

EIGHTY-FOURTH YEAR. NO. 15.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1891.

ENTS, \$6.00 A YEAR

GOSSIP FROM NEW YORK.

THE RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION AT ALBANY.

Rider Haggard and His Trip—Sarah Bernhardt, She Goes to Montreal—The Eden Musee—Notes of Music—The Winter Fashions—The Study of Colors in Plumage.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Since the late accident of the Third Avenue elevated road when an engine, full of red hot coals came tumbling down to the street, walls, thereby frightening almost into fits the neighbors in the vicinity, there has been much talk over the rapid transit bill at Albany.

Three of them have been introduced every one of which has been disappointing to property owners.

Property owners were hopeful that the near-end of this improvement would be by that time so impressed upon the Legislature that some action would be promised in the nature of a genuine relief. But from present indications the rapid transit question is to be as heavily weighted with politics as ever.

Mr. Haggard came to this town on Saturday last, as no doubt you have heard. Mrs. Haggard accompanied the author of "Shis," etc., and also comes in for a show of general attention and curiosity. Saturday the day of the noted British arrival, happened to be exceptionally bright and warm for this season of the year.

is the next celebrity to arrive, and she will surely come, says Mr. Henry E. Abbey, who by the way has lately returned to this country after a three months' stay in Europe. Just where Mme. Bernhardt will open this season is a mixed question.

The leading man of the Bernhardt company will be Duquesne who will be remembered as having played with the Coquelin-Hadad Combination.

The Eden Musee has a novelty in one of the best Japanese tropes ever seen in New York.

The Isabella peasant bodice with tablier is very effective with a surplice or plain waist and any of the smooth, clinging styles of skirt.

The next Brooklyn Philharmonic concert, which will take place on Saturday evening next, Signor Campanini will be the soloist.

ITALIANS AT CHICKERING HALL.

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ITS EFFECT ON A PLAIN VELVET GOWN.

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LATE GREEN ROOM GOSSIP

PAUL PRY GIVES SOME INFORMATION ABOUT SANTLEY.

"Cutting" at Saturday Night's Performance—Amateur Societies at Work—Duty on Scenery—The Mendelssohn Choir Concert—Answers to Correspondents—Irving's Age and Name.

People often wonder why it is that on Saturday evening when so many citizens are free from the cares of business, the audiences at the Academy are so small.

Mr. Dixer was 32 years old on Tuesday, Jan. 7. He was born in Boston in 1858.

Another correspondent asks "when did Dixer first go on the stage?" He first caught the attention of John Stetson at the age of 15, who employed him as a sort of super, and still later that of Edw. Rice, who engaged him to play the forelegs of a heifer in his memorable production of Evangeline.

"Will you oblige a reader with the age and full name of Henry Irving?" He was born on Feb. 6, 1838, and is therefore 53 years of age.

"Good Old Times" is a very fair performance, but I would like to suggest to the management that the convict revolt scene should be slightly improved.

The Boston Symphony Orchestral Club, the institution with the name that has provoked such biting remarks from the American press appears to be in a designated condition.

Miss Adele Aus der Ohe has just returned from San Francisco, where she played in fourteen concerts.

I have been asked to give some experiences with advance agents and shall probably do so next week; but I have been told that I never keep my word, so don't rely too much upon it.

Mr. Craigie the well known spiritualist, who has just returned from the States where he went some few weeks ago on a tour of investigation into the mysteries of so called "Materialized" spirit forms.

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Among my correspondents this week was the following sentence: "I see they call 'Good Old Times' a melodrama. Is it such? Kindly tell me what a melodrama is."

A "melodrama," in the strict original sense of the word, meant a drama with music, but still in a general sense, it is used to designate any play, in which, as in the latter days, like many another term, it has lost in a great measure its original meaning.

Now this is a nice way to be addressed: Paul Pry, Esq. Dear Sir,—To settle a bet how old is Henry E. Dixer? Yours truly,

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TALE OF OLDEN TIMES,

WHICH HAS LAIN IN THE DUST FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Published by The Herald For the First Time—Troubles of Early Northern Settlers—Troublesome Companions and Unjust Charges Against the Writer, Damien Hueter.

The following narrative of certain scenes during the trouble between the Northwest Company and the Hudson Bay Company in the early part of the century will be found of more than ordinary interest to many whose fathers and grand-fathers were active participants in the struggle for supremacy between the two great companies.

I engaged myself at Montreal in April, 1816, to serve the Northwest Company in the capacity of a clerk for three years for which I was to receive a yearly salary of £100. Before leaving Montreal Mr. A. W. McLeod one of the agents of the company told me that I must by all means take my regimentals along with me to the Indian country, saying: "We shall show a little military practice to the Hudson's Bay Company."

I embarked at Lachine on May 2 for the Northwest along with Messrs. Alexander McKenzie, commonly called the Emperor; Daniel McKenzie, Donald McKenzie and John Henry, proprietors, Thomas McMurray, Mr. Dease, Charles Grant, John Ferris, etc., clerks and also Charles Reinhard, late a sergeant in De Meuron's regiment engaged for three years at £30 yearly salary—in three large canoes with my regimentals, each. One canoe, the Emperor's, was manned with 14 Iroquois Indians.

We remained three days at Fort William on Lake Superior and left for the interior of June 4, in five canoes. The day of our arrival at Lac La Pline, June 13, Lieutenant Misanay told me the Fortage as Mr. McLeod's orders that I should put on my regimentals, and I complied. After I was dressed Mr. McLeod told me that the Fort of Lac La Pline was a place of great resort for Indians, and it was necessary that we should all appear in regimentals, so that the Indians might see we belonged to the king, Lieutenants Misanay and Brumby, their two servants, and also Charles Reinhard and I were in regimentals on arriving at the fort.

On arriving at Lac La Pline, Mr. McLeod had them all assembled in the forenoon, I was ordered by Mr. McKenzie, the Emperor, to make cartridges along with Charles Reinhard, and another man. We made upwards of 100. The same day Mr. McLeod delivered me, and Charles Reinhard, out of the store 12 muskets with accoutrement complete, desiring us to distribute them among such of the men as were not already armed and to begin to instruct them in the manual and platoon exercises.

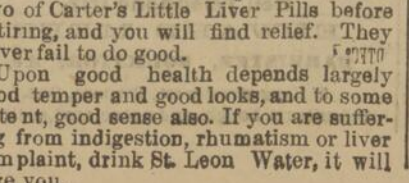
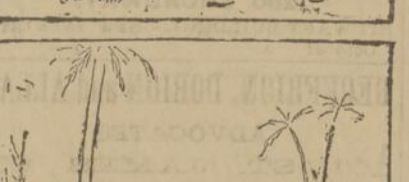
We left Bas de la Riviere next day in eight canoes, being joined by Messrs. Haldane and Hughes whom we found there before us and also by Mr. John Crebassa who then had charge of the post. The two brass three pounders were brought along with us from the fort in a bateau. These guns were mounted on field carriages the day before, in which I assisted along with Charles Reinhard and others. A few of our Indians remained at Bas de la Riviere, the greater part accompanied us in their own canoes.

We entered the Red River on June 22, and encamped at the Riviere au Mort. There Messrs. McLeod & McKenzie, ordered me and Chas. Reinhard, to take charge of three brass guns, to prepare cartridges for them, telling me at the same time that was the place where the necessary measures were to be taken for the intended attack on the colony. I then remarked that I thought their force too weak, when Mr. McKenzie, who I observed to be the most inveterate among them informed us that all their brigades from the northward, including that of Mr. John McDonald from Swan River who was to bring forty men, were to rendezvous there; and that Mr. Alexander McDonnell was to come down from Qu'Appelle River with eight half-breeds who were to make the first attack on the colony.

We set out thence on the 23rd of June at 4 o'clock in the morning, and after proceeding about nine miles met the settlers, men, women and children in seven boats, under the charge of Mr. McDonald. From them we learned that a battle had taken place on the 19th June, between the colonists and Boishue's, in which fell Mr. Semple, the governor, several officers and men, 23 persons in all, and that those we met were afterwards driven away by the half-breeds.

Mr. McLeod ordered immediately the whole to stop and land on the east side of the River, and then ordered a general search to be made of their effects, Charles Reinhard and I were employed on this duty, as were several others, among whom Mr. Thomas McMurray was very active. We had orders to search all trunks, boxes, etc., and papers of whatsoever nature. No keys were to be found for the trunks of Mr. Semple, the late

A TALE OF A TAIL.



AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETIES.

Amateur dramatic societies are in full swing again, and several performances are promised, among them being "The Old Homestead." Now, while I recognize the ability of many of the members of the club, serious fault will be found with a management who has selected a piece which it is well known cannot be successfully put upon an amateur stage.

Week after week theatrical people complain about the duty which is placed upon the scenery which they want to bring into Canada. Only last week a manager talked to me on this question and declared that it was simply impossible to properly stage a piece in this country without spending so much money on the duty that the cream is taken off the profits, and "goodness knows," he said, "they are not very large now."

Talk about bad form. I could not help noting one of the male singers of the Mendelssohn choir, who during the performance of a pair of operatic glasses and then chattering to his neighbor until his actions were commented upon by many who noticed them.

The concert of the Mendelssohn Choir last week may be said to have been to a certain extent a disappointment to the public though why it should be is not clearly apparent when we consider the singular apathy of the large audience to points which were certainly worthy of enthusiasm.

DEAR MR. PRY.—You said a while ago that Charles Santley was coming to sing in Montreal. I have a dispute with a fellow in our office, who thinks he knows all about public singers, as to whether Santley was an opera singer or a concert and oratorio singer; also whether he sang on the Italian or English stage, and how he ranked and what other singers he was associated with.

Santley is an Englishman. He was born in Liverpool, I think I have heard him say, of Irish parents. He sings and for many years has sung at concerts, and like all other great singers in England who can master the English language and some who can't has frequently sung in oratorio. That is one branch of his art in which he excels, though for the matter of that he excels in all. Soon after his return from Italy he was engaged by the Pyne and Harrison English Opera Company to sing the principal baritone parts in their Covent Garden winter performances, and was the original Danny Mann in Benedict's Lily of Kilmer and of one or two parts in operas by English composers.

His place was at the very top of the Lyric roll, he having few equals as a singer in Europe.

For some time there was considerable rivalry between the Italian houses, Covent Garden and Her Majesty's, particularly in the operas of "Faust," and "Il Trovatore," one half of London holding that Santley was the best Covent Garden and the other half preferring the Italian voice.

That tired, languid feeling and du headache is little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

Upon good health depends largely good temper and good looks, and to some extent, good sense also. If you are suffering from indigestion, rheumatism or liver complaint, drink St. Leon Water, it will cure you.

governor, so Mr. McLeod ordered them to be broken open, which was accordingly done by Mr. Murray with an axe.

Mr. McKenzie, the Emperor, accompanied by Lieuts. Messias and Brumb proceeded with a canoe to the Forks.

Mr. McLeod and the rest of us went back along with the colonists to Riviere au Mort.

In the afternoon of June 24 the colonists were permitted to leave our encampment and proceed towards Hudson's Bay.

Mr. McLeod, after giving half for his appearance at Montreal, was permitted to accompany them. The same day we were joined by Messrs. McLellan, McLaughlin, Simon Fraser, Campbell, McGillis, Sohn McDonald and John Thompson.

We left the Riviere au Mort early on the 25th and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon reached Fort Douglas, which was in the possession of Mr. Alexander McDonnell and the half-breeds.

