







THE WORLD OF WOMEN

WHAT TO WEAR

The Correct Thing in Dress for Early Spring Days.

Among the general rules to be observed by those who aspire to stylish elegance of appearance, the first and most important is that all efforts must tend to widening the shoulders by means of large, full sleeves and lace drapings over the shoulders and across the breast; and the second is that equally strenuous efforts be brought to bear to do away with all protuberances about the hips by means of most carefully fitted princess gowns worn over equally well-shaped corsets and undergarments.

White petticoats of very thin, fine lawn are quite the rage. Some of the latest are several inches shorter than the black silk petticoats. They are elaborately ruffled and puffed, and trimmed with lace and embroidery.

The handsomest cloak for an elderly lady who does not wish black velvet is black pean-de-sole, the lustrous black satin. It is made in broad flat box plaits reaching to the floor, with some superb jet on the bodice, and with its full sleeves make one of the quietest but most elegant garments imaginable.

The very wide revers, known as the "Empire," are most effective on house dresses of scarlet, pink or blue crepon, and though made of black satin, no other portion of the gown needs to be of the sombre shade.

The narrow black velvet ribbon with colored edges has come back looking just as it did in the early sixties. Even the baby ribbon has colored edges. The scarlet-edged black is pretty on children's hats.

Shoes grow more and more pointed and foot doctors rejoice. Figures would fail to compute the misery and suffering and had temper that are caused by narrow-toed shoes.

The Voluminous Petticoat.

Ben Jonson wrote about the full petticoat the charming lines from which the title of this meditation is taken.

Sir Joshua Reynolds must have liked it, so "winning" was the "wave" under his pencil, so joyous the rush of folds in his inimitably charming garden portraits. Gainsborough must have found in its stately concealment, an added point, as it were, to the ladyhood he understood so finely.

Goldsmith must have delighted in it when his Marlow called up before his appalled vision the formidable image of "a modest woman in all her finery;" that modest woman sailed through the century like a ship.

Congreve must have loved it when he set his charming Millamant strutting, freshly powdered up and down the stage, repeating Snuffing to her captivated self.

And not only to the eye has the full petticoat these undeniably, if arbitrary, beauties; it signals to the ear.

It is the source of the iron-frou that struck one modern playwright, at least, as being feminine and precious.

The woman clad in a short, close skirt goes as silently as a man.

The woman in the wide petticoat is heard whispering down the corridors, and murmuring through the doorways, and flowing on the stairs, and crushing softly amid a group of evening dresses in full fringe, like never-silent forest trees in June.

And, even as Ben Jonson noted with his eyes the tumultuous petticoat, a contemporary poet notes it with his ears, to quote as charming effect, when Mr. Coventry Patmore rebukes his unreasonable "Mignons" for her jealous fear— "No, the thing is decidedly not detestable. It is not natural, it is not classic; but it is attractively last-century, and Elizabethan, and wilful, and engagingly artificial."—Saturday Review.

The Goodwill Club.

The Goodwill Club, an organization of working girls founded in 1888, held their annual meeting yesterday in the American Presbyterian church. There were about 15 present, including members and guests. Rev. Mr. Bland occupied the chair and gave a short address in which he spoke of the character of the club. The work of the club is founded on principles of love and good fellowship, and this was far better than a superabundance of theological teachings and forms. He congratulated the club on its success.

Miss Cook, the president, then read her report, in which she stated the objects and aspirations of the club. It was not a charitable society in the ordinary sense of the word, but in its true sense of love and goodwill. Its motto is "Helping together by prayer."

Perages Recently Become Extinct.

The perages which became extinct in 1892, besides the Ducdom of Clarence and Avondale, are given as the Marquessate of Drogheda, the Earldom of Charle-cote, the Viscounty of Sherbrooke and the Baronies of Bramwell and Wimmarrleigh. The lesser titles of Earl of Drogheda and Viscount Charlemont, however, still survive. Between the 1892 and 1893 editions of "Burke" six Dukes died—the Dukes of Clarence, Devonshire, Manchester, Marlborough, Roxburghe and Sutherland one Marquis (Drogheda); eight Earls (Charlemont, Denbigh, Eglington, Errol, Essex, Harwood, Leitrim and Litchfield); three Viscounts (Dillon, Hampden and Sherbrooke); and ten Barons (Abinger, Bathurst, Bramwell, Beaumont, Castlemaine, French, Stafford, Tennyson, Teynham and Wimmarrleigh). Seventeen Baronets have been created and three have become extinct, while thirty-two Baronies have died. Two Dukedoms and sixteen Baronies have been created, three peers have been promoted, and one peerage, that of Conyngham, has been called out of abeyance in favor of the Countess of Yarborough.—London Daily News.

Practical Home Training.

When manual training with its domestic economy department of cooking and sewing was being urged as a necessary part of public school training, teachers and wise men brought forth the argument that "it is not needful for mothers to teach these branches, and our girls are being brought up without practical household training." One summer a lady had 260 girls from offices, stores and factories to board during two weeks' vacation.

At the end of the summer she found that but nine of the number knew how to make a bed, and many of them it is boasted that they "had never made a bed in their lives." Some of them did not even know whether a sheet or blanket should go on first. And these are not destitute girls, but such as represent our self-respecting wage earners—girls who were boarders, paying a fair price, and yet who were expected to make their own beds. Mothers had not trained them. There are hundreds of bright, intelligent girls of 15, 16, 18 and even older, who have never sewed, and do not know whether a thimble should go on their thumb or forefinger. What kind of wives and mothers are they to make?—London Telegraph.

Long Engagements.

The girl who allows herself to beajoined into a long engagement stands one chance in ten of being married to that particular man. He comes, admires and thinks best to secure her, although he is not in a position to ask. Some men are selfish creatures. After a year in the "Seventh Heaven" life begins to be prosaic again, and their love floats along a placid sea. After several years of waiting, when the girl has begun to lose her youth and beauty, the tide turns in their favor. The harbor is in sight and all seems well. But here comes a smooth sailing little craft directly across their bows. There is a crash. The lover clings to the newly found ship and leaves the other to sink or be tossed upon the beach lone. The moral is obvious.—Leisure Hours.

The Black Box Murder.

BY MAARTEN MAARTENS. No. 45 Lovell's Canadian Series.

I saw the girl start. She avoided my eyes, however, and sat looking out of the window. Mrs. Hopkins required a moment or two to recover from her amazement, but when she found breath, she burst into a volley of exclamations and protestations, which I calmly allowed to rattle past. At length, she calmed down sufficiently, and I gathered from her the following facts:—The Rev. Austin had officiated at evening service on Sunday. He had preached. Mrs. Hopkins and Lucy had heard him. The service was over by half-past eight. Then there had been a missing service in the schoolroom. Lucy had remained for it. It had lasted till about 9.30, or a little later. Miss Lucy had come immediately after it was over, and had been in the house before ten. Both mother and daughter were sure of this, and Austin had come in shortly after her. He had rung at the front-door, and Mrs. Hopkins herself had admitted him. He looked tired and worried, and was very pale. He had said to her on the stairs, "I have been delayed a few moments after the meeting by some people wanting to speak to me, otherwise I should have been glad to see you tonight home. It is not half-past ten yet, is it?" and Mrs. Hopkins, looking at the clock in the hall, had said, "Just on the stroke, sir," and, as she said these words, the clock had struck. She remembered all this distinctly—the more so because of the talk about the murder afterwards. Mr. Harvey had said, "Well, good night, I'm very tired," and he had gone up and locked himself into his bedroom.

A Volcano in Colorado.

Reports from Pagosa Springs, Colorado, seem to confirm the existence of an active volcano within the limits of the United States. About a month ago a black smoke, mingled with whirls of flaming cinders, was seen to issue from a peak of the Padernal Range, some forty miles of Fort Collins. In Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, Ed. Cope, a trapper, who had established his winter camp near the headwaters of the Cana River, noticed the reflection of the fire-cloud on the evening of January 12, and heard a subterranean noise resembling the "rolling of a heavy cart," and in the course of the next two weeks similar phenomena were noticed by the residents of Rio Chama and Pagosa Springs. An exploring party from the last-named place reports the discovery of a smoking chasm on the northeast side of Padernal Peak, and of a lava-stream connecting that chasm with a smaller gorge on a lower terrace of the same mountain range. Old Mexican residents remember a violent eruption of the Padernal crater in 1820, but the smoke-whirls subsided before the end of the next year, and the mountain, with its fringe of evergreen pines, has ever since looked as innocent as the exterior of a Nilist bomb factory, though the extensive lavavelds of its foothills attest its latent power for mischief. The peak rises from a conspicuous range about fifty miles southwest of Los Pinos Station, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

An English Version of Columbus.

The following story comes from a school in the midlands:—The matter told the boys of the third-class to write a short essay on Columbus. The following was sent up by an ambitious essayist: "Columbus was a man who could make an egg stand on end without breaking it. The King of Spain said to Columbus, 'Can you discover America?' 'Yes,' said Columbus, 'if you will give me a ship.' So he had a ship and sailed over the sea in the direction where he thought America ought to be found. The sailors quarrelled and said they believed there was no such place. But after many days the pilot came to him and said, 'Columbus, I see land.' 'Then that is America,' said Columbus. When the ship got near the land was full of black men. Columbus said, 'Is this America?' 'Yes, it is,' said they. Then he said, 'I suppose you are negroes?' 'Yes,' they said. The chief said, 'I suppose you are Columbus.' 'You are right,' said he. Then the chief turned to his men and said, 'There is no help for it; we are discovered at last.'—London Standard.

How He Must Have Suffered.

"Wonderful climate in Arizona," said the returned wanderer. "I knowed a feller to have twenty-seven bullets shot into him 'at still git as well as ever." "He must have suffered a great deal." "He did, pardner, he did. The pore feller was so full of holes that he couldn't hold whiskey."—Indianapolis Journal.

BIRTHS.

FULTON—At 339 Peel street, on February 21, the wife of Edward M. Fulton, of a daughter, BRUNET.—In this city, on Feb. 20, the wife of Rodolphe Brunet, of a daughter.

MOISON—At 267 St. Patrick street, Feb. 21, the wife of W. Moison, of a son.

RAPHAEL—At 108 Shuter street, on Feb. 18, Mrs. H. W. Raphael, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADRIARD-BARKER—At Toronto, Ont., on Feb. 18, by the Rev. Dr. Wild, Sidney Adlard to Louise H. Barker, both of Toronto.

WATT-ORR—At the residence of the bride's father, Feb. 18th, by the Rev. C. M. Mackenzie, daughter of Matthew Orr, Tron, St. Catharines, County of Chateauguay, to WATT-ORR—At St. Stephen, N.B., on Feb. 18th, by Rev. John Anderson, B.D., George W. Marshall, to Alice King Jackson, both of St. James, Charlotte County.

HANNAH-BAIRD—At Halifax, N.S., on February 14th, by the Rev. Allan Simpson, W. Hannah to Lucy J. Baird, second daughter of Geo. Baird, of St. John's, Nfld.

DEATHS.

KEARNEY—At Boston Falls, Mr. Patrick Kearney, merchant, at the age of 73 years native county Louth, Ireland. Funeral takes place on Saturday, at 10.30 a.m. Friends and acquaintances please receive this intimation.

ROSS—At Toronto, Ontario, on Monday, Feb. 20, Edna Ross, daughter of the late James Ross, M.D., in her 34th year.

STATE—In this city, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, of congestion of the brain Arthur Richard Joseph, aged 6 months and 18 days, youngest son of Alfred T. Joseph, jun., funeral from his father's residence, 145 Park avenue, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 2.30 p.m.

OCKLEY—On Sunday, January 22, at Caldwell, N.Y., of heart failure and pneumonia, disease, Herbert James, aged 26 years, son of the late George Ockley, of Sydenham, Ont., and brother of Rev. J. Ockley, interred at Mount Pleasant, Ont.

FORTER—At St. John, N.B., on February 18, 1893, Johanna, wife of John Forter, aged 49 years.

RYAN—At Bergeville, P. Q., on February 18, Johanna, widow of the late Lawrence P. Ryan, aged 63 years.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE ARREST.

As I left the house, and walked down the crescent, two results of my visit stood out clearly in my mind. The first was this: That it seemed, humanly speaking, entirely impossible that Austin Harvey could have been concerned in the murder. And the second was this, that, morally, at any rate, the man might be considered capable of the crime. His sweetness, his powers of pleasing—all that had attracted and blinded me—all this was a mask, far more effective even than his profession and clerical dress. The man was a scoundrel.

This discovery, or rather this confirmation of the vague disquiet of the last twenty-four hours, brought the possibility of Austin Harvey's guilt so much nearer at the very moment when the actual facts seemed to remove it altogether beyond my grasp. I walked over the distance, and carefully measured them. My worst fears proved true. Austin lived more than a mile and a half from his aunt's lodgings, and his church stood at about one-third of the whole distance from his house. If it was true, as the girl had said—and I had no reason to doubt her—that he had not left the house all night after he had once returned to it from the evening service, then the only time which I had not yet fully accounted for was the period from 9.45 to 10.20. Surely it was utterly impossible that he could in that time have walked two miles and a half, and done all that he had to do in the house.

Was he, then, innocent? I knew he was. There seemed to be just one chance for me. He might have driven in some conveyance from the church and back. It hardly seemed likely. For, if he had done so, it would have been as if he had summoned up testimony against himself.

I made inquiries in the town, with which I need not trouble the reader. They led me to the not unexpected conclusion that on Sunday, and at that time of night, the curate could not have used a cab without my being able to trace it. I was not able to trace it, and I became entirely convinced that no conveyance had been used.

The afternoon wore away during these investigations. The more hopeless this

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facts seemed to become, the more desperately resolved I felt that the crime must be traced home to Austin Harvey. He was the guilty man. I knew it. He shall not escape, I said. Nevertheless, at seven, I resolved to go back to London. I had seen the clerk of St. Mary's. I had again seen the deaf old landlady at Miss Raynell's house. I had not learnt anything really new, except that Austin had left the vestry immediately after the second service, in great haste, before 9.45. I was hungry, tired, and disappointed. I turned my steps to the direction of the railway station.

(To be continued.)

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FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 24.

