Advance Step in Life Insurance.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COST.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association,

POTTER BUILDING No. 38 PARK ROW NEW YORK.

Central Trust Company, Trustee Reserve Fund.

AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, DEPOSITORY OF SPECIAL EMERGENCY FUND.

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President American Loan and Trust Company of New York, formerly President Fourth National Bank of New York.

N. W. BLOSS, Second Vice President.
HENRY J. REINMUND, Comptroller and Treasurer, Late Superintendent of Insurance, State of Ohio.
SAMUEL A. ROBINSON, M. D., Chairman Finance Committee.
CHARLES R. BISSELL, Chairman Directors' Death Claim Committee.
T. BRAMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Total Assets, Dec. 31, 1888
$2,742,291.50.

Total Liabilities, including Dividends declared of $286,004.68, and also Legal Reserve of $423,773.00	$1,213,843.91

New Business for 1888:

13251 Applications, aggregating	$41,188,200.00
12,124 Policies issued, covering	37,906,800.00
777 Applications rejected, covering	2,235,145.00
Total Amount of Insurance in force	168,902,850.00

Mortality.

Death Losses during the year (434 Members), amounting to	$1,693,000.00
Total Death Losses to each $1,000 in force	10.02
Total Death Claims paid	5,769,253.00
Total Reserve Surplus	1,885,776.06
Total Amount saved Policy Holders by reduction of Premiums, more than	$16,000,000.0
Percentage of Death-Claim payments to all disbursements, including Admission Fees paid by Applicants for 1888	76 and 1-2 per ct.
Percentage of Undivided Profit on Mortuary Premiums paid at end of first five years (held by the Central Trust Company), in addition to Fifty (50) per cent. reduction of cost	30 and 1-2 per ct.

RESOLUTION OF CONFIDENCE

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. J. A. Harwood, of Boston, offered the following resolution at the annual meeting held January 23 last, which was unanimously adopted by the members:

Whereas, The reports read at this annual meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association indicate unmistakably the growth of the business, success, and security of this Association, and establish beyond question the certainty that the principles underlying the plan of insurance adopted by this Association are bearing the fruit promised by its promoters to a degree that is highly gratifying to the policy holders here assembled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we assert our confidence in the management of the Association and hereby extend to Mr. E. B. Harper, President, and to one and all connected with executive duties, our grateful recognition and thanks for their intelligent services in our behalf.

MEMBERSHIP.

The Admission Fee, payable once only, and the Annual Dues for expenses of management, are limited to a fixed charge per $1000 of insurance, payable in advance, and is uniform for all ages. The Mortuary Fund to pay Death Claims is collected separately and kept distinct.

Admission Fee and Annual Dues.
Same for All Ages.

AMOUNT OF POLICY.	ADMISSION FEE.	ANNUAL DUES.
$1,000	$8 00	$3 00
2,000	12 00	6 00
3,000	15 00	9 00
4,000	17 00	12 00
5,000	20 00	15 00
10,000	40 00	30 00
15,000	60 00	45 00
20,000	80 00	60 00
25,000	100 00	75 00

MEDICAL EXAMINATION EXTRA.

All applications must be accompanied with the Admission Fee. The Annual Dues are payable in advance.

WELLS & McMURTRY,
General Managers for Canada.
Montreal Offices, 217 St. James street.
Agents Wanted. Toronto Offices, 65 King Street East.

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Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING 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.

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MERCANTILE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Artistic Work, New Designs.

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—

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

Ask for LEA and 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!

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SUBTERRANEAN STREAMS.

Wonders of Rivers That Run Underground.

Mountain Streams Disappear In the Earth — Discoveries of Science.— Source of the Rivers—Fed by the Sea.

The existence of subterranean streams in the San Francisco peninsula is generally conceded as being among the probabilities by most engineers. Artesian water can be tapped in any part of it, and it has now become a recognized fact by those engaged in the prosecution of the well boring industry that the water struck comes as often from underground rivers as from underground lakes. Indeed it is the aim of those seeking for a large water supply supply to hunt for the stream, and not for the reservoir which the stream supplies. This is done by first studying the subterranean fluvial system and then "driving" for that which is supposed to run beneath, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

SUPPLY WELLS.

An example in point is found at Albany, N.Y. In searching for a means to increase the water supply of that city it was found the Hudson increased considerably in value after passing a certain point, although at that point it received no visible affluents. It was therefore decided that the river's increase in volume must be due to accessions received from an underground stream. The neigborhood was a sandy one, and a number of wells were driven with wedged shaped nozzles instead of the ordinary screw until the course of the river was traced and set down as accurately on the engineer's map as that of the Hudson is on the school atlas. Supply wells were then sent down at what were considered the best points and an unfailing stream of running water secured. On this peninsula there is a great area of catchment, much of it being of loose and sandy surface. Undoubtedly a great deal of the water which falls does not run away by the recognized channels, and finds an outlet either to the bay or ocean by the means of underground streams. Springs, too, are quite numerous, many of them never coming to the surface at all.

WONDERFUL SUBTERRANEAN STREAMS.

The list of subterranean rivers of importance is being constantly added to, and what used to be a very limited list has now become quite an extended one. It was only a few days ago that the despatches gave an account of the discovery of one of these streams in one of the Eastern States, and its exploration for miles in a canoe by the two adventurous discoverers. According to the published accounts this stream is even more remarkable than that found in the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. The latter flows a distance of 300 feet beneath the earth's surface, between banks about thirty-five feet apart, and is a volume of water forty feet deep. Rolling on for about a quarter of a mile, it disappears in a bank of fine sand, veiled in both its coming and its going as the mystery of life itself.

Less known, or rather less written of, is the River Lys, which on its entrance into Belgium dashes abruptly over a precipice and is lost to sight for nearly half a mile. The Meuse also has a subterranean course extending to a distance of six miles, while the River Domme, in Normandy, on nearing the sea, plunges into a hole thirty-nine feet wide, known as Pit of Soucy, from which it never reappears, except in the form of new springs, which are supposed to arise from the lost waters. In Derbyshire, England, there are two small streams called the Hamps and the Manifold. Formed by the union of several small springs, they flow in the open for a short distance and then turn in close together under the face of a hill range. Here they have made for themselves a passage through the solid earth and for miles they flow underground, each maintaining its own complete individuality, until at length they emerge to the light by apertures only fifteen yards apart. That their waters never intermingle is proved by this experiment—that any floating body thrown in where the rivers enter the underground passage again reappears in the separate river into which it has been thrown, when the strange streams of water issue into the light of day.

TO AND FROM THE SEA.

A somewhat similar condition of affairs is said to exist about a little Cornish lake called Doz-mere, or Dosmary pool, supposed to be that mere into which the good sword Excalibar was thrown. It has neither visible outlet nor inlet, but it is said that articles thrown into the lake will reappear in Falmouth harbor, which is at least sixty miles away. There is quite an Arthurian flavor of romance about this story, it is true, but the thing is vouched for as a fact by several reputable "oldest inhabitants."

Sometimes the conditions are reversed, and the river instead of disappearing before it reaches the sea comes from the sea and disappears in the land. In the article in *Nature* of January, 1886, entitled "Curious Phenomena in Cephalonia," the writer says:—"The sea runs into the land in a strong stream, turning a water wheel on the way, and disappears in the earth about one hundred yards from the entrance. I imagine," says the contributor, "that the water must be converted into steam, which comes out either at Naples or Cephalonia."

