The Quebec Gazette.

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The Quebec Gazette

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January 11, 1893.

"THE QUEBEC GAZETTE."

ST. LOUIS STREET—ITS STORIED PAST.

On, on we go past the imposing new Court House, just completed on the site of the former one, dating back to 1814 and destroyed by fire 1871. In this neighborhood also in 1764, Brown & Gilmore printed, twenty-four years before the London *Times*, the first number of *The Quebec Gazette*, "two doors higher than the Secretary's Office," wherever the latter may have been.

J. M. LeMoine.

Tax on Bachelors.

The young Liberals of Hamilton, Ont., after a debate on the subject, have by a two-thirds vote declared in favor of the imposition of a tax of $100 a year on all bachelors.

To Inspect American Universities.

Prof. Chant, of Toronto University, has left to make an inspection of the United States universities. He will visit Cornell and others with a view to obtaining information in connection with new laboratories in Toronto, for chemical science and geology. He will also make some original investigations in electricity.

How Canada Will Be Annexed.

(From the Boston Advertiser.)

As for Canada, the United States will never lift a finger or spend a dollar or fire a shot to compel political union. In the peaceful course of events the two English-speaking countries of North America will doubtless become one; but not until the Dominion is ripe and ready. Then Great Britain will acquiesce, possibly with no very good grace, but certainly without forcible opposition.

The "Tribune" Thinks the "Globe" is Going Back on its Record.

Is the Toronto *Globe* preparing to become an anti-annexationist organ? It declares that the Liberal leaders of Canada no thought of promoting the annexation movement, and it rebukes the *Tribune* for thinking that they have. It also prints some doggerel verse entitled "This Canada of Ours," in which the writer declares that "Our homes are halls of plenty, we have peace on every hand. And if foes too strong oppress us, on a little island shore dwells a lion that can shield us by the terror of his roar." This is a pretty picture, but it is not one that the *Globe* has been wont to present in its columns. The theory that all the ills of Canada are temporary in their character and due only to the McKinley bill is itself a confession that something is wrong in Canada, for no country is in a healthy condition whose prosperity depends on the attitude of a foreign country.—New York *Tribune*.

An Antique Communion Service Which Caused Trouble in an Indian Congregation.

There is trouble among Mohawk Indians over the custody of a communion set given by Queen Anne, to be used in the Mohawk chapel before the Indians went to Ontario with the United Empire Loyalists. Mrs. Hill, of Deseronto, grand-daughter of the celebrated chief, Captain Brant, kept the plate, taking it to the chapel in the village when required. Recently, the Rev. J. A. Anderson, a missionary, refused to return the plate, saying he was the proper custodian. Half the congregation, friends of Mrs. Hill, left the church owing to Mr. Anderson's action. The Department finally interfered, and Archdeacon Jones, of Brockville, also urged the missionary to return the plate, which he promised to do, but it is charged that he failed to return it at the time agreed upon, though he subsequently sent it to Mrs. Hill, who now keeps the valuable historic relic in a safe. Mrs. Hill's friends claim that Mr. Anderson deliberately broke the agreement made with the Archdeacon, and demands the missionary's removal from the reserve.

The Tariff on Coal Oil.

VIEWS OF A PROMINENT OTTAWA DEALER—THE PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE REVISION.

Ex Alderman W. D. Morris, of Ottawa, who is a large dealer in oils and has made a special study of the tariff in relation to coal oil, says:—"The revision of the coal oil tariff as proposed by the Hon. Mr. Foster will leave the matter about as follows: Duty on American oil in barrels, 110 per cent *ad valorem*; American oil in bulk, 200 per cent *ad valorem*." He ridicules the talk about the Standard Oil Company monopoly, and says: "In the United States markets the independent oil refiners were never so active as they are to-day. They not only sell oil as low as the Standard Oil Company, but in many cases quote lower prices. United States independent refiners are shipping a good deal of oil into Canada to-day, and it is fair to assume that since the Standard Oil Company do not by any means enjoy a monopoly in their home and Canadian markets, there is not much danger that such dire calamities as Mr. Moncrieff mentioned would fall to the lot of the Canadian people if the tariff was lowered. Quotations from independent United States refiners offering to deliver oil in Canada at lower prices than the Standard Oil Company, can be produced.

Insufficient Postage.

(London, Ont., Free Press.)

The practice at our post offices of collecting full rates upon letters that have been insufficiently prepaid, thus cancelling the amount already paid, is commented on by many people as an injustice. Suppose a three-cent stamp has been put on a letter which proves to be overweight. When it reaches its destination, the full rate of six cents is commonly charged, the three cents originally paid counting as nothing. This is on the face of it unjust to the receiver, especially if the letter chiefly concerns the business of the sender. Moreover, it may be an inducement to the sender to insufficiently prepay, knowing that the receiver will pay the full amount. Again, cases have been related where insufficiently prepaid letters have been sent to the dead letter office, and the addressee notified from thence that the letter calls for full postage, in which case the latter has sent a prepaid letter containing the necessary stamps, such a letter thus costing double the proper postage rate, besides being delayed several days *en route*. The reasonable mode is to accept the stamp already paid as an intention to pay in full, and to charge the remainder to the recipient, without fining him in addition for the error of his correspondent.

Light on the Panama Canal Congress.

It was apparent from the first that there were two parties of "speculators" in the field, the one represented by M. Blanchet, who had an unconfirmed grant from the Nicaragua Government, and Lieut. Wyse, who had a grant from the Columbian Government, embracing, with a reservation, the right to construct a ship canal over any part of her territory, the reservation applying to the already conceded monopoly of the Panama Railroad Company over the Isthmus proper. Lieut. Wyse had the powerful support of M. de Lesseps, and could have any desired majority on a vote as to the respective merits of the Nicaragua and Panama canal routes. The advocates of the Nicaragua route were disposed to regard Mr. Menocal and myself as their partisans, which we persistently declined, recognizing the fact that the mere preference of opinion in relation to the superiority of the Nicaragua route did not make it a duty to become advocates, except by inference and through the presentation of facts. The absence of exact information, and perhaps the prejudices of the engineers in the beginning of the discussion, made them at least the tacit supporters of M. de Lesseps as to a sea-level canal. It was apparent, however, after the routes were discussed, that the ablest of them favored the Nicaragua route, and until the vote was taken this tendency gave M. de Lesseps a great deal of concern; he held a caucus late at night and told his adherents that all they had to do was to vote for a sea level canal; *that it was his affair to make it*. I was told of this immediately after the adjournment, and it seemed to me so droll that an able diplomat should plan and insist upon his ruin and that of his adherents that I laughed outright. Had I, however, then supposed that it would lead to the ruin of half a million of persons I would not have considered it a laughing matter.—From "Recollections of the Panama Canal Congress," by Admiral Ammen, U.S.N., in *North American Review* for February.

How It Came There.

"Your musical taste, Miss Quickstep," observed the young professor, looking over the pile of sheet music that lay on the piano, "is highly creditable to you."

"I am glad you think so, professor," murmured the young woman.

"I am sure of it," he rejoined positively, "It is only the trained musician, whose tastes have been carefully cultivated, and whose ear is attuned to the diviner harmonies breathed forth from the souls of the great masters, that is capable of making so unerring a selection of purely classical music as this, Schubert's Serenade" he continued, looking over the pile again and reading the titles: "Raapsodie Hongroise No. 2. Selections from Chopin ——"

"I do so love Shopang," interrupted Miss Quickstep, softly.

"He is adorable. Gems from Mendlessohn's Songs without words, Beethoven's Symphony in A Minor, Arias from Gluck's Iphigenie on Tauride, Bach's Variations from Von Himmel Hoch,—by the way, hav you ever heard D'Albert in—"

"Dolbare is wonderful, wonderful!"

"Um—yes, in many things he is indeed admirable. Here, I see are some rare selections from Handel's, Rinaldoi from Haydn's Die Jahreszeiten, Gems from Graun, Beauties from Judas Maccabæus—everything classical—purely classical! And yet I must not linger too long in mere anticipation. You will favor me, I am sure, Miss Quickstep, with something from—"

"O, professor!

"I shall not presume to dictate your choice. Your own exquisite taste, I am persuaded, will guide you far better in the selection of—"

"Professor, I—I don't play."

"You do not play! Do I understand you aright, Miss Quickstep?"

"Indeed you do. I don't play a note. This is a lot of music I got at the recommendation of a friend."

"You astound me! Then this—this remarkable collection is—pardon me—is merely a—"

"You are right, professor," said Miss Quickstep, drumming carelessly on the table with her fingers, "it's merely a blind."

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Furness, in his Random Reminiscences of Emerson in the March *Atlantic*, speaks of him as a man of genius and not of talent:—

Emerson was all genius, of miraculous insight. But he could not draw, nor sing, nor play, not even on a Jew's-harp, a musical instrument popular among boys in those days. If, by some sleight of hand, or sleight of talent,—which is it?—one did any of such like things that he could not do, Emerson extolled him to the skies. This is the reason, I imagine,—so fond was he of praising,—why his swans turned out to be—not swans. In fact, he had no talent; only pure genius. He could not use our beautiful literary paper money. He had to coin his own language in the fire of his own genius. It was all bullion, without a particle of alloy; solid gold. I once said in print, somewhere, that since Shakespeare no one had used words so grandly as Emerson. An English admirer of his, Mr. Ireland, quoted this remark, evidently regarding it as a bit of extravagant eulogy. When I first read that exquisite little poem of Emerson's, The Titmouse, in which he tells of being lost in the woods in a New England snowstorm that raged around him so fiercely that he feared he should not get safely out of it, and a titmouse came, hopping from twig to twig, chirping as merrily as if he were overflowing with the enjoyment of a balmy midsummer's day, and the wee bird is described as

"this atom in full breath,
Hurling defiance at *vast death*,"

I turned, without a moment's delay, to my Shakespeare Concordance, to discover whether or not Emerson had borrowed from Shakespeare that epithet "vast" as applied to death, so true to the situation, to the all-surrounding storm, threatening death everywhere. The phrase was not in the Concordance. Thoroughly and genuinely Shakespearean as it is, it is Emerson's own.

Hawthorne's Daughter.

At twenty Rose Hawthorne married, her husband being George Parsons Lathrop, editor of the *Atlantic*, the writer of many works, a man of exquisite literary finish, a poet and a critic, writes Lillie Hamilton French in the series of "Clever Daughters of Clever Men" in the February *Ladies' Home Journal*. The marriage took place in England. After a few months' residence abroad they returned to this country and Mrs. Lathrop began to become an American. Everything about English life had charmed her; England had become to her her veritable home, and the longing for its verdure, when once more among the rocks of New England, gave place only after considerable time, with the growth of many and new interests, to a deeper love for her own country, which replaced that other one for the garden and fields of her babyhood, and later of her girlhood.

In 1881, Mrs. Lathrop's only child, Francis Hawthorne, a boy of great beauty and unusual promise, died at Boston of diphtheria, making, as Mrs. Lathrop said, "the next world more real than this." In 1891 she embraced the Roman Catholicism and is a devout adherent of that faith.

In appearance Mrs. Lathrop is charming. Auburn hair and deep gray eyes give tone to her lovely face and aid her in making most beautiful and unconscious pictures of herself. Her favorite color and most becoming dress is yellow.

In Flagrante Delicto.

Butcher, angrily, to tramp—Hi there! where are you going with that steak? Tramp, loftily—I belong, sir, to the great and glorious Democratic party, one of whose grandly vindicated doctrines is that all raw material should be free. I have therefore assumed the right to—ow! ow! Call off the dog!—*Home Market Bulletin*.

A Query.

If an egg could hold its freshness as long as an actor can, there would be less danger in this uncertain life.—Manchester *Union*.

One of the most heroic of New York's workers is Marvin Clark, the blind newspaper man, well known by his specials for the daily papers and other work. It is now nearly five years since he lost his sight, after a journalistic career that had extended over a period of thirty years. As soon as it was decided that he was hopelessly blind he taught himself the use of the typewriter, and, by having the papers read to him daily, manages to keep his place as a worker in his profession. He is steadily cheerful and uncomplaining, and does excellent work.

How to Select Carpets.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FURNISHINGS OF A ROOM.

Floor coverings are among the most important of the furnishings of a room, says the New York *Ledger*. If they are well chosen, appropriate and of suitable quality, the apartment seems to be about half furnished. Given a well-decorated wall, a good carpet and a handsome mirror, and the rest of the furnishing is easy and may be made very inexpensive if one has the ingenuity, patience and time to create and construct.

There are many things to learn about carpets and their purchase. The manufacture of them is full of catches and tricks, and in the desire to make cheap goods, quality and everything else are sacrificed to looks.

A carpet may be made with a very pleasing surface, fairly good colors and generally attractive appearance, but will last scarcely as long as it takes to make and put it down. The regular tapestry carpet is printed like old-fashioned calico. It is made all in one color, which is the color of the ground. It is then run through presses on the same general principle as any other printed article. The color merely strikes through the outside of the wool. The pile is held in place only by single light binding thread, and a single strand of the wool may be drawn out for a yard or more by giving a gentle pull at one end.

While this sort of carpet may have its uses, it is the most unprofitable thing imaginable to buy. A chair drawn over it may pull the threads out, any roughness in the heel of the shoe is almost certain to do it, and ordinary use in a short time works the threads all out of place.

In body Brussels every color is dyed in the skein, then woven in, being thrown upon the surface only where this special color is required. In this class of goods the variety of color is necessarily limited, as with present machinery only a certain number can be handled independently of each other.

Body Brussels carpets are usually designated by the number of frames which signify the number of colors used. In all carpets of this kind the wool surface is thrown through the fabric, and shows to some extent on the back. Unscrupulous dealers have so arranged their machinery that the back of tapestry carpet is stained or clouded to follow as clearly as possible the colors on the surface. By this means unsophisticated or ignorant persons are imposed upon, as their idea that the colors show through is met by the stained appearance on the back.

Of course, such goods are a most bare faced fraud and should be treated as such. That reputable dealers sometimes handle them is not at all to their credit.

The Wife's Strike.

(Detroit Free Press.)

The walking delegate never tired of talking of the strike. He held that it was justifiable if ever a strike was, and he was prepared to demonstrate that it was perfectly proper to strike to secure any desired result. He so told his wife, and she seemed to agree with him. She said it seemed to be the easiest way of enforcing a demand.

And that night when he came home he found that the table was not set.

"I want a new dress," she said, when he asked what the trouble was.

"I know. You've been bothering me for that dress for a month," he said, "but how about supper?"

"There isn't any," she said. "This is a strike."

"A strike?"

"Yes, a general tie-up. I've been trying to secure a peaceable settlement of this trouble for some time, but now I mean to enforce my rights."

"Mary, do you dare—— ?"

"Oh, don't talk to me that way! If I can't get you to arbitrate, why, I've got to strike. I don't care if it does block the wheels of trade."

"But, Mary, you don't understand."

"Oh, yes I do. I've made my demands, and they've been refused. I've asked for arbitration with a view to compromise, and that has also been refused. A strike is all there is left, and I've struck."

"But your demands are unreasonable."

"I don't think they are."

"You're no judge."

"You're the judge of your own demands when you strike, and I'm just as good a judge as you are when I want something. It's no use talking. This strike is on."

She folded her arms in a determined way, and he subsided. It was, perhaps, half an hour later when he looked up and said:

"Mary, is the strike still on?"

"It is still on," she replied.

"Aren't you hungry?"

"No. I saw that I had something in the treasury before the strike was ordered."

"Meaning the pantry?" he asked.

"Meaning the pantry," she returned.

"I believe I'll get a bite," he said.

"It's locked," she replied. "The reserve is to be used simply to keep the strike going. You can't touch the striker's resources."

"Be careful, Mary,' he said, warningly. "If I shut off the cash——"

She laughed, and nodded towards the pantry.

"I can stick it out a week," she returned.

Five or ten minutes later he proposed that they compromise on the basis of $10.

"Twenty," she replied, firmly.

"But that means ruin," he protested. "I can't afford it."

"That's your business," she answered. "I offered to arbitrate once."

It was 10 o'clock that night when he finally gave in, and somehow he felt that he had experienced a new phase of the strike business. It looked different from the other side of the fence.

How New York is Overcrowded.

A recent census report shows that there are 81,000 houses in New York occupied by a number of families so great as to imply that there are nearly four families (3.82) for every house in the metropolis. When it is recalled that there are thousands of beautiful homes in New York occupied each by one family only, that miles of avenues and streets are lined with houses each individually owned and occupied by one family group, it will be realized to what extent in other parts of the city crowding occurs, when to accommodate an average of nearly four families to each house the remaining houses only are available. Comparing the condition of New York with Philadelphia the difference is most marked. In Philadelphia the average number of families to each house is one family and one tenth, as against three families and over three-quarters in New York for each house. In New York the average for each house is 19 people, while in Philadelphia the average is not 6 people per house. The death rate tells the rest. In New York it is 28 in every thousand; in Philadelphia 22 per thousand. While New York has 19 people to each house, London has only seven, with a death rate three per cent lower than New York. The extent of the crowding in New York is made painfully apparent by the statement of the national census, which shews that out of a population of 1,600,000, no less a number than 1,200,000 live in apartments, flats and tenements. Still further is this confirmed by the sanitary census made by the police in September last, in which it was found that there were herded in what the Board of Health designates as the "Tenement District" no less than 276,000 families! This number, exceeding a quarter of a million families, averaging five persons in each, is so great as to excite surprise that such a condition can exist in the chief city of the new world, where conditions of civilization, as illustrated by the character and number of homes, ought to have their most perfect exemplification. But the facts as presented in official reports, in the death rate, and in the personal observations of men and women who take a deep interest in the condition of human kind in the metropolis, show a condition of density full of danger, in which the indications towards improvements are few and far between.—From "The Hope of a Home," by Erastus Wiman, in *North American Review* for February.

The highest honor as a medical student ever won by a woman has just been gained by Miss Louise Aldrich Blake, the daughter of an English clergyman, at the London University. She was "double first" in the examinations.

When Handel's "Messiah" was first given in Dublin, on April 13, 1742, the desire of the people to hear it was so great that the ladies of rank in the city agreed for that particular occasion to go without hoops so that an additional number of people could be admitted.

Hints on the Physical Training of Boys.

(C. W. Whitney, in Harper's Young People.)

It seems curious that with the advance we have made in the last few years in scientific athletics, there should still be cause for writing so strongly on a subject that ought to be covered by the common sense of mature men, and yet I am constantly hearing of tug-of-war teams composed of boys fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen years of age, and right here in our own city I can point to school football elevens that last season went into regular training. It has been a custom, too, in several schools to permit a course of more or less severe training as preparation for track athletic events. The tug-of-war is so tremendous a strain on the system, that in the last year or two the game has fallen into disuse at nearly all athletic contests among young men, while the colleges have dropped it entirely. That undeveloped boys should be allowed for a moment to have anything to do with such a healthy-sapping game seems, therefore, incomprehensible. I believe the tug-of-war has been abandoned by the best schools in New York, and it should be cast into outer darkness all over the country.

As for general training for athletic events, it is very nearly as great a mistake, and I am addressing myself to boys sixteen years of age and under, though, of course, my remarks will apply with equal force to many boys of seventeen, eighteen, and even nineteen, who are unusually backward in their physical development. Growing boys should not expect nor make any attempt to get their muscles "hard." It would be directly against all laws of nature if they were so. The main idea in athletic work is to keep the skin clean, and get inside your veins and arteries pure blood, and plenty of it. The only training you must think of doing is with your stomach. Keep it in good condition by eating plenty of wholesome food, and you will find yourself equal to whatever exercise you are inclined to do. Care of the stomach, and an amount of athletic work which stops short of tiring the boys out, are all the training that should be permitted school teams of any description.

To eat his meals at the same hour every day and to do no munching between meals are sufficient to make the boy who follows the rule honestly, superior, at least in "condition," to the one who does not. For the rest, any kind of out door athletic work that is not too severe, as, for example, running, jumping, and hurdling, will gradually build him up, and increase his muscles as rapidly as his strength will permit.

By running, I mean cross-country running, or what approaches it as nearly as possible. Running short distances at top speed is not only undesirable for the growing lad, but it is decidedly injurious. Sprinting one or two hundred yards is bad enough, but when it comes to training a boy at a quarter or half mile, which is, in fact, a prolonged sprint, the harm he receives is likely to be very considerable and lasting.

If boys are inclined to become sprinters, the best and safest procedure is for them to confine their efforts to simple "starting," not running out more than forty to fifty yards at the utmost, until they have gained something of their growth and strength, and they will find they have fitted themselves for greater efforts by the best possible means. After all, starting is everything in sprinting nowadays; the speed is more or less natural, but skill in getting off the mark is acquired.

In my opinion it is a great mistake to put a boy under sixteen in the gymnasium for the conventional course of instruction. Not one gymnasium instructor in fifty adapts himself to the individual requirements of his pupils; and even were he to do so, the lad will not reap one-half the benefit from following the usual routine of pulleys, weights, etc., that he will by romping about out-of-doors. Give him a little sensible light dumbbell work for ten or fifteen minutes when he first gets out of bed in the morning, and then keep him out in the open air for just as much time as he can spare from his studies, which at this age should not occupy much of his time out of school hours.

I have noticed a growing tendency to permit children to sit up much later than is good for them, the natural result being a too prevalent fondness for the bed in the morning. If a boy wants to keep himself in prime condition, to grow up strong and vigorous, let him get up in the morning long enough before breakfast to have first ten minutes of brisk work with a pair of light wooden dumbbells, then his cold bath, and afterwards a sharp walk of fifteen minutes. Any boy who will follow this plan will discover before many weeks that he is easily superior to his classmates in almost any athletic work he undertakes, while headaches and other ills too common to growing lads will be unknown to him.

Whittier as a Book-Lover.

No sketch of Whittier, however slight, should omit mention of his friendship for Bayard Taylor. Their Quaker parentage helped to bring the two poets into communion; and although Taylor was so much the younger and more vigorous man, Whittier was to see him also pass, and to mourn his loss. He took a deep interest in his literary advancement, and considered "Lars" his finest poem. Certainly no one knew Taylor's work better, or brought a deeper sympathy into his reading of it. "I love him too well to be a critic of his verse." he says, in one of his letters. "But what a brave worker he was!"

The reading of good books was, very late in life, as it had been very early, his chief pleasure. His travels, his romance, his friendships, were indulged chiefly by proxy of the printed page. "I felt very near Dr. Mulford through his writings," he said. "He was the strongest thinker of our time, and he thought in the right direction. *The Republic of God* is intellectually greater than St. Augustine's *City of God*, and infinitely nearer the Christian ideal."

"That must be a shrewd zephyr," Charles Lamb used to say, speaking of his Gentle Giantess, "that can escape her." And so we may say of Whittier and a book. "Has thee seen the new book by the author of *Mr. Isaacs?* he asked (having sent me *Mr. Isaacs* as soon as it appeared, lest I should miss reading so novel and good a story). In the same breath he adds: "I have been reading *The Freedom of Faith*, by the author of *On the Threshold*, just published by Houghton & Co. It is refreshing and tonic as the northwest wind. The writer is one of the leaders of the new departure from ultra-Calvinism. Thank thee just here for the pleasure of reading Annie Keary's biography. What a white, beautiful soul! Her views of the mission of Spiritualism seem very much like ——'s. I do not know when I have read a more restful, helpful book.

"How good Longfellow's poem is! A little sad, but full of 'sweetness and light.' Emerson, Longfellow, Holmes, and myself are all getting to be old fellows, and that swan-song might serve for us all. 'We who are about to die.' God help us all! I don't care for fame, and have no solicitude about the verdicts of posterity.

"When the grass is green above us,
And they who know and who love us
Are sleeping by our side,
Will it avail us aught that men
Tell the world with lip and pen
That we have lived and died?

"What we *are*, will then be more important than what we have done or said in prose or rhyme, or what folks that we never saw or heard of think of us."

Later he describes himself as listening to the *Life of Mrs. Stowe*. "It is a satisfying book, a model biography, or, rather, autobiography, for dear Mrs. Stowe speaks all through it. Dr. Holme's letters reveal him as he is, wise, generous, chivalrous. Witness the kindliness and delicate sympathy of his letters during the Lord Byron trouble.... Miss W. has read us some of Howells's *Hazard of New Fortunes*. It strikes me that it is a strong book. That indomitable old German, Linden—that saint of the godless sect of dynamiters and anarchists—is a grand figure; one can't help loving him."—From "Whittier," by Annie Fields, in *Harper's Magazine* for February.

"I have," says a St. Louis man, "derived much benefit from treatment by a specialist who is an unlicensed medical practitioner, and who in consequence has to get round the law by charging nothing for his advice, and making his income out of his preparation sales. The first time I saw him he acknowledged very frankly that he was a quack, adding that he was not ashamed of the name, as it covered as distinguished a man as Pasteur as well as himself. I thought at the time he was joking, but on making inquiry I have found he is right. Pasteur is not even a surgeon, according to the French law, and when he wants to inject fluid into a man he has to have a registered surgeon do the cutting. This may be magnificent, but it certainly isn't sense."

Horace Greeley.