A Ridiculous Attitude. Since the dissolution of the last Parliament the Canadian Government has become so hopelessly involved in the difficulties attending its part-colored statements of its negotiations with the American Government...

his platforms, were out of power and were not likely to be able to negotiate such a profitable treaty as was the Government. This argument for the undoing of the Grits was a sweet morsel under the tongue of every Conservative stumper.

The denial is heard now for the first time. If the Government did not go to the people with a promise of reciprocity, for what earthly purpose was the House dissolved? But one denial more or less counts for little in that bulky statement of defence which the Government has been forced to file in the matter of the reciprocity negotiations.

Mr. Foster's budget speech has been a great disappointment to the farmers of Eastern Canada. So much had been said in the Government press that these people had come to expect some real relief, and especially after Mr. Pope had moved for free corn, that at any rate had been thought sure.

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The Tariff Changes. Mr. Foster's budget speech has been a great disappointment to the farmers of Eastern Canada. So much had been said in the Government press that these people had come to expect some real relief, and especially after Mr. Pope had moved for free corn, that at any rate had been thought sure.

Does Not the Shade of Egerton Ryerson weep briny tears for the freshness and vulgarity of the fashionable physician who, under that great name, is trying to persuade the people of Toronto that the Government of Sir Oliver Mowat, the mightiest exponent of those principles for which Ryerson lived, is unworthy of the confidence of that city in which the Family Compact flourished and was killed?

Correspondence. The Mullin Fire. To the Editor of The Herald: Sir,—The Herald, in reporting the recent fire, said that Provost had attempted to descend by a ladder and fell while doing so. The Star's account of this matter is much the same. The witness gives a different version of Provost's fall, and a number of bystanders declare that no ladder reached to within twenty feet of Provost, that he could not have attempted so to descend one. I notice that Provost himself is reported as saying that he attempted so to descend, but lost his grip of the ladder, but my bystanders in reply to that Provost doesn't know what he is talking about; that he touched no ladder except in his fall. I am surprised at this, because I feel sure Provost was present at the time, was nearer the falling off place than anyone else, and was much interested in the proceeding, but my bystanders threaten something out an action for a similar amount against Provost, The Herald and The Star, and it is a terrible thing when one is cited before the Court of Champagne. Can you throw any more light on the subject, because, strange to say, the Champagne argument never convinces me?

Belmont. [The Herald has already told the story of Provost's escape from the burning building. No more "light can be thrown on the subject" than that already given by The Herald's trusted reporters.]

The Injunction Argument. Argument in the injunction case was resumed yesterday in the Court of Review, by the Hon. Mr. Lamont for the respondents. He was followed by Mr. Atwater on behalf of the petitioners, after which their Lordships took the case en deliber.

The McGill Conversation. The Engineering Building will be open for visitors at 8 o'clock tonight for the conversation. At 9 o'clock, presentations to His Excellency the Governor-General will be made. Ladies and gentlemen who wish to be presented are requested to bring cards with their names legibly written on them.

A Resignation Coming. An Englishman occupying a very important position in the Court House is shortly about to send in his resignation. The reason for his so doing is that he is about to join the order of Benedictines, the object of his choice being a young lady residing in Paris, France. The young lady in question comes of a very old family, is an heiress and one of the best society in the gay city. The gentleman in question is also well off, and his conferees will greatly regret his departure, as he is a general favorite.

The W. C. T. U.'s Annual Meeting. The W. C. T. U. held their annual public meeting in Knox Church yesterday. Mr. Walter Paul presided, and Rev. J. Fleck, pastor of the church, opened the meeting with devotional exercises. Officers were elected at a subsequent meeting. Mrs. Paul and the retiring president, made a short address in which she reviewed the work done by the Union since it was started. She afterwards introduced the new president, Mrs. Williams. The corresponding secretary's report was read by Miss Evans.

Miss Barbour read the report of the Evangelical department. This shows what excellent work the W. C. T. U. Sheltering Home is doing. The meeting closed by the benediction from Mr. Fleck.

The Province and the World's Fair. A meeting of the Provincial Advisory Board of the World's Fair was held at the Government offices yesterday. The object of the meeting was to arrange details in connection with the exhibits to go from the Province to the fair. The exhibit will be a good one, including no less than 134 specimens of grain. Specimens of asbestos in various forms and minerals from the mines of the province will also be shown, while the cattle exhibit is to be a very good one. Thirteen horses have already been selected for exhibition and twenty-four more will be sent. Among the other exhibits will be forestry, dairy, eighteen specimens of tobacco, fruits and roots. There will also be placed in the Canadian building all the official documents of the year in connection with the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The new and popular dance music of the season and the latest successful songs may be obtained promptly through A. & S. Nordheimer, St. James street, who have on hand a choice selection of violin and piano music and everything in connection with the music trade.

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

REPRESENTATIVE ENGINEERS. Annual Meeting of Canadian Society Yesterday Morning. The Canadian Society of Civil Engineers held their annual meeting yesterday. The report of the council was presented and shows the membership to be 6 Honorary, 6 members, 280 associate members, 124 associates, 69 students, 168 total, 647. This shows a decrease of twelve during the year. The Toronto branch ceased to exist during the year. The income for the year amounted to \$4,135.07, and the expenditure \$2,955.90, leaving a balance of \$1,179.17, and a total balance carried forward to the general fund of \$5,084.37. The officers elected are: President—E. P. Hannaford, Montreal. Vice-presidents—Thomas Munro, Coteau Landing; P. A. Peterson, Montreal; W. J. Jennings, Toronto. Treasurer—Herbert Wallis, Montreal. Secretary—C. H. McLeod, Montreal. Librarian—Wm. McNab, Montreal. Members of Council—H. T. Bovey, Montreal; St. George, Howell, Quebec; H. D. Lumsden, Toronto; P. W. St. George, Montreal; J. D. Barnett, Stratford; Allan McDougall, Toronto; G. C. Cunningham, Montreal; C. A. Mowat, Ottawa; C. K. Domville, Hamilton; C. E. Keefe, Toronto; H. S. Poole, Stellarton; Thos. Ridout, Ottawa; F. R. F. Brown, Moncton; E. Mohun, Victoria, B. C.; F. R. Bedpath, Montreal.

ERASTUS WIMAN RETIRES. He is No Longer Connected With R. G. Dun & Co. Dun, Wiman & Co. have dissolved. Mr. Erastus Wiman retiring. The business will be continued under the name of R. G. Dun & Co. throughout Canada and the States. Mr. Wiman has been connected with this firm for many years and is well known in Montreal business circles for his executive ability and good business judgment. The following interview appears in The New York Telegram: The mercantile agency of R. G. Dun and Co., at No. 314 Broadway, has caused a notice to be published to the effect that by mutual consent the connection of Erastus Wiman with the business of R. G. Dun and Co. has been terminated. I called at the office of the company to-day and asked the manager, Mr. Douglass, if he cared to make any explanation of the matter. He said: "No, I do not." "Will you state the cause of Mr. Wiman's action?" "I don't want to say anything about this matter," said Mr. Douglass. "His manner did not preclude the possibility of drawing an inference that strained relations existed between the company and Mr. Wiman and that was really the cause of the rupture."

"A Few from the Many." Manuel Garcia, Paragas, Henry Clays, Larrangas and such well known marks of Havana cigars a specialty at Hirsch's Havana Cigar Depot, opposite the Post-office. Looking for Damages. Messrs. Blacklock & Co., boot and shoe merchants, have taken out an action for \$5,000 damages against Messrs. J. C. Hemond & Co. for an alleged attempt to injure their credit. The same firm have also taken out an action for a similar amount against Mr. Felix Sauvageur for making a demand of abandonment against them on Tuesday last. Mr. W. A. Weir, for Messrs. Blacklock & Co., filed a petition yesterday morning asking that the demand be annulled.

A Concert at Lachine. Court Lachine, No. 544, held a very successful concert in the St. Stephen's Church hall, Lachine, on Wednesday evening last, the hall being tastefully decorated with national flags, etc. A very enjoyable evening was spent by an audience of some five hundred people, well pleased with the program which was furnished, which was rendered in fine style. The thanks of the evening were given to the English and French talent from Montreal and Lachine who so kindly took part in the entertainment.

An Evening With Mrs. Jarley. Mrs. Jarley's exhibition of wax works at the Windsor Hall on Thursday evening, March 2nd, will be an unequivocal success. She is perfectly natural has nothing starchy about her, and her wax figures and well dressed ladies cannot fail to be received with great approval. Being a revelation of grace and beauty assuredly there will be contentment on both sides of the curtain. When at the conclusion actors and audience alike exulted with laughter. The Grand Fancy Fair, with its musical bands and numerous attractions will open at the Windsor Hall Friday, March 3rd, at one o'clock, will close at ten p.m. and be continuing Saturday, the 4th March, during corresponding hours.

The Corn Exchange Meets. At a meeting of the committee of management of the Corn Exchange Association held yesterday, Mr. D. A. McPherson presided. He appointed Mr. A. G. Thomson acting president, and the following nominations were made for the Board of Examiners for wheat and other grain, and for flour and meal: Messrs. A. Girard, A. G. McBean, Hugh Lennan, R. P. G. G. Thomson; and for the Board of Examiners for flour and meal: Messrs. A. Girard, A. G. McBean, Hugh Lennan, R. P. G. G. Thomson; and for the Board of Examiners for flour and meal: Messrs. A. Girard, A. G. McBean, Hugh Lennan, R. P. G. G. Thomson.

Quebec's Mineral Exhibit at Chicago. The exhibit of Minerals from the Province of Quebec for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, promises to be a very fine one; it is the intention of the Hon. Commissioner to make this exhibit more of a commercial and practical nature than purely scientific. The scientific exhibit of the Dominion will be under the able management of Dr. Selwyn, (director of the Geological Survey). It is considered that by this means a more attractive exhibit will be secured than could otherwise be obtained; and in this way it is hoped to secure the attention of foreigners to the wealth and extent of the mineral resources of the province, which await the miner and the capitalist.

The principal minerals of commercial value which will be shown include the following: asbestos, copper, iron pyrites, slate, asbestos, phosphate mica, iron ores, graphite and gold, as well as light and dark granite and different varieties of marble. In the collection of this exhibit the utmost willingness has been shown by mine owners and others interested in mining, to contribute and assist in making the mineral department from the province of Quebec as complete and attractive as possible. It has been arranged that the minerals will be collected and shipped from two central points, those from the south shore from Sherbrooke, and those from the north of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa district from Hull. Already a considerable number of specimens have been forwarded to these points, and the shipment to Chicago will probably be made in the first half of March.

DRESS GOODS! TO THE TRADE. This is one of our leading departments. Our stock at present includes the following lines: Henriettes, Serges, Beiges, Diagonals, Nans Cloth, Ropy Cord, Soliots, Shot Twills, Mohair Shirts, Twists, Tweeds, Fancy Checks, Twill Crossovers, Colored Plaids, Shot Figures, Summer Moreens, Wool Crapes, Printed Wool Delaines, Satin Striped Delaines. ORDERS SOLICITED. FILLING LETTER ORDERS A SPECIALTY. John Macdonald & Co. Wellington and Front Streets E., TORONTO.

£150 SHERRY AND £150 PORT. Our prices for these Royal Wines are \$2.50 per bottle or \$25 per dozen. MacKenzie, Driedman & Co. Particulars: Oldest Port Wine, \$2.50 per bottle, \$25 per dozen. Sauternes, \$2.50 per bottle, \$25 per dozen. Champagne, \$2.50 per bottle, \$25 per dozen. Crown Madeira. Cosset & Gordon's Oldest and Choicest Wine, \$2 per bottle, \$20 per gallon or \$30 per dozen. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CLARET WINES. JOURNU'S FINE CLARETS. Shipped by Messrs. Journu Freres, Kappelhof & Co. OUR PRESENT STOCK. Journu's Medoc, in quarts only, \$5.50 per case. Journu's Floirac, in quarts only, \$5.50 per case. Journu's St. Estephe, in quarts only, \$5.50 per case. Journu's St. Julien, in quarts only, \$5.50 per case. Journu's Chateau Belair, in quarts only, \$5.50 per case. Journu's Pointe Canet, in quarts only, \$5.50 per case. Journu's Chateau Leoville, in quarts only, \$5.50 per case. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

MOSELLE WINES. STILL MOSELLES. 27 IN QUARTS AND PINTS. Zeltinger, in cases of one dozen quarts, \$9 per case. Zeltinger, in cases of two dozen pints, \$10 per case. Brauneberger, in cases of one dozen quarts, \$14 per case. Brauneberger, in cases of two dozen pints, \$15 per case. Royal Scharzhuber, in cases of one dozen quarts, \$24 per case. Royal Scharzhuber, in cases of two dozen pints, \$25 per case. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

RHINE WINES. STILL HOCKS. Steinberger (Duke of Nassau's Cabinet), in quarts only, \$31 per case. Schloss Johannisberg, in quarts only, \$31 per case. Henkell & Co. Laubenthaler, in quarts only, \$7.00 per case. Rhenish, in quarts only, \$7.50 per case. Hattenheimer, in quarts only, \$8.00 per case. Niersteiner, in quarts only, \$8.50 per case. Erbacher, in quarts only, \$9.00 per case. Steinwein (Bockstettel), in quarts only, \$9.50 per case. Liebfrauenlich, in quarts only, \$10.00 per case. Hockheimer, in quarts only, \$10.50 per case. Rudesheimer, in quarts only, \$11.00 per case. Marobrunner, in quarts only, \$11.50 per case. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

California Zinfandel. The Sunset Wines. California Zinfandel, in cases of 1 dozen quarts, \$8 per case. California Zinfandel, in cases of 2 dozen pints, \$7 per case. FRASER, VIGER & CO. CLUB CLARET. CLUB CLARET. 500 dozen pints, \$3.50 per dozen. FRASER, VIGER & CO. Canned Vegetables. \$1 Per Dozen Assorted. TOMATOES, CORN, PEAS AND BEANS. The sale continues. Having replenished our stocks by the purchase of another carload, our customers and the public in general are invited to take advantage of the opportunity to purchase the best goods packed in Canada until the last date in display. Remember the assortment, Tomatoes, Corn, Peas and Beans, \$1 per dozen assorted. FRASER, VIGER & CO. CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER. In Prints, Tins and Tubs from the leading dairies in the Province. FRASER, VIGER & CO. 1,000 Lbs. of Our Famous 35c ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA. Ready for All Climates. In 1 lb packages, in caddies of all sizes and in half-chests. FRASER, VIGER & CO. PURE APPLE CIDER. From Norwich, Ont., THE FINEST OF THE FINE. Norwich Pure Apple Cider, as clear and bright as fine sherry, just received. FRASER, VIGER & CO. 199 ST. JAMES STREET. BATES Automatic Numbering Machine. A New and Improved Machine FOR PRINTING NUMBERS. Operates Consecutively, Duplicates and Repeats. Steel Figures, Perfect Printing. Absolutely Accurate Work. Each machine guaranteed with every particular. Useful in every office. Call and see them or send for a circular and price list. MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO. STATIONERS. Blank Book Makers and Printers, 1755 and 1757 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS. Anyone having a large, detached or semi-detached house to let with immediate possession, will please communicate with "Business," P. O. Box 1609, Montreal.