SEA FED RIVERS.

This is by no means the only sea fed river, it appears, for very soon after the publication of the above statement it was followed by another from a New York gentleman, who said that such were common in Mexico, where they were known as "zanates." "While passing through Yucatan in 1870," he writes, I saw a large river running with torrential speed within a natural tunnel, not far from the seashore, and probably over one hundred feet below the surface of the ocean. Its shaft like an entrance was adorned by a picturesque old Spanish wellcurb of stone, furnished with standards of fancifully wrought ironwork. Nothing on the surface indicated the existence of the vast cavern under the monotonous and flat lowlands of the peninsula of Yancatan, and though not a breath of air stirred, the deafening roar of the torrent under our feet could not be perceived until we were fully inside the cavern. A rapid descent brought us to the level of the pumps used for irrigating a very extensive ixil plantation, and from here we could see by the light of our torches the yellow foam of the waters upon the undefined background of the chasm below. Descending still further, the full stream could be seen through a wide fissure in the limestone of the cave. It had the rounded appearance of a stream flowing horizontically under great pressure, ten or twelve feet in diameter, and looking like a gigantic black icicle on its side.

The large volume of water plunged with great swiftness into an unexplored and dark chamber with a terrific roar, producing noises which resembled the hollow echoes of heavy explosions heard now and then above the perpetual rumbling of the rushing water. The mouth or entrance of the zanate was only twenty-eight feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, and as my barometer indicated a descent of 140 feet it meant that the river was flowing 112 feet below the level of the sea. The manager of the plantation near which was found the subterranean stream informed the writer that there were many other such zanates along the coast, and that they were looked upon by the natives with almost superstitious reverence, and spoken of as great miracles which have always been as they are now.

LOST STREAMS.

The relationship between subterranean rivers and lost streams is a very close one, the latter being a fluvial aspect with which we are now familiar.

The phonomenon of a stream flowing merrily down from a mountain and then disappearing is, in the West, a very common one, says a writer in an early number of *Science*. In following down the Rio Grande on an enlarged map we find many streams entering into it in its upper course. In going down a little further, reaching the San Luis Valley, they are found to suddenly give out on the northern side, and a few miles further down on the southern side also. The principal streams of the valley, the Rio Grande excepted, come in full force down the mountain, flow freely on and terminate in a marsh or a small lake on the sand. The beds of those which should empty into the Rio Grande are there, but there is no water in them. Similar streams are common all over the southwest, and the various streams show all the different stages, from those which really go somewhere all the time, and those which, alive and full of water above, always fail to reach the stream to which they are headed below.

FOLLOWING A LOST STREAM.

"One time," says the writer, "I had the curiosity to examine the stream at the point where it was lost. It was the Rio Hondo, just south of Santa Fe. We had crossed it lower down, and, though the ravine was seventy-five or one hundred feet deep, we found it perfectly dry. We followed up its south bank for a mile or two until we struck the foothills, and there we found it a bright, rippling stream, leaping down from ledge to ledge, very picturesque, with some scattered trees along the banks, and so broad that it was not easy to pass over it, leaping from stone to stone, and remain dry shod. From here my friend drove back to the crossing, and I walked down to see where and how a stream could lose itself with such a volume of water and a path well marked out for it. As I followed it down it ran on merrily in the midst of a little valley, not more than six or eight rods wide, along which were pretty meadows alternating with clumps of bushes. It passed through the various incidents of a stream—here a little fall, there a rapid over thickly set stones, a little further on a pool. There seemed to be nothing unusual in it, when suddenly I noticed that the little valley widened to double its previous width, the bed became more sandy, and the stream spread over a greater space. It was evidently going under, and within twenty rods of where I noticed the first change the running water had entirely disappeared. The bed of the stream was damp for another twenty yards or more, then for a considerable distance I could get water by digging a few inches; then that indication failed, and beyond the stream the bed was entirely dry."

DANGEROUS CHANGES.

All such streams do not thus terminate in the middle of their bed, however; some end in a small, shallow lake, some in a marsh. Other lost streams fill up after rainfall and complete above the ground their course to the main current or to the sea. After a heavy rain in the mountains they are apt to change their "lost" character with a suddenness which may prove dangerous, the water occasionally pouring down with an advancing wave or head five or six feet high.

There is one very remarkable case in New Mexico, where the lost tributaries are plentiful, but the main stream does not exist at all. This is in a valley which lies between the Rio Grand and the Pecos rivers. The valley begins near the Sandia mountains and is shut in by broken mountain changes. It is a well-defined valley, not very broad, but having a length of perhaps three hundred miles. Flowing into it, especially on the western side near the upper end, and on the eastern near the lower, are numerous lost tributaries, while the primary stream has so completely disappeared that its very bed can only be found at intervals.

A COOL-HEADED MAN.

The late Franklin B. Gowen of Philadelphia was a man of immense vitality, both mental and physical. An anecdote that the New York *Critic* Lounger heard some years ago well illustrates the elasticity of his mind and spirits. It refers to a time when the affairs of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad were in a particularly critical condition. A meeting of the directors was held, but President Gowen had been forbidden by his physicians to leave the house. So he remained all day in his library—not pacing the floor in feverish anxiety, or stretched upon a lounge in hopeless depression, but seated in an easy chair before an open fire—reading "Pickwick." Every half hour a messenger boy would appear with a dispatch from the directors at their meeting, and Mr. Gowen would lay the book down, still open at the page where he was reading, till he had dashed off an answer; then he would pick up "Pickwick" again and in a moment he absorbed in the doings of the rollicking club. Shouts of laughter would amaze the slow-paced messenger boy as he entered the room or left it; and no one could have believed that questions of vital importance to his personal fortunes and those of his road were being decided by this cool-headed man, to whom the adventures of Dickens' ludicrous hero were apparently a matter of more moment than the advisability of mortgaging a railroad for millions of dollars.

WANTED, 10,000 DISABLED MEN,

must be in poor health and unable to do a good day's work. A disordered liver or any disease caused by scrofula or bad blood will be considered a qualification, but preference will be given to those having obstinate affections of the throat and lungs, or incipient consumption. Apply to the nearest drug store and ask for a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the only *guaranteed* cure in all cases of disease for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded.

A JACK OF ALL TRADES.

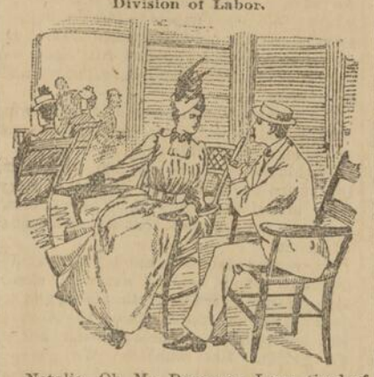
He Handles the Ribbons, Etc., but Quit When Asked to Act as Nurse.

I once knew a young man who was coachman, footman, butler and several other things just as the situation demanded. I was very well acquainted with him, and I hope I will not be accused of trying to lug it in if I say that we were in college together. After graduating in the classical course and going through the law department with honor, he struck on a first rate position as general assistant in the family of a gentleman in reduced circumstances, but still proud. My friend's name was William Ellery Perkins. After he had driven the poor but haughty family in the park, he would put the horses in the barn, give them a feed of oats and a little baled hay, and then go in the house and cook dinner.