Greeley inherited from his Scotch-Irish ancestors plainness of speech. "I can," he used to say, "write better slang than any editor in America." He knew the value of words. The traditions called him profane, and nowadays one rarely hears a story of Greeley which does not turn upon some quaint archaic use of a profane phrase. Yet he was far from being profane,—was pure-minded, and of proper speech, as a daily intercourse of years enables me to testify. He was impatient of ignorance or frivolity. He had a complaining way, generally amusing from its quaintness, apt to become petulance if anything teased. He had the capacity of spontaneous aversion,—formed opinions of people by a kind of second sight. I knew one noted man whom he disliked, as well as I could make out, for no other reason than the color of the hair. He never forgave another for being a college graduate. Life and its employments were an earnest purpose; there should be no trifling by the wayside, no lolling over vanities, no giving way to meretricious appetites; and therefore the greatest of crimes was drink. A man's troth was sacred; it was the human expression of a divine attribute; and therefore, next to drink, there was no crime so great as marriage infidelity. His dislike to tobacco, as to wine, was an indication of personal discomfort. There was no virtue quite as desirable as thrift, and thrift was best served by small salaries. The material happiness of mankind was a constant care. The Jersey marshes that stretch from Hoboken to Newark distressed him. "Is there no way—are there no lessons in the economic conditions of Holland to teach us how to reclaim these wasted square miles of marsh and overflow and make them into wholesome, enduring homes?" This was a frequent inquiry. His dislike of slavery, when you sifted it down, was rather an earnest of sympathy with the white man who was undersold in his labor than sentiment for the negro.

The anti slavery atmosphere surrounding the *Tribune* was not inspired by Greeley. It really came from the gifted young men who were attracted to the *Tribune* because of its independence and high literary standard. Greeley was generous to honest, well-meaning thought, whether he accepted it or not, and he was a purist as to form. So in time, beginning with the advent of Ripley escaped from the ruins of his Brook Farm—or, as Carlyle, if I remember, called it, Potato Gospel—experiment, until the coming of Sydney Howard Gay, who had been Garrison's colaborer in anti-slavery, the *Tribune* in spite of Greeley—rather by reluctant grumbling acquiescence than his judgment—was governed by men who had a fanatical aversion to slavery. They were resolute, brilliant, capable, irresponsible, intolerant,—not above setting things on fire for the fun of seeing them burn. They attracted Greeley by their sincerity, and charmed his keen literary sense with their gifts. They won the *Tribune* and carried its editor with them. I fancy the attitude of Greely towards the *Tribune* in the early days was a blending of wondering admiration and despair,—something of the feeling with which, as we read in children's story-books, the affectionate mother hen sees that her chickens are, after all her brooding cares, ducks and will go quacking into the streams. I can conceive no wider divergence in intellectual opinion as to the means of attaining moral and political results than between Mr. Greeley as a leader and thinker and the wayward forces which surrounded him in the making of the *Tribune*. "I never," he once said to the writer, "opened the *Tribune* in those days without terror as to what they might make me say after eleven o'clock at night."—John Russell Young, in February *Lippincott's*.

The Arizona Kicker.

A test case:—So far as we can learn, we are the only editor in Arizona who has ever been sued for breach of promise. Our ninth suit was disposed of yesterday afternoon. It was a test case, and the remarks of the Judge as he took it from the jury and ordered a verdict of "not guilty" lead us to hope that a new era has dawnd in our career. It is our nature to be gallant toward the other sex, but in no single instance have we ever hinted at marriage. Every single suit has been brought as a speculation pure and simple. We settled eight, one after another, at from $25 to $80 each, without going into Court. Then we got tired, and determined to fight the ninth case to a finish and learn what constituted a marriage engagement in this territory. During the last six months we have published four poems written by Widow Baker. We have sent her a wish-bone and a box of candy; we have escorted her to a lecture and a prayer meeting. On one occasion, when she complained of headache, we laid our gentle hand on her revered brow, and advised her to snuff ammonia. She suddenly began to talk of marriage, and when we failed to understand her language she sued for $50,000 and offered to settle for $65. The worm turned. The worm defied her and went into court. The woman had no case and fell down. His honor ruled that we simply exhibited ordinary editorial interest in a contributor, and that if we had even held her hand or chucked her under the chin it could only have been considered a desire on our part to encourage her poetic aspirations.—M. Quod, in St. Louis *Republic*.

An Object Lesson in Vaccination.

Of late years there has been an agitation in several districts in England against vaccination, some extremists even preferring to go to prison rather than have their children vaccinated. At the last general election the Gladstonians won a seat through their candidate siding with those who were opposed to vaccination, thus obtaining their votes, the Conservative aspirant standing up for common sense. Leicester is the headquarters of this fad. It has a population of 180,000—nearly as great as that of Toronto—a large proportion of whom have not been vaccinated. It now serves as an object lesson upon the subject. For some time past the smallpox has raged at Leicester, the disease having been brought into the town by a tramp. By the last advices, exclusive of those who were cared for at home, there were 60 cases in the hospital. The towns-people are greatly alarmed, the disease being comparatively so little known in England, where as a rule vaccination is strictly enforced. A Sanitary Committee has been formed in the town, one-half of whom are in favour of the readoption of vaccination and also of revaccination in other cases. It is no wonder with such insanitary ideas prevailing that the annual death rate of Leicester is 23.5 whereas that of London is only 19.7. Thus for every 10,000 inhabitants there are in London only 197 deaths, but in Leicester 235, or 18 per cent more.

Modern Funeral Palls.

A purple ground, with a red cross, is the principal combination of color used at the present day for funeral palls, writes Harriet Ogden Morison in an exquisitely illustrated page of Ecclesiastical Embroidery in the March *Ladies' Home Journal*. The modern ecclesiastical use of the pall is entirely free from the early idea of individual ostentation, and holds to the principle actuating the guilds and societies, as they cover their deceased members with the same beautiful cloth, and thus obliterate all distinctions of fortune.

As evidence of the character and excellence of the exhibits which are coming to the World's Fair from abroad, the following description, given by the *Madras Mail*, of a casket made by a jewelry firm in far away Ceylon expressly for the Fair, is given: "It is undoubtedly one of the finest—if not the very finest—piece of work and the most costly and valuable, ever turned out of a Ceylon establishment. The box is 14 inches long by 7 inches broad, and is made of carved ivory on silver, with broad bands of solid gold (Ratnapura work) along its sides and edges. The lid is of silver, richly chased on the inside with designs of elephants and cocoanut trees, whilst the whole is covered with blue plush. Its chief claim to notice, however, is the fact that it is very richly studded with gems—none but Ceylon stones being used. All round the rim is a row of fine pearls—300 in number—whilst lower down is a row of rubies of good weight and fine color. The lid is lined with a complete selection of the best stones, including pearls, sapphires, rubies, cats-eyes, tourmalines, etc.; and this fact gives great value to the casket, whilst the ivory panels are carved to represent various products of the island, such as paddy, cinnamon, coffee, tea, etc. With the casket is an ivory elephant caparisoned with gold trappings, as if for a *perehara*, and carrying a gold shrine on its back. The whole exhibit is valued at £500 ($2,500) by the firm in question, and it certainly is a piece of work which reflects the highest credit."

Pleasant Pastimes.

(From Harper's Bazar.)

One of the favorite social diversions among young people this winter is the circulating library party. Each guest invited to the evening's entertainment selects a book title for representation. No elaborate costuming is expected or required, the aim being rather to make a hit with the smallest means at command. For instance, at a recent party a young lady wore in her hair a pair of pretty combs with the price tags still attached. A casual observer might have thought she had completed her toilet hastily and overlooked them. But keener wits detected their old friends "The Newcomes," with an explosion of laughter. One young man plaintively paraded an extinguished candle to symbolize "The Light that Failed." A leaf of a calendar for March 15th did duty for "Middlemarch"; and a button-hole decoration of a bit of scarlet wick, affixed by a gilt toothpick, was held to represent "Pickwick."

"Three Feathers," "In Silk Attire," "The Woman in White," "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," "White Wings," "The Scarlet Letter," and similar titles can be rendered literally if one chooses. It is not well always to be as occult as was a certain young gentleman who bore on his back a long, slender capital A, made of white wire. This device occasioned much bewildered conjecture, and not one correct guess. When called upon to explain, he protested that any one with an eye should be able to see that it was "In no sense *A* broad." This was only reluctantly admitted as an adequate rendering of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad." One representation which called forth many futile guesses was a white card-board shield, decorated with a cat rampant, with a pencil attached by a string to its tail, and the motto "E Pluribus Unum," which eventually proved to be that indispensable feature of a circulating library—the catalogue.

Each guest on arriving receives a tally-card with pencil attached, and proceeds to write at the head of the card his or her own name and book title. About an hour or an hour and a half is allowed for "circulating" in quest of information. Each one guesses as many titles as he can, and records them with the owners' names on his card. When the bell is rung for time the cards are collected, and the name and title at the top of each card is copied to obtain a correct list. This list is read after the cards have been returned to their owners, and each cancels his incorrect guesses. The greatest number of correct guesses receives a prize, and the lowest number a booby prize.

The book-title idea is also applied to a bright table game called "book-title illustrating." Paper and pencils are dealt out. Each participant makes a mental choice of a book title, and keeps it sedulously concealed from the rest. Each then proceeds to make as telling and graphic an illustration of his title as the limits of time and paper will admit of. Much elaboration is not desirable, as that consumes time and makes the movement of the game too slow. Space must be left at the top of the paper for a list of guesses. When time is called and work ceases, each passes his sketch to his next neighbor, who, after a brief study, registers his guess at the title at the top of the page and turns it down on the under side, then passes it on to his next left-hand neighbor, receiving in turn another sketch on his right. Each paper thus makes the round, returning finally to its original owner, who writes on it the correct title, which is then compared with the recorded guesses.

Sketching games and matches of all kinds are popular in these days of universal art education, when almost every one can wield a pencil or crayon to some extent.

At a recent young girls' luncheon, at which a band of whilom schoolmates celebrated a reunion, a series of animal sketches provoked unbounded mirth. In the dining room the girls' places at table were indicated by cards bearing, not a name, but instead some pretty or witty quotation with a personal allusion to the destined occupant of the place. At the conclusion of the meal, on their return to the drawing-room, they found the furniture increased by a black-board on an easel planted before them. Its presence was explained later.

A folded scrap of paper was handed to each of the young ladies, bearing the name of an animal, which they were admonished to keep secret. They were then advised that they were expected to come up to the board in turn, and make a sketch of the animal assigned them, while the on-lookers were to guess at the subject of the representation.

Let any one who thinks it is easy to sketch even a familiar animal from memory make the attempt, and see whether or not the result will remind her of the proverbial German professor's camel. One young lady, whose talent for decorating with pen and brush is the admiration of her circle of friends, had the horse assigned to her, and managed to elaborate one which was promptly classified as a donkey by the majority of those present. On the other hand, a girl who protested that she could not draw a line, with a few telling strokes make a capital success of a kangaroo. It turned out that she had recently visited a menagerie in company with some small cousins, and had been compelled to make a lengthy study of the animal's attitudes and ways and means of locomotion. None of those present possessed the accomplishments of a Nast as a rapid delineator, but the entertainment proved a success, nevertheless, or perhaps for that very reason, and will no doubt be duplicated with all sorts of variations in the course of the season.

WANT INFORMATION.

ABOUT THE WORKING OF THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Toronto, Feb. 25—The Hamilton *Times* publishes the following circular, which speaks for itself:—

"Toronto, Feb. 20, 1893—The recent defeat of the Republican party in the United States has precipitated a formidable agitation here for sweeping away the Protection our native industries have enjoyed for the past 14 years, and which has done so much to build them up. The announcement of the Finance Minister has postponed legislative action on tariff matters till the next session of the House, but the free trade agitation will now be carried on with redoubled vigor, and the intervening time will be the most critical for the National Policy that it has ever had to encounter. The *Empire* has, during the past five years, been fighting the battles of our industries against those who would smash them, and in the impending struggle will continue to do so, but that we may do so with the greatest effect, we desire to have as great a knowledge of the condition of our various industries as it is possible to obtain. Will you kindly let me know, not for publication, but for information, in connection with the line you represent, whether a reduction in duty might be made without prejudicially affecting your business, or are you in a position to stand alone, as it is claimed our 'infant industries' ought now to do. If the protection now afforded ought to remain as high as it is, briefly state reasons, and oblige, yours faithfully, D. Creighton, Manager, *Empire*."

An Affectionate Wife.

Young Wife—My dear, there is a gentleman waiting to speak to you in the anteroom.

He—Do you know him?

She—You must forgive me, darling, but of late you have been troubled with a cough; besides, you take so little care of yourself, and—oh! if you only knew how anxious I am about you. Supposing I were to lose you, love. (She bursts into sobbing and throws herself on his breast.)

He—Come, my dear, silly child, do be calm. People don't die of a slight cold. Still, if it will pacify you, show the medical gentleman in. Who is it? Dr. Pallot, eh?

She—It isn't a doctor, dear. It is—it is—it is a life insurance agent.—*Unterhaltungsblatt*.

The Rich Man's Son.

The rich man's son inherits land,
And piles of brick and stones and gold,
And he inherits soft white hands,
And tender flesh that fears the cold.

Like soft hands, and tender flesh, many diseases are inherited; especially tendencies to Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, and Stomach and Liver troubles; but there is a remedy, known as the "Golden Medical Discovery," which overcomes these diseases, and cuts off all tendencies toward a fatal result. Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, has put this remedy within the reach of all, so that even the poor as well as the rich, can obtain it. It is worth more to you than "piles of brick and stone and gold." Ask your druggist for it. It's *guaranteed* to benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded.

MR. ANGERS' REPORT.

THE CROPS IN CANADA A LITTLE BELOW AVERAGE.

The Report On and Recommendations in Connection With Grosse Isle Quarantine — Cattle Trade Figures — The Canadian Lepers.

The report of the Department of Agriculture, signed by Hon. A. R. Angers, is made public. It states the yield of farm crops in Canada for 1892 was, in most localities, a little below the average, except in hay, the crop of which was in many parts of the Dominion unusually heavy. The yield of oats in Ontario was good, and the quality of the grain satisfactory, but the crops of autumn and spring wheat and barley were under the average, both in quality and in quantity, due largely to the very hot weather which prevailed during the time of the maturing of the grain. Much of the barley was discolored and was further reduced in value by wet weather.

In most parts of Quebec the crops are reported as fully up to the average, but the grain in some localities was discolored by rain during the harvest.

The average yield of farm crops in the Maritime Provinces was satisfactory, and the returns good wherever the land was well worked. Hay yielded better than last year. The wheat grown this year in the Province of Manitoba and in the North-West Territories is believed to excel in quality all previous crops. The yield per acre was not so large as expected early in the season, but the harvest weather was very favorable, and everything was saved in good condition. The unusually low prices which prevailed, interfered with the large returns generally expected. Barley and oats yielded well, and the sample is bright and good. The yield per acre of the various sorts of cereals cultivated in British Columbia was good, and agriculture, stock-raising, fruit and hop-growing are all making satisfactory progress. The reclaiming of low land by dyking, with the clearing of higher lands, add largely to the area under cultivation from year to year in that Province.

The total importation of cattle into the Dominion by sea during the year 1892 was as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses.
Quebec (Point Levis)	1	2,828	19	....
Halifax	46	....	.	....
St. John	1	....	1	....
Victoria	162	29,053	..	92

Added to these the importations by land raised the totals to: cattle, 4,025; sheep, 33,439; swine, 167; horses, 2,260. The importation of stock for breeding purposes fell off during the past year, as shown by the following tables, which give the total number of animals arriving, the St. Lawrence route apparently being a favorite one for sheep imported by United States breeders:

FOR CANADA.

	1891.	1892.
Cattle	13	1
Sheep	938	969
Swine	4	19
Total	955	989

FOR UNITED STATES.

Cattle	1	....
Sheep	2085	1859
Swine	6	....
Total	2092	1859

No disease of infectious nature showed itself; a few deaths among sheep were from ordinary causes.

Dealing with

THE CATTLE TRADE

the report says: The export of live cattle may be said to have commenced with the year 1872, as previous to that date neither live cattle nor meat was exported from the Dominion to Great Britain, with the exception of salt meats. The trade rapidly increased and assumed proportions which place it in the foremost rank of our exportations. The exports *via* Canadian seaports to the United Kingdom inspected by the veterinary officers, 1892, were:

Cattle	98,755
Sheep	15,932

The following table gives comparisons for the last ten calendar years:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
1883	55,625	114,352
1884	61,843	67,197
1885	69,158	38,534
1886	64,555	94,297
1887	64,621	35,473
1888	60,828	46,167
1889	85,053	58,983
1890	122,182	43,780
1891	108,947	32,157
1892	98,755	15,932

The report then goes into quarantine matters, and deals with the schedule of Canadian cattle in England, and the precautions adopted against cattle from the United States.

The Canadian patentees were distributed among the Provinces of the Dominion as follows for 1892:

Ontario	464
Quebec	131
New Brunswick	19
Nova Scotia	16
P. E. Island	1
Manitoba and N. W. T.	22
British Columbia	18
Total	671

Referring to the work of the Dairy Commissioner in Quebec, the report says: In the Province of Quebec, the Assistant Dairy Commissioner held meetings throughout the year. In all he addressed seventy-eight gatherings—mostly in the Province of Quebec. An expert from the Dairy Commissioner's staff spent part of the summer as travelling instructor and inspector. He visited thirty-four cheese factories and twelve butter factories and gave instructions to ninety-six cheese-makers, twenty-one butter makers and eleven inspectors of syndicates of factories. Another expert of the Dairy Commissioner's staff conducted experiments in the manufacture of cheese which will be shipped to the British market. Very great improvements have been effected in the quality of the cheese from the Province of Quebec during the last three years; and it can no longer be said that quantities of cheese of inferior quality from Quebec exercise a depressing influence upon the reputation of the finest Canadian cheese, or have a depreciating effect upon prices. A combined experimental dairy station and dairy school has been erected at St. Hyacinthe, Que., by the Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec, and has been placed under the direction of the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion. The Dairy Association for the Province of Quebec—receiving a subsidy from the Provincial Treasury—contributes a sum of $1,000 per annum towards its maintenance.

Dealing with quarantine, the reports says:

"THE QUARANTINE STATION AT GROSSE ISLE the most important on the Atlantic coast of Canada, consists of an island in the St. Lawrence about thirty-one miles below Quebec. It was selected for quarantine purposes at the time of the first advent of cholera to this continent in 1832. In the sick division, at the eastern extremity of the island, are the hospitals, and the quarters of the hospital staff. There is a two story brick hospital with one hundred beds, including some in private wards for cabin passengers' use and a detached one story wooden shed with four separate wards for the use of cholera and smallpox patients. There are also ample means for the washing, disinfection, and fumigation of bedding, clothing, etc."

There are accommodations for two thousand persons, as well as six furnaces and boilers, a bacteriological laboratory, a bath and closet-houses with twelve baths and sixteen water-closets for men, and six baths and eight closets for women; a bakery, a forge, an oven for hot air disinfection; a fumigating room, police barracks, etc. There is also in course of construction a steam disinfecting house with three iron chambers, 25 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, with boiler, etc., for the disinfection and sterilization of clothing and luggage, by steam. This division is separated by more than a mile of generally wooded land from the sick division and the hospitals. The means of disinfection are confined to the steam disinfector, the dioxide sulphuric blast, the bichloride mercuric drench.

Then follows what the Chronicle has contended for, viz.:

"These processes can be the most economically and best applied from a deep water wharf, to which large vessels on arrival can be attached. But in the absence of a wharf they can be placed on a steam tug or lighter and such will be necessary during the coming season at Grosse Isle. The drawback of the latter mode of using the appliances is the obstruction caused by rough weather."

Dealing with "precaution," the report says: "The utmost watchfulness will be maintained during the coming season of navigation, and all precautionary measures will be adopted in view of the existing condition of the public health in Europe. Cholera still lurks in various parts of that continent and the previous history of this disease foreshadows further outbreaks in the spring; but I am in hopes that with the important disinfecting appliances with which our most important quarantine stations are furnished, and so placed on a footing with stations of the first-class, and under the stringent observance of our quarantine regulations, as well as by means of vigilant inspection of every vessel that arrives from Europe, it may be prevented from obtaining a foothold on our shores, and even should it manifest itself in any incoming vessel, the disinfecting appliances will prove their efficiency in confining any ravages to the vessel. If it were to gain access to the Dominion there would be incalculable damage to all industrial and commercial enterprise, in imports and exports, and shrinkage in every line of business. The London *Times* is authority for the statement that the exports of Hamburg last summer fell off £7,000,000 sterling. No precaution can, therefore, be too great to prevent its introduction here."

Dr. Montizambert, the medical superintendent at Grosse Isle, reports 621 vessel inspected at that station, showing an increase over last year of more than 100. He reports 144 admissions to the hospital, and six deaths therein, four from measles, one from diphtheria and one from diarrhœa. The bodies of three persons who had died on board ship were also landed at the station for burial. Dr. Montizambert's report deals with smallpox, yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, disinfection of rags, and fumigating appliances, gives details connected with his duties, and a synopsis of proceedings at the Medical Public Health Association, held in the city of Mexico, last November, at which he was present, as delegate from the Dominion Government.

Then follows what is always of interest, the report on Canadian lepers: Dr. A. C. Smith, the inspecting physician at the leprosy hospital at Tracadie, reports the same number of inmates as in 1891, fourteen being male, and eight females. Nine of the patients are in the early stages of the disease, the remainder are in various advanced stages, the disease running its usual course till death supervenes. During the past year three patients died, and three new cases were admitted; one from Nequa, one from Caraquet, and one from the vicinity of Tracadie. In the latter district, Dr. Smith reports the disease as having died out, only one suspected case being there to his knowledge. The new admissions are from outlying districts and families who had previously removed from Tracadie. In his report for this year, Dr. Smith does not speak as hopefully as he did last year of stamping out the disease. He says, while on a tour of inspection during 1892, he found leprosy cropping out in unexpected places, and he fears that for years to come new cases will be met with, and that only by permanent detention and isolation can it be kept in check or stamped out, as the disease is now known to spread from centres of contagion, and to gain a foothold without attracting attention. Dr. Smith urges the necessity of a new building with modern improvements and conveniences for lepers, the present building being forty years old and inadequate to the requirements of this loathsome disease, principally from its low ceilings and want of means of proper ventilation. He states that more cubic feet should be allowed each patient than is customary in ordinary hospitals, and he points to the necessity of separate wards in which to isolate contagious or infectious diseases from others that constantly occur among the patients, citing in support of this, the outbreak during the past year, of erysipelas, which for want of such isolation, ran through both male and female wards.

An Autumn Visit to Whittier.

The memory of a visit to Amesbury, made once in September, vividly remains with me. It was early in the month, when the lingering heat of summer seems sometimes to gather fresh intensity from the fact that we are so soon to hear the winds of autumn. Amesbury had greatly altered of late years; "large enough to be a city," our friend declared; "but I am not fat enough to be an alderman." To us it was still a small village, though somewhat dustier and less attractive than when we first knew it.

As we approached the house, we saw him from a distance characteristically gazing down the road for us, from his front yard, and then at the first glimpse suddenly disappearing, to come forth again to meet us, quite fresh and quiet, from his front door. It had been a very hot, dry summer, and everything about that place, as about every other, was parched and covered with dust. There had been no rain for weeks, and the village street was then quite innocent of watering carts. The fruit hung heavily from the nearly leafless trees, and the soft thud of the pears and apples as they fell to the ground could be heard on every side in the quiet house-yards. The sun struggled feebly through the mists during the noontide hours, when a still heat pervaded rather than struck the earth; and then in the early afternoon, and late into the next morning, a stirless cloud seemed to cover the face of the world. These mists were much increased by the burning of peat and brush, and, alas! of the very woods themselves, in every direction. Altogether, as Whittier said, quaintly, "it was very encouraging weather for the Millerites."

His niece, who bears the name of his beloved sister, was then the mistress of his home, and we were soon made heartily welcome inside the house, where everything was plain and neat as became a Friend's household; but as the village had grown to be a stirring place, and the house stood close upon the dusty road, such charming neatness must sometimes have been a difficult achievement. The noonday meal was soon served and soon ended, and then we sat down behind the half-closed blinds, looking out upon the garden, the faded vines, and almost leafless trees. It was a cozy room, with its Franklin-stove, at this season, surmounted by a bouquet, and a table between the windows, where was a larger bouquet, which Whittier himself had gathered that morning in anticipation of our arrival. He seemed brighter and better than we had dared to hope, and was in excellent mood for talking. Referring again to the Millerites, who had been so reanimated by the mists, he said he had been deeply impressed lately with their deplorable doctrines. "Continually disappointed because we don't all burn up on a sudden, they forget to be thankful for their preservation from the dire fate they predict with so much complacency."

He had just received a proof of his poem "Miriam," with the introduction, and he could not be content until they had both been read aloud to him. After the reading they were duly commented upon, and revised until he thought he could do no more; yet twice before our departure the proofs were taken out of the hand-bag where they were safely stowed away, and again more or less altered.