REAL ESTATE & AUCTION SALES. By H. M. Simpson. FOR SALE. Valuable Corner Lot on DUROCHER STREET and PINE AVENUE. 33, 33, 40 VICTORIA STREET. Price, \$4,750 each. 25 VICTORIA STREET, \$5,500. 35 TUPPER STREET, \$5,000. Terms, \$1,000 cash, balance at 5 p.c.

HOUSES. ON BISHOP, CRESCENT, STANLEY, MOUNTAIN, DRUMMOND, MANSFIELD and SHERBROOK STREETS. SPECIALLY FINE COTTAGE on Park Ave. Will be sold at a bargain. FOR SALE. NEW COTTAGE on DUROCHER STREET. Well built. Extension Kitchen. Price, \$7,700. Apply to H. M. SIMPSON, 24 Waddell Building, 39 ST. JOHN STREET.

35 TUPPER STREET. TO LET. RENT, \$450 and Taxes. May be seen daily from 3 to 5, except on Monday. This house is exceptionally sunny and bright. In perfect order. Apply to H. M. SIMPSON, 24 Waddell Building, 39 ST. JOHN STREET. By H. J. Ashman. ASHMAN AUCTIONEER. Spring Auction Sales of Household Furniture, Etc. Before making your final selection of an Auctioneer to conduct your sale, you will, perhaps, consult your best interests by interviewing the subscriber, who has conducted some of the most important sales in and around Montreal during the past three years. Special Terms, Good Advertising, Efficient Assistance, Gentlemanly Conduct, Prompt Settlements, always a Good Audience and General Satisfaction Guaranteed. H. J. ASHMAN, General Auctioneer, 73 Imperial Building, St. James St. For the convenience of up-town residents H. J. A. can be interviewed at his residence, 113 Shuter street, from 8 a.m. to 12 to 2 and after 6 o'clock p.m. Telephone 3572. By Chas. Holland.

FOR SALE: Valuable Property STONE BLOCK N. E. CORNER OF St. Catherine & Bleury Sts. Consisting of five houses on Bleury street, two on St. Catherine and three shops, and one house on Balmoral. All leased to 1st May, 1894. Frontage on St. Catherine Street 150 Feet. On Bleury and Balmoral Streets, 124 Feet. ALSO— 13 & 15 BALMORAL STREET, 48 VICTORIA STREET. For further particulars apply to CHARLES HOLLAND, 202 St. James Street, MACHINERY, Etc. CHAS. GAMMELL & CO., (LIMITED) SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

STEEL RAILS. All Sections and Weights. FISH PLATES, BOLTS AND SPIKES. Lowest Prices on Application to JAS. COOPER, Agent, 203 St. James Street, Montreal. THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE COMPANY MONTREAL. MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE ROPE. For Hoisting, Mining - Inclines Transmission of Power, Towing, Ship's Rigging, Guys, &c. ALSO— LANG'S PATENT WIRE ROPE. Transmission and Colliery Purposes, Signal, Strand, Clothes Lines and Seizing Wire. JAS. COOPER, - Agent, 320 St. James Street. Steam Engines and Boilers. AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF AND PLAIN Engines, Boilers, ALL SIZES AND STYLES. STEAM PUMPS, &c. E. LEONARD & SONS, Corner Common and Nazareth Streets, MONTREAL. GARTH & CO. MANUFACTURERS, 536 to 542 CRAIG STREET MONTREAL. Call and Examine our New and Complete Stock of Gas and Electric CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PORTABLES, GLOBES, Etc., Etc. WANTED TO RENT. Wanted, with immediate possession, a large detached or semi-detached residence in a desirable locality. Apply at once. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James Street.

AMUSEMENTS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager. Gilbert & Sullivan's "THE CONQUERORS" OPELA. Under the Distinguished Patronage of Sir Donald and Lady Smith. (By special permission of R. D'Orville Carte, Esq.) On February 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, with Saturday Matinee, by "The Montreal Amateur Operatic Club," 2nd season. CAST including Miss Ella Walker, Miss A. Morlan, Miss M. Hollingshead, Miss E. Y. Geisler, Miss L. Virtue, Miss Silverman, Miss Herbert, Messrs. F. W. Cane, F. M. Bellhouse, A. G. Jew, T. O. Sturges Jones, F. N. Southam, A. G. Cunningham, Large Chorus. Full Orchestra. Mr. H. Frings, Sec. Mr. G. Coulton, Conr. sale at Northmount. Coming attraction—MADELINE MERILL. QUEEN'S THEATRE. GOOD RESERVED SEATS, 50 CTS. ALL THIS WEEK!—MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday. GRAND DOUBLE BILL 2 GREAT PLAYS. E. J. HENTLEY, And admirable players in "OUR CLUB" and "YESTERDAY." Theatre Box office open all day. Telephone 4023. Branch offices, N. Y. Piano Co., Sheppard's, and Windsor Hotel. Coming—Mr. and Mrs. Drew. THEATRE ROYAL. Every Afternoon and Evening Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 20. G. N. BERTRAM'S. PULSE—OF—NEW—YORK. INTERPRETED BY— A Superb Company, Elaborate Scenic Embellishments, Wonderful Mechanical Effects. A CYCLOPAMIC HISTORY OF CITY LIFE. Price of admission, 10c, 20c and 30c. Reserved seats, 10c extra. Week following—ROSE HILLS BURLESQUE COMEDY. THE EMPIRE. Formerly Lyceum. MONDAY, FEB. 20. And Every Evening. Ladies' and Children's Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Mr. Inigo Tyrrell's Greatest Work. HIS NATURAL LIFE Interpreted by a company of intelligent ladies and gentlemen. Entrance on St. Catherine. Next Week—"The Life We Live," the great triumph success at the Princess London Theatre.

-ALMAGE- WINDSOR HALL, Tuesday, March 7th. Box plan now open at George J. Sheppard's Music Store, 274 St. Catherine street. Telephone No. 414. Reserved seats, \$1.00; Admission, 25c. Only a limited number of admission seats will be sold, and can be procured in advance at the Box office. Orders for reserved seats country or adjacent towns for reserved seats booked, and choice location allotted. Remittance must accompany order. FANCY FAIR IN AID OF THE HOME FOR INCURABLES. WINDSOR HALL, Friday and Saturday, March 3rd & 4th, 1893. Open from One to Ten p.m. each day. ADMISSION, - - 10 CTS. MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS. ONE NIGHT ONLY! IN AID OF THE HOME FOR INCURABLES. WINDSOR HALL, Thursday, March 2nd, 1893. TICKETS, - - 75c and 50c. To be had at Sheppard's Music Store, 274 St. Catherine Street, where seats may be reserved. A RT ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL PHILLIPS SQUARE. The galleries are closed until Wednesday, March 1, to allow of preparations for the Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition. Reading Room Open to Members as Usual. Victoria Skating Club. -A GRAND- Fancy Dress Entertainment WILL BE HELD IN THE RINK ON FRIDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY. Subscribers will be admitted on presentation of their season tickets. Tickets for non-subscribers, 50c each, procurable at the Secretary-Treasurer's office, and at the rink on the evening of the entertainment. Galleries free. Members of International Mining Convention will be present. The Band of the Victoria Rifles will be in attendance. W. ALEX. CALDWELL, Sec.-Treas. he Sec.-Treas.'s office.

HEARLE'S Patchouli Soap -IS- PLEASANT TO USE OF DELICATE FRAGRANCE, -AND- FREE FROM ALKALI AND ALL ADULTERANTS. HEARLE M'FG. CO. MONTREAL. A LARGE SHIPMENT OF SPRING 1893 CARPETS. Opened This Day. All who have secured their New Homes will do well to see these goods at once. Carpets will be made up and stored until required. Beautiful effects. THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street, GLENORA BUILDING. Telephone 753. DUN, WIMAN & CO. NOTICE is hereby given that, by mutual consent, the connection of Mr. Erastus Wiman with the business of R. G. Dun & Co. has been terminated. The style of the firm hereafter will be R. G. Dun & Co. R. G. DUN & CO.

THE HERALD. FOUNDED 1838. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Single Copy 2 cents DELIVERED BY CARRIER. One Year \$6.00 Six Months 3.00 Three Months 1.50 One Month .50

Persons desiring THE HERALD served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 343. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.

THE MONTREAL HERALD CO. 4 and 6 Beaver Hall Hill. EDWARD HOLTON, ROBERT MACKAY, President. Vice-President E. G. O'CONNOR. Sec.-Treasurer. FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 24.

A Ridiculous Attitude. Since the dissolution of the last Parliament the Canadian Government has become so hopelessly involved in the difficulties attending its part-colored statements of its negotiations with the American Government in the matter of commercial reciprocity, that it must long ago have struck its saner members that the simple truth was the easiest way out. If the shorthand notes of the proceedings, which for tactical reasons have been entombed in some inaccessible pigeon-hole in Downing street, were produced, it is reasonably certain that, like the baseless fabric of a vision, the cloud-capped towers of fiction, uniformity of tariffs, and the other fiscal enormities which give a vivid color to the Canadian Government's report of those proceedings, would dissolve and leave not a rack behind. But even in face of the imminent probability of the establishment of the truth, the gorgeous palaces of Government misrepresentation grow apace.

It is something to have thrust into an attitude of defence this vainglorious Government, for which the Tupper set the pace of windy boasting. It is something to have stirred its members and its supporters, as Mr. Charlton stirred them in the House on Wednesday, into hysterics of denial, hootings, howlings, desk scratching and those other comely practices with which the Conservatives, front and back benches alike, are wont to meet the statement of unpleasant truths. The very vehemence of their demand for proofs of a statement which was most clearly within the record would have provided a corroboration of that statement if corroboration had been necessary.

The Government's denial that at the time of, and as a pretext for, the dissolution of Parliament in the spring of 1891, it told the public of Canada that it had instituted reciprocity proceedings with the government of the United States and was confident of obtaining a treaty, is as new as it is ridiculous. It is ridiculous because it is a simple matter of record that the institution of reciprocity proceedings was the backbone of the statement with which the Government itself furnished the Ottawa correspondents at the time of the dissolution. The announcement of dissolution was supplemented by a reference to the correspondence with the Colonial Office in the matter. It was sought by means of a despatch which left the capital on the tail of the announcement, to heal this breach of diplomatic etiquette. That despatch, which found its way to the desk of the editor of every considerable journal in the Dominion, pleaded for the suppression of the reference to the reciprocity proceedings. But the reference was published. As Mr. Charlton showed, even in The Toronto Empire no reference to reciprocity is to be found in the manifesto which Sir John Macdonald, a few days later, addressed to the people of the Dominion, and upon this tactical stroke of the chieftain who was a more cunning politician than those who have come after him, the present Government probably bases its denial. But in spite of Sir John's manifesto, and in spite of the efforts of the Government to cover up its diplomatic discourtesy, its organs and orators in every part of the Dominion where the demand for reciprocity has been made, set reciprocity before the people, black lettered in the menu of good things which the Government promised. It was one of the choicest items in Sir Charles Tupper's program of Conservative promises. The Liberals, he said on all

his platforms, were out of power and were not likely to be able to negotiate such a profitable treaty as was the Government. This argument for the undoing of the Grits was a sweet morsel under the tongue of every Conservative stumper. It blazed in the cartoons issued at Toronto by the Manufacturers' Association. Indiscreet Government organs have not even yet quit chucking over the manner in which Sir John Macdonald stole the Liberal thunder in the spring of 1891. These are matters of history and the Government's clumsy attempt to deny them is evidence only of the inability of the third Sir John to juggle shades of meaning as skillfully as the first Sir John was used to do. The denial is heard now for the first time. If the Government did not go to the people with a promise of reciprocity, for what earthly purpose was the House dissolved? But one denial more or less counts for little in that bulky statement of defence which the Government has been forced to file in the matter of the reciprocity negotiations. It has not yet seen fit to back its statement with evidence, and in the absence of proof the people of Canada must rate the entire substance of the defence at as high a degree of truth as has been set for this newest and most ridiculous clause of it.

The Tariff Changes. Mr. Foster's budget speech has been a great disappointment to the farmers of Eastern Canada. So much had been said in the Government press that these people had come to expect some real relief, and especially after Mr. Pope had moved for free corn, that at any rate had been thought sure. Mr. Pope's relation to the new president of the council was looked upon as proof that he would not have made such a motion without some understanding that the Government was going to propose the change. Free corn is the direct relief most anxiously desired. Radical change in the tariff on all the necessities of life is hoped for and prayed for by the farmers, but corn, which he has to import, is just as much the raw material for his cattle feeding, as wool is the raw material for the woolen factory. To have the price of this reduced would have been a great relief and would have contributed much to comparative contentment under even all the other burdens. Nowadays it is well established that successful farming in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces must depend on feeding stock, whether for dairy or beef purposes, and lately a strong impetus has been given to pork production. For all these purposes corn is one of the most profitable feeds, and as in these eastern sections it is quite impossible to raise it profitably for grain it has to be imported. The duty adds just so much to the price and by so much handicaps the farmer in his production. To-day the prices of all farm products are low and the only means of reaping a profit on selling them is to secure as cheap production as possible. The Eastern Canada farmer finds it better to put what corn he can raise into a silo to supply the bulky food required by his stock, and he must buy some grain to put with it, especially for finishing off his animals. With our cattle scheduled in England and quarantined in the States we must give up the stocker trade and finish our cattle fit for slaughter, and to do this corn is one of the prime requisites. Neither this evident need of the farmer nor Mr. Pope's eloquence and argument have been sufficient to move the Government to grant this boon. Messrs. Ives, Angers, Caron, Costigan, Tupper and the other representatives of the Eastern provinces in the cabinet have evidently not looked after the interests of the agricultural constituencies as have Messrs. Daly, Patterson and Wallace. These latter have secured the reduction, by half, of the duty on binder twine, which, while only half a loaf is still better than no bread. To the grain growers of Manitoba and the North West of Ontario this is a concession small and inadequate, but still something. To the farmers of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces

SPORTING EVENTS.

