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Montreal Daily Herald

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EIGHTY-EIGHTH YEAR NO. 304. MONTREAL DAILY HERALD, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1895. PRICE ONE CENT.

M'SHANE FOR MONTREAL CENTRE.

Laurier and Ross Were Given a Great Ovation.

GRAND MEETING HELD LAST NIGHT.

Hon. Mr. Ross' Declaration on the School Question—The Candidate and W. C. Edwards Also Addressed the Gathering—J. M. Fortier one of the Chairmen.

As early as a quarter to eight the street cars commenced to discharge their loads at the corner of Chaboillez Square and Inspector Street, and a steady stream of humanity poured into the St. Maurice Street Rink to hear two of the greatest orators in Canada's galaxy of public men speak on the burning questions of the day. Nothing but their presence could possibly have drawn so great and an influential a gathering under such inauspicious circumstances. Both the weather and the surroundings were against them. Outside the streets were the slippery lake of muddy slush. Overhead the sky was thick with a clammy mist that chilled one to the bone. Inside the rink the conditions were but little better. One solitary arc light lit up the pletform dimly, while the galleries were plunged in an impenetrable gloom. From the mass of men crowded in the sawdusted floor went up the thick steam of sodden garments mingled with the smoke of innumerable pipes. The dingy platform at the south end loomed up desolately through the mist decorated with the French colors flanked by two Union Jacks in the centre, and with two British flags at its salient angles. Above were glimmered through the concentrated atmosphere a red streamer with the letters, "Club Blake-Goughton," emblazoned on it in large white letters, and on the front of the platform it-self were four large placards bearing the inscriptions, "Protection means corruption," "Lessen the cost of living," "Stop the flight of exiles," and "Tariff for the requirements of public service only." In front was a long table, lit by only one solitary candle, but having round it the smartest newspaper men that Montreal can boast.

So far the surroundings were poor and wan. It was only when one mounted the platform and confronted the sea of eager, upturned faces that one realized the grandeur and importance of the occasion, as the mass of every type of humanity vibrated under the touch of the master hand. When Mr. Laurier broke, the gaunt, bare walls of the dingy rink disappeared, and the majestic panorama of Canada's present and future unrolled itself before the enthralled listeners. Her conflicting interests, her diverse creeds and nationalities, became one under his masterly hand. Race and religion were forgotten. It was Canada, as she might be and as she will be, when once his hand is on the helm of State, of whom he spoke, and he painted such a picture that it was little wonder that the walls of the rink shook to the thunders of applause that broke out spontaneously at every stirring climax. Liberal and Tory cheered together. Those who came to sneer remained spellbound at the sunburst of patriotic eloquence they heard. Those who came to applaud were too overcome by their feelings to do so. It was a triumph of oratory. From the moment that he stepped to the front of the dingy platform in the still dingier rink, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier carried his hearers with him. The huge crowd vibrated under his hand, as a musical instrument responds to the touch of a master. And when he sat down the audience gave a sigh of satisfaction and intent before they burst into a torrent of cheering that made the smoke-begrimed rafters ring again.

The reception accorded Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education of Ontario, was also most enthusiastic. Mr. Ross' speech was a comprehensive review of the political situation in all its several aspects. It was broad in its grasp; and was pointed with so much rich humor and was so clear in its terms that at its close the audience, which was distinctively an audience of workingmen, broke into a storm of applause.

Another incident of the evening was the appearance of F. M. Fortier, who acted as one of the chairmen, and whose return to the Liberal ranks is the result of his conviction that in Mr. Laurier's hands the interests of the manufacturers will be safer than in the hands of the present Government.

J. M. Fortier, Frederick Jones, and Martin Hart were called upon to preside jointly.

THE CANDIDATE SPEAKS.

Mr. McShane was received with continued rounds of cheers, which lasted several minutes. The candidate's popularity was evidenced in every cheer and hand-clap, and it was plain he was the choice of the meeting. As soon as the cheering had subsided, Mr. McShane said: "Allow me to thank you from my heart for the warm reception that you have given me. I am here on this platform to ask you to give me your votes to enable me to join the band of soldiers that serves under Mr. Laurier. (Cheers.) I shall be his follower if I am the choice of the Centre Division. I have addressed the people of St. Ann's Ward time and again, and they have always stood solidly by James McShane. I know and I am assured that they will do so in this struggle between honesty of purpose and the Government that is doing all it can to crush me and crush your votes. I only ask your votes and support. You all know me in St. Ann's for I have faithfully discharged my duties. I have never made a promise I have not carried out, and if you give your votes, as I am sure you will, I hope I shall be of some service to you when elected. (Cheers.) I had the nomination here a short time ago, not by Senator Drummond or a few people up on Sherbrooke Street, but the solid nomination of the English, French, and my own people of this division. (Hear, hear, and cries of "that's it.") I have to fight monopolies and money. I have no money to spend, nor am I asked for any. (A voice—"To h—l with their money.") All I have to offer you is my services, to devote my energies and time as your representative in the House of Commons, to stand by the people, the merchants, and the working classes. I ask you now to listen to the Hon. G. W. Ross, a member of Sir Oliver Mowat's Government, to Mr. Laurier, your chief and my chief—(cheers)—and Mr. Edwards, the member for Russell, and you will hear described the position of this country under a Government that is rotten to the core." (Continued cheers.)

W. C. EDWARDS, M.P.

W. C. Edwards, M.P. for Russell, was warmly received when he came forward. Unfortunately, he said, he was not an Irishman like Mr. McShane (a voice—"You are none the worse for that"). He came there on the invitation of Canada's noblest son, Mr. Laurier—(cheers)—and as one who had contributed to the wealth of Montreal, like so many outside it had. He denied that the Liberals had two policies, one for the country and one for the city, and proceeded to deal with the trade question as he was accustomed to do in country places. When Sir John Macdonald was returned to power in 1873 the promise was made that prosperity would return and remain. The results of that government for seventeen years showed that this promise had not been kept. It was not maintained that a government could give good prices, but the Conservative party claimed it could do so. Were they in Montreal prosperous. (Loud cries of "no, no.") The farmers were not prosperous, and the cities dependent on them were not prosperous. Mr. Edwards declared himself an out-and-out free trader, and in favor of that reform in the tariff which the Liberal party would bring about. The country was not prepared for free trade in the wide sense in which he believed in it, but a great reform in the tariff was demanded and was necessary. Montreal was the chief port of the Dominion and the St. Lawrence route should carry all the trade of the Western States and the great Northwest, but it got only a very small share. Last year nearly eighty per cent. of the Northwest wheat was shipped by Buffalo. Speaking of reciprocity he said that unless the country had a greater population or wider markets in which to sell the products of its manufactories it could not reach the fullest measure of development. In Canada specialties could not be manufactured, but must be imported. Of the fight in Montreal Centre he said that the Government was so disreputable that it could not win the seat on its own merits, and had to go on its knees to Sir William Hingston and ask him to go before the electors as a blind to cover up their sins. The men before the electors were both good men, but this was a fight of principles, not of men, and the speaker urged the electors to vote for principles. In the course of a few remarks in French Mr. Edwards said the country had had an English, Scotch, and Irish Premier, and it was time it had a French-Canadian Premier, a sentiment which evoked great applause.

HON. G. W. ROSS.

The Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. Like his friend, Mr. Edwards, he said that was the first time he had ever attempted to speak of politics outside the Province of Ontario. On a previous occasion he had accepted an invitation to speak at a gathering of the Caledonian Society of Montreal on St. Andrew's Day. That night he was glad to have an opportunity to address, not a gathering of those who belonged to one separate nationality only, but a meeting of his fellow-countrymen, the people of the united country of Canada—a people who possessed the government of half a continent; a people who would one day, and that not distant, be one of the greatest nations of the world. We Canadians claimed, and he believed, that the claim could not be disproved, that Canadians, having descended from all the strongest races in the world, were the strongest of all races in the world. (Applause.) The people of Ontario were now taking a deeper interest in the affairs of the Province of Quebec. And this was quite natural, since both provinces were now co-workers in the cause of building up and developing a great nation. (Applause.) The people of each province had come to know each other better than in the past. The people of Ontario delighted to read the history of such great men as Lasalle and Frontenac, such explorers as Father Hennefin, such writers as Garneau and Frechette, such statesmen as Lafontaine and Dorion, such champions of popular rights as Louis Papineau, such a hero as De Salaberry. Only recently he himself had written a letter to a committee, stating that Ontario was about to join with Quebec in erecting a monument to the founder of the city of Quebec, Champlain. (Applause.) To-day the Liberals of Ontario joined hands with those of Quebec in the endeavor to plant the standard of Liberalism on the ramparts at Ottawa— (Applause) —under the leadership of a gentleman of unblemished character and high and noble purpose, who enjoyed the esteem and respect not only of the members of the Liberal party, but of the members of the Tory party. (Cheers.) The message which he bore from Ontario to Quebec was: "Wilfrid Laurier for our next Premier." (Applause, and a voice: "He will be!") He hoped that Quebec would obey that message at the next general election; and that the electors of Montreal Centre would help to bring about that much-to-be-desired result by returning at the head of the poll on Dec. 27 the Hon. James McShane. (Loud applause.)

Why was it that that large crowd whom he was addressing was present? It was because we were passing through one of the greatest crises in the history of Canada. He would give them a few figures which deserved their earnest attention. Twenty-eight years ago, when we went into business for our own account, our national financial obligations amounted to $75,000,000. To-day they amounted to $252,000,000. That was a serious increase. Twenty-eight years ago the population of the country was nearly 4,000,000. It was only 5,000,000 now. And yet, with that small increase in population, the debt had increased three-fold. He admitted that $100,000,000 of this debt had been incurred in works of national utility and importance. But still, what remained was an increase of grave dimensions. He would put to them a few plain questions. Were they three times better off to-day than they were twenty-eight years ago, during which short period the national debt, which had to be paid, with interest, by the people, had increased threefold? Were their incomes three times larger now? Did they get $3 to-day for what they got $1 then? Were not some of them worse off now? ("Yes; yes.") In the time of Premier Mackenzie, only seventeen years ago, the cost of the administration of the country was $23,000,000. It was now nearly $39,000,000. And yet the revenue was insufficient to meet the expenditure. Last year the Government had to borrow $6,000,000 to make ends meet. This year there is a deficit of $4,500,000. The interest paid on the debt of Canada was $1,000 an hour. He asked them, as business men, whether they could stand this much longer. The money which the Government thus squandered came out of the pockets of the people. (Cheers.) If they wanted to continue that sort of thing, to have the debts of the country increasing year by year, let them keep the Tories in power at Ottawa. If they wanted a policy of economy inaugurated, let them vote for the Liberal candidates and turn out the extravagant Tories.

Some people had said that the Liberal party should be distrusted because it was in favor of "free trade as they had it in England." Those who had said so had cast a reflection not only on a great party but upon the English nation. A glance at the history of "free trade as they had it in England," would be instructive, showing how gradually and sensibly and practically the English went about establishing free trade. When John Bull made up his mind to have free trade, he began in 1842 by abolishing the duty on 750 articles. In 1844 the duty on wool was abolished; in 1845 the duties were taken off 430 articles; in 1846 the corn law was repealed; in 1860 the duties on butter, cheese, oranges and tallow were removed; in 1861 the paper duty was abolished; in 1865 the duty on tea was reduced to five pence a pound; in 1870 half the duty was taken off sugar, and in 1880 the other half was taken away. Later on other duties were removed. There was no leaping in the dark. Taking for guides history and experience, the tariff reform was made gradually and firmly. What had free trade done for England? A few figures would show. Within fifty years the trade of the country had increased from £172,000,000 to £663,000,000. Its tonnage to-day equalled that of all the other powers put together. Would it then not be wise for Canada to imitate the prudent, cautious and rational free trade policy of England?

As the Manitoba Legislature had beyond question the right (and the Privy Council has so decided) to pass the School Act of 1890, I offer no observation with regard to it except this: that I believe, under the act by which Manitoba entered the Union, it was understood by all the other provinces that the minority, whether Protestant or Catholic, would have the right to establish denominational schools. It was the merest mockery to empower the Dominion Government to interfere for the protection of denominational schools, unless it was assumed that such schools existed, and that in the changes incident to the growth of a new country they might need protection from possible interference sometime in the future.

But even if the Roman Catholics had no constitutional rights to denominational schools, had they no vested rights? The Manitoba Legislature itself called them into existence. If they had no standing under the Union Act, which Manitoba was bound to respect, surely the Legislature ought to pay some deference to its own legislation. Had the Catholics numbered 70,000 instead of 20,000, would the Legislature have acted so inconsiderately? Even admitting for the sake of argument that separate schools are undesirable, yet the right of one-seventh of the whole population to such schools up to 1890 had not been questioned. Their teachers were recognized as duly qualified according to law, the taxpayers had contributed for the erection of school buildings and the purchase of school sites and held them by a legal title. Was it a reasonable thing or a kindly thing, or in harmony with British practice, to disqualify the teachers of the separate schools and turn them all adrift to earn their bread in some other way, and to transfer school property which had been paid for by the Roman Catholic taxpayer and held for him by trustees of his own choice to trustees appointed under a totally changed condition of things? Were not the rights and privileges arising out of the laws which the Legislature of Manitoba had itself passed to be considered at this stage, if the Union Act had no force or effect?

Let us look upon the matter in the light of well-recognized Canadian precedents if you will. In my early days we were very much disturbed in Ontario by an agitation for the secularization of the clergy reserves. The people of my province thought it was unfair that Episcopalians and one section of the Presbyterian Church should be specially endowed by the State whilst all other denominations, Catholic included, had to support their own clergy, and so they began an agitation which finally resulted in the abolition of the clergy reserves. This was in 1854. But what was done with the clergymen who were dependent for their incomes on the endowments provided by the State? Were they put adrift penniless and homeless? Not at all. Every single clergyman whose income was dependent upon the endowment of the State was protected to the uttermost farthing, the remainder of the endowment being distributed among the people of the province to whom it originally belonged. That is what I call British justice as interpreted by that great Conservative leader, lately passed away, Sir John Macdonald.

Let me give another case, this time from your own province. You remem-

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CHARBONNEAU WON THE NIGHT.

Conservative Speakers Sorry They Spoke.

THE CURRAN BRIDGE SCANDAL

Revived in a Dramatic Manner—Among Those Who Spoke were C. R. Devlin, M.P., L. P. Brodeur, M.P., Hon. A. Boyer, Hon. Mr. Ouimet and Sir Charles H. Tupper.

The meeting of electors, English and French - speaking, of Jacques Cartier County, called by Mr. Descarries supporters and held in the Town Hall, Lachine, last evening, was an immense one. The building was packed with people and some of them were even perched on the ledge over the front door. The crowd extended right out into the street, and if the sentiment had been of a different nature it would have warmed the heart of the Conservative candidate and the Cabinet Ministers present. But it was hopelessly against the Government and the fact was expressed by the tremendous cheering which greeted every point scored against the Administration. Even when Sir Charles H. Tupper left when the speaking was about half through he, although given a courteous farewell, was advised to come next time in a better cause. This he promised laughingly to do, and he mentioned afterwards that he was disappointed.

H. Deslauriers, mayor, presided, and among those on the platform were Sir C. H. Tupper, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., C. R. Devlin, M.P., L. P. Brodeur, M.P., Hon. Arthur Boyer, R. D. McGibbon, Q. C., N. Trenholme, Robert Bickerdike, B. Pigeon, L. Amos, O. Leger, Andrew Dawes, Rudolph Lemieux, the candidate, and many others. The meeting was announced as a joint one, and Mr. Charbonneau was asked to come in company with some speakers. Mr. Descarries introduced the Minister of Justice, and that gentleman immediately started in to business. There were, he said, two great questions at the present moment which the electors were to decide, one involving the fiscal policy of the country, and the other the constitution. On the first he accused the Liberal party of vacillation, saying that after looking to Washington they were now vieing with the Conservative party in loyalty. They, however, still attacked the tariff. Was there not, said he, something solid and sound in a commercial policy that had stood for 18 years. None of the Liberal policies had, however, come to stay. He referred to the North Ontario election as an evidence that the people supported the National Policy still.

He believed that the Conservative party was strong enough to grapple with each of the questions at issue. The people had to look to the Conservatives to have the school question righted. The present Government had never swerved to the right nor left; it had not vacillated in the discharge of its obligations to the people. He accused the Liberals of bringing the question into the political arena, and the Liberal leader of shirking his duties. He and Sir Richard Cartwright were doing their utmost to prevent the school question being settled. He could point out absolute confusion on the part of the Liberal party, both as to their fiscal policy and attitude on the school question. He then went over the old familiar ground of Government speakers, charging the Liberals with no trade policy, treason, etc. After praising the National Policy, he recurred to the school question, saying that the Government had given the best of guarantees of good faith that they were pledged to remedial legislation. Mr. Laurier's attitude on the school matter, however, he characterized as a political subterfuge. The Conservative minority had, however, taken a firm stand on the matter. They would uphold the constitution and trade policy.

Chas. R. Devlin, M.P., was then introduced by Mr. Charbonneau, and he stepped forward amid tumultuous cheers. He had come to speak for justice and for Mr. Laurier. The Minister of Justice had, he said, charged the Liberals with disloyalty in 1891. They were then defeated, it is true, but not on account of any fault of policy, but by that same disloyalty cry so cleverly raised, but prominent members of the Government had to take back the charge afterwards. (Cheers.) Where were the leaders of the party now, Sir John Macdonald dead, Sir John Thompson dead, Sir John Abbott dead, Hon. Mr. Chapleau gone and they couldn't get him back. Langevin? Where was he? Sir Charles was here to defend his administration and how had he done it? By abusing Mr. Laurier and referring to the Manitoba school question. "I never heard such a speech from a Minister of Justice," said Mr. Devlin, "and I have heard many." "Why did Langevin leave the Government?" he asked again.

"And why Ouimet?" shouted somebody amidst laughter.

"And why Clarke Wallace?" said the Minister of Justice.

"I will answer that," said the speaker. "Was it not because he had no confidence in the Government's attitude on the school question?" (Cheers.) "And why was Sir Hibbert himself sulking for a while and neglecting his duties? Was it the kind of a Government trusted by the people? They toasted of what they had done, but they had done nothing but promise. (Cheers.) What induced Mr. Descarries to hesitate so long in accepting the nomination? Was it because they found his terms too hard, as he had stated?" (Cheers.)

Referring to the vaunted victory in North Ontario, he pointed out that there was a plurality of 400 against the Government candidate, and that when that candidate had been elected it was found that he did not support the Government on the Manitoba question. It was a sad victory for the Government. "We charge against the Government the following facts: That the financial policy is bad; that the Finance Minister who was not able to pay his debts deserved to be dismissed. A debt of $320,000,000 did not indicate a good coomercial policy" (Cheers.) Why did the speaker not refer to this? The reason was obvious. "What about Curran?" some one asked. "You should rather ask what did he think of them when left," said the speaker. He went on to arraign the Government in his most forcible style. The eyes of Canada were upon the constituency, and it was not merely a question of choice between the candidates. If the electors approved of a scandalous administration, or if they, on the other hand, preferred to a policy of protection for the few at the expense of the many a protection of all they would have to give their verdict. The latter was the kind of a national policy that Mr. Laurier and his party offered. The speaker felt sure that they would not be afraid to acknowledge Wilfrid Laurier as a leader. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

Hon. J. A. Ouimet was received with mild applause, but was heard patiently to a finish, although he had nothing new to say. He approved of all that Sir Hibbert Tupper had said.

L. P. Brodeur, M.P. for Rouville, followed and his address was interrupted throughout by tremendous cheering. In the course of his remarks he said, turning to the Hon. Mr. Ouimet:

"Ah! Mr. Ouimet, why did you not, instead of going over ancient history, tell us about the Curran Bridge scandal and what became of the extra $500,000?"

Wild applause followed this query, in the midst of which Mr. Ouimet, pallid with rage and excitement, rose to his feet.

An uproar ensued and Mayor Deslauriers appealed for order. When this was restored, Mr. Ouimet advanced to the front of the platform and in stentorian tones asked Mr. Brodeur if he would affirm that this sum had been unlawfully appropriated. A dense silence followed, when Mr. Brodeur retorted: "Mr. Ouimet, your Minister of Justice, Sir Charles Tupper, had the matter in hand and you and he should be the best judges of what became of the money."

Needless to say, this reply produced a storm of cheers during which Mr. Ouimet subsided and shortly afterwards he left the room.

The speaker concluded a masterful address in Mr. Charboneau's favor and retired amidst prolonged cheers. The Conservative candidate followed in an eloquent speech and the next speeker was Hon. Arthur Boyer, who spoke in Mr. Charbonneau's interests, cleverly and conclusively. There were several other speakers and the meeting closed, the principle speakers retiring to town by the 11.30 train. Sir Hibbert Tupper left earlier in the evening for Cardwell.

OUT FOR WALLACE.

Mr. McGillivray and Col. Tyrwhitt are With Him.

HARD SLAPS AT MINISTER OUIMET.

The Conservative Member for South Simcoe Says Unkind Things About His Military Career.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—The Star says that at the Orange dinner last night John A. McGillivray, the member-elect for North Ontario, made an important announcement, after the regular toast list had been disposed of. In referring to the Manitoba school question, Mr. McGillivray stated that he would be found in the fight beside Mr. Clarke Wallace and Mr. E. F. Clarke. Those who remained and heard Mr. McGillivray's speech were satisfied that Mr. McGillivray has definitely decided to oppose coercion in the school matter and to take the same line as the ex-Comptroller of Customs.

Weston, Ont., Dec. 19.—The annual meeting of the West York Conservative Association was held here this afternoon. The feature of the day was the statement of his position by Hon. Clarke Wallace. The only new point Mr. Wallace made was in stating that prior to making his notable utterances on July 12 he had told Premier Bowell what he intended saying, and offered to resign if the Premier wished, but the latter had said it was not necessary. Resolutions were passed approving the fiscal policy of the Government and the school policy of Mr. Clarke Wallace.

Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt (Con.), M.P. for South Simcoe, spoke, heartily endorsing Mr. Wallace's course, and declaring that he should not be read out of the party for his action. Mr. Tyrwhitt attacked the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Ouimet, and spoke desparagingly of that gentleman's record in the Northwest rebellion.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—A mass meeting of Orangemen has been called for to-morrow evening, to endorse the attitude of Mr. N. Clarke Wallace on the Manitoba school question. The meeting will be held in the Auditorium.

Alton, Ont., Dec. 19.—The McCarthyites held a meeting here to-night in favor of their candidate, Mr. Stubbs. Mr. Dalton McCarthy was the principal speaker, and he dealt at great length with the Manitoba school question, which, he declared, was the issue now before the electors.

43 MINERS KILLED.

Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 19,—Only 24 out of 67 men who were in the mine to-day when an explosion took place got out alive. The other 43 are undoubtedly dead.

HON. MR. MITCHELL ILL.

A Herald reporter visited Hon. Peter Mitchell at his room in the Windsor last evening, and found him seriously indisposed. Mr. Mitchell said that the weather affected his lame foot and back. It was over a year since the accident befell him on the street car, and still the wound troubled him. What grieved the hon. gentleman most was that he was unable to do any work, owing to the effect the injury to his spine had had upon his memory. He expressed regret that he was unable to attend the great meeting for Mr. McShane last evening.

Minister Drops Dead.

Forest, Ont., Dec. 19.—Rev. Jas. Whiting, pastor of the Forest Methodist Church, dropped dead at his home here this morning. Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death. He was 65 years of age. Rev. R. Whiting, of Kingston, is a brother of deceased, and Rev. Richard Whiting, of Brigden, is a son.

Samoan Queen Dead.

Apia, Samoa, Nov. 30.—Per steamer Alameda.—Miss Margaret Young, Queen of the Manua group, is dead. She came to the throne as the direct descendant of the royal line on the side of her mother, who married Arthur Young, a trader. The Queen was twenty-three years old and had reigned four years.

The Accident to the Spree.

London, Dec. 20.—The Times says that the tides will now decrease daily, and it is feared that the Spree will not be floated for a fortnight.

MR. BOWELL'S NEW POLICY

In Regard to Giving Controllers a Vote in the Cabinet

MUCH OPPOSED TO MACDONALD'S

Quebec Ministers are Catspaws for the Premier, and the Province is Left Out in the Cold.

(Special to the Herald.)

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—The announcement by Sir Mackenzie Bowell that Lieut.-Col. Prior and Hon. John F. Wood are to be made Cabinet Ministers at the present time is further evidenced, added to the interview in Toronto of Whip Taylor, that the Government is arranging as fast as it can to recede from its so-called remedial legislation propositions. Lieut.-Col. Prior in his election utterances at Victoria refused to adopt the alleged policy of the Government on the Manitoba school question.

Because the Colonel does so Sir Mackenzie Bowell changes his first intentions, as published in the Montreal Gazette, Mail and Empire, World, etc., on Tuesday last, and making Mr. Prior a Controller and Privy Councillor, and has now signified his willingness to make him a Cabinet Minister, so that with Quebec short of one Minister, and a vacant Solicitor-Generalship, the Premier, to snow the contempt—there can be nothing less—he has for that province goes and makes two extra Cabinet Ministers whose political interests are in the meantime at any rate opposed to the views entertained by the vast majority of the people of Quebec.

Not only is this the case, but the Government organs are instructed to make an apology to Ontario because it has not got both Cabinet seats instead of one of them going to British Columbia. It would have been probably better for Quebec that both seats should have gone to this province instead of one of them being given to a man, the best of whom can be said, according to the Government organ of this city, that he can sing a good song and is an admirer of the fair sex. Since Mr. Angers left the Cabinet the Government can do with Quebec whatever it likes. Mr. Ouimet has nothing to say on the subject, and Sir Adolphe Caron, who has very little hopes of being returned to Parliament himself after the next general election, does whatever the Premier tells him. Beyond drawing their salaries, the Quebec members of the Ministry are not in it. In fact, Mr. Ouimet is never here. Not only does the Premier say that these two Ministers are to be created, but he adds that the Cabinet shall consist of fourteen members with portfolios and two without. If this is to be the case, then, the Solicitor-Generalship is also to be abolished.

In the election in North Ontario the Orangemen and the Foresters were asked to rally round the Tory candidate, and now, in Victoria, B.C., the cry has gone out for the Sons of England to come the rescue of their grand master in Canada, Lieut.-Col. Prior. It is by means of this kind that the Government is trying to hold its rebellious forces together. Meanwhile Mr. Wallace is outside the Government ranks solidifying a vote which will come to the Premier whenever it is wanted.

In 1887, when putting through the bill creating a Department of Trade and Commerce, Sir John Macdonald used this language: "It is of considerable importance that the number of Cabinet Ministers should not be increased, that is to say, that every member holding a political office in Parliament should not of necessity be a member of the Cabinet; that would overload a Cabinet, and in that regard would not promote promptness of action." The bill abolished the deputy heads of customs and inland revenue, whose places were taken by controllers, who were subordinate to the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Premier Bowell says that he has invited young Mr. Prior into the Cabinet.

Here is what Sir John Macdonald said on that course in creating the offices of controllers: "It is of very great importance indeed that men should not step into the more important offices of government and at the same time be members of the Cabinet, and potential in governing the political affairs of the country, and the great questions connected with the Dominion as a whole." Premier Bowell now says that this is bad doctrine, and that a man without any experience in government, with very little in Parliament, and with no reputation at all as a public man, shall be made a Cabinet Minister. Either Sir John Macdonald was wrong or Sir Mackenzie Bowell is wrong.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper left to-day to speak in Jacques Cartier. He goes to Cardwell from Montreal. Mr. Daly left for Cardwell to-night.

Mr. Provand, M.P., Glasgow, Scotland, had an interview with Premier Bowell today regarding the Chignecto scheme.

L. J. Scargeant was here to-day bidding farewell to the Ministers.

OBITUARY.

Brantford, Ont., Dec. 19.—Rev. Mr. Alexander, one of the oldest Presbyterian ministers in Canada, passed away this morning at the advanced age of 90 years. Deceased was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in August, 1805, and commenced to preach the Gospel December 19, 1829, exactly 65 years ago He officiated at Ramsay, Gananoque, Grafton, York Mills, Fisherville, Innisville and Percy, from which he was removed to Mount Pleasant in 1873, which place he occupied until 1881, when he resigned the ministry.

PERSONAL.

L. J. Frechette, M.P., is at the Hall.

Major Sam Hughes, of Lindsay, Ont., is at the Windsor.

James Ogilvy, of Ogilvy & Co., left for Europe on the Majestic on Monday night on business.

M. Mongenais, of Dufresne and Mongenais, left for Rigaud on Tuesday evening.

A. H. Lane, of the well-known wholesale firm of J. B. Ellis & Co., Philadelphia, is in the city, the guest of J. Napier Fulton.

D. R. Barry, advocate, who has been seriously ill for the last two weeks, is still in a precarious condition.

The Hotel Victoria (formerly Jacques Cartier Hotel) offers special advantages to permanent winter guests in the way of comfort as well as rates. Thos. E. Shallow, proprietor.

New Use for Whiskers.

A peculiar but profitable industry which Dr. Benjamin Sharp, of this city, discovered among the natives of Alaska on his recent trip to the Behring Sea is the preparation and sale of walrus whiskers for toothpicks. Nature has armed the walrus with a growth of whiskers which extend three or four inches out from its snout, with the apparent motive of enabling it to detect the presence of an iceberg before actual contact has resulted. These whiskers are quite stiff, and this quality improves with age. When a walrus is killed the natives proceed to pull out, with the aid of rude pincers, each reparate whisker. After a thorough drying they are arranged in neat packages and exported to China, where they are considered a necessary appurtenance of the Chinese dude.—Philadelphia Record.

Boy's Collar. R. J. TOOKE'S GRAND Boy's Collar.

FRONT, 1½. BACK, 1½.

Our Own Make $1.00 per dozen.

R. J. Tooke,

177 ST. JAMES STREET.

You No Doubt Intend to Insure Sometime.

Why not now? To-morrow may be too late. Examine our policies and ascertain how reasonably you can secure protection for yourself and family.

The Travelers Insurance Co., Temple Building. FRANK F. PARKINS, Chief Agent.

Who Made It?

If it's good, Milloy made it. That's what people say of a well made winter overcoat. Milloy makes the best.

J. J. MILLOY, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor, New Address—2301 St. Catherine Street.

LIGHT COLORS in

Stonewall Jackson Cigars

ARE EXCEPTIONALLY MILD,

And are equally as fine in quality as the Noted Dark Colors of this Famous Brand

SEE

OUR DISPLAY of

Fine Footwear

In SHOW WINDOWS. All New, Neat and Serviceable.

PRICES RIGHT.

W. H STEWART.

2293 St. Catherine Street.

Two Doors West of McGill College Ave.

NEWS FROM MANITOBA.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie Concludes His Tour—Personal Notes.

Winnipeg, Dec. 19.—Mr. Stewart Tupper, of Macdonald & Tupper, left for the east to-day to spend Christmas with his father, the Canadian High Commissioner.

Governor Mackintosh passed through Winnipeg to-day en route to join his family at Ottawa.

Archbishop Langevin returned to-day from a trip to far northern missions. Awaiting him was a telegram announcing the death of his mother at Isidore, Que.

W. W. Ogilvie, the Canadian milling king, after a trip through the west, left for home this morning. Replying to your correspondent's query Mr. Ogilvie said he had found a prosperous aspect wherever he had been, and his faith in the future of the western provinces was more settled than ever. He had been well pleased in every way with his trip. "I can assure you Manitoba is all right," were Mr. Ogilvie's last words.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Still Unsettled and Mild.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—The trough of low pressure mentioned yesterday now covers the Mississippi valley, and extends over the lake district. The weather remains unsettled and mild from the lakes to the Atlantic, with local rains in Ontario and Quebec. Low pressure still covers Alberta and Assiniboia, accompanied by higher temperature.

TEMPERATURES.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 8—20; Battleford, 16 below—2; Qu'Appelle, zero—12; Winnipeg 12 below—10; Toronto, 40—50; Kingston, 38—46; Montreal, 38—42; Quebec, 32—38; Halifax, 36—54.

PROBABILITIES.

Lakes—Unsettled, and continued decidedly mild, with occasional rain in southern or sleet or snow in northern portion. St. Lawrence and Gulf—Unsettled and decidedly mild, with occasional rain or sleet.

MONTREAL TEMPERATURES.

Temperatures observed by Hearn & Harrison's standard thermometer at 1642 and 1642 Notre Dame Street: 8 a. m., 37; 1 p.m., 40; 6 p.m., 39; maximum, 41; minimum, 35; mean, 38. Standard barometer: 8 a.m., 30.20; 1 p.m., 30.19; 6 p.m., 30.14.

Steamship Arrivals.

Dec. 19.	Arrived at.	From.
Fulda	New York	Naples
Havel	New York	Bremen
Britannia	Queenstown	New York
K. Wilhelm II	Naples	New York
Munchen	Bremen	New York
Mobile	London	New York
Alsatia	New York	Palermo

MEN OF EASY MIND

Are those who wear our handsome Plush Slippers when they sit at home. Price only $1.00, Ladies' sizes, 75 cents.

SHORT, the Shoeist,

124 St. Lawrence Street, cor. Lagauchetiere.

A FINE LINE of Scotch Tweed Suitings all reduced to $15. Also a nice lot of 6, 7 and 8 dollar pants reduced to $4.

M. J. ADLER, TAILOR, 75 Bleury Street.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A NURSE.

Importance of Having the Senses in a Healthy Condition.

A physician, in speaking of the qualifications of a nurse, to a Pittsburg Dispatch reporter, said, among other things, that she ought to have her five senses—sight, hearing, feeling, smell, taste—in a healthy, active condition. Sight, that she may be able to read directions or read aloud to the patient, and watch the change of countenance. A quick sighted nurse will not need to wait until the sufferer has asked for anything in words. She will, from the motion of an eye, or the lips, or a finger, all in a moment know what is wanted. Hearing, that she may catch the faintest whisper, and not oblige the weak patient to exert the voice, and to repeat every request. Feeling, that she may detect any change in the heat or dryness of the skin of the patient, and not use any application which will either scald or heat, or cause a chill with cold. Smell, that she may detect the least impurity in the atmosphere of the room, or in giving medicine, notice if there be any mistake. Taste, that she may not offer food unfit to be used, or good in itself, but cooked in such a way as to be disgusting to the patient. She should be an experienced cook, so as to prepare such food as the patient requires.

R. R. Stevenson has been elected a director of the Montreal Cotton Co., succeeding the late R. L. Gault.

THE VICS III. VICTORIOUS.

THEY WIN THEIR FIRST MATCH IN THE BOWLING SERIES.

The Canadian Rugby Union Meeting To-Morrow—The Ontario Representatives—Local and General Sporting News.

The Victoria Rifles III. bowling team defeated the M.A.A.A. III. team on the Vics' alleys last night by 21 pins. The scores were as follows:

VICTORIAS III.

	Strings.		Tl.
J. Willock	181	169	143—483
G. Wylless	164	134	187—485
C. Thayer	137	140	156—433
G. Hudson	139	130	175—444
J. Wright	181	139	150—470
A. MacMillan	155	137	175—467
Total			2,782

M. A. A. A. III.

	Strings.		Tl.
L. H. Hagar	144	133	154—431
W. G. Robertson	124	131	127—382
D. Patterson	171	202	164—537
G. W. Dawson	185	136	182—503
P. Lyall, jr.	182	139	153—474
A. Wickens	147	098	89—434
Total			2,761

Majority for Vics, 21.

SKATING.

THE CARNIVAL IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, Dec. 19.—There was a rousing meeting of the Executive Committee of the carnival held in the City Hall Wednesday evening. The Council room was filled with a large crowd of representative men. Reports from all the various committees were received and all carnival work was reported in very flourishing condition. Subscriptions are pouring in and it is now estimated that they will far outreach those of two years ago, which will guarantee Quebec's holding the most successful winter show up to date. The sume of $7,400 has been subscribed. Contracts have already been given out for large portions of the features. A regular carnival office will be opened in the Academyof Music on Monday next. Both C.P.R. and G.T.R. have agreed to reduce the fare to three dollars round trip from Montreal to Quebec two days during the carnival.

HOCKEY.

THE GAME IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Dec. 19.—The Canadian game of hockey has obtained a foothold in Buffalo at last. Several clubs have been formed to play on the different rinks, and it is very possible that this city will be treated to a series of games, such as the cities in Canada have had in previous winters.

NO PRACTICE FOR OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—The Ottawa Hockey Club have not been able to practice this week. The rink was flooded on Saturday night and the water has not yet frozen sufficiently to permit of practice. The team to meet the Victorias in Montreal Saturday is likely to be the same as generally battled for the club last year, namely Chittick, Pulford, Young, Smith, Kirby, Captain Russell, Westwick.

A SOUVENIR SCHEDULE.

President F. Howard Wilson, of the Victoria Hockey Club, has issued a neat souvenir schedule of matches for the coming season. It is prettily printed in the Vics' colors, and will be in demand by all lovers of the game.

STANDARDS MEET TO-NIGHT.

The Standard Hockey Club will hold a meeting to-night at 8 o'clock at their rooms, 278 St. Lawrence Street, second flat. All members and those wishing to join are requested to attend.

QUEBEC WILL STAY IN.

Quebec, Dec. 19.—The Quebec Hockey Club to-night decided to stay in the series for another year. H. E. Scall was elected secretary in place of A. E. Scott, resigned.

FOOTBALL.

THE SCOTS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Scottish Athletic Football Club will be held at 112 Charron Street Monday, 23rd, at 8 p.m.

CHESS.

PILLSBURY WINS AGAIN.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 19. — Pillsbury (white) beat Tschigorin (black) in a Queen's Gambit, declined after fifty-five moves. Lasker (black) beat Steinitz (white) in a Queen's Gambit, declined after forty moves. The score to date: Lasker, won three, lost one; Pillsbury, won three, lost one; Steinitz, won one, lost three; Tschigorin, won one, lost three.

TURF AND TRACK.

CAPTAIN JOHNSON AS A STARTER.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—Yesterday's Globe contained the following letter:

Sporting Editor Globe: — Sir,—Col. Strathy, of Montreal, writes to The Spirit of the Times strongly supporting Capt. F. G. Johnson's claim to the appointment of starter for the Jockey Club of New York. There seems to be an impression among New York turf writers that Capt. Johnson is a sort of a star performer in this country, while the fact is the Captain is unknown on the Canadian turf except as being of late manager of Col. Strathy's steeplechasers. Certainly, he never wielded the flag at an important race meeting in Canada.

I have no doubt that the Captain is all that the Colonel says, but I think it ought to be understood that we get our knowledge of the Captain's experiences and capabilities entirely from the Colonel. The Canadian turf is practically unacquainted with him.

CANUCK.

WILL OTTAWA HAVE ICE RACES?

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—There are a greater number of fast horses wintering in Ottawa this year than during any previous season in the city's history and yet there is scarcely a probability that there will be an ice meeting this winter. The reason assigned for this is the tremendous set back given to ice trotting by the fiasco of last February. It is felt that in view that experience Ottawa people would not be against turning out in sufficient numbers to enable the management to pay respectable prices.

Over the Hills and Far Away,

on a snowshoe tramp. The oldest winter sport in this Canada of ours, where all outdoor winter sports are so popular.

Our snowshoes are made to order from the best Indian-tanned rawhide and selected, well-seasoned hickory. They are not turned out wholesale by machinery, but each pair is carefully tested and guaranteed perfect before we accept them.

Girls' or Boys'	$2.50
Ladies' 11½ x 36 fancy	2.75
Men's Club 12 x 42	3.50
Racing Regulation 36 x 12	3.50

Send for Catalogue of Winter Sports.

R. A. McCready Co., Ltd.,
149 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont

M'SHANE FOR MONTREAL CENTRE

Continued from Page 1.

ber the abolition of seigniorial tenure. How was that brought about? By confiscating the rights of the seigniors and distributing their land to their tenants whom the act intended to relieve? Not at all. While the right of the tenant or censitaire was protected, the vested right of the seignior was equally vindicated and a very vexatious question removed from the arena of party politics. That was the statesmanship of one of your own distinguished citizens and of French-Canadian origin too—Sir George E. Cartier.

One other precedent, the force of which Manitoba must see. When the Dominion of Canada took possession of the Northwest Territories, the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, although they were mere traders in the furs and skins of wild animals, were duly considered. It is difficult at first sight to see how the mere right to shoot over millions of acres gave to the parties so privileged any possessory right in the land, and yet the Imperial Government considered the Hudson's Bay Company had such right, and the Legislature of Manitoba, when they passed the act of 1890 and deprived denominational schools of the privileges which they had themselves conferred upon them, did so in sight of property conferred by Imperial legislation upon the Hudson's Bay Company in recognition of the principle of vested rights. That was in 1869, under the statesmanship of Lord Beaconsfield.

Well, what happened next? The Roman Catholics appealed to the Privy Council, failed on the first appeal, appealed again and succeeded, at least so far as to be told that they had a grievance—a grievance sufficiently serious to warrant the Dominion Government in exercising the remedial powers entrusted to it by the British North America Act. And now we enter upon another phase of the question. The storm centre has moved from Winnipeg to Ottawa—from the Local Legislature to the Legislature of the Dominion, and here we are face to face with the question in its most serious aspect.

The bitterness of party strife on such political issues as arise in a democratic country are intense enough even when the contest involves such an elementary question in government as protection versus free trade, but when the religious element is projected into the strife the political barometer at once indicates great atmospherical commotion, and probabilities predict high winds, much sheet lightning, with deep mutterings of thunder in every constituency where an election is pending, chilly weather the day after the election, and a great fog around the capital for the forty-eight hours next following.

With a haste, not to say precipitancy, which wanted the calmness of matured deliberation, a remedial order was passed by the Dominion Government, couched in peremptory terms, asking Manitoba practically to restore the denominational schools which had been abolished by the act of 1890. Now you will allow me to say, and I say it with all respect to the Government at Ottawa, that I believe this remedial order was a mistake, that it was premature, that it was impolitic, and if pressed in the present tone and temper of the country will produce an irritated condition of the public mind which will not subside for many years. If I were a Roman Catholic, as I am not, and understanding the question as I do, I would not ask for remedial legislation. Why? Suppose the 20,000 Roman Catholics of Manitoba get separate schools by the legislation of the Dominion Parliament, how will their schools be regarded by the people of Manitoba? If they were considered objectionable when they existed under provincial legislation, they will be a thousand times more objectionable under Dominion legislation, and they may depend upon it, for it is human nature, that in countless ways they will be subjected to attacks which may in certain respects neutralize the comforts and the anticipated advantages of separate schools.

Then, in the future, as is most probable, should any change be required in the law respecting separate schools, how are these changes to be effected? The Manitoba Legislature cannot alter the law in respect to a single jot or tittle. Any alterations deemed necessary must be made by the House of Commons, and its power to mend even its own laws in a matter of this kind is questioned by the best legal authorities. To my mind remedial legislation by the Dominion Government is a poor substitute for legislation by the province, and if I were a Roman Catholic and had the choice of taking remedial legislation from the Dominion Government now and remedial legislation from the Manitoba Legislature, even if I had to wait some time for it, I would wait, holding my constitutional rights in reserve until public opinion had an opportunity of re-considering the situation in the light of the judgment of the Privy Council.