Whittier's ever growing fame was not taken by him as a matter of course. "I cannot think very well of my own things," he used to say; "and what is mere fame worth when thee is at home, alone, and sick with headaches, unable either to read or to write?" Nevertheless he derived very great pleasure and consolation from the letters and tributes which poured in upon him from hearts he had touched or lives he had quickened. "That I like," he would say: "that is worth having." But he must often have known the deeps of trouble in winter evenings when he was too ill to touch book or pen, and when he could do nothing during the long hours but sit and think over the fire.

We slept in Elizabeth's chamber. The portrait of their mother, framed in autumn leaves gathered in the last autumn of her life, hung upon the wall. Here, too, as in our bedroom at Dickens's, the diary of Pepys lay on the table. Dickens had read his copy faithfully, and written notes therein. Of this copy the leaves had not been cut; but with it lay the *Prayers of the Ages*, and volumes of poems, which had all been read, and *Pickwick* upon the top.—From "Whittier," by Annie Fields, in *Harper's Magazine* for February.

A Bridal Measure.

(From the Century Magazine.)

Gifts they sent her manifold.
Diamonds, and pearls, and gold.
One there was among the throng
Had not Midas' touch at need.
He against a sylvan reed
Set his lips, and breathed a song.

Bid bright Flora, as she comes,
Snatch a spray of orange blooms
From a maiden's hair.

Let the Hours their aprons fill
With mignonette and daffodil
And all that's fair.

For her bosom fetch the rose
That is rarest :
Not that either these or those
Could by any happening be
Ornaments to such as she ;
They'll but show, when she is dressed,
She is fairer than the fairest,
And out-betters what is best !
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Now.

Kisses which fall upon the dead's mute lips,
Like dew on roses which the first frost nips,
Come all too late :
Ts, better far to give them while the lips can speak ;
The golden chord of life at best is weak !
Ah ! do not wait.

Kind words in ears whose earthly powers are spent,
Like sunshine on the tree by lightning rent,
Can give no balm :
'Tis better far to give them while those ears can hear ;
For life has much of woe, and much of fear !
And love brings calm.

It is too late when life's lamp burneth low—
When hands once warm are chill as winter's snow—
To do kind deeds :
'Tis better here, where feet are prone to slide ;
'Tis better now than wait till eventide
To help their needs.

Ah, friend ! dear friend—if any such there be—
Keep not your loving thoughts away from me
Till I am gone :
I want them now to help me on my way,
As lonely watchers want the light of day
Ere it is morn.

And though sometimes my heart o'er some sore wrong,
Long brooding, weaves some bitterness in song ;
'Tis but a shade
Within life's texture where the best are poor ;
O, close not up to many faults Love's door !
I need your aid.
—D. F. Hodges in Brandon *Banner*.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, '93.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is to be hoped that there is no truth in the rumor that the Government intends, at an early day, to remove the Cartridge Factory from this city to Toronto. The Minister of Militia does not appear to favor Quebec very much. At one time, he talks of taking down our old guns, and converting them into cash. At another time, he threatens to remove the Dragoons to Toronto or Kingston. Then again, he talks of reducing the strength of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars. Indeed, Quebec has become his *bete noire*, and every effort is being made to rob her of her *prestige* as a garrison town. Now, it is the Cartridge Factory which must go, and no justification for the threatened step exists beyond the mere whim of the Militia authorities at the Capital. There is no complaint to urge of the quality of the material turned out at the Factory. It has repeatedly stood the test of the experts, and the cartridges can be manufactured in Quebec just as cheaply as in Toronto or elsewhere. The industry employs a large number of hands,—or rather did until more than half of the workmen usually hired were discharged at the beginning of the present winter,—an act really, which was most discreditable to all concerned. Had the dismissals been ordered in the summer time, it would not have proved so bad. Between fifty and sixty thousand dollars are paid annually in wages to those employed at the Cartridge Factory, and that money circulates among a population which can ill afford to lose it. Should the enterprise be removed from here, these workmen will be out of a job, and forced either to leave here, or seek work of another kind. But no valid reason exists why the home of the factory should be changed. It is a mere idea, not founded on anything tangible, which prompts the Minister to close an establishment here, so that he may open another one in the West. The members of the Government representing this district must not allow this thing to be done. They have a potent voice in the Council room, and our people expect them to see that Quebec's interests are not foolishly sacrificed. The members for Quebec County, Quebec West, Quebec Centre and Quebec East have also a common duty to perform, and we should like to see Messrs. Hearn, Fremont, Langelier, and Laurier sinking party zeal for the nonce, and using their influence with the Ministry to get the order countermanded, that is, of course, if such an order has really been issued. It will not do to delay in this matter. There is nothing like striking while the iron is hot. Better an ounce of prevention than a pound of cure. It is well to be wise before the event. We hope the matter has not gone beyond rumor. But if it has, there is still time to prevent an act of injustice from being done.

A valued reader of the Chronicle, of many years' standing, writes us the following letter :—

"I was greatly pleased with your manly words in this morning's paper, *re* the threatened removal of the Cartridge Factory from our city, and I think, with you, that the Government would be doing a monstrous thing should it persist in closing this industry, which gives employment to many of our citizens, and pays wages to the amount of fifty or sixty thousand dollars a year. What has Quebec done that it should be treated in this way? I know from practical knowledge that the cartridges made here under Major Prevost's superintendence are as good as any in the world. They cannot be manufactured any cheaper in Toronto, or for that matter, anywhere else, in this country. Your article should put backbone into our local members of Parliament, and they should see to it, that the rumored injustice is not done.

Yours,
Miles."

We believe our correspondent simply endorses public opinion. There was much talk in the city yesterday, over the report that the Cartridge Factory, which has done good work ever since it was established, was about to be transferred to Toronto. We trust that the Government will do nothing of the sort, and we rely on the members of the Cabinet from this Province, and the members of Parliament from this Province also, to protest against the movement to despoil Quebec of an institution which has won golden opinions throughout the country, for the character and quality of its products. Mr. Patterson must see that he would be doing a most unpopular thing, should he decide to carry into execution, the project he is credited with having in his mind. He cannot hope to add to the efficiency of his department by taking the factory away from its old home. There are some things which do not bear transplanting, and the Quebec Cartridge Factory is one of them. Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. Angers, Mr. Ouimet and Mr. Ives should have something to say on this subject, and the sooner they say it the better. As for our district representatives, they have also a duty to perform, and we trust that they will do it, without fear or favor, and on the broad ground of common sense.

It appears that the rumor put into circulation the other day, about Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Tarte is untrue. Sir Hector, it was stated, would co-operate with his whilom adversary, to whom he owes his present political position, on the Manitoba School question. The story, on the face of it, seemed absurd, but our correspondent at the Capital took the trouble to interview the member for Three Rivers, on the subject. His answer was as follows :—"I have done nothing that can authorize such an assertion. This statement was invented for the purpose of making me declare my position, but for the present I will refrain from saying anything. At the proper time I will declare what I intend to do."

The leading bankers of this Province, who, in the hour of need, came to the rescue of Quebec, and lent their money to the Treasurer, are getting anxious about the success of Mr. Hall's taxation scheme. They view with alarm the attitude assumed by certain firms here and in Montreal, in connection with their tax bills. Many persons have paid, but there are a very much larger number who have failed to respond to the appeal of Mr. Hall, some even going so far as to dispute the rights of the Government to collect the taxes in the Courts of law. The Treasurer has admitted that next session he will do what he can to make his tax bill more equitable, but he has repeatedly warned the tax-payers that he can not alter the law, passed by the Legislature, at present. For one year, at least, the taxes ordered must be collected. Mr. Hall is not disposed to resort to harsh measures to get his money, but the cash is needed, and it must be forthcoming, either by pleasant or unpleasant methods. We hope that the Government will not be forced to take proceedings against the tax-payers, but if the latter refuse to pay, proceedings must be taken to make them meet their obligations. The letters which the bankers have forwarded to the Treasurer should strengthen Mr. Hall's hands very materially. They come from men whose opinions on such matters, are entitled to great weight. The letters breathe no threats, but they explain the situation thoroughly, and must convince every intelligent reader of them, that the Banks lent their money to the Province on representations which must be carried out to the letter, and unless the taxes levied are paid into the treasury, the Government will be put to serious inconvenience, in meeting its just liabilities. The stiffening up which these letters give to Mr. Hall's back, will enable him to act on the powers which the law gives him, to collect all arrears owing the Government, no matter by whom owed. And as the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal pertinently says, "it is of great importance that the credit of the Province should be maintained, by all its obligations being provided for, and in this I venture to think you will be sustained by a very large majority of the people of the Province."

That discussion on the fast Atlantic steamship service, in the House of Commons, rapidly dropped into absurdity. Every member of Parliament, who represented a sea port constituency, got up, and gravely demanded the Canadian terminus of the coming "greyhounds," for his port. Luckily, the debate was saved from becoming even more ridiculous, by the timely remarks of the Hon. John Hearn, who briefly told the House that Quebec was the only port worth considering for a moment, in connection with the matter. Of course, Quebec would be the summer port, and Halifax has claims for the winter service, which cannot be very well overlooked. The fast Atlantic service will come, we are very sure. It can only be a question of time when the voyage will be made from Liverpool or Southampton to Quebec in five days and a few hours. A quick service of that sort would suit the country well, and it is no more than right that we should have it.

The mails from New York have been very irregular of late. They seem to fail to make connection at Montreal. The polite and able Post Office Inspector might, with advantage to our citizens, look into this matter, and see if he cannot provide a remedy for the defect.

END OF THE SESSION.

On Monday the shortest session of the Quebec Legislature, since Confederation, came to a close. Though not uninteresting, in a way, the meeting of our Parliament has not been remarkable this year. The Attorney-General's legal bill was introduced, but legislation on it has been postponed until the next session, in order to give the gentlemen of the long robe the opportunity of studying its various clauses. Mr. Hall's Budget Speech was a clear and calm presentation of the financial condition of the Province, up to date. The shewing made by our Treasurer was, on the whole, as good a one as the public could reasonably expect, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration. The taxes imposed last year to meet the crisis, have not been interfered with. They will undergo modification, next year, however, when a more equitable plan will be proposed. In the meantime, the bills must be met, and the Treasurer, if he is driven to harsh measures to collect them, can congratulate himself on the fact, that the cause of the unpleasantness, will not be his own. He has tried so far, every reasonable method in his power to get the amounts due the Province paid by the delinquents. Going to law may create delay, but it cannot help matters. The business of the House was much occupied by Montreal, whose city bill took up much valuable time, and produced considerable friction and feeling between the rival factions. At times, the debate on questions arising from features of that bill, became acrimonious. Our school system came in for a heated attack, but the storm passed off, and the matter remains in the usual state. The attempt made by Mr. Fitzpatrick to reduce the number of Ministers, to cut down the sessional indemnity of members, and to lessen the number of constituencies returning deputies, failed to carry. The Legislative Council once more survived the assaults of its enemies in the popular House. Mr. Cooke introduced the bill which was destined to accomplish the happy despatch. Mr. Cooke also carried a motion to keep from infant lips, the deadly cigarette. The Upper House took its revenge on the apostle of tobacco reform,—if the contents of cigarettes may be called tobacco,—and promptly killed the little bill before it had attained the necessary strength to walk. Honors are now easy between Mr. Cooke and the Lords of the Red Chamber, and cigarettes may still be consumed without fear of the police, by telegraph messengers, news boys, and minors, under the age of fifteen years. The gentlemen of the Upper House showed that age had not dimmed their intellects, by promptly giving the *coup de grace* to Mr. Augé's early closing measure. Of course, the Legislature could not forego its dish of scandal, and in the member for Soulanges were found the ingredients for the feast. Mr. Mercier, who took his seat, late in the session, occupied a modest position in the House, and when he spoke for the first time, he had a subject which did not call into play, his vituperative powers. He dealt with lunatic asylums, and discussed those institutions from the standpoints of history, and morality. At his own request a Committee was appointed to investigate the charge made against him, some time ago, that he had applied to his own use a part of about twenty-eight thousand dollars of public money. That he had acted irregularly in this transaction was admitted, but the evidence cleared the ex-Premier of dishonesty. The evidence was ordered to be printed at once, so that the general public will have an opportunity of reading it at leizure. Mr. Morris,—one of the most useful of Montreal's members,—took his place late, illness of a serious nature being the cause. Mr. Shehyn also could plead indisposition for many days' absence from the House. The watch-dog, Mr. G. Washington Stephens, watched the Opposition about as much as he watched the Government, and with the usual result. The assault on Mr. Pelletier failed to bring that eager and brilliant young statesman down, and Mr. Jules Tessier ably led the House on his side, during the temporary absence, through illness, of the veteran chief, Mr. Marchand, whose course, this year, earned praise from both sides. The Lords pressed for a Minister, and Mr. Chapais was appointed to lead that House on the Government side. He acquitted himself with great ability, and won highly-seasoned compliments from the lips of Mr. Starnes, the stern and uncompromising and unflinching gladiator of the Opposition. The amiable Dr. Marcil suffered the pangs of defeat, when his Medical Bill was shattered to atoms in the Lower House, but he will get over it, in time. From Mr. Dechene we have heard much, but it was left to Mr. Turgeon and Mr. Pinault to pose as moral spectacles. The Premier, Mr. Nantel and Mr. Flynn lost no opportunity to speak and work for honest and economical legislation. Universal regret was expressed at the non-attendance of Mr. McIntosh, whose condition of health, however, we are glad to say, is improving. Mr. LeBlanc acquitted himself so handsomely as Speaker, that the office ought, by Act of Parliament, to be conferred on him in perpetuity. Another name remains on our list, that of Mr. S. S. Hatt. Early and late, he has been at his post, training his small army of deft servants, instructing them in their multifarious and respective duties, sitting like a judge over disputants, and in the exercise of his high prerogatives, seeing that every seat is occupied by the guest whom he has bidden to the function, and nobody else. To perform a task of that character requires more than ordinary capacity. Yesterday Mr. Hatt was everywhere, and almost at the same time, about the great building, and his courteous treatment of the most humble, including the representatives of our leading newspapers, won for him encomiums, which will rank as heirlooms, in the unwritten records of the time. The eloquence of Mr. Desjardins was denied the House of Assembly this year, but the owner of it was present as clerk, and in the library, the student of our literature and our books of constitutional reference, found a skilful and learned custodian in the person of Dr. Dionne, the distinguished successor of the gentle poet, Pamphile LeMay, F.R.S.C. Most of the members left last night for their homes. Others will leave to-day.

Welcoming the Guests.

Ward McAllister Hints at What New York Society Will Do.

New York, Feb. 23—Mr. Ward McAllister gave some information last night in regard to what New York society will do in welcoming visitors to the World's Fair. Mr. McAllister said he was asked to arrange a ball at the Waldorf Hotel in Fifth avenue for the spring, but had not seen his way clear to do so.

Mr. F. Boldt, who had the lease of the hotel, was very anxious that the stamp of fashion should be put on the house by an entertainment given under the auspices of Mr. McAllister. "But I can't do it now," remarked Mr. Allister.

"You see the difficulty is that ladies who are in society have no ball dresses in the spring. They have worn them all during the winter, and they never want to get new ones until the autumn.

"Of course," continued Mr. McAllister, "this year will be exceptional and I may give a ball after all at the Waldorf.

"So far as I know, no arrangements have been made for the receptions of European aristocrats who may visit us this year. For some time I have been in correspondence with a number of English noblemen who intend visiting the Fair. There will be a great many of them—more than the public has any idea of. I am not at liberty to mention names.

"I have advised my English friends to come in June, or not later than July ; some may even arrive earlier. New York society will visit Chicago in June, so as to get to Newport in July. Straggling British noblemen will probably come here later, after the Goodwood races and the Cowes regatta.

"Hoi polloi will crowd Chicago in September, but not the fashionables, who will probably see the Fair in a half-finished condition, as all the exhibitions will be for months after they open.

"Royal visitors, such as Princess Eulalie and her husband, will certainly have special attention, although no reception arrangements have as yet been made. Representing, as the princess will, the Government of Spain, grand dinners will be given in her honor, possibly a ball and a fete champetre either at Jerome Park on Morris Park."

Mr. Diodato Thompson, who was present during the interview, remarked that Princess Eulalie was related to the Count de Paris, whom he had met abroad, and was aunt to the boy king of Spain. He said further that he understood that the Princess would go to Cuba, and sail thence in a Spanish man-of-war to the United States.

"Ah," remarked Mr. McAllister, "friends of the Count de Paris in America will see that the proper thing is done to make the Princess's stay in the United States a pleasant one ; you may be quite sure of that."

Death of One Who Knew Scott.

Mr. William Haldane, who died at Earlston, Berwickshire, on January 27th, was probably one of the last survivors of those who were personally acquainted with Sir Walter Scott and who were present at his funeral. Mr Haldane had many recollections of "The Shirra," Willie Laidlaw, Hogg, Lockhart, Andrew Gemmel (Eadie Ochiltree), Tom Purdie, and others who were around Abbotsford in those days. Deceased used to do a considerable business in cattle, and was well known in the Border district, but for the last fifteen years he had been living in retirement. His youngest son is Mr. George Haldane, Cleveland, Ohio.

A College Closed.

Fever of a mild nature having invaded the College of Joliette, the directors have decided to send the pupils home and close the establishment until March 15.

Education in Ontario and Quebec.

The trouble with our perfect Ontario school system is its tendency to educate Canadians for export.—Toronto *Telegram*.

That may be. But, on the other hand, it cannot be said that the school system of Quebec is calculated to give the boys and girls much useful knowledge, and yet the *habitants* are the greatest exodusters in Canada.—Hamilton *Spectator*.

Dangers of the Lager Beer Exemption.

Referring to the legislation placing the lager beer on the list of non-intoxicants, the *Etendard* remarks that the putting into force of such a law engenders certain dangers, especially if the sellers of such a liquor are not required to take out a license, and it adds :—"If extremely severe measures are not adopted in this respect, the infallible result will be to increase the number of liquor shops and the new law will only facilitate the consumption of obnoxious drinks."

Death of Capt. Henry Warner.

We regret to have to record the death, at Boston, recently, of Capt. Henry Warner, of the firm of McKay and Warner, formerly of this city. There are many who will recollect him and respect his memory. A man of broad views, straightforward, kind and liberal to his employees, his removal from Quebec, owing to the unfortunate decadence of our ship building industry, was by all who knew him sincerely regretted. We are quite sure many of those formerly in his employ, as well as those with whom he came in contact, will sincerely regret his decease. Would that a revival of our ship building industry might invite to our midst men of such sterling worth and integrity.

Tariff Reform.

Some Conservative papers, not of the watchdog type, are alive to the importance of the tariff reform movement. The Quebec Chronicle, an influential journal which generally gives the Government its support, says : "It is evident that there will be a popular demand for the reduction of duties all round. The tax on illuminating oils and on binder twine will be cut down Corn will follow, and the Toronto Board of Trade has just asked to have the duty on iron reduced. The Government, we feel sure, will do what the people ask. When Mr. Cleveland comes to power one of his first acts will be to teach the Carnegie iron foundrymen that their monopoly must cease Canada will be wise to take a step in advance." The Ottawa authorities have now had time enough to learn that tariff reform is not a device of the enemy, but a reasonable request for relief made by an overtaxed people.—Toronto *Mail*.

The Queen and the Marquis of Lorne.

On one occasion last month the Queen was accompanied in her drive by the Marquis of Lorne. The tie between the Queen and her Scotch son-in-law has been very much closer of late. Her Majesty has seen more of Lord Lorne, and readily appreciated his really great talent and sturdy independence of character. Lord Lorne refused a dukedom on the occasion of his marriage, preferring to succeed to that of Argyle, but the Queen would have been more pleased had her daughter been at once a duchess. There were misunderstandings, too, on other matters, and the Marquis of Lorne had a great deal to put up with. He did it with rare sweetness of disposition, and yet with dignity, and he is now very much in favor with Her Majesty, who has a great respect for his opinion. The affection between the Queen and Lord Lorne gives Princess Louise great satisfaction, as Her Royal Highness is devoted to her husband.—*Lady's Pictorial*.

Local History.

(Educational Review.)

There is much interest in different parts of the Province of New Brunswick in local history, and many interesting facts have been gathered and published. In the *Review* Mr. W. F. Ganong and Rev. W. O. Raymond have contributed valuable material for the future historian. The St. John *Daily Sun* also devotes much of its space to the local historian. In the St. Croix *Courier* important contributions to the history of Charlotte county have appeared for some time past ; and Mr. Hannay, whose History of Acadia has many warm admirers, is now writing in the St. John *Telegraph* a series of articles on the History of the Loyalists. These articles will be collected afterwards and published in a separate volume. From Mr. Hannay's reputation as a historian it is safe to predict a wide popularity for the work.

The National League.

NOT A BRITISH PIECE OF MACHINERY.

The *Patrie* publishes a letter from Mr. W. D. Lighthall in reply to an article which appeared in that paper on the 18th inst. Mr. Lighthall explains that the National League is not a piece of British machinery, as alleged, nor the organ of the Conservative party more than that of the Liberals. He says that Mr. L. H. Frechette, Mr. L. O. David and Miss Boucher had been invited to take part in the recent soiree, and that in the speeches that were delivered well deserved compliments were paid to the French-Canadian race. As regards Mr. L. O. Armstrong, he made no charge against the United States, and those who know him know also that he never misses the occasion to defend the French-Canadians.

Mr. Lighthall then adds :—"The object of the Canadian National League is to do away with the stupid old cry of race and religion and to consolidate Canadian National Unity on the principle of fraternity."

The School System in Arizona.

Bribery and kindred scandals are unknown in Arizona, and the laws are honestly passed and justly administered. As yet the power of corporations in legislative matters is unknown and the laws are intelligent, humane and suited to the wants of the people. In education, too, Arizona is abreast of the age. It has a splendid system of public schools and at school elections all taxpayers and all parents or guardians of children of school age are entitled to vote without distinction of sex. Every child in the Territory can receive a free education, and if too poor to obtain text-books the school district must furnish them free of cost. In these schools no religious tests of any kind are permitted either as to teacher or pupil, and sectarian instruction is absolutely forbidden. Teachers are paid from $90 to $125 per month. The counties levy a school tax of seventy-five cents upon each $100 of assessed property and adds to the amount thus raised the money derived from certain licenses, fines and penalties, while each school district which is two miles in extent and includes at least ten children, is entitled to an annual allowance of $400. And this system of schools is sustained entirely by the people of the Territory, with no assistance from the national government excepting a small annual payment for the benefit of the University at Tucson. Arizona has also a fine asylum for the insane and a penitentiary, both built and maintained by territorial funds.—From "Claims to Statehood," by the ex-Governor of Arizona in *North American Review* for March.

A Canadian Artist.

Mr. De Forest, who is now in the city exhibiting some beautiful paintings of New Zealand, Hawaiian, Californian and Canadian scenery, was born at St. John, N.B., where he spent the early part of his life. In 1880 he started on a tour through the United States, England, France, Italy, Lower Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Germany and Switzerland. He afterwards returned to Canada for a short time, proceeding thence to Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, dividing seven years between the three. Leaving New Zealand he proceeded to the Sandwich Islands, thence to Vancouver and home by the Canadian Pacific Railway. His sketches of the different scenes he has visited are of much interest. Mr. De Forest's earliest ambition was to become a painter. After studying under various artists he at length entered the studio of Mr. J. D. Moultray, R.C.A., (for many years companion and fellow painter of Mr. McCulloch, R.C.A., whose works are well-known in this city), under whom he perfected his artistic training.

Mr. De Forest's paintings are well worth seeing by all interested in art, and being faithful representations, sketched on the spot, of the most romantic scenery in various parts of the world, they enable a home-stayer in fancy to visit the places depicted at the most favorable times for viewing their beauties.

"The Hilo Falls," Hawaii, treated from a new point of view, is a fine piece of work, full of careful detail. It displays powers of technique and masterly handling of color. "The Three Brothers" represents three bold mountain spurs of the Yosemite Valley.

Space does not permit of a description of Mr. De Forest's other works, but many are now in the city, some at the Art Gallery, and should be seen. Mr. De Forest's work while receiving great attention in detail is at no time patchy, but broad in effect, and luminous in its depth of tone. His perspective is always good, and he has the faculty of choosing the best scenes at the best times and from the best points of view.—Montreal *Witness*.

He was Hard of Hearing.

Representative Turpin, of Alabama, has discovered a man in the pension office who is drawing a pension of $19 a month for deafness, while getting $1,800 a year for answering telephone calls. But there is no incongruity in that. Most of the persons who are employed to answer the call, "Hello, Central !" appear to be afflicted with chronic deafness. —Boston *Pilot*.

The Old Spinning Wheel.

Lady Aberdeen clings to the old spinning-wheel. Says a writer in the *Westminster Gazette* :—"It is less than a fortnight ago that I saw the Countess of Aberdeen sitting at her wheel in the drawing-room of Haddo House, her little daughter by her side, watching with attentive eyes her mother spinning the soft wool of the black Highland sheep into a smooth, even thread, destined to be woven into a plaid for Mr. Gladstone."

An Abstemious Prime Minister.