The Crystals Defeat the Victorias by Four Goals to Three.

The Curling Matches for the Branch Tankard—An Interesting Matched Race Arranged at Ottawa—Standard Rules to Govern the Judging of Prize Dogs—Entries for Guttenburg and Gloucester.

Last night's hockey match was a close one, more so than many of the Vics' admirers had hoped. Both teams were in good condition, and the ice in the Crystal Rink was perfect. The spectators were many and enthusiastic in cheering for their respective teams, or groaning when a good chance was missed. The play during the first half was very close, the Vics. at times having the best of it. The first game, which was the longest, was characterized by some very pretty team play by the forwards, but the Crystals were not playing as good a game as some they have put up this season.

At the finish of the first half the score stood Vics. 2, Crystals 1, but this was reversed by the Crystals scoring the first two goals in the second half, which woke the Victorias up to the fact that if they wanted to win they would have to work harder. They managed to score the sixth game, making the result a draw. When the timekeepers blew their whistles, after some discussion as to whether it was necessary to change ends after full time being called the referee again blew his whistle calling the teams into position.

The final game was for blood. Whichever side scored first would win the match. The Crystals moved McDonald forward and put Murray point, and started out to win, which they did after about ten minutes play. Davidson and Stephen tried hard to score for the Vics, but the Crystals made each time to clear and so win the deciding game. The following are the teams and officials:

Table with columns: VICTORIA, POSITIONS, CRYSTAL. Lists players like Jones, Elliot, Davidson, etc.

Davidson played a splendid game all through the match for the Vics, as did Stephen and Wallace, while for the Crystals Ritchie, Boone and McQuisten carried off the best part of the glory. The following is the order of the games and the scorers:

Table with columns: Game, Team, Score. Lists game numbers and scores for various teams.

To-day's Entries at Gloucester. (Special to The Herald.) Gloucester, N. J., Feb. 23.—The following are the entries for to-morrow's races at Gloucester:

Table with columns: First race, 4 furlongs, Selling. Lists names like Lacey, Backmiller, etc.

Yesterday's Races at Guttenburg were postponed. The entries stand for to-day.

An Interesting Matched Race Arranged at Ottawa. (Special to The Herald.) Ottawa, Feb. 23.—A match race for \$200 a side was made here this afternoon between Tred Chevier's 3 year old Money Maid and Billy Moore's Jennie H. It will take place at the Union Ice Park on Saturday, and promises to be the most interesting event of the season.

Table with columns: Named race, 1 1 1, 2 3 5, etc. Lists names like Bartlett, El Paso, etc.

THE KENNEL. Standard Rules to Judge a Prize Dog. The principal qualification requisite for judging nearly every recognized breed of dogs is the same as is necessary for discerning the good points in a horse.

The first thing one looks for is proportion and symmetry. A proportionate animal is one whose height from the foot to the point of the shoulder is equal to the length, measured from the shoulder blade to the quarters. With the exception of a few varieties that have been distorted by the quips and fancies of man this rule which may be accepted as that of nature governs. Another general rule which may be applied in almost every breed is that of a smooth level outline, devoid of angles; with the stern set level with the top of the back. In addition to this a dog's fore legs should be of sufficient substance to support the frame, with no perceptible shrinkage below the knee or in the pasterns. Should a specimen strike the eye as being weak at any part of his legs, then it can be taken for granted that the animal has a positive defect. A further law which applies to the majority of breeds is the placement of the shoulder blades at the withers should be laid well back. When one has realized these essentials the next step is to grasp the different types and head formations of the various varieties. This requires intimate knowledge and association with the breed which one wishes to know thoroughly, and it is in these points more than in any others where the judges' powers are tried. However, in order to better understand the properties requisite in the most popular va-

rieties, the following may prove of service to lovers of canines:

MASTIFFS. Should possess a short, blunt muzzle, without the suspicion of pointed or narrow snout. The skull should be broad, expansive and neither too square, nor a parallelogram, nor too round, like an apple, with the ears set wide and lying close to the head; the neck should give the impression of power and strength without being short like a bull; chest of great breadth, with shoulders set well back and well muscled. The forelegs should be of immense substance, with uniform power right down to the feet, which are round and deep, with the toes firm and close together. Ribs round and well sprung, without any suspicion of flatness, with a loin and hips denoting great power and strength. The stifles should be bent and not straight, as is generally seen in specimens of the present day, with broad, well muscled quarters and hocks close to the ground. The latter should by no means be turned towards one another, though this is another general failing. The stern should be straight and free from curl, and falling in a line with the hind legs. The approved colors are brindle, apricot or fawn, the two latter with black muzzle and shadings on the face and ears. In general appearance a mastiff should give the idea of immense power and massiveness combined with activity.

ST. BERNARDS. Muzzle should be square and blunt, not long or pointed, the latter being decidedly objectionable; skull broad and massive and slightly round; ears small, placed close to the head, and high on the skull; neck powerful and set well into the shoulders, which are oblique and strongly muscled, chest of great girth and forelegs of plenty of substance and extremely powerful at the shoulder and close to the ground; ribs fairly round, close and deep; hocks fairly round, and loin wide and powerful, as are the hips; stifles well bent and hocks near the ground. The stern should drop, with a slight curve at the end. In the rough variety the coat should be flat, not curly, with the forelegs and quarters well feathered. The smooth specimens should possess a short, dense, hard coat, and very crisp. The most desirable color is a deep orange on the body, with white collar, forelegs and white from the hocks down; there should also be a white blaze up the face with black shadings, and a white muzzle with black ticks. The expression should be that of extreme gentleness mingled with great alertness and dignity. Size is also an important factor, dogs being from thirty-one to thirty-four inches at the shoulder, while bitches are from two to four inches less.

Muzzle should be fairly long and square and broad at the nostrils, with a decided stop at the base; the skull should be flat, with a prominent occiput, neck clean and devoid of throatiness, well set into clean, obliquely placed shoulders; forelegs strong, with the substance running well down to the feet, which are round, deep and close. Ribs round and well sprung; loin and quarters strong and powerful, with hocks well set down. Stern carried in a line with the hips. Color liver and white, lemon and white, white, black, black and white. Weight from seventy pounds to fifty pounds.

Muzzle long and square, without the semblance of running to a point at the nose, with a decided stop at the base; skull cleanly cut without any semblance of cheekiness, with a very pronounced occiput; neck clean and set well into oblique shoulders; forelegs strong in substance but flatter than is seen in dogs of this breed; chest clean and devoid of throatiness, well set into clean, obliquely placed shoulders; forelegs strong, with the substance running well down to the feet, which are round, deep and close. Ribs round and well sprung; loin and quarters strong and powerful, with hocks well set down. Stern carried in a line with the hips. Coat, soft and flat, with the legs and stern well feathered.

Muzzle long and fairly tapering; skull flat and of proportionate width with the neck; ears small, and when at attention erect with the tips drooping over; neck clean and set well into oblique shoulders; forelegs of good substance running down to the feet, which should be round, close and weather resistant. The fashionable color is a rich sable, with white collar, forelegs and white from the hocks down.

Muzzle long and very powerful; head narrow, cleanly cut and devoid of all cheekiness; ears small and "V" shaped and carried close to the cheeks; fore legs extremely strong from the foot to the hip, which should be round, deep and very close; neck clean, of fair length and firmly set into oblique shoulders, which should be devoid of all superfluous flesh and muscle; ribs round, strong and well sprung; loin very firm and muscular; quarters broad and muscular; hocks well set down; stern carried very gayly and general outline very smooth and level; color white preponderating; weight about 17 pounds. The smooth variety should possess a dense, hard coat, while the haired variety should have a coat like coconut matting to the feel.

Nose very square, with a decided stop; skull high and broad, with large appealing eyes; ears set low on the skull and very long; forelegs straight; ribs round and well sprung; loin and quarters firm, with a gay carriage of the tail. The coat should be flat, and the ears, forelegs and extremities generally very heavily feathered. Varieties—King Charles, black and tan in color; Bernheims, lemon and white in color; Prince Charles, black, white and tan in color; and Rubies, red in color.

THE BRANCH TANKARD. The final matches in the Branch Tankard competition were begun yesterday at the Caledonia Rink, when the rinks from the Caledonia and Ottawa clubs met. The match resulted in a win for the Ottawa rink. The final match will be played this afternoon on the Montreal ice. Yesterday's matches resulted as follows:

Table with columns: CALEDONIA, RINK 1, OTTAWA, RINK 1. Lists names like John Trought, Wm. Stuart, etc.

ALMOUTE DEFEATED BY RIDEAUX. (Special to The Herald.) Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The second four rink match of the season was played here this afternoon and evening between teams from the Rideaux and Almonte curling clubs. The following were the players and score:

Table with columns: Rideaux, Almonte. Lists names like L. B. Britton, M. Bond, etc.

THE RING. The Mitchell-Corbett Fight. Lake Wood, N.J., Feb. 23.—Charles Mitchell, the English pugilist, is to have his first meeting with "New York" tonight Mitchell will meet "Squire" Abington, and the two

A UNITED MEET.

All the Societies in Annual Convention.

Canadian Mining Legislation Discussed—Premier Fielding Speaks—Sudbury's Opinion of Mowat's Mining Act—Mineral Resources and Mining Industries of the Dominion.

Three o'clock in the afternoon found a large gathering of the members in "A" room to hear several interesting papers on various subjects. Captain Adams, in the absence of Hon. George Irvine, presided. The first paper was "Notes on the Mining Law of Ontario" by Mr. A. Blue, director of mines, Toronto.

MR. DAVIE'S SPEECH.

Continued from First Page. and that they had refused to give the United States preferential treatment. The revenue difficulty, I have given the House every word of Mr. Blue's official statement and there is not a word in it which either by direct statement or implication proves the truth of the Finance Minister's statements. He charged that so far from going to Washington with a desire to obtain a treaty the delegates had gone there to prevent its negotiation. There never was a fair proposal than that of Mr. Blue or one more silly than that of Canada. Our delegates had no desire what they knew could not be got, and they had made that proposal because they knew it would be rejected. He quoted Mr. Foster to put his hand on any statement in the record which showed any ground for his statement in the other colonies. The very essence of a reciprocity treaty was that the concessions made should be confined to the contracting parties. The ministers had done their best to arrange a treaty. Mr. Foster was more responsible than anybody else for the failure to negotiate a treaty and for the loss which would have been incurred had the treaty been made. The Government had not only failed, but had thrown obstacles in the way of negotiations, and Mr. Foster should be condemned for having falsified the facts.

Mr. Foster—You are better to be sure of that before you state it. I have quoted from the record, which has been kept back by this Government. In law, when a man has a right and keeps it back, the presumption is against him. ENGLAND DID NOT OBTAIN. Discussing the argument that Great Britain would not allow discrimination against her, Mr. Davie recalled the fact that when in 1874 it was charged that the treaty negotiated by Hon. George Brown discriminated against Great Britain, that treaty was sent to the Imperial authorities, which had reported that the objection was untenable and worthless now that Canada had freedom of trade. The treaty provided for exchange of American and Canadian goods at two-thirds rate of duty for the first year, at one-third for the next year, and free thereafter. It was thus apparent that this treaty necessarily involved discrimination against Great Britain and the other colonies.

Mr. Foster—(Will the hon. Gentleman read another clause? He will find a condition there that articles of important value which would include most of the mining tracts parties in 1874 showed that they had no objection then to such arrangement, and that they would not object now. Not only so, but the British statements shown how incorrect had been the finance minister, but they had been confirmed by General Foster, who took part in the negotiations and who gave a categorical denial to the finance minister's action. He would leave him to explain away the dilemma as best he could. The Government had placed all the difficulties they could in the way of a reciprocity treaty, but he had confidence in both his friends and the action of Richard Cartwright) and when the time comes, as coming it is quickly, they will be able to negotiate a treaty which would not only be fair to the United States but beneficial to the Dominion.

MR. COCKBURN'S DISAPPOINTMENT. Mr. Cockburn, who followed, did not fulfill the expectation of those who expected that he would declare himself for tariff reform, in consonance with his anti-session utterances. He admitted that there was a feeling of caution on the part of the tariff, but attributed it to a feeling that we were leaving our safe moorings of 1870 and that if the Government yielded to the clamor for increased protection the ship of state might be wrecked. He was the Government that the Mackenzie administration had been overthrown because they had not paid attention to public opinion. He had faith in the promises of the Government to reform the tariff, approved the reduction of duty on coal oil, and the action to support the withdrawal of the protection to the cotton industry and to all goods not manufactured in this country. However, he would not seek to force the Government to do so, as it was their own affair. Incidentally, Mr. Cockburn blamed himself upon his share in the Baie des Chaleurs investigation and caused quite a scene by his comments upon Mr. Mercier's conduct.

THE CLOSING SPECIES. Mr. Dawson made a slashing attack upon the national policy and pointed out the latest example of combinations. The trunk and bag manufacturers of Canada had recently combined and increased prices by an average of 114 per cent. He called upon the Finance Minister to withdraw the protection from this combination. Dr. Lachapelle then made his maiden speech in support of the Government and denied that Mr. Tarte's opinions of public feeling in Quebec were correct. Mr. Bruneau, the popular young member for Richelieu, made an excellent speech and Dr. Cameron adjourned the debate.

By agreement it was resolved that the budget debate should not be continued until Monday evening at 8 o'clock. It was also arranged that the House should to-morrow take up the supplementary estimates and the adjournment was had at 12.30 a.m.

FLORA: "Why does Mrs. Minton Worcester invariably wear white this season?" DORA: "Oh, hadn't you heard that her three thousand dollar vase was broken? And white, you know, is the mourning color for China."

"Who is the chaperon?" "Mrs. Tarkington." "What foolishness! Why she is a sufferer from insomnia."