After he got things ready he would sprinkle dust over the wine bottles which the boy had just brought, put on a pair of white gloves and go in and take his place by the sideboard. "William," his master would say—they had friends at dinner, of course—"William, Jeemes unharnessed the bays, I suppose?" "Yessir, yer honor," my friend would reply. "John put the carriage in, eh?" "Yessir, yer honor." "Is Charles at the door?" "Yessir, yer honor." "Did Moliere say that dinner was quite ready?" "Yessir, yer honor." "Well, William, Arthur is ill with the gout today—you will be obliged to bring up the dinner." Perkins would go down and bring it up.

When he brought in the wine he would make a great flourish at brushing off the bottles with a feather duster and tugging at the corks with a big corkscrew which worked some like an egg beater, and occasionally his master would send down a gentle reproof to Moliere about something that wasn't cooked just right. It kept Perkins busy, you may well believe, because frequently, right in the middle of the dinner, while helping the pommes de terre out of the kettle, or something, he would hear the off horse trying to kick the barn down, and would have to run out and hit him two or three whacks with an old wooden pump handle which he kept for the purpose, to make him stop. But he didn't mind it, and stuck to the place a long time, till they wanted him to put on a starched dress and lace cap and wheel the baby out afternoons, when he quit.—New York Tribune.

Division of Labor.



Natalie—Oh, Mr. Decourcy, I am tired of this frivolous life! How fatiguing to sit and hold one's hands all day.

Mr. Decourcy—Why not have some one hold them for you?—Munsey's Weekly.

The New First Reader.

"Come, let us go and ride upon the street cars in the cool of the evening. How smoothly they glide! With what swiftness they skim along over the face of the earth!"

"Yes, it is wonderful."

"With what luxuries and conveniences man has supplied his fellow man! Did you ever stop to think of it?"

"Very often."

"You board a street car built after the style of a palace, hand the conductor a lead nickel and away you go flying over the streets like some great bird. Time is annihilated, space reduced, comfort brought to your soul. We can never be thankful enough to the man who invented the street car. But for"—

"What's the matter?"

"This makes me tired. We have been half an hour going six blocks, and the motion of this old rattle trap is enough to break one's back. Let us finish our journey in a wheelbarrow."—Detroit Free Press.

Ought to Be Cheaper.

Guest at Eatinghouse (grumblingly)—Bring me some reed birds. Seems to me fifty cents is a thundering price for them, though.

Waiter—Yes, sah. Reed birds is expensive. They are hard to get, sah, and we have to bring 'em a long distance. (Behind the screen some minutes later)—Lively, now; hurry up them English sparrows.—Chicago Tribune.

Confirmed Clumsiness.

Boylston—I upset my soup into Miss Hapgood's lap at dinner today, and when I delicately offered to atone for the carelessness she deliberately insulted me.

Daisy—What did she say?

Boylston—She asked me what amount I was in the habit of paying on similar occasions.—Judge.

Many Orders Ahead.

Mr. Slowpay (airily)—I wish to get measured for a suit of clothes, but it will be about three weeks before I can pay for them, as our pay day comes only once a month now. How soon can you have them done?

Tailor—Um—let me see. In about three weeks.—New York Weekly.

Carlo Accounted For.

George—Did poor little Carlo have a pink ribbon around his neck when you lost him?

Clara—Yes, yes, the poor little dear! have you seen him?

George—No, not exactly—but here is a pink ribbon in this Frankfurter.—Epoch.

The Same Old Story.

Merritt—A ticket I bought in the lottery won a big prize."

Giles—How did you come to buy it?

Merritt—For a friend of mine.—Drake's Magazine.

Swinging in the Lane.

O, once I had a sweethearts,
An' they called him "Toney Bill."
He was sweeter on the surface
Nor a sugar coated pill;
An' he uset ter say he loved me,
But I 'low it's mighty plain
That he holds himself above me,
Since he's swinging in the lane.

He wuz slick ez any parson,
An' ez dressy ez a dude,
An' his breath wuz like a baby's,
For he neither smoked nor chewed.
O, the thought that he has left me
Fills my lonely heart with pain,
For I've no one left ter love me,
Since he's swinging in the lane.

I hed noticed thet his morals
Wuz a-gettin' reyther loose,
Till one day he took a journey
On another man's cayuse;
Then the vigilantes caught him
And they brought him back again;
But he hasn't been ter see me
Since they swung him in the lane.
—Yankee Blade.

A Business Report.

Mr. James McCarty, of Rounds & McCarty's Collecting Bureau, Drumbo, Ont., writes: "Have used several bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for kidney disorder and find it a wonderful remedy. Previously I had been taking pills, thinking I had liver complaint, but now I am quite well and will always praise B.B.B."

A Gorgeous Liar.

"Steward," he said feebly, in the small hours of the stormy night, trying to turn over in his berth; "steward, what's that?"

"The sailor on deck, sir."

"Yes, but what did he say just now?"

"'All well,' sir."

"My, what a liar!" And then he turned over and moaned a mal de mer moan.—Ocean.

Shockingly Neglectful!

She—How is it that there are only two of you to serve me with coffee?

James—Because, ma'am, the bother six of us is hassisting Mr. Fensome on with 'is hovercoat.—Judy.

Real Hospitality.

"I was down in Texas some years ago on government business," said a gentleman the other evening, "and had to travel with an escort across a piece of rough country. Numerous augur holes had been bored in the bottom of the wagon, and I didn't understand what they were for until we came to a stream. They were to let out the water which came nearly up to the seat. At one of the crossings a sudden jolt threw me from the seat on which I was standing into the bottom of the wagon. Luckily I landed on my feet. We made a camp on the farther bank.

"'Wet yer feet, stranger,' remarked one of the escort, affirmatively.

"'Yes,' said I.

"'Goin' to ketch cold, ain't yer'

"I gloomily assented.

"'Wall, tenderfeet hain't got any rights we're bound to respect,' said he.

"I was sitting on a blanket surveying my soggy gaiters. Without a word of 'by your leave,' he lifted my feet one after the other into his lap, pulled off my shoes and socks, took out of his pocket a pair of big, thick, red woolen stockings and put them on my feet with the most matter of course manner possible. I wouldn't say a word, but that was real hospitality."—Washington Post.

Polonius and His Lost Chance.

"Polonius was a splendid bit of character work."

"Yes; but he had his drawbacks. When he started off and said, 'Neither a borrower nor a lender be,' he lost the best chance in the world to show off his wisdom."

"How's that?"

"Why, he should have gone on and said, 'but if thou must do one or t'other, let it be borrowing. There's money in't.'"—Harper's Bazar.

Making It Easier for Her Mother.

"May I have the pleasure of accompanying you on the straw ride, Miss Greene?" said the young man, hopefully; "your mother is going to chaperone the party."

She hesitated a minute before answering.

"Don't you think," she replied at length, "that if mamma is going to chaperone it would be much nicer to sit on the front piazza while mamma is away?"—Boston Beacon.

She Wasn't Posted.

Grocer (who has lately joined the militia, practicing in his shop)—Right, left, right, left. Four paces to the rear; march! (Falls down trap door into the cellar.)

Grocer's wife (anxiously)—Oh, Jim, are you hurt?

Grocer (savagely, but with dignity)—Go away, woman; what do you know about war? —Liverpool Post.