Mr. Gladstone is accounted an abstemious man in the matter of indulgence in wines, yet his daily allowance is a respectable one from an American or a Canadian point of view. For luncheon he drinks two glasses of white wine and one of port, and for dinner he invariably has claret and port. The port he sips with the cheese and dessert of his dinner dispensing with coffee, which keeps him awake. When he dines out he drinks about three glasses of champagne. This is a mild allowance as compared with that of Pitt and other "four-bottle" Prime Ministers, but, like Mercutio's wound, 'twill serve.

The Wall Around Parliament House.

A correspondent calls attention to the condition of the handsome wall around Parliament House. In a few months from now, our city will be filled with visitors on their way to the World's Fair at Chicago, and tourists from all sections of country. The incomplete state of this wall will not be an agreeable sight, and our friend thinks that the Government should take steps to finish the work at once. If the present contractor does not wish to complete his contract, another contractor could, doubtless, be found, or the Public Works Department of the Province might do it by day's work. In any event, the wall should be in apple-pie order. Employment would thus be given to a large number of men.

Lt.-Col. Bernard Dead.

On Friday morning shortly before 6 o'clock there passed quietly away in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, a gentleman widely known in Canadian political circles in the person of Lieut.-Colonel Hewitt Bernard, C.M.G. The deceased gentleman was born in 1825 in the Island of Jamaica, where his father was one of the leading public men. He came to Canada at an early age and became a lawyer. He practised at his profession at Barrie, Ont., for some time. In 1858 he entered the public service, and at Confederation he became Deputy Minister of Justice, a position which he retained until 1876, when he resigned on account of failing health. In 1872 he went to Spain with Sir Alexander Galt to negotiate a commercial treaty and was there made a Knight of the Order of Isabel the Catholic. About the same time he received the titles C.M.G. and Q.C. In 1878 he was again Assistant Commissioner to France and Spain. He attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1865 and in 1888 he was appointed one of the two honorary aides-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor-General. For some years his health has been so bad that he has been unable to do any work. He was often in Montreal, where the Windsor was his home. On Friday morning he called his attendant to turn him over in his bed, and as soon as that was done he passed away through heart failure. Dr. Stewart had been attending him. Col. Bernard was a brother of Lady Macdonald. His amiable disposition and absolute integrity also made him a host of friends. Lady Macdonald and her daughter are his only relatives in Canada.

"Imperial Federation" and the Preferential Tariff Proposal.

In its review of the past year, *Imperial Federation*, the organ of the Imperial Federation League, says :—"Mr. Foster, who was also in England in the autumn and made two or three public speeches, naturally recurred to a policy specially designed to benefit his own people. But in reality his speeches showed that, in point of fact, Canadian trade, so far from languishing, is progressing enormously since the failure of the Washington negotiations turned the attention of exporters to the English markets ; and that her producers and her merchants can do, and are doing, extremely well without those unattainable bounties and privileges which so many of their spokesmen have been hoping to extort from the people of the United Kingdom, partly by entreaties and appeals, partly by threats that the loyalty of Canada is being terribly strained by the unwillingness of the Mother Country to upset her whole economic and commercial fabric in order to grant this boon. Our own view is well known enough to our readers. It is, briefly, that, however desirable these things may be in themselves, they are practically unattainable, and that, consequently, we would all get on much faster with the practicable part of Federation if we could cease talking about a point which only leads to dissension and hinders real progress. And, after Mr. Foster's speeches, and judging from other signs of the times not unobservable by those who study the course of events and the currents of opinion in Canada, we may hope that we shall hereafter hear less and less of this disturbing element."

Literary Notices.

TIME'S REVENGES.

Messrs. Harper & Bros., of New York, publish in an attractive style, Mr. David Christie Murray's brilliant novel, Time's Revenges. It is one of those interesting and entertaining English stories which captivates the reader at the start and keeps him amused until the end. There is not a dull or a common place chapter in the book. The incidents, conversations, plot and character-drawing are admirably worked out. Mr. Murray's popularity as a story-teller will not be lessened by Time's Revenges, copies of which may be had through the Dawsons.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

Ruth McEnery Stuart has collected twelve or thirteen of her most characteristic short tales, and the Messrs. Harper & Bros., have published them in a single volume bearing the title of the initial story, A Golden Wedding. The Golden Wedding, however, is not superior to the other tales. They are all good, and descriptive of negro life and character. The letter press is accompanied by some very clever pictures which are full of humor. Mrs. Stuart's style is striking, and she manages her dialect extremely well. There is plenty of fun in her stories, and her pathos is natural and tender. Dawsons.

Draught in Chimneys.

The efficient working of a close fire range depends upon it being fixed air-tight. All the air which finds its way into the chimney must pass through the fire. Any small opening by which air can pass in cold goes to render the range more or less inefficient. A large hole will entirely spoil its effectiveness. There are times when a range works too fast, the draught being overpowerful. In this case the dampers are used to regulate it ; but when cooks will not regulate them properly, it has been tried if a proper-sized hole in the chimney will not reduce the draught to normal strength, and this plan is feasible if carefully carried out. The entrance of air to the chimney is then partly through the fire, and partly through the hole, and the size of the hole regulates the proportion. The hole cannot bear any exact relation to the fire-front in question of size, as the height of hole above the fire varies the violence of air inrush, and it must not be forgotten that the presence of cold air itself reduces the general efficiency of the chimney by its cooling influence.—*English Mechanic*.

Let the World Know You are in It

It seems almost a crime for a man to "hide his light under a bushel." If he has something new, that will benefit the human race, he should make it known. Old-fogy physicians tread the beaten path of their grandfathers, denounce advertised remedies, and never learn anything new. Medical science knows no parallel to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, compounded by a physician of skill and long experience, especially for the maladies which afflict women. It effects a permanent cure of those agonizing disorders which attack her frail organism, and is an anchor of hope alike to delicate girls and suffering women ; contains no deleterious drugs. A *guarantee* on the bottle-wrapper, refunding the price in case of failure. Of druggists, $1.00

The Smithsonian Institute in Washington possesses the most valuable egg in the world. It is an egg of the great auk, which became extinct about fifty years ago. The value of it is nominally $1,000, but it could not be purchased for that sum. Few people realize that there are other eggs besides those of hens which have enormous commercial value. In England so-called "plovers' eggs," which are really those of lapwings, are sent to the city markets from the rural districts by hundreds of thousands. They are esteemed a great delicacy, commanding very high prices from the aristocracy.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Ottawa, Feb. 22—The Quebec Hockey team will not be here on Saturday to keep their Ottawa fixture in the championship series. A letter received by the Ottawa Secretary to-day says that as the Quebec protest against the result of the match played in Quebec between the two teams has not been decided quickly enough by the Association to suit Quebec's taste, the Quebecs do not choose to keep their engagement in Ottawa.

Kingston, Feb. 25—The Prince of Wales Rifles Hockey team, of Montreal, played a match with the R. M. C. team to-day, resulting in a victory for the latter by nine goals to two.

QUEBEC TEAM WIN.

THE INTERMEDIATE STRUGGLE VERSUS MONTREAL.

Hockey at the Victoria Rink Saturday Night.

A MEDIOCRE GAME HONESTLY CONTESTED THROUGHOUT.

The Victoria Rink Saturday night for very nearly the last time aggregated its quota of hockey enthusiasts, lining the level, and sprinkling the galleries, and the clock sprang the hours with rapidity of clang, which almost bespoke the secret that even it was getting that "tired feeling" looking on at the waning season's struggle, when steel and stick clashed and bashed, and india rubber scooped across the milky ice, with red flagged goal, and moving figures donned in stripes and knickerbocker presaged the season just expiring, and the precinct of the rink about to be deserted from the rush, and swirling round about and hard close checking of the winter gavel.

Not very many people witnessed the game, but what the spectators lacked in volume they certainly made up in shouting, although the leaning was equally distributed. At about 8.55 p.m. the teams lined up.

Quebec.		Montreal.
Stocking	Goal	H L Shaw
Baldwin	Point	E O'Brien
Cahill	Cover Point	G James
Laurie	Forwards.	A Mussen
Shaw		W C Mussen
Scott		D S Louson
Norton		T Wand
B Russell	Umpire	R W Jones

Referee: Shirley Davidson, Victoria Hockey Club.

The first game found the Montreal pressing, with frequent visits to the Quebec goal, W. B. C. Mussen doing good work, but whose utility was spoilt by lack of combination play on the part of his *confreres*. Cahill thus early became prominent, and more than once foiled the good intention of the Montreal forwards, lifting the puck out of danger when the downfall of the Quebec goal seemed imminent. Play, however, removed itself to Montreal quarters and Laurie and Scott made things interesting, and Scott scored the first game for Quebec, time 15 minutes.

The second game, Wand got away with the puck, but Baldwin was too heavy for the youngster, and the rubber lifted to centre where it remained in dispute between the Mussens, Norton and Shaw. The Quebecs were, however, using more combined effort, and Laurie eluded Montreal after 12 minutes play, the home team experiencing bad luck in not being able to score, but whether it was misfortune, or the sound play of the Quebec goal, they retired at half time two to the bad.

The second half, Wand got away, and the scene of activity at once centered in Quebec territory, Mussen, Wand and O'Brien were working hard when their chance came in, however, shuffling the Quebec home and eventually beating Stocking after 20 minutes.

The chances of Montreal were good, and were better when W. H. C. Mussen scored again after 1 minut'es play, thus equalizing. Quebec started in to win for the final, and by superior play, got there after ten minutes, Norton doing the needful. Three to two in honor of Quebecs.

The Quebec boys play Sherbrooke next Saturday.

JUNIOR HOCKEY MATCH.

A match for the Junior Hockey Championship of the city was played in the Quebec Skating Rink, Monday night, between the St. George and Dominion Hockey Clubs, resulting in a victory for the St. George team by a score of three goals to none. The match throughout was well contested and the vanquished team strove hard to prevent a white-wash, but their opponents completely outclassed them, owing to their superior combination work. The following are the St. George team :—Goal, Clearihue ; Point, J. O'Meara ; Cover Point, C. Scott ; Forwards, A. Smith, H. Drum, G. Renfrew and Harold Scott. This team has now twice defeated both the Dominion Hockey Club and the Orient Hockey Club, and so may reasonably claim to be the local Junior Champions. H. Scott acted most impartially as referee.

CURLING.

Victoria Curling Club.

The annual handicap medal shot competition for club prize was played off on Friday and was won by Mr. E. L. Sewell. The following were the scores :

	Handicap.	Points.	Total.
E. L. Sewell	Scratch	26	26
J. Hamilton	8	16	24
Capt. Rutherford	9	13	22
E. B. Garneau	8	11	19
E. Montizambert	9	10	19
E. Jones	8	13	21
G. R. White	Scratch	18	18
S. S. Bennett	"	15	15
O. B. C. Richardson	8	6	14
A. H. Cook			
A. E. Scott	Did not finish.		
H. C. Sheppard			

Ottawa, Feb. 27—The Ottawa Curling Club defeated the Governor-General's Club this evening for the Quebec Challenge Cup by 35 shots.

Plants in Hanging Baskets.

Plants in baskets are not only extremely ornamental in the greenhouse, and the living-room window, when well grown, but by the use of baskets, it is possible to grow many kinds effectively that would not be particularly noticeable if grown in the ordinary pot, writes Eben E. Rexford in a valuable article on "Greenhouse and Widow Plants" in the March *Ladies' Home Journal*. Take, for instance, the peperomias. Their foliage clings close to the pot, and unless you elevate the plants on brackets, or hang them up, they are likely to be passed without notice. But give them a place in the window, on a level with the eye, and you get a hint of their beauty at first glimpse, which makes you stop and examine them more closely, and then the great beauty of the variegated foliage is clearly apparent. All plants inclined to droop should be grown in baskets, or in pots kept on brackets, if you want to bring out their "strong points." But, as a general thing, few basket plants are well grown.

A Butterfly Workbag.

The new butterfly workbags, although the title does not suggest anything serviceable and substantial, are nevertheless particularly strong and useful for the purpose, writes Mrs. Barnes-Bruce in an attractive article on "Ideas in Artistic Needlework" in the March *Ladies' Home Journal*. They are made in two materials, the lower part being of some rich material, such as velvet or brocaded fabric, which is cut in the shape of a large butterfly and made up over a stiff foundation, and the upper portion being of silk or satin, which draws together at the opening with ribbon strings, a deep band of the material being left above to form a full frill when the bag is closed. The butterflies, which, sewn opposite to each other with strong gussets between, form a firm base to the bag, may, if desired, be embroidered to represent the markings of the wings and body of the insect. The same idea may be carried out in less expensive materials.

Milton's Handwriting for £18.

A book of unique interest came under the hammer at Sotheby's (in London) a few days ago. It is a copy of Sir Richard Baker's translation (1642) of Malvezzi's "Discourses Upon Tacitus," with numerous neatly-written notes in the margin ascribed to no less a person than John Milton. They are principally in Latin, but some are in English. That Milton's knowledge of Tacitus was comprehensive and exact is evidenced by a passage in "The Defence of the People of England Against Salmasius," 1654, where he says : "You cite this passage as if Tacitus had said it himself. . . . You leave out nothing that you could find in a baker's or barber's shop. . . . If you had read Tacitus and not transcribed some loose quotations out of him," and so forth. Opinion was strongly in favor of the notes being those of Milton, and the volume sold for £18.

Father and Son.

Little Bobby—I can't find my hat and coat.

Father (rushing)—I can't find mine either. I don't see what your mother does with things. She's gone out, and there's nothing for us to do but hunt till we find 'em, or else stay in.

Little Bobby (after long thought)—Let's look on the hall-rack.—*Good News*.

Setting Free a Race.

HOW THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION WAS MADE.

(New York Tribune.)

I have often heard my father speak of the details connected with the Proclamation of Emancipation, which is probably one of the most important public documents ever penned by hand of man, and which in this country stands side by side with the Declaration of Independence. Great was the privilege accorded to one individual that he should have the power and will to do this great thing and be the chosen instrument of the Lord to remove National disgrace and to effect by a single act what so many great and noble men had striven to accomplish by their life's work. "Many are called but few chosen" is one of the mysteries that those who give their all for a cause find it hard to understand. That Mr. Lincoln should have been singled out as the very Apostle of Freedom, and the greater champions of the race be comparatively forgotten by the people for whose sake they had borne abuse and obloquy seems strange in the order of things mundane. Far from being a doughty defender of the race, the President was brought step by step, by force of circumstances, through motives of expediency, on account of the pressure of public opinion, and finally by reason of his own distinct conviction that it was the right and only thing to do, to his final action. When Mr. Greeley addressed Mr. Lincoln publicly and personally in *The Tribune*, urging emancipation, and that the Administration should adopt a more vigorous and determined policy, the President placed his views before the public in the following reply : "My paramount object is to save the Union and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it ; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would do it." Still, however, the pressure grew—the public sentiment in the North became stronger and stronger. The President was visited by delegations of the clergy. The Republican press urged that there should be no delay, and still Mr. Lincoln hesitated. "I have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves," he says about this time to a deputation. "I hold the matter under advisement ; and I can assure you the matter is on my mind by day and night more than any other. Whatever shall appear to be God's will I will do."

During this period of doubt and indecision the strength of the man showed itself in that he apparently consulted no member of his Cabinet. The momentous question was pondered over and decided in his own mind. Like the captains of the hosts in the Old Testament, the head of our armies and navies laid the matter before a Higher Tribunal with a solemn vow. "If the Lord will do this thing I will surely free the slaves," he said to himself with simple superstitious faith, and waited for the Divine sanction. And it came. On September 22, 1862, he summoned his Cabinet to announce to them his decision and read his proclamation. Here we see the extraordinary mixture of simplicity and humor which characterized the man, combined with his great earnestness of purpose and his full appreciation of the loneliness and responsibility of his position, which tinged his official life with a sort of prophetic sadness. Such a combination has to be seen at this distance of time to appreciate and comprehend its remarkable directness and singleness of aim. Just at that juncture his simplicity seemed almost trivial to those whose natures felt the great and solemn importance of the occasion. Mr. Stanton especially could not understand and never quite forgave Mr. Lincoln for coming in at this supreme moment with a book of Artemus Ward in his hand, and before proceeding to the all-important question before them, reading a chapter of the absurd nonsense out loud to the assembled heads of the Departments, laughing heartily over its humor. Immediately afterward, said my father, "with one of those rapid changes of his which were so characteristic, he became suddenly grave. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'I have, as you are aware, thought a great deal about the relation of this war to slavery. My mind has been much occupied with the subject and I have thought all along that the time for acting on it might probably come. I think that the time has come now. I wish it was a better time. I wish we were in a better condition. The action of the Army against the Rebels has not been quite what I should have best liked. But they have been driven out of Maryland, and Pennsylvania is no longer in danger of invasion. When the Rebel army was at Frederick I determined, as soon as it should be driven out of Maryland, to issue a proclamation of emancipation. I said nothing to any one, but I made a promise to myself and (hesitating a little) to my Maker. I am now going to fulfil that promise, and I have sent for you to hear what I have written. But I do not wish your advice about the main matter, for that I have determined for myself. This I say without intending anything but respect for any one of you. But I already know the views of each on this question, and I have considered them as thoroughly and carefully as I can. What I have written I have determined to say, but if there is anything in the expressions I use, or there is any minor matter which any one of you think advisable to have changed, I shall be very glad to receive your suggestions. I know very well others might do better than I can in this matter. If I were satisfied that the public confidence was more fully possessed by any one that by me, and knew of any constitutional way in which that person could be put in my place, he should have it. But I am here ; I must do the best I can and bear alone the responsibility of taking the course I ought to take.'"

The extract given above is from my father's diary. The incident which follows was well known in our family, although I did not know it was recorded in writing until last winter, when on looking over some letters written to me by my father when I was abroad in 1867, I found the following account of the paragraph which he had the honor of writing, and which brings to a fitting close the great and important document which put an end forever to slavery in this country :

"Looking over old papers," he writes, "to find the seal (something that he referred to in another part of his letter). I found many of my memoranda, etc., of the war, and among them my draft of a proclamation of emancipation submitted to Mr. Lincoln the day before his own was issued. He asked all of us for suggestions in regard to its form and I submitted mine in writing, and among other sentences the close as it now stands, which he adopted from my draft with a modification. It may be interesting to you to see precisely what I said, and I copy it. You must remember that in the original draft there was no reference whatever to Divine or human sanction of the act. What I said was this at the conclusion of my letter : 'Finally, I respectfully suggest that on an occasion of such interest there can be no imputation of affectation against a solemn recognition of responsibility before men and before God, and that some such close as this will be proper : "And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution (and of duty demanded by the circumstances of the country), I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God." Mr. Lincoln adopted this close, substituting only for the words inclosed in parentheses these words : "upon military necessity," which I think was not an improvement.'" There has been some little discussion about this matter, but this, I believe, is an exact account of the clause in question.

Janet Chase Hoyt.

A Remarkable Hand.

(To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.)

Sir,—You can tell your whist-loving friends of the following extraordinary hands of cards dealt in the progress of a game at the Algonquin Club, in this city, this afternoon :

Dealer 13 trumps (hearts.)
Next man 13 diamonds.
Next man 12 clubs, 1 spade.
Last man 12 spades, 1 club.

Two packs of cards were in use and the cards were shuffled, cut and dealt in the usual manner. The players were all well known and respectable gentlemen of the city.

Yours truly,
Hoyle.

Burlington, Vt., 24th Feb., 1893.

"Gee, up !" and "Gee, woo !" both mean, "Horse, get on !" In Notts and many other countries nurses say to young children, "Come and see the gee-gees." "Up" is a contraction of "stir up" (your stumps), and "woo" is a provincial pronunciation of "away" or "way," meaning, "Get on the way." In confirmation thereof we refer to two other terms used to horses : "Woo'ish," (bear away), and "Woo'ish, come hather" (hather to rhyme with father), i. e., bear away to the side on which the carter walks. There is not the least likelihood that "Gee, woo !" is the Italian gio, because gio will not fit in with any of the other terms, and it is absurd to suppose that our peasants would go to Italy for such a word. "Woo !" (stop or halt) is quite another word. The carter or team man walks on the left side. Wo, or woh, is a turning (see Bosworth).—*London Notes and Queries*.

LOCAL NEWS.

Scholarship.—Mr. John T. Ross has given the Rev. Mr. Love a prize of $50 for the student passing the best examination in Church History in Morrin College.

Quebec Mineral Exhibit at Chicago.—The exhibit of minerals from the Province of Quebec at Chicago, promises to be a very fine one, and it is the intention of the Hon. Commissioner, the Hon. E. J. Flynn, to make it more of a commercial and practical nature than purely scientific.

Real Estate Sales.—Mr. I. Tarte's house in Lachevrotiere street was sold by the Sheriff on Saturday morning and adjudged to Mr. A. Fontaine, advocate, for $3,025, and a small piece of ground near the St. Louis road, belonging to the same gentleman, was bought by Mr. Chateauvert, M.P.P., for $475.

The Provincial Arbitration.—Mr. D. Girouard, Q.C., has been retained as counsel for the Province of Quebec in the pending arbitration between the two Provinces of old Canada and the Dominion on the subject of outstanding claims. The arbitrators are Judge Sedgewick, on behalf of the Dominion; Chancellor Boyd, on behalf of Ontario, and Chief Justice Casault, on behalf of Quebec. The first meeting of the arbitrators will be held in Ottawa on March 17.

—*The North American Review* for March contains a number of important articles upon subjects that are engaging public attention at the present moment. The Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, contributes an interesting paper on "American Farming a Hundred Years Hence," a subject on which he is peculiarly well fitted to write. The question of Hawaiian annexation is authoritatively treated from two different points of view, first by Lorrin A. Thurston, ex-Prime Minister of Hawaii and Chairman of the Hawaiian Annexation Commission, who points out the "Advantages of Annexation" in an able and forcible manner, and, secondly, by George Tichnor Curtis, who sums up the case against annexation in a concise article entitled "Is It Constitutional?" Under the title of "Fads of Medical Men" Dr. Cyrus Edson, Sanitary Superintendent of the New York Health Department, writes entertainingly of the different cure-alls and patent medicines which have from time to time enjoyed an ephemeral popularity. "Modern Insurance and Its Possibilities" is discussed respectively by the Presidents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Provident Savings Life Assurance Company, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. The Comptroller of the Currency, Hon. A. B. Hepburn, treats the subject of "National Banking and the Clearing House." Archdeacon Farrar writes on "Conceptions of a Future Life," and Madame Adam contributes some interesting "Recollections of George Sand." The "Claims to Statehood" of New Mexico and Arizona are set forth with much lucidity by the Governor and ex-Governor of those Territories. The nature and extent of the Spanish exhibit at the World's Fair is described in an interesting article by Enrique Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington and Royal Commissioner-General. The important subject of "High Buildings and Earthquakes" is treated in a most thoughtful and suggestive manner by Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard University. In "England in the Orient" Prof. Arminius Vambery, the well-known Oriental scholar, points out the beneficial results of British rule in Asia. Other interesting articles are : "The Canadian Question" by Dr. George Stewart, F.R.S.C. ; "A Reply to Amelie Rives," by Bertha Monroe Rickoff, and "Migrations of the Brahman," by Titus Munson Coan.

A Story of Devotion.

They sat late by the flickering firelight.

Her head was nestled on his heaving and manly bosom, and softly his arm stole round her yielding waist.

The law takes no cognizance of this class of stealing.

Nobody does, if proper precautions are observed, except the two interested parties.

Oh, love !

Oh, rapture !

He had told her the sweet words over and over again, and she coyly cooed them back to him.

A step was heard in the hall.

That is to say, it was heard by the girl.

The young man heard nothing except the beating of a fond heart.

"George," she murmured, "what would you do to show your love for your little Ethelrida?"

"Dearest," he responded fervently, "anything, everything. I would willingly, oh, so willingly, suffer any pain for you."

"Are you sure, George?" she asked, with the insistance of doubt.

"Sure as the stars do shine, darling.'

Again that step.

"Then, George," she said with a little sob "get ready, for papa's coming."

And the craven coward skipped.—Baltimore *Telegram*.

She Has a Man's Name.

John Strange Winter was not Mrs. Stannard's first nom de plume, writes Grace Wassell in an interesting sketch of the home life and personality of the author of "Bootles' Baby" in the March *Ladies' Home Journal*. For several years she signed herself Violet Whyte, and before she was thirty had written and published forty-two novelettes under that pseudonym ; but when "Cavalry Life" was about to appear her publishers advised a masculine nom de plume, and she accordingly chose John Strange Winter, the name of one of her favorite characters in one of her own delightful stories. Of course, Mrs. Stannard will always be known, particularly by her portrayals of army life, and surely there were never such army stories written as her "Garrison Gossip," "Army Society" and "Bootles" stories. Perhaps her great success with these stories is in some measure due—apart from the fact that she once lived in a barrack town—to the fact that her father was originally an army officer, being one of the picked officers chosen from the Royal Artillery, to attend the Queen at her coronation. He afterward entered the Church. She has always loved the army and army life. Even after having achieved quite a success, it was not generally known that John Strange Winter was a woman.

Dainty Morning Gowns.