I said the remedial order was premature. I take the ground without any hesitation whatsoever that the Dominion Parliament has power to legislate with regard to education in this particular case. I take that ground because I understand the constitution to mean that, and the Privy Council declared that it does mean that. I believe Confederation will succeed only by observing the constitution to the very letter and by accepting all its obligations, whether we like them or not, without evasion or contention. But while the Dominion Government has the right to issue a remedial order, the time at which such order should be issued is a matter of judgment and policy. I think they acted hastily. I think a broader statesmanship would have given Manitoba some time to consider the situation, would have given the people of Manitoba, irrespective of creed, time to view the question from every standpoint, and if they then declined, it would be time enough for the Dominion Government to enforce the constitutional obligations with which it was entrusted.

What has been the effect of this hasty action on the part of the Government? Just what might have been expected—Manitoba has resented interference. And so on one side the cry has gone up, all over the Dominion, pass the remedial order, and on the other side, let there be no coercion. To my mind the question has completely outgrown the constitutional principle involved, and as it now stands it is of overwhelming national importance, of greater importance than any question with which we have been confronted since Confederation, and if I had a voice in the House of Commons I would implore my fellow members to hasten slowly.

Let us see what is the issue, and who are contending parties. On the one side the Dominion Government, representing the political force of five millions of people; and on the other side a member of the family, a sister province, one of the smallest at that, representing the political force of 150,000, are about engaging in a very unseemly family quarrel.

How should family quarrels be settled? I put it to you as a matter of experience. Is it not by conciliation? What does history say on this point? When we had our difficulty with Nova Scotia as far back as '67, because of her objection to Confederation, were orders issued to Nova Scotia that unless she entered Confederation within 48 hours she would be swept into the sea or cut adrift from the Dominion? Not at all. Her objections were considered, her complaints were listened to, and her grievances, to a certain extent, removed, and the very leader of the opposing forces, the Hon. Joseph Howe, received into the Government. That was practical politics. That was the statesmanship of Sir John Macdonald 25 years ago. Who would say that in the light of history the proper thing was not done?

Again, when British Columbia was in a state of rebellion during the Mackenzie Administration because the Canadian Pacific Railway was not being constructed as fast as British Columbia desired, how did Mr. Mackenzie act in the matter? Were their remonstrances treated with contempt? By no means. Mr. Edgar was sent in the first place to see if any re-arrangements of the terms could not be arrived at that would be satisfactory. Later, Lord Dufferin, then Governor-General, paid a special visit to the province for the express purpose of bringing about a better state of public opinion. Conciliation, deliberation, was the statesmanship practised by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, all honor to his noble memory.

Another instance, and one in which Manitoba was specially concerned. You remember the quarrel over the boundaries between the Government of Ontario and the Government of Manitoba. You remember how by an act passed at Ottawa in 1881 the Government of Manitoba considered itself authorized to exercise jurisdiction over certain portions of the territory in which Ontario had appointed officers of justice and was administering the laws of the Province of Ontario. You will perhaps remember that during a local election the political strife became so keen that the officers of Manitoba interfered with the officers of Ontario, both presuming to exercise jurisdiction in the same constituency. The Manitoba Government sent down the Winnipeg Field Battery to keep the peace, and the Ontario Government swore in special constables to restrain the warlike purposes of the officers of the Manitoba Government. This was in 1883. I remember it well. During the greater part of the strife Sir Oliver Mowat was absent in England; he returned in the autumn. He was informed of what was done in his absence. To all appearance Manitoba and Ontario — sister provinces, lying side by side—were entering upon an unfriendly and unsisterly quarrel. Both as to money and men, and the right of prior possession, Ontario occupied the strongest position. How did Sir Oliver treat this question? Did he issue a remedial order warning Manitoba to keep out of his Ontario preserves? Yes, he did issue a remedial order. Let me read it:

Toronto, Nov. 21st, 1883.

To the Hon. Attorney General Miller, Winnipeg, Man:—

What is the use of Manitoba and Ontario quarrelling? I wish you would meet me here to try our hands at an arrangement.

That was Sir Oliver Mowat's remedial order. How was it received by the Manitoba authorities?

Winnipeg, Nov. 21st, 1883.

To the Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario:—

Attorney General not here. Will see him. In meantime rely on very best co-operation in carrying out so reasonable a suggestion.

(Signed.) C. P. BROWN,
Commissioner of Public Works.

This is how the order was received. In a few days Attorney General Miller came down to Toronto and agreed with Sir Oliver in a case to be submitted to the Privy Council and from that day till now Ontario and Manitoba have never failed to show "how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Thank God the breed of able, broad-minded statesmen has not yet become wholly extinct, although somewhat rare in Dominion politics just now.

"History is philosophy teaching by experience," says Carlyle. "What is the use of Manitoba and Ontario quarrelling. I wish you would meet me here to try our hands at an arrangement," said Sir Oliver Mowat, the leader of the Liberal party in Ontario. What does the leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion say? Has he not on every platform of Canada reiterated the same sentiment?

His message through the press from one end of Canada to another is: "What is the use of Manitoba and the Dominion quarrelling? I wish you would appoint a commission to try our hands at an arrangement." That is his message, and if you have any doubts as to what the result shall be, if you doubt the well-known proverb that "history repeats itself," let your fears be calmed when I state:

1. That Manitoba has in her reply to the remedial order invited this course in the hope that it might effect a solution of the difficulty. The words used are:

"We believe that when the remedial order was made there was not available then to Your Excellency-in-Council full and accurate information as to the working of our former system of schools.

"We believe also that there was lacking the means of forming a correct judgment as to the effect upon the province of changes in the direction indicated by the order.

"Being impressed with this view, we respectfully submit that it is not yet too late to make a full and deliberate investigation of the whole subject. Should such a course be adopted, we shall cheerfully assist in affording the most complete information available. An investigation of such a kind would furnish a suostantial basis of fact upon which conclusions could be formed with a reasonable degree of certainty."

Mr. Martin, in a letter to the public press written during the last session of Parliament, said: "Everybody wishes that a solution of the question may be found without any coercion on the part of the Dominion Parliament."

That the rights of the minority will be treated with the utmost respect by the Liberal party is shown by their treatment of the Roman Catholic separate schools in the Province of Ontario, and the question, therefore, which the electors have to settle very speedily is, shall we have a commission, then an enquiry, then a settlement, peaceful, permanent and satisfactory, or shall we have remedial legislation, then a disruption of the friendly relations which exist, and should exist between Protestants and Catholics, then the majority of the people of Manitoba coerced to accept a school system which their Legislature rejected, and the whole fabric of Confederation driven and shaken to its very foundations. The choice is simply Sir Mackenzie Bowell and coercion, or Mr. Laurier and conciliation.

Why should there be any objection to a commission; a commission is not a new thing in the history of Canada. It was only the other day that appointments were made by the Dominion Government to a commission to consider the waterways lying between Canada and the United States. There is a commission now in session endeavoring to settle the accounts between Ontario and Quebec. We had a commission on the labor question, on prohibition, on the boundaries between Canada and the United States, on the western and northern boundaries of Ontario. We had a commission to settle the value of our Canadian fisheries. We had a commission to settle the claims between Great Britain and the United States, which sat at Geneva, and considered what was known as the Alabama claims, and was it not last year that the late Sir John Thompson and Sir Hibbert Tupper won for themselves and their country much honor, one as a commissioner and the other as the representative of the Canadian Government in connection with the rights of sealers in the Behring Sea? Now if the provinces have issued commissions in great matters of State, if it is not beneath the dignity of Great Britain and the United States and Imperial Russia to settle international affairs, involving millions of money and the consideration of important questions of international laws, surely the Dominion Government can afford, without any loss of dignity, to refer the matters in dispute with Manitoba to a commission composed of the best men in the Dominion, not for the purpose simply of settling the law, for the Privy Council has declared what the law is, but of finding some way whereby the grievances recognized by the Privy Council may be removed without impairing the integrity of our School Act of 1890. This is the only practicable and statesmanlike solution of the difficulty, the only solution which will prevent future complications and remove the question forever as it should be removed from the arena of Dominion politics.

Mr. Ross closed his speech with an eloquent and forcible appeal for support for Mr. Laurier in the coming electional struggle.

MR. FORTIER SPEAKS.

Mr. Fortier, as representing the French-Canadian section in the presidency of the meeting, asked his compatriots to vote for Mr. McShane. As a former Conservative he had no hesitation in coming forward and asking the electors of Montreal Centre to vote for Mr. McShane in order to bring about a much-needed change in the Government at Ottawa. (Applause.) He then introduced Mr. Laurier to the audience amid a storm of cheers and applause.

MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Laurier was received with ringing cheers, which were again and again repeated. In the course of his speech he said: "The admirable speech of my friend, Mr. Ross, dispenses me from addressing you at such length as I otherwise would feel it my duty to do. I thank Mr. Ross especially for having spoken of that difficult school question, with which we have to deal, in such a masterly and statesmanlike manner. Everybody will agree, whatever be their political proclivities, that if the words of wisdom which have just been spoken by Mr. Ross were adopted by the Ottawa Government, the Manitoba school question would be far towards reaching a satisfactory solution. I am proud as a Liberal that the people of Montreal have had an opportunity of seeing for themselves of what stuff the Liberals of Ontario are made. (Cheers.) I am proud that the people of Montreal have had an opportunity of hearing a colleague of that grand old man, Sir Oliver Mowat, a man who has given to the Province of Ontario the best Government to be found on the face of the earth to-day. It is because we have not so good a Government at Ottawa to-day that we have an election in Montreal Centre.

"We have two candidates before us, Sir William Hingston and Mr. McShane. I would not say a word of Sir William Hingston, except to speak of him in a most respectful manner. I am proud to say, and let my words be heard throughout the length and breadth of this population, that he is indeed a very good man, but he has got into very bad company. (Laughter.) Sir William Hingston has been chosen to be the standard-bearer of the Conservative party, in order that he might spread the mantle of his respectability over the heap of iniquity which is lying on the Government at Ottawa, which he supports. But, gentlemen, the mantle of Sir William's respectability is not large enough to cover the heap of iniquities of the Conservative Government. They ooze out beneath, and they are visible in all their hideousness. (Cheers.)

"Of my friend, Mr. McShane, what shall I say? You, who are his fellow citizens, know him better than I know him. I do not live in the city of Montreal, but I know that there is not a man in Canada who is not familiar with the name of the people's Jimmy, (Cheers). I do not know him as you know him, but I am told that his name, Jimmy McShane, is a household word in every cottage of the poor in the city of Montreal. (Loud cheers). I do not know him as you know him, but I know of one feature which characterises him and that is that, like a true Irishman, he is a fighter from the word go, never giving quarter until he succeeds. (Cheers). His energy, his pluck, and his courage are indomitable and in his activity there is a sound of victory, which already rings the death knell of the Tory Government at Ottawa (Loud cheers).

"It is not, however, the personality of the candidates with which we are concerned. The policy of the Government at Ottawa is the question before the people and the people have to resolve whether the present regime shall continue, or whether a change must take place for the good of the country. That is the issue. (Cheers.) We are told in Montreal that you should not vote to bring the Liberals into power because, forsooth, if the Liberals are returned, the first thing they will do is to destroy the industries of the country. Well, the Liberal party are neither fools nor knaves, that they should destroy the industries of the city of Montreal; for, after all, the prosperity of the city of Montreal is not such that there are too many industries at the present time. There is more than that. There is many a man to-day, and many a Conservative too, who, in the face of the records for the last fifteen years, has, perhaps reluctantly, come to the conclusion that what is known as the National Policy is a fraud and a delusion and that it has not fulfilled the expectations of the people. (Cheers.)

"I speak under the judgment of the people who are now listening to me, and I want a fair and candid answer, and let that answer be removed from party prejudices. Is it not a fact that after eighteen years the National Policy has failed to realize the promises which were made in its favor? Eighteen years ago it was expected that the National Policy would bring in millions of foreigners to people our great Northwest, but we see the sad fact that the rate of increase in Canada has been going down rather than going up. But I read in the Conservative papers that the city of Montreal has gone forward with gigantic strides on account of the National Policy. I deny the statement, and I have figures in my hand to prove that the city of Montreal has not made any greater step forward since the adoption of the National Policy than before. In 1871 the population of the city of Montreal was 107,225, and in 1881 it was 125,237. During that period 15,000 people which were not properly within the limits of the city had been annexex in the County of Hochelaga. The real increase had been from 107,000 to 140,000, an increase of 31 per cent. In 1891, after ten years of the National Policy, the population of Montreal was 215,650, or an increase of just 39 per cent., showing that the increase over the previous decade was only eight per cent. I made that statement a year ago in the Windsor Hall, and the following morning the Montreal Gazette, the great organ of the Conservative party, told me that I was not correct in doing so. I read the Gazette every morning, it is not for my pleasure that I do it, but to take it instead of a bitters before breakfast. The Gazette told me that my figures were only partly true, because that while the increase within the city might only have been 8 per cent. over the previous decade, yet there was a vast increase in the surrounding County of Hochelaga, which might fairly be attributed to Montreal, and which was the result of the National Policy. I will give you the population of the city of Montreal and the County of Hochelaga, and you will see whether I was correct or not. In 1871 the population of the city and county of Hochelaga was 132,865 and in 1881 it increased to 195,316, or 47 per cent. In 1891 the population of the city and county was 297,648, or an increase of 53 per cent., therefore an increase of 6 per cent. over the previous decade. Gentlemen, that is all they have to show for the National Policy. (Hear, hear.) What is the reason that we have not a greater increase and greater prosperity under the N.P., although we have taxed ourselves so heavily for it? I address myself to the workingmen, and I venture to say that of all the bgreat protected industries in this country, the monopolies and the combines especially, there is not one which gives to any single workman continuous employment during every workable day of the year. Under the present system the workingmen are forced to idleness when the factory will be shut down for a week or two weeks or three weeks during the year. Sometimes you have to work quarter time, and sometimes half time, but during all that time that you were idle, you know that the wife and children have to be fed. Is that a fair state of things? For this I do not blame the manufacturers, it is not pleasure for a manufacturer to close his factory; but why is it that the factory is closed? It is because the country has not developed sufficiently to give labor to all the hands that are willing to work. Under the present system the manufacturer is forced to close his works during many weeks in the year, because if he does not his goods will accumulate in his warehouses; there are not sufficient buyers in the country, and he cannot sell to foreign parts because he is too heavily burdened by the present tariff.

"The Conservatives tell us that the Liberals have a quarrel with the manufacturers. We have no quarrel with them. On the contrary, we want to go on developing the manufactures of this country. (Cheers.) But we have a quarrel, and an undying quarrel, with combines and monopolies, a quarrel which shall never be stopped until we have destroyed them. (Cheers.) With the honest manufacturers, with those who employ labor, I am bound to say we have no quarrel at all. (Hear, hear.) I say further that such manufacturers are burdened by the tariff, and we must have a decrease and a reform in that tariff. (Cheers.)

"You are told again that the Liberal party is free trade as it is in England. That is a peculiar rebuke for the Conservative party to make towards me. The Conservative party pride themselves on their loyalty. Old Dr. Johnson used to say that patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel, and I say that loyalty is the last refuge—I won't say scoundrels—of a Canadian Tory. So long as the Tories are on top they air their loyalty, but when they go down, down goes their loyalty as well. Much as I admire England, however, I am bound to say that it is not possible for us under our present condition of things to have free trade at the present time as they have it in England. Free trade must come gradually in Canada. It must come after thirty or forty years, or perhaps more, as my friend Mr. Ross has stated. At the present time we must have a revenue tariff, and a decrease of the burdens which now lie so heavily upon the consumers and upon the manufacturers as well. (Hear, hear.) I say that the present tariff is an incubus upon the manufacturers of the city of Montreal. This does not apply to the monopolies, but I say that it is an incubus on the manufacturers.

"More than once I have referred to the dtuies on Iron. I have stated again and again that the duties on iron are an impediment to the prosperity of Canadian manufacturers. Some four or five days ago a Tory gentleman in the Board of Trade building took exception to my statement that the duty on iron amounted to between forty and sixty per cent., and he said it was an outrage for a man in my position to make such a statement. Well, I am here to prove my language, and I take my proof from no less an authority than Mr. John Haggart, the Minister of Railways. Last session, speaking of the effect o the protective tariff in the United States upon iron, he said:

"'Notwithstanding the high duty imposed upon pig iron coming into the country, the people of the United States have pig iron furnished to them from Alabama and Georgia cheaper than it could be bought in any other country in the world. It is sold in Alabama and Georgia for a little more than six dollars per ton, while the customs duty is about five dollars per ton. Some of the manufacturers in the city of Toronto are able, notwithstanding our duty, to purchase pig iron in the Southern States, and pay the duty and bring it to Toronto in competition with English iron, and iron from other countries.'

"That is what Mr. Haggart said. He says that pig iron can be bought in Alabama for six dollars per ton. Now the duty on pig iron brought into Canada is four dollars per ton and four dollars and six dollars makes sixty per cent. But there must be the freight added to that, and the rate of freight is about four dollars per ton between Alabama and Toronto, which makes the price of iron there ten dollars per ton. That is met by a duty of four dollars per ton, and that is exactly forty per cent. Is it conceivable to be in the interests of manufacturers in this country that their raw material should be met with a duty of forty per cent? The policy of the Liberal party is not only to diminish the duty paid by consumers generally, but to diminish the duties which weigh upon the manufacturers. Let us decrease the duty on raw materials, and there will be more work done in Montreal than at the present time. I arraign the Ottawa Government not only for their vicious policy but also for their administration. Their administration has been in the interests of the few against the interests of many.

"You have a Board of Trade in the city of Montreal, and, if I mistake not, it is largely composed of Conservatives. They petitioned to have a Collector of Customs appointed. For three years the office has been vacant, not because there was nobody to take it, but because the applicants for the position were as thick as flies around a jam pot. But the Government could not make a choice between Mr. So and So and Mr. So and So, and so the office went a begging and nobody has been appointed to fill it up to the present time. Again, the Board of Trade petitioned the Government to have a Board of Appraisers appointed, so as to make the value on dutiable goods uniform throughout the Dominion. This petition, signed by six hundred merchants of the city, was supported by every commercial body from Halifax to Vancouver. It came before Parliament, but the Government would not grant the prayer of the petition, because, as they said, it would be too expensive. They told us that it would cost forty thousand dollars a year. It is true that we have a deficit of four or five millions, but, Sir, is Canada so poor that she cannot stand forty thousand dollars a year for a legitimate purpose? How much does not this Government spend every year for illegitimate purposes?"

A Voice: "Your can't begin to count."

"Is Canada so poor that Canada cannot afford to give justice to these merchants? No, she is not. I heard a few days ago one of the leading Conservatives in Montreal state that justice should be done, even though the heavens should fall. I know that the Conservative party is ready to let the heavens fall at any time which will suit their purpose, but theri is no questoin of letting the heavens fall here. It is simply a question of paying forty thousand dollars a year in order to give satisfaction and justice to the merchants of Montreal and of Canada.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—I arraign the policy of the Government also upon this other question of the Manitoba schools, which was so eloquently referred to by my friend Mr. Ross. I understand that the candidature of Sir William Hingston has been to support the policy of the Government. Now, what is the policy of the Government upon that question. Does Sir William Hingston know it? If he does, he is better informed than almost every other man in Canada. When Sir William was brought forward as a candidate the same gentleman to which I alluded a moment ago, the dictator of the Canadian Government, used these words, 'Justice must be done though the heavens fall.' Well, Sir, I grant you that if the heavens were not so solidly planned by the hand of the Creator the bungling of the Conservative party upon this question would make the heavens fall. The heavens will not fall no matter what the Government may do, but they are in great danger of having to blush for the conduct of the Government in this matter. Here in the city of Montreal you have the candidature of Sir William Hingston forced upon the people in order, it is said, to give justice to the minority in Manitoba. There was an election two weeks ago in North Ontario, and then you had the Cabinet Ministers blowing hot and cold, alternately commencing to speak on remedial legislation, and then ending by refusing to speak. You had the Government candidate in that election saying: 'I am here as the Government candidate, but as to what I shall do upon the Manitoba school question I will not say, because I do not know yet what is the policy of the Government.' The policy of the Government therefore is known in Montreal Centre, where the majority is Catholic, but it is not known in the riding of North Ontario, where the population is largely Protestant. We have Mr. Wallace, the late Controller of Customs, declaring: 'I am glad McGillivray is elected because he is pledged against remedial legislation,' and Mr. McGillivray himself says: 'I am pledged to support the policy of the Government if the policy of the Government suits me.' What a system is this: wheels within wheels, intrigues within intrigues, private pledges openly broken and open pledges privately broken. (Cheers.) That is not the way in which this question will ever be settled. It is a difficult question I admit, but why is it difficult? It is a difficult question because, as my friend Mr. Ross said, there are involved in it questions affecting race and religion. We are all here of different races, and different religions, many of us claiming different lands of our birth. It is as a Canadian that I address myself to you. I believe that if I had the power in my hands to-day I could settle that question. I do not say, mind you, that I could do it. It has been so much bungled at the present time that perhaps it is too late, though I despair not of the spirit of fair play in my fellow countrymen. I think I could settle it, but, Sir, if I were to settle it I would approach it in a very different manner from the spirit in which it has been approached by the men now in power. I would not address myself to a class, but I would address myself to all classes. I am a Roman Catholic. I want to have the schools of Manitoba and I want to have the Catholics of Manitoba restored to the same privileges that are given to the Protestants of Quebec and to the Catholics in Ontario. I have nothing to conceal in this matter. I speak here to-night the feelings of my heart and I speak as I have spoken in the Province of Ontario in purely Protestant ridings and in presence of my friend the Honorable Mr. Ross. He can bear testimony that I spoke there the very same thing that I speak here to-night. I have no hesitation in telling you that I want to have the minority in Manitoba restored to the same privileges which are freely granted in Quebec to the Protestant minority and to the Roman Catholic minority in Ontario. (Cheers.) I say that I do not want to have these privileges restored solely by the help of the Roman Catholics, for I want to have them restored with the help of the Protestants as well. I do not approach this question from any party point of view, or from any religious point of view. I approach it as a Canadian upon the common ground of our Canadian nationality. If the question cannot be settled upon this ground, it will never be settled at all.