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the united convention continued its session, with Captain Adams in the chair. The reading of papers was begun by Mr. J. McEvoy, geological survey, Ottawa, who contributed an interesting account of hydraulic mining in British Columbia. He described the primitive methods of mining, formerly used in that and other countries, and presented a theory on the gold formation of the Kootenay district. In hydraulic mining, water is forced through a flume against the gravel banks in which the deposits exist. This method had been used with advantage in localities which had been left practically untouched by mining conducted by the shafting method.

"Apatite mining in Quebec" by J. Burley-Smith, of Glen Almond, caused considerable discussion. Mr. Smith stated the booming of phosphate by speculators has for the present paralyzed the industry. Prices are now low and there is little prospect of a rise. The old high prices are not likely to come again, but on the other hand bottom rates have been reached and it is very unlikely that the mineral will further depreciate.

W. T. Gibbs, F.C.S., of Buckingham presented a paper on "The Electrolytic Extraction of Lead from their Ores" read by A. P. Franchot. The product of chlorine gas by electrolysis for use in the chlorination of gold ores is now being generally used in Australia, and could also be used in treating the Ontario and Nova Scotia gold ores with as good results. The most difficult metal to treat is zinc, which comes down in the form of a spongy deposit. In the treatment of lead this deposit is also formed, but it disappears when cast into pigs, while the zinc deposit refuses to melt. The experimental process is now being pushed on rapidly in the treatment of copper ores. Copper, nickel, silver and antimony are largely to be the first metals extracted for commercial purposes by electrolysis. Next to these come tin and zinc, but in the treatment of these two there is a marked difference. Messrs. Gibbs and Franchot, of Buckingham are now having built a dynamo qualified to give a current of 3000 amperes at a pressure of 25 volts, which will be used in working out electrolytic processes on a manufacturing scale.

Capitalists read a humorous and vivid account of a visit to West Kootenay, which he styled a "nightcap," after the brilliant and learned discourses which had been read. The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAM. Morning at eleven o'clock—Session of United Mining Convention continued. Afternoon at three o'clock—Sleigh drive to points of interest in and around the city. Delegates and their ladies are also invited by the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers to the excursion by rail to the Victoria and Lachine railway bridges over the St. Lawrence river, leaving at 2.30 p.m. Evening, at eight o'clock—Delegates to the convention and their ladies are invited by the directors of the Victoria Skating Club to a Fancy Dress Skating carnival in the Victoria rink, Diamond street (immediately behind the Windsor hotel); also to conversations, given by the governors of McGill University, in honor of the official opening of the new Engineering buildings by His Excellency the Governor-General.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew. A meeting of the above society was held last evening in the Synod Hall. The Rev. H. J. Miller occupied the chair and Mr. Manning acted as secretary. The following resolution was proposed by Dr. Davidson, seconded by Mr. Gratton:

Resolved, That a earnest and cordial invitation be given in the name of the chapters of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, of Montreal, to the next annual convention to be held in this city, the chapter agreeing to provide hospitality for all members of the order in connection with the said convention if the invitation be accepted. That the resolution be forthwith communicated to the council at Toronto by the chairman of the committee of Montreal, and that Mr. Stocker make some remarks on his impressions of the convention held at Kingston last year. Dr. Davidson and Rev. Mr. Evans also spoke on the same subject.

Mr. Fielding was greeted with loud applause by the members of the convention. He knew him too well to think so little of his discretion as to imagine that he would undertake to discuss mining legislation before a meeting of miners (laughter). As a mining legislator he had, however, many points, he agreed with Mr. Poole. He was not present as a representative of the Government. Legislation in regard to mining could not be allowed to stand still, as what might be good for one year might be very bad for the next. In the Legislature the laws are occasionally revised and sometimes, perhaps, not much improved by the revision. The mine owners of Nova Scotia had for years mentioned the mining legislation of that province, but lately the voice of the working men had been heard, and there is now a workingman's representative in the Legislature. Some of the legislation objected to by Mr. Poole was, he believed, generally credited to that representative. It must be remembered, however, that when a measure is brought before the House it sometimes happens that its intention is modified by the action of members who have not been thoroughly informed on the matter. He could not but admit that mistakes might sometimes have been made, and he was here to learn. In Mr. Poole's paper he thought he noticed a tendency to overvalue the mining industry, and to minimize its importance. It should be remembered that a certificate does not prove that a man has skill or capacity; it means only that he has received a certain measure of training. Mr. Poole stated that legislation regarding mining should all pass under the eye of a competent officer appointed by the Government. It is true that private members, that is, those outside of the Cabinet, are disposed to think that the Government centralizes too much. In Great Britain all legislation is directed by the Cabinet, and it is a favorite toast of Americans that there is in Congress no legislation by members of the House of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, he was confident that if Mr. Poole and his conferees would come and meet the members of the Cabinet in consultation, they would meet with consideration and listened to attentively.

Other papers read in the afternoon were: Notes on the Drummonds Colliery, by Chas. Fergie, M.E., Westville, N.S., which was read by B. T. A. Bell, and the Apatite Deposits of the Ottawa District, by Dr. W. H. Shearer, Fotterville, Pa.; A. M. Shook, Tracy City, Tenn. Prof. Theodore D. Rand, Philadelphia, Secretary—Hosmer W. Raymond, New York.

POWER OF COMPRESSED AIR. Mr. E. P. Hannaford, president of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, occupied the chair at an important meeting of that body held last evening. There was a large attendance. A paper was read by Professor John T. Nicholson, B.S., of the faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, on "Transmission and distribution of power by compressed air." This he said, was a scheme which had been successfully carried out in Paris and elsewhere. He claimed that it would greatly cheapen the cost of power and thus be of especial importance in aiding the advancement of small industries. The great central station at Paris had now 15,000 horse power, and this would soon be increased. From this central station pipes were run all over Paris, which ran in various sizes. Dynamos for lighting cafes and restaurants were to a very large extent driven by compressed air.

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Brotherhood of St. Andrew. A meeting of the above society was held last evening in the Synod Hall. The Rev. H. J. Miller occupied the chair and Mr. Manning acted as secretary. The following resolution was proposed by Dr. Davidson, seconded by Mr. Gratton:

Resolved, That a earnest and cordial invitation be given in the name of the chapters of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, of Montreal, to the next annual convention to be held in this city, the chapter agreeing to provide hospitality for all members of the order in connection with the said convention if the invitation be accepted. That the resolution be forthwith communicated to the council at Toronto by the chairman of the committee of Montreal, and that Mr. Stocker make some remarks on his impressions of the convention held at Kingston last year. Dr. Davidson and Rev. Mr. Evans also spoke on the same subject.

Mr. Fielding was greeted with loud applause by the members of the convention. He knew him too well to think so little of his discretion as to imagine that he would undertake to discuss mining legislation before a meeting of miners (laughter). As a mining legislator he had, however, many points, he agreed with Mr. Poole. He was not present as a representative of the Government. Legislation in regard to mining could not be allowed to stand still, as what might be good for one year might be very bad for the next. In the Legislature the laws are occasionally revised and sometimes, perhaps, not much improved by the revision. The mine owners of Nova Scotia had for years mentioned the mining legislation of that province, but lately the voice of the working men had been heard, and there is now a workingman's representative in the Legislature. Some of the legislation objected to by Mr. Poole was, he believed, generally credited to that representative. It must be remembered, however, that when a measure is brought before the House it sometimes happens that its intention is modified by the action of members who have not been thoroughly informed on the matter. He could not but admit that mistakes might sometimes have been made, and he was here to learn. In Mr. Poole's paper he thought he noticed a tendency to overvalue the mining industry, and to minimize its importance. It should be remembered that a certificate does not prove that a man has skill or capacity; it means only that he has received a certain measure of training. Mr. Poole stated that legislation regarding mining should all pass under the eye of a competent officer appointed by the Government. It is true that private members, that is, those outside of the Cabinet, are disposed to think that the Government centralizes too much. In Great Britain all legislation is directed by the Cabinet, and it is a favorite toast of Americans that there is in Congress no legislation by members of the House of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, he was confident that if Mr. Poole and his conferees would come and meet the members of the Cabinet in consultation, they would meet with consideration and listened to attentively.

Other papers read in the afternoon were: Notes on the Drummonds Colliery, by Chas. Fergie, M.E., Westville, N.S., which was read by B. T. A. Bell, and the Apatite Deposits of the Ottawa District, by Dr. W. H. Shearer, Fotterville, Pa.; A. M. Shook, Tracy City, Tenn. Prof. Theodore D. Rand, Philadelphia, Secretary—Hosmer W. Raymond, New York.

POWER OF COMPRESSED AIR. Mr. E. P. Hannaford, president of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, occupied the chair at an important meeting of that body held last evening. There was a large attendance. A paper was read by Professor John T. Nicholson, B.S., of the faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, on "Transmission and distribution of power by compressed air." This he said, was a scheme which had been successfully carried out in Paris and elsewhere. He claimed that it would greatly cheapen the cost of power and thus be of especial importance in aiding the advancement of small industries. The great central station at Paris had now 15,000 horse power, and this would soon be increased. From this central station pipes were run all over Paris, which ran in various sizes. Dynamos for lighting cafes and restaurants were to a very large extent driven by compressed air.

THE E. B. EDDY CO.'S Matches, Indurated Fibre Ware, Washboards, And Woodenware, Still Hold the Lead. The Cheapest, Best and Most Durable. Recommended by all. Sold Everywhere. Montreal Branch, 318 St. James St. Mammoth Works: - Hull, Canada.

THE NORTHY M'FG CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONT. MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM AND POWER PUMPS FOR ALL DUTIES.

AUCTION SALE! The Great Sale of the Stock of La Cie Generale des Bazars Corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine Sts., Will continue every day of the week from 10 to 12 o'clock a.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m. LADIES ARE SPECIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND To be sold without reserve. Marcotte Brothers AUCTIONEERS

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS ISSUED BY THE WESTMINSTER & VANCOUVER TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED. DUE 1ST JULY, 1917. Coupons Payable 1st January and 1st July. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE AT THE BANK OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL. Total Issue, - \$500,000 IN 500 BONDS OF \$1,000 EACH.

PERFECT CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST, CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, OR INJURIOUS MATERIALS. E. W. GILLET, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL. MADE IN THE CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

OLD DR. CORON'S REMEDY FOR MEN. ABSOLUTELY Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Discharge, Indigestion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Loss of Memory, Headache and Wakefulness. Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of debility and excess, restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor. RELIED TO THROUGHOUT BY THIS MARVELOUS REMEDY. A Cure is Guaranteed!

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS OF The right of way 96 feet wide between the two cities named. Valuable Freehold Lands in and between the two cities. Fully equipped Buildings complete, with Boilers, Engines, Generators and Machines furnished to the standard specification of and supplied by the Edison General Electric Company. A large and commodious Hotel at the Power House for the use of employes. Fourteen and a quarter miles of Permanent Roadbed, and nine and a half miles more of single and double track under construction and nearly completed. Brill Cars of the best and most improved designs, heated and lighted by electricity, also baggage, freight, construction and lumber cars suitable for all requirements. Also Engines, Boilers and Dynamos of the latest and most approved patterns, and capable of developing 1,000 horse power.

THE FOLLOWING SINKING FUND IS TO BE PROVIDED BY THE COMPANY AND PLACED IN THE HANDS OF THE TRUSTEES FOR INVESTMENT: 1st. \$50,000.00 of the above \$500,000.00 of Bonds, together with yearly interest on same amounting to \$5,000 per annum. 2nd. An additional yearly sum of \$4,000 in cash. 3rd. The proceeds of all sales of land belonging to the Company and not used in the operation of the Tramway. These lands the Company at present value at \$100,000. The road has been in operation since October, 1891. The earnings have steadily increased month by month, and are now at about the rate of \$100,000 per annum, and it is confidently expected will soon far exceed that sum. We have carefully looked into this business, believe the enterprise to be sound, and recommend the Bonds as a safe and desirable investment. Copy of Trust Deed can be seen at our office, and any other desired information given. Price of Bonds, 95 and interest, but subject to advance. HANSON BROS., - Temple Building, Montreal. MONTREAL, February, 1893.

ERRORS OF YOUNG AND OLD Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Debility, Nervousness, Headache, Vertigo, etc. J. E. HAZELTON, 809 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.



E. W. WILSON & CO. Stock Brokers, 96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. TRACY, AGENT, 54 St. Francois Xavier Street.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Dividends Payable. Banque du Peuple 3 c. yearly, March 6.

FINANCIAL. The Local Stock Exchange Was Much Weaker To-day.

Cable Declines to 181. But Closes Stronger—Another Frank in the New York Market—Some Notes on the Government Bank Statement for January.

Thursday, Feb. 23, 1893. There was a decided change in the tone of the stock market this morning, and instead of the dull lull of the past few days there was a sharp decline.

There was a session of the New York market yesterday it is quite probable that we would not have had the sharp advance which was made, but no news was taken as good news.

Today the reports from New York and London were very discouraging, and this added to the fact that many operators here had sold their stocks at the high prices, and were looking for lower figures to get in again, were no doubt responsible for the break.

Cable of course was again the feature of the trading, and it soon became evident that there was a rush to take profits.

The opening was the same as last night's close, 184, but this was the highest point of the day, and it rapidly declined until 181 was touched.

This seemed to be low water mark, for at that point operators who had taken their profits came in to buy, and it soon worked up to 182, closing at that figure bid, with none offered under 182 1/2.

Sales to-day were not as large as yesterday, but foot up 1700 shares. The statement of the company published this morning was generally well received, and as the buying to-day is understood to be from insiders, higher prices will not be unlikely, unless there is further bad news from New York.

In this connection it is rumored that at the annual meeting of the dividend rate will increase from 10 per cent, but nothing definite is known as yet.

The break in Pacific was another feature of importance, and was in a large measure responsible for the rest of the rest of the list. There has been a steady decline in it for some time past, and the figures reached to-day caused some liquidation of stock in London, held by operators on this side.

Capitalists in general are largely interested in Pacific, and in one sense it carries the rest of the market with it. It opened 1/2 lower at 84, declined steadily to the close at 83, with small selling here.

This is the biggest drop in Pacific that has taken place in any one day for some time. In London it closed 8 1/2, against 8 1/2 last night. Duluth was quiet but about steady, with sales of the common at 12 and the preferred at 28 1/2.