In the summer time the wise woman has her morning dress of cotton, and during the rest of the year of one of the light-weight wools, writes Isabel A. Mallon in an article on "Dressing Neatly at Breakfast" in the March *Ladies' Home Journal*. Flannel I object to because it always has a dressing gown appearance, although in the solid colors some of the smooth-faced flannels are very effective. I think, probably the best material and the cheapest, because of its great width, is cashmere. Henrietta cloth is to be commended, but one is more apt to get that for a walking, than for a house dress. I do not advise the use of dull colors, that is, the unhealthy dim greens, the sulky looking browns, or some of the blues that seem as if they expressed a state of mind rather than a tone. If a dark color is to be chosen I advise black, but generalizing I would say select a bright, dainty color that is becoming, and that will make you look as young and as pretty as possible as you preside over the coffee. Just remember that you need never expect the small people of your establishment to come to the table with shining faces and careful clothes unless you yourself set them the good example—that good example which goes so much further than all the preaching in the world.

The Boston *Transcript* says : "Hawaii would be an excellent place for Socialistic experiments—Brook Farms, Kaweahs, Icarias, Topolobampos, etc. One could organize a Utopia very comfortably on one of those palm-embowered islets. Who will join one if the Listener will get it up? No more blizzards—no more sighing for a breath of spring. All aboard for Laupahoehoe? Or Makahanaloa, or any other nice place along the coast, far enough away from Honolulu to be thoroughly unsophisticated. The people of the colony could live on pineapples, mangoes, custard, apples, bananas, breadfruit, guavas and poi, and do no work at all. Are not those the ideal conditions for a communistic colony?"

Ludwig Pietsch, the German author, was the victim of a distressing accident a few days ago. While making a call at the house of Mme. Cohnheim, in Berlin, Herr Pietsch was obliged to wait a short time for the mistress. He amused himself in the mean time by petting a dog in the reception-room. When Mme. Cohnheim entered the room, Herr Pietsch naturally extended his hand to greet her. The dog evidently misunderstood the motion and fell upon the author, bitting him terribly. It was impossible to make the brute loosen his hold on Pietsch's arm, and Mme. Cohnheim was obliged to kill the dog with a revolver. Even then the dog's teeth were opened with difficulty. The author became insensible from fright and loss of blood. He is now confined to his home, but it is hoped that no evil consequences will result from the wound. The accident created great sorrow in Berlin, where Pietsch is known to every one.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
Makes the hair soft and glossy.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years." —Wm. Henry Ott, *alias* "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
Prevents hair from falling out.

"A number of years ago, by recommendation of a friend, I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop the hair from falling out and prevent its turning gray. The first effects were most satisfactory. Occasional applications since have kept my hair thick and of a natural color."—H. E. Basham, McKinney, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
Restores hair after fevers.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."—Mrs. A. Collins, Dighton, Mass.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
Prevents hair from turning gray.

"My hair was rapidly turning gray and falling out; one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor has remedied the trouble, and my hair is now its original color and fullness."—B. Onkrupa, Cleveland, O.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

March 29 1892. Lm-w

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In common with his many friends, the CHRONICLE begs to congratulate Mr. CHARLES MACKINTOSH, M.P. for Ottawa, and late editor of the *Citizen*, on his translation to a higher sphere of usefulness to his country. On July 1st Mr. MACKINTOSH will sit on the throne, as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, succeeding in that office the present incumbent, Mr. JOSEPH ROYAL, who has held the post since July, 1888. The coming Lieutenant-Governor will make a good officer, his large experience as a public man, serving him well. We hear that His Honor has a book on the North-West, pretty far advanced for an English publishing house. It seems a fitting thing that after writing history, Mr. MACKINTOSH should take an active part in the making of history, as Chief of the Executive of the Territory, about whose resources and capabilities he knows so much.

Is it not about time that those Protestant clergymen, who appear to have nothing to do, should quit sending to the newspapers, letters full of insults to Sir JOHN THOMPSON? The Premier was once a member of the Methodist Church. He became a Roman Catholic. That is the gravamen of his offence. He does not ask pardon for changing the altar at which he worships his GOD. He has not brought his religion into his politics. He is a Canadian statesman, and he is doing his best to govern this country on Conservative lines. The people of the Dominion who side with him in politics are proud to recognize him as their Leader. With his religion they have nothing to do. They expect and they get politics from their chief. All the letters which attack Sir JOHN THOMPSON, because he saw fit to leave one Church for another, are beneath contempt, and unworthy of the presumably Christian men who write them. We have to judge the Prime Minister by his conduct as a Statesman, not a Churchman. Should he seek to make his Church control the State, he would find speedily a condemnation from which he would not recover. He has so far, made no attempt to do anything so suicidal or so scandalous. Sir JOHN, moreover, is not a fool, the letters of his clerical opponents, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON leaves for Paris in a few days. The House will then be in charge of Mr. GEORGE E. FOSTER, the Minister of Finance. Mr. FOSTER will have his work cut out for him, the absence of Mr. TUPPER and Mr. MACKENZIE BOWELL adding to his difficulties. He will do well, however, if he only stops for a moment to consider, that he has been away long enough from the Professor's desk not to look upon the members of the House of Commons, as so many school boys and students in arts.

The Mission that came to an end in this city yesterday morning has been an event of marked importance in the religious history of those belonging to the Anglican Communion in Quebec. Nor were the services at which the gifted Missioner, Canon BULLOCK, delivered his addresses, attended only by members of the Church of England, though these were of course more numerous that those of other denominations. At the majority of the Mission services, it may safely be said that every Protestant church in the city was represented in the congregation. The service on Monday night, when memorial cards were presented to fully a thousand people in the church, and a solemn *Te Deum* was sung, was exceedingly interesting and impressive, so was the choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist yesterday morning, which closed the Mission. The eloquent addresses of the Missioner, and the deep interest manifested in the services conducted by him will long be remembered here. To-day Canon BULLOCK opens a Mission in the city of Sherbrooke, and we have no doubt that the same interest that marked his work here will be manifested there as well. At all events our readers in Sherbrooke who attend the Mission services there, may count upon a rare treat and will hear one of England's most noted Mission preachers.

SEVERAL HUNDRED DOZENS of Ladies' Cambric, Lawn and Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Hemstitched. S. Carsley, Notre Dame street, Montreal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 —Four alarms were sounded at six o'clock this morning for a fire in Munroe's publishing establishment, an eight story brick building at 22 Vandewater street. The damage will reach $100,000.

Complete Manhood
AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Subjects treated :—

Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

February 16, 1893. Lm-d&w

CANADIAN REPORTS.

MONTREAL CHURCH CHOIRS EXCITED.

The Canadian Cattle Question.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT RENDERED.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, Feb. 28—There is a great flutter among the city church choirs over the recent performance of the "Gondoliers" by an Amateur Opera Company. Members from nearly all the choirs in the city sang in the opera, and this, coming immediately after the strong denunciation of theatres by the Protestant Ministerial Association, has caused a good deal of curiosity to know what the different churches will do. At the prayer meeting in one of the Presbyterian Churches, prayers were offered up for one of the leading lady singers and her "companions in sin," as they were called, and it is stated that one of the Methodist Churches has requested the resignation of one of the lady members, because she sang in the "Gondoliers." The performance itself was a great social and operatic success.

Messrs. Caverhill & Kissock, wholesale milliners, held their annual spring opening to-day. There was a larger attendance of representatives of the trade present than ever previously. They came from nearly every portion of the Dominion. The business done was twenty-five per cent ahead of last spring opening. Stocks this year are larger.

Wolff and Hollman created a furore here last night.

The *Star* has the following special cables from London this evening :—At the instance of the Dominion Government, the Colonial Secretary is giving strong support to Canada's case now before the British Board of Agriculture, touching the schedule against Canadian cattle. The Colonial Secretary urges that the doubt heretofore entertained that Canada was not free from pleuro-pneumonia is no longer tenable, while the new ninety days' quarantine in the North-West especially removes the last legal objection to the free entry of cattle exported from the Dominion. There is urgency in the matter, the memorandum adds, for both Canadian shippers and British importers should in common justice be allowed to complete the season's plans early and not be kept so long in suspense. In view of this new factor in favor of Canada, an early decision is probable and there is reason to hope it will also be favorable.

The increase in the steamship emigrant rates to Canada continues to excite much talk in immigrant circles. Immigrant steamships now leaving for Halifax are quite full and will be for the next few months. The bookings are mostly from the North-West. The Steamship Companies are inclined to point to this fact as justifying their increase, but this statement is met with the reply that while every other interest is making a sacrifice for the speedy settlement of the North-West, the steamship lines alone demand their pound of flesh. There is no exaggeration in stating that the selfish action of the Steamship Companies must injure the emigration prospects for the entire season.

The British side of the Behring Sea Arbitration Committee has returned from Paris to London, and are now still further completing the line of argument to be followed in the case. The Canadian case is regarded as impregnable. The Court reassembles on March 23.

Hon. Arthur Stanley is slowly recovering, though the fever symptoms are still present and show no signs of lessening.

Judgment was rendered in the Court of Appeals this morning in the case of McDonald vs. the Quebec Government. Plaintiff had constructed a portion of the North Shore Railway between Montreal and Ottawa. The contract to build it was given him by the Government. Before the work was completed the Government took the road away from McDonald, who brought an action against the Government for one million dollars damages for so doing. The case was given to arbitrators who awarded $150,000. This amount was rejected by the plaintiff as being insufficient, but finally he accepted the amount on condition that in the event of any other case in connection with this work being reopened before the Courts, that his case should be brought up for reconsideration. Later on the McGreevy case was opened up and plaintiff, on a petition of right, sued the Government for payment of his other claims. The Court below held that the Government in opening up the McGreevy case had not made itself liable to be again sued by McDonald and dismissed his plea. The Court of Appeals maintained the decision of the Court below.

LAPRAIRIE, Feb. 28—At about 10.30 this morning a fire broke out in the house belonging to Mr. Prudent Gravel and occupied by Mr. Rivet. The flames spread to the house of Mr. Jos. Bourdon, occupied by Mrs. Brousseau, Octave Poupart and Frs. Beauvais, the latter as a general store. A third house, occupied by Mr. Payette, tailor, Mr. Duquette and Mr. Payon was badly damaged. The fire, which is now under control, was started in the stove pipes in the house occupied by Mr. Rivet. The fire engines which were sent to aid from Montreal, arrived shortly after noon, but were of little use owing to the difficulty in getting water.

ONTARIO.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28—At a meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society last evening, President Macoun presiding, it was decided not to join in with the St. Patrick's Literary Association in holding a union banquet on the 17th of March, as was talked of some time ago. The members think it would not be advisable for them to do so this year, in view of the great interest taken in Home Rule.

The first shipment from the Geological Museum for the Columbian Exposition leaves to-day by the Canada Atlantic Railway. The goods now going are the mineral specimens, some in cases and others to be placed on shelves, the whole weighing 18,000 pounds. This will be the heaviest shipment from that Department, the lighter articles, such as cases of birds, samples of woods, etc , etc., following in a short time.

Lord Stanley gave a dinner party at Government House to-night.

The Senate Divorce Committee heard evidence to-day in the Balfour case. Mr. James Balfour, architect, Hamilton, wants relief from his wife. No evidence for the defence was offered. The bill was favorably reported by the Committee.

Mr. H. Montagu Allan, Montreal, Vice-President of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, is here accompanied by Messrs. Nicoll Kingsmill and Walter Barwick, Q.C., Toronto. They will ask the Government to grant the Company $80,000 annually for the carriage of the mails and Government supplies, and also agree to give the Government a lien on their land grant.

Mr. J. Israel Tarte, M.P., says that he will bring the Manitoba School question before Parliament on Monday, in order to elicit a statement from Sir John Thompson.

TORONTO, Feb. 28—Mrs. Alex. Manning, wife of ex-Mayor Manning, died this morning of paralysis of the brain. She had been ill for several weeks.

The vote in the bye-election to the Provincial Legislature was very light during the forenoon, the heavy thaw in progress undoubtedly tending to diminish it. A fairly heavy vote was polled. Dr. Ryerson was elected by a plurality over Dr. Ogden of 592 votes. The totals were : Ryerson, Conservative, 7,621 ; Ogden, Reform, 7,029 ; Thompson, Progressive Labor candidate, 592. Total vote cast, 15,242.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Feb. 28—Andrew O'Connor, of Montague, was accidentally killed yesterday evening, while returning home with a load of hay from his farm. His body was found on the road badly bruised and cut about the head. It is thought that O'Connor fell off the load toward the front of the sleigh and was kicked by the horse and dragged along by the sleigh. He was 65 years of age, steady and industrious. He leaves a wife and family.

A child of Allan D. McDonald, of Peaks Station, was burned to death on Sunday at that place. The family, with the exception of a little boy of three years of age and a lad of 16 were away from home. The latter went to the well for a bucket of water and when he returned he found the little fellow in a blaze. After lingering in great agony about an hour the child expired.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 28—The Customs receipts at this port for February were $60,814.69, a decrease of $15,782 56 over last February.

Jas. G. Buchanan has begun suit in the Supreme Court against J. G. Dunlop, Sheriff of Victoria County, claiming $5,000 damages for assault and false imprisonment.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take. m.w.fri&w

A CHICAGO CATASTROPHE.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—By the falling of the walls of John Yerke's dry goods store at Halstead and 19th streets, at 1.30 o'clock this morning, seven and perhaps eight persons were instantly killed and four others seriously injured. The killed are :—John Smith, 45 years old ; Dally Smith, aged 13 years ; Faith Smith, 9 years ; Hattie Smith, 4 years ; Pauline Reutich, 19 years ; W. Kunze, 45 years ; Mrs. Mary Kunze, 46 years. Injured—C. Kunze, Jr., patrol Sergeant Loughran, Mrs. Amelia Smith, probably fatal ; police officer William Smith. Missing—Joseph, bartender, aged 27 years.

The wall was shaken by the high wind last night, but no danger was apprehended until after midnight, when the cracking was heard by persons on the street, but no alarm was given. When the fall came the frame buildings adjoining were crushed and covered by *debris* and those within had no chance to escape.

The crash aroused every one in the block and as the ruins took fire at once an alarm was turned in and ten engine companies began the work of attempted rescue. The ruins were crushed into the basements and now lie even with the sidewalk.

It was impossible to get on to the *debris* to attempt the work of rescue, and the firemen were compelled to throw water on the smoking ruins, knowing that their work might be ending the life of some unfortunate lying half dead in the wreckage.

In the building No. 763 was the family of John Kunze, who kept a jewellery store on the ground floor. The family consisted of father, mother and their son Frank, who was associated with his father in the store. The weight of the wall, which came down with the velocity of a shot, demolished the little frame structure and they died in their beds without a sign. Their bodies are still in the wreckage.

The building No. 761 was occupied on the ground floor by the saloon of John Smith. With his family he occupied the second story. In this structure, which received the weight of the top of the wall, the greatest loss of life occurred. The family consisted of John Smith and his wife and their children ; Dolly, aged 12 years ; Faith, aged 10 years, and Hattie, aged 4 years ; the servant Pauline and the bar tender George. All were crushed when the building became a mass of splinters, brick and mortar.

The fire which broke out from an overturned stove as soon as the wreck occurred, showed through the ruins in tongues of flames and masses of smoke, betraying the destruction beneath.

After the fire was under control the work of rescue began. The first person taken out was Frank Kunze, the 21-year-old son of the jeweler. He was pinned down by a heavy door that had fallen across him. He was taken to a liquor store near by and cared for. Mrs. Smith was next removed ; she will die. Near 30 feet from where Kunze was found, the police heard groans and the *debris* was rapidly cleared away. In a bent position Mrs. Smith was lying beneath a section of the wall that was still held together by the mortar. This made it all the more difficult to extricate her, and it was 15 minutes before she was lifted out. She had lapsed into unconsciousness and was carried into the drug store at 747 South Halsted street in a dying condition. Her skull was crushed and her right arm broken.

Yerke's establishment was burned out the morning of January 11, entailing a loss of $285,000. During the conflagration the three-story brick structure adjoining and occupied by Mrs. C. Latt, was partially demolished by the falling of brick, mortar and stone from the south wall of Yerke's building.

Mr. Mercier and the $28,000.

(To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.)

SIR,—In the course of the session which has just finished, Mr. Mercier tried hard to clear himself of one of the numerous charges laid against him by the leaders of the Conservative party during the last local elections. As your readers are aware, the ex-Premier was accused of having deposited to his personal credit, in La Banque du Peuple here, an official cheque for $28,546, and of having drawn upon this deposit for his private every-day business. For this *irregularity*, as Mr. Mercier calls it himself, he was, on a complaint signed by the Attorney-General, accused before the Criminal Court of malfeasance in office, an offence which the authors call a "high misdemeanor." At the preliminary investigation held before Mr. Justice Chauveau, the manager of the Quebec branch of the Banque du Peuple filed Mr. Mercier's account, which, under the present circumstances, I think it necessary to reproduce, so that your readers may have an opportunity of judging for themselves.

The Hon. Honore Mercier, in Account with the People's Bank.

1889.	Cheques.	Deposits.
Nov. 23—Balance		$ 8 28
25—Deposit		500 00
" (official cheque)		28,546 00
26—Mr. E. Reumilhac	39 19	
Mr. E. Pacaud	100 00	
Mr. J. C. Lloyd	75 00	
27—(Bearer) End. R. M. Stocking	73 40	
Mr. J. C. Langelier	17,500 00	
Mr. E. Pacaud	250 00	
28—Mr. Jean Barbeau	170 00	
29—Mr. Chas. Langelier	500 00	
(Bearer)	1,000 00	
"	50 00	
"	26 00	
30—To self, or order	2,000 00	
Dec. 5—Mr. J. A. Mercier	600 00	
6—Mr. J. B. M. Dion	736 18	
9—The People's Bank	1,000 00	
12—Mr. John McAllister	1,605 43	
14—		1,500 00
16—Mr. James Perry	22 00	
Mr. S. R. Michaud	175 50	
18—Garrison Club	269 25	
19—Mr. E. Pacaud	500 00	
Mr. L. Morencency	15 50	
24—Merchant's Bank	190 49	
27—Mr. P. B. Dumoulin, Manager	501 75	
30—Mr. Joseph Boivin	200 00	
1890.		
Jan. 2—Mr. C. Langelier	200 00	
10—Mde. H. Mercier	125 00	
11—Mr. E. Pacaud's draft	500 00	
13—Mr. E. Pacaud	818 00	
14—Capt. John Leblanc	774 50	
17—Mr. D. Leduc	1,000 00	
Balance		62 91
	$31,017 19	$31,017 19

Mr. Mercier's defence, before the Committee on Private Accounts, consisted in adducing testimony to show that he had subsequently to the deposit of the cheque, paid out every cent of the $28,546.

There is not the point. The books all say that if a man steals a horse and afterwards through remorse or fright lead the horse back to the stable from which he stole it, the thief is not to be considered less a thief. Mr. Mercier's act of taking this official cheque, depositing it to his own credit and drawing upon it for his personal needs, was not only an irregularity, but a crime, and although he did subsequently, with monies he had in other banks, repay the whole amount, he is still guilty of the high misdemeanor of which I have spoken.

Supposing a bank manager would take the bank's funds and use them for his private ends, what would become of him ? He would not only lose the confidence of his directors but would be sent to jail and the records of the courts are there to show what fate is reserved to such unfaithful servants. As your contemporary the *Courrier du Canada* said the other evening, if a Prime Minister in England, if Gladstone himself, committed the act Mr. Mercier acknowledges he committed, all his greatness and his immense prestige notwithstanding, he would be forever driven from public life.

It is useless for Mr. Mercier to endeavor to divert the public eye from the real point ; he was not accused of having stolen the $28,546, though probably strictly speaking he might have been ; he was accused of malfeasance in office for having deposited in his own name and to his personal credit, a sum of money which belonged to the Province and which had been voted for certain specified public purposes.

Supposing Mr. Mercier had died, or had become bankrupt, before being able to repay this sum, what would have become of this public money ? The late Premier had better not stir up the mud in which he fell, for he may raise a stench which will drive from him for ever even those who still entertain at least some pity for the fallen chieftain.

Yours truly,
JUSTICE.

Quebec, 28th February, 1893.

Mr. Blaine and Britain.

A ROYAL SALUTE TO THE BRITISH FLAG.

Mr. Archibald Forbes contributes to the London *Speaker* an article in which he says :—It suited Mr. Blaine's political platform to assume and maintain an attitude of somewhat truculent unfriendliness towards Great Britain ; but personally he took no little pride in his English ancestry, and he was always extremely cordial to English people residing in or visiting the States. An occasion in the course of which, wholly at Mr. Blaine's instance, the United States paid a chivalrous compliment to Britain is still fresh in my memory. The centenary of the capitulation of Yorktown, when the army of Cornwallis surrendered to the combined American and French forces—an event which virtually ended the Revolutionary War—fell on the 19th October, 1881. Living in Washington at the time, and on terms of some intimacy with Mr. Blaine, I received from him an invitation to accompany him to Yorktown on board a large steamer belonging to the Federal Government. In the great company which thronged the big ship I found myself the only Englishman. The deck and the saloon glittered with the sheen of French and German uniforms. As the big paddle-steamer thrashed her swift way down the Potomac, Mr. Blaine said, "After these ceremonies are over, which no doubt in the nature of things tend somewhat to our self-glorification, I have it in my mind to do something more. It seems to me that it would be a graceful and handsome thing, as a finale, to make a frank and cordial demonstration of respect and fraternal goodwill toward England, which we have not ceased to regard as the Mother Country. I propose to haul down the Stars and Stripes, run up the British flag, and hail it with a royal salute." "You were the conquerors," I reply sourly enough, "and are quite within your rights in celebrating the memory of your triumph ; but I think it an error of taste on your part to pat the vanquished on the back in the way you propose." "I cannot agree with you," said Blaine, with cheerful assurance, "and I believe you will find yourself wrong. Anyhow, I am going to do it, and we shall see what we shall see." The commemorative celebration had come to a close, and there was now to be proceeded with America's compliment to Britain. Round the lofty flagstaff the troops formed in hollow square facing inwards. The Stars and Stripes descended from the peak on one halliard, and the flag of England ascended on the other. As the folds of the grand old banner unfurled to the Virginian wind its "haughty scroll of gold," the President of the great American Republic rose to his feet and bared his head. The occupants of the stands, and the vast throng surrounding the parade, followed his example. From the cannon-mouths roared out the measured fire of a royal salute. The troops presented arms, and the standard-bearers, as if by one impulse, dropped their colours till they swept the ground. The massed bands around the flagstaff struck up "God Save the Queen," and their strains were echoed by the pealing voice of a great multitude. As they died away on the still throbbing air, Blaine turned his radiant face towards me, and there was the flash of conscious triumph in his eye. But I had been conquered, convinced, and made ashamed before that meaning glance was darted at me.

Military March Out Yesterday.

As announced in advance by the CHRONICLE yesterday morning, the Royal Canadian Dragoons and "B" Battery marched out yesterday to Montmorency, to repel an imaginary attempt at landing on the part of an enemy.

The brigade was in command of Major Wilson, with Captain Rutherford as Brigade-Major. The cavalry was commanded by Lieut. Forrester, the field artillery by Capt. Pelletier, and the infantry by Capt. Farley. The men went out in heavy marching order, each man having been supplied with ten rounds of ammunition. The Battery men, in addition to their ordinary kit, carried snowshoes, which were used in skirmishing in the country between the river and the highway. The General accompanied the party, riding out, accompanied by a brilliant staff. The men returned to town about five o'clock.

When you feel all tired out and broken up generally, you need a good tonic. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best. Try it.

Quebec Christian Endeavour Union.

The quarterly meeting of the Union was held in the large Hall of the Y. M. C. A. on the evening of Monday, the 27th, and was very largely attended, and proved to be one of very great interest and profit to all. We were pleased to notice the following Ministers of the Gospel in attendance :—Revds. W. T. Noble, B.A., A. T. Love, M.A., D. Tait, B.D., T. J. Mansell, Prof. T. MacAdam, K. MacLennan, Dr. Campbell, W. Shearer, and E. J. Stobo.

Mr. R. Stanley, President of the Union, presided. The opening exercises were conducted by the Rev. A. T. Love reading the Scriptures, and the Rev. D. Tait leading in prayer for a special blessing upon the work of the United Societies.

The Chairman spoke of the Rev. Mr. Shearer, President of the Provincial Union, in a very laudatory manner, and expressed his great pleasure in having him present with them. He then called upon the Revd. T. J. Mansell to address the meeting, which he did in a very happy vein, and in a most interesting manner. This was followed by the reading of interesting reports from the local Societies, from St. Andrew's, by Mr. John Thomson, Jr., from the Methodist Church, by Mr. Lorne Webster, from Chalmer's Church, by Mr. P. R. Miller, from the Baptist Church, by Mr. H. H. Distin, and a very able and interesting report from Miss Ferguson, the Secretary of the United Societies, was read by Mr. P. R. Miller. All the reports were hopeful in tone and indicated a healthy state of things in the different Societies.

The Rev. W. Shearer was the speaker of the evening and chose as his subject the "Assurance of Faith," which he handled in a very popular and able manner to the edification of the large audience, illustrating his subject by incidents which had come under his own observation as a Minister of the Gospel. His address was well received.

The singing was from songs and solos and was hearty and in good taste. The Rev. K. MacLennan, Levis, led in prayer, breathing an earnest desire for the success of the Endeavour movement, after which a collection was taken up in aid of the funds of the local Union.