Shortly after our landing Mr. McLeod gave a dram to all the half-breeds in the Governor's apartment and shook hands with them, told them he was glad to see them and thanked them for their good behavior and attachment to the Northwest Company.

On the 26th Mr. McLeod had all the half-breeds assembled behind the fort and made them a speech in the name of the W. W. Co., in which he told them that he approved much of what they had done on the 19th.

Mar, brought by Thomas McKay, informed him that La Mar's party was not sufficiently strong for the pillage of Mr. Fidler, that the Indians opposed it and that he had returned after reaching the Riviere Blanche without effecting his purpose.

Some time after Mr. McLellan's departure for Lac la Poudre, an Indian, son of the White Partridge, who had been sent with Mr. Kivney, brought Mr. McDowell a letter from Mr. McLellan, in which he mentioned that Mr. Kivney had disappeared, "don't be anxious about him."

On Sept 17 I set out for Fort Alexander with Mr. McDowell with seven canoes and two batteaux, and arrived at Fort Douglas on the 22nd.

On Oct. 1, he set out for Qu'Appelle, taking all the half-breeds with him, except three that were left here, also a brass pounder and a brass swivel one pounder.

"We shall see that," said McLellan. "Next spring if you will not take up arms we shall fire upon you."

Mr. McLellan begged of me to exchange an empty cassette he had in the store which belonged to Mr. Kivney, for the trunk for fear, as he observed, that some of the English might come and reclaim it in his possession, on the way to Lac la Poudre.

By Assiniboine, the half-breed, who came and returned with Mr. McLellan, I was informed that Fort Douglas was taken by the English on the 13th and 14th, and commanded by Cuthbert Grant, who was to reinforce McLellan at Fort Douglas.

Two days afterward Lapointe and three other men arrived with letters from Mr. McLellan, in which he informed that Fort Douglas was taken by the English on the 13th and 14th, and commanded by Cuthbert Grant, who was to reinforce McLellan at Fort Douglas.

Our people were for turning back, but Mr. Cuthbert urged us on, observing that he knew the road by which the people from the fort would go for meat, and that they could be taken. Cadotte left his wife and turned back with us, but Versailles absolutely refused to return.

judge advocate, thinking himself, as he said, less qualified for that office by having a good tongue. Several of the members were intoxicated. Old Marsollette was brought before us, and requested to state his reason for attempting to prevent his son from going with the party.

That Marsollette was brought before us, and requested to state his reason for attempting to prevent his son from going with the party. The man seemed to be in a state of mind to fight against subjects under the same crown; that he had heard read the governor-in-chief's proclamation to put an end to all disturbances in the country and to bring disorderly persons to justice.

One of the half-breeds went to another free Canadian named Ammelin to get his two sons to go with the party. Ammelin told him that he should have his head carried off his shoulders before he would allow any of his sons to go.

This was reported to Cuthbert Grant who observed that it did not signify, he would take them along. We set out on the 22nd and on passing the free man's camp Grant forced Ammelin's eldest son to join the party.

At the Portage de Prairie, we met de Loye who had come direct from Fort Douglas. He told some of the party that there were many people at the fort, that it was very strong, and that we could not take it.

The same evening a colonial cow and heifer were brought to the camp, which Cadotte killed with an axe with great exultation. Next day, March 3, Cadotte proposed that we should remove our camp to the Pointe aux Chenes on the Riviere au Mort.

He accordingly made a selection of men for this enterprise, and was decided on. About two weeks after we struck camp and set out. At the separation of the roads for Lac la Poudre and Pembina, I happened to be in front and took the road for the former place and Grant being next followed me. Cadotte struck into the road for Pembina and called the men to follow him, but he observing Grant and me take the other road and would not follow Cadotte unless the whole went. The project was therefore relinquished.

After that we had encamped in the evening, Cadotte came to me with a letter from Pembina, repeating the same expression as in the morning and urging the necessity of doing something signal before their return.

Grant with the party set out next day for Qu'Appelle. Grant being taken by the N. W. Co. and their clerks to delude and mislead the ignorant. Cuthbert Grant, Cadotte and all those I saw read the Governor-in-chief's proclamation to the illiterate half-breeds and Canadians, read that and other papers in a manner to serve their own views. The people found the subject different when I read to them, which created suspicion with the leaders of my not being zealous in the cause.

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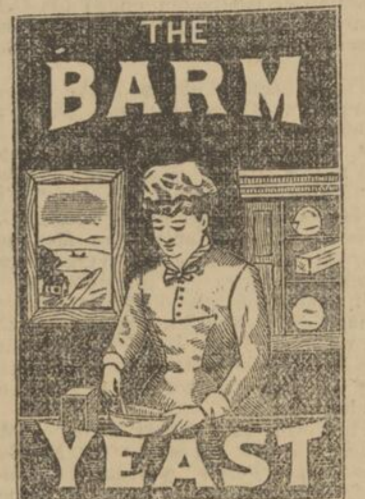
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BEATRIX RANDOLPH

CHAPTER II. Continued.

How Lovely and Unfortunate She Was

She lived with her father in a roomy, broad beamed, brown old house, envied by the trees taller, but less antique, than itself. It was an American Eighteenth century house. Some hero of the Revolution had passed a night in it. It stood on the side of a low, gradual hill, and was four miles away from the nearest railway station. Altogether the region was sufficiently remote, though New York city was hardly more than three hours distant by rail. The mail arrived twice a day, and Mr. Alexander Randolph, the owner of the house and estate, received yesterday's World every forenoon, and read it during the hour preceding dinner, which always took place at 2 o'clock. It was an eminently conservative household; at all events its master was a conservative and a democrat, as his fathers had been before him.

These forefathers were of Virginia descent, and two generations ago had owned large plantations in the south. But the young Randolph of that epoch had fallen in love with a northern lady, and ended by marrying her and settling down on this estate, which was his bride's dowry. He was originally quite wealthy, but lost money by speculations during the war. With intent to compel a better fortune he soon after ran for an office, but was defeated, as a foregone conclusion, by a crushing majority. To crown all he lost his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached. She died of typhoid fever in 1808. He was left with two children, a boy of 10 and a girl of 6. Mr. Randolph, though of a thoroughly headstrong character, was not what is called thorough. He was tall and of slender build, with high shoulders, a gray moustache and imperial, and thick, wavy hair, growing rather long. His eyebrows were bushy and overhanging, and gave to his eyes a fiercer expression than might otherwise have belonged to them; he had a habit of twisting them between his thumb and finger when in thought, which looked ominous to strangers, but really amounted to nothing. His fingers were very long, and so were his arguments and discussions almost the only short thing about him, in fact, being his temper. His general aspect was that of a retired southern brigadier whose slaves had been unrighteously made contraband. His expression was, ordinarily, profoundly serious, and he smiled rarely; but it was not difficult to make him break into a shrill, giggling laugh, which absurdly marred the severe contour of his visage and betrayed the underlying weakness.

He was fond of phrases, and had a fancy for calling himself "the most indulgent of fathers," but whenever his children transgressed the moral law of their father's good humor or indulgence—and this was not seldom the case with Ed, who was as restless and independent as a hawk—he fell upon them with sweeping broadsides of rebuke, culminating, if they answered him back, in violent assertions of their total depravity. Ed was sent to school, but the study of books had no part in his scheme of existence. In the boy's seventeenth year Hamilton Jocelyn, a friend of the family, being on a visit of a few days to the Randolphs, was tickled by Ed's bearing and the story of his exploits, and offered to take him back with him to New York city for a month or so, to give him instruction in the laws and amenities of polite society.

He went off accordingly, and the month had prolonged itself to six before he came back. His father thought that he had been improved by his sojourn there. He had brought back with him certainly a great deal of entertaining talk, and gave Beatrix endless accounts of the great city, its streets, its houses, its horses, its theatres; above all, of its operas and its concerts. Both she and Ed had always been passionately devoted to music. They had understood it, by the light of nature, as it were, from a very early age, and had constantly practiced ever since. Ed's voice was not of much use, but he was an admirable performer on the violin. Beatrix, on the other hand, was above all things a singer, and her voice developed into a soprano of remarkable range and power. Her studies were not confined to church music. She knew by heart all the great operas and oratorios, and in pursuance of the marked dramatic ability which she possessed she had, with Ed's assistance, acted out scenes from many of the former (so far as two performers might) on the stage of the back drawing room.

One day Hamilton Jocelyn, who had heard all the famous singers of the world in his time, attended one of these private entertainments. Contrary to expectation he turned out to be the most pugilistic auditor that Beatrix had ever had, and he wound up his praises by declaring that she must be provided with a master to bring her voice out. The most indulgent of fathers was gratified by this tribute of admiration from such a source to his favorite child, and a week or so afterward the master was sent for.

This was an elderly Englishman of respectable antecedents, who, twenty years before, had begun his musical career with what was considered the finest tenor voice of the age, and whose knowledge of the principles of music was as profound as his proficiency was remarkable. But before he had been a year on the operatic stage the theatre in which he was singing caught fire, and he was burned about the throat in such a way as forever to destroy the voice which would have made him rich and famous enough to satisfy ambition itself. Professor Dorimar, as he afterward came to be called, had some small private means which rendered him in a humble way independent, and with a philosophical serenity which rarely characterizes the musical temperament he settled quietly down to be a writer on art and science of whose highest triumphs he could never more hope to partake. For the last eight years he had lived in New York, but he was known to very few. He sat with his

hands and his manuscripts, and his visions of divine harmonies, in a retired little room a few blocks west of Washington square, and seldom went forth save to listen for half an hour to one or other of the very few singers who in his judgment were good enough to sing. He never was known to have undertaken the personal instruction of pupils, though he might undoubtedly have derived a large income from so doing. But he was of opinion that the right to use the voice in music is given to but two or three in an age, and the chance that the training of one so gifted should fall to him was too remote to be considered. To the myriad chances of failure he preferred his comparative poverty and his peace of mind.

What arguments Jocelyn employed to woo him from his reserve cannot be known. But Mr. Randolph received a note from the professor, mentioning the day and hour of his arrival, and requesting Mr. Randolph to meet him and drive him up from the railway station alone. This was done, and on the way the professor stipulated that he should be enabled to hear Miss Randolph's voice before she was aware of his presence. "There is a train back to the city this evening, sir," he remarked, "and, if I should conclude to take it, it would be well to have spared the young lady the annoyance of an interview." The matter was readily managed. Beatrix sang with the unembarrassed freedom of supposed solitude, and the Professor listened. When the young lady had finished her selection, which was a love song from the piano and passed out through the open window of the room to the veranda. Here she was surprised by the appearance of a meager and pallid personage, of gentlemanly bearing and aspect, with a broad scar on the right side of his face and throat, and many thoughtful lines and wrinkles on his brow and around his eyes, who advanced toward her with a bow and took her hand. As she looked at him she fancied there were tears in his eyes. "Miss Randolph," he said, in a low and very pleasant voice, "I am to have the honor of being your instructor; my name is Dorimar." He said no more at that time, but raised her soft fingers to his lips, and with another bow disappeared. He did not take the evening train back to the city, but on the contrary took up his abode in the Randolphs' house, and being, in addition to his musical attainments, a man of cultivation, and of a singular naive charm of character, he was nearly as much of an acquisition to Mr. Randolph as to his daughter, and they all became very good friends. As to his teaching, it was a matter between his pupil and himself, and was not often referred to outside. It seemed to afford him especial pleasure to think that Beatrix was singing for music's sake, and without any purpose of publishing or profiting by her acquirements. "Music is a sacred thing, my child," he would often say to her, "and like all sacred things it is shamefully and almost universally desecrated. It is not a mere question of voice and ear, but of purity and loftiness of soul. Great music never was greatly sung by a charlatan, or a libertine, or a fortune hunter. I, for my part, thank God that you are what you are, and that you will never be obliged to weigh your music against gold. The world may listen to you if it can, but you shall be spared the insult of receiving for it what it dares to call recompense!"