The Bell Telephone statement, which was given at the meeting to-day, showed earnings slightly over 10 per cent, not so large as was made last year. The full report of the proceedings will be found in another column. The financial statement is as follows:

The gross revenue for the year was \$75,526 44. The expenses were \$65,130 81. The net revenue was \$10,395 63. The paid up capital is \$2,300,000 00.

The stock was a fraction higher at 165. In the rest of the list there was a buying, and prices generally declined, with the leaders in the movement. Telegraph opened 1/2 higher at 154, but closed at yesterday's figure 153 1/2.

Gas worked from 234 to 233. Richelieu declined from 7 1/2 to 7 1/4, and stock selling was also moving with the decline. The cotton at 18 1/2 and the new at 18 1/4. The cotton at 18 1/2 and the new at 18 1/4.

Money is unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent. on call in this market, but in New York rates are reported firmer, and the open market discount rate in London has advanced to 2 per cent, against 1 1/2 at this time last week.

The Government Bank statement for January came out to-day and showed several features worthy of notice. The most striking thing about it is that compared with the preceding month, it is rather unfavorable, as decreases are seen in nearly all the important items, but with the exception of January, 1892, it shows large gains, for which reason, no doubt, the comparisons are made with the latter month. The following table will illustrate what is meant:

Jan. 1893. Dec. 1892. Jan. 1892. Deposits, \$103,536,731 \$110,220,423 \$100,006,138. Loans, \$5,652,989 \$5,720,900 \$5,840,184.

From this it will be seen that although compared with January, 1892, large increases are seen, compared with last month deposits decrease \$665,701, specie decreases \$87,037, Dominion notes increase \$861,266, notes and cheques on other banks decrease \$1,805,141, balances due from foreign banks decrease \$61,769, call loans decrease \$1,124,235, current loans decrease \$1,275,475 and the surplus of assets over liabilities decreases \$440,223.

Sales were as follows: MORNING BOARD. 175 Cable, 124 1/2; Duluth, 12; 170 do, 12; 181 do, 12; 182 do, 12; 183 do, 12; 184 do, 12; 185 do, 12; 186 do, 12; 187 do, 12; 188 do, 12; 189 do, 12; 190 do, 12; 191 do, 12; 192 do, 12; 193 do, 12; 194 do, 12; 195 do, 12; 196 do, 12; 197 do, 12; 198 do, 12; 199 do, 12; 200 do, 12.

LA MONTAGNE, CLARKE & CO., MONTREAL OFFICE—133 St. James Street.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, St. Sacramento Street, report closing prices as follows:

Table with columns: Description, Feb. 23, Feb. 22, Feb. 21. Includes items like Montreal, Ontario, People's, Toronto, Jacques Cartier, etc.

London Stock Exchange. Messrs. MacDonnell Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street, were cabled the closing prices of American stocks in London as follows:

Table with columns: Stocks, Feb. 23, Feb. 22, Feb. 21. Includes items like Atchison, Grand Trunk, Erie, Illinois Central, etc.

New York Stocks. Messrs. Lamontagne, Clarke & Co., Temple Building, 183 St. James street, Montreal, have received the following by direct private wire from New York:

There was a heavy tone at to-day's opening, the leading off to 28 on reorganization talk, and the industrial and engineers heavy, the former on liquidation and the latter on strike developments at Chicago.

The Chicago and Western Indiana Belt road tied up for a while by switchmen going out, and the Burlington was pressed for some concessions. Burlington declined by a couple of points, and it was generally well received, and as the buying to-day is understood to be from insiders, higher prices will not be unlikely, unless there is further bad news from New York.

After 1 o'clock, on shorts buying prices rose, and the level of the market improved. There was nothing new from Washington, but silver men announce that they will fight Mr. Sherman's 3 per cent bond amendment.

We see little to encourage purchasers yet, although there is no question but that we shall sooner or later get a sharp rally from an oversold market.

Messrs. Lamontagne, Clarke & Co., bankers and brokers, 183 St. James street, have received the following quotations by direct wire from New York:

Table with columns: Description, High, Low, Bid, Ask, Sales. Includes items like Atchison, Do. pref., Am. Sugar, etc.

Closing. Atchison, 32 1/2; Do. pref., 48 1/2; Am. Sugar, 123 1/2; Do. pref., 107 1/2; etc.

From this it will be seen that although compared with January, 1892, large increases are seen, compared with last month deposits decrease \$665,701, specie decreases \$87,037, Dominion notes increase \$861,266, notes and cheques on other banks decrease \$1,805,141, balances due from foreign banks decrease \$61,769, call loans decrease \$1,124,235, current loans decrease \$1,275,475 and the surplus of assets over liabilities decreases \$440,223.

Sales were as follows: MORNING BOARD. 175 Cable, 124 1/2; Duluth, 12; 170 do, 12; 181 do, 12; 182 do, 12; 183 do, 12; 184 do, 12; 185 do, 12; 186 do, 12; 187 do, 12; 188 do, 12; 189 do, 12; 190 do, 12; 191 do, 12; 192 do, 12; 193 do, 12; 194 do, 12; 195 do, 12; 196 do, 12; 197 do, 12; 198 do, 12; 199 do, 12; 200 do, 12.

LA MONTAGNE, CLARKE & CO., MONTREAL OFFICE—133 St. James Street.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

New York Gossip. Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien received the following over their private wire to-day from J. S. Bach & Co.:

We are informed on the best authority that there will be exports of gold on next Tuesday's steamer. It is possible that there may be a small shipment on Saturday.

They say at the treasury no change in the situation. The President still opposes bond sales.

Exchange. Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., foreign exchange brokers, report the market as follows:

New York Feb. 23. POSTED. ACTUAL. Sterling 60 days sight, 4 1/2; Demand, 4 1/2; Commercial, 4 1/2; etc.

Financial Notes. The Bank of England rate of discount is 2 1/2 per cent. Paris rates opened at 98.63 and closed at 98.12.

Money in the local market is quoted at 4 1/2 per cent. on call. In New York call loans are quoted at 4 to 5 per cent. Money in the open market in London is quoted at 2 1/2 per cent.

French exchange in London closed at 25.20. Consols in London opened at 98 13-16 and closed at 98 1/2 for money, and opened at 98 13-16, closing at 98 13-16 for the account.

Messrs. L. J. Forger & Co. have received the following special cable from London: Grand Trunk first preference opened at 59 1/2 and closed at 59; second preference opened at 59 1/2, and closed at 59; Canadian Pacific opened at 8 1/2 and closed at 8 1/2.

Partnerships have been registered between W. W. Moore and G. Grimwood, bar and restaurant keepers (Moore & Grimwood); Jacob Cohen, wholesale clothier (J. Cohen & Co.); Messrs. Edouard Yvon, milliner (Miss Ryan).

Bernard Kortok, furrier (Kortok & Co.) has assigned at the instance of Edward Lichtenstein, liabilities, about \$20,000. The principal item among the liabilities is one of \$48,000, for customers' notes endorsed by insolvent, and discounted by various parties, the present holders whereof he cannot swear to. Other creditors are Messrs. C. S. \$2100; Herschel, Meyer & Co., \$1144; A. Vogel & Co., \$905; and James Allan, New York, \$3840.

COMMERCIAL. To-day's Receipts in Montreal. Wheat, bush, 2800; Rye, 1317; Corn, 600; Oats, 500; etc.

Wheat, bush, 2800; Rye, 1317; Corn, 600; Oats, 500; etc.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAL. Montreal Wholesale Markets. The grain market is quiet, and attention is showing no change. The demand is small and goes principally to oats, which are not offering to any extent, as holders seem unsatisfied with the present figures, and in consequence are holding for an advance.

Prices, however, are now fairly high, jobbers paying about 33c, while larger lots bring about a 4c less. There is a light trade offered in feed barley, but again buyers are hardly willing to pay what dealers are asking, and about 4c is considered an average figure. Malting grades are quiet, and pass are getting but little demand, with values firm at about 72c to 73c. There is nothing doing in wheat and local values are nominal. We quote as follows:

Table with columns: No. 2 Hard Manitoba, No. 1 Hard Manitoba, etc. Prices in cents.

The flour market keeps pretty quiet, and very few buyers are dealing extensively. Prices are firm, and although present we notice no change, the demand is showing a decrease principally to the lower grades, which sell at about quotations. Manitoba strong bakers is dull, and best brands are still quoted at \$4.25, while other brands range between \$4 and \$4.20. We quote values as follows:

Table with columns: Spring patents, Winter patents, etc. Prices in cents.

The meat market is rather quiet, but on the whole is tending to firmness, and there are a few dealers who are asking higher values. No large sales have been made at any higher figures than are quoted, but at the present quotations holders are not anxious to force sales at a high price, and many are passing for rolled, but at rather uncertain figures, as there seem to be some dealers on the market who must be selling at lower prices, as dealers are offering all the way from \$4.00 to \$4.25. Grains are quiet and not required for. Standard is picking up somewhat, and a better inquiry is noted. We quote as follows:

Table with columns: Granulated and rolled, per barrel, etc. Prices in cents.

The improvement noted in feed yesterday continues to-day, and on the whole the demand keeps very good, more especially for bran and shorts. Stocks are not required, and are too small for the demand, consequently prices keep firm at the recent advance. Bran sells well and is quoted at about \$16, while shorts are quoted at about \$15. The market is rather quiet, but nevertheless value keep firm. We quote as follows:

Table with columns: Bran, Shorts, etc. Prices in cents.

Toronto Markets. Toronto, Feb. 23. Market dull. Quotations: Flour, straight roller, \$3.15 to \$3.20; extra, \$3.00 to \$3.10; wheat, white, 66c to 68c; No. 3, spring, 62c to 65c; red winter, 66c to 67c; goose, 60c to 61c; No. 1 Man. hard, 86c to 87c; No. 2 hard, 83c to 84c; No. 3 hard, 75c to 76c; No. 1 frosted, 00c to 72c; Peas, No. 2, 57c to 58c; barley, No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 40c; No. 3 extra, 36c to 38c; No. 4, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c.

opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of the Chicago market to-day as follows:

Table with columns: Month, Opn, High, Low, Cl. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, etc.

New York, Feb. 23, 2.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 80c; May; 81c; July. Corn, 50c; Milwaukee, Feb. 23, 1.15 p.m.—Closing Wheat, 63c; May; 63c; July.

The Chicago Markets. Messrs. Meredith and O'Brien have received the following from Messrs. Lamontagne & Co., Chicago, over their private wire:

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23.—Bradstreet's available supply statement show a decrease of about one million. Liverpool was rather steady, and futures a shade higher. Our market has been rather dull and firm. Part of the strength was undoubtedly due to the probable danger of an egg famine in some crop damage talk, but not enough to materially affect prices. In the cash crowd, the market was firm with offerings light.

There was very much depressed and lower, especially for cash and sample lots. There seems to be too great a supply for the demand. The farmers appear to be rather unfortunate in the market. Last year when corn was higher they held on to and gave away their pigs, now they are disposed to make cash as much corn as possible at the lowest prices. Some of the large local speculators who are short were taking their profits to-day, and a reaction in favor of holders is quite probable. Hog prices were rather dull and depressed early. Later it became firm, closing only a shade lower than Tuesday.

Messrs. Lamontagne, Clarke & Co., have received the following from Messrs. Connelman & Day, Chicago, over their private wire:

Wheat developed a firmer undertone on the refusal of the House to consider the bill, and the second session of Congress is closed, but there was enough of covering by shorts on Bradstreet's figures, and of long buying by the southwest on evidence of damage to winter wheat to sustain all but 3c of the advance.

The price of corn under heavy New York and local long selling. Provisions opened easier under larger receipts of hogs and 10c lower prices, but recovered partially on a few purchases by shippers. Other meats are unchanged. Flour scapers to cover short sales.

Chicago Notes. Messrs. Meredith and O'Brien received the following from Messrs. Lamontagne & Co. over their private wire:

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat 350 cars, corn 420 cars, oats 215 cars, hogs 15,000.

Closing cable: Liverpool, spot wheat, unchanged; futures, 4c to 5c higher. London, 10c higher. Paris, wheat unchanged. Flour, 10c higher; Antwerp, 12c lower. Primary, shipments, 2 days, 816,000 bushels; market, 221,000 bushels; exports, wheat, 560,000 bushels; flour, 14,000 bushels.

Chicago, Feb. 23. The wheat crop has not suffered essentially the past week. Although average condition has not improved, wheat is more freely offered in various interior localities. Corn is moving a little more under them. Western packing for the week, 185,000 hogs against 225,000 hogs last year.

Bradstreet's available shows following change: Wheat, cash, decrease 796,000 bushels; corn, increase 391,000 bushels; oats, increase 551,000 bushels; hogs, decrease 195,000 bushels.

By a vote of 172 to 72 Hatch was again defeated this morning in an effort to bring up the anti-option bill.

Beechhorn's Report. Cargoes of coast, wheat and corn quiet but steady. Passage and export shipment, wheat quiet but steady. Corn steady. French country markets very quiet. Liverpool wheat, spot, steadily held. Corn do, more quiet. Weather in England and Continent in weekly crop summary: Wheat steady, poor demand. Holders offer moderately. Corn quiet, poor demand.

Movements of Grain and Flour. Flour, bush, 13387; Rye, bush, 10929; Wheat, bush, 10929; Corn, bush, 61650; Oats, bush, 26770; Barley, bush, 3393; etc.

Chicago. Flour, bush, 46338; 42338; Wheat, bush, 31900; 31900; Corn, bush, 42300; 42300; Rye, bush, 10929; 10929; Barley, bush, 3393; 3393; etc.

Milwaukee. Flour, bush, 4155; 2225; Wheat, bush, 4090; 4090; Corn, bush, 3300; 3300; Rye, bush, 3600; 3600; Barley, bush, 7000; 7000; etc.

Toledo. Wheat, bush, 2200; 2000; Corn, bush, 1800; 1800; Rye, bush, 1000; 1000; Barley, bush, 3000; 3000; etc.

St. Louis. Wheat, bush, 4000; 4000; Corn, bush, 3000; 3000; Rye, bush, 1000; 1000; Barley, bush, 3000; 3000; etc.

Duluth. Wheat, bush, 4000; 4000; Corn, bush, 3000; 3000; Rye, bush, 1000; 1000; Barley, bush, 3000; 3000; etc.

Detroit. Wheat, bush, 4000; 4000; Corn, bush, 3000; 3000; Rye, bush, 1000; 1000; Barley, bush, 3000; 3000; etc.