"It is not by appealing, as the friends of Sir William Hingston are doing, to the prejudices of the Roman Catholics in Quebec and to the prejudices of the Protestants of Ontario that this question is to be settled. (Hear, hear.) It is not in that way that the question shall be settled, but it shall be settled by a man who has the courage to stand before an audience wherever he may be and speak to that audience his opinions whether they like them or whether they do not like them. I have given my views as to the mode of settling that question. I have stated that the best way to do it is to appoint a commission to investigate the facts. (Hear, hear.) But, sir, in the Province of Quebec this statement of mine is represented by the partizans of the Government as treason to my race and to my religion. Open the pious papers which support the policy of this Government, and you will find columns of abuse directed at me because I say that we should have a commission. They state that it is treason to the Catholic religion because they say that the facts are known, that our rights are there, and that we must exact our pound of flesh. It would be far more popular for me in the Province of Quebec to say that we must have our rights whatever may be the consequences. But, sir, I do not speak that way. It is not to the feelings of the Protestants or of the Catholics that I address myself. I address myself to all men, whatever may be their creed or race, who want to build up a nation in this corner of the American continent. Let me go one step further. The Government may introduce a remedial law next session. They may carry it. But do you believe that will be a settlement of the question? No, that will be only a complication of the question. It will be only the commencement of an agitation such as we have never had before; and, mark my words, and I am willing when death has put me in my grave, and when the judgment of history shall record these events. I am willing to be judged by the words which I am now going to utter.

"Whether there is or there is not (and let us suppose there will be a remedial order passed to restore the schools of Manitoba), the question will not be settled until there has been a commission to bring the two Governments together to have that conciliation of which my friend Mr. Ross has spoken. That is the view upon which I stand before you, my fellowcountrymen. I know very well that for the words which I have uttered the reptile press of the Conservative party in this province will abuse me to-morrow, and cry out that I am guilty of treason to my race and religion. Well, I am above all that. I know the heart of the French-Canadians, and I know the heart of the Roman Catholics of this province, and I know that instead of listening to that abuse they will listen to the voice of justice and honesty and fair play which I am uttering at the present time. I know the hearts of the people well. I am of the people myself. Never in my life did I ever appeal to prejudices or to passions. Never in my life shall I appeal to prejudices. I will always appeal to the honesty and Christianity which is in the hearts of the crowd before me, whatever may be that creed or race. It is that policy which will triumph. (Loud cheers.) It is that policy which will triumph the next time the Government give us an opportunity to go before the people. (Cheers.) I hope my friend, Jimmy McShane, will be elected on this occasion. (Loud cheers.) But, Sir, even though he were defeated, a thing which I do not believe, do not imagine I would be deterred by that. I would not be deterred even if the bye-elections go against us. I know it is hard to fight the boodle brigade travelling from riding to riding with their pockets full, in order to enlighten the conscience of the electors. (Laughter.) But, in a general election, the boodle brigade cannot cover the same ground, for it will have to disperse, and then the voice of the people will have a better chance to be heard. Whenever the time comes for the Government to give us the general elections, then, sir, the voice of the people shall consign the Government to their proper punishment. When that time shall come, I do not know. I know that Parliament, according to the constitution, will expire on the 25th of April next, but I know that these men are quite capable of violating the constitution. The gods in Ottawa who have it in their power to fix the date of the general election do not themselves know when it shall be, but I know, for my part, that if they had their own way they would never again appeal to their masters, the people. If they had their own way they would not appeal to the people until the Angel Gabriel would come to call the living and the dead to answer to their actions. (Cheers.) Once more I call upon you to stand by the people's Jimmy. (Loud cheers.) Stand by him, because he will come to Ottawa to help us to carry the policy of conciliation, which shall be a policy of justice to the minority of Manitoba and the people at large. (Cheers.) I do not know how this election will go, but, if I am to judge by the faces of the people which I see before me, it will go in the right direction. I have a way of looking at these things which never fails me. I have only to look at a man's face nowadays to tell whether he is a Conservative or a Liberal. The faces of the Liberals are joyful, but the faces of the Conservatives are narrow and long drawn. (Laughter.) I see nothing before me but joyful people. I have, my fellowcountrymen, but one more word to say, do not you get sleepy in this election. Do like Jimmy, whom I believe never goes to sleep until the election is over and the victory won." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Laurier made a brief but telling speech in French, and sat down amidst a most enthusiastic ovation.

MR. C. R. DEVLIN.

Mr. Devlin, who had just come in from Mr. Charbonneau's meeting at Lachine, spoke. If the expression of feeling went for anything, Mr. McShane would not be the only Liberal who would carry "victory" on his banner on polling day. (Cheers.) After listening to Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper that night on the school question he did not know whether the Ministry would introduce a remedial bill or not. In Ontario Mr. Taylor, the Government's chief whip, told the people that perhaps after all there would be no bill introduced, or that if it was it might be introduced by a private member. A scathing denunciation of the corruption, extravagance and bribery of the Government, and of the campaign of blackmail which was going on against Mr. McShane, was received with vociferous applause.

Repeated calls for Mr. Tarte brought that gentlemen to the front of the platform, but he excused himself, owing to the lateness of the hour, and called for cheers for Mr. McShane and Mr. Laurier, which were given with true British spirit.

The meeting then dispersed.

OTHER BIG MEETINGS ARRANGED.

On Monday evening a mass-meeting in favor of Mr. McShane's candidature will be held in Windsor Hall. The speakers will be Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. S. Fielding and D. C. Fraser, of Nova Scotia; Hon. R. H. Emerson, of New Brunswick, and Mr. C. R. Devlin, M.P.

To-morrow night meetings will be held in Lemas' Hall, Point St. Charles, and the McShane central committee rooms, St. James Street. At each of these meetings Mr. Laurier and other well known orators will speak.

TRADE IN CANADA.

Weekly Statement by R. G. Dun & Co's. Agency.

(Toronto, Dec. 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says:

In Montreal wholesale circles the week has been a quiet one. In groceries a moderate sorting movement prevails, but better business is looked for with the turn of the year. Dry goods are quiet, with most of the travellers at home. Metals, oils, paints and glass are all very quiet. Hides are a shade stronger, though there is not a great deal doing, and leather does not yet show any signs of activity. Woollen manufacturers are reported to be busy cleaning up orders for spring goods, but are again buyers of raw material at the moment. General collections do not show material improvement.

There has been a fairly good trade in wholesale circles at To

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THE WOMANS PAGE

THE MAN'S WOMAN.

Not the Sort a Man Looks for When he Wants a Wife.

One day a man said, "I don't think I like the feminine individual who is essentially a man's woman. I am very certain I would not want to marry one, and I think my opinion is shared by hundreds of sensible men who respect the fair sex in general, but who do not take especially to the one who appears to have dozens of men friends and but one or two women ones."

It is not at all certain that a woman must be popular only with men or only with women. We see no reason why she cannot combine a friendliness with both that will make her a desirable companion for either men or women. There is nothing in this world so thoroughly delightful as the self-respecting, sunshiny disposition-ed woman of liberal views to whom a man can talk as he would to a friend of his own sex with no thought of sentiment but only a bon camaraderie that is as pleasant for her as the exchange of confidences between herself and her most intimate woman friend. The person who does not believe in friendship between men and women is as warped in mind as the one who says there is no actual loyalty existing in any compact where two women are involved. One is as untruthful a statement as the other.

A man's woman, as the term means, generally, is one who is only pleasant and agreeable in the company of the other sex. One who snubs her own and cares nothing for aught but flirtation and attentions obviously direct and worshipful. But it doesn't follow that because a woman is tremendously admired, has a score of men friends who like to talk to her and take her out, that she is necessarily unhappy when there are no men about. She is perforce obliged to be with women or to flock all by herself.

The qualities that make any woman attractive to men endear them to women also. The dependable creature who is not subject to moods, who is a bright talker, a trustworthy confidante, an appreciative listener and a ready sympathizer will be liked quite as much by women as she is by men, and age will be no barrier to her lovable qualities. Such a woman romps with the children, or attends gently to the wants of those advanced in years. There is no talk of her being essentially a man's woman, or absolutely a woman's woman. She is beloved by the whole world. The earth on which she dwells is made blessed by her presence, and let us be thankful that her species is not dying out by any means.

Dame Fashion's Ways.

Box-plaits are still popular.

Buttons grow handsomer and more numerous.

Many waists have fancy backs, plaited or gathered.

The black and white combination has evidently come to stay.

Gauntlet cuffs are liked, with flaring collars, on smart street jackets.

The seamless French back is popular, for those with perfect forms!

Short, smart coats seldom exceed twenty-six or twenty-seven inches in length.

A great variety of tinsel bands are used for trimming dressy waists and costumes.

Tam O'Shanter crowns are seen on dress hats, as well as on those for overday wear.

Round, flaring, gauntlet-shaped cuffs of velvet, satin, or the gown material finish many new sleeves.

Among hand trimmings none are more popular than net bands sown with sparkling spangles, beads or cabochons.

Wreaths of rose rosettes made of illuminated taffeta silk encircle the small crowns of many wide hats; plumes and an aigrette are often added.

A stylish new skirt opens in front to disclose a petticoat-panel, usually made of very rich material and in another color. Of course the same material appears somewhere else in the costume.

A pretty fancy in millinery is a crushed rosette of chameleon taffeta ribbon, at one or both sides of a broad hat, with three standing, curly tips or three stiff quills rising smartly from its centre.

If one is too stout or too ill-shaped to wear a plaid waist, skirt or girdle one can yet safely array oneself in a plain or changeable gown with plaid sleeves and collar, and a velvet girdle to match the darkest color in the plaid.

A velvet coat is considered a necessity in every fashionable wardrobe. They are the smartest, most elegant garments of the season. They are variously decorated; some are severely plain except for very handsome buttons, while others are lavishly decorated with fur, sparkling passementerie and black or butter colored lace.

Winter gloves for street wear—walking gloves they are called—are of dog skin in shades to match costumes and in all of the yellow, yellowish-brown and tan shades. They fasten smoothly over the wrists with four large buttons, and have plain-stitched seams in a darker shade or in black. They should fit perfectly, but not very closely.

Skirts are cut exactly even all around the bottom. Walking skirts escape the ground an inch and an inch and a half. To be sure that your skirt hangs evenly set a mirror on the floor, leaning back, a very little, against the wall; step off in front of it till you get a good view square across and under the bottom of the skirt; then stand erect and turn slowly; if there are ugly dips or pouts you can easily locate them, and pin them up, ready to cut off, while you can see the effect in the mirror.

Jottings.

Markets are in their best trim now.

Long mourning veils are seldom seen.

Silver dog collars are to be worn again.

Velour capes are in vogue for old ladies.

Choirs are busy rehearsing Christmas music.

The bigger the buttons the smaller the garment.

Baby at the photographer's is a common sight these days.

Soft felt hats are worn by both men and women of fashion.

Fashionable mothers select middy suits for their small ones.

Tan shoes have apparently an unusually protracted lease of life.

Messenger boys are the fin-de-siecle understudies of Santa Claus.

The French poodle is more of a society favorite than the fox terrier.

Lorgnette chains set with turquoises are being sold by leading jewellers.

Christmas trees lighted by electricity have quite superseded the old method.

White fur carriage robes enfold the blessed babies who are wheeled out for an airing.

Gray cloth and ermine was worn by a debutante at an afternoon reception yesterday.

To have it charged is an easy way of shopping, but January bills come sure and certain.

Men who never go near their clubs on week days visit them religiously on Sundays—'cause why?

If a man wants to surprise his wife at Christmas, let him shave off his moustache the night before. Whether his effort will be appreciated remains for him to find out.

Housekeepers are pretty certain to keep their help over Christmas, for even the cook who boasts of living in 12 places in one year is not going to jeopardize her chances of receiving substantial Christmas gifts by leaving at this juncture.

MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

Annual Meeting Held Yesterday—The New Officers.

The annual meeting of the Marine Board of Underwriters was held in the Council Chamber of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, Archibald Nicoll presiding.

The president submitted his annual report, which was read, adopted and ordered to be printed in the forthcoming annual report of the Council of the Board of Trade.

The members expressed satisfaction at the information received from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, to the effect that the department was making enquiries into the matter of improving the signal service for the gulf, particularly with regard to the Straits of Belle Isle, with a view to the improving of the service there, and, further, that the Hon. Minister of Marine, perceiving the importance of constructing a telegraph line to Belle Isle, will ask Parliament for an appropriation for such work at the next session.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Archibald Nicoll; vice-president, E. L. Bond; treasurer, J. H. Routh; Executive Committee, J. H. Routh, W. B. Evans, and W. Cunningham; Committee of Inspection of Loading Vessels, E. L. Bond, J. E. Riley and W. Cunningham; Adjustment and Arbitration, C. E. Gault, W. B. Evans and J. E. Riley; Salvage Committee, J. H. Routh, E. L. Bond, A. Nicoll, C. E. Gault and W. B. Evans; Committee of Forms, Policies and Clauses, W. B. Evans, W. Cunningham and J. H. Routh; Committee on St. Lawrence Navigation and Pilotage, A. Nicholl, E. L. Bond and J. E. Riley.

WILSON AT GRANBY.

The Patron Orator Addresses Eastern Townships Farmers.

(Special to the Herald.)

Granby, Que., Dec. 19.—Mr. J. Lockie Wilson gave an interesting address here to-day. There was a moderate attendance of farmers. He advocated the simplification of laws, abolition of the Senate, increased representation of farmers in Parliament, reduction of the Cabinet, abolition of superannuation, and removal of the duty on goods used by farmers. He regretted the present political division among agriculturists. Mr. Davidson, of Elf, was in the chair.

CHARLES CHAPPELL'S STORE.

Charles Chappell's spacious and commodious meat market at the corner of Guy and St. Catherine Streets has just been opened. To him has been given the power of combining under one roof a grand collection of good things in meats, fruits, fish and game of all descriptions that will gladden the heart of the epicure. The store possesses completeness in equipment in every modern accessory, such as lighting, heating, ventilation, meat hooks, delivery and cold storage. A visit to the store is a pleasure. Prompt, polite and expeditious attention is the order to all patrons. There may be seen specimens of lamb which appear to have been fed on cream and almonds for Mr. Chappell's trade. Full-flavored and delicately dressed turkeys by the ton are there to be seen; stall-fed geese, wild turkeys, quail and prairie chickens, black duck, partridge, hundreds of chickens and game of all kinds. Then every variety of hot-house delicacies greet the eye, such as tomatoes, mushrooms, cress, Boston lettuce, parsley, cauliflowers, artichokes, egg plants and everything needful or useful in this department. Spiced meats, smoked meats, jellied meats, and in short everything that has yet been recorded in the official scientific list of dietetic economies. Goods are delivered to any part of the city, and telephone messages receive prompt response. Activity characterizes the store, and every detail is under the personal supervision of Mr. Chappell, whose career is a pleasant proof that industry and ability will win their ways and that the best goods at reasonable current rates bring success.

BUCHANAN—LOAN.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Martin's Church Tuesday afternoon, when C. L. Buchanan, of the office of Messrs. Busteed and Lane, was married to Miss Loan, of this city. Rev. G. Osborne Troope performed the ceremony. The church was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers and was well filled with many friends. The young couple left for New York on a short honeymoon. They will reside in Montreal.

Coughs and Colds will soon be prevalent, so every household should procure in advance a bottle of Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine. Remember! a stitch in time saves nine.

A BIG LIQUIDATION SALE.

Another important liquidation sale took place yesterday when the franchise and plant of the liquidated St. Jean Baptiste Electric Light Co. was sold to Hon. Louis Tourville for the sum of $53,000. The work of the company will be continued under a syndicate directed by the purchaser. All the book debts, which totalled $3,700, were sold at 37 cents on the dollar.

Inventors' Guide.

Marion & Laberge, No. 185 St. James, Montreal, will send you the Inventors' Guide on receipt of a stamp.

Cold Storage at Quebec.

Quebec, Dec. 19.—A company has been formed here to construct and operate cold storage warehouses. The provisional directors are Hon. S. John Sharples and P. Garneau and Messrs. Edson Pitch, V. Chateauvert, R. R. Dobell, Veasey Boswell, John Theodore Ross, T. H. Dunn and Wm. Shaw.

Recollect! A friend in need is a friend indeed. When hungry, the best place to go for a lunch is Friend's, 36 Recollet.

MR. WIMAN IS FREE.

The Court of Appeals Sustains the Supreme Court in Reversing the 5 1-2 Years' Sentence.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision in the case of Erastus Wiman, charged by his late partners in the Mercantile Agency, R. G. Dun & Company, with forgery. The court sustains the opinion of the general term of the Supreme Court reversing the judgment of conviction and sentence of five and a half years, and Mr. Wiman is a free man.

The conviction of Mr. Wiman under Judge Ingram a year ago last summer, when he was sentenced to Sing Sing for five and a half years, was reversed by the Supreme Court at its general term last February, and it was against this decision that the District Attorney of New York appealed.

The points involved related mainly to what constitutes a partnership by participation in profits, and as there are thousands of business establishments who have employes thus compensated, the case excited wide attention aside from the prominence and public service of Mr. Wiman.

The defence of Mr. Wiman was that he was erroneously convicted of the crime of forgery. The alleged errors justifying this view were: First, in the erroneous theory of the law applicable to forgery upon which the case was tried and submitted to the jury; second, in the erroneous rulings in the admission and rejection of evidence by the trial judge, and third, in the judge's charge to the jury and his refusal to charge as requested. In form the indictment was for forgery, but the trial abundantly discloses that the defendant was tried and convicted, not for forgery, but for overdrawing his account with R. G. Dun & Company.

AMUSEMENTS

"Jack Harkaway," which needs no recommendation, opens a week's engagement at the Queen's on Monday night. Special matinee on Christmas.

"THE NEW BOY" AT THE ACADEMY.

The Christmas attraction at the Academy is "The New Boy," undoubtedly a successful comedy.

MURRAY AND MACK.

Murray and Mack, the popular stars, come to the Royal next week in that successful comedy, "Finnigan's Ball." This play upon its first presentation jumped at once into popular favor, and has done an enormous business for the past two years. This season it comes out in a new dress of scenery from the studio of Buehler & Lamphere, and wardrobe from the establishment of Mme. Courtleigh, New York. It is booked for 22 solid weeks in the leading cities of the country, after which it goes to the Pacific coast. "Finnigan's Ball" contains all the elements of popularity. The dialogue is bright, witty and entertaining.

THE "MESSIAH."

"Handel's "Messiah" will be performed this evening at the Windsor Hall by the Philharmonic Society, with soloists and a full chorus and orchestra of 335. A handsome pipe organ has been placed in the hall, and will add greatly to the effect in the grand choruses. Good seats can still be obtained. A crowded house is expected.

LADIES' MORNING MUSICAL.

The Committee of the Ladies' Morning Musical Club have made arrangements with the Kneisel quartette, of Boston, to give an afternoon concert in the Windsor Hall, on Jan. 6th. It is not often a string quartette of such merit can be heard, and the following taken from the New York Recorder, speaks for itself: "The Kneisel quartette gave its first concert of the season at the Mendelssohn Glee Club hall last evening. This quartette has no peer, and an evening passed in listening to its infallibly smooth interpretations, when every item of detail is tinted and polished to the acme of finesse is a rare enjoyment."

THE HIGH SCHOOL CONCERT.

The fund to provide additional volumes for the boys' library at the High School is sure to be considerably augmented, judging by the large audience which attended the concert given with this object in view last night. The entertainment was given in the spacious library itself at the High School on Peel Street, and the room was crowded to its utmost capacity. Those present were very appreciative, their applause being frequent and hearty, and the efforts of the scholars and those assisting them certainly deserved the praise bestowed. The entertainment consisted of choruses by the boys, conducted by James Walker; recitations by C. Brewster and N. Holland, and a dialogue by A. Cohen and H. Weinfield; violin solo, by D. Inglis; piano solo by F. Beckett; dumb bell exercises by the scholars. Miss Ella Walker sang very tastefully two solos, and two songs were well rendered by Ernest J. Chambers. The chair was taken by the principal, E. I. Rexford.

Where Fashion meets is at the French Opera House. Where lovers of good music meet is at the French Opera House. Opera clubs are becoming the style—clubs for the Theatre Francais are the rage in New York.

Veterinary Medical Association.

A regular meeting of the Montreal Veterinary Medical Association was held last evening in the lecture room of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine. Dr. D. McEachran occupied the chair. J. A. Ness, on behalf of the "'96 Journal Club," reported in detail the results of experiments with barium chloride, a therapeutic agent recently brought to the notice of the profession by Dieckerhoff, of Berlin. Fred W. Kee presented a most valuable paper on actinomycosis. This a disease commends itself especially to the study of sanitary inspectors and those entrusted with the guardianship of public health. The disease is more prevalent than is supposed and is on the increase, and the flesh of affected animals is manifestly unfit for consumption. The symptoms and pathological nature of the disease was described in a most lucid and instructive manner. Microscopic specimens of diseased tissues were exhibited by the essayist in illustration of his remarks and the clear explanations given evidenced his mastery of the subject. E. H. Morris reported an interesting case: Essayists for next meeting were appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

Dangerous.

We often see this sign on roads and streets.

Any kidney ailment is dangerous. Because you never know where it will end.

Suppose you feel languid, suppose you have feverish symptoms, there must be poison in the blood, for these are the certain signs.

To the fact that poisons get past the kidneys may be traced every sickness to which you are liable.

Treat the kidneys forthwith and first of all.

It is the safe and proper thing every time; therefore do it promptly and well. We are trying to teach people to turn to Dodd's Kidney Pills as the simplest and greatest treatment of kidney diseases on earth.