Beatrix acquiesced in all this wisdom, but somewhere in her secret soul she may have cherished the germ of an ambition to meet great multitudes of her fellow creatures, to test herself upon them, perhaps to delight and inspire them, if there were power in her so to do. Three years passed, and then Ed went to Europe. There was some pretext about his attending lectures at a university of mining engineering in Saxony, but it was a tolerably transparent pretext. That he should come back at the end of two or three years somewhat toned down was the best Mr. Randolph hoped. As to the question of funds, after a good deal of meditation Mr. Randolph came to the following rather eccentric determination: Ed was to be allowed to draw on the paternal resources for whatever sums of money he found time to time might require. "You may draw little or you may draw much, my son," the old gentleman said, "and, be it much or little, all your drafts will be duly honored. I shall not restrict you nor advise you, but I shall depend upon your own sense of honor and decency, as a Randolph and a gentleman, not to abuse my confidence in you." This speech seemed to the utterer of it very noble and impressive, and also very sagacious and soundly wise. For if to put a young fellow upon his honor will not make him reasonably virtuous and economical what will? Ed certainly showed himself pleased with the arrangement, if not so much impressed by the phrases in which it was announced to him. He was an enterprising and able youth, and probably expected to make a fortune of his own rather than spend his father's.

The next thing that occurred in this eventful year was an offer of marriage, emanating from no less distinguished a personage than Hamilton Jocelyn himself. Beatrix thought it was exceedingly funny he should do such a thing, and not altogether comfortable; but as it was instinctive with her to consider other people's feelings almost as much as her own, and sometimes more, she suppressed her emotions and expressed her acknowledgments, adding that she had no idea of marrying anybody. When Jocelyn found that her resolve was not to be shaken he very gracefully said that to have known and loved her was a privilege and a revelation for which he should never cease to be indebted to her. He said that he had perhaps presumed too much in hoping that she could ever care for a grizzled old fellow like himself, but that his sentiments would never change, and that if, at any future time, circumstances should lead her to reconsider her present views, she would find him eager and grateful to throw himself at her feet. He concluded by requesting that she would forebear to mention the episode to any one, even to her father, lest the latter should be grieved to discover that she could not bring herself to consent to an alliance with his oldest friend. Beatrix replied that she had no wish to speak of what

had occurred, and that she hoped they both would forget it as soon as possible. Hereupon Jocelyn took his leave, and went back to New York, probably regretting the issue of the adventure almost as much as he professed to do, although perhaps for reasons other than those he thought it expedient to allege.

The third event was the death of poor Professor Dorimar, which occurred suddenly and filled Beatrix with grief, notwithstanding that it appeared in one sense the most natural thing that could have happened to the good and magnanimous old man. He had had the habit of looking upward as he talked, and Beatrix had thought that he seemed much of the time communing with a better world, and perhaps derived from some angelic source his grand ideas about music and its mission to mankind. It was the first death she had ever witnessed, and it invested the three years of the association together of the pupil and her master with a sort of retrospective sanctity. They had been almost together the happiest years of Beatrix's life. The professor had taught her something else besides how to sing. Less by words than by some tacit, sympathetic influence he had led her to perceive and meditate upon the nobler and loftier aspects and capacities of human nature. As to his share in her vocal culture and her own proficiency he never had made any definite pronouncement; but on the morning before his death he requested her to sing for him the "Ave Maria" of the oratorio of "The Messiah." "I know that my Redeemer liveth." When she had finished he said: "My child, you have enabled me to thank God that my voice was destroyed, and that my life had been for so many years a lonely disappointment. I have had triumphs and blessings that most men do not even know how to desire. A mighty scepter is in your hand," he went on, turning his grave and gentle eyes upon her. "I have helped to show you how to wield it. Power is very sweet, but needs almost an angel not to use it harmfully. I don't know what life may be before you, my dear; but whatever it may be I trust that when you come to the end of it you will find as little cause to regret having met me as I have much cause to rejoice that I have known you." Beatrix hardly knew how to understand this at the time, but afterward the words frequently revisited her memory, and may have had some influence over her at critical moments of her career.

In autumn the old Randolph homestead looked as if it were showered with gold. The great elm trees, transmuting by the touch of this Midas of the seasons, stood in a yellow glory of myriad leaves, which every breath of the cool west breeze scattered profusely eastward, where, with the still unchanged grass, they formed a spangled carpet of green and gold. The apples thronged the crooked boughs of the orchard, some like glowing rubies, others like the famous fruit of the Hesperides, though there was no guardian dragon to give them a fictitious value. The broad roof of the house itself was littered with manna, far beyond the skill of any human goldsmith, yet of absolutely no market value. What is the significance of this yearly phantasmagoria of illimitable riches, worthless because illimitable? Is it a satire or a consolation! Does it mock the poor man's indigence or cause him to hope again for competence? It comes as the guerdon of Nature, after her mighty task is done; but when she has composed herself to her wintry sleep it is trodden into the earth and forgotten, and the new year begins his labors with new sap and naked buds. It is only the human world that has to bear the burden of inheritance; and perhaps we shall never enjoy true wealth till we have learned the lesson of the trees.

Poor Mr. Randolph certainly had little else beside autumn leaves wherewith to satisfy his creditors, and the winter of his discontent was close upon him. There is a philosophy for the poor and a philosophy for the wealthy, but the philosophy that can console the debtor has yet to be discovered.

Born and brought up in the custom of sufficient resources, he had never contemplated the possibility of want. There had seemed to be something noble and high minded in nesting without question all demands upon him, but when the supply actually ran short things wore a different aspect. Had he spent his whole fortune simply in paying his son's drafts he would at least have had the comfort of putting the whole burden of the responsibility on his son's shoulders. But unfortunately the larger part of the loss was due to private rashness of his own. When he found that Ed's rapacity was getting serious the devoted gentleman betook himself to Wall street and speculated there. The brokers treated him as Richard III proposed to treat his wife—they flattered him, but they did not keep him long. His speculations after he returned home were probably more edifying than those he indulged in on the street.

The revolting suspicion that he had been a fool began to germinate in Mr. Randolph's mind. This suspicion, which is the salvation of some men, is the destruction of others. The integrity of Mr. Randolph's moral discrimination began to deteriorate from that hour. Having enacted all his life the part of his own golden calf in the wilderness, his overthrow left him destitute of any criterion of conduct. He talked violently and volubly about his wrongs, and discussed various schemes, more or less impracticable and improper, of evading his liabilities. Beatrix was naturally the chief sufferer from this ungainly development of her father's character, and she was also obliged to bear the brunt of most of the concrete unpleasantness of their situation. She had to talk to the creditors, to extenuate her father's side of the case, to hold out fair hopes and to smooth over disappointments, and when she had wearied herself in parleying with the enemy she had before her the yet harder task of pacifying and encouraging her father, who had listened to the dialogue from the head of the stairs, and fell upon her with a petty avalanche of complaints, questions, suggestions, scoldings and querulousness. Beatrix loved her father with all her heart, but she was of a penetrating and well balanced mind, and often had difficulty in not feeling ashamed of him. Instinctively she began to treat him as a fractionally superior superior child, who must at all costs be humored and soothed, and when she felt her own strength and patience almost

overtaxed she would only say to her self, "No wonder poor father has to give up when I find it so hard."

But her troubles did not end with her father. There was a certain Mr. Starcher, the grocer's son; the grocer divided with the innkeeper the highest social consideration of the village. He was a young gentleman of highly respectable character and education. After leaving school he had studied for a year at a business college in New York; he was a member of the young men's Christian association, and a person of gravity and religious convictions. A week or two after Mr. Randolph's misfortune became known he put on a suit of black clothes, relieved by a faded blue necktie, and called formally on Miss Randolph. After the first courtesies had exchanged he said that he desired in the first place to put the minds of Miss Randolph and her good father at ease regarding the little account between his firm and them. The money was not needed, and so far as he was concerned might remain unpaid indefinitely. "And I should like to say, too," he continued, "with a manner of almost melancholy seriousness and a husky voice, "that groceries—or anything else I could get you—might be yours, permanently, if I could—your would—that you might consent to unite your life to mine. My father contemplates retiring from active business. I have never before spoken to you of this, but in seasons of trouble—wasy things—and I have often thought, when we were singing in the choir together—that we might be very happy—that it was our destiny. I have been in New York and seen the great world, but you are the wife I would choose from among them all." He had a smooth, round, fresh colored, innocent face, that seemed made for dimpling smiles, but which never indulged in them.

Beatrix felt a sensation of absurd alarm, like the princess in the fairy tale, under a spell of enchantment to misname herself in the most grotesque manner conceivable. Mr. Starcher was so much in earnest, and so ludicrously sure, apparently, that the success of his suit was among the eternal certainties, that a vision of a long wedded life with him, amid an atmosphere of meat tubs, salt cod and pickles, interspersed with psalm tones and solemn walks to and from church on Sundays—this desperate panorama of matrimony to exist forever before her in such vivid imaginative vraisemblance that she was impelled to protest against it with more than adequate vehemence. She gasped for breath, rose from her chair and said: "Mr. Starcher, it is terrible; I would rather die!" Then, perceiving, compassionately, that he would feel cruelly wounded as soon as his astonished senses enabled him to comprehend the significance of her words, she added, "It would be wicked for me ever to think of leaving you, but you must see that I—Here she paused, partly from emotion, and partly because she was unable at the moment to think herself of any conclusive argument in support of her assertion that for her, marriage would ever be a crime. One certainly would not have drawn that inference from the superficial indications. A silence ensued, prickly with spiritual discomfort. Mr. Starcher was the first to find his tongue, and he carried off the honors of the encounter by observing with tearful gentleness that he should claim the privilege, just the same, of not presenting the little account for settlement. This magnanimity was none the less genuine because the materials for it were slender, and Beatrix long afterward found comfort in recalling it to mind.

But there was yet another adversary for her to engage, and he was in some respects more formidable than Mr. Starcher, because his position and education rendered his pretensions less monstrous—may, there even seemed to be a smothering disposition on Beatrix's part to accord him at least a negative support. Mr. Vinal, the Unitarian clergyman, was in fact, from an unworried point of view, a tolerably inoffensive match. He was studious, decorous and long narrow chin which was not in itself displeasing.

His voice, if somewhat harsh, was resonant and assured; and, coming as it did from a chest apparently so incapable, produced a sensation of agreeable surprise. It was, however, not to be trusted to respect the man, and curlish toward him; but for Beatrix it was impossible to love him. He lived in a little white wooden house with green blinds, close to the white, green blinded church. He possessed an imposing library, in which was not a single book that Beatrix could have brought herself to read, and the main object of his endeavors was, apparently, to make all the rest of the world think and live like himself. Moreover, though he approved of music, he neither knew nor cared anything about it.

Mr. Vinal began his operations by a private interview with Mr. Randolph, from which he came forth with a countenance whose serenity made Beatrix's heart sink. The dialogue which followed was of extreme interest to both of them. "Have you made any plans regarding your immediate future?" the minister began, in an unembarrassed and businesslike tone. "We cannot doubt, you know, that providence, in bringing this affliction upon you, has had some wise and merciful end in view. You have talents; perhaps for this you might have kept them folded in the napkin. Adversity forces us out of our natural idleness, and stimulates us to use what means we have to win our own way in the world. Have you thought of anything to do?"