A Proverb Well Indorsed.

"Remember, my boy, that time is money, and you must use it to the best advantage," said old Parrott to his nephew, at the conclusion of an hour's harangue.

"I will try to," replied the scapegrace. And as he looked at the kind old man's $50 check in the hallway he murmured: "Eighty-three cents a minute; that hour's been well employed!"—Life.

Shocking Taste.

Ethel—Don't you think Charley Desmond a tremendously nice young man?

Clara—Yes, if he didn't dress with such awfully poor taste.

"I hadn't noticed it."

"Why, he carries the same cane in the afternoon that he does in the morning!"—Time.

Obscure.

Mr. Smart (as the church goers pass)—I'm surprised that Miss Sweet permits Bodworth to accompany her. He's about the freshest young fellow I know.

Mrs. Smart—Perhaps that's the reason why she lets him carry her Psalter.—Bostor Times

Why He Wept.

Mrs. Sadface (to Tommy, who had stolen a jar of preserves)—My boy, I know you are sorry. I see it in your face.

Tommy (meditatively)—Yes, mamma, I am. There was a bigger jar on the shelf that I couldn't reach.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Taken at Her Word.

Miss Leonora Younger—What a lovely evening! In fact, it is too lovely to remain indoors. What would you propose?

Mr. Winters (twining an arm around her waist)—Marriage, Leonora dear, marriage!—Time.

What Struck Him.

"Say, old man, can you lend me a tenner? I want to pay my tailor."

"That so? Great Scott, what has struck you so suddenly?"

"The tailor's lawyer."—Detroit News.

Slightly Mixed.

"George has just been sent to Yale for four years."

"Oh, well, I wouldn't worry. If he behaves well perhaps they'll let him out in three years."—Detroit News.

Not Happily Expressed.

Mrs. Smithington—Oh! Mr. Tibkin, you are always so kind in coming to see me off.

Little Tibkin—Not at all; it is always a pleasure.—Fun.

Sweets with the Bitter.

"Come talk a walk, Judkins."

"No, can't. You see my wife's not well, and I'm going to the theatre."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Emin Pasha's accident recalls the fact that Karl Mauch, another German-African explorer, passed successfully through great dangers in the interior of Africa for several years, but fell out of a window upon his return and sustained fatal injuries.

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

WHO SHOULD WEAR GLASSES?

Practical Advice For Those Who Are Troubled With the Eyes.

Whether one should wear glasses or not is often a very important matter to decide, because of the loss of comfort and ability which naturally follows if a mistake is once made, writes Smith Baker, M.D., in the *Christian Union*. This is a matter widely different, however, from that which involves the decision as to the kind of glasses one may perhaps need. This is for the oculist and usually for him alone, to determine. Trusting to the effects of incompetent hands is at once luxury and dangerous. Trusting to one's own ability to select from the optician's case is not much more satisfactory. In 100 recent cases, taken in order as they have come, I do not find more than a half dozen who could have wisely attempted their own fitting, and even these might have judged inaccurately, and so have done themselves more or less harm.

Within easy reach of nearly every community there is now to be found some one who, by study, apprenticeship and constant practice, has made himself known as worthy of being trusted. That a one, rather than the self-vaunted street vendor or spectacle salesman, should always be trusted, every day observation and experience amply attest. Every oculist meets numbers of people who are the unhappy owners of the poorest kind of trashy, misfit glasses, palmed off on them by incompetent or unprincipled tradesmen, at prices that would cover the cost of trustworthy services and lenses.

But the question, does one need one to wear glasses or not? is one that people must often decide, in fact, for themselves, and one which is perfectly proper for them to wisely consider at all times. Not that they can always rightly tell, by any means, but that in practical life it remains with them always to say whether they shall undertake to find out the probable necessity or not. Many suffer so much before their attention is directed to the eyes as a possible source of trouble that suggestions and rules which may help them to a quicker discovery seems proper and desirable. Of course nothing of the kind can be considered as entirely conclusive, and should not be considered as such. Once the suggestion comes, let the oculist decide what should be actually done.

1. Then, supposing one has always had good eyesight, but has now arrived at forty or more years of age and has found that it has become difficult to read in the evening, or a dull light, and that he has had to gradually remove the page further and further away in order to read comfortably at all. This is evidence of the natural change which comes to most people, and should not be unnoticed and uncorrected too long, for the consequent strain may be harmful and the eye may thus become more or less injured.

2. Supposing that one has been able to see clearly and without much effort up to any time under forty years, but that, during or after some unusual labor or severe illness or continued exhaustion, the eyes have become easily, more or less tired or distressed, and otherwise unclear. The eyeball is probably irregular (astigmatic); or perhaps the delicate eye structures themselves are diseased. In either case attempts to cure by waiting, or to relieve by persistent straining, are very liable to increase the discomfort and danger.

3. Many people can see unusally well in the distance and are apt to pride themselves on their "good sight," but whenever they attempt close work for any time they experience more or less itching of the lids, increased flow of tears, blurring or swimming of the object looked at, &c. These people are "far sighted" and have to avert the "focusing muscle" so much that in time the eyes become very weak and distressed. In children, if the degree of this trouble be very high, the muscle becomes so contracted and rigid that they have to hold the object very close to the eyes, and in consequence are usually thought to be "near sighted."

But near-sighted" children, as a rule, can read and study while holding their books at the ordinary distance. It is only for greater distances that they are incapable of seeing distinctly. The proper treatment for "for-sightedness" is complicated often, and should always be left to the judgment of competent minds. The sooner it is commenced the easier is relief effected.

4. Persons who are truly "near sighted' so frequently have other associated weaknesses and diseases about the eyes that the only safe rule has been found to be that each case should be placed under qualified oversight and direction. Changes go on from month to month, which, if improperly cared for, result quite frequently in irremediable conditions and disastrous loss of vision.

5. The general rule may well be remembered by all: Whenever the lids become repeatedly irritated or there is permanently increased flow of tears, or there is blurring or swimming of the book or work or the eyes are, as a rule, rapidly exhausted or are subject to repeated distress of any kind, or there are experienced headaches, neuralgia, nervousness, and the like whenever the eyes are used much—in fact, whenever the eyes refuse to do their work distinctly, easily and for an ordinary length of time—then, and at once, let them be attended to by some one who knows how; for usually there is a risk of probable harm if one is led to inaction or wrong action or to delay proper action for too long a time. Better repeated expenses for timely examinations than a single mistake in not seeking one soon enough.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

Took Her at Her Word.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 15.—H. A. Playle, son of New York people living at the Murray Hill Hotel, but now in Europe, and a promising young business man of Atchison, Kan., has been for some time very attentive to Miss Lou Hopkins, a belle of Topeka, Kan., who had been visiting Mrs. Playle. Monday Mrs. Playle took her husband to task for it. He resented it angrily, and she told him if he thought so much of Miss Hopkins he had better take her and go off with her.

He accordingly packed his trunk; Miss Hopkins packed her trunk, and they left the house together. Playle took the 6.10 Missouri Pacific train for the South, and Miss Hopkins took the 9.10 Santa Fe train ostensibly for Topeka. Mrs. Playle believes that her husband and Miss Hopkins left with the understanding that they were to meet in Kansas City today. Playle first met Miss Hopkins at a party in Leavenworth about five weeks ago. Playle left a beautiful young wife, a lovely child and a handsome home. Nothing has been heard of him since his departure.