Can't you see the point. Every serious disease results from the kidneys being out of order. Dodd's Kidney Pills keep on curing these diseases.

Know What You Chew

Is free from injurious coloring. The more you use of it the better you like it.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & SONS CO., LTD. HAMILTON, ONT.

Help Your Wife—

to help herself. Give her the Best Soap on wash day. The best is

Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap.

SKIN LIKE A BABY IN TEN DAYS. Guaranteed.

Creates a perfect complexion, cleanses, whitens, refines, beautifies, removes pimples, blotches, black heads, wrinkles, red nose, etc. This is not a cosmetic, but a simple and absolutely perfect skin cure. Sufficient to last three months sent, charges prepaid, on receipt of fifty cents. Mrs. Martha Besant, Toronto, Canada.

New Christmas Cards

New Calendars, Booklets, etc., at lowest prices. All the very latest artistic productions of the season just opened out at

CLARKE'S UNIVERSAL,
244 ST. JAMES STREET.

FOR CHOICE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS Go to —CLARKE'S UNIVERSAL— 244 St. James Street.

Food for the Sick!

The Diet Dispensary carefully prepares food for the sick, at reasonable prices thus facilitating and relieving the work of the household in the care of their sick. The poor are supplied gratis upon presentation of order from physician, clergyman or visiting nurse.

175a St. Antoine St

In the LEAD Since 1851. E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES LEADERSHIP Means Superiority.

Diamond * Rings!

FOR XMAS.

Make Xmas pleasant for some one with a Diamond Ring. We have the largest and finest assortment in the city, ranging in prices from $10 to $500. Solitaire Diamonds, or Diamonds set in conjunction with Rubies, Sapphires, Pearls, Emeralds, Opals, etc.

See our stock of fine Diamond and Pearl Jewellery. All styles and at lowest prices.

Pleasant moments spent by us while showing you our fine selection of Jewellery, Silverware, Clocks, etc. Prices always the lowest.

OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

W. S. Walker & Co.,
2200 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Kensington Millinery!!

All this Season's goods now being cleared out at

Very Large Discounts.

Inspection Invited.

Kensington Millinery Rooms,
2350 St. Catherine Street.
Cor. of Metcalfe.

Geo. Morris, prop.

A HEAVY SNOW-FALL

Will not inconvenience you if you are shod with our excellent quality

Leggings,
Overgaiters,
Warm, Lined Footwear

Now is your best time —prices low during the Holiday season.

J. SLOAN & SONS,
Boots and Shoes,
199 St. Antoine, near Mountain,
2647 St. Catherine,
Near Buckingham Street.

PIANO TUNING.

A PRACTICAL PIANO TUNER, TEN years' experience in Germany, will tune pianos at $1.00; repairing done at reasonable rates. Apply by letter, 290 Roy St. tf

Presents! Presents!

We will supply you, FREE OF CHARGE, with the CHRISTMAS PRESENTS you generally purchase at high prices. During this month, all the balance of our immense stock of WINTER GOODS will be sold at COST PRICE.

JOB—

We sell our Imported MANTLES and MANTLE GOODS at 50c in the dollar.

EVERY CASH BUYER Is entitled to a valuable present suitable for a CHRISTMAS BOX.

Dupuis Frères

Cor. St. Catherine and St. Andre Sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Three Insertions Free.

WANTED — BY A LADY — BOYS' clothing to make; old clothes made over; will take it home or go out by the day. Apply Mrs. B., 83a Bleury Street, up stairs. 305

WANTED — A YOUNG FRENCH LADY —Protestant—having received a good education, desires place in English family to teach children the French language. Address M. A., 222 St. George Street. 305

WANTED — SHIRT STARCHING BY competent woman. Address Box 117, Herald. 303

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE woman, work of any kind by the day. Apply 39 1-2 Latour Street. 306

WANTED — BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, who can make ladies', misses' and children's dresses, ladies to sew for at their own homes, immediately. C.D., Herald Office. 303

WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, family washing to do at home; also gentlemen's washing; shirts, collars and cuffs; clothes called for and delivered. 140 Maisonneuve St. 303

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, situation as general servant; best of city references. Address 153 St. Charles Borrommee Street. 306

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE capable girl from the country, situation as house and table maid in private or boarding house; references. Apply 28b St. Antoine Street. 307

WANTED—SITUATION AS PLAIN cook or general servant in small family by elderly woman; good city references. Apply Box 116, Herald Office. tf

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady accountant, a position as bookkeeper; best of U.S. references. Address H., Herald Office.

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE WIDOW, light work during the mornings. Address M.A., Herald. 306

WANTED—SITUATION AS GENERAL servant in boarding house or hotel by young woman. Apply Box 125, Herald. 306

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work of any kind by the day. Apply 34 Adeline Street. 306

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED woman, work by the day in washing, plain ironing or scrubbing. Apply at No. 393 Wellington Street, Mrs. M. P. 306

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman desires engagement to assist at 5 o'clock teas or other engagements; good references. Address R.R., 211 William St.

WANTED — BY MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, situation as cook, or work of any kind by the day. Apply 77 St. Antoine; good references. 303

WANTED—SITUATION AS GENERAL servant or housemaid. Address 165 Cadieux St. 303

WANTED — SITUATION AS COOK BY respectable middle aged woman. Address Box 118, Herald Office. 302

WANTED — BY ELDERLY PERSON any kind of work in private family. 30 Hermine Street. 304

WANTED — BY A RESEPCTABLE young married woman from the North of Ireland, housecleaning or work of any kind by the day or week; is a good laundress. Address L.B., 105 St. Felix Street, top stair. 304

WANTED — WORK OF ANY KIND by a young woman. Address 80 1-2 Colbourne Street. 304

FACIAL MASSAGE.

FACIAL MASSAGE MAKES YOUR face look youthful, and removes wrinkles. Body massage, with electricity applied, tones up the entire system. Appointments at patients' residences forenoons. At home from 2 to 6 p.m. Nurse Elinor, 48 Osborn Street. Patronized by Countess St. Germains, Lady Randolph Churchill and others. tf

LOST.

LEFT IN LADIES' TOILET IN FIRST class car, C.P.R. train, Montreal to Toronto, December 16, three very valuable lady's rings (two diamonds and one pearl). This property, belonging to a Montreal lady, was carelessly left by her on the window sill; returning to her seat, she did not miss them for some little time afterwards, returning only to find them missing. They are valuable beyond money price, as gifts from friends. The finder will be suitably rewarded by communicating with or sending the property to J. A. Sheffield, Superintendent C.P.R., Windsor Station, Montreal. 305

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND — VARIOUS SUMS at current rates of interest. Security required: First mortgage on city property. J. B. Hutcheson, 17 St. John Street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE CHANCE OF YOUR LIFE — THE owner being hard up for cash, will sell for $400 the following: Edison's greatest wonder, the kinetoscope, showing a four-round glove contest and the skirt dancer; three phonographs, with all the latest music, cabinets, nickel in the slot or without, all in good order, for the small sum of $400 cash. Address A.B.C., 144 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ont. 305

DENTISTS.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1856 NOTRE Dame Street. Beautiful set of teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Open evenings 18

DR. YOUNG, SURGEON-DENTIST, tf 1694 Notre Dame Street. Tel. 2515

SITUATIONS VACANT—MALE.

1-2 Cent Per Word.

WANTED — TRUSTWORTHY PERSON to travel in Canada; salary, $780 00 and expenses; reference. Address The Dominion Company, 321 Omaha Bldg., Chicago. 306

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED — BY MIDDLE-AGED MAN, employment of any kind around a gentleman's house; furnaces, snow; home in preference to big wages. Address Box 114 Herald Office. 303

WANTED — BY A MECHANICAL man of temperate habits and good character (37), single, position of any kind, steady work; 20 years' experience in hotels, factories and flats, also stores and railroads; practical knowledge of any steam boiler, engine and dynamo; speaks German and English; not afraid of work. Address J. Kreutzer, 6 Berthelet Street. 305

WANTED — BY AN ELDERLY MAN —a situation in a gentleman's house, or in a hotel; can do any kind of work; is an Old Country servant, and can be recommended. Please address Box 124, Herald Office. 305

WANTED—SITUATION AS GROCER'S clerk or storeman; good reference. Address J.F., 198 Dorchester St. 303

WANTED—SITUATION AS OFFICE boy by boy of 14. Apply R.S., Herald Office. 303

WANTED — BY A BOY OF 15—SITuation in an office or wholesale house; can furnish best of references. Apply S., Box 22, Herald Office. 303

WANTED — STEADY, EXPERIENCED man wants one or two furnaces to attend; excellent references. Address F. T., Herald. 306

WANTED — POSITION AS INVOICE clerk or help in office work; have had several years' experience. A.B.C., 95 Mansfield Street. 303

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE young man, situation in kitchen of hotel or club, generally useful around gentleman's house, or work of any kind. References. W., 35 Vallee Street. 303

WANTED — ARE YOUR BOOKS in a mixed state, and collections behind? Get stretched out, and your affairs fixed up by N.M.M., 2140 St. Catherine Street.

WANTED — TYPEWRITING DONE AT lowest rates. Apply L. J., Herald 303

WANTED — POSITION AS CANVASser for a fire and life insurance company by a lady; best of references. Address Box 91, Herald Office. tf

WANTED — BY TRUSTWORTHY SERvant, with good references, work—care of furnaces or whitewashing in the vicinity of Bishop, Mackay, Dorchester and Guy Streets. Charles Wilson, 86 St. George Street. 304

WANTED — SITUATION AS STABLEman or driver; used to horses. Apply 107 1-2 St. Urbain Street. 304

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE lad, aged 18, situation of any kind in office or store; has a knowledge of French. Apply Box 122, Herald. 304

WANTED — SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in factory, or work around the house. R. Dillon, 66 Victoria Square. 304

AGENTS WANTED.

One Cent a Word.

AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE FOR AN article everyone wants; liberal commission. For particulars address E. C. Avery Concord, Mich.

WE WANT RELIABLE MEN AND women to work for us; good pay and honest goods; catalogue free. The U. S. Specialty Co., Toronto. tf

WANTED—AN OLD AND IMPORTANT Cognac firm having done business in the whole of Canada for the last twenty years is open to appoint a general agent for the sale of their brandies. Address Y. E., poste restante, Cognac, France. No need to apply without first class references, and a thorough knowledge of the spirit trade.

ROOMS TO LET.

1-2 Cent Per Word.

ROOM TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished. 107 1-2 St. Urbain St. 304

BOARD AND ROOMS.

A LADY OR GENTLEMAN OF QUIET habits will find a comfortable home in private family, where no other roomers are kept; hot water heating, grate in room; Sherbrooke Street; good location. Address Box 119, Herald Office. 305

ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, in warm, nicely furnished house, with use of kitchen. Apply 27 Brunswick St., opposite Masonic Temple. 302

FOR SALE.

One Cent a Word.

OFFICE DESK FOR SALE.

A very fine Roll Top Office Desk in first class condition; will be sold cheap. Cost $85.

Apply at Herald Office.

FOR SALE — FOR THE MILLION— kindling, $2; cut maple, $2.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; mill blocks, $1.50 per load, delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. Macdiarmid, Richmond Square. Bell Tel. 8358.

FOR SALE — FURS. YOU CAN PURchase your furs 40 per cent. cheaper at 601 Craig Street. tf

FOR SALE — FURS. GO TO 601 CRAIG Street for cheapest furs. tf

FOR SALE — FINE STEINWAY & Sons, Vose & Sons, Haynes and J. P. Hall Co. pianos at prices from $75 to $150; terms to suit all, at N.Y. Piano Co., 446 St. James Street. 305

A SPECIAL OFFER — FOR SHORT time only, new American upright piano (Sohmer), retailed at $500; will sell for $350. Apply at Walford Hall, 2243 St. Catherine. tf

FOR SALE — COMMON SENSE ROACH, bed bug and rat exterminator, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1. Will return money if it does not clean your house. 74 Main Street. 306

FOR SALE — CHEAP — PAIR OF lady's skates (Boyd's); worn only two or three times. Apply A. M. G., Herald Office.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

306- $08 FRONTENAC STREET — two storeys. Price, $1,500, $300 down, balance in four years. 307

TO LET.

WE HAVE STILL ANOTHER LARGE space to rent, with power, and heated by steam, also electric light. Apply to the Thos. P. G. Foley Piano Mfg. Co., 211 Papineau Avenue. 305

PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE FROM 6 cents per foot upwards in Verdun; houses for sale and to let. E. May & Co., Room 32, Imperial Building, St. James Street. 441

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — A SPLENDID DOUBLE stone residence on Mackay Street, suitable for a doctor or a dentist; very desirable; $15,000.
B. HUTCHINS & CO.

FOR SALE — AN ELEGANT STONE residence, modern style, and lovely location, Pine Avenue; $12,500; might exchange for a smaller house.
B. HUTCHINS & CO.

FOR SALE — A FINE STONE COTtage, 11 rooms, extension, and all modern conveniences, Park Avenue; $7,600.
B. HUTCHINS & CO.

FOR SALE — A VERY NICE STONE residence, 10 rooms and extension; Daisy furnace; University Street; $7,000.
B. HUTCHINS & CO.

FOR SALE — A NICE LITTLE HOUSE 4 rooms, lot 25 x 135; very cheap, and good location; Westmount; $1,300.
B. HUTCHINS & CO.

FOR SALE — A GOOD STONE HOUSE with a fine garden; 1 1-2 acres of land; on the bank of the river at Longue Pointe; $4,000.
B. HUTCHINS & CO.

FOR SALE — A FINE STONE RESIdence, 9 rooms, nice balcony; Drolet Street, near the St. Louis Park; $4,000; another, do., do., do., for $3,600.
B. HUTCHINS & CO.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL FINE LOTS on Mountain, Crescent, Bishop and Guy Streets; also on Park and other avenues.
B. HUTCHINS & CO.
305 New York Life Building.

The Montreal Herald

Founded 1808.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 20.

MONTREAL AND THE GOVERNMENT

A recital of the grievances of the mercantile community of the metropolis, in respect of its treatment at the hands of the Government at Ottawa, does not necessarily involve the contention that in each and all of their demands upon the Government the Board of Trade and the kindred organizations have been altogether justified. The several counts of the formidable arraignment of the Government by the Board of Trade will bear strictest scrutiny. It could be easily shown that in most if not all of these matters, the merchants of Montreal have been as nearly as possible right and the Government has been altogether wrong. But it would be possible for the unprejudiced critic of the merchants" claims to waive temporarily the examination of those claims in detail and still convict the Government of having assumed and maintained, towards the paramount interests of the industrial, commercial and financial centre of the Dominion, an attitude of studied and consistent insolence.

It might be hard to define or suggest the Government's motive in this respect; the Government is in the habit of employing tactics much too subtle for the comprehension of ordinary mortals. Its policy in the instances cited yesterday in the columns of the Herald may have been dictated by an utter inability to appreciate the importance of the interests involved in the contentions of the business men of Montreal. The awful incapacity of the Government and its members has long since passed into popular proverb, and the newer Cabinet material marks no advance in intelligence on the old stuff. It may be, then, as has been said, that the Government's insolent denial of the value of the arguments of the business men has been the outcome rather of a pitiful lack of business ability than of any fixed determination to oppose the wishes and deny the requirements of the commercial metropolis.

The Government may have had another motive, however, and its policy in other places where it has thought itself beyond the chance of electoral rebuke gives form and weight to the conviction that it has treated Montreal thus shamefully because it imagines itself so securely established in the city that it can afford to do what it likes.

Whatever the Government's object may have been—if indeed such a weak backed and light-headed aggregation has had any object at all—it is beyond dispute that it has declined to accept the opinions and accede to the requests of the business men of Montreal on every matter of importance on which it has been addressed during the last decade. The contentions of the business men have been founded in all cases upon an extensive experience in the matter in hand. They have been framed by men whose judgment in the world of affairs could not be easily overridden. And they have been put forward in all calmness and upon sound warrant. To say that the business men of Montreal have been always in the wrong and the Ministers at Ottawa always in the right would be to say what no sane man believes. But this is just what the Government has said in more than a dozen well-defined and notable instances during the last eight years.

The business men of Montreal are on the eve of an opportunity to give expression to their condemnation of the Government's incapacity, or to rebuke it for its assumption that its repeated acceptance at the hands of the electorate of the city is in the nature of a permit to hold itself absolved from the penalties of criticism. A vote for Mr. McShane is apt to do much more in the way of putting the Government in mind of its obligations than a thousand signatures to a petition.

MAY PAY FOR TAIL TWISTING.

The exultant delight with which President Cleveland's aggressive message was received in the United States has somewhat subsided, and consideration of the next step and its possible consequences are in order. Some of the more influential and responsible journals, while still giving Cleveland credit for "true Americanism," are debating now whether in view of existing circumstances his defiance to Britain was either timely, prudent or advisable. The financial aspect of the matter is beginning to assume serious proportions. In this respect the situation on the stock exchanges is such that a very little would precipitate a serious panic. The statement so frequently heard that Britain would not dare go to war with the United States on account of her immense financial interests in America has been used time and again as a reason why "tail twisting" was a perfectly safe amusement. The people of the United States are not unlikely to find now that while the immense amount of American securities held abroad was a guarantee of peace up to a certain limit, once that limit is passed these foreign held securities become a menace as serious as actual warfare in its effect upon the business interests of the country. The United States is on the eve of another bond issue, and it is announced that the loan must be made from Britain. But if the holders of United States securities abroad begin to unload under the impression that war is imminent, the return of these securities will cause a tremendous exportation of gold, an exportation which would probably wipe out of existence the gold reserve. The effect upon the stock market would cause a most disastrous business collapse. This phase of the matter is one that is just beginning to dawn upon the thinking people of the United States, and it will certainly demand the most serious consideration of Congress before that body adopts a resolution which will cause Britain to land troops in Venezuela. There are more sides than one to this application of the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuelan dispute.

THE McSHANE MEETING.

The McShane meeting in the St. Maurice rink last night was the occasion of two of the most comprehensive, masterly and eloquent speeches by which the situation in current Canadian politics have been illumined.

The message borne by Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, from the Liberals of that province to the Liberals of this, was a message of encouragement in the common cause. His review of the school question was admirable, and his condemnation of the Government policy most conclusive. He advanced a wealth of precedent for Mr. Laurier's policy of conciliation and to an audience that might be fairly expected to favor an immediate remedy he made it abundantly evident that the policy of conciliation was the only policy by which the rights, not only of the minority, but of the country at large, could be more permanently preserved. Statesmanlike and scholarly deliverances have been seldom heard in Montreal.

Mr. Laurier, whose reception was highly enthusiastic, was in excellent form. He did not speak at great length, but his exposition of the failure of the National Policy, and especially in respect to its bearing upon the interests of Montreal, was altogether convincing. He showed an audience composed chiefly of workingmen just how their burden in life has been increased by Conservative misrule. His elucidation of his policy on the school question was plainly acceptable to his audience.

As a tribute to the popularity of Mr. McShane the meeting must be described as an unqualified success.

Henr-Ahlwardt, the German anti-Semitic agitator, has met with a warm reception in the land of freedom and free speech. Before his arrival in New York many United States papers urged that he be sent back, and not a few recommended exactly what occurred later, that is the egging of the agitator. Ahlwardt opened his crusade in a New York hall, to which an entrance fee was charged, and he was assaulted on the platform. That the mischievous utterances of the press had much to do with an affair so discreditable to the people of New York there can be no doubt. Whatever the man's views may be, there was no excuse for violence. No one is compelled to listen to him; no one of ordinary common sense puts any belief in his rabid charges against the Hebrew race. Why not then ignore him altogether? Christians will certainly not pay fifty cents a head to hear Ahlwardt abuse Jews; their interest in the subject is not so absorbing as that. If Jews do not like his views, let them stay away from his lectures. A very short experience of talking to a beggarly array of empty benches will do more to convince the Jew-baiter that he is not wanted, than indignation meetings and assaults which are precisely what the man is looking for, so that he may pose as a martyr and get free advertising. Less boasting about freedom of speech and more latitude allowed in the practice of it would quickly convince such as Ahlwardt of the futility of their self-imposed "missions."!

"Between meddling with other people's servants, pampering their own, building private chapels, running a ranch, and boycotting a New Year's eve ball at Ottawa, the Aberdeens are giving a novel representation of royalty, setting a somewhat remarkable precedent to future occupants of Rideau Hall, and earning their salary and perquisites."

This if from the Toronto Star. Its meaning is not quite apparent, but it seems to be an attempt at smart paragraphing. The intention, however, is unmistakeable. Taking the several counts seriatim, we find: First, a silly story from a silly United States paper, dignified by a denial from Her Excellency; second, a matter under the direction of the "Aberdeens" housekeeper; third, an expenditure on a personal account of money in Ottawa; fourth, an expenditure of money in the interests of Canada; fifth, an exercise of private judgment in an unofficial capacity. This sneering reference to Their Excellencies, of course, requires no explanation or refutation. We merely notice it for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that good taste and truthfulness are not incompatible with smart paragraphing.

"The Cardwell campaign is now red-hot," says the Toronto Star, the Wallace organ. "In violation of British precedent and political decency, the Government arranged the bye-elections so as to occur one after another, that Cabinet Ministers, noise-making followers and a horde of heelers could be turned into the constituencies as an organized gang of truth-perverters, vote-beggars, office-promisers and corruptionists. The easiest won and most recently vacated of the constituencies was chosen as the one to be first filled. By misrepresenting either the man or his views they claim a victory for remedial legislation, and they are now fighting with what they have made to appear as a tide in their favor. Fortunately this sort of work cannot be carried on to any such extent in a general election."