Beatrix's spirits rose again; he was not thinking of marrying her after all. "I've been thinking I might give lessons on the piano," she said. She happened to be seated at that instrument, and as she spoke she let her white fingers drift down the keyboard from bass to treble, from depression to hope, from gloom to light, winding up with a sort of interrogative accent, as much as to say, "Why shouldn't I be good for something?" "Very right," said Mr. Vinal; "I have nothing to object to in that, indeed I had intended to propose it. You could also, unless the instructions of the late Professor Dorimar were wholly valueless."

chord sharply struck, made the minister start in his chair. After a moment's pause she said, her eyes still bright with indignation: "Professor Dorimar, who is now in heaven, taught me more and better things than you have ever dreamed of! He showed me that I have a soul!"

"Surely I have done as much as that!" faltered Mr. Vinal, who was confused by this sudden outburst. "No, for you know nothing about it," said Beatrix loftily. "You have only been told that it is so—you have read it in books—and you repeat what you have been told, and no doubt you think you believe it. But you can never know it!" continued the young lady, with a fiery emphasis on the verb, "because you can't understand music."

"I intended nothing against Professor Dorimar," protested the minister, who was amazed and daunted by the passion and pride that he had unwares caused to kindle in her lovely face. It was perhaps the first time he had occasion to observe that the spirit of the Old Virginia Randolphs—the descendants of the cavaliers—was as haughty and untamed in this tender hearted American girl as in that terrible ancestor of hers who rode with Prince Rupert.

Beatrix made no reply, but sat with her head erect and flushed cheeks and one hand still on the piano keys, as if ready once more to smite terror into the soul of her visitor should he again step amiss. A piano, it seems can be used as a weapon of defense even against one who has no comprehension of music. "What I was about to remark was that you might teach singing as well as playing," said Mr. Vinal circumspetly. "There are, I believe, a number of persons in the village who would be willing under the circumstances to place their children under your instruction."

"It is no favor to be taught music under any circumstances," returned Beatrix, kindling again. "Whoever thinks otherwise does not deserve to learn! And there are other places in the world besides this miserable little village, and people who are wiser and better!" "You surely do not mean to intimate that you contemplate going anywhere else?" demanded the minister in some consternation. "The fact was that such an idea had never until that moment definitely presented itself to Miss Randolph's mind; but in her present aroused condition she could see and entertain many possibilities that would have seemed audacious or impracticable an hour before."

"Why not?" she said; "I was not born to pass my life here!" "But I—here he never intended to leave here!" exclaimed Mr. Vinal anxiously. "What satisfies you does not satisfy me," answered the young lady. "But your father, in a conversation I have just had with him, has informed me that he will not oppose my addressing you with a view to marriage," said the clergyman, in a solemn tone. "He would not have done so if he had been himself," replied Beatrix warmly. "He is broken down by trouble and sorrow, else you would not have ventured to ask him! But I will tell you, since he could not, that I am not a piece of land or furniture to be sold for the satisfaction of creditors! I will not be hurried upon my father or any one; but I have a right to myself—to my own self! Do you think I am so much afraid of being poor, or of starving, that I would marry anybody to escape it? I do not love you! I do not love you, Mr. Vinal, and so I will never marry you. I will love love and music or nothing. You do not know me, sir; none of you here seem to know me. I am an American girl, and I will not be bargained away or buried alive by any one! You shall see," she added, rising and walking to the veranda window, "that I can make my own way, and take care of myself! You shall see that Professor Dorimar taught me something worth knowing!"

Mr. Vinal was unable to stand up against a succession of blows like this, delivered by one whom he had heretofore supposed to be the type of gentleness and docility. His mind was narrow and slow to adapt itself to new impressions, and it would have taken him a long time to frame a suitable reply to Miss Randolph's unexpected attack. But the opportunity was not allowed him. For, as Beatrix stood by the window, with flushed cheeks and glowing eyes, and her heart beating harder than usual with indignant emotion, her glance fell upon two figures advancing arm in arm up the avenue. One of them she recognized, the other was unknown. But a strange tingle of anticipation went through her nerves. Something was going to happen—something great, something for her! The crisis of her fate was at hand, and she was more than ready for it. Therefore she did not start or cry out, but only smiled with an air of beautiful triumph, when Hamilton Jocelyn, relinquishing the arm of his companion, ran up the steps of the veranda, took both her hands in his, and said as he bent toward her: "My dear girl, I bring you fame and fortune!"

CHAPTER III. IN WHAT GUISE DELIVERANCE CAME TO HER.



"I'll just tell you what it is, Mr. Randolph." "What became of Mr. Vinal Beatrix never ascertained; she forgot about him for several minutes and when she looked round for him he was gone. Meanwhile Jocelyn introduced his companion to her as 'Gen. Iago, a gentleman interested in you.' To be Continued.

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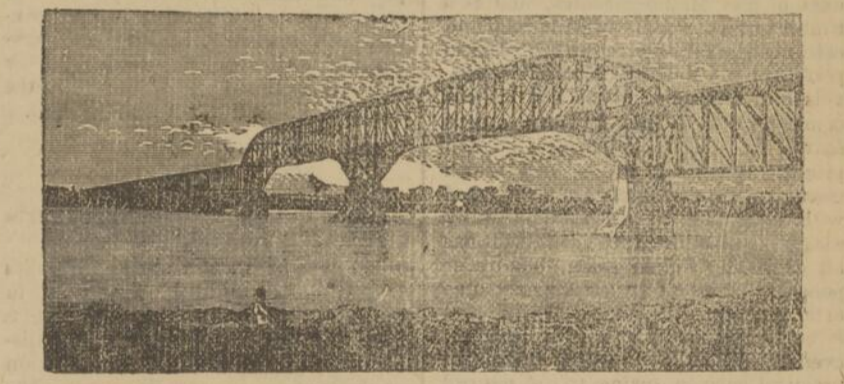
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SOME INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING THEM.

The Jesup Collection of Woods in New York—Over Four Hundred Specimens Represented—Their History and Where They are Grown.

During a visit to the Museum of Natural History, we were once more brought face to face with a familiar fact, namely, that the majority of New Yorkers have little idea what interesting subjects are to be found on all sides worthy of study in connection with the industrial arts. In this institution the Jesup collection of woods on permanent exhibition will repay study. To piano manufacturers—in fact, to all workers in wood—this magnificent exposition of the resources of North American forests must appeal with special interest. Although all the woods which enter into the composition of pianos are grown in North America, the Jesup collection represents the majority of them.

Over four hundred specimens of woods are here artistically exposed in glass cases, each bearing a symbolic chart indicating its specific gravity and other physical characteristics, for the benefit of scientific students in forestry, an attractive branch of natural history. Maps showing the geographical location of the various species are affixed to each, and everything is done to add interest and charm to that department of the museum. We may add that every piece of wood shown is both polished and in its natural state, only being carefully smoothed and shaped so as to exhibit it to the best advantage.

A great number of those woods on exhibition could be used with very artistic effect in piano case veneers, as a relief from the ordinary varieties known in that connection, but their scarcity and the cost involved would make their general use impossible.

We were much interested in some splendid specimens of oak, ash, China berry, chestnut and cherry seen. These are all native products and from the bulk of those woods used in case making, independent of veneering, owing to their peculiar fitness for this purpose. A magnificent piece of white ash, consisting of the trunk of a massive tree, claimed special attention, although not by any means a rarity in our eyes.

Basswood is well represented, and a few of the larger varieties we examined could be used, we believe, in excellent effect in veneering. Its specific gravity, however, even if it were a kind of wood readily procured, would render it impossible to use in solid cases. Like rosewood or other timbers of large growth and of like consistency, it could only be utilized in the veneers. Basswood only grows close to the Gulf of Mexico to any extent in North America, which the map pointed out very efficiently.

There are several beautiful pieces of red bay to be seen. This wood has a grain somewhat like oak, and is capable of yielding very fine effect under the art of the polisher. From the nature of the larger growths we studied, as well as judging from the chart, it is evident that it could be handled by the veneer maker with success, if not used for solid case building. Its cost, doubtless, would meanwhile prevent its general use, at least so we have been informed. Red Bay grows principally in the Pacific Coast States.

Blue ash, another fine wood, is a product of the Midland States, and is a timber not commonly utilized in piano case veneers. It derives to the greatest perfection in Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois and around that section of the country, and is not by any means scarce, although comparatively high priced. Water ash is a species which most readers presumably are acquainted with. Like all trees which are naturally meagre and stunted in growth, it has an exceedingly close grain, but under polish it shows off to surprisingly fine artistic effect. We, however, fear that it could not be used in case making, even as veneering with any degree of practical success, owing to the natural drawbacks pointed out.

It goes without saying that among the 400 odd specimens examined were very many woods which we would like to describe at length, for the benefit of our readers, but fear the process might prove very tiresome on the whole. We shall go a little ways further, however, in order to pay tribute, by reference merely, to some magnificent pieces of pine, redwood, cedar, maple and spruce observed during our study. Standing before one case containing two splendid examples of spruce, we realized that we were opposite the principal timber element used in the pianoforte as an agent in sound production, and visions of Dolgeville, with its immense forests of spruce lumber ready to be converted into sounding boards, involuntarily came to mind. And in imagination we saw the wood going through the various stages from the forest to the "bellyman" in the factory, until at last it awoke mysterious echoes from the sound world as it vibrated in unseen sympathy with the attuned piano strings under the spell of the artist, spruce organ reed boards, quarter spruce for violin, guitar and zither, maple quartered for actions and pin blocks, musick desks, case-work for upright pianos—including wrest-planks, falls, name-boards, key slips, post blocking, bottom rails, unveneered sides, legs and panels—arise before us as reminiscences of a visit to this hive of industry and township of happy homes.

To return to our subject, we proceed to complete our task, and after having got through, the chief impression remaining was one of gratitude to the national and public spirit of Mr. Jesup for placing such a magnificent collection of North American woods on sight for all persons interested; as well as a secondary impression, which becomes, on consideration, a resolution to go there again.

In American pianos the wood material is, Superior in every respect to the material of (so called) 10-cent cigars that are offered to the public.

"Cable." Nearly half a century in the market this brand of cigars will be found this year to be finer than ever. A truly great cigar. Millions sold annually.

als used are distributed, as follows, counting in the imported and other species:

Pine, for keyboards, case bracing in squares, blocking in uprights and grands, etc.; maple and beech, for veneers, sound-board bridges, leg pins, wrest planks and other decorative purposes; cherry, oak, China berry, chestnut, whitewood and ash for solid case building as well as veneers; white for decorative purposes in cases—in addition to the above named; mahogany, walnut, ebony, black walnut, beryl, satin wood, white holly, zebra wood, lance wood, beryls and other minor products of nature's forests are utilized in various ways, such as veneering, inlaying and so on. We cannot go into minute particulars.

While on the subject we may point to the woods used in the action and other incidental parts of the instrument. For hammer-shanks, cedar—the South American and Floridian species—is found to yield the best results, owing to its elasticity and general fibre, while one kind of ash also answers quite well. As we hinted in speaking of water ash, all woods of a nature more tenacious and close grained than the larger varieties of trees. This is why pear, white holly, and such woods enter into the action makers' sphere so largely. For instance, a piece of pine, or any timber growing to a large size—that is, according to its inherent tendency—cannot act as a substitute for pear wood, which is unexcelled for damper heads. This holds good in relation to actions, where the flanges, butts, back checks, jack rockers, rockers, etc., have of necessity to be made out of very close-grained, yet easily worked, woods. All students of the nature and physical characteristics of trees can readily understand the foregoing, while to piano makers it will of course, seem like repeating the old proposition that "two and two make four."