In closing it was intimated to the great delight of all, that the next meeting of the Provincial Union would take place in the city of Quebec. The Rev. W. Shearer closed the meeting with prayer.

"I've tried all sorts of blood purifiers," said an old lady to a "cutter," "and you can't persuade me that any other Sarsaparilla is as good as Ayer's." There's where she had him. She knew that Ayer's was the best—and so did he, but it paid him better to sell a cheaper brand. tu,th,sat&w

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Anthracite coal is not to be any cheaper just yet. The Eastern sales agents and the Western sales agents held separate meetings this afternoon and both agreed to allow prices to remain as they are.

LAKEWOOD, Feb. 28—Mr. Cleveland announced this evening the details of his journey to Washington. He will make the trip on Thursday, leaving Lakewood shortly after noon and arriving in Washington about 6.30 o'clock in the evening.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 28—A terrible blizzard, which equalled in fury the memorable storm of the 7th March, 1882, has swept over this section of Minnesota, and in consequence everything on wheels is tied up. The storm territory extends west and north as far as Fergus Falls, east to Duluth and Eau Claire, and 200 miles south. Electric and cable traffic in this city is stopped and no railroad trains are moving.

DETROIT, Feb. 28—Despatches for the upper part of the State show that the storm is the most severe of the winter. At Iron Wood all business is suspended and no trains are arriving or departing. Several trains are snow bound near that place. In the vicinity of Crosswell, trains are helplessly stalled in five feet of snow, and the Grand Rapids and Indiana road is at a standstill over its whole northern division.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COMMERCIAL.

Quebec Stock Market.

QUEBEC, February 28th, 1893.

Bank	Shar's	Paid up.	Div. 6 mnths	Price per cent.
Montreal	$200	All	5 pr c.	233 @234
Quebec	100	"	3½ "	129 @130
B. N. America	£50st.	"	3½ "	150 @152
Nationale	30	"	3 "	88 @ 90
Molson's	50	"	4 "	175 @180
Toronto	100	"	4 "	258 @259
Ontario	40	"	3	123 @125
Du Peuple	50	"	3 "	112 @115
E. Townships	50	"	3½ "	135 @140
Merchants'	100	"	3½ "	167 @169
Union of C.	100	"	3 "	100 @102
Canad'n of Com.	50	"	3½ "	147½@150
Dominion	50	"	6 "	282 @284
Hamilton	100	"	4 "	164 @167
Imperial	100	"	4 "	192 @193
Street Railways.				
Montreal	50	56%	8 "	187 @188
Quebec	50		16	250 @280
Gas Stocks.				
Quebec	200	All		135 @136
Montreal	40	"		233 @234
Toronto	50	"		191 @192
Telegraph Co's				
Montreal	40	"	2 pr ct	154 @155
Dominion	50	"		100 @105
Steamboat Co's.			Q'rtly 1½ p ct Q'rtly	
R. & O. Nav. Co	100			75½@ 76
Que Steam. Co.	100		p c	80 @ 85
Ass Cos.				
Que. Fire Ass.	$45	20	5 "	20 @ 24
Bonds				
Dom'n'n Stock.	100	....	4 "	100 @105
G'v' 6% Bonds	......		....	00 @ 00
5% "	......			"par"
Q. Cor 7% "	......			00 @ 00
" 7% Stock	......			00 @ 00
M Cor 6% Bonds	......			00 @ 00
" 7% Stock	......			00 @ 00
" 6% Stock	......			00 @ 00
Tor. 6% Bonds	...			00 @ 00

N.B. —The accrued interest upon Bonds and Debenture also upon Corporation and Dominion Stock, is payable by buyer in addition to rates quoted.

New York Bank C.F. Draft par @ ⅛ to ¼ prem.

QUEBEC RETAIL MARKET, Feb. 28, 1893.—Beef, 1st quality, dressed, per 100 lbs., $10 ; 2nd do $8 ; 3rd do do $6.00 to $7.00 ; per lb., 5c to 12½c. Veal, per lb., 10c to 12c. Mutton, per lb., 10c to 12c. Spring Lamb, $2.50 to $4.00 each. Pork, fresh, per 100 lbs , $8.75 to $9.25 ; per lb., 12c ; salt, per barrel, $21.50 to $23.00 ; per lb., 11c to 12c. Hams, fresh, per lb., 10c to 10c ; smoked do, 10c to 14½c. Flour, Hungarian Roller Process, per barrel, $4.00 to $5.25 ; Extra, $3.75 to $3.90 ; Strong Bakers, $4.10 to $4.50 ; Spring Extra, $3.70 to $3.75 ; Superfine, $3.60 to $3.70 ; Fine, $3.25 to $3.40 ; Bag 100 lbs., $1.90 to $2.20. Oat Meal, per brl., $4.50 to $4.75 ; Corn Meal, white, do, $3.50 to $3.60 ; do yellow, do, $3.10 to $3.25. Salmon, No. 1, per brl of 200 lbs., $18.00 to $18.50 ; per lb., 10c to 10c. Codfish, green, per brl., $6.25 to $6.50 ; do in draft, $0.00 to $0.00 per lb, 4c ; dry, per quintal, $5.00 to $5.50. Cod Oil, per gallon, 36c to 37c. Labrador Herrings, No. 1, per brl, $5.25 to $5.75. Fowls, per pair, 40c to 80c ; Spring Chickens, do, 50c to $1.00 ; Turkeys, do, $2.00 to $4.00 ; Black Duck, per brace, $1.00 ; Quails, do, 60c ; Prairie Chickens, do, $1.50. Potatoes, (early rose), per bushel, 60c to 75c. Oats, per bus 34 lbs, 37c to 38c. Butter, salt, per lb., 18c to 22c ; Fresh do do, 20c to 25c ; do d do (prints), 25c to 30c. Cheese, per lb., 12c to 12½c. Eggs, per dozen, 25c to 30c. Hay, per 100 bdls., $8.25 to $8.50. Straw, do, $4.00 to $5.00. Wood, per cord (2 feet 6 inches), $3.50 to $4.50 ; (3 feet), $3.50 to $5.50.

LEATHER MARKET.—Spanish Sole, No. 1, per lb, 22c to 24c ; do No. 2, 20c to 21c ; Slaughter Sole, No. 1, 24 cts. Harness Leather, 24c to 27c ; Waxed Upper, 30c to 35c ; Buff and Pebbled Cow, per foot, 12c to 15c ; Patent Cow, 15c to 17c ; Enamelled Cow, 15c to 17c ; Calfskins, heavy, per lb., 55c to 65c ; do light, 60c to 75c ; Splits, small, 18c to 22c ; do large. 22c to 26c

HIDES AND SKINS.—Green and Inspected per 100 lbs. No. 1 $5.00 ; do do No. 2 $4.00

GOLD EXCHANGE—NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 11.00 a. m.—American Gold, 4.89. Sterling Exchange, 4.87.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. — LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28, 11.30 a.m.—Cotton, steady. American Middlings, 5d.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.—Montreal, Feb. 28—Bank of Montreal, 236 to 233½. Quebec Bank, 130 offered. Ontario Bank, 123 offered. Banque du Peuple, ex-div., 115 to 112. Molson's Bank, 180 to 175. Bank of Toronto, 260 to 250. Banque Jacques-Cartier, 140 to 130. Merchants Bank, 169 to 167. Eastern Townships Bank, 140 to 139. Union Bank, 103 offered. Banque Nationale, 100 to 90. Bank of Commerce, 150 to 147. Imperial Bank, 193 to 192½. Hochelaga Bank, 117 to 115. Commercial Bank of Manitoba, 90 asked. Merchants Bank of Halifax, 138 offered. Montreal Telegraph Company, 155 to 154 ; sales, 50 shares at 154. North-West Land Company, 85 offered. Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 76 to 75¾ ; sales, 25 shares at 75¾ ; 10 shares at 74 ; 25 shares at 75¾. City Passenger Railway, rights, 189 to 187½ ; sales, 50 shares at 188. Montreal Gas Company, 234 to 233 ; sales, 10 shares at 233. Canada Pacific Railway, 84 to 83½ ; sales, 59 shares at 83 ; 10 shares at 83½ ; 50 shares at 83½. Canada Colored Cotton Company, 111 to 110. Montreal Cotton Company 151½ offered. Dominion Cotton Mills Company, ex-div., 139 to 137 ; sales, 10 shares at 137½. New Gas Company, 200 offered. New Passenger Railway Company, rights, 85 to 80½. Commercial Cable Company, 183 to 182¾ ; sales, 50 shares at 182¾. Bell Telephone Company, 165 to 162. Grand Trunk Railway, 1sts, 64 to 62½. Duluth Railway, 12½ to 11. Duluth Railway, preferred, 31 to 28½. Wabash Railway, 13 to 11. Wabash Railway, preferred, 26 to 25.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET, February 28—Stock market, firm and strong. American Ex, 118 ; Atcheson, 31¾ ; C B and Q, 94¼ ; Canada Pacific, 83½ ; Canada Southern, 54¾ ; D and H, ex div., 128½ ; Deleware and Lackawana, 145¾ ; L and N. 73½ ; Lake Shore, 126⅞ ; Michigan Central, 104½ ; Northern Pacific, 15¾ ; do preferred, 39 ; North-Western, 111½ ; New York Central, 108¾ ; Rock Island, 82¾ ; St. Paul, 76⅞ ; do preferred, 122½ ; St. P M and M, 116 ; Union Pacific, 37½ ; Western Union Telegraph, 95⅞.

LATEST PRODUCE MARKETS—NEW YORK, February 28—Cotton, quiet ; Uplands, 9 3 16 ; Orleans, 9 7-16 ; futures, weak ; sellers, March, at 8.79 ; April, at 8.86 ; May, at 8.95 ; June, at 9.05. Flour market, steady ; receipts, 30,000 barrels ; sales, none reported ; Winter wheat, low grades, at 2 10 to 2.55 ; fair to fancy at 2.55 to 2 65 ; patents, at 3 85 to 4.25. Rye flour, steady ; sellers at 3 15 to 3.35. Wheat, steady ; receipts, 6,000 bushels ; sales, 2,600,000 bushels ; sellers, March, at 76⅛c to 76 3-16c ; April, at 82c ; May, at 79 3-16c to 79⅝c ; June, at 80 1-16c to 80⅛c ; July, at 80⅞c to 81⅛c. Rye, nominal ; sellers, Western at 60c to 65c. Barley, firm ; sellers, State at 64c to 80c ; Western at 60c to 80c ; No. 1 Toronto, at 92c to 93c ; No. 2 do, at 84c to 85c. Corn, dull ; receipts, 30,000 bushels ; sales, 30,000 bush. No. 2 sellers, May, closed at 50c to 50⅛c. No. 2, sellers at 51⅛c to 53⅛c. Steamer Mixed, sellers at 51c to 51⅛c. Oats, dull ; receipts, 24,000 bushels ; sales, none reported ; sellers State, at 37⅛c to 45⅛c ; Western, at 37⅛c to 45⅛c. Pork, easy ; sellers Mess at 20.00 to 20.65. Lard, quiet ; sellers at 13.00 to 13.60. Butter, weak ; sellers, State dairy, at 20c to 26c ; creamery, at 27c to 27c. Cheese, steady ; sellers, State at 10c to 12c ; fancy, at 11⅛c to 12c. Eggs, weak ; sellers, State at 18⅛c to 18⅛c. Sugar, steady ; crushed at 5⅛ to 5 7-16c ; powdered, at 4⅞c to 5 1-16c ; granulated at 4⅞c to 4 15-16c

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—The leading futures closed as follows :—Wheat, No 2 sellers, Feb, at 73⅛c to 73⅛c ; May, at 76⅛c to 76⅛c ; July, at 75⅛c to 75⅞c. Corn—No. 2 sellers, Feb, at 40c to 40⅛c ; May, at 43c ; July at 43⅛c to 43⅞c. Oats—No 2, sellers, Feb, at 29⅞c ; May, at 32⅛c to 32⅛c. Mess Pork—per barrel, sellers, May, at 18.32½. Lard—per 120 lbs sellers May, at 12.75 ; July, at 11.62½. Short Ribs—per 100 lbs, sellers, May, at 10.15. Cash quotations were as follows :—No. 2 spring wheat at 72⅞c to 73⅛c. No 3 spring wheat, at 60c to 65c. No. 2 Red wheat, at 72⅞c to 73⅛c. No. 2 Corn, at 40c to 40c. No. 3 Corn at 36⅛c. No. 2 Oats at 30c to 30⅛c. No. 2 white oats, f o b, at 34c to 34⅛c. No. 3 white oats, f o b, 30⅛c to 33c. No. 2 Rye, at 51⅛c. No. 2 Barley, at 64c. Mess Pork, at 18.17½ to 18.27½. Lard, at 12.70 to 12.75. Short Ribs sides at 10.15 to 10.15. Dry salted shoulders at 9.75 to 9.87½. Short clear sides at 10.55 to 10.60. Receipts—Flour, 27,000 barrels ; wheat, 148,000 bushels ; corn, 263,000 bushels ; oats, 238,000 bushels ; rye, 2,000 bushels ; barley, 76,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 21,000 barrels ; wheat, 52,000 bushels ; corn, 93,000 bushels ; oats, 134,000 bushels ; rye, 3,000 bushels ; barley, 50,000 bushels

Business Notes.

NEW FIRMS—Simeon Simonson, tobacconist ; Clara Simonson, of Montreal, doing business at Quebec, under above name. Canada Suspender Co ; Elizabeth Lirette, widow of Joseph Jean Plamondon, of Quebec, manufacturer of suspenders, under above name. J D Charest & cie, saddlers ; Marie Jane Laura Boutin, of Quebec, wife separated as to property of Joseph David Charest, saddler, of same place, doing business under the above name. P Guy & Frere, grocers, Quebec ; Pierre Guy and Louis Philippe Guy, partners. Omer Bluteau & cie, confections, Quebec ; Omer Nap G Bluteau and Octave Martin, partners.

DISSOLUTIONS—T H Allard & cie ; Philomene Gosselin, wife separated as to property of Thos Honore, Allard, Quebec, merchant, has dissolved. F X Germain & cie, grocers, Quebec ; L N Rioux and F X Germain, partners.

SALE OF TIMBER—London *Timber*, of Feb 11, says :—"It is reported that a sale of wintered 3rd regular pine has been made by a well-known Quebec shipping house at equal to £9 c.i.f. This sale has been made to a city house."

A VALUABLE NUMBER—We have just received the eighteenth annual special number of the London *Timber Trades' Journal*, and we must say that it is the finest and handsomest issue of that well-known trades journal we have yet seen. The edition under review contains over 350 large pages, besides two fine supplements, and is filled with reading matter of the greatest interest to all persons engaged in the timber or lumber business. There are handsome illustrations of the principal saw-mills in Great Britain and the North of Europe, wood-working machinery, etc. The Swedish supplement contains portraits of the leading Swedish timber merchants and shippers, besides a lot of useful information concerning the trade in that part of the world. The *Timber Trades' Journal* is published by Messrs Wm Rider & Son (Limited), London, England, who will be most happy to supply all information concerning subscriptions, etc.

PINE.—From various reliable sources we learn that 1893 is likely to be a season noted for scarcity of pine. At the present time the stocks in Canada and the States are but two-thirds of what they were last year at this time, and only half those of 1891. These facts themselves are significant. But the States are now largely bringing pine timber from Canada, as there is a scarcity of pine timber lands in the States. Hundreds of thousands of pine logs have within the past season or two been shipped from Canada for American importers. Prices of pine timber lands have gone up, only recently, to a fabulous amount, and those who now own such lands could sell out and make a fortune. These facts can point to only one thing, and that is that pine is generally scarcer, and that there is a good demand for it. We learn that already it is a question of being able to get pine at all, rather than a question of price. Thus, early as it is, heavy sales have commenced, an event to be expected considering the comparative scarcity of pine, the demand for it in Canada, and the call for Canadian pine by the United States lumbermen. That an increase of price will follow on such a course of events is a certainty, and as a matter of fact the increase has already taken place. It is thought that during the season the price will run up ten or twenty per cent. At the present time firsts and seconds pine deals in Liverpool are scarce, and are fetching very good prices. But they will apparently be higher still.—Liverpool *Timber News*, Feb 18.

LIVERPOOL WOOD STOCKS—The Liverpool *Timber News*, of Feb 18, says :—"We learn that the import during the year, of Quebec square and waney pine logs, has been some 65,000 feet more than the consumption, which is not satisfactory, and shews the stock of this wood is larger than it was twelve months ago. Of St. John's Pine the consumption, 28,000 feet, is nearly double the import, which is a better state of things. Pine from other ports has been imported to the tune of 27,000 feet, while the consumption has been only 8,000 feet, which again is not satisfactory, and runs up the stocks. Hewn and sawn pitchpine has been imported in enormous quantities, the total being 4,406,000 feet, while the consumption has been only 3,397,000 feet, a difference of over a million cube feet, which means that the stocks of this wood are so much more than they were in 1892. This is not a pleasant state of things. Pitchpine planks have also been imported to the extent of ten per cent more than the consumption. Coming to spruce deals we find the import is but slightly more than the consumption, and the same thing holds almost as good as regards pine deals. Thus the stocks of these are very little higher now than they were a year ago, but that does not mean that they are not quite ample. The consumption of Canadian and United States oak logs is just a little more than the import, which is a slight difference on the right side ; the same takes place in the matter of oak planks, both from America and the Baltic. The import of birch logs and planks is 250,000 feet more than the consumption, which was 829,000 feet. The cotton trade has been paralized for about four months, and this has had a seriously bad effect on collateral and dependent trades. In every branch there appears to be nothing but dissatisfaction. This cannot be a good omen for the timber trade, which is absolutely dependent on the success of other industries."

PARIS, Feb. 28—In a duel yesterday with Deputy Dumonteil, M. Lissagaray received a sword wound in the side.

SHIPPING.

Probabilities for the Next 24 Hours for the St. Lawrence Etc. Etc.

TORONTO, February 28, 11.00 p.m.—Lakes—Westerly winds ; fine and comparatively mild.

Upper St. Lawrence—Fair weather ; a little higher temperature.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Unsettled ; some sleet or snow ; stationary or higher temperature.

THE WEATHER.—Quebec, Feb. 28, 1893.—The thermometer at the MORNING CHRONICLE Office to-day registered as follows :—7.00 a.m., 15° ; noon, 28° ; 6.00 p.m., 23°. Clear and fine.

THURSDAY, February 23.

ALLAN LINE.—MANITOBAN—The ss "Manitoban," Captain MacAdam, from Philadelphia for Glasgow, which arrived out on Tuesday afternoon, landed her 223 cattle without loss.

ASHORE—City Island, Feb 22—Schr "Valkyrie," Hamilton, from New York for St John, NB, coal laden, while at anchor off City Island last night in a heavy NW gale, dragged anchors and went ashore on the south side of Stepping Stone lighthouse, close to the light. She lies in a bad position and has six feet of water in her hold. The wind is blowing half a gale from the north-west. Wrecking tug "Hustler" has been alongside the schooner, but can do nothing with her until the abatement of the wind.

CHRISTENING THE "NEW YORK"—New York, Feb 22—Notwithstanding the boisterous weather, the ceremonies of raising the American flag on the steamer "New York" took place shortly after noon to-day. Among those who accepted invitations and went down on the "Carroll," were C P Huntingdon, J Pierpont Morgan, Senator Cantor, Senator Frye, Gen Schofield, Adjutant-General Josiah Porter, Senator Hill, Senator Hiscock, Collector Hendricks, Mayor Gilroy, ex-Mayors Grace, Hewitt and Edson, and Lieut-Governor Sheehan. Wilson S Bissell and Hoke Smith were among those who accepted invitations. Many city officials and steamship men were in the party.

FREIGHTS—Advices from England, by last mail, report the freight market dull, with very little demand for tonnage. The fixtures reported are :—Montreal to United Kingdom, deals, 40s ; St John, NB, to United Kingdom, do, 35s. Several steamers were fixed at the rates quoted above for Montreal to United Kingdom. It is said that the regular liners are offering to take 37s 6d.

HIGHLANDER—Halifax, Feb 22—Black Bros & Co received a telegram to-day that the brigt "Highlander," before reported ashore, had gone to pieces. Her insurance here is $4,600 in the Nova Scotia, and $2.500 in the Boston Marine Insurance Companies.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS—Halifax, Feb 22—Advices just received here from St Croix, Danish West Indies, state that the schooner "Ocean Traveller," which left here Jan 13th, for that place, having in tow a little schooner named the "Annie Isabel," had reached her destination, but without her tow. The vessel encountered heavy gales in the Gulf Stream, during which the "Ocean Traveller" was obliged to cut away from the smaller craft, leaving her at the mercy of the waves. They remained in sight for two days, when the "Annie Isabel" disappeared, with all on board lost. The vessel was 23 tons and had on board 13 tons of ice. She carried a crew of three, mate, seaman and boy. The names of the lost were : Geo Ewing, aged 31 ; Peter Benjamin, aged 36 ; Alex Frances, aged 17. They were all natives of St Croix.

OVERDUE—Halifax, Feb 22—The agent of the steamer "Ulunda" has received no word of her arrival at St John's, Nfld, from Liverpool. She is now several days overdue there.

ST PIERRE—Halifax, Feb 22—The steamer "St Pierre" managed to make the harbour notwithstanding the gale and reached her wharf about seven o'clock. Captain Angrove reports having met with very rough weather on the passage. It was blowing a heavy south-west gale when he left St Pierre on Monday. In crossing the Gulf a considerable quantity of slob ice was seen. On Tuesday the gale continued, the barometer that night standing 28.76. The steamer met the south-east gale to-day about noon and by five o'clock there was a very heavy sea running. The barometer stood at 28.75. Captain Angrove stated that tremendously heavy seas were commencing to pile up when he came in. He saw nothing outside of the two overdue Allan steamers.

WRECKED—London, Feb 22—The British steamer "Coansea," which sailed from Hamburg, Jan 22, for ports on the West Coast of Africa, struck the Baiyah Rock, near the mouth of the Silon River, in Liberia, and was so badly damaged that she sank. The passengers and crew were rescued.

FRIDAY, February 24.

MAIL STEAMER—MONGOLIAN—The Allan R M S "Mongolian," Lieut R Barrett, RNR, from Liverpool, Feb 9, via Moville, 10th, with 22 cabin, 101 intermediate and 385 steerage passengers, the mails and a general cargo, arrived at Halifax at 8.30 a m yesterday. Her mails are due at the Quebec Post Office this morning.

ALLAN LINE.—NESTORIAN—The ss "Nestorian," Captain Hughes, from Glasgow for Philadelphia, via Halifax, NS, arrived at the latter port at 8.30 a m yesterday.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—PARTHIAN—The ss "Parthian" arrived at St Croix, WI, from New York, on the 22nd instant.

TRINIDAD.—The ss "Trinidad" sailed from New York for Bermuda, at 3 p m yesterday.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

THE "MONGOLIAN'S" AND "NESTORIAN'S" ROUGH PASSAGE.

BOTH VESSELS OVERDUE.

But Arrive Safe at Halifax.

THE "MONGOLIAN'S" EXPERIENCE.

Halifax, NS, Feb 23—The overdue Allan steamers "Nestorian" and "Mongolian" came into port at 8.30 o'clock this morning in company. They were both off the harbour at an early hour this morning, but were obliged, owing to the storm, to lay-to till daylight.

The "Mongolian" left Liverpool on Feb 9th, during a strong westerly gale and did not arrive at Moville until the next night, it taking just about twice the usual time to make the run. After leaving Moville, fresh gales were encountered, which continued with but slight abatement during the entire voyage. The first day out from the latter place, the ship only made 115 miles. Tremendous seas were running and the deck was repeatedly swept fore and aft, but fortunately no serious damage was sustained. The "Mongolian's" engines are of 600 horse power, but they found their match in the heavy winds and high seas encountered, and the progress of the ship was accordingly very slow. The best day's run was the day before yesterday, when 242 miles were made. The run on the other days were as follows : 213, 214, 180, 210 and 165 miles. While the steamer was docking at the Deep Water Terminus the barrel of one of the after winches broke from the strain and the end of the hawser struck one of the crew on the head and fractured his skull. He was sent to the Victoria General Hospital, as was also another of the crew who was sick.

THE "NESTORIAN."

Judging from the statements of the officers of the "Nestorian," her experience was of a more tempestuous character than that of the "Mongolian." For 19 days she battled with the elements. It was a continuous gale all the way, with seas that, at times, ran to a mountainous height. Tons upon tons of water came aboard, carrying away skylights and ventilators and starting several of the deck houses. One wave more powerful than any of the others struck the ship about amidships, and the weight of it coming down on the bridge made it swerve so badly that it was thought it would go over. The first officer was on the bridge at the time and he received considerable of a shaking up. Several of the crew were knocked down at various times and all more or less injured, one having his collar bone broken. Two of the ports were stove by the seas and the cabins flooded. Three days ago, while the ship was east of Sable Island, a terrific thunder, lightning and rain storm was experienced, the lightning being very vivid. The "Nestorian" kept away to the southward and that helped to prolong her passage.