George Taylor, the Government whip, has been hinting at the probability that the Government will not submit to Parliament a remedial measure on the school question, but will have a bill presented by a private member and allow its followers to vote each as his conscience or his interest may suggest. This is hailed by the Western press as something new. But it is not new. It has been the talk in Conservative circles at this end of the country any time in a year past. Nobody ever expected that the Government would be able to formulate a policy in the matter. If it lives long enough it is pretty sure to follow some such course as Mr. Taylor suggests.

One of the great trusts or combines of the United States, one in which Montreal interests are involved, is reaping the reward of its efforts to strangle its legitimate competitors and gather to itself the revenues of a profitable business. The Attorney Generals of New York and Illinois States have made an attack upon the great American Tobacco Trust, which will result in the restriction of its operations in those States as well as in New Jersey, where it was originally incorporated. The stock of the company has suddenly depreciated, and the loss of its suit against the National Tobacco Company and the refusal of New England jobbers to handle its goods leaves the Trust very much in a bad way.

Is it any wonder that the law is such a mockery and a by word in the United States, that lynchings and outrages are resorted to, when we read that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee shoots a lawyer who dissents from His Honor's ruling? This laying down the law with a six shooter sounds well from a nation that goes into virtuous spasms of indignation over Armenian atrocities while burning negroes at the stake and whipping them to death.

The last resort of the supporters of our discredited trade policy is the reference to the agricultural league in Britain. Upon it they build their hopes that protection will be adopted in the Old Country. Their assertions to that effect have no foundation whatever. Salisbury's statements that public opinion has not changed on the subject, and that protection will not return at any period to which the present generation can look, should be decisive. Yet protectionist organs despairingly shriek that Britain is looking towards protection!

After all the Ministry has little reason to get out into the street and cheer over the result in North Ontario. It was a Government constituency before, and if Colonel McGillivray votes for remedial legislation it will be a Government constituency still. Where the Government has lost is in the element of doubt that has been introduced. There was no doubt about the late member's vote. Are the Ministers as sure of McGillivray's vote? Clarke Wallace says not.

It is difficult to understand why the Government should have overlooked Alex. McKay, M.P. for Hamilton, in favor of Lieut.-Col. Prior, when introducing new blood into the Administration. Mr. McKay can advance at least one claim for preferment. It is his discovery that "the Reform policy has been to embarrass the Government, and if possible, defeat it." What has Hon. Mr. Prior done?

"To the average Grit mind it passes understanding that a man should sacrifice material interest for the sake of a principle," says the Hamilton Spectator. Not that the average man but that the average Tory politician should do so passes understanding.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Park Railway Question.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Sir,—I do not think the women of Montreal quite understand what will be the effect of running electric cars through Mount Royal Park. We are told that they will enable us to ascend to the summit with our children. But how many of us, with several little ones, and small means, will be able to do this? On the other hand, and I am sure my case is one of many, I have hitherto been able to send my boys and girls in the hot summer months to play on the Mountain, sure that they were perfectly safe while there, and that they were enjoying some of the pleasures of the country. Once the cars go through the Park, I shall feel that the danger to my children of being run over by them will be great, and that many objectionable characters will resort to the Park, now that this easy means off transit is afforded them. So instead of enjoying the Park oftener, my children will be deprived of their visits to it. I myself have signed the petition, and I hope many others in my position will do the same. The number of names is what is of importance, and let no one think her name would be of no value.

AN ANXIOUS WOMAN.

Dark Days for Burns.

As it is always darkest before the dawn, the year which was the most critical in Burns' life, and which was destined to give birth to his better fortune, opened with peculiar and unmitigated dreariness. The Kilmarnock edition of 1786 appeared while the poet was "skulking from covert to covert" to avoid the jail, with which Jean Armour's father threatened him; its raison d'etre was the earning of sufficient money to pay his passage to Jamaica. Having "pocketed, all expenses deducted, nearly £20," Burns took a final farewell of his friends. Indeed—

"My chest was on my way to Greenock when a letter from Dr. Blacklock (of Edinburgh) to a friend of mine overthrew all my schemes by opening up new prospects to my poetic ambition."

His fame was, in fact, spreading rapidly. Farm laborers and servant girls expended their hardly earned wages on the purchase of his poems; and the name of the "Ayrshire Ploughman" began to be noised among members of wealthier and more cultivated circles. The first person to extend to him the right hand of fellowship was Dugald Stewart; the second was Mrs. Dunlop. Their friendship came with all the charm of a novelty which is yet not strange, but supplies a long-felt, though indefinable, need; while, in the latter case, Burns' proud and independent spirit was gratified by the knowledge that the obligation was not all on his side, but that Mrs. Dunlop and her friends had reason to be indebted to his poet's spells.

After two winters spent in Edinburgh, which seem to have given the poet more disappointment and disgust than gratification, Burns married "his Jean," and settled at Ellisland, an upland farm on the Dalswinton estate, six miles from Dumfries. To this Ellisland period, i.e., from 1788 to 1791, most of the unpublished letters to Mrs. Dunlop belong. They are chiefly interesting as indicating Burns' real view on his excise post and his distastes to farming. There were bad times in the eighteenth, as in the nineteenth, century; and in a letter of March 25, 1789, we hear Burns raising the farmers' customary complaint:

"Madame, I had two plans of life before me—the excise and farming. I thought by the glimmering of my own prudence the excise was my most eligible scheme; but all my great friends, and particularly you, were decidedly, and therefore decided me, for farming. My master, Mr. Miller, out of a real, though mistaken, benevolence, sought me industriously out to set me in this farm, as he said, to give me a lease which would make me comfortable and easy. * * * I was a stranger to the country, the farm, the soil, and so ventured on a bargain that, instead of being comfortable, is and will be a very hard bargain, if at all practicable. I am sorry to tell you this, Madam, but it is a damning truth."—Fortnightly Review.

PER STR. LUCANIA.

Just received per Steamer Lucania five cases of extra fine Seal, especially for Jackets, at Chs. Desjardins & Co.'s, 1537 St. Catherine Street.

SCHLATTER'S CLAIMS AND POWERS.

Cures Wrought by the Western Messiah Through Faith.

While in New Mexico Francis Schlatter, acting under instruction from above, as he indicates by an upward motion of his head, fasted forty days and nights, taking no sustenance save water. A few days after the close of his fast, I met him on a railway car as he was coming to Denver, writes a Boston Transcript correspondent from that city. He was much emaciated. Eyes and cheeks were hollow, and the whole appearance of the man was unkempt and wild. I shook hands and talked with him. His hand was limp and lifeless, and as devoid of power to start sensation in my own as an old glove. The animal life had been "fasted" out of him. He said he did not feel well, and he looked it. I asked him the usual questions of the merely curious—namely, what he claimed to be the power by which he wrought his cures. He claimed nothing; said he did not know what it was; that he was commanded to do as he did, and that the Father was using him. I said:—

"It is reported of you that you claim to be Christ, the Messiah, returned to earth."

Very quietly he replied: "I make no such claim and have no knowledge of what I am. I am just doing the work my Father gives me."

"Do you ask any condition of those who come for healing?"

"Only faith."

"If a person was to come to you for healing and possessed no faith in your strange gift, could you help him?"

"No; I could do nothing for him. The Father requires faith from those who come and that is all. If they have no faith in me they have none in my Father."

That was two months ago. I am in Denver again and have been over the river watching him at work. The change in his appearance is wonderful. Then he appeared like a man rapidly dying. Now he is one of the most rugged men apparently in Denver. His cheeks are full, his long hair is combed down smooth upon each side of a middle parting, his eyes are clear, not bright, and he appears to be the most contented man in the West.

There was an immense crowd about, through which I worked until I secured a position directly in front and not more than four or five feet from him, and from that vantage I watched the man operating. He stood inside a garden fence, outside of which was a narrow passage made by a stout rail. Through this passage steadily moved a line of men, women and children. As each person came in front of him he reached his right hand and grasped the other's right. At the same time he took in his left hand the little bunch of handkerchiefs that almost every one brought to have "blessed." Occasionally an unusual case appeared; and he would grasp both hands and hold lighter and longer. Only in the most careless way did he appear to notice those who were passing. Even when his attention was especially called to a sufferer there was no change in the dull, lethargic appearance of his face, no sympathetic moistening of the eye, nothing but a stolid treadmill manner of one who was doing an enforced duty.

The thing that most fixed my attention was the motion of his lower lip, but even that seemed to denote no intellectual action. At first I thought he was quietly uttering a prayer, but dropped that thought as I observed that as each person came up the motion of the lower lip was that of an automatic register. He was counting the people whose hands he touched. Such, at least, was my conviction, and it was corroborated by a statement made by him at the close of his day's work, when he remarked that he had ministered to about thirty-seven hundred people that day.

When I turned from him I wandered along the line, where not less than a thousand persons were moving up, step by step, toward the healer. I examined the faces of those people carefully. A small percentage showed unmistakable signs of illness and suffering. A very much larger percentage showed traces of ravage produced by abuse of nature, in both male and female. The remainder were simply curious men and women, boys and girls, with here and there a very sympathetic woman, easily moved and as ready to run after the devil as the Messiah. It was a typical western crowd, which will be duplicated in Boston or any other eastern city if "the healer" goes so far.

What, then, think I of the alleged new Messiah? I think him a great, strong, kind animal with too little mental capacity to analyze his own arts; a man who by some peculiar shock, perhaps through pains of hunger, possibly through broken ties, maybe through sickness, became possessed by this thought of doing good and through long pondering, "brooding" would be better, upon it has hatched this petrified chicken of conviction that he has been commanded by God to do this work. I believe he will continue to do it until, in time, he may come to be recognized by the unthinking as the real Christ come again. There is also a possibility that he may become a dangerous power in arousing the frenzy of the undeveloped population in its love of the marvellous and so-called miraculous. He is a Catholic, and may be the John the Baptist of much unwelcome nonsense in the United States. But I do not think the man is bright enough to be dishonest. Whatever his power, he is sincere in his desire to heal.

Five performances of opera each week at the French Opera House—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Saxon Drinking Bouts.

The Saxons were mighty caters and drinkers. The mead-horn plays a great part in the very earliest literature, and already in the sixth century the temperance movement definitely began. Members of the Church of England Temperance Society will be glad to know that it began with the church, but that unfortunately was because the church required it. St. Gildas the Wise, (A. D. 570), observing with pain that not only the laity but also the clergy were scandalously given to habits of intoxication, issued some rules to his own monks, and ordained that "if any one, through drinking too freely, gets thick of speech so that he cannot join in the psalmody, he is to be deprived of his supper." This does not err on the side of severity, and the test is charmingly naive, but at any rate the blame was laid on the culprit.

St. David (A.D. 569), took a more modern view, and published the publican in addition, so to speak. His monks were also accustomed to go about and get drunk in a friendly way, so he ordained, among other rules, that "He that forces another to get drunk out of hospitality, must do penance as if he had got drunk himself." However, things seem to have gone on very much the same until we come to King Edgar, who, at the instance of Dunstan, made the first attempt at sobriety by act of Parliament—if the anachronism may be allowed—as near as may be 1,000 years ago. He suppressed a great number of ale houses, and, in order to lessen the depth of his subjects' potations, invented "drinking to pegs," which would be equivalent to regulating the size of the tumbler. People used to drink then out of wooden pots, holding half a gallon, and the King had eight pegs or pins inserted, dividing the pot into so many doses of half a pint, like a medicine bottle. But, alas, for human attempts to circumvent the demon of drink! Drinking to pegs presently became a merry pastime, and a means of encouraging intoxication, like "buzzing" in the last century; and at no distant date Anselm had to forbid his clergy expressly to "go to drinking bouts and drink to pegs."—National Review.

STYLISH FOOTGEAR.

What Fashion Dictates Is the Proper Thing in Slippers.

The girl who has the best time at a dance is the one that looks fresh, bright and happy. She may not be pretty, she may not be clever, but she will have numerous partners and a thoroughly good time. Therefore, it behooves every girl not to look tired, and to guard against this she must have comfortable shoes. A shoe that pinches in the least is bound to stamp upon a girl's features a fagged expression before the evening is half over. Yet, a shoe may not pinch and still be very fatiguing. A slipper especially may slip up and down at the heel if too large and cause almost as much discomfort as a cramped feeling. Consequently, the girl that wishes success in the ball-room should look well to the comfort of her shoes.

My lady's slippers for the coming winter are very delicate and elaborate; even the "mules" are in light colors, and sometimes exquisitely embroidered. For instance, there is a pair of pale lavender satin, the toe covered with a fine network of pearls, with one large pearl standing out prominently in the centre, like the pearl in a finger ring. Old pink shades of satin are traced with ruby beads, and all the fascinating iridescent combinations of the fashionable passementeries are seen on the toes of slippers, which are now selected to correspond with the trimming of the gown rather than with the gown itself.

For a toilet slipper, plain red kid is in favor, the warmth of the color giving a cosey impression. Mostly by looking at them we fancy the little pointed toes resting on the fender "after the ball is over," while the firelight flickers over a soft, warm dressing gown, with lace lying carelessingly about a white neck.

House slippers for ordinary use are in three favorite designs:—Fine black kid closely embroidered with very small jet beads; patent leather, with a large, broad rhinestone buckle, resembling those from heirloom knee breeches, placed quite high on the instep; and patent leather, tied with a bow to match the gown or the ribbon on the gown—for this is to be a ribbon winter. These are very popular, for one has only to tie in a fresh bow to have, virtually, a new pair of slippers. The bow should be as large as the foot can reasonably accommodate.

BREVITIES.

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OPERA FRANCAIS.—Friday, Dec. 20, La Cigale et La Fourmi (The Grasshopper) Audran's best opera. A Parisian success. Saturday, Dec. 21, MIGNON A. Thomas' immortal opera. With two Prime Donne and an intermission by five leading artists. MONDAY, Dec. 23.—Debut of the New Tenor, M. Armand Mary, in Meyerbeer's Great Opera, Les Huguenots. Tuesday, Dec. 24, Le Barbier de Seville, Opera Comique in 4 Acts, by Rossini. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25.—Grand Christmas Matinee at 15, 25 and 50 cents, with La Cigale et La Fourmi, The last Half. All Performances at 8 o'clock sharp. Usual Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, and Orchestra $1. Seats secured at the Pratte Piano Rooms, 1676 Notre Dame St., from 9 to 6.

WINDSOR HALL

The Montreal Philharmonic Society

Will perform Handel's

"MESSIAH"

On Friday, 20th December.

Orchestra and Chorus of 333.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m., Concert at 8.15. Reserved seats $1, 75c and 50c, at Nordheimers' on and after Monday, 9th December, at the ... G. Couture, Conductor. A. Browning, Secretary-Treasurer, 1724 Notre Dame St.

Victoria Skating Club

GRAND Hockey Match

OTTAWA vs. VICTORIA (Champions.)

SATURDAY, DEC. 21st, at 8.30 P.M.

Admission to Non-Subscribers, 25c; Gallery 25c extra. A few Reserved Seats at 50c, ... now on sale. A series of

Eight Senior Championship Matches

has been arranged to be played during season besides other Hockey Matches, Fancy Dress Carnivals, etc., particulars of which will be duly advertised.

The Victoria Rifles Band will play every Saturday afternoon and Wednesday evening, and on Xmas and New Year's Days. Five O'Clock Tea every Saturday. Subscribers are entitled to all entertainments on presentation of their season tickets.

Season and all other tickets for sale at the Ticket Office, 128 St. James St. (opposite Post Office.

S. JACKSON, Sec'y-Treas.

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are the delight of the cook and housewife. We guarantee the purity of our goods, and will convince you of our complete stock of fancy groceries if you will call.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

YOUR BABY

Needs nourishing. The best doctors recommend . . . .

"The First Swiss Brand" of Unsweetened Milk.

R. W. TURNER, Agent, 18 St. Alexis Street.

BIRTH

LAING—On Dec. 16th, 1895, the wife of A. Laing, of a daughter. 304

MARRIAGES.

BUCHANAN — LONE—At St. Martin's Church, Montreal, Dec. 17th, 1895, by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Charles F. L. Buchanan, youngest son of the late John Buchanan, architect, to Matilda M., youngest daughter of William Lone. 304

SHAW—KENT—On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, 544 Upper St. Charles Borrommee Street, by the Rev. James Fleck, Elizabeth Montgomery, second daughtar of the late Robt. Kent, to Robert Shaw, all of Montreal. 304

DEATHS.

LEMERY—At St. Scholastique, on the 17th inst., Selina Lemery, widow of the late Dr. Lemery, and eldest daughter of the late Major Joseph Octave Bastien, N.P., and late Registrar of Vaudreuil, aged 61 years. Funeral on Friday, the 20th inst., on the arrival of the Montreal train which leaves Dalhousie Station at 8.30 a.m., leaving St. Scholastique at 1 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited. 301

SIMINGTON — On Wednesday morning, the 18th Dec., at 2117 St. James Street, St. Henry, Constance, aged 35, the dearly beloved wife of John Mortimer Simington (Grand Trunk Railway), second eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Quintin, M.A., formerly curate of St. Catharines parish, and for years chaplain to Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, Ireland. London, England, and Dublin papers please copy. Funeral private. 304

ST. ONGE—In this city, on the 13th inst., Seraphin St. Onge, aged 61 years. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 337 Sherbrooke Street, on Saturday, at 8.45 a.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. 305

AMY—At her father's residence, on Dec. 19, Corine Corbin, daughter of Geo. and Wilhelmine Amy. Funeral private. Jersey Island papers please copy. 305

CREVIER—At St. Lambert, Que., on the 19th inst., Philomene Vallustin, wife of J. D. Crevier, commercial traveller, aged 55 years 11 months and 6 days. Funeral on Monday, the 23rd, from her husband's residence, St. Denis Street, St. Lambert, to the parish church at 8.45 a.m., thence to cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited without further invitation. 305

CUNNINGHAM—In this city, on the 18th inst., at 105 Richardson Street, Ann Elizabeth, the only and beloved child of Wm. Cunningham. Funeral private. 305

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL MR. W. G. McCONnell oblige by calling at the Herald Office 305

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A NEW TREATMENT. CURE GUARANTEED
CATARRH
The only remedy in the world which treats these diseases both locally and internally, thus effecting a PERMANENT CURE. Write for free descriptive circular to MARTHA PESANT CO., Toronto, Canada.
DEAFNESS

HON. ARTHUR BOYER IN COURT

As Prosecuting Witness in a Recorder's Court Case.

There was a rather interesting cruelty to animals case before the Recorder yesterday. Hon. A. Boyer, ex-M.P., was prosecuting witness against a coal carter named Davis McGillan for cruelty to a horse by beating it severely with a stick and iron shovel over the head. Mr. Boyer told a straight story of the occurrence but McGillan put three men in the box who were with him at the time and they all denied under oath that McGillan had done what was alleged. There was one weak point in his defence, however, and that was the uncontradicted statement of the officer who had summoned him to whom he had given a wrong name and address. There was a lively passage of arms between Mr. Boyer and the defendant. "That gentleman has made a mistake," said McGillan. "You are a liar," retorted Mr. Boyer, "I told you you were a brute at the time and I say again you are a brute." The owner of the horse abused was a witness for McGillan and incidentally mentioned that it was 23 years old and could only be kept alive by the exercise of the greatest care. An officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said the horse was weak and a mere shadow. The Recorder fined McGillan $5 and costs or one month and told him if he was caught driving such an animal again he would be prosecuted and the horse destroyed.

BEYOND RECOVERY.

The Boy Laflamme Was Thought Incurable.

One Hundred Dollars Paid for Treatment—His Body Swollen Into Inconceivable Shapes—A Few Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Thurso, Que., Dec. 20.—(Special.)—The appearance in the Ottawa papers of a despatch from Papineauville concerning a son of Mr. E. J. Laflamme, merchant, of that place, has been all the talk here for days.

The parties and the case are so well known and the sympathy so general that the interest taken in it is quite public.

The particulars of the recovery are the sensation of it.

The suffering and condition of the boy led all who knew of the case to lose hope, in fact nearly every one spoke of death as a happy release.

But in a few weeks, even after repeated medical operations to relieve him, he was romping and playing with other boys.

His father shows him with pride as a specimen of what Dodd's Kidney Pills will do after all hope has departed.

More Than Coronets.

A TALE OF LAND AND SEA.

CHAPTER I—(Continued.)

And Greville had won the hearts of the farmers, by riding, controlling and breaking in, for one of them, a daredevil horse, that no jockey in Devonshire could ride, and had thereby won himself emphatically the reputation of being "a man every inch of him."

But both husband and wife were very reserved, and the few who ventured to call on them when they first dropped from the clouds, as it were, into Finglecombe, might not truthfully assert that, though politely welcomed, they were urged to come again. Whether this came of a sense of shyness, or of haughty exclusiveness, none could precisely decide. Some averred it was the former in the wife and the latter in the husband, and perhaps they were right.

"Both seem only to live for each other and their little boy," said Mr. Asperges Laud, their only and regular visitor in the end, and he was right certainly.

Thanks to the tutelage of the worthy curate, the childish mind of little Derval Hampton began to expand, and he ceased to wonder if the sea he saw rolling in Barnstaple Bay, between craggy Hartland Point and sandy Braunton Burrows, and the uplands that bordered Finglecombe, were all the world contained; for dreams, visions and a distant knowledge of other seas and shores came upon him, and with the knowledge there came in time the usual boyish crave to see and know them.

In Finglecombe, a lonely dell, where the apple groves grew entangled, and a brawling stream, concealed by their foliage from the sunshine, ran between banks of moss-grown stones towards the Bay, was an excavation or cavern in a wooded hill, known as the Pixies Parlour, a place he was wont to explore with fear and excitement, but in the daytime, of course; and near it on the shore was a place, never to be visited at any time, for therein were sights to be seen that none could look upon and live—the Horses' Hole, a cavern dark as night, full of pools of water, and running an unknown distance under ground, wherein a horse black as jet had found its way, and came forth with its coat changed to snowy white; but as he grew older the place of deepest interest for him was the ruined Castle of Oakhampton, and the place named Wistmanswood, whence came the titles of that peerage his father deemed his right.