While it is admittedly a scientific truism that woods having an intrinsic tendency to grow to a very large size have not the qualities of fibre and toughness, such as pear wood, holly and other smaller timbers possess, which render them so necessary in piano making, there are some exceptions—that curious specimen, ironwood for instance. This grows large, and yet in specific gravity, in toughness and general qualities it is a singular product of the forest in the sense adverted to.

We cannot end without just mentioning the almighty locust wood in this brief addendum. Specimens of large growth are among the Jesup collection in the Museum of History. This wood has a toughness and close-grained nature, which, we may remark, many citizens of our republic know from intimate investigation, and having, unlike most methods of seeking new truths, had the nature of locust wood forced on them and pounded into their heads by very highly developed members of "the finest," they doubtless are anxious to seek nothing further in that direction. Although our reference is not meant for such a class—yet every one recognized the significance of the policeman's locust. And to qualify the subject let us merely allude to the far-reaching musical qualities of the "night stick." Have we not heard it ringing out on the pavements of our cities in the "wee sma' hours" often enough to recognize that it is a curious wood, being practically a "boiled down sounding board," as the late Louis Ernst termed the policeman's signaling agent. To again turn to the serious, the collection treated has much of vast interest to all persons connected with the piano, or in other respects interested in wood working, such as cabinet making and carving, and is well worth visiting. Now that it is open nights it is within the reach of all.—American Art Journal.

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LEADVILLE'S PARSON.

IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE GREAT MINING CAMP.

As First Preacher He Was Called to Many Members of the Sporting Fraternity, Preach at the Funerals of the Wicked, and Console the Unfortunate.

Parson Tom Uzzell was the first clergyman to set up the tent of the Lord in Leadville. He is now the preacher in the People's Tabernacle in Denver. He has been in that position with many Western types, but his experience is uneventful when compared with that of 1878 and 1879, when sin was running riot in Leadville. In those days he was frequently placed in positions in which another man's life would have been endangered, but somehow Parson Tom's good simplicity always stood him in good stead, and he made friends instead of enemies even among outlaws. The wickedest in the camp respected him, and gave liberally to his church, and although he never succeeded in turning them from evil, they invariably came to him when in trouble and when summoned to the Court of the Most High, Tom Uzzell whispered assurances of hope.

"If hell itself had opened its jaws in those days I don't believe Leadville would have hesitated an instant," Parson Tom said one day. "There were no depths of vice of which it did not partake, and its early record of crime is second to none in any section of the wild West. The town was hell bent, and in most cases I think it gained its objective point."

Parson Tom was called one night to perform the marriage ceremony for the notorious "Doc" Baggs. The prospect was not alluring, but Parson Tom, to use his own language "didn't like to refuse," and he went to the notorious dive, where dark rooms above the gambling house beamed with light and splendor, and the wedding guests in rich attire impatiently awaited the coming of the clergyman. The bride, whose character was not of the best, was arrayed in the most brilliant and costly of the most luxurious quality; and "Doc" was resplendent in full evening dress. None of the minor fashionable details had been forgotten. The men and women were the entire sporting population of Leadville. It was a moment of the highest importance and the dignity of the bridal party almost staggered the parson, whose drawing room experience had been very limited. But he summoned sufficient voice to unite the pair, and to ask for the blessed ring and the marriage. All present bowed their heads, and Tom was encouraged to elaborate somewhat on his usual form of application. After Baggs had kissed his bride he slipped a \$20 note into the parson's hand. When Parson Tom started to retire the bridegroom forgot his lines and swore viciously. "D—n you, Uzzell," he said, "what are you thinking of? You're not going until we've had something to eat!"

So Parson Tom sat down, and although his heart was in his mouth he partook, perhaps, of a more sumptuous repast than he had ever seen before or has seen since. "I kept the money in my hand all the time," he said afterward, "and I was morally afraid they'd 'let me down.' They kept up appearances until I left, and Baggs sent me home in the handsomest carriage in the town."

In those days marriage licenses were not required in Leadville, and Parson Uzzell thinks that he must have married and remarried many persons to others when they had tired of their bonds. Names were very easily changed when occasion required. Whenever the parson's suspicions were aroused he always investigated to the best of his ability, but he invariably heard stories that might be true.

The bad men of Leadville always sent for Parson Tom as death approached, seeming to regard his presence as a direct interposition with the Almighty. "They died hard," he said, "but they always wanted me with 'em."

Once there was a sad harvest of death, and the funerals at which Parson Uzzell officiated averaged as many as six a day. Like the old circuit riders, he sang the hymns of warning right and left, and the people who received them wept bitter tears until his exhortations were finished. Then they went their ways.

A big German, who kept a famous beer garden at the corner of State and Pine streets, frequently transferred the garden into a hall, where Dr. Gibbons, an early Colorado reformer, and Parson Uzzell gave temperance lectures jointly.

"The proprietor would cover up the counters in a jiffy," according to the parson's description, "and the exhortations would go on right lively for a time, but we never accomplished much, for before our words were cold, beer was selling again as fast as it could be brewed. The lecture was forgotten. The tinkle of glasses always began before we had time to get out."

Parson Uzzell saw the rise of Colorado's great millionaires. Tabor was then in Leadville keeping a small store. Judge Stansil was begging his money in the great mining camp about the time Parson Tom officiated at "Doc" Baggs' wedding. Stansil was, probably, the wildest millionaire Colorado has ever known. He was western "Coal O' Johnny," and he very soon ran through an immense fortune and died. The lecture on the great Gallagher mine was in dispute, Parson Uzzell said to Pat Gallagher, the millionaire owner, "Pat, I understand your mines are in litigation."

"No, be jaters," Pat replied; "that's a lone 'Em' body knows they're in loime stone!"

On the day that Parson Uzzell arrived at Leadville an old woman known as "Mother Ray" began washing under a pine tree. Just one year afterward she died, and it is on Fryer Hill, stilled washing, put a piano into her shanty, and attired herself in silks and satins.

"Grub staking August Riche made Tabor" is a saying in the camp of the carbonates. Riche was a poor German at Oro City, now Leadville, in the twenties, who had prospected in the hills between California Gulch and Red Cliff. He had discovered indications of rich carbonates during one of his explorations, and his confidence therein induced Tabor to get staked him in order to enable him to pursue further investigations. A "grub stake" is a supply of provisions, such as bacon, coffee, flour, salt, sugar, tobacco, and whiskey, sufficient to last three months. It required considerable discussion and many arguments on the part of Riche to induce Tabor to furnish the requisite amount of provender, for the reason that Riche was already indebted for previous supplies. Tabor advanced the "grub stake" on condition that two-thirds of Riche's find be given to him. Riche returned two months afterward with a bag of carbonates. Tabor had the samples assayed, and bought Riche's interest in the claim, which later became the famous Little Pittsburg mine.

Parson Tom was summoned one day to a disputable house to pray with an abandoned girl, who had been shot through her right arm by a drunken cowboy. The arm had to be cut off at the shoulder, and it was thought that the girl would die. That was one of the few instances, Parson Tom thinks, where the "seed sown on good ground" brought forth "fruit meet for repentance," for Kate professed conversion and lived to become an honest woman and a faithful wife. Mollie May, the keeper of a notorious house known as the Bon Ton, asked Parson Tom if he would perform the funeral services over the remains of a baby born in her house. Fifty notorious women followed the little white coffin into the church. Parson Tom and Under taker Rogers, who now lives in Denver, carried the coffin. "The woman cried," Uzzell said, "while relating this incident, 'and Rogers cried, and I cried.'"

On that occasion Parson Tom rode down Harrison avenue to the cemetery between two of the most notorious women in Leadville.

All the golden dust of Colorado's fortunes blew right by Parson Tom. He might have been rich, but his lines lay along a different route. In those days the only smelter in the place was the original St. Louis plant, but Parson Tom's mind was on the more built. W. H. James of the Grant smelter, one of the richest men in Colorado, was then keeping a little store at Fairplay. Edward H. Eldy, another millionaire, was using the pick and shovel at Silver Plume. The bell in Parson Tom's church in Leadville, which occupies the highest point of any bell in the world, was imported from Boston by Capt. Cooper, an old miner. The bell was freighted from Denver, and was erected on the day of dedication, July 4, at 10 o'clock that morning. The parson rang the bell for love feast. Its mellow tones vibrated over the hills, and everybody stopped to listen. An old miner took off his hat and said: "It sounds like Jesus Christ had come to town."

The first passenger train which reached Leadville over the Denver and Rio Grande road brought Gen. Grant. Leadville received the great soldier with a celebration never before equalled in the Rockies. Parson Tom met Parson Tom, and the latter's request attended a service at the little meeting house.

Uzzell gained the title of "The Fighting Parson" by once taking off his coat and whipping a squatter who tried to preempt the bell on which the parson's church stood. He is now writing the life of his brother Charles, an evangelist almost as famous in the West as himself.

A RHYMED BILL OF FARE.

With a Silvery Jingle Suggestive of the Dinner Bell.

The advent of any new idea in the way of dinner-table details is always welcome, and many readers may be amused by the following novel menu arrangement, and may, perhaps, be glad to base one upon it for their own use:

PROCLAMATION TO OUR TRULY AND WELL BELIEVED

YEZE! YEZE! YEZE!!

Know ye all men who yet ye live That we a mighty banquet give, Be seated, then, in mighty haste And take Anchovy—not the paste, Nor Eggs nor Wine shall ye disdain For we have chosen from Spain; Our guests we trust we do not check For turtle's dear, so Turtle's Mock, And tho' all summer's beauties droop We have the Spring or Sun for Soup; Fried Smelts, or if ye wish us swell, Take Salmon in a minute Shell; Pigeons have into Mushrooms flown; Tomatoes into Sweetbreads grown; Fair dames bedecked in bills and ruffles Think ye of Turkey done with Truffles, While, gentlemen, ye will wait for force To make you swallow Colery Sauce; This last will sadly from us wrang Oh ladies, will you take Ox Tongue? As we are Jews we have not hair, But give you Peas and Saddle of Lamb Like Drury Lane we make a fuss When we can offer Aspara "Gus" Your eyes on sweets delighted glut Macedoine Jelly and Cocoa-put. If all is well drink to your host, And also Lord Mayor's "Sauce" toast, For we have, we've made them whole With Iceland Pudding from the pole; All kinds of Fruits of different shapes From melons green to Hot-house Grapes Then we say Grace like Bishop or Dean So ends the banquet.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given under our Hand and Seal This 17th day of November, 1891.

Carlton Road, in the County of London. This unconventional menu was printed in red and black, with coat of arms at foot, on rough-edged gray paper.

COMMON SENSE.

He was one of those men who possess almost every gift except the gift of the power to use them.—C. Kingsley.

Common sense is the knack of seeing things as they are, and doing things as they ought to be done.—C. E. Snow.

If a man can only have one kind of sense, let him have common sense. If he has that, and uncommon sense, too, he is not far from genius.—H. W. Beecher.

Common sense is, of all kinds, the most uncommon; it implies good judgment, common sense and tact, which is practical wisdom applied to every day life.—Tryon Edwards.