PRODUCE. Butter. The feeling in butter keeps about the same, and there is still a very fair trade reported. Values are firm, under light stocks and small arrivals. Dairies are in light supply, and the demand is very good, mostly for the West, Western selling at about 20c to 21c. Morrisburg rolls are also in demand, at about 21c to 22c. Choice Townships dairies keep about the same, and a few lots are moving. Selected late makes are in fair inquiry, and buyers are met at about 22c to 24c. Fat, in some cases, as high as 24c is being paid for choice small lots. Summer makes are in supply, but very little of this quality is asked for. Whi quote values as follows:

Table with columns: Creamery, early makes, etc. Prices in cents.

Cheese. There is still very little doing in cheese, and without exception the situation is just the same. The demand is still light, both locally and otherwise. Values are steady, with finest white quoted at about 11c to 11 1/2c, and finest colored at about 11c. The Liverpool market is unchanged at 56s for both grades.

The New York market is not very active. Exporters are doing little for the want of second rate stock. For finest cheese, 12c is the highest figure available.

Eggs. The egg market is showing a very firm feeling at present, and there is no material change noted from yesterday. Values to-day are firm, with a very fair demand passing, especially for strictly fresh stock,

which is quickly picked up when offered. Offerings are light, and in consequence values are stiff at 32c to 34c. The market for lard is very fair, and Montreal stock is very well at about 25c to 26c.

The New York market is keeping about steady under somewhat larger receipts, and for the present prices fluctuate pretty much in sympathy with the daily arrival. Southern eggs are selling at 27c to 28c, while Canadian western sell at about 29c. The Boston market is steady at 37c.

We quote values as follows: Choice lard, 25c to 26c; Western, 27c to 28c; Good fall hold stock, 29c to 30c; Strictly fresh stock, 30c to 32c.

The Continental Egg Co., Grimsby, England, report the market on the 11th inst. as follows:

The following prices were realized approximately this week at ports of arrival: Fresh hen, weight 120 lbs, 100 eggs, 10c; Re-selected Aus., 14 lbs per 120 none; Irish, 14 lbs per 120 11c to 12c; etc.

Arrivals and stocks are all. An unprecedented condition of affairs obtains. Eggs cannot be got from the Continent, except from France, and an egg famine is the result.

Dressed Poultry. The situation in poultry keeps just about the same, and at present there is no further improvement to note. The demand is fair, but stocks are quite insufficient to supply it, and consequently very few sales are noted.

There is not much doing in the hop market at present, and although an exception is made in order to allow a small jobbing trade, the general tone, however, is pretty quiet. Values keep about the same, and 20c to 21c are about the figures.

Honey. The honey trade is narrow, and for the present buyers do not like any large lots, but confine themselves chiefly to single tins. Values are the same, 10c to 12c quoted for comb, while bulk sells at about 7c to 9c.

Maple Products. There is very fair demand for maple syrup, and there is even no larger lots moving, considerable inquiry is passing. Prices are about 40c to 42c per tin. Maple sugar is also moving fairly well, and we heard of a round lot selling yesterday at 9c.

Potatoes. There is a fair demand in potatoes, and choice stock brings about 95c to 97c. In fact for really fine lots as high as \$1.05 is being paid. The jobbing demand is good, and moves on the basis of \$1.10 to \$1.15 per 90 lbs.

PROVISIONS. There is not much doing in provisions, the general trade being pretty quiet. In Canada short cut a small demand is noted at unchanged values. Western mess keeps quiet, and values on the whole are firm. The demand for lard is very good, especially compound, which is in a good jobbing demand at 11c to 12c. Pure Canadian is also in demand, but cannot compare very favorably in activity with the other grade.

Beef meats are not showing any further change. Stocks at present are pretty quiet, and continue to accumulate under a light demand. Yesterday we noted several large sales, in which \$5.55 and \$8.60 was paid. These, however, are pretty low figures, and the present trade hardly moves under them. The jobbing demand is fair, and is supplied on the basis of \$8.75 to \$8.80. We quote values as follows:

Table with columns: Dressed hog, per 100 lbs, etc. Prices in cents.

Chicago Union Stock Yards, Feb. 23.—Hogs, to-day's estimated receipts 18,000; yearlings, receipts, according to official returns, 22,000; total, 40,000. Light mixed \$7.00 to \$7.85; mixed packing, \$7.00 to \$8.15; heavy shipping \$7.10 to \$8.40; rough grades \$7.70 to \$7.80. Sheep receipts 14000; market steady. Cattle receipts 8000; market dull.

In Liverpool, market quotations closed as follows: Pork, 91s. 3d., lard, 63s., and bacon 55s. to 55s.

The following are to-day's quotations and comparisons: Spring wheat, 6 1/2; Red winter, 6 1/2; No. 1, 6 1/2; No. 2, 6 1/2; No. 3, 6 1/2; No. 4, 6 1/2; No. 5, 6 1/2; No. 6, 6 1/2; No. 7, 6 1/2; No. 8, 6 1/2; No. 9, 6 1/2; No. 10, 6 1/2.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS. There were about 300 head of butchers' calves at the Eastern Abattoir to-day. Trading was rather slow, but the prices were higher than on Monday, the best calves selling at 4c per lb, with pretty good stock at 4c to 4 1/2c; rough, 3 1/2c; and the best of them were being offered up before reaching the market; common veals sell at from \$5 to 7 each and good ones at from \$8 to 12 each. The mutton criers were a rather poor lot on the whole, there being a number of old bucks among them, and a lot of miserably small lambs. Good lambs bring about 5c per lb, while the others sell at about 4c, sheep sell at about 4c, and old bucks at from 3c to 4c per lb.

There was an opening spring lamb offered here at 5c, but the market was asking \$1.10, while the butchers considered it worth about \$6. As this lamb was about eight weeks old it was more properly a fall lamb rather than a spring one. Fat hogs continue to sell at about 7c per lb.

PROVINCIAL NEWS ITEMS. Major Anderson, Chief Engineer of the Marine Department at Ottawa, is engaged in taking soundings of the Bay of Quinte from Kingston to the Murray Canal with a view of locating buoy and lighthouse in the vicinity of Nigger Island.

The people of Farnham are in a quandary as to what use the sugar factory building will be put to. Rumor has it that it will be turned into an extensive railway carriage factory.

The Sherbrooke Telephone Company are increasing their capital stock from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

Mr. Ozro Baldwin has been elected Mayor of Barford for the eighth time. He represented Stanstead one term in the legislature.

A new kind of granite has been discovered in Langwick. It is of a high magnetic power.

Mr. Francis Lefebvre, of Brome Centre, who was a union soldier in the war of the rebellion, has recently had his pension claim admitted and in future he will receive \$8. per month.

A Ministerial Association, comprising the Protestant clergymen of Compton and Stanstead counties, has been formed by Rev. Dr. Ryckman as President, and Rev. Mr. Hughson, B. A., as Secretary-Treasurer.

The first chess factory to commence operations this season is Bisdell's, near Brockville, which will open its week. It has been closed seven weeks.

The following note was sent to a schoolmistress in a neighboring township:—"Miss—, can you allow our Henrietta Georgiana to come home and nurse Claudia Alfred, whilst our Louisa Ann Victoria goes to dancing school?"

A clause in the will of the murdered man Luckey of Smith's Falls, gives rise to a peculiar point in the law. It provides \$1,000 to be given Mrs. Luckey, who was a second wife, left no children, and was murdered the same day as her husband. The question arises which died first. If she died first the clause never came into effect and the children of the dead man will get the money. The executor refuses to distribute the money till this is settled.

The first excursion over the Eganville branch of the C.P.R. to Ottawa, was run last week under the aegis of the Roman Catholic church in that town. Nearly three hundred people were on board.

The fishermen along Lake St. Clair, the Detroit River and Lake Erie on the Canadian shore have decided to organize and fight the fish hatcheries and the fishing laws of the country. When it was announced some time ago that a fish commission would come to Essex and hear the grievances of those interested, it was thought by the latter that they would be allowed to state their case. On the contrary, they charge that the commission would only hear those who were favorable to the laws as they are. The fishermen have concluded that they have little to expect from such a quarter, and now propose to assert their rights.

At a meeting of provincials held in Cambridge, Mass., on the 2nd February, for the purpose of organizing a company on the co-operative plan for securing property in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to return to their native land as soon as possible, there were present about 200 persons, who took a deep interest in the project, and some able speeches were made in favor of immediate active work. Many subscribed liberally to the spot, and the work promises to

FARMERS FRIENDS

The Second Convention of the Stock Feeders' Convention.

Several Interesting and Valuable Papers Read—Ensilage and the Silo and Corn Versus Roots as a Fodder for Cattle Discussed—Professor Robertson Delivers an Address.

The annual convention of the Ensilage and Economic Stock Feeding Association was opened yesterday morning at the Hall, 1717 Notre Dame street. The president, Mr. Wm. Ewing, was in the chair and there was a large attendance of members.

The secretary, Mr. C. D. Tylee, of Sts. Therese, welcomed the members to the second annual convention. He referred to the good that had been by printing and circulating the report of the last annual convention, and said the Government had given them a further grant to aid in getting up a report of the present convention.

The first paper of the convention was read by Mr. S. A. Fisher, of Knowlton, on "Wastes in feeding and on the farm." Among other things he stated that a great many farmers prided themselves on being careful, saving and economical, which might be the case so far as related to personal expenditure, but in the conduct of their business they were very wasteful.

Mr. Wm. Ewing occupied the chair at the opening of the afternoon session. The discussion on the paper read by Mr. D. Drummond, jr., of Petite Cote, at the morning session, was resumed. The principal parts of the discussion referred to the amount of corn and roots that could be raised to the acre. The general opinion appeared to be that equally good results could be obtained from either corn or oats, and as regarded the feeding of cattle, both were good.

Some differing of opinion appeared to exist as to the cost of raising them. In answer to a question, "which was the most beneficial to cattle, one ton of roots, or one ton of ensilage?" Prof. Robertson, who had estimated, one could not well feed cattle on roots alone, and it was not therefore a fair comparison. His experience was that ensilage cost \$1.45 a ton, and roots cost \$2.50 a ton, for growing and all labor. Their cattle fed on roots, except the cost of manure, were very profitable to keep, and gained less than 1 lb. per day. The cattle fed on ensilage cost 9 cents per head per day, and gained more than 2 lbs. per day. Several other questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of the questioners.

Professor Robertson also gave it as his opinion that clover, which had been referred to, could not be grown successfully year after year on more than one farm in fifty in Canada.

Mr. S. A. Fisher, speaking of the growing of roots, confirmed what had been said by other speakers, as to the expense of growing roots in the Eastern Townships. Labor, it was generally agreed, was very expensive. The reason he had given in for ensilage was that he had found he could provide succulent food for his cattle in winter at less cost than in any other way.

Mr. Drummond and the chairman made a few remarks, after which Mr. T. A. Tremblay, of Montreal Junction, read a paper on "The growing and saving of hay." In it he explained that in the last 15 years he had grown from 100 to 150 tons of hay per year. In his opinion great deal of hay was wasted every year. The preparation of the land was first dealt upon at some length. The soil should be rich, and the speaker believed in the manure of manure. Surplus water should not be allowed to collect on the land. Manure should not be spread on stubble, as was often done, and the land plowed five or six inches deep. The land should be lumpy and the manure near the surface. Where the land was not too low and wet, wide ridges should be plowed. The seeding down was ably touched upon. Seed should be well covered, about one-quarter of an inch being about the right depth to bury it. The land should not be rolled when wet. Timely sowing is not to be rolled when wet. Timely sowing is not to be rolled when wet. Timely sowing is not to be rolled when wet.

The time for cutting should depend on the season. The seedlings should not be cut too late in the season. Hay cut early in the season was worth most for dairy purposes. Crops could be damaged as much by dews, winds, or sun as by rain, and clover in particular should be well taken care of. As a rule too much clover was sown in the making of haycocks. When it was made it was easier to handle and put in the wagon. Generally it was rolled too much. In all cases hay should be hauled into the barn as soon as it was ready. Hay handling was spoken of, and the speaker said should be free from cracks and openings.

The paper was well read and at the close was heartily applauded. A short discussion on the principal points mentioned took place, several questions being asked. A difference of opinion appeared to exist as to the use of hay covers. Several members thought they were to expensive for use when they were grown on a large scale.

Mr. Ed. Barndt thought that by the present system of hay making from 25 to 33 per cent of its true value was lost. He suggested a resolution asking the Ottawa experimental farm to make experiments as to the comparative values of hay grown in different ways. On the suggestion of the chairman he moved this, which was carried unanimously.

The following is the full text of the resolution: Moved by Ed. Barndt and seconded by W. J. Brown, "That the importance of securing the full feeding value of our crop of hay in Canada, and of finding out the most economical way of making such hay and keeping it in the most, if not all, of its feeding value, this Association respectfully requests the authorities at the various official experimental farms to make a practical study of the question, and to analyze samples of hay made according to the various modes of hay-making followed in Canada and in the different provinces of this country."

By several other members of the Association. A discussion on the production of milk was next in order, and was the last item on the program for the afternoon. Prof. Robertson introduced this subject. Milk was a complete food, and people in towns and cities were drinking more of it. The farmer had to consider how to get milk of such color, flavor and keeping qualities, as to please his customers, and at a small cost. This could be done, in fact, one could not secure the best milk, only at the lowest cost. This was contrary to the general notion, but it was true. Milk should be pure. This was a very important question and there were more children buried in the cemeteries caused by drinking impure milk than from any epidemic. The dairy should be clean and not exposed to foul air or smoke. A farmer should give his cow the juiciest food he could procure. June grass was a good model. Roots when pulped with hay or straw should be left 24 hours before being fed, and this would add 25 per cent to their feeding value. The food given to the cow should be of a stimulating and tasty kind. Succulence and flavor should be well considered. Salt was good in some cases. The cattle should always be kept comfortable and clean. They ought to be carried every second day. The selection of cows was also a very important question. In conclusion, cows should be milked as long as possible. Ten months in the year was not too much.

The points mentioned by Prof. Robertson were thoroughly discussed by a number of the members, after which the session was adjourned.

FOOD PRODUCING RESOURCES OF CANADA. Although announced for eight o'clock, it was some time after before Mr. Wm. Ewing called the evening meeting to order. There was a very large attendance, with a fair sprinkling of ladies present.