The wood always impressed him with fear and haunted him in his dreams—for it was one of the wonders of Devonshire, and is said to have been unchanged in aspect since the days of the Norman Conquest—a vast grove of dwarf oaks, interspersed with mountain ashes, everywhere covered by masses of fern and parasitical plants, growing amid gigantic blocks of stone,—the clefts of which, and the thorny undergrowth, are swarming with poisonous adders, and form the shelter of innumerable foxes—a strange and weird place, amid the desolation of which the scream of the bittern is yet heard, and the whole appearance of which conveys the idea of the hoary age in the vegetable world of creation; yet here on more than one occasion did the somewhat gloomy Greville Hampton lead his impressionable and shrinking boy by the hand, for to him the old Druid wood in its waste and decay seemed sympathetic, with his own fallen condition and impoverished state. And but for the sake of the future of that dear child whose hand he held, and unconsciously almost crushed in the bitter energy of his thoughts at such times, he would have wished himself as dead as one of those hoary trees; for to Greville Hampton often came a strange feeling of weariness of life, and then he longed for that day to come, when failure or success in aught would matter nothing, when the sun would rise, but not for him, and all the world go on as usual while he should be at rest and beyond all care and trouble.

And little Derval in the golden morning of his life, often wondered already what it was that clouded his father's brow and made his manner so triste and pre-occupied.

"It is not given to man to choose his own position in this world," said Mr. Asperges Laud gently to Hampton on one occasion; "but it is given to him to feel honestly content, and without useless repining, in the place so assigned."

"Another and better place in the world than that I now occupy, was assigned to me; but—" and Greville Hampton paused, as something very like an imprecation rose to his quivering lips.

Meawhile Derval, save for his mother's care and Mr. Laud's tuition, would have grown up in rather a rough and scrambling manner; as it was he was a little undisciplined; prone to bird-nesting, seeking the eggs of the choughs and cormorants among the rocks; helping himself to apples in anyone's orchard, and rambling far afield, and clambering up eminences where he could see the variously tinted groves that bordered on the deep blue bay, the distant sea itself—glorious, glittering and far-stretching; the brown boats drawn up on the golden sands; the passing ships under white canvas, or the steamer with volumes of dusky smoke curling far on the ambient air. He was rather addicted, we fear, to playing the truant, and especially of skipping if he could the afternoon class for catechism held by Mr. Laud in his church at Finglecombe, a quaint old fane, concerning which there is a terrible old legend well-known in Devonshire. In 1638 a ball of fire burst into it during time of service, killing and wounding, or scorching, sixty-six persons, and this event took in time a wild form, and we are told how the devil, dressed in black, inquired his way on that identical Sunday of a woman who kept a little ale-house at the end of the Combe, and offered her money to become his guide.

But she, distrusting him, offered him a tankard of good Devonshire cyder, which went hissing and steaming down his throat; and her suspicions were confirmed, when, as he rode off towards the church, she saw his cloven foot, and a few minutes after the terrible catastrophe occurred, and Finglecombe church was strewn with dead and dying—a story that often made little Derval cower in his crib in the gusty nights of winter.

What was to be his future, some twelve years hence, was the ever recurring thought of his parents.

We have said that Mary Hampton's constitution was a peculiarly delicate one, and now an illness fell upon her which was to prove only the beginning of the end.

Mr. Laud averred that at Christmastime none could decorate his little church, especially "the sanctuary" thereof, so tastefully as Mary, with scarlet hollyberries and green glistening leaves, and so, on one occasion having prolonged her labours in the cold, damp edifice far into the late hours of a winter night, she caught a chill, fevered, and became hopelessly consumptive. Her cheeks grew hollow, her lips pale, and there came into her sweet sad eyes a pathetic and settled intensity of expression.

She was desired by the doctor to cease from exertion, to abstain from all household work, and to drink plenty of good wine, to procure which Greville Hampton deprived himself of many little things to which in his required position he had been accustomed—an occasional cigar, or a glass of cheap Marsala; and when he thought of the past, the strong man's tender and loving heart was wrung, when he heard her hacking cough, and he saw her seated, pale and feeble, her delicate hands unable to persevere even in sewing a little jacket for Derval that lay on the table before her.

And now the kind curate whose threadbare coat covered a noble heart, brought her many a bunch of luxurious grapes, and many a bottle of good wine—port of fabulous antiquity—which had been sent to himself from the Hall, the abode of the Squire, whom Greville had known in other days, but who now knew him not.

To be Continued.

$90,000 OF LIABILITIES

Alexander and Co. Suspend Payment—Receiver Appointed.

The well-known firm of Alexander & Co., (The Glass Block) St. Catherine St., is in financial trouble. Payments have been suspended and a receiver appointed. The liabilities are about $90,000, but it is thought that the Christmas trade will somewhat reduce this. A meeting of creditors will be called early in the year. In the meantime, much sympathy is felt for Mr. Alexander who has been known in connection with the dry goods trade throughout Canada for many years.

ORANGEMEN DINE.

Clarke Wallace Airs His Virtues—Other Brethren Speak.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—The annual banquet of the North Western District Loyal Orange Lodge was held last evening at the Gladstone House.

Secretary of State Montague had been expected to come in from Cardwell but was unable to do so. The speakers of the evening were Hon. N. Clarke Wallace and Mr. E. F. Clarke. In replying to toast "Army and Navy, Land Volunteers," several speakers referred to President Cleveland's Venezuela message.

Major Bennet roused loud applause by declaring the United States might crow all they pleased about the Monroe Doctrine but while they had men here Britain would never give in.

Captain Orr said they could drink the toast the more heartily because of the action of a supposed peaceful country which had in the most insulting manner threatened the relations of the British Empire. Such conduct on the part of the United States was most reprehensible. He was proud of the answer Lord Salisbury had given.

Mr. Wallace devoted his speech to the question of his resignation of office. He was warmly received and evidently had the sympathies of all present. He regretted that he had felt it necessary to leave the Government because he was at one with them in everything but the Manitoba School policy and in that he felt they were too anxious to serve the Roman Catholic church.

He promised to explain his position more freely at the Conservative nomination meeting for West York, which is to be held to-day at Weston.

Mr. E. F. Clarke followed expressing approval of Mr. Wallace's course.

DIED SUDDENLY.

Death of Seraphin St. Onge a Respected Grain and Flour Merchant.

Seraphin St. Onge, one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange Association, died suddenly at his residence, 377 Sherbrooke Street, Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. St. Onge had only been ailing a short time, and his death came as a great surprise to his many friends in the business world.

Ever since its inception, he has taken an active part in the Corn Exchange, and he early gained the good will and respect of the grain trade by his upright and manly dealings. In his younger days he was confidential clerk of L. Renaud & Co., at that time one of the largest commission houses in the city. He soon went into business for himself, and the firm of Lafreniere & St. Onge was formed. The firm shipped flour and grain extensively.

Of late years Mr. St. Onge retired from active business, but he still kept up his old connections and was a daily attendant on 'Change where he was always welcome.

NEWS FROM ASHANTEE.

The War May Assume Serious Proportions if Reports be True.

Acora, Gold Coast, Africa, Dec. 18.—It is stated that Samory, a powerful African chief, supported King Prempeh of Ashantee in the recent fighting with the English and their native allies, the tribe of Adansis, which was reported in the cable despatches of the Associated Press this week, it being said that the encounter resulted in dispersing the Adansis with great slaughter. It is also stated here that Capt. Cramer, of the Gold Coast Constabulary has also had an encounter with Samory. If this be true, it is grave news for the British, as Samory has a powerful army of horsemen and footmen, and would seriously hamper the expedition, which is now on the way to the Gold Coast from England under command of Col. Sir Francis Scott, inspector general of the Gold Coast forces. The expedition is also accompanied by Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, Queen Victoria's grandson. It has been previously thought that Samory was friendly to the British, and, indeed, Sir Francis Scott, while in consultation with the British War Office as to the make-up and number of the forces of the expedition, said that there could be very little truth in the reports that Samory would attack the British territory. Sir Francis, in fact, expressed his belief that Samory's people could not fight in the bush and that all he could want to do was to get to the coast in order to trade with the British.

That neglected cough has got so bad that you are now suffering from night sweats and general debility. Your lungs are congested and will become ulcerated, unless you bring on reaction by using Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine.

HOLIDAY RAILWAY RATES.

Travellers for the holidays should notice that tickets over the G. T. R. and connections will not be honored if presented from the starting point after the dates of sale authorized on tickets.

That is for Xmas from Dec. 21 to 25, a fare and one-third good to return, leaving destination not later than Jan. 7, 1896; and single fare, going by any train on Dec. 24 and 25, good to return, leaving destination not later than Dec. 26. For New Year, a single fare rate will be issued good going by any train Dec. 31st or Jan. 1st; good to return, leaving destination Jan. 2. Then, for fare and one-third tickets are good going Dec. 28 to 31, and returning not later than Jan. 7.

To Piano Purchasers.

You will find a most useful book in selecting a piano is "How to Know a Good Piano," issued by N.Y. Piano Co., 446 St. James Street. Free to any address.

SAID "AU REVOIR."

Corn Exchange Association Bids Farewell to D. G. Thompson.

A parting address was tended to D. G. Thompson, President of the Corn Exchange this morning, in view of his departure for England.

E. F. Craig, the acting-president was in the chair, surrounded by a large number of members of the Association and Board of Trade. Mr. Craig made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, and the secretary, Geo. Hadrill, read the testimonial which was largely signed. In replying Mr. Thompson thanked the members for their kindness and appreciation of his services. He was ably assisted in all works by a good committee and he called upon the members to elect another equally as representative and efficient. Referring to his mission to England in the interests of the Montreal Transportation Company, he traced the progress made by that organization in the last 20 years, and said that he was going to England to supplement the present fleet by a vessel of modern type, that will be a credit to this country. In closing Mr. Thompson complimented Mr. Hadrill for the able and efficient manner he had conducted all the matters he had handled in the interests off the Board. Edgar Judge and Alex. McFee made short addresses.

Capt. John Gaskin the Kingston representative of the Montreal Transportation Co., accompanies Mr. Thompson to the other side.

BIG MINING DEAL.

Plumbago Property Near Renfrew Sold to an Ottawa Syndicate.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—A big mining deal has been concluded by a number of prominent mining men of this city. Messrs. J. W. McRae, Hector McRae, George P. Brophy, John Brophy and S. H. Fleming have purchased what is claimed to be a valuable plumbago property, paying therefor the sum of about $30,000. The property is located abbout eight miles from Calabogie, and about 18 miles from Renfrew. It is on the farm of Thomas Moore, on the south shore of Norway Lake, about two miles distant from the Kingston & Pembroke Railway. It was formerly owned by Senator McKenzie. The new owners believe they have a valuable deposit of plumbago, and are making arrangments to begin operations early next spring. They intend shipping direct to the English markets.

Arrangements are being made for an interview between a number of influential residents of Lowe Township and of the Ottawa County Council, who depend to wait upon the Government, in a few days, to have the expenses of the recent military expedition paid out of the public treasury.

The Westinghouse Brake Company has been offered a free site, with water power, to induce it to locate the proposed factory in Ottawa.

BELIEVES IN FREE TRADE.

An interesting visitor to the city yesterday was Alderman Thos. H. Browne, of Rutland, Vt. Mr. Browne is a well-known public speaker in New England, and a life-long Democrat. He is an out-and-out free-trader, and said that all the barriers of tariff in United States and Canada should be abolished. He could not understand protective principles because they were against the golden rule of helping one another. He felt certain that the next political battle in his country would be fought only partly on tariff lines. The message of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle was the "talk of the country," and their financial policy was approved by Republicans as well as Democrats. In this country he took a great interest in Hon. Mr. Laurier's work of tariff reform, and hoped for an early success of that policy so needed for the prosperity of people on both sides.

COMPANIONS OF THE FOREST.

The regular half yearly meeting of Allan A'Dale Circle No. 109, of the A.O.F., was held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 18, at the Masonic Chambers, Place D'Armes Square, when the regular business was gone through with. Chief Comp. Miss C. Randall presiding. When the order of new business was taken up, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Chief Comp. Miss S. Swetman; Sub-Chief Comp., Miss Lou Cunningham; Past Chief, Miss C. Randall; Fin. Sec., Mr. James Wills; Treas., Miss L. Bishop; Rec. Sec, Comp, Mr. W. C. Valkert; Right Guide, Miss I. Labreque; Left Guide, Mrs. W. Allan; Inner Guard, Mrs. L. Graham, Outer Guard, Miss S. Waddell; Physician, Dr. Alex. Munroe; Auditors, Comps. Misses Waddell, Jackson and Mrs. Tobin; Trustees, Comps. J. Wilson, Mrs. Sheppard, Miss Waddell; Correspondent to pard, Miss Waddell; Correspondent to Ancient Forester, Comp. Miss S. Swetman.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS MEET.

The English-speaking licensed victuallers held an adjourned meeting Wednesday at their rooms, Notre Dame St. The nominations of officers for the annual meeting to be held the second Wednesday in January 1896, took up the attention of the meeting as follows: A. Jones, president; H. Lynch, first vice-president; A. Willis, second vice-president; Gordon Melville, treasurer; E. R. Fitzgerald, secretary. These officers were chosen unanimously. E. R. Fitzgerald secretary, stated last evening, that he had received a letter from Quebec, stating that all the amendments proposed by the association had passed. It was decided that at the annual meeting the president, A. Jones, who has held the position for two years, would be honored with a suitable presentation.

WINTER CRUISES.

A tasteful little work was handed the Herald yesterday, detailing the proposed winter cruises of the Hamburg-American Line to the Mediterranean and the Orient and the West Indies. Beautifully illustrated pages indicate the beauty of the spots so cleverly described in the letter-press. The handsome floating hotels such as the Fuerst Bismarck are described.

The special success of the Orient tours have prompted the company to arrange similar cruises from New York to the West India Islands and the Spanish Main, offering an opportunity to tourists of enjoying within a few days the genial climate and beautiful scenery of an attractive land. The excursion leaves New York on January 28, 1896, and W. D. O'Brien, St. James St. G.T.R. offices, has charge of the business here.

PER STR. LUCANIA.

Just received per Steamer Lucania five cases of extra fine Seal, especially for Jackets, at Chs. Desjardins & Co.'s, 1537 St. Catherine Street.

NOT CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

Coroner McMahon yesterday held the inquest on the body of six-year-old H. C. Cutler, at his father's residence, McCord Street. The circumstances surrounding the death of the child have already been related. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death through the negligence of the carter, Xavier Ste. Marie, the negligence, however, not amounting to a crime. Xavier Ste. Marie was accordingly discharged from custody.

New Woollen Goods.

Just opened a large assortment of woollen goods. Woollen Shawls in pretty colors from 80 cts. to $2.50. Children's Woollen Hoods and Hats from 25 cts. to $1.00.

JOHN AITKEN & CO., 1757 Notre Dame Street.

The Largest Dairy in Canada.

Every family should know where their supply of milk comes from and have it direct from the Dairy Farm. Our jars are all carefully washed, dried and refilled in the dairy, so the milk comes in contact with no impurities before being opened for use.

Our price is 7 cents per quart.

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You Can't Do It at Home!

No one can put up Sweet Corn for table use as perfectly as we, not even the best housewife in Canada. Always see that you get OUR BRAND.

Lakeport Preserving Co.

Purely Pork Sausages.

Are infinitely better than those made of beef and pork. It takes longer to cook beef than pork and the flavor of such sausages is destroyed in cooking.

The best purely pork Sausages are made by

James Harper, 18 St. Phillip St.

Retail at Stalls 24 and 25 St. Lawrence Market

10c Turkeys, Ducks and Chickens . .
8c GEESE | VENISON
CHARLES CHAPPELL'S,
26½ St. Catherine St.
Corner Guy Street.
The Finest Meat Market in Montreal.

TONS OF TURKEYS,

Geese, Chickens, Ducks at 8 cts. to 10 cts. per lb. The choicest Partridges, Pigeons, Hares, Venison.

Fresh Christmas meats of all descriptions.

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125 Mountain St.
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Modified M.K.
Pasteurized Milk and Sterilized Milk—for infants, children and invalids—Delivered to any part of the city. Physicians' testimonials as to its purity and healthfulness.
LABORATORY AND RESIDENCE, Tel. 8572. 125 Mountain St.

Walk Right Through
The house. Any furniture needed? Call and look at our stock and prices.
Rolland Bros., 2474 to 2480 Notre Dame.

RUSSIAN CHINESE TREATY.

Yokahama, Dec. 19.—The Nichi-Nichi confirms the report that China has offered Chan-Som-Bay to Russia for a winter station. Advices received here from Vladivostock say that the secret treaty between Russia and China is an accomplished fact and that a survey of the proposed railway from Siberia through Manchuria has been ordered.

Ask Your Grocer
For one of Allatt's Melton Mowbray Pies, and try it for lunch. Made of selected pork or mutton. Fresh and sweet.
ALLATT.
133 St. Antoine Street
Tel. 2986.

A SWEEPING RESOLUTION.

Maple Leaf Assembly No. 3065, K. of L., met in their new quarters, Fraternity Hall, Point St. Charles last night. After routine business the following resolution, after a lengthy debate, was adopted.

Whereas, The ruling class who manipulate the legislation of Canada are becoming more and more open and frank in its efforts to deprive the working class of this country and especially of this city, of the rights of representation, by the imposition and retention of hampering money deposits and property qualifications;

Resolved, That the outcome of the complications now existing between Great Britain and the United States need not unduly alarm the working class of this country. As we believe the annexation of this Dominion and particularly of this Province to the United States would deprive us of nothing other than a lot of barbarous and unfair barriers to our political liberty.

FOR RESTORING THE COLOR AND PROMOTING THE GROWTH
LUBY'S
PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER
has no equal; cleans the scalp, prevents dandruff, prevents the growth of the hair, giving it a healthy and glossy appearance. Sold by all druggists. 50 Cents a bottle.

DESK ADORNMENTS.

No lady's desk, or gentleman's either, is complete without a handsome paper weight, such as are found in every variety at

Charles F. Dawson's, Stationer, 226 St. James Street.
Sign of the Golden Owl.

DEER! DEER! DEER!
VENISON IN HAUNCHES,
VENISON IN SADDLE,
VENISON IN STEAK.
All in finest condition. Received this morning.
BROWN BROTHERS, WINDSOR MARKET.

HERALD TABLE HINTS.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE HERALD.

MENUS FOR TO-MORROW.

BREAKFAST.
Apples. Pears.
Oatmeal and Cream.
Fried Scallops.
Fried Sweet Potatoes
Baked Omelet.
Rye Biscuit.
Toast.
Coffee. Tea.

LUNCH.
Macaroni Timbale.
Hashed Brown Potatoes.
Escalloped Tomatoes.
Wafers.
Jelly. Cake.
Tea. Milk.

DINNER.
Cream of Celery Soup.
Roast Ribs of Beef.
Roasted Sweet Potato.
Vegetable Marrow. Turnip.
Carrots. Celery.
Beet Salad.
Wafers.
Boiled Rice and Cream.
Apples. Oranges.
Biscuit. Cheese.
Coffee

RECIPES.

To Fry Scallops.—Cover the scallops with boiling water and let them stand three minutes; drain, and dry them with a towel; season with salt and pepper, dip first in beaten eggs, then in bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat.

Rye Biscuit.—Take one cup of rye flour and one pint of wheat flour, place in a sifter with a teaspoonful of salt, 2 1-2 teaspoonfuls of Cook's Friend Baking Powder, and sift twice. Then rub into this one large spoonful of lard. Have your oven very hot. Grease the pans, and get the cutter and rolling pin. Have everything ready before you put in the milk, then add the milk and knead up quickly. Roll out on the board one inch thick; cut with a small round cutter, put quickly into the pans and then into the oven. Bake twenty minutes. Remember, to have them a success, handle as little, and make as rapidly, as possible.

Macaroni Timbale.—Mix 6 ounces of cooked ham, chopped fine, and 4 tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs well together; then add one tablespoonful of stock, one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, one teaspoonful of catsup, a pinch of salt and a dash of pepper. Mix well; add one egg, well beaten. Grease a plain pudding mould, and line it with 2 ounces of macaroni, which has previously been broken in pieces one inch long and boiled; fill with the mixture, and press in compactly. Place the lid on the mould and fasten it. Then stand in a kettle, with sufficient boiling water to about two-thirds cover it. Now place the lid on the kettle, and boil for one hour. When done, turn it from the mould, pour cream sauce around it, and serve.

Sweet Potatoes Roasted Under the Meat.—Wash and pare potatoes of uniform size. One hour before the meat is done put them in the baking pan with the meat, and baste every ten minutes with the drippings.

Cake Without Eggs.—Beat two tablespoonfuls of butter and 1 1-2 cups of sugar together to a cream, add one cup of milk, and two cups of flour, and beat vigorously, add 1-4 of a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of flavoring and a teaspoonful of Cook's Friend Baking Powder; mix well, and bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes.

Where Purity Counts,
In cooking. You'll have health and happiness as well as best results by using
Cook's Friend Baking Powder.
Ask your grocer for it.

The Best Plumbing
at lowest prices, and no bother or mess made in doing it.
WALL & WALSH, 562 Craig Street.

FIBRE CHAMOIS.
Ask to see The Label

Christmas! Christmas!

We have not seen You

yet in our store to leave your Christmas order. Others have come and bought, and are surprised that our prices are so low for the quality. But that is what makes our business so satisfactory.

The next few days we are going to offer extra inducements and beg to call your attention to our immense line and low prices of the following:

Groceries, Liquors and Provisions.

Canadian Wine.
We are offering a "Pure Grape Juice" Wine, manufactured by the Ontario Grape Growing Co., St. Catherines, Ont.
At per gallon, $1.00.
This is fine value. Try it!