The crown of all faculties is common sense. It is not enough to do the right thing. It must be done at the right time, in the right way, and for the right reason; and to know when and how to do it.—W. Matthews.

Sine sense and exalted sense are not half as useful as common sense. There are forty men of wit to one man of sense. He that will carry nothing about him but gold will be every day at a loss for ready change.—Pope.

To act with common sense according to the moment is the best wisdom I know; and the best philosophy is to do one's duties, take the world as it comes, submit respectfully to one's lot, bless the goodness that has given us so much happiness with it, whatever it is, and to despise affectation.—Walpole.

"Knowledge, without common sense," says Lee, "is folly; without method, it is waste; without kindness, it is fanaticism; without religion, it is death." But with common sense, it is wisdom; with method, it is power; with charity, it is beneficence; with religion, it is virtue, and life and peace.—Farrar.

The figure which a man makes in life, the reputation which he meets with in company, the esteem paid him by his acquaintances—all these depend as much upon his good sense and judgment, as upon any other part of his character. A man of the best intentions and the farthest removed from all injustice and violence would never be able to make himself respected, without a moderate share of parts and understanding.—Hume.

Dark-haired persons have a better chance in the great struggle for existence than those of the opposite complexion, except in contagious diseases, where blondes are comparatively exempt.

Parson Tom was summoned one day to a disputable house to pray with an abandoned girl, who had been shot through her right arm by a drunken cowboy. The arm had to be cut off at the shoulder, and it was thought that the girl would die.

Neither can you make high grade cigars out of cheap tobaccos. We buy only the cream of the crop, and thereby claim to be "highest grade" cigar manufacturers. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

Have you bought your seats for D. 12?

Mellow! Rich! and Ripe! "La Cadena" and "La Flora" Cigars superior to any imported and at much lower prices. S. Davis & Sons.

OFFICE of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF CHAMBLY

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 4th day of the month of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the office of the Municipal Council of the County of Chambly, in the Town of Longueuil, at the place where the sessions of the Municipal Council of the County of Chambly are held, will be sold by Public Auction, the hereinafter described lots of land, for the payment of the Municipal and School Taxes and other municipal charges due to the Municipalities hereafter mentioned, unless the same be paid with costs and interests incurred before the day above mentioned for the sale.

Municipality of the Village of the Basin of Chambly

Table with columns: Nos, Names, Occupations, Cadastral Nos. Includes entries for Hugh O'Hara, Mrs. Robert McKonzie, Estate Valence Beauchemin, Martin Mullarky, Estate Pascal Yager.

Table with columns: Municipal Area, School Area, Total Area. Includes entries for the Basin of Chambly and the Parish of St. Bruno.

Municipality of the Parish of St. Bruno.

Table with columns: Names, Occupations, Cadastral Nos. Includes entries for Heirs Benjamin Chap, Firmin David, Heirs Camille Champagne, Heirs Joseph Charron, Joseph Martel, Ferdinand Daigneau.

Table with columns: Land Description, Area, Price. Includes entries for 1 arpent 75 perches in superfices, part No. 51, range 121, 0 10, .31.

P. BRAIS, Sec.-Treas., M.C.C.C.

Longueuil, this 3rd January, 1891.

Improved Peavey Patent CANT DOGS. Lightest, Strongest and Most Practical Cant Hook made. DUNCAN S. MACINTYRE, 154 St. James Street.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co. (Limited), MONTREAL. Redpath MONTREAL.

Havana Cigars. Flor de Morales, Villa Villars, Perfectos, Adeline Patties, Fresh To-day. PHILIP HENRY, 134 St. James-street.

PARIS LUMPS. We are now putting up, for family use, the finest quality of PURE LOAF SUGAR, in neat paper boxes. FOR SALE BY ALL Grocers. PRICE 50 CENTS.

WELLS LIGHT. A Soft White, Portable Light, of Great Brilliance and Power. INVALUABLE FOR ENGINEERS, MINES, Iron Foundries, Collieries, Boiler Makers, Coal Wharves, Rolling Mills, &c., &c.

THE CELEBRATED "JOHN JAMESON WHISKEY" REALIZES THE HIGHEST PRICE IN THE Irish Whiskey Market.

JAMES COOPER, MANUFACTURER. 204 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

JOHN JAMESON & SON. Bow Street Distillery Dublin. Who are not connected with any other Distillery.

A. BISHOP STEWART, Carver and Gilder. 743 CRAIG-STREET. First door west of Victoria-square, Montreal.

JOHN JAMESON & SON. Established J.J. & S. AD 1750. DUBLIN WHISKEY.

CHARLES R. BLACK, Accountant, Financial Agent, Auditor, Trustee, &c., 30 St. John Street, MONTREAL.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, MONTREAL. 17 Water Lane, LONDON.

FOR MEN ONLY! VIGOR AND STRENGTH. Weakness of the system, loss of vitality, indigestion, etc.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE. In consequence of imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS WILL BE FOUND AT J. Theo. Robinson's.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS WILL BE FOUND AT J. Theo. Robinson's. New Stationery Store, CORNER OF Notre Dame and St. Peter.

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SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD

Page 1—New York Gossip, A Tale of a Tall G...
Page 2—Continuation of "Olden Times," Troubles with Northern Settlers, Advertisements.
Page 3—Our great story, Beatrice Randolph, Advertisements.
Page 4—Some Interesting Facts Concerning Pianos, Leadville in the Early Days, Cardinal Newman on Social Etiquette, Advertisements.
Page 5—Latest telegraphic news by Our Special Service.
Page 6—All that's going on in the Sporting World, Advertisements.
Page 7—Telegraphic news, Advertisements.
Page 8—Editorial, Advertisements.
Page 9—Local and telegraphic news, Advertisements.
Page 10—Correspondence and complete Commercial Reports.
Page 11—Items of Interest about Old Montreal, Where to Worship, Advertisements.
Page 12—A complete record of the doings of this big town, a continuation of Detective Collins's experiences.

FOR HONOR'S SAKE

The Thrust of a Knife Settles a Life if Not a Wrong.

BLOOD HAD TO WIPE IT OUT

But the Wounded Man Denied the Charge and the Knifeman May Have Been Too Hasty.
BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 16.—One of the bloodiest duels that was ever fought with knives took place this afternoon eight miles from Morganton.

WANTED TO KILL CLEVELAND.

Lunatic Frederick Eifert Found Near the Ex-President's House.
BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.
NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The first thing which Frederick H. Eifert did on reaching Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday evening was to try to strip off his clothing, in order, as he said, to let the fresh air blow upon him. Then he expressed a large-sized desire to kill ex-President Grover Cleveland.

THE NEWS.

The black death is devastating western Siberia.
It may be a little warmer to-day but don't bet on it.
He ought to be condemned to the galleys and made to stick there.
Woman's rights meetings are hereafter to be prohibited in Bohemia.

A BIG SUGAR FRAUD.

Spreckels Pays the U. S. Government \$20,000 to Secure It Against Loss.
BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The Customs authorities have discovered fraudulent alterations in sugar entries by which it is probable the Government has been defrauded of at least \$250,000. Collector Cooper demanded of C. A. Spreckels the sum of \$20,000, believing that would cover the amount of the fraud, and Mr. Spreckels handed over the firm's check for that amount, which it is believed will fully protect the Government. Collector Cooper then sent a communication to United States District Attorney Reed, notifying him that a series of fraudulent alterations had been made in the sugar entries of W. Ford Thomas during October, November, December and January, and requesting him to institute an investigation with a view to the prosecution of these alterations.

HE TRIED SUICIDE.

The Turkish Ambassador to Austria Overcome by Domestic Troubles.
A MYSTERY TO ALL.
BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.
VIENNA, Jan. 16.—It was announced yesterday that Sadullah Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador to Austria, was suffering from the effects of a fit. There was considerable mystery about the exact nature of the minister's illness and to-day it transpired that he had attempted suicide. He first tried to strangle himself while in his bath and falling in this tried to suffocate himself by turning on the gas. When found he was apparently in a moribund condition. The physicians have succeeded in restoring respiration, but not consciousness and it is thought that death is only a question of a few hours. The Minister's illness is attributed to family troubles. The Pacha's wife is afflicted with an incurable disease and his favorite daughter recently went insane.

TO THE GALLOWES AT FIFTEEN.

No Clemency for Alabama's Young Desperado and Murderer.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.
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VIENNA, Jan. 16.—It was announced yesterday that Sadullah Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador to Austria, was suffering from the effects of a fit. There was considerable mystery about the exact nature of the minister's illness and to-day it transpired that he had attempted suicide. He first tried to strangle himself while in his bath and falling in this tried to suffocate himself by turning on the gas. When found he was apparently in a moribund condition. The physicians have succeeded in restoring respiration, but not consciousness and it is thought that death is only a question of a few hours. The Minister's illness is attributed to family troubles. The Pacha's wife is afflicted with an incurable disease and his favorite daughter recently went insane.

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APPAIRS IN IRELAND.

Statements Regarding Parnell Unauthorised—Wouldn't Hear Them—Poverty. Dublin, Jan. 16.—The Freeman's Journal says that the statements made in connection with Mr. Parnell's action at the Boulgore conference are unauthorised. It adds that the conference are likely to last for some days. The National Club of Ireland has by a vote of 40 to 35 refused to support Mr. Parnell or to hear Mr. Harrington. It, however, addressed a crowd of people from a window. The victorious party at the club was headed by the priests of the neighborhood. It is stated that the poor people of the Province of Connaught and Munster have reached the extreme limit of destitution. A crowd of poverty stricken people of Mitchell's own kind upon the Board of Guardians, asking for relief. The board refused them even assistance from the Zet and-Balfour fund.

POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE FOR JANUARY, 1891.

Table with columns: DELIVERY, MAILS, CLOSING. Lists various routes and times for mail services.

JAMES COOPER, IMPORTER OF Steel Rails, Fish Plates, TRACK BOLTS, SPIKES, &c. CHAS. CAMMELL & CO., Ltd., Cylops Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield, England, -Steel Rails.

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CANTIE, EWAN & CO. Established 21 Years. General Merchants & Manufacturers' Agents. 15 ST. HELEN STREET MONTREAL.

The GUARANTEE COMPANY of North America Annual Meeting. Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Guarantee Company of North America will be held at the office of the Company, 17 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, January 22nd, 1891.

Sticly Asphaltum Paving Company. Sidewalks, Cellars Floors, Yards, etc. Paved with Limer Rock Asphalt Mastic.

McINTYRE & CODE. Barristers, Notaries &c. Supreme Court and Departmental Agents, Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. 'Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Constipation, Dropsy, Dimness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eczema, Fluctuating of the Heart, Rheumatism, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.'

RAILWAYS. CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Ottawa-7:50 a.m. 11:45 a.m. 1:15 p.m. Toronto-8:20 a.m. 12:15 p.m. 1:45 p.m. Montreal-9:50 a.m. 1:45 p.m. 2:15 p.m. St. John's-11:45 a.m. 1:45 p.m. 2:15 p.m. St. John's-11:45 a.m. 1:45 p.m. 2:15 p.m. St. John's-11:45 a.m. 1:45 p.m. 2:15 p.m.

Dividend Notice. A half-yearly dividend upon the capital stock of this Company at the rate of five per cent. on the amount of the share certificates next to Shareholders of record on that date. Of this dividend one and a half per cent. is to be paid in cash and the balance in shares of the Company.

WARRANTS for this dividend, payable at the Bank of Montreal, 120 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, January 22nd, 1891, at 10 o'clock a.m. Warrants of European Shareholders on the same day.