The blood-cleansing qualities of Ayer's Sarsaparilla render it invaluable in skin disorders.

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HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.
The best known Hotel in the Dominion.
July 22 mws 177

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
QUEBEC.
This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, has just been completely transformed and modernized throughout, being refitted with new system of drainage and ventilation, passenger elevator, electric bells and lights, &c. In fact, all that modern ingenuity and practical science can devise to promote the comfort and convenience of guests has been supplied.
CHATEAU ST. LOUIS HOTEL CO.,
Proprietors.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
Fifth Avenue, New York.
This most fashionable and centrally located hotel has been renovated from top to bottom, and is now re-opened under management of R. H. Southgate upon the American and European plans. This hotel is the favorite resort for Canadians.
MITCHELL, KINZLER SOUTHGATE,
Proprietors.
Comfortable Rooms, $2 per day; Board, $2.50 per day.

THE RUSSELL,
OTTAWA.
The Palace Hotel of Canada.
This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russell contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passenger and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the [illegible] where they can always meet leading [illegible]men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there will not be any confusion or danger. Every attention paid to guests.
KENLEY & ST. JACQUES,
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Fine music every evening, conducted by Mr. Swornsbourne of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.
ROOMS FROM $1.00 A DAY UP.
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Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH
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INTERESTING ITEMS.

According to statistics in the *English Mechanic*, Berlin has more telephone subscribers than any other city in the world.

"Montana," reports a Pacific Slope contemporary, "is overrun with blackmailers, garroters and blacklegs from all parts of the country."

Miss Mary Anderson would confer a great favour on the telegraph editors in this country if she would kindly consent to marry some worthy young man.

According to Maine dailies, there was witnessed in Bangor this week a sight never before seen there so late in the season—a steamer lying in clear water at the wharf.

Osgood Plummer, of Worcester, Mass., has just shot a one-thousand-pound moose in northern Maine. The antlers are said to be the finest ever captured in the Pine Tree State.

Lumbering operations are almost at a standstill about the White Mountain region in New Hampshire. There is next to no snow in the woods, and in the valleys and clearings the ground is entirely bare with the exception of patches of ice.

The Mikado has had constructed a line of telephone between Yokohama and Striznoka, a distance of about 100 miles. "It is the first telephone applied to the public service in Japan, and has so far been completely successful.

A remarkable contract was made in two mortgage deeds that were recently recorded in the Suffolk County (Mass.) Registry, one for $50,000 called for three per cent. interest, the lowest ever recorded there; the other, a much smaller one, demanded 10 per cent.

An audience in an Indian village in Michigan, becoming disgusted at the tameness of a theatrical performance, chased the actors out of the theatre and organized a dance. The orchestra, who were not a little scared, consented, without any coaxing, to provide the music.

According to a despatch from Vienna "the star of Bethlehem will again be visible in this year, which will make its seventh appearance since the birth of Christ. It comes once in 315 years, and is of wondrous brilliance for the space of three weeks, then it wanes and disappears after 17 months. It will be a sixth star added to the five fixed stars in the constellation Cassiopea while it remains in sight."

Professor Bischoff, the organist of a a Congregational church in Washington, has been blind from his childhood. All the new music that comes out is read to him by his secretary, one reading being sufficient to fix an ordinary piece of music in his mind, although an intricate piece of composition sometimes requires several readings. He also finds the graphophone useful in committing music to memory or in composing, for he does considerable original work. The Professor has been for many years a successful teacher of both vocal and instrumental music.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* refors to a case in which a boy aged 10 was admitted into an infirmary in consequence of having lost the whole of the integument of one of his legs from the knee to the ankle, the result of a burn which he had received some weeks previously. A fortnight after admission skin grafting was carried out, the skin used being that obtained from a young greyhound. Several strips of the borrowed integument were applied to the wound. After the lapse of some days the grafts were inspected, and all but one were found to have firmly united. In six weeks' time the boy was discharged with the immense wound soundly healed.

The social burglar is abroad in Washington. He is the man who breaks into society. He wants to be a society man without being qualified for the position. Unable to secure invitations to social affairs or to visit *en famille* he resorts to force and breaks in. He works his way around among informal receptions during the afternoon, and in the evening is not less bold in taking advantage of crowds and going in than any invited guest. Under the last Administration he had become fairly well known, and the wardens at the portcullis shut him out. Under the present Administration he is yet unknown, and he is having a rich and profitable field. Probably a dozen or more of him exist, and all persons are hereby warned against him.

From a London exchange: An error of misplaced sympathy was very nearly being committed at Moor Street Police Court, Birmingham, last week. A man was accused of being incapably drunk. "I wasn't drunk, sir," he replied; "I slipped and broke my leg, and had just fallen down, when the policeman took me." "Is your leg broken, then?" inquired the Magistrate, sympathetically. "Yes, sir," replied the accused. The Magistrates were just on the point of discharging him in consideration of the suffering he had endured in consequence of his folly, when a policeman coolly added, "It's a cork 'un, your worship." This put a different complexion on the affair, and ended with the infliction of a fine.

The Boston *Journal* reports that the order passed by the Councils of that city to provide with badges firemen who have seen 25 years or more of continuous service in the department will "apply to about one hundred men, and would reach more had not quite a number left the department during the war and rejoined at its conclusion. The oldest member of the department is Captain John Colligan, of engine 18, in Dorchester, who has been on duty for 43 years. Next comes Hoseman Edwards, of Chemical 4, at Roslindale, with a record of 42 years, and then Call Assistant District Chief Delano of Charlestown, with 41 years of experience. There is quite a list of men who have done duty between thirty and forty years, and included in the quarter century roll are Chief Webber. Distaict Chief Regan and Gaylord and Superintendent Flanders of the fire alarm department."

The actual amount of malt liquors consumed in 1888 was 767,587,056 gallons. This includes not quite 3,000,000 gallons of imported beer and ale. The manufacturer's price to the retailer is above rather than below 20 cents per gallon. At 20 cents the cost to the dealers would be $153,517,411. The retailers get an average of 60 cents per gallon, which makes the cost to the consumers $460,522,233, which the American people spend annually for malt liquor, principally beer. The most careful estimat puts the cost of wine to the consumer a $72,670,136, and of distilled spirits $379,226,860. This gives us a grand total o $912,499,129, nearly one billion dollar spent annually for liquor by the peopl of the United States. How few peopl realize the enormous expense the use of liquor entails on the people. Aside from the tax imposed by the General Government, the local tax of the trade is not five per cent of the cost. The cost te Ohio is about $60,000,000 per annum; the local tax is $2,240,000, which is but a trifle over four per cent.—*Sandusky (Ohio) Register.*

Great interest has recently been excited in Japan by the discovery of a well-authenticated example of the art of Kanaoka, the great painter, who may be regarded as the Cimabue, or rather the Giotto, of early Japanese art. The extant paintings of the famous *primitif* being only four or five in number it may be imagined with what joy students of ancient Japanese art within and without the Empire have welcomed the find. The picture in question represents a hieratic figure of the height of about 60 centimetres, and is finished with the greatest care and skill. It is stated that it was formerly in the possession of a noted limner of the classical Chinese school of Japan, the often-cited Kano Motonobu, and that it was preserved among his most precious possessions with a kind of notarial document declaring it to be the work of Kanaoka. It was lately re-discovered in a pawnbroker's establishment at Tokio, and narrowly missed being exported. A rich Japanese merchant has now, it appears, after many difficulties secured it, with the intention of presenting it to a national museum.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

EMBEZZLED DURING THE YEAR 1889.