A two-masted steamer with a broad white band around her was sighted, on Sunday, by the "Nestorian," running to the northward of Sable Island, but her nationality or name could not be made out.

The schooner-rigged steamer reported by the "Nestorian," it is believed by many, was the "Ulunda," which is now 16 days out for St John's, Nfld, and has not yet arrived at that port. This steamer was spoken on Friday last, about 750 miles from St John's, and was steering a more northerly course than they were. If it was her, she had thus escaped the two worst days experienced by the "Nestorian," the 10th and 11th, when she made but 50 and 70 miles respectively, or but 120 miles in 48 hours.

MIGNONETTE—The schr "Mignonette," Capt Gauthier, (of Quebec), sailed from Rio Janeiro for Barbados, on the 28th ultimo.

SATURDAY, February 25.

SHORT OF COAL—Halifax, Feb 24—The Hamburg-American Liner "Moravia," 17 days from Hamburg, and 15 days from Portland, England, bound to New York, put in here to-day short of coal. The ship met with the same gales and high seas reported by other steamers and sustained a slight damage. Her propellor was also injured somewhat, but not enough to prevent her proceeding after coaling. The "Moravia" is one of the vessels which was detained below New York last fall with cholera on board and police officers were stationed at the dock to prevent any of her 135 passengers from landing.

ULUNDA—Halifax, Feb 24—The agent of the steamer "Ulunda" received a cable this afternoon announcing the arrival of that ship at St John's, Nfld, from Liverpool. The steamer was several days overdue and some anxiety was being felt regarding her safety.

MONDAY, February 27.

MAIL STEAMERS—LABRADOR—The Dominion Line R M S "Labrador," Capt Jas McAuley, sailed from Halifax, for Liverpool, on Saturday afternoon, with passengers, mails and general cargo.

VANCOUVER.—The Dominion Line R M S "Vancouver," Capt H C Williams, from Liverpool, Feb 16, via Moville 17th, with 30 cabin, 73 intermediate and 552 steerage passengers, the mails and a general cargo, arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning. She had strong head winds the entire passage and was detained three hours on the edge of the Grand Banks by heavy field ice. She had strong breezes on the 19th and 20th, moderate breezes on the 21st and 22nd, and strong gales the past two days.

ALLAN LINE—STATE OF NEBRASKA.—The ss "State of Nebraska," from Glasgow, arrived at New York on Saturday morning.

ASHORE, ETC—Victoria, BC, Feb 20—Bark "Thermopylæ," Winchester, for Hong Kong, in ballast, while being towed out to sea yesterday struck a sand bank at the entrance to the harbor, which held her fast. It is thought the vessel has received no damage, and hopes are entertained that she will get off at high water this morning and proceed. Wrecking steamer "Whitelaw" went ashore at Russian Landing, 62 miles north of San Francisco, and became a total wreck. She cost, with improvements and fixtures, $41,000 and was insured for $15,000.

COLLISION—London, Feb 25—Steamer "Derwent Holme," Holmes, from Hamburg for Boston, has been damaged by collision in the Tyne.

EARLY NAVIGATION—Mr J S Thom has taken one of his batteaux out of the Princess Louise Basin, by cutting through the ice. She will likely commence this week to convey lumber from Etchemin for the new C P R elevator on the Louise Embankment.

FOR MONTREAL—Iloilo, Jan 7—In port, ship "John E Sayre," Rouse, from Manila, arrived 4th, for Montreal.

HALIFAX ITEMS—Halifax, Feb 25—The str "Chester," which has been in the Dry Dock for repairs, came out this afternoon and sailed for her destination.——Str "Beta," for Havana, took fifty-four Chinese, who arrived this afternoon by the Canadian Pacific Railway.——Str "Newfoundland" is fitting out for a sea sealing expedition. She will carry between 150 and 200 men, all told. About fifty have signed and the same number are expected from Newfoundland, by Grand Lake, to join the expedition. Captain J W Barlow, late master of the "Newfoundland," goes as first officer, and Jas Florin as second officer. Captain Farquhar will command. The captain expects to sail on Thursday next, coal at Cow Bay, CB, and proceed to the sealing grounds. The trip is calculated to occupy three months.

NEW TUG—A Scotch ship-building firm is constructing a steel screw tug, 120 feet in length, for Canadian owners.

SOLD—Ship "Equator," 1273 tons, built in Yarmouth, NS, in 1878, has been sold to a Norwegian firm for £2,500.

TUESDAY, February 28.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—BERMUDA—The ss "Bermuda" arrived at New York, from the West Indies, at 6 a m last Sunday.

ORINOCO.—The ss "Orinoco," arrived at New York, from Bermuda, at 2 p m last Sunday.

TRINIDAD—The ss "Trinidad," arrived at Bermuda, from New York, at 8 a m last Sunday.

FREIGHTS—The *Timber Trades' Journal*, of Feb 18, says :—"The freight market promises to be very low, and at present there is little chartering being done. We recorded last week a big charter, Quebec to London at 41s, but there have been other fixtures since at 40s. From the Baltic there is no movement of consequence ; owners are approachable at 20s to 22s for deals from the Lower Gulf, but so far charterers are holding back."——The Liverpool *Timber News* says :—"There is very little chartering. We note the following fixtures : Montreal to London, 40s and 62s 6d ; do to U.K., 41s, 3d."

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

THE STEAMER "CACOUNA" SOLD—The British steamship "Cacouna," of the Black Diamond Line, now loading at Norfolk, Va, with flour for Newfoundland, has been sold to the Whitney coal combine. Captain McPhail, of the "Cacouna" is ordered, after discharging his present cargo, to report to the agent of the coal syndicate, and the steamer will hereafter run between Nova Scotia and Boston and other New England ports, carrying Canadian coal. It is said that the syndicate confidently assert their ability to have the tariff of 75 cents per ton taken off this coal by the next Congress.

ULUNDA—Halifax, Feby 28—The steamer "Ulunda" arrived to-day from Liverpool, via Newfoundland. The captain says the cause of the steamer's long passage was on account of large quantities of ice, necessitating the steamer's running away to the southward to clear it.

PASSENGERS.

Saloon passengers per Dominion Line R M S "Labrador," Captain Jas McAuley, from Halifax for Liverpool :—Mr Alexander, Mr F H Burton, Mr L A Brais, Mr A B Book, Mrs Caldecott, Mr H Cwad, Miss Day, Miss Winnie Emberson, Mrs J Hardy, Master Hardy, Mr O M Harris, Mr King Houston, Dr L Hall, Mr G E Jaques, Miss Jaques, Mr W King, Mr James King, Mr J B Lambkin, Miss S E Molson, Mr W Mowat, Mr J W Montgomery, Mr A B Owen, Mr Paton, Miss Ross, Mr J E Rendell, Mr Stanley, Miss Agnes Watson, Mr Weeks.

☞ Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, [illegible] cents. No exception will be made to this rule.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday, the 26th instant, the wife of W. Noble Campbell, Notary, of a daughter.

HUSBAND.—At the Rectory, Paspebiac, on the 24th February, the wife of the Revd. Edgar B. Husband, of a daughter.

PANET.—At Hamilton, Ontario, on the 20th instant, the wife of Mr. John Panet, late of Bourg Louis, of a son.

DEATHS.

ARTEAU.—On the 23rd February, in St. John Suburbs, at the age of 64 years and seven months, Mr. Jean Baptiste Arteau, Master Carter, husband of Mrs. Eleonore Petitclerc.

He leaves to deplore their loss, a widow and nine children, and twenty grandchildren, and a large number of relations and friends. He was confined to his house for three years under medical care and at last succumbed to heart disease.

BURNS.—On the 24th February, of inflammation of the lungs, George Burns, aged 35 years, eldest son of Edward Burns, Stevedore, St. Louis Road.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

CONVEY.—On the 22nd instant, Annie Hartin widow of the late John Convey.

☞ Albany, Boston and Montreal papers please copy.

HEALEY.—On the 26th instant, of spinal meningitis, Violet Victoria Gordon, aged nine months, infant daughter of Frederick Healey.

☞ Quebec, Hamilton, Ont., and Sherbrooke papers please copy.

HUNT.—On the 27th February, Henrietta M., third daughter of the late Weston Hunt.

The funeral will take place at 3 p.m., to-day, (Wednesday), 1st March, to the Cathedral, thence to Mount Hermon Cemetery. 2

Please omit flowers.

LEMESURIER.—At Philadelphia, on the 25th instant, after a lingering illness, Frederick, fourth son of the late Henry Lemesurier, of this city.

MCLIMONT.—On the 24th instant, at his residence, Ste. Foye Road, William McLimont, aged 73 years.

SHAW.—In New York, on the 16th February, George Shaw, son of the late Robert Shaw, of this city.

THOMSON.—At Woodbrooke, Susie Constance, beloved daughter of G. H. Thomson, in her tenth year.

WARNER.—At Boston, Mass., on the 14th instant, Captain Henry Warner, in the 72nd year of his age.

WALSH.—On the 27th instant, Mary Ann Walsh, elder daughter of the late Thomas Walsh, of the Militia Store Department, Quebec.

Holloway's Pills—There is nothing in the whole "Materia Medica" like these Medicaments for the certainty of their action in lumbago, sciatica, tic doloreux, and all flying or settled pains in the nerves and muscles. Diseases of this nature originate in bad blood and depraved humours, and until these are corrected there can be no permanent cure. The ordinary remedies afford but temporary relief, and in the end always disappoint the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment penetrates the human system as salt penetrates meat, and the Pills greatly assist and accelerate its operation by clearing away all obstructions and giving tone to the system generally. The prophylactic virtues of Holloway's remedies stand unrivalled.

February 24, 1893. Lm-bo-&w

LONDON, Feb. 28—A Central News despatch from Rome says : "The Pope has been greatly displeased by the abandonment of the American pilgrimage. He attributes the abandonment of the undertaking to the disputes between Archbishop Satolli and the American Bishops and has ordered an enquiry."

March 1—The *Morning Post* publishes an interview with M. Henri Rochefort concerning M. Ferry's election to the Presidency of the French Senate and the Panama scandal. "M. Ferry's election," said M. Rochefort, "had no political significance, as the history of the conquest of Tonquin would always prevent him from posing as a possible savior of France. I possess documents," continued M. Rochefort, "which bear directly upon this Tonquin scandal. They would amaze the public if they were published. The whole campaign was a business speculation in the interests of a financial syndicate. I see many think we have reached the end of the Panama scandal. That is a mistake. The Royalists undoubtedly have important documents which will be published before the election. I hope that M. Charles DeLesseps will take my advice and make a clean breast of the whole matter. If M. Charles DeLesseps does this," continued Rochefort, "the consequences will be terrible. The Government has been forced to suppress a part of the scandal, because a certain ex-Minister of Finance who is implicated threatened to expose demands made by the Government upon financial houses for frauds at election time. One large house paid 5,000,000 francs to the Government for a certain Ministerial decree."

BERLIN, Feb. 28—The question of international arbitration came up in the Reichstag to-day through a question asked by Dr. Barth, a leader of the Freisinnige party, who desired to know if the Government would join the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in an effort to establish arbitration as the method of settling international disputes. Freiherr Marschall Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that the Imperial Government was entirely willing to accept arbitration in special cases. Herr Bebel, the Social Democrat, suggested that the future nationality of Alsace-Lorraine should be admitted to international arbitration. This suggestion brought Chancellor Von Caprivi to his feet. The Chancellor declared that if that question was submitted to arbitration and the arbitrators decided that Germany should surrender Alsace-Lorraine, the nation would refuse to acquiesce in the decision. Rather than give up that country Germans would prefer to shed the last drop of their blood. The Chancellor's statement was greeted with patriotic cheers.

ODD LOTS of Remnants in all departments, to be cleared at special prices, at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street, Montreal.

The late General Beauregard was descended from ancient Welsh and French stock. A lord of the former nationality named Tider settled in France in the thirteenth century, having been compelled by the prosecution of Edward the Fair to flee from England. One of his descendants, being restored to favor in the island kingdom, changed his name to Toutank, and then to Toutant. When a daughter of this house three centuries later married the Sieux Pair de Beauregard, the family name became Toutant de Beauregard. Subsequently the "de" was omitted. It was one of this line who came to Louisiana in the days of Louis XVI—Jacques, a commodore of the Royal Navy, and a Knight of St. Louis. His grandson Jacques married Miss Helen Judith de Reggio who grandfather, the Chevaling de Reggio—a near kinsman to the reigning Duke had obtained from Louis XV a company, in reward of his behavior at the siege of Berg-op-Zoom, to which he had accompanied his friend, the Duke of Richelieu, and later was sent with his command to Louisiana. From this marriage was born Pierre Gustav Toutant Beauregard, the Confederate general.

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 everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

May 1882. m,w,fri&w

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

THE EXHIBITION

Of First Delivery of

Spring Jackets, Pelerines and Capes,

Now Going On

Everything New.
Everything Handsome.
Everything Stylish.
Everything Good Value.

New three quarter length Jackets with Capes, In all leading shades.
New Long Coats with Capes, In all leading shades.
New Pelerines with Cascade Facings, in all leading shades.
Latest Novelties in Ladies' Capes.

S. CARSLEY.
Notre Dame Street.

NEW SILKS.

Just received, several cases of New Silks of all kinds.

PRINTED SHOT SILKS,

In all the latest shades.

Striped Surah Silks, for Blouses and Dresses, only 45c yard.
Figured Shot Silks, with black grounds.
New Corded Bengalines, In all leading shades.
New Scotch Plaid Silks,
New Fancy Plaid Silks,
New Shot Ottoman Silks,
Shot Glace Silks for Skirts.
New Black Surah Silks.

S. CARSLEY.
Notre Dame Street.

New Dress Tweeds

Just received, further consignments of choice Novelties in Dress Tweeds for spring wear.

New Scotch Tweeds.
New Irish Tweeds.
New English Tweeds.
Silk Mixture Tweed Effects,
In leading shades and patterns.
New Diagonal Dress Tweeds.
Striped Tweeds. Plaid Tweeds.
Figured Tweeds.
Tweeds in all fashionable shades.
Tweeds in all qualities.

S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame Street.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

SPRINKLINGS

Of Spring Dress Fabrics just put to stock comprising:

Indigo Diagonal Serges.
Indigo Cheviot Serges.
Indigo Estamene Serges.

Plain Costume Cloths in all shades.
New Rep Dress Fabrics.
Silk Warp Henriettas in all shades.

New Black Whipcords.
Black Diagonal Serges.
Black Cheviot Serges.
Black Estamene Serges.
Black Silk Warp Henriettas.

S. CARSLEY.
Notre Dame Street.

FLANNELLETES !

A large delivery of Genuine English Flannelettes just to hand in very handsome colorings and patterns.

Cema Plaid Flannelettes.
Ceylon Striped Flannelettes.
Most suitable for ladies' and children's Underwear, gentlemen's pajama suits, &c.
Flannelettes at all prices.

FLANNELS !

New Printed Cashmere Flannels,
In Stripes, Spots and Figured Designs.
All Wool Shirting Flannels in spring weights.

S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame Street.

Rigby Clothing.

The Rigby Waterproof Overcoats and other Garments is the popular article in Gentlemen's Clothing for the coming spring. At least so say they who have examined the RIGBY Clothing.

S. Carsley's Extra !

New Carpets
New Carpets
New Carpets
New Carpets

For all kinds of
For all kinds of
For all kinds of
For all kinds of

Tapestry Carpets.
Brussels Carpets.
Wilton Carpets.
Jute Carpets.
Wool Carpets.
Union Carpets.

Also, Kensington Squares, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Oilcloths and Linoleum.

Come direct to the correct place, namely to

S. CARSLEY'S,

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

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

February 28, 1893.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them. m.w.fri&w

CHESS.

Correspondence intended for this column and exchanges should be addressed "CHESS EDITOR MORNING CHRONICLE, QUEBEC."

QUEBEC, Wednesday, March 1st, 1893.

The Quebec Chess Club meet every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8.00 p.m., in the Rooms, ground floor of the Masonic Building, Garden street.

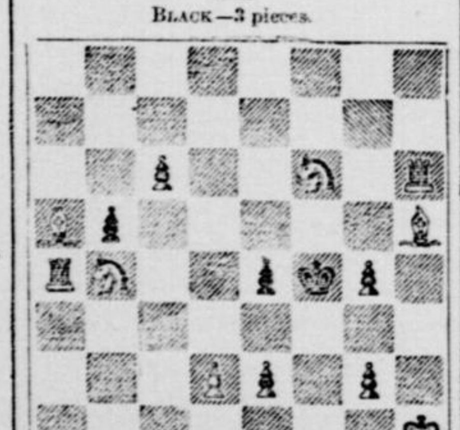
Chess players visiting the city are cordially invited.

PROBLEM No. 710.

By Mrs. W. J. Baird, of Brighton, England.

First prize in the *Kentish Mercury*.

BLACK—3 pieces.



WHITE—12 pieces.

White mates in three moves.

WHITE—K K R sq; R's K R 6 and Q R 4; B's K R 5 and Q R 5; Kt's K B 6 and Q Kt 4; P's K 2, Q 2, K Kt 2 and 4 and Q B 6.
BLACK—K K B 5; P's K 5 and Q Kt 4.

PROBLEM No. 711.

By P. F. Blake, Manchester.

First prize in the *Kentish Mercury*.

BLACK—7 pieces.



WHITE—9 pieces.

White mates in two moves.

WHITE—K K B 5; Q Q R 2; R's Q B 7 and Q Kt 6; B's K sq and Q Kt sq; Kt's K Kt 5 and Q B 2; P Q Kt 4.
BLACK.—K Q 6; R Q Kt 6; B Q B 4; Kt's Q Kt sq and Q R 8; P's K 7 and Q Kt 7.

The above problems are the first prize winners in the problem tourney just decided in the *Kentish Mercury*. Mrs. Baird's success will be a very popular one, as this talented composer has won the admiration of every problem student by the many beautiful stratagems she so liberally bestows on the chess press of this country. The noted solver, Mr. G. Hume, says of the above specimen of Mrs. Baird's work: "Unquestionably the best, being, in fact, a very fine and difficult problem with carefully arranged variations and mates." Mrs. Baird informs us that last year she had 94 original problems published, and not a single one was "cooked." This is a splendid record for any problemist, and adds still further to the brilliant record Mrs. Baird already had.

The other prizes in the *Mercury* tourney have been won by other well-known problemists, though who "White Knight," the winner of the second prize, is, we cannot guess. Three-movers: 1, Mrs. W. J. Baird; 2, White Knight; 3, P. G. L. Fothergill. Two-movers: 1, P. F. Blake; 2, Walter Gleave; 3, A. Wheeler. The running in both sections was very close, Mr. Gleave's problem being little behind the first prize winner, and there were only three points between the first and third prize winner in the three-move section. —*Rossendale Free Press.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 708.

1. Q K Kt 8, etc. Solved by J. W. S., Montreal—Has some good block mates; J. B. A.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal—Your many favours received with thanks. Shall endeavour to send you information asked by Ottawa correspondent.

J. N. B., Montreal—Extremely obliged for back numbers.

GAME No. 658.

The German chess experts Lasker and Walbredth continue to delight Cuban chess players with the games they are contesting against the local magnates. On Feb. 7 Lasker met the strong player Ostalaza. Lasker adopted the Sicilian Defence, coupled with the King's Fianchetto, as he did in nearly all the Sicilian games he conducted in America. On his eighth move white introduced a novelty by advancing his K Kt P, which led to a highly interesting partie. Ostalaza got a terrific attack on the adversary's king, who stood castled on the King's side. Black's play, however, was very skilful, and after repulsing white's attack he took the aggressive himself, which proved fatal to Ostalaza. Here is the game:

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE—Ostalaza.	BLACK—Lasker.
1 P K 4	1 P Q B 4
2 Kt K B 3	2 Kt Q B 3
3 P Q 4	3 P tks P
4 Kt tks P	4 P K Kt 3
5 B K 2 (a)	5 B Kt 2
6 B K 3	6 Kt B 3
7 Kt Q B 3	7 P Q 3
8 P K Kt 4 (b)	8 P K R 4
9 P tks P	9 Kt tks P
10 Q Q 2	10 B Q 2
11 Castles Q R	11 R Q B sq
12 P B 4	12 Kt tks P (c)
13 B Kt 5 (d)	13 Kt K R 4
14 K R Kt sq	14 Kt K 4
15 Q R B sq	15 B tks B
16 K Kt tks B	16 Q R 4
17 Q Q 5	17 Castles
18 K R tks P (e)	18 Kt tks R
19 Q tks Kt	19 P R 3
20 R B 3 (f)	20 P tks Kt
21 R R 3	21 K R Q sq
22 Q R 7 ch	22 K B sq
23 R B 3	23 Kt K 4
24 R Kt 3	24 Kt Kt 3
25 R B 3	25 B B 3
26 B Q 2	26 P Kt 5
27 Kt Q 5	27 Q tks P
28 B R 6 ch	28 K K sq
29 R tks B (g)	29 R tks P ch
30 K tks R	30 R B sq ch
31 K Q 2	31 Q tks P ch
32 K Q sq	32 Q Kt 8 ch
33 K K 2	33 Q tks P ch
34 K B sq	34 Q R 8 ch
35 K K 2	35 R B 7 ch
36 Resigns	

NOTES.

(a) Unquestionably the best development of the bishop in this opening.

(b) A novel way of assuming the attack, though hardly recommendable. Q—Q 2 was proper here.

(c) Fully availing himself of the opportunity offered.

(d) Of course Kt tks Kt would be met with Kt tks B ch. Taking the K Kt at once would leave white's own K Kt unprotected.

(e) White now institutes a spirited attack, which, though it ultimately fails, makes matters decidedly interesting.

(f) White presumably failed to take into consideration that he could not retreat the knight without losing the queen.

(g) White's game is past redemption. Black now finishes in fine style.—N. Y. *Sun.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches give prompt and effectual relief in all Throat troubles. Mr. Amos R. Peachy, Hungerford, Berkshire, England, writes: "*Change of climate (from South Africa) nearly cost me my life, as it produced the greatest prostration from Ulcerated Throat and Bronchial Inflammation. My friends are astonished at the remarkable change in my health from the time I commenced using* BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

CITY AND DISTRICT ITEMS.

—A number of judgments were rendered here yesterday in the Court of Appeals.

—The incoming trains on the Grand Trunk Railway were delayed yesterday by a slight accident on the line.

—The incinerator ordered by the Federal Government from Messrs. Carrier, Lainé & Co., of Levis, is now completed and will be sent to Grosse Isle at the opening of navigation.

—It is said that since the confirmation of the land grants to the Trappists at Lake St. John, not less than 150 intending settlers have applied for lots of land in the neighborhood.

—The remains of the late Mrs. Garneau, widow of the late historian, who was in his life time City Clerk of Quebec, will arrive here this morning from Ottawa by C.P.R., to be interred in Belmont Cemetery, alongside the body of her husband.

SIGNS OF SPRING.—An organ-grinder, playing "Spring, Beautiful Spring," a man wearing a straw hat, and a bird warbling joyously, were all seen yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Morrin College. These events are said, by our festive friend, the oldest inhabitant, to be sure signs of spring.

EIGHTH ROYAL RIFLES.—Major George Rolt White has been gazetted Lieut.-Col. and Commandant of the Eighth Royal Rifles, vice Lt.-Col. John Elton Prower, who is permitted to retire retaining rank. Col. White has had a thorough military training and long experience as an officer and will no doubt make an excellent commander.

THE PRESS GALLERY.—Prior to the prorogation the members of the Press Gallery passed a resolution calling on the Speaker to urge and impress on the Government the necessity of better accommodation for pressmen and suggesting that a Gallery should be placed in rear of the Speaker's chair, in order to better hear and be in a position to give faithful and correct reports to the public. Mr. Leblanc is in entire sympathy with the movement.

QUEBEC BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Secretary, the Revd. E. J. Stobo, has just returned to the city after conducting a series of eighteen successful meetings in the Counties of Megantic and Lotbiniere. He found the people deeply interested in the work of the Bible Society, and ready to show him, as its representative, the utmost kindness. The Inverness Branch Society is a grand success. The Secretary, Mr. Stobo, purposes visiting the Portneuf district the second week in March.

ST. ROCH'S ATHLETIC CLUB.—This newly formed institution is about erecting quarters for itself on a lot of land obtained from the Union Bank, and situated on the corner of Dorchester and Charest streets, St. Roch's. The building will have a frontage of 35 feet, a depth of 110 feet and will be 50 feet high. The carpenter and joiner work has been awarded to Mr. E. T. Nesbitt, the roofing to Mr. Giguere, the plumbing to Messrs. Simard & Co., and the painting to Messrs. Gauthier & Frere.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Prof. Robins, of Montreal, will lecture in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Friday night, March 3rd, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Evolution." As the admission will be free and both ladies and gentlemen are invited, a crowded house should greet the Doctor. The Current Topic Club met last night and arranged to consider the following topic, at the next meeting, next Tuesday night: "Suggestions towards the solution of the Labor Problem." All Association members are invited to join this Club. The subject to be considered by the newly formed Club will be those found in the current magazines.

Luck in Seeds.