Central Vermont Railroad. On Wyoming, Wisconsin or Nevada, according to location of berth. Quebec or Liverpool \$100, \$120, \$140 Round Trip.

Delaware & Hudson RR. SHORTEST ROUTE TO New York AND TO Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

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BEAVER LINE. The Canada Shipping Co's Winter Arrangements. Liverpool & New York. Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, Lake St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, Lake St. Lawrence.

GUION LINE. U.S. and Royal Mail Steamers. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK. Arizona, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 2:30 p.m. Wyoming, " " " " 10:30 a.m.

Central Vermont Railroad. On Wyoming, Wisconsin or Nevada, according to location of berth. Quebec or Liverpool \$100, \$120, \$140 Round Trip.

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LANE ROUTE. New York to Liverpool via Queenstown. FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE. From Pier 40, N. S. NEW YORK.

DOMINION LINE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. Special Reduced Winter Rates. LIVERPOOL SERVICE. From Portland, Jan. 15. From Halifax, Jan. 17.

WHITE STAR LINE. CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, IRELAND. Carrying British and American Mails. Provided with every Modern Improvement.

Delaware & Hudson RR. SHORTEST ROUTE TO New York AND TO Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

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ALLAN LINE. Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of MAIL. This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engine Clyde Built.

IRON AND STEEL STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments and are insured for strength, speed and comfort, and are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest.

-Winter Arrangements- 1890-91. Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Mail Service. Calling at Londonderry.

Rates of Passage from Montreal to Portland or Halifax. First class, single \$7.50; return, \$12.50. Second class, single, \$5.50; return, \$10.00.

Rail Rates from Montreal to Portland or Halifax. First class, single \$7.50; return, \$12.50. Second class, single, \$5.50; return, \$10.00.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service. Rates of Passage from Montreal to Portland or Halifax.

Glasgow and Boston Service. Rates of Passage from Montreal to Portland or Halifax.

Glasgow and Philadelphia Service. Rates of Passage from Montreal to Portland or Halifax.

HERALD HOTEL REGISTER

The following list contains the names of hotels throughout Canada and the United States where The Herald will always be found on file. Travelers in quest of a good stopping place can rely upon all of these hotels as being strictly first class:

REGISTERED LETTERS must be posted 15 minutes earlier.

(A) Postal Car Bags open till 8:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. (B) Postal Car Bags open till 8:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. (C) Postal Car Bags open till 8:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Guarantee Company of North America will be held at the office of the Company, 17 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, January 22nd, 1891.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. 'Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Constipation, Dropsy, Dimness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eczema, Fluctuating of the Heart, Rheumatism, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.'

EVERYTHING NEW.

NO OLD STOCKS. Prices away below what you have been paying. MacDOUGALL BROS., STOCK BROKERS.

INMAN LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, 36, Bowling Green, New York City.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

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

The Montreal Herald

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 17.

IN THE THROES OF DISSOLUTION.

A quoque is the weakest form of argument, but it is the last that remains to the restrictionist wing of the Macdonald party.

The Horse of Commons. Other grave questions require consideration, issues in a great measure rising above party exigencies—such as the financial condition of the country, etc., and for interchanges of opinion on these the proposed convention affords an opportunity of which leading Liberals as well as party leaders throughout Ontario will no doubt gladly avail themselves.

THE REAL DANGER.

FREDERICK GLENNER: Despatches keep going out from Ottawa to American papers that are not calculated to clear away the mists of ignorance that prevail in regard to the Dominion.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

There are considerable differences of opinion expressed by American papers as to the recent action of the Canadian and British Governments in transferring the Behring Sea controversy to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE BAIE DES CHALEURS RAILWAYS SUBSIDIES.

In yesterday's Herald was a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the municipality of Cape Cove in this county of Gaspé, on the subject of the Baie des Chaleurs railway.

THE ONTARIO LIBERAL CONVENTION.

There are many reasons why a great deal of interest should be taken in the Liberal convention which is proposed to be held in Toronto next month.

TO THE ELECTORS OF St. Antoine Ward.

GENTLEMEN:—The city has on hand or unsold the sum of \$250,000 of its last issue of permanent bonds.

VERY SIGNIFICANT ADMISSIONS.

As yet no Tory organ has given an explicit denial to the statement made by The Toronto Mail that the Imperial Government favors the establishment of a large measure of reciprocity between Canada and the United States.

ties at Westminster, in discussing the various international troubles, should suggest and support a movement in this direction might be taken almost as a matter of course, and cannot properly be described as Imperial pressure.

WESTMINSTER COUNTY, N. B., IS JUST ENTERING UPON AN ELECTION CAMPAIGN FOR THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Messrs. Powell and Stevens, Opposition members, when they came to face the music of the election court.

My mother was troubled for 20 years with a dry, hacking cough, and was completely cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY



THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST A NEW DEPARTURE I FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

TO THE ELECTORS OF St. Antoine Ward.

GENTLEMEN:—The city has on hand or unsold the sum of \$250,000 of its last issue of permanent bonds.

12th ANNUAL DERBY SWEEP

5000 Tickets, \$5 Each 200 HORSES ENTERED. 824 PRIZES. Chances 1 in 9

Carsley's Advertisement

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17.

GREAT CHEAP SALE

Brussels Mats reduced to 30c Brussels Mats reduced to 47c Heavy Wool Mats reduced to 63c

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Colored Dress Goods, 12c yd Colored Dress Goods, 19c yd Colored Dress Goods, 25c yd

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON

Always use Clapperton's Thread. When you are sure of the best thread in the market.

S. CARSLY

1765, 1767, 1768, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTRÉAL.

Armour's Pork, Beef

Canned and Smoked Meats, 414, Gt. St., Montreal.

Dominion Telegraph Co.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Head Office, 28 Toronto Street, in the City of Toronto.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF CREDITORS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 14.

WALTER TOWNSEND

Railway Supplies, STANDARD BUILDING, ST. JAMES STREET.

ENTIRELY NEW THE GENTLEMEN'S FRIEND

For Brain-workers and Sedentary People, the Athlete or Invalid, a complete gymnasium.

DR. J. COLLIS BOWNE'S CHLOROZYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Bowne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorozyne.

LOUIS ROEREDER

GRAND VIN SEC CHAMPAGNE. Rich Dry Wine.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Ball Dog Brand. BASS'S ALE. Foster's Bottling.

SCOTCH WHISKY

Cockburn's Very Old Highland. Stewart's Glenlivet.

BOUTILLIER G. BRIAND & CO.

FINE OLD BRANDIES.

J. & R. McLEA

Sole Agents for the Dominion.

HALSTED & McLANE, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

OFFICE, 31 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Cumberland Railway & Coal Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the Company's Offices, Imperial Buildings, Place d'Armes, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of FEBRUARY next at 3 p.m.

Art Association of Montreal

PHILIP'S SQUARE. Art Classes—1891.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS

ALL TRAVELLING EXPENSES INCLUDED. A SPECIAL PARTY will leave MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1891, for a Grand Tour of 40 Days Through the Southern States and MEXICO.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB.

926 Washington St., Opp. School St., Montreal.

Provincial Agency Co.

The Shareholders of the above-named company are notified that the first regular meeting for the election of permanent Directors and the transaction of the affairs of the company generally, shall be held at the office of Messrs. Mercier, Beausoleil, Choquet & Martineau, No. 70 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of January instant, 1891, at 3 o'clock of the afternoon.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held on Wednesday, the 4th February Next, at the Head Office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in the City of Montreal, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music. H. Myr Thomas, Manager. MATINEE SATURDAY. Cooled Old Times.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

HENRY THOMAS. WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY JANUARY 19th.

THE FAMOUS COMEDIAN

MR. HENRY E. DIXEY.

7 AGES

COMPANY OF 60 PEOPLE. ENLARGED ORCHESTRA. SPARROW & JACOBS' Theatre Roy.

JOS. H. WALLICK

THE MOUNTAIN—Theatre Roy. -CATTEKING- THE KING -Evening- Introducing the Accling Horse, Rader on Charger, etc.

WINDSOR HALL

First appearance of the celebrated Canadian Soprano. Mrs. Agnes THOMSON.

GRAND Concert Company.

Lady Hickson, Mrs. Hector MacKenzie, Mme. Honore Mercier, Mme. C. A. Goffin, Mrs. F. T. Hubbard and Mrs. A. F. Gaul.

FETTES COLLÈGE SCHOOL.

Under the patronage of the Hon. J. G. Bourne, 27th JANUARY. Courses of Study—Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial.

CRYSTAL RINK

CITY BAND SATURDAY NIGHT. Admission 15 cents. Ladies 10 cents. HOCKEY—Champ' nship Double Event.

MONTREAL DRIVING PARK

Point St. Charles. Don't forget the grand Match Race between Martello's Chestnut Gelding and Crut Tourneur's "Hazel" on Mare for \$100 a side, to take place on the above track on Monday afternoon, January 14th, at 2 P.M.

CARSLAKE'S Grand Derby Sweep!

\$75,000.00. 1st horse (6 prizes) \$300 each. 2nd do do 250. 3rd do do 200. 4th do do 150. 5th do do 100. 6th do do 50. 7th do do 25. 8th do do 12.50. 9th do do 6.25. 10th do do 3.125. 11th do do 1.56. 12th do do .78. 13th do do .39. 14th do do .19. 15th do do .09. 16th do do .04. 17th do do .02. 18th do do .01. 19th do do .005. 20th do do .002. 21st do do .001. 22nd do do .0005. 23rd do do .0002. 24th do do .0001. 25th do do .00005. 26th do do .00002. 27th do do .00001. 28th do do .000005. 29th do do .000002. 30th do do .000001.

ARREST OF A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.

On a Serious Charge—He Will Meet the Recorder This Morning and Explain.

SOME STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Engineers Taking in the City—Board of Trade Nominations—To Be Tried For Arson.

So far the severe weather has not interfered with the water supply.

The Western Methodist Church held an enjoyable social last evening.

Chief Benoit says that many of the recent fires were caused through carelessness.

Messrs. McLaughlin and Mainwaring have raised the price of the Montreal amx lots.

Joseph Lynch, the 15-year-old boy arrested for larceny as already stated in The Herald has been acquitted.

Henry Gorman, accused of being drunk and assaulting the police on William-street has been fined \$5 and costs.

Marie Desrosiers, accused of selling liquor without a license, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$95 and costs or three months.

Henri Chauvin, a carter, accused of fast driving on Craig-street, was brought before the Recorder yesterday and fined \$10 and costs.

A large number of men will shortly be employed by the city to remove the snow on the Rue D'Amoy-street, and other thoroughfares.

The Herald competitors and friends will enjoy their annual sleigh ride and supper this afternoon and evening.

Mrs. David Becket, of Lagaciere-street, held a very enjoyable reception last night to which many friends were invited.

Cable shipping on Canadian lines from American ports has been very successful as the losses have been few.

Mr. J. A. Dubois, an official stenographer, well and favorably known in Court, has died suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs.

There were rumors yesterday that a well-known wholesale house was in trouble, but those reports failed to find any ground for the story.

The visiting governor to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Jan. 19, 1914, are Sir R. R. Grindly and Hon. J. K. Wadd.

Dr. Beer's lecture on "A Landubber at Sea," illustrated by sea scenes, will be given in the lecture room of St. Gabriel Church on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Rev. J. Edgar Hill will lecture before the Young Men's Association of St. Andrew's Church on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: Edie Gehritte and Bailie Nicol Jarvie.