Over Eight Millions Taken from Corporations and the Government.

The grand total of money embezzled from corporations, private firms and the United States Government dnring the year 1889 was $8,562,753. The annual appropriations for the United States Navy Department are less than double the amount stolen, while it would meet the expense of the War Department for three months. It is about equal to the total value of either the living animals, fresh and salt beef, lard, leather, petroleum, woods, or cheese exported from this country to Great Britain in a year. It is more than equal to the com bined annual exports to Great Britain of iron, copper and sugar, and two-thirds as great as the total volume of tobacco or maize annually exported to the same country, these being the most important items of America's export trade. The amount would be sufficient to meet the allowances to Queen Victoria and the English royal family and the royal pensions for two years. It is greater than the total annual public revenue of the Kingdom of Servia or the Principality of Bulgaria, to say nothing of the minor German principalities and duchies.

The name of some of the defaulters to the extent of $100,000 or more are as follows:

H. W. Davis, Cincinnati, $100,000; Treasurer Benson, of Barnes City, N.D., $140,000; Joseph A. Moore, agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Indianapolis, $500,000; John E. Sullivan, clerk of Marion county, Indiana, $100,000; Henry Deickmann, secretary of the St. Louis Board of Trade, $200,000; James M. Lane, county treasurer, Circleville, O., $100,000: A. B Cleveland, president of the A. B. Cleveland Company, New York, $150,000; P. F. Pratt, cashier First National Bank, Anoka, Kas., $100,000; William O. Collender, of the Collender Insulating Company, New York, $400,000; J. C. Bradley, cashier, and Charles W. Palmer, assistant cashier, Merchants' National Bank, New Haven, Conn., $100,000; George Jessup, cashier Scranton Bank, Scranton, Pa., $135,000; W. H. Sherman, manager grain elevator, Buffalo, $200,000; Al. Graham, County Auditor, Lebanon, O., $250,000. J. Frank Cullum, lawyer, Minneapolis, $277,000; Eben S. Allen, President of Green Line Street Railroad, New York, $130,000; Consul-General Tsaing, San Francisco, Cal., $200,000; Alphonso Phillips, lawyer, New Orleans, $100,000; T. V. Roach, Cashier Citizens' Bank, Prairie City, Ia., $100,000; W. B. Higginbotham, President Blue Valley Bank, Marshalltown, Kas., $100,000; Maj. E. A. Burke, ex-State Treasurer Louisiana, $500,000; August Culmage, agent, Rat Portage, Ont., $150,000; Emil Van Gelder, of H. E. Van Gelder & Son, No. 10 Maiden Lane, New York, $400,000; E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, $125,000; W. H. Fursman, real estate, Pontiac, Ill., $200,000.

A summary by months of the embezzlements is as follows:

January	$1,111,643	July	$ 892,000
February	808,249	August	1,171,756
March	1,181,487	September	903,200
April	5,888,375	October	534,657
May	433,258	November	358,775
June	87,586	December	403,527

A remarkable sale of bibles is took place in London the other day. The editions include a rare one printed at Worms in 1529, a Dresden New Testament, 1527, and a Germantown Bible, 1763, which became rare from nearly the entire edition being seized to make cartridges for the English troops in the American War; a copy of a Malagasy edition of the Scriptures that cost the owner twenty oxen, besides more than one edition of the Breeches Bible and rare copies of the Tindale, Caverdale, Taverner, Bishop's, Cromwell's and other versions that have become valuable to lovers of rare editions.

A picture by the great artist Kanaoka, who is regarded as the Giatto of Japan, has just been discovered. Of his other paintings only four examples are extant, and the Japanese are much excited over the new discovery. The picture in question represents a hieratic figure of the height of about sixty centimetres, and is finished with the greatest care and skill. It is stated that it was formerly in the possession of a noted limner of the classical Chinese school of Japan, the often-cited Kano Motonobu, and that it was preserved among his most precious possessions with a kind of notarial document declaring it to be the work of Kanaoka. It was lately rediscovered in a pawnbroker's establishment at Tokio, and narrowly missed being exported. A rich Japanese merchant has now, after many difficulties secured it, and will present it to a national museum.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton is thus gushed over by a Washington correspondent "Whether in her superbly simple decolette Princesse gown of ruby velvet Tuesday evening, going out to dinner on the President's arm, or standing in her pictured drawing room to receive the calling world Wednesday, with a file of obsequious footmen reaching from the porte-cochere to her parlor to assist the entrance of her visitors, or presiding at her husband's dinner of state Thursday evening, she has been the most admired figure in a circle of the select women of the land."

Speakers, singers, and actors use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; also, Ayer's Almanac.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO WIDE AWAKE READERS.

The Hydraulic Top Exhibited at the Paris Exposition, Which Is in Fact a Water Pump on a Small Scale and an Amusing Scientific Toy.

The hydraulic top represented in the cut is described in Popular Science News as follows: It outwardly resembles an ordinary top, furnished with a cup shaped holder (B), on which it is placed while spinning. The holder is covered with rubber on the bottom, to prevent the motion of the top from displacing it. When the holder is placed in a deep dish filled with water, and the top set spinning upon it, a fine stream of water flows through the top, and is thrown out above, like a miniature fountain, to a height of two or three feet.

A HYDRAULIC TOP.

The simple interior construction of the top is shown in the illustration. The body (A) is hollow, forming a reservoir (R), with an opening at the bottom, which dips beneath the surface of the water. The central axis, or spindle, around which the top revolves, is hollow and provided with a horizontal tube (C), extending nearly to the side of the reservoir. Attached to the inside of the reservoir, and revolving with it, are two little metal wings, or propeller blades (not shown in the engraving), which, by the motion, force the air in the reservoir through the tubes (C, D), creating a partial vacuum, and drawing the water in the dish up into the top and through the tubes. This hydraulic top, which first appeared at the Paris exposition, is, in fact, a water pump on a small scale, and is an instructive and amusing scientific toy.

The Eyes of Great Men.

An oculist who has made the human eye a study for many years claims that the thoroughbred American eye is steel blue in color. He says: "Among the people of higher civilization eyes grow lighter in hue, and there are today far more blue eyed persons than there were a century ago. If you will be at pains to inquire the color of the eyes of Bismarck, Gladstone, Huxley, Virchow, Buchner, Renan—in fact, of any of the living great, as well as of the great army of the dead who in life distinguished themselves, you will learn that most of them have, or had, eyes of blue or gray. It has seemed that the pigment is in the way; that it obscures the objects presented to the visual organ, and that the aspiring mind seeking the greatest light casts it off."

The Geysers of Yellowstone Park.

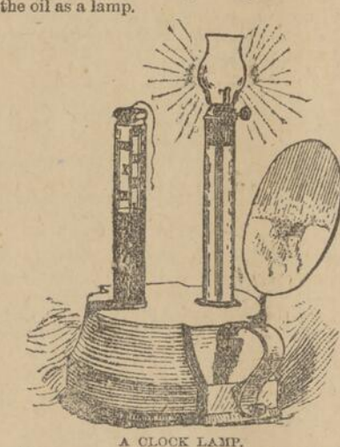
A remarkable development of activity in the geysers of Yellowstone park was noted in the early part of September. In the upper basin all the principal geysers were in simultaneous activity, and the escape of steam and gases was said to be terrific. An unusually severe storm was raging on the Atlantic coast, 2,000 miles away, at the time, and this fact was telegraphed all over the country as the cause of the outbreak, although Popular Science News thinks there was probably not the slightest connection between them. The activity of the geysers is constantly varying in intensity, and depends upon causes at present unknown to us.