"I didn't have very good luck with my seeds last year," a farmer was heard to say. This gives rise to the question: How many poor crops can be attributed to "luck" in the selection of seeds? Buying seeds is an important factor in farming and should receive the careful judgment and consideration of the farmer. It is almost always impossible to distinguish the good from the bad in seeds by sight, and the only infallible guide for the planter is the reliability of the seedsman. D. M. Ferry & Co., of Windsor, Ont., have for many years been the leading seed house of this country, and their reliability is unquestioned. They issue a book annually which contains a complete digest of the very latest gardening knowledge by the best authorities. The 1893 edition is handsomely illustrated and contains information about the selection and planting of seeds which will prove of the greatest value to every one planting a garden or farm. It is mailed free to any one making application to the firm's address.

Belgium's First Breach of Promise.

(From the London Daily News.)

For the first time in the history of Belgium, the principle of a monetary compensation for breach of promise of marriage has just been established. The judges of the Court of Appeal were grudging in their admission of the principle, but there is no doubt as to the meaning of their judgment. The test case was that of a young woman who, through her father, brought a breach of promise action against a young Dutchman residing in Brussels. The father obtained a verdict for 5,900 francs damages, plus 8,000 francs for what was called "moral prejudice." In their judgment the judges said that either of the two parties to an engagement might back out of it, although not at the last moment. In the case they to consider the wedding day had actually been fixed.

J. A. LAPOINTE, Wig-Maker, Hairdresser and Perfumer. A special preparation of Hair Dye of all shades. No. 266 St. John Street.

February 28, 1893.

Musical Slang.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Everyone has seen criticism of dramatic or musical performances, for example, in which a few slang terms recur in every paragraph. The critic of a musical performance seldom gets through the task assigned him without saying something about the "technique" of the performer or the "organ" of a singer, while the chances are that "upper register," "lower register," "compass," "purity," "quality," "intonation," "stress," "pitch" and "timbre" will make their appearance in every criticism as regularly as the names of the vocalists criticized. The professional critic cannot get along without these expressions; they constitute a part of his stock in trade. To one unfamiliar with the jargon of the musical critic the criticism is just so much nonsense, and the probability is that the critic himself, if called on to tell in plain English what he meant, would be sorely at a loss, for to his pet words he attaches indefinite meaning enough to satisfy himself, while the artistic people who read them, understanding them as little as he does, are satisfied the article must be very profound, and that he must be a very great critic indeed because he has so complete a command of professional slang.

A Few Sunday Morsels.

Don't try to carry all your religion in your head.

It is hard to feel at home with people who never make mistakes.

It takes a fool a life-time to find out what others see at a glance.

He who would be strong in mind must have facts for his diet.

The man who never praises his wife deserves to have a poor one.

What some people call prudence is often what others call meanness.

If you had to go to heaven on the testimony of your dressmaker, could you do it?

If some men would get nearer to the Lord, they wouldn't have to make so much noise in church.—*Ram's Horn.*

DELIVERIES of new Spring Goods received daily at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street, Montreal.

The Empress Eugenie devotes two or three hours each day to writing her memoirs, but so sensitive is she about her work that she allows no one to look at her manuscript, and has made special arrangements that her book shall not be published until she has been dead 25 years.

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.

Quebec Crown Lands.

What Was Done by the Department in 1892—Sales and Receipts—The Mining Division's Report.

The report of Hon. Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the fiscal year 1891-2, shows the revenue collected during the year to have been $684,006. Crown lands to the extent of 101,109 acres were disposed of during the year for a sum of $34,525. Payments on this account, including former years transactions, were $25,468, of which $24,518 was for agricultural, and only $950 for mineral lands. The relatively small amount represented by the last item is explained to a great extent by the fact that the legislation of 1890, as regards mines, gave rise to serious objections, and the sale of mineral lands virtually came to a standstill, until the act of 1892 came into force. Two half lots, of fifty acres each, were granted gratuitously for religious purposes. There were on the 30th June, 1891, in the Province, 7,307,465¼ acres of land surveyed and subdivided into farm lots. Since that date, 40,783 have been surveyed and 25,874 acres have reverted to the Crown by reason of revocation. There were, therefore, on the 30th June last (1892), after deducting free grants and sales effected during the preceding twelve months, viz: 118,150¾ acres; 7,255,771¼ acres that could be disposed of. The grants to families of twelve children amounted to 13,000 acres, and free grants on colonization roads, 2,798 acres. The total area of Crown lands alienated since Confederation is 3,269,794 acres; 171,518 acres was given in free grants.

The amount realized from land sales of this description (1,143), was $869.19, including sums derived from former sales. The extent of the Clergy Reserve lands was on the 30th June last 137,482 acres.

The seigniories and other properties constituting the above yielded the sum of $5,770.62; cost of collecting, etc., $1,469.

The sales of beach and deep water lots, together with the income from previous sales, amounted to $2,309. The domain proper yielded $56.71, which thus makes the total revenue from this source $2,366. The expenses in this connection amounted to $931.

The amount realized from this property amounted to $1,207.90, the cost of collection $695.53.

The sum of $1,965 was received for prospecting license fees. The expenses incurred in the Bureau of Mines amounted to $16,296. The sum of $9,886.40 was realized by the department for leases and fishing permits.

Stumpage, timber dues, bonuses, ground rents, interest on promissory notes, etc., realized the sum of $623,997.69.

THE MINERAL INTERESTS.

Referring to the work of the mining branch of the department, the report says of the act of last year that the new regulations are of too recent a date to enable one to form a just opinion of their merits, but they appear to give satisfaction to interested parties and up to the present have operated without any difficulties arising between the department and the public. Since the last report the Province has been divided into two mining divisions, instead of six as formerly. 1. Laurentides division, comprises all the territory on the left or north bank of the rivers St. Lawrence and Ottawa and the gulf, including the islands, and in addition the counties of Vaudreuil and Soulanges. 2. Allegheny division, comprises all the territory on the right bank of the St. Lawrence river and the gulf. J. Obalski, mining engineer in the Crown Lands Department, has been named inspector for the Alleghanies division, and is acting in the same capacity for the Laurentides division.

PROSPECTING LICENSES.

The system of granting prospecting licenses has shown good results. During the year ending 30th June, 1892, 164 permits were applied for and 101 granted. Since the new law came into force, 89 permits were applied for and 66 granted, comprising a superficie of 39,087 acres of surveyed lands and 31 square miles of unsurveyed territory. The public it is said are not yet familiar with the system of mining licenses, and none have so far been granted, but when operators realize the advantages conferred, the system, it is said, cannot be other than popular. These licenses are valid for one year, and permit the owner to carry on mining for that period. They are renewable at a rental of $1 an acre and $5 for the license, and may cover any area under 200 acres.

The principal mining work of the year has been in connection with the iron deposits. The Bristol mine has been worked and the roasting furnaces put in operation. Messrs. J. McDougall & Co. have done a full season's work at Drummondville. At Radnor Forges great progress has been made by the Canada Iron Furnace Co. A new furnace has been constructed and an output of 25 tons a day, and with a new blowing apparatus this is expected to be increased to 40 tons. Between 500 and 800 men, according to the season, are employed in connection with the work. Three companies carried on the work of making ochre paint from deposits at St. Malo and St. Tite. In copper considerable work has been done by established companies. Gold deposits have been worked at River Gilbert, St. Francis, Jersey Mills, Ditton and Dudswell, while some discoveries have been made in Hatley.

During the past season several prospects were made of deposits of graphite in Ottawa county, and it is stated that 4,590 cwt., valued at $3,443, were shipped from the port of Montreal, season 1892. A new mill, on the concentrating process style, has been erected by Mr. J. Weart, of the Graphite Lubricating Company, of Jersey City, at the Donaldson mine (Buckingham, VI., 28.) About 20 to 30 men were employed on the works, the variety being of the disseminated kind, a plant being constructed on the concentrating principle, and the ore treated by calcination and the dry process.

Asbestos mining has suffered from the depressed market, as well as from difficulties between producers and consumers. In all fourteen companies have carried on operations, nine at Thetford and Black Lake. A large number of deposits have also been discovered. The fall in the price of phosphate also depressed this mining industry. In mica mining considerable is being done, the demand for the metal in the manufacture of dynamos is creating a market. This metal is found in large quantity in Ottawa county; also in Pontiac, Argenteuil and Saguenay.

In the vicinity of Gaspe Bay the Petroleum Oil Trust Company continued their workings and oil of an excellent quality has been struck in several borings. Up to the present the work has been simply of a preparatory nature, and regular work has not as yet been entered upon.

The Puritan Sabbath.

Judge Kelly, of Minneapolis, at a recent meeting at St. Paul, Minn., in favor of Sunday closing of the World's Fair, said:

The Puritan taught and enforced a strict, very strict, observance of the Sabbath day. And he made that day the corner stone of his political fabric. I am not a Puritan, nor a descendant of the Puritan. I am Southern born and Southern reared. By blood I am Irish, and by faith Catholic. All the traditions of my life have been adverse to the Puritan and his teaching. But for all that, I thank God that the Pilgrim Fathers left Leyden and landed at Plymouth, and that the impress of their presence and labors here have been left in the charter of every American State. If, perhaps, they were in their ideas about the Sabbath too severe, that very fact has made the impress more lasting. I believe the law of Congress which closes the great Columbian Exposition on Sundays should not be repealed, but should be respected and obeyed. I believe this first, because I am a man; second, because I am a Christian, and third, because I am an American citizen. Every day these grounds are open thousands of men and women must labor to keep them open. That law commands for them rest, one day in seven. There is no created thing which does not require rest. The changing seasons—the day and night succeeding each other—attest this truth. Old Earth, hereabouts wrapped in its snowy mantle, is sleeping now, that when the spring and summer come the harvest may whiten all the land. The best teacher is experience, as the best school is the school of adversity. I know what I am talking about. For nine years of my early life I was in the Post Office service in a great city, and was compelled to labor the greater part of every Sunday. I did not believe then, and I do not believe now, the Government right in permitting—not to say compelling—its postal employes to labor 365 days in every year. Is it because the law-makers are afraid of the puritanical taunt? The need of the American people, of all others, is rest. We need more holidays—we will have work days enough anyway. As a Christian I believe those gates should be closed on Sunday, because it is God's day and he has commanded it to be kept holy. If it is God's day you cannot open those gates to general traffic without desecrating the day. The proposition is its own argument. As an American citizen I believe the Sunday should continue to be observed as in the past.

SEVERAL LOTS of Ladies' Jackets and Mantles, now reduced to half price, at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street, Montreal.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, February 28—Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, Liberal Unionist member for North Handsworth, Staffordshire, moved in the House of Commons to-day that the British Government should use its influence to bring about a reassembling of the International Monetary Conference, with the object of finding a remedy for the evils attendant upon the divergence of values between gold and silver. Sir Henry argued that monometallism was a national misfortune and that a fixed bi-metallic ratio was the sole remedy for existing difficulties growing out of the currency question.

Mr. Samuel Montague, Liberal member for Whitechapel, and well known as a member of the banking house of Samuel Montague & Co., earnestly supported Sir Henry's motion and argued in favor of bi-metallism.

Other bi-metallists also addressed the House in behalf of the proposition.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, reminded the House that the International Monetary Conference met at the initiative of the United States and it would be an unprecedented proceeding now to deprive America of the initiative. England had followed the Brussels discussion with more or less sympathy and had a right to expect from the United States a declaration as to what steps that country proposed to take next. In the opinion of the Government no plan yet proposed showed how it was possible to change the standard of value of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) It would place the Government in a ridiculous position if it should assume the initiative in reopening the Conference, having nothing to recommend for discussion. Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said that England was not alone among civilized nations in her determination to adhere to her present monetary system. Seven other Powers, without the slightest reference to England, had signified their intention not to change their currency. Half of the Powers represented at the Conference had shown that they leaned towards bi-metallism, but as yet they had not given the most shadowy indication of what change they were prepared to make. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone made an elaborate exposition of the benefits of mono-metallism and the dangers of bi-metallism.

Mr. Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture under the last Salisbury administration, supported the motion of Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson. At the Brussels Conference, he said, Mr. Bertram Currie (British delegate) persistently and deliberately did everything in his power to defeat the objects of the meeting.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, repudiated Mr. Chaplin's charge against Mr. Currie. The British delegates, he said, had been almost the only ones to support the American resolution in favor of extending the use of silver. From first to last bi-metallism had been at the bottom of the conference, as it was at the bottom of the present debate. The failure of the conference had been due to the absence of all definite proposals. If the United States should reconvene the conference and submit definite proposals, the British Government would be happy to send back their delegates but could not be expected to provide a scheme for the more extensive use of silver.

Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson's motion was eventually rejected by a vote of 229 to 148. The announcement of the vote was received with loud Liberal cheers.

How a Shipwrecked Crew were Saved by a Letter of George Sand.

George Sand was much attached to Edmond Planchut. We called him "the shipwrecked one" (*le naufragé*), for he had really been shipwrecked on one of the Islands of the Philippine group, in a Belgian sailing vessel, and had narrowly escaped death by the capsizing of a small boat containing seventeen of his companions. Cast upon the coast without any resources and with their clothes in shreds, they were afraid to venture inland. They lived for several days on shellfish. Despair finally seized them all, and more than one longed for death. Edmond Planchut, however, volunteered to go in search of relief for himself and his comrades. They all thought him mad, but nevertheless were willing to help him in an adventure that could not possibly put them in a worse plight than that in which they found themselves. Planchut started out alone, carrying under his arm a little casket, which, with his clothes, was all he had saved from the wreck. On the road he encountered some kindly folk who brought him to the Spanish governor, a young man who had not yet had time to learn that one can be severe without being cruel. In vain did Planchut tell him of his sorry plight, and of the miserable condition of his seventeen companions. "Who will guarantee me that you are not bandits?" asked the governor. "Why should I put you on your road again? You have not a single paper by which to establish your identity." "I have some letters addressed to myself, and they are in this casket," replied Planchut; "they can establish my identity. In Europe these letters would possess the value that they have for me, but how can I suppose that the person who wrote them will be known to you?" "Known or not—what can these letters prove," said the governor unrelenting, "you may have stolen them?" "Here are my letters from George Sand—stolen!" repeated poor Planchut, indignant at being insulted in his misery. "What! letters from George Sand!" exclaimed the governor. "Can it be true!" Planchut had already gained the door, having lost all hope. He turned round again, however, the tone in which the young man had pronounced the name of George Sand having once more kindled hope in his breast. "Show me those letters," cried the governor. Planchut opened the casket, and the young Spaniard, who had passed a year in study in Paris, and who was a fanatic on the subject of our great romancer, read George Sand's letters carefully, and then questioned the wrecked one as to their contents, Planchut's answers being of course correct. From that moment forward the governor treated him as a friend, and sending for his companions, put them all on the first Spanish vessel that was leaving the port.—From "Recollections of George Sand," by Madame Adam in *North American Review* for March.

The Secret of his Wealth.

A millionaire said "the secret of my wealth" is in the word, S-A-V-E; and the secret of my health is in the word, S-A-G-E. By this last he meant Dr. Sage, whose Catarrh Remedy cured him of one of the worst cases of Catarrh, and thereby saved him from much suffering and premature death, enabling him to make his millions, and enjoy life. The cures made by this medicine are simply wonderful.

Small Men.

(New York Times.)

A mill owner not along ago issued the order that the girls in his employ should not wear laced shoes. The reason he gave was that each one's boots became untied at least five times a day, and took at least five seconds to retie. When these 25 seconds were multiplied by 200—the number of girls in his employ—the loss of time was, he said, too serious to submit to. Another mill owner, talking over this case, said that he had forbidden visitors because each of his "hands" turned her head to look at them. Computing twenty visitors a day and two seconds for the turning to each of his 600 employes, made over six hours daily wasted in that gesture. Statistics are inexorable things.



Willie Tillbrook
Son of

Mayor Tillbrook

of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physician lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

April 18, 1892 Lm

Methods for Secret Correspondence.

(From London Public Opinion.)

At a recent trial in France it was shown that the chemist Turpin, who is undergoing five years' imprisonment for treason, made arrangements with a friend to carry on secret correspondence. A letter from the prisoner, giving the necessary directions to his friend, was read in court. An official enquiry was made and some interesting information supplied by the convicts, from which it was shown that when private news was to be supplied to a prisoner a formal letter, apparently containing nothing of importance was sent. This being read by the governor, would be passed on to the prisoner, who, understanding the missive, and that it was only necessary to read between the lines written in milk, he could make this perfectly decipherable by rubbing it over with a dirty finger or an old slipper. Another ingenious form of secret correspondence consisted in leaving letters out of words, as if the writer were illiterate. The omitted letters put together formed the requisite words and sentences.

Mr. Goldwin Smith at Washington.

A Washington special says Mr. Goldwin Smith spoke before the St. George's Society there about a motion introduced in the Toronto Society to expel him. He said that to pass such a resolution in the campaign of defamation now being carried on behind his back by men who fancy themselves counterparts of English gentlemen, not knowing the ways of an English gentleman, who is as careful of the honor of others as he is of his own, by allowing itself to be made a party to the rancor and personal malice of the St. George's Society, Toronto, will degrade itself much more than it can degrade him. If the resolution carried he would treat it simply as the insult that it is, and challenges his assailants to proceed to his expulsion. "I will defend my right as a Canadian citizen," said he "to freedom of opinion and speech on vital questions, against those who seek to impose the gag."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Y-our best remedy for
E-rysipelas, Catarrh
R-heumatism, and
S-crofula.

S-alt-Rheum, Sore Eyes
A-bscesses, Tumors
R-unning Sores
S-curvy, Humors, Itch
A-nemia, Indigestion
P-imples, Blotches
A-nd Carbuncles
R-ingworm, Rashes
I-mpure Blood
L-anguidness, Dropsy
L-iver Complaint
A-ll cured by

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Cures others, will cure you

March 29, 1892. Lm—w

Address to the Rev. Canon Bullock, Missioner.

After the service at the Cathedral on Monday morning, the greater part of the large congregation re assembled in the Church Hall and an address signed by the Bishop and the clergy of the city was presented to the Rev. Missioner.

The Bishop opened the meeting with a few earnest words of gratitude to the Missioner for his labours of love during the past few days, and after explaining the reasons why the clergy felt that they owed a special debt of gratitude to the labourer, and mentioning that the lay people also desired to testify their deep appreciation for Canon Bullock's ministrations, and purposed to prepare a similar address, which might be forwarded to him as soon as the signatures had been obtained, he called upon Dean Norman to read the address, which was as follows:—

To the Rev. Canon Bullock, M.A., Missioner:

QUEBEC, February 27th, 1893.

REVD. AND DEAR BROTHER,—We, the undersigned, Bishop and clergy, cannot permit you to leave us, without expressing, however inadequately, our deep and heartfelt gratitude to you, under God, for the privileges which we have enjoyed, and the benefits which you have been the means of conferring upon us and our people, during the Mission conducted by yourself, which is now drawing to its close.

You have told us in earnest words, which we trust will never pass away from us, the story of the Cross, with all its wondrous and blessed consequences.

You have directed us to the way wherein a wayfaring man can walk.

You have opened out to us a sight of the Almighty Father's tender love and merciful forgiveness, that He wills not the death of a sinner, but meets the penitent, when he is still afar off from his Heavenly home.

Every Christian who has chosen to heed your teaching, much have been the better for it. What more blessed return can you desire that God should grant to your self-denying efforts for the good of souls?

This Lent will long be remembered in this our city of Quebec. May we hope that it will never be forgotten! And may there be vouchsafed to you, at the last great day, the supreme felicity of meeting, among the redeemed, many of those, whose conscience you have stirred, whose self-righteousness you have humbled, whose faith you have strengthened, whose eyes you have opened, and whose hearts you have enkindled with love towards God, at this solemn season of Lent, 1893.

Praying that God's blessing may ever rest on you and your work,

We are, your grateful brothers in Jesus Christ,

A. H., Quebec,
R. W. NORMAN, D.D.,
Dean and Rector of Quebec.
A. A. VONIFFLAND, M.A.,
Canon.
THOMAS RICHARDSON,
Rector of St. Paul's, Quebec, Canon.
LENNOX WILLIAMS, M.A.,
Rector of St. Matthew's.
A. J. BALFOUR, M.A.
Rector of St. Peter's.
HENRY JAMES PETRY, B.A.
TEGID. R. WILLIAMS.
L. V. LARIVIERE.

After the address had been read, the Hon. Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere for the Cathedral Congregation and Mr. John Hamilton for that of St. Matthew's, gave expression to the universal feeling of regard and gratitude, which is felt by all who have been attendants at the Mission services, for the lessons they have been privileged to learn from the eloquent and moving addresses that had been delivered by Canon Bullock.

After Canon Bullock had briefly replied, the Doxology was sung and the meeting dispersed.

People with delicate stomachs find Ayer Sarsaparilla agreeable to the taste, and, therefore, prefer it as a blood purifier to any other. This is one reason for its great popularity as a spring and family medicine. Safe, certain, and palatable. tu,th,sat&w

A British Naval Sensation.

A sensation has been caused in naval circles by the non-concurrence of the Lords of the Admiralty in the acquittal of Vice-Admiral Fairfax of the British Mediterranean Squadron and of Commander David L. Dickson and Capt. A. P. Hastings, of the ironclad battleship "Howe" of the same squadron, which stranded on November 2, 1892, at the entrance of Ferrol Harbor, Spain. The Lords of the Admiralty attribute the disaster to unskilful management on the part of the three above-named officers, and to neglect of the directions given in regard to currents and to neglect to take bearings at a time and in a situation where it was an obvious duty to do so. The minute is regarded as a severe rebuke for Vice-Admiral Fairfax, who holds the rank of C. B. and is highly esteemed in the navy and social circles.

NICE, Feb. 28—Frederick Haittinger, a commercial traveller for a large English firm, lost all his money at the Monte Carlo Casino last night, and this morning shot himself dead with a revolver.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. M. Douglas & Co., and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

August 24, 1892. Lm-w

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

January 5 1892 mon,wed,fri&w

A Great Salesman.

Junior Partner—"I see you have engaged a new clerk. Is he a good salesman?"

Senior Partner—"Good salesman? Great snakes! I had to send for the police to prevent him from talking me into taking him into the firm."

Open as Day.

It is given to every physician, the formula of Scott's Emulsion being no secret; but no successful imitation has ever been offered to the public. Only years of experience and study can produce the best. tu,th,sat&w

A Very "Tame" Lynching.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 26—The lynching at Jellico last night of the negro Joe Payne, for assaulting Miss Fannie Bell Cecil, was in itself a very tame affair. He confessed the crime and was swung up to the nearest tree without any noise. The mob pinned a placard on his back vowing death to anyone who should disturb the body until 10 o'clock today. At that hour fully 5,000 people had gathered from neighboring towns. Miss Cecil sent word that she would take pleasure in cutting down the body. Her wishes were granted, and with a sharp knife she severed the rope and the body fell to the ground. She smiled as she cut the rope, and the act was greeted with applause from the vast crowd. She is a very handsome woman of eighteen and of good family.

To Get at the Facts

Regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla, ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will certainly convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses unequalled merit, and that HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

An English Joke.

A sculptor being directed to engrave on a tombstone the words, "A virtuous wife is a crown to her husband," and finding himself somewhat pressed for space, executed his task as follows: "A virtuous wife is 5s. to her husband."

Chronic Coughs

Persons afflicted with these or any throat or lung troubles should resort to that

Most Excellent Remedy,

Scott's Emulsion

of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. No other preparation effects such cures.

"CAUTION."—Beware of substitutes. Genuine prepared by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Sold by all druggists. 50c. and $1.00.

September 30, 1892. m,w,fri&w-Lm

The Sower

Has no second chance. The first supplies his needs — if he takes the wise precaution of planting

Ferry's Seeds

Ferry's Seed Annual, for 1893, contains all the latest and best information about Gardens and Gardening. It is a recognized authority. Every planter should have it. Sent free on request. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

January 4, 1893. 1af-w F

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Directors of the

Consumers Cordage Company, (Ltd)

have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent for the three months ending February 1st, 1893, payable at the Head Office of the Company, Montreal, on March 1st, 1893, to shareholders of record February 20th, 1893.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to March 1st, inclusive.

CHAS. B. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Montreal, 17th February, 1893.

February 23, 1893. tu,th,satD-&w

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"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 thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists London, England

October 4, 1892. t,th,sat&w

Mothers

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents

January tu,th,sat&w

FOR THE LARGEST VARIETY OF Dry Goods, at lowest prices, go direct to S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street, Montreal.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES.

THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES.

They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

March 30' Z-af-w

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE

Fragrant and delicate, its sweetness is delightful. Use none but ATKINSON'S, the original and only true Essence.

ATKINSON'S
OPOPANAX | HELIOTROPE
WOOD VIOLET | TREVOL

and other well known Perfumes are superior to all others for their strength and natural fragrance. Of all Dealers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

CAUTION!—Only genuine with shield-shape blue and yellow label and usual Trade Mark—a "White Rose"—and address in full.

January 18, 1893. Lm-1ew

THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!



HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Bowels.

They invigorate and restore to health *Debilitated Constitutions*, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,

and all Skin Diseases it has no rival.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.) London;

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

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