A Canadian Indian named Angus Joseph was arrested and lodged in No. 6 Police Station yesterday on a charge of stealing big buffalo robes from Mr. Chas. Chevett, 968 St. James-street.

It may be interesting to the public to know that the Governors of the Fraser Institute have received a valuable donation from Mr. H. J. Tiffin of \$500 consisting of photographs of scenes in the East Indies, put up in a fine oak case.

The death is announced of Dr. A. P. Scott, LL. B., professor of law at Bishop's College. Death resulted from a severe attack of pleurisy.

St. 11 After the Fast Debut.

Paul Leveille, a messenger, residing on Wolfe-street, accused of drunkenness and fast driving on Foundling-street, has been arrested and will stand his trial before the Recorder this morning.

To Dismiss New Court House.

The Bar Society held a meeting today to discuss the question of building a new Court Bouse instead of repairing the old one, as is already announced. A large and important meeting is expected.

They Must Stop It.

It is alleged that certain parties in the outlying municipalities have been cutting ice in the quays. The Provincial Board of Health has notified them that if they continue they will be prosecuted.

Fine to be Served Charge.

John L. Smith, the Jacques Cartier saloon keeper, who some time since had his license revoked for Sunday selling, was fined \$50 and costs yesterday on a similar charge, action on which was taken previously to the last judgment.

Streets Will be Opened Operations.

The surveyors are hard at work on Notre Dames-street east and Bienville-street. An effort is being made to have the plans ready before Feb. 1, so that proceedings in expropriation may be taken before May 1. With this end in view the staff of the Road Department has been increased.

They Will be Lawyers.

The Bar examinations for admission to the practice of law have resulted as follows out of a total of 14 candidates: C. Dequiere, J. N. A. Demers, E. Demers, E. J. Dugasan, E. Popp, R. Ylennere. The Council of the Bar will entertain the examiners before they leave the city.

Annexation vs. No Annexation.

Monday is polling day in Ste. Catherine for the election of a councillor and it is being run on the annexation question. Mr. Luttrell is the annexationist candidate and Dr. Leonard the anti-annexationist candidate. The friends of both sides are working hard and a sharp contest is looked for.

Fire Near Maisonneuve.

At 8.42 p.m. last evening an alarm was rung in from box 112 in the outskirts of the city near Maisonneuve. The fire was the rear of the Rochelais Cotton Factory Co. in a bedroom and burned quite fiercely for a while, but was fortunately extinguished in good time. The damage will amount to about \$700 or \$800.

They Must Face the Recorder.

Moise Baignet and Arthur Ganville have been arrested; the first on a charge of assaulting the police; the second on

an accusation of assaulting the police. Both prisoners are said to be members of the well known "Black Horse gang," and will be afforded an opportunity of explaining their conduct to the Recorder this morning.

Catholican Society's Entertainment.

Yesterday evening the Catholican Society held its usual monthly social in St. Andrew's Home. There was a very enjoyable concert, but the chief attraction was a series of magic lantern and flashlight views by Mr. Hugh Russell, illustrating "A Visit to And Reside and a Trip to the Highlands." A large and appreciative audience was present.

Don't Know Better Next Time.

Mr. H. Roberts, it is said, claims to have been robbed of his pocket-book. While walking a Montreal street he was accosted by a passer-by who asked him the time. The verdant stranger stated that he had a watch, and offered his coat to show that he was speaking in good faith. His pocket-book or trust fund from an inside pocket, and was promptly grabbed by the inquirer of the time of night. The thief has not yet been captured.

Formerly a Respectable Citizen.

One Quelch, formerly a telegraph operator, and a respectable citizen, has through the curse of drink, gradually been falling deeper and deeper into the mire for some time past. Yesterday he was arraigned before the Police Magistrate on a charge of larceny of several small articles, was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A Private Watchman Arrested.

A private watchman was arrested by the police last evening on a charge of going into a restaurant kept by a Mrs. Guillemette, partaking of refreshments there, and in lieu of paying therefor produced a revolver and offered to blow up the whole house. The assistance of Sub-Constables Desautels and Lauzon was called into requisition and the vigilant guardian of the "private peace" conveyed to the cells of Central Police Station where he will remain until the morning pending an interview with the Recorder.

Donations Acknowledged.

The treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following sums: Sir George Stephen \$120, R. B. Angus \$20, M. Laing \$5, Charles Alexander \$12, Henry Logan \$4, James Walker & Co. \$10, Wm. Drysdale & Co. \$10, R. J. Toole \$10, Hanson Bros \$10, George R. Prowse \$10, J. L. Morris \$5, George G. Robinson \$5, W. D. O'Brien \$5, G. Durmond \$5, R. L. Charlton \$5, S. E. Wellington \$5, J. W. Russell \$5, S. Whitaker \$3, Charles W. Holt \$2, S. Hyman \$2, Fraser & Vizer \$2, J. B. Clarkson \$2, George Blaine \$2, Hudson Hebert & Co \$50, Ross Hall & Co \$50, Geo. Reaves \$25, Thibaudan Bros. & Co. \$25, G. E. C. Smith \$25, Nichols & Marler \$10, W. S. Walker \$5.

Stolen Property Recovered.

Thomas S. Gardner who had a cutter stolen from his premises a few days ago, as already reported in The Herald, recovered the missing article yesterday from a Craig-street second hand dealer. He was passing and saw his property. From a description given of the individual who had sold it a young man son of a special constable was arrested for the theft. He claims to have received the sleigh from one Wilson a man whose acquaintance he made in Kingston and to whom he lent money. The story may be as true as the meanness accused is held for enquiry.

To Stand His Trial for Arson.

Henry Gendron, aged 38, laborer, has been arrested on a charge of arson. Enquiry was commenced yesterday morning, when Mr. St. Amour deposed that the previous evening he smelt smoking coming from the flat occupied by Gendron. He ran upstairs and called to Gendron to open the door. This the latter refused to do, and witnessed fire in his way in and saw a dress that was hanging on the wall on fire. It was also stated that Gendron had had trouble with his wife which might furnish a possible motive for the act. He was committed to the Court of Queen's Bench for trial.

Damaged by Fire and Water.

The fire at the Dominion Quilting Company's premises in Fortification-lane penetrated the rear windows of Mr. J. J. Hannan's gent's furnishing store in St. James-street, and the resulting damage to his extensive stock, caused by both fire and water amounted to about \$20,000. He carries a stock valued at \$44,000, and his insurance was only for \$10,000—\$5000 in the Citizens' and \$5000 in the British American companies. The store was closed yesterday owing to the rearrangement of stock which was rendered necessary. To-day it will be reopened.

Labor Council Officers.

The Central Trades and Labor Council has elected the following officers: President, Louis Z. Boudreau; vice-president, J. B. Dubois; English recording secretary, P. J. Ryan; French recording secretary, D. Rochon; financial secretary, G. O. Corriveau; corresponding secretary, G. E. Warren; treasurer, Joseph Corbell; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Paquette; committees on credentials, Messrs. Masie, M. H. Brennan, Maguire, Asselin and Cousineau; legislative committee, Messrs. Mongeau, Fontaine, J. Brennan, E. G. Dubois and Fowndelle; organization committee, Messrs. Royal, Irwin, Jarvis, Warren and Verdon.

The Board of Trade Elections.

Nominations for the coming Board of Trade elections have been posted as follows: For president, Robert Archer; for vice-president, A. F. Gault; for second vice-president, Lucien Huot; for treasurer, E. B. Greenshield; for the council, Messrs. A. H. Sims, A. Racine, E. F. Craik, E. M. Esdaile, J. B. Leamout, Lucien Huot and Edgar Judge; and for the Board of Arbitration, Messrs. A. A. Ayer, Robt. Archer, Jas. Burnett, Ang. Couillard, A. F. Gault, C. H. Gould, Lucien Huot, O. E. Hebert, J. O. Gravel, Jonathan Hodgson, David Law, D. A. F. Watt, A. H. Sims, E. W. Thomas and Jas. Shearer.

Engineers Taking in the City.

The annual gathering of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers was brought to a close yesterday and most of the visitors from Toronto, Ottawa and other outside points left for home last night. The program arranged for yesterday was carried out and everyone was well pleased with what they saw. Through the con-

try of the Grand Trunk the excursionists left Bonaventure Depot at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Victoria Bridge which was inspected after which the extensive workshops of the G. and T. at P. St. Charles were visited. At different points the visitors were met by Grand Trunk officials of the various departments and were shown every courtesy by them. The C. P. R. Bridge and the Dominion Bridge company's works at Lachine were afterwards visited and the company returned to the city in the afternoon well pleased with the day's outing.

SONS OF OLD ENGLAND.

Victoria's Jubilee Lodge Celebrated Their Anniversary Last Night.

Victoria's Jubilee Lodge, No. 41, Sons of England, celebrated their fourth annual anniversary last night by a dinner at the Exchange Hotel, Point St. Charles. The menu was one which did credit to the house and to the host, Murray. After dinner had been partaken of by the 125 people who sat down. Mr. F. Brownhill took the chair and proposed the toast of the Queen which it is needless to say was rightly honored and drunk with enthusiasm. Bro. Sayers responded by a short and appropriate speech. The Prince of Wales and Royal Family and our Governor General were next honored, the following gentlemen responding: Bro. Edwards, and K. Pink. Bro. J. Stephenson answered the toast of our army, navy and volunteers. The Supreme Grand Lodge, our sister lodges, the ladies and the members of the lodge were also honored. Grand Master Edwards, Bro. Levey, Bro. Roberts and Mr. Pickard. After the speeches and general merriment the large room was cleared, the music was started and dancing commenced. During the evening the President Huot was presented with a handsome jewel in recognition of his services to the lodge. Deputy G. M. Edwards made the presentation, and in doing so spoke in warm praise of the work of Bro. Huot. The following committee arranged the dinner and festivities: Bro. Fred Brownhill, chairman, J. C. Brooks, J. A. Edwards, R. Pink, A. Farling, R. Sayers.

HONORING MERCIER.

L'Electeur Speaks in Glowing Terms of the Provincial Premier.

In the course of an editorial article headed "The Grand Rally of the 27th," L'Electeur says: "The annual banquet of the Club National of Montreal, is fixed to take place on Tuesday, Jan. 27. For several years the Club National has been the periodical meeting place of the party whose name it bears. It is the hospitable ground on which the representatives of our cause in both parties of the Province like to meet together. Year by year we have met there since 1886, to rejoice fraternally over our incessant victories and over the constant triumph of our ideas and methods of Government. The last occasion on which we assembled was to celebrate the fourfold victory of the party of provincial autonomy in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec, the conquest of those crowded gatherings, those enthusiastic love-feasts, the persons present drew encouragement and confidence from the retrospect of the road along which they had travelled since the previous meeting. It was found that the contentment of the new successes which yet awaited them. What fruitful ideas owed their birth to those meetings! It is there that Mr. Mercier, since he began to govern the province, has been accustomed to communicate to his friends some of the splendid projects which, published by the press on the morrow, has brought joy to the hearts of the 300,000 electors of the province. The banquet of the 27th will be another opportunity for the contentment of the new successes which yet awaited them. What fruitful ideas owed their birth to those meetings! It is there that Mr. Mercier, since he began to govern the province, has been accustomed to communicate to his friends some of the splendid projects which, published by the press on the morrow, has brought joy to the hearts of the 300,000 electors of the province. The banquet of the 27th will be another opportunity for the contentment of the new successes which yet awaited them. 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