Mr. Ewing introduced the speaker of the evening, Professor Robertson, of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

The professor delivered an interesting address on "The food producing resources of Canada," of which the following is an abstract. The professor commenced: "In two respects the Dominion of Canada has undisputed supremacy of position among all countries in the world, the Canadians themselves are less familiar with the possibilities of the natural resources of Canada in its mining and agricultural interests, than are strangers who come among us, who, from their knowledge of these matters in other countries, are competent to estimate something of their enormous value.

The pride of our public men to dilate upon the vast natural resources of this country in its fields, its forests, its waters and its mines. I shall make it my privilege to-night to confine myself to pointing out some of those resources, which can be developed to the mutual advantage of the people. In a very large measure the welfare of the people of Canada in every sense depends upon the prosperity of the rural communities. The growth of the cities and towns in Canada comes from and depends mainly upon the manufacturing and exchanging of products which are either wanted by or provided by those who live in the country.

In the past the accumulation of wealth in some cases has been easier to obtain than in others. The growth of the cities and towns in Canada comes from and depends mainly upon the manufacturing and exchanging of products which are either wanted by or provided by those who live in the country.

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of wheat in this country per acre should not exceed in quantity, as it now exceeds in quality, that of any other place. In the present and still more in coming years, it will become less profitable to export the primitive, crude and bulky products of agriculture, but the finished and concentrated food products from the farms can be obtained to the most economic advantage only by the growth of crops having a large yield per acre at the lowest possible cost of labor. The result of one series of experiments at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, goes to illustrate this. Experiments have been carried on to discover the relative results per acre by sowing the same variety of grain, in the same soil, during the same season, at different dates. The results for the season of 1891 show the following facts: Spring wheat sown April 21st yielded at the rate of 47 bushels, 50 lb. per bushel, or 19,150 lbs. of wheat at the rate of 59 bushels, 24 lb. when sown April 21st, 84 bushels, 4 lb. when sown April 29th, and 40 bushels per acre, when sown May 26th. Barley yielded at the rate of 65 bushels, 10 lb. when sown April 21st, and 37 bushels, 14 lb. when sown May 26th. In many other parts of farm work improvements may be made in the production of cereals. Experimental work in the feeding of cattle has also a very important bearing upon the prosperity of the country and the relative position of Canada as a producer of food for her own and other people.

At the present time there are kept in the country four full-grown cattle and four young cattle upon the average farm. By the growth of Indian corn fodder and the making of ensilage every farm is capable of carrying on an average at least twice as many cattle with increased profits to the farmers. Besides, farmers should be encouraged from marketing the primitive products, which in the form of plants taken from the soil large stores of their fertility. They should be encouraged everywhere to sell animals and their products, which enable them to realize larger incomes without the exhaustion of the soil.

At the present time at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, experiments are being conducted in the feeding of stock on corn ensilage as the main part of the fodder ration. Up to this date they have been costing at the rate of less than 9 cents per head per day and gain slightly over 2-1/4 pounds per day. Great Britain imports cattle and beef annually to the value of some \$85,000,000. Of this Canada has supplied \$29,439,000, but as a large portion of this was for plant to take the place of other plant already charged to construction account, your directors have deemed it advisable to write off \$100,000 on account of the loss of the plant, and \$35,500 on account of long distance freight construction, which amounts have been charged to contingent account.

For funds with which to meet these demands and to provide for the new construction of your electric lighting and authority of the shareholders, decided to sell 2000 shares of stock. This stock was sold at a premium of \$123,729.73, which amount having been carried to contingent account, your directors, and stating with the extraordinary charges referred to above, and the directors trust that this course may meet with your approval.

The apparent decrease in net revenue was due to the fact that the company was in March, and a storm which occurred in Manitoba in April. These two storms cost the company about \$25,000.

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The chairman stated that \$200,000 was loaned to the company by Messrs. A. P. Wiley and Co., China merchants, on Notre Dame street. This was on Friday afternoon, but the cheque was not presented at the bank until Monday morning, when it was promptly cashed. Mr. Bos asked if in future the shareholders would have the opportunity of sharing in an issue of stock. He was told they would.

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THE BELL TELEPHONE. Those Who Form the Company in Annual Session Yesterday. The shareholders of the Bell Telephone Company held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at 10 o'clock at the Hotel St. James. The president, Mr. C. F. Sise, occupied the chair. There were present: Messrs. G. W. Moss, R. Mackay, James Williamson, E. R. Freeland, James Shearer, Wm. Smith, R. Archer, D. Ross Ross, R. Anderson, B. A. Boss, F. B. M. Namee, E. A. Small, G. R. Robertson, Hugh Paton, G. H. Massey, Captain Clift, W. D. Harris, Hector Greiner, W. Miller, George Coverhill, E. P. McLes, G. C. Dunlop, Hugh McLennan, A. E. Ames, A. H. Lynn, G. T. Alexander, Alex. Patterson, R. MacCulloch and D. L. Lockyer.

The meeting as usual was private. Mr. C. P. Slater read the minutes of the last meeting. Mr. Bos took exception to the disposition of stock by the directors without the permission of the shareholders. The chairman stated that the directors had a resolution that in future the shareholders would be previously notified of the issue of stock. This was generally approved.

The secretary read the annual report, of which the following is a summary of the extracts: Your directors were obliged to provide for certain charges during the year, which could not be debited to capital account. Among these were the decreased value of stocks in other companies, viz.: The Federal Telephone Company, the Ontario Telephone Company, and the Park Hill Telephone Company, amounting to \$66,591.60; and also a large item of reconstruction necessary by the Ontario Telephone Company, and electric railways, whereby we were compelled to change to underground systems. The construction account for the year ended on December 31st, 1894, but a large portion of this was for plant to take the place of other plant already charged to construction account, your directors have deemed it advisable to write off \$100,000 on account of the loss of the plant, and \$35,500 on account of long distance freight construction, which amounts have been charged to contingent account.

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BREVETTES. The treasurer of the Boys' Home begs to acknowledge the receipt of \$20 from H. M., with thanks. The commissioners in expropriation for St. James street, west, will hear the claims for damages of the tenants this morning at the City Hall. On March 6, the G. T. R. claim for damage will be heard at the same place. A young woman named Jeannette Compton, twenty-three years of age, who has lately been residing at the W.C.T.U. Sheltering Home on St. Urban street, became insane, and yesterday, after examination by Dr. Bonchard, the police surgeon, and Dr. Martin, an expert on insanity, she was ordered to be sent to Verdun. Coroner McMahon held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the General Hospital on the body of Lizzie Monaghan, the young girl who died suddenly at a boarding house on St. Charles Boulevard street on Tuesday evening. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "pulmonary aneurism," in accordance with the views given by the doctor who held an autopsy yesterday morning.

New Orders for the Brigade. An important meeting of the chief, sub-chiefs, captains, engineers and foremen of the fire department was held at brigade headquarters at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The meeting was not attended by the chairman or any members of the Fire Committee, was held with closed doors. The deliberation of the officers lasted for some hours, and it is understood that Chief Benoit gave new and lengthy instructions to his subordinates as to their future work in handling fires. He also impressed on those present the necessity of keeping the men in their charge under their eyes during fires, and also of seeing that they implicitly obeyed every command. This was done to warn the sub-officers that he would in future hold them personally responsible for the conduct of their men. During the meeting the Chief made one statement that was received with general astonishment. He said that it had reached his ears that at the late St. James street fire several members of the brigade had been seen under the influence of liquor. This must be stopped—and at once. In future drinking while on duty would be absolutely prohibited. The Chief would take no excuse. After this if a fireman was noticed with a sign of liquor on him at a fire he would be discharged, and need not have no hope of reinstatement. In the case of an officer, the Chief not having the power to discharge, would, however, instantly suspend the offender until his case could be brought before and acted upon by the committee.

Confiding Tradesmen Victimised. Detective Robinson has been for the past few days investigating the case of a young woman, daughter of a highly respectable merchant in this city, who has been trying to pass bogus checks on several shopkeepers. In some instances she succeeded in getting the collateral, but in others the parties she wished to patronize would not be caught by a pretty face. The young woman, who is named Lizzie Cannon, went to Chicago two years ago to live with a married sister named Mrs. Lavers, but about a month since she returned home and lived with her parents on Dorchester street, calling herself Mrs. Howley, and stating that her husband was a traveller who had gone down South on a journey. About a week ago she went to Messrs. Morgan & Co. on St. Catherine street and ordered a lot of goods, for which she tendered a check for \$20 on the Merchants bank, which was refused. She then ordered the goods to be sent home C.O.D. This was done, but her stepmother refused to take them in, and when Mrs. Howley arrived home she was promptly ordered to leave the house and take her trunk with her. She did so and went to live with a friend on Versailles street. Whilst there she again tried to get cheques cashed, and in one instance succeeded, viz. at Messrs. A. P. Wiley and Co., China merchants, on Notre Dame street. This was on Friday afternoon, but the cheque was not presented at the bank until Monday morning, when it was promptly cashed. Mr. Bos asked if in future the shareholders would have the opportunity of sharing in an issue of stock. He was told they would.

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At the Court of Special Sessions. Judge Desnoyers presided in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday afternoon. Only one case was brought up, that of Michael McHugh, Francois Matthew and Alfred Davis, charged with stealing two valuable fur caps from Mr. Goveaux, saloon keeper on St. Catherine street. McHugh was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, but there being sufficient evidence to connect Matthews with the crime, His Honor gave him the benefit of the doubt and acquitted him.

Cholera Preventative and Cure. The most powerful alterative metals known are found in St. Leon Mineral Water. The deadliest blood contaminations, even chronic syphilis, yield to this mineral. It destroys and microbes kill. Its volume hydrogen gas sweeps the system and instantly destroys all poisonous germs. Its extraordinary saline alkaline forces draw away the watery portion of the blood. No safer prevention in the world.

Wilson's Staff Again Drive Out. The staff of the J. C. Wilson Co. held their annual drive and supper to the Athletic club house last night. Amongst those who were present were Messrs. Hastings, King, Wilson, Miss Laperriere, F. L. Horsfall, J. E. Holland and Harry Gilbert. The music for the dances was provided by Miss Rielly. Mr. Bennett, of the firm, which had begun with an output of a ton or so of paper, had now a mill in Lachute which turned out 10 tons per day. The mill has now been found insufficient for the demand, consequently a new one is to be built at St. Jerome, and the Lachute mill enlarged. The mill at St. Jerome will manufacture manilla paper only.

Crushed Under a Tree. Weymouth, N.S., Feb. 23.—James Smith left his home at Weymouth yesterday morning to go to the woods, and not returning home last evening as usual, search was made to-day for him. He was found dead, his body lying under a fallen tree, with his head crushed in. It is supposed death was instantaneous. Smith was about thirty, of fine character and highly respected, and unmarried.

MANAGER: "What did you think of the stage effects of the 'New Play'?" MR. PARQUET: "The rim was too large and the bows and feathers were too high, but the pink velvet and the jewelled pins were pretty."

What fills the house. I with delight, And makes her biscuit crisp and light, Her bread so tempting to the appetite? COTTOLINE

What is it makes her pastry such A treat, her husband cats so much, Though pies he never used to touch? COTTOLINE

What is it shortens cake so nice, Better than lard, while less in price, And does the cooking in a trice? COTTOLINE

Who is it earns the gratitude Of every lover of pure food? By making "COTTOLINE" so good? Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

Case and Sanborn's Coffee



The quality of the Coffee we sell under our trade mark is our best advertisement.

TO LET—STORE ON ST. JAMES STREET. A few doors east of N. E. Hamilton's dry goods store; also convenient office same locality; rent reasonable. Apply 1515 St. James street.

TO LET—SMALL DETACHED COTTAGE. No. 1, McGeorge street. Apply to Daniel Wilson, 100 St. James street.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST APRIL—BOOT and shoe store, in the Town of Cornwall; 80 feet deep; the best fitted store between Montreal and Toronto; large show trade in Cornwall from factory operatives; rent moderate. Apply to J. G. Smettinger, Montreal, Ont.

HOTEL—GOOD FOR SALE OR RENT. In city of Belleville; run for twenty years by present proprietor; excellent office same locality; selling. Address 207 Belleville, Ont.

TO LET—233, 237 ST. AUBIN STREET. 6 rooms, 8 rooms, \$18, \$22; former half way at half price. Rent \$12. 6 rooms, 8 rooms, conveniences; possession May, \$25. E. L. MAYMAN, 35 Beaver Hill.

TO LET—FLATS. 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

TO LET—OVER THE STORE, VERY NEAT and freshly tiled dwellings, containing 4 apartments, bath, w.c., entrance on Versailles street. Apply to 2360 Notre Dame street.

TO LET—SEVERAL OFFICES IN WESTERN CHAMBERS. 22 St. John street, heated by steam, including office and cellar, at present occupied by Messrs. W. K. Vonham & Sons. Apply to 100 St. James street.

TO LET—88 FORT STREET, TEN ROOMS, ed cottage. Furnace. Apply L. B. McFarlane, 30 St. John street or 38 Chomely street.

TO LET—HOUSES, TENEMENTS, FLATS and all kinds of business premises in different parts of the city. \$10 to \$75 per month. Harris, 1888 St. Catherine street, near St. Louis.

TO LET—IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE part of Pointe Claire, 10-roomed villa, suitable for summer and winter occupation. Fine shade trees, swimming pool, tennis court, good cellar, water in the house. Rent \$200. Apply LEON CHARLEBOIS, Pointe Claire.

TO LET—NO. 166 DUNDAS STREET (NEAR St. Louis Park), brick cottage in good order; 10 rooms, bath, w.c., heated by hot water; rent \$25 per month. Modern conveniences, large yard, modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to 136 Craig street.

TO LET—ON UPPER ST. DENIS STREET, corner Mount Royal avenue, fine self contained house, 10 rooms, bath, w.c., hot water, gas, c. bath, good drains, healthy locality, car service. Rent moderate. MICHIEL LEFEBVRE, 100 St. John street, or No. 108 St. Denis street.

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE AT MOUNT Royal, nine rooms, stable, shed, garden and fruit trees, west end house. J. WALKLEY, The Molson Bank.

TO LET—NEW STORES AND LODGINGS first class, Notre Dame street, corner of Avenue de la Montagne, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651