The International Congress on Hypnotism.

The following resolutions were adopted by the international congress on hypnotism held in Paris last month: 1. Public exhibitions of hypnotism or magnetism should be forbidden by government; 2. The use of hypnotism as a therapeutic agent should be restricted to practicing physicians; 3. It is to be hoped that the method and practice of hypnotism will be included in the medical education of students.

An Ingenious Arrangement.

The illustration represents an ingenious arrangement, which, by means of combustion of oil in a lamp, indicates the hour of the night. The design explains itself. Two vertical tubes are fixed above the reservoir of oil. The left tube contains oil, and is marked with the hours; the right tube burns the oil as a lamp.



A CLOCK LAMP.

The apparatus is so constructed by the inventor, M. H. Behn, that a certain quantity of oil is consumed exactly in one hour between two graduations of the hour tube. A reflector placed beside the lamp enables one to see the time by night very plainly.

Scientific Briefs.

Wave power has been utilized this season at the sea beach, in one instance to supply street sprinkling tanks with water.

Sugar has been successfully used in Italy as a means of preventing the incrustation of boilers.

It is believed by those who are in a position to know that steam plows will soon revolutionize the method of breaking the soil on the prairies of the west.

Four of the twelve grand prizes awarded by the Paris exposition were gained by United States citizens.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

Torments of Toothache.

I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for toothache. I suffered for several days, then I heated my cheek and rubbed the Yellow Oil on it and was immediately relieved.

MRS. DAVID G. ARNOTT,
Russel, Man.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

Editorial Utterances Reprinted by the Detroit Free Press.

We extract the following from the last issue of The Arizona Kicker:

A DOUBLE HIT—Last week certain folks who want to see us downed were chuckling because we were not invited to the grand autumn soiree given by Mrs. Judge Gildersleeve, of Jackass Heights. It was a social snub on us, we'll admit, but the aforesaid chuckling has ceased. It broke short off day before yesterday when the sheriff arrived from Omaha and tapped the judge on the shoulder and asked him how the business of cow stealing got along.

We've had the biography of the judge in hand for some months. He robbed a post-office in Illinois, stole hogs in Iowa and embezzled from a toll bridge in Indiana. On top of that he stole cows in Nebraska, and when his wife made cold mutton of us we went down to the telegraph office and dispatched the sheriff to come on. We think we are about even. It is not the policy of this paper, as we have often stated, to deplete our population by "giving away" our citizens, but no one must try any monkey shines with us. We are here to stay.

HE STEPPED—In our last issue we called attention to the fact that William Parton, familiarly known as "Baldheaded Bill," had succeeded in securing the nomination for alderman of the second ward on the People's Reform ticket. We didn't go much on the reform business, to begin with, and we went considerably less on William. We kindly mentioned the fact to him that he was an old soaker, a man who never paid a debt, and that he escaped indictment for stealing the bridge funds by a flaw. In a brotherly way we asked him to step down and out, but instead of heeding our well meant advice he came hunting for us with a shotgun.

Then we had to exhibit certain documents to the good people to prove that William's true home was in state prison, and it was decided to get a move on him. Some one gave the snap away, however, and he was a mile or more away when the people called at his cabin and asked him to come out and play pendulum.

We are heavy on genuine reform in politics, but we can't be made to believe that the way to begin it is to nominate a thief to office.

THE WEATHER.—Our subscribers have been both surprised and pleased at the way we have hit the weather for the last two weeks. We didn't expect to do so well in the start off, as the only instrument we had was an old horse shoe, a two foot rule and a war map of the battle of Gettysburg, but we made no mistake.

Our first prediction was that the following week would be cold, clear, cloudy, warm and variable, with possibly rain.

We hit it even to the variable. She varied from a frost to such a hot night that everybody kicked the quilts off. The rain didn't last but three days, but that was sufficient to let us out.

Our second prediction also hit it pat. We predicted winds, calms, sunshine, clouds, high pressure over the Arctic ocean, and low pressure around the mouth of the Amazon, with a considerable wobble between here and the Pacific. She wobbled. We got just what we expected, and from this out we are going ahead like a scared jack rabbit hunting for cover. Watch our smoke.—Detroit Free Press.

An Impassioned Appeal.

A young barrister in his first case was called upon to defend a couple of deep dyed villains, for whom there was no chance of escape. He wound up his address to the jury as follows: "Gentlemen, there is, in the south of France, a small village of 200 inhabitants. In that village there stands a house, in that house there live an aged couple with their only daughter. The old man is perusing a paper with feverish anxiety, the old lady is shedding tears over her knitting, the young woman sits at the window gazing wistfully at the sky. They are waiting to hear the result of this trial, which will cause them immense delight or profound despair, according as my case is won or lost, for that old man is my father, that aged woman is my mother, and the young person is my sister!"—Le Voleur Illustre.

Discretion.

The Small One—Say, if a man should call you a liar, what would you do?

The Large One (with emphasis)—I'd knock him down.

The Small One—Thanks. I was just going to address a few remarks to you, but I'll wait till I get in Europe and then drop you a few lines.—Life.

Not a Spendthrift.

"I am dying of hunger," says madame to her husband on returning from a shopping tour. "Why didn't you stop at a restaurant and get something?" "Oh, I don't like to spend money uselessly." "Well, did you find what you wanted?" "Yes, indeed; some lovely little hats at ninety-five francs." After a pause—"I took four of them."—Paris Figaro.

A Chance for Realism.

A theatre is to be reopened in Pompeii "after a lapse of more than 1,800 years." It is said that none of the old company, which appeared in the house just before it closed, have been re-engaged, though we should think any one of the male members would make a realistic ghost in "Hamlet."—Norristown Herald.

By No Means Cruel.

Mr. Fluffy—Say, old man, that friend of yours, Miss Goode, is a kind, gentle sort of person, is she not?

Mr. Waterpate (rapturously)—Kind and gentle! Why, Fluff, me boy, that girl wouldn't strike an—an attitude!—Time.

A Narrow Escape.

Reverend Papa—Did I see you yawning today when I was telling the class about Jonah and the whale?

Irreverent Son—No, sir; I was jest openin' my mouth with wonder.—Grip.

Misunderstood.

Gentleman (to newsdealer)—Have you "A Wronged Wife?"

Newsdealer—No, sir; I always treat my wife right.—Chicago Ledger.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

A Winter's Tale.

Last winter my little girl caught a severe cold which lasted all season. I doctored with everything I could get but to no avail. Finally I got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam and gave her two doses which improved her, and in a week she was entirely cured by its use.

MRS. C. NORMAN, Cornell, Ont.

PEOPLE WHO ARE TALKED ABOUT.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, it is said, expects to be a candidate for Vice-President in 1892 if the Republican Presidential nomination goes West.

Susan B. Anthony is in favor of Washington as the place to hold the World's Fair, but Susan's efforts generally have a reverse effect upon legislative bodies.

Clement N. Flint, an 11-year-old San Francisco boy, played truant from school, and rather than face his angry father he shot himself through the head and died instantly.

President Hippolyte of the Republic of Hayti is said to be 79 years of age, but with the appearance of a man of 60. If this be true, he is one of the liveliest octogenarians on record.

Miss Emily Faithfull, the devoted Englishwoman who has spent her life in alleviating the condition of her countrywomen, has been granted a pension of $265 by the British Government.

Sir Archibald Alison, who lost an arm at Lucknow, has been offered the Governorship of Malta, with a salary of $25,000 per annum. He is the son of the historian, and was born at Edinburgh in 1826.

Stephen V. White, John Claflin and Thomas G. Shearman, of Brooklyn, have generously offered to erect a memorial building to the late Henry Ward Beecher adjoining the present church.

Ronconi, a once famous baritone, whom Mapleson brought to this country after his voice was a wreck, died recently in Madrid, poor and obscure. Ronconi was the friend and contemporary of the great tenor Mario.

Max O'Rell, who has spent some time in Ireland, says: "I have often been asked why I have not written a book on Ireland. The answer is this: I like to write on the faults of people, and I never could find any in the Irishman." O'Rell has been at the blarney stone.

Mrs. Esther Greeley Cleveland, a sister of Horace Greeley, died from pneumonia Friday night at the Coleman House, New York, where she had lived for many years. She had been ill for only four days with the disease which has proved fatal to so many people during the last month.

The Prince of Wales has been forced greatly to abate his smoking, for the gastritis with which he has been threatened was doubtless partly due to the excessive use of cigarettes and also of those immense cigars in which he used to delight, and which are as full-flavoured as they are large.

Samuel J. Randall, since the death of Judge Kelley, is the oldest member of the House in continuous service. He was elected to the Congress next succeeding that in which Judge Kelley made his debut, in 1862. Following close upon Mr. Randall is Mr. O'Neill of the Second (Pennsylvania) District.

The Empress of Germany has sent a number of magnificent dolls, with complete trousseaus in silks, satins and cloth of gold, all of the most expensive and elaborate description, to the Princess Haily, six years old, and favorite daughter of the Sultan of Turkey. The cost of these toys was upwards of $6,000.

Prof. Montegazza, of Florence, proposes opening next summer a museum of documents, contrivances and relics illustrating the passions of mankind—such as superstition, idolatry, patriotism, luxury and vanity. Autograph letters and personal articles of well-known characters form the present nucleus of a collection.

Richard Von Volkmann, the famous surgeon, who died some time ago in Cologne, wrote between his surgical duties in the Franco-German war the "Reveries at French Firesides," which, though intended for his children only, have gone through fourteen editions and become the common property of the German nation.

Dr. Rudolph Virchow, the distinguished pathologist, looked carefully after the education of his sons, one of whom has just been appointed Extraordinary Professor of Anatomy in the University of Berlin; a second is gaining celebrity as a chemist, and a third is a promising young botanist. These Virchows are his own reward.

Chief Justice Fuller appeared on the Supreme bench the other day with a handkerchief as big as a napkin, which he waved all day in the face of the assembled bar. There was no hiding it, the greatest judicial power on earth had the influenza. During the entire session he sat with a brief in one hand while he held this white cloth up to his nose to petition a truce with the grip.

Postmaster-General Wannamaker was once proprietor and editor of a newspaper. When he was 18 years old he started an amateur journal in Philadelphia. He obtained a hundred subscribers at the start, and when the journal passed away a year later its circulation had somewhat increased. The sheet had adver tisements, editorials and poems, all of which were the work of the proprietor.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, was the founder of the first journal ever published on a railroad train. He was a train boy, 12 years old, on the Canada & Central Michigan, when he carried out the unique idea of printing in the baggage-car a little paper of reference regarding hotels, carriage accommodations at depots, etc., together with news caught on the fly; this paper he would then sell to the passengers.

Charles Beck, who lives near Milton, Mass., is 93 years old, but he doesn't rest his claim to fame upon his age. He has in his possession a pair of shoes which were made for him in 1835, and which he has worn constantly ever since in his daily work about his barnyard and garden. They are of the low cut brogan pattern and are laced with leather thongs, and the wear and tear of fifty-four years of use have had no more apparent effect on them than the lapse of almost a century has had upon their owner.

Secretary Blaine is said to possess one peculiarity common to men who deal with large and important measures. Big things never worry him, but little things stir him up in a minute. If word were received of a revolu ion in England Mr. Blaine would dictate the necessary instructions to the United States Ministers abroad with perfect equanimity, but if a waterpipe burst in the State Department the chances are he would personally superintend and somewhat excitedly direct the repairing.

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The undersigned will sell to the highest bidder, 1400 cords of wood, last year's cut on board cars, Montreal, which is composed of as follows:—

600 cords Maple,
600 cords Birch and
200 cords Soft Wood.
All four feet long.

J. H. CENDRON,
Sherbrooke, Que.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—Public Notice is hereby given that application will be made by Charles L. de Martigny, Esq., advocate of Montreal, in his capacity of testamentary executor and administrator of the estate of the late Hon. Charles S. Rodier, and Joseph Charles Hubert Lacroix, Esq., curator of the substitution created by the last will and testament of the said late Hon. C. S. Rodier, dated the twenty-second day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and by the codicil dated the twenty-sixth day of the same month and year; and the heirs of said estate, at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an act to authorize the Testamentary Executor and Administrator and Curator and heirs of said Estate to borrow monies and create mortgages on immovable properties belonging to said Estate Rodier.

DE MARTIGNY & DE MARTIGNY,
Attorneys for Applicants.
Montreal, 18th Dec., 1889. 23J

NOTICE is hereby given that the persons mentioned hereafter; George Wilfrid Parent, real estate agent, Michael Carroll, gentleman, George Joseph Parent Medical student, Michael Daniel Carroll, accountant Raymond Prefontaine, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, in order to obtain an act of incorporation, constituting them in a body, politic and corporate under the name of MONTREAL SOUTH & LONGUEUIL COMPANY, for the following objects;

1. To construct, establish, and maintain, in the Parish of Longueuil, in the said place of Montreal south, and the neighbourhood thereof, a system of Water-Works, and Lighting by Gas and Electricity.

2. To construct, establish, and maintain, in the said place and its neighbourhood, a system of Tramways by Steam, Electricity and Cable, at the surface of the ground, or elevated on trestle work, with power of crossing over the St. Lawrence river, at such place, where it is not navigable, between Longueuil and St. Helens Island, on an iron bridge, or masonry, resting on the bottom of the said river.

The capital of the said Company to be of two hundred thousand [200,000] dollars, divided in ten thousand [10,000] shares, of twenty [20] dollars each.

PREFONTAINE, ST. JEAN & GOUIN,
Solicitors for the Petitioners
Montreal, Dec. 10th, 1889. 17J 30I

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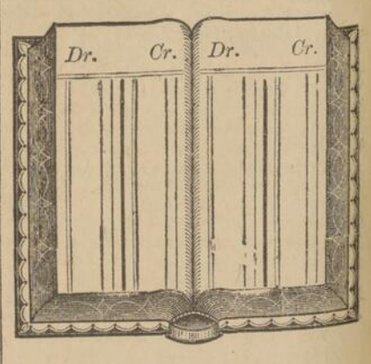

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