DeKuyper Gin.
Our prices for this well known brand are:
Large Cases.... $11.50.
Small Cases.... 5.90.
Large Bottles.. 85c.
Small Bottles.. 55c.
We have Coates' Plymouth Gin and Booth's "Old Tom" always in stock.

Whiskies.
Sheriff's Scotch, Special Scotch and Dewar's Scotch.
Burke's Irish and J. Jameson's Irish.

Claret.
A very good Claret we are offering at
Per bottle, 35c.
or $3.50 per case.

Seagram's Rye.
12 years old, put up in extra large bottles, which we are selling at $8.40 per case. It's simply a make friend sale. You'll buy no other when you come to know this brand.
Per Bottle, 80c.

Ocean Flour.
We have reduced this famous brand of Family and Pastry Flour for Christmas week to
$4.60 per barrel.
2.40 per ½ barrel.
1.25 per ¼ barrel.
65c per ⅛ barrel.

Marmalade.
Genuine Scotch Marmalade, put up in tins and glass.
7 lb. tins 90c.
4 lb. tins, 50c.
1 lb. glasses, 15c.

Canned Fruits.
Lemon Cling Peaches, Lombard Plums, etc.
25c per tin, $3.00 per doz.

Canned Vegetables.
Corn, Peas, Tomatoes and Beans. Very good brands, per dozen tins.
90c.

Hams and Bacon.
A fine lot of Matthews' Hams and Bacon, regular price, 12½c per lb.
Our price, 11½c

Potatoes.
100 bags of the finest St. Laurent potatoes, all sound, good size and fine flavor.
Per bag, 50c.

Quebec Turnips
from St. Foye district, to run them off quickly, we are selling at
Per bag, 45c.

Spanish Onions.
All sound, put up in 50 lb. crates; we have nominated
35c.
as the price per crate.

Apples.
Our price for genuine Greenings are:
$2.75, $3.00, $3.25 per brl.

Pure Honey
in combs, two boxes for 25c.

California Evaporated Fruits
We call to your notice a new lot of California evaporated fruits, which we received on Wednesday, and will place on sale as follows:
Pitted Plums, 18c per lb.
Peaches, 18c per lb.
Apricots, 20c per lb.
Prunes, 3 lbs. for 25c.

Ceylon and Indian Teas.
A pleasant dinner is incomplete without a cup of our delicious
25c Tea.
You'll say so too if you try it.

Christmas Specialties: Mince Meat, Sultana Raisins, Currants, Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel; Fancy Table Raisins, Fine Figs and Nuts of all kinds. Fresh in; quality to suit all classes, and prices to please the masses.

A good many hundred housekeepers have found the helpfulness of this old Grocery Store. Give us a call and judge for yourself.

ELLIOTT 59 Bleury St., Cor. Lagauchetiere.

A Great Show.

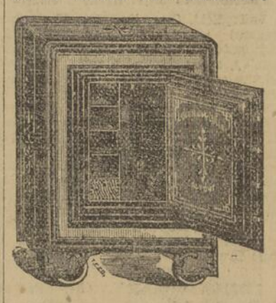
We have everything above the earth in our line, at prices below the rock. A few of our seasonable lines:

Skates, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Curtain Poles, Bird Cages Household Hardware, etc., In endless variety.

The Old Reliable Edward Cavanagh Co.,
2547 to 2553 Notre Dame St.
Corner Seigneurs.

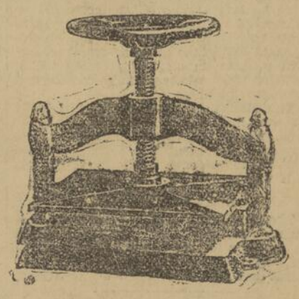
Pocket Books.
New Designs, Choice Assortment, Silver Mounted, Fancy Leathers. See our Immense Assortment.
Suitable for Holiday Gifts.
J. PALMER & SON, 1745 Notre Dame.

SAFES MOVED AND REPAIRED.



FIRE PROOF SAFE, Combination Lock. Price, $25.00.

STANDARD



LETTER-PRESS, $3.50.

Impossible to open this Till unless combination is known.

ALARM MONEY TILLS, $2.00 up.

F. M. Sullivan, 308 St. James Street. TELEPHONE 2107

BRITAIN IS NOT ALONE.

The Monroe Doctrine Concerns the Other Great Powers.

THE SITUATION BECOMING SERIOUS

French and German Opinion Condemns Cleveland's Message—British Fleet Ready.

London, Dec. 19.—The comments of the newspapers and public, to-day, upon the Venezuelan question generally agree that the situation is much more serious than they thought yesterday. There is a general feeling of disappointment at the action of Congress in supporting the stand taken by President Cleveland in his message to that body.

The Stock Exchange here, and the stock exchanges throughout the country continued under the influence of the difficulty which has arisen between Great Britain and the United States. At the same time there is no excitement.

Consols declined ¼; foreign funds were weak and American and Canadian stocks were lower on continued selling.

The afternoon newspapers all contain long editorials on the Venezuelan question, says: "Of course, whatever happens, America will lose credit over the affair. It is particularly unfortunate now when many of her railways need money."

The Pall Mall Gazette's money article, the general tenor of their utterances being the same as yesterday, though all agree that the matter is becoming much graver.

The Globe is also irate at the recent utterances of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, especially his reference to the easy manner in which the United States could conquer Canada, remarking: "The overwhelming naval strength of England would enable her to pour troops into Canada at any sign of danger; small warships could be sent to the lakes and Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo would be utterly at their mercy."

The St. James Gazette says that the Britishers were much disappointed on reading the American telegrams to-day, and fears the Americans will not read the diplomatic correspondence or see that Lord Salisbury is right.

EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION.

The French Press Condemns the Message—Britain Not Alone.

Paris, Dec. 19.—La Liberte says: "A controversy is proceeding between the two peoples of the same technical origin who are accustomed to big words, but whose cold passion does not go even so far as a letting of blood affair. It is only a false alarm and will certainly be arranged."

The Journal Des Debats states that: "We cannot imagine an election manoeuvre in such a grave question. It is probable and must be hoped for that the good sense of the statesmen of Washington and London will prevent the dispute from being envenomed to the extent of an open rupture, in spite of the excited tone of the newspapers of both countries."

The Temps has this to say: "A fratricidal struggle between Great Britain and the great republic of the new world would seem a crime against humanity and civilization."

In conclusion the Temps says: "As much as it is inadmissible that England can accept the arrogant pretensions of the message so is it to be hoped that she will discover a pacific and equitable solution of the difficulty.

"As to an Anglo-American war, it is impossible. These periodical ebullitions could not result in such a crime against civilization. In 1888, when Mr. Cleveland was on the eve of a Presidential campaign, he acted as a chauvinist in giving Sir Lionel Sackville-West his passports. Nothing further resulted.

AS SEEN IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Dec. 19.—A representative of the Associated Press has had an interview on the subject of President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan question, with a high Government official. He said: "Europe has never acquiesced in the Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland's threatened interference in a quarrel between two other nations is not seriously interpreted here. Threats will show England the dangers of isolation."

Count Von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, and the author of the famous grain monopoly scheme, remarked: "The United States seems to be spoiling for a fight. She might get her hands full." Herr Richter, the people's party leader, said: "I suppose it is an election trick of President Cleveland's. But it is doubtful if England will back down."

Herr Dohnaschtodien, a member of the Reichstag, said: "It is time to bring about an international definition of the oft-quoted Monroe doctrine and the present occasion may accomplish it."

The Vossische Zeitung intimates that: "The President's demands are such as to attract the attention of other powers besides Great Britain."

BRITAIN DOES NOT STAND ALONE.

London, Dec. 19.—The Times has a despatch from Paris saying: "The message for the most part was received here in a spirit of utter stupefication. It is not merely that Europe has an obvious solidarity of interest in rejecting with disdain the extended view of the Monroe doctrine, but even more because the pretension squares so little with reason and ordinary sense, that it appears ridiculous."

The Times' correspondent at Vienna says: "The impression here is one of sheer amazement that President Cleveland should be disposed to rush headlong with a light heart into a conflict with Great Britain. If the Washington Government imagines from the talk of England's isolation that America will get Europe's sympathy, it is woefully mistaken."

The Chronicle says that it is rumored that Lord Salisbury consulted the principal European Governments before replying to Secretary Olney's despatch.

Paris, Dec. 19.—All the newspapers which comment upon President Cleveland's message and the subsequent action of the United States Congress support the stand taken by Great Britain in the matter and protest that Monroeism is and cannot be a principle of international law.

The Figaro says: "Why should the United States refuse other powers the right of defending their interests in America when they, themselves, intervened in Turkey without any one thinking of opposing them."

The Siecle says: "Applying the doctrine raises an interesting question not only for Great Britain, but, for the other European powers, which ought to unite in a common defence."

The Estafette remarks: "We regret that with his re-election as an object, President Cleveland has chosen to assume such a haughty and aggressive attitude."

The Soleil asserts that: "President Cleveland has adopted the best course for securing his re-election.

The Eclair believes that Great Britain and the United States will keep the conflict within the bounds of diplomacy, adding: "England is right, because Monroeism is only an ingenious trick and cannot be substitute for law."

The Gaulois states: "There will be no hostilities as the governments will be more circumspect than the newspapers."

BRITAIN'S SHIPS

Strength of the Fleet in the Waters of This Continent.

London, Dec. 19.—According to the St. James Gazette the latest stations of the British North American squadron are as follows:

Crescent, 13 guns, twin-screw cruiser of the first-class, 7,700 tons, Bermuda.

Magicienne, 6 guns, twin-screw cruiser of the third-class, 2,950 tons, Bermuda.

Pelican, 8 guns, screw sloop, 1,130 tons, Bermuda.

Buzzard, 8 guns, two-screw sloop, 1,140 tons, Bermuda.

Rambler, 3 guns, screw-surveying vessel, 835 tons, Bermuda.

Tartar, 6 guns, twin-screw cruiser of the third-class, 1,770 tons, Bermuda.

Tourmaline, 12 guns, screw cruiser of the third-class, 2,120 tons, Jamaica.

Mohawk, 6 guns, twin-screw cruiser of the third-class, 1,770 tons, Belize.

Partridge, 6 guns, screw gunboat of the first-class, 755 tons, Bahamas.

Canada, 10 guns, screw cruiser of the third-class, 2,380 tons, Barbadoes.

Pallas, 8 guns, twin-screw cruiser of the third-class, 2,575 tons, en route to relieve the Canada.

Terror, 8 guns, armor-plated floating battery, 1,844 tons, machinery removed, receiving ship at Bermuda.

Urgent, 3 guns, depot ship, 2,801 tons, Jamaica.

SOUTHEAST AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Acorn, 8 guns, screw sloop, 970 tons, Monte Video.

Retribution, 8 guns, twin-screw cruiser of the second-sclass, 3,600 tons, Monte Video.

Beagle, 8 guns, twin-screw sloop, 1,170 tons, Monte Video.

Barracouta, 6 guns, twin-screw cruiser of the third-class, 1,580 tons, Monte Video.

Basilisk, 8 guns, twin-screw sloop, 1,170 tons, en route to relieve Beagle.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Royal Arthur, 13 guns, twin-screw cruiser of the first-class, 7,700 tons, Esquimalt.

Pheasant, 6 guns, screw gunboat of the first-class, 755 tons, Esquimalt.

Wild Swan, 8 guns, screw sloop, 1,130 tons, Esquimalt.

Satellite, 8 guns, screw cruiser of the third-class, 1,420 tons, Esquimalt.

Hyacynthe, 8 guns, screw cruiser of the third-class, 1,420 tons, Iquique.

Nymphe, 8 guns, twin-screw sloop, 1,140 tons, Manzanilla.

Comus, 12 guns, screw cruiser, of the third-class, 2,380 tons, en route to relieve Hyacynthe.

Icarus, 8 guns, screw sloop, 970 tons, en route to relieve Comus.

LEFT IN THE CORRIDOR.

A Deserted Six Months Old Infant Wakes the Echoes of the City Hall.

Wednesday afternoon as the day station duty man at police headquarters was passing along the corridor of the City Hall, he heard an infant crying most violently. He continued along thinking it was a woman who had wandered in with her child for a few moments, but as the cries redoubled in intensity, he determined to investigate. He could find no elderly female, but the sounds issuing from a pile of lumber under one of the big stairways, he discovered thereon wrapped comfortably up in an old shawl and with a bottle of milk, etc., beside it a lusty male child of some six months of age. The station duty man brought his prize to the Chief who for a moment was non-plussed, as to what to do with so small a vagrant. It had not recovered its temper, and it continued to sound the alarm. He finally sent for Madame Lajeunesse, and that lady at once gathered the little foundling to her bosom took it to her rooms, and soon changed the aspect of affairs, so far as the little one was concerned. Armed with a letter from Chief Hughes, she took the infant to the Grey Nunnery, where it was admitted, though contrary to the usual custom of the good sisters, who do not care to take male infants in charge. There is no clue as to the parents, or as to by whom or when it was placed in the pile of lumber below the stairs.

THERE WAS A BIG SHOVE.

The river looked yesterday more like the tail end of the winter period rather than the commencement of it. Unless the weather changes very quickly there will be nothing from the south shore until after Christmas, as the muggy weather and accompanying thaw is destroying any chance of good and safe roads; then there is the big ice shove which made itself manifest all along the river front Wednesday night. Yesterday morning it was particularly noticeable near the Molson Brewery, where the ice is piled up many feet high. The water also is backing up in the low level sewers and the pumping engines on Notre Dame Street east have been kept at work at their full capacity for the last twenty-four hours keeping the sewers free. If this weather continues all the power which could be brought to play would not prevent the water backing up.

A DAYLIGHT RAID

At half-past eleven yesterday Special Recorder's Court Officer Burns and a posse of Headquarters Police sallied out from No 1 Station to No. 71 Jacques Cartier Street, to raid a house of ill-fame against which there was a complaint. The prisoners were Josephine Gareau, Blanche Dossy, Clara Giguere, Jennie Peters wife of John Cosgrove, Blanche Gauthier, Ovilla Boyer, tailor; Joseph Coutin, bricklayer; Lamontagne Bazinet, painter and Ovila Labelle, shoemaker. The women were charged with being inmates and the men frequenters of a houseof ill-fame with the exception of the last two who were held on a charge of having been found in the house. The whole gang were arraigned before the Recorder pleaded not guilty and will have their trial Monday at 2 o'clock. It is alleged that two young men who visited the place had been robbed of a considerable sum of money each after being made drunk.

THE WEBLING RECITAL.

The dramatic recital promised by the Misses Webling, at the Windsor Hall, Xmas afternoon is creating a furore wherever it is produced. It is said that nothing for a long time will be seen here so brightly novel, so fresh and so attractive, as the selections they give from the English comedies, the Shakesperian, and other old-time dramas. They will produce an original patriotic sketch entitled Britannia, especially written and arranged for them.

The climax of their entertainment is the sketch Ireland, Britannia and Scotland, where the three handsome sisters appear in representative costumes. There will be no reserved seats, so that the hall will no doubt be crowded.

Musical Box Repairs.

The construction of musical boxes requires an expert to repair them. There is one firm in this city that understands this work thoroughly. Prices right. Gerhardt and Co., 1662 Notre Dame Street.

Mill Owner Assigns.

Arthabaskaville, Que., Dec. 18. — J. F. Esnouf, lumber merchant and mill owner, of Maddington Falls, Arthabaska County, has assigned at the demand of Adolph Dauchey, with liabilities of about $22,000. The Hochelaga Bank at Three Rivers is interested.

GRATIFICATION

Over the Passing of Charter Amendments by the Legislature.

Several aldermen who were down at the City Hall yesterday, expressed great gratification that the Legislative Council should have passed the important charter amendments which were published in the Herald that morning.

"I sincerely hope that those amendments will become law," said one. "It is intolerable that the heads of departments should be at the mercy of the ring. The case of ex-Superintendent Davis is surely enough to convince the members of the Legislature of the necessity for a change in the law.

"The expropriation speculators have received a merited rebuff in the clause rendering the suspension of improvements—all of them unnecessary—retroactive.

"Again, the clause disqualifying aldermen who vote illegally the city's money away would, if carried—as I hope it will—keep out of the Council for several years, both the leaders of the extravagant clique and their followers."

LLOYD SHIP STRANDED

S.S. Spree Goes Ashore on Warden Ledge, Isle of Wight, and Not Floated Yet.

Southampton, Dec. 19.—The North German Lloyd steamship Spree, Captain Willigerod, from New York, on December 10, for this port and Bremen, is stranded on the Warden ledge, near Totland Bay, Isle of Wight. The Spree grounded at 5.10 a.m.

The efforts made during the day to float the Spree proved fruitless. She must now remain on the ledge until the next tide at midnight. Her passengers, who number about ninety, in the saloon, are still on board. They include Mr. and Mrs. Charles Von Helmolt, Mr. and Mrs. Diedrich Von Soorten, Mr. and Mrs. William Whitlock, Dr. F. Roesler, Dr. Theodore Doederlein, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Mathei, and Mr. and Mrs. Guggenhermer.

A CONFUSED CONFUCIAN.

Commencement of the Enquete in the Sang Kee Case.

The first move in the Chinese puzzle act, or as it is known in police circles, the Sang Kee gambling case, was made in the Police Court yesterday, when Him Kee, the only Chinaman arrested appeared to attend the enquete. He was accompanied by his cousin, Sang Kee and a cloud of other Celestial friends. Mr. St. Pierre, Q.C., defended Him Kee, while Mr. Ernest Desrosiers was for the private prosecutors, Who Ho and Hung Lung. Hung Lung, who cannot speak English, was subjected to a searching cross-examination as to religious belief before he was allowed to take the oath. The interpretating medium was the Chinese missionary. Hung said while in China he worshipped Confucius, but in San Francisco and here inclined towards the Bible. His ideas of a future state were very crude, and he could not undertand the doctrine of future reward or punishment. Judge Dugas finally allowed him to take the oath and the enquete proceeded.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The mail steamer from the northern coast of Newfoundland report frightful ravages by recent gales. The schooner Victory and her crew of twenty-two have been lost. Four other vessels are missing. Much damage has also been done on the west coast.

O. W. Shipman, the Detroit capitalist who is the promoter of the proposed steamship line between Cleveland and Port Stanley is in Toronto. In speaking of the project to a reporter Mr. Shipman said that his company intended to put a large first class boat on the route as soon as possible after the opening of navigation.

POLICE COURT POINTERS.

Proceedings in the Police Court were dull yesterday. Mary Carroll, an old woman, got one month for stealing from Galarneau & Co. Of the four young boys arrested in connection with the West End house breaking, three were released on suspended sentence, and the fourth, John Roach, aged twelve, who was proved by the police to have a very bad character, was remanded to jail with the understanding that he will get four years in the Reformatory. Of the three men charged with stealing wood from the C. P. R., Archambault and Riley get three months each and Brodeur one month.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

Quebec, Dec. 19.—The semi-annual meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was held last night, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, H. Laforce Langevin; Vice-Presidents, John Scott, L. D. C. Laroche; Secretaries, P. J. Jobin, G. Marois; Treasurer, D. J. Marsan. Auditors, T. O. Roberge, A. Dansereau, John Kipling; Municipal Committee, A. Morrissette, H. L. Langevin, G. Marois, Joseph Savard; Committee on Legislation, H. L. Langevin, John Scott, L. C. D. Laroche, P. J. Jobin, and D. J. Marsan. After passing a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, the Council transacted some routine business and adjourned.

Railway Station Burned.

Gracefield, Dec. 19.—The O. & G.R.R. station at this place was burned down last night while the agent was away to supper.

STANDING BY PLYMOUTH.

W. F. Egg, C.P.R. district passenger agent, who has written several able articles on the possibilities of his native town, Plymouth, Eng., as a port for continental passenger ships, received a pleasing cable yesterday. It was from Mayor Low, of Plymouth, expressing on behalf of the citizens congratulations, adding that his points in the articles cabled across were well taken.

Fine Fresh Malpecque Oysters well served at Friend's, 36 Recollet.

Beauharnois Agricultural Society.

Valleyfield, Que., Dec. 19.—The annual general meeting of the Beauharnois Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday, at St. Louis. The reports showed the society to be in a most flourishing condition. The show is open to the three counties of Beauharnois, Chateauguay and Huntingdon. Some of the best herds in the Province are exhibited at this show. The following board of directors were re-elected: J. G. Laurendeau, Q.C., Beauharnois; James A. Robb, Valleyfield; Jos. Braule and H. Vinnette, St. Etienne; James Symons and C. Berthiaume, St. Louis; H. Hainault, St. Stanislas; Marcelin Meloche, Ste. Cecile; and Jule Bruna, St. Timothe.

ARMAND MARY, the Tenor, just arived from Paris, will make his first appearance on Monday next, in "The Huguenots," at the French Opera House. Seats are on sale now at Pratte's Music Store.

"Give Up Drinking"
INFERIOR, COMMONPLACE TEAS.

"SALADA"
CEYLON TEA
IS DELICIOUS, NUTRITIOUS AND PURE.
LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLACK OR MIXED. ALL GROCERS.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

A MERRY XMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

SINGLE FARE.

For round trip between all stations in Canada and to various G.T.R. stations in the United States.

Tickets good going **Dec. 24 and 25**, valid for return not later than **Dec. 26th, 1895**, also on **Dec. 31st** and **Jan. 1st.**, good to return not later than **Jan. 2nd.**

Fare and One-Third.

Tickets good going **Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31,** and **Jan. 1st.**, good to return not later than **Jan. 7.**

Students and Teachers will be granted special terms. Children between 5 and 12 years of age, half fare.

Round trip tickets will also be sold at reduced rates to points on the Intercolonial and other Canadian lines.

EPIPHANY, JAN. 6, 1896.

SINGLE FARE

for round trip between all stations in the Province of Quebec, also to and from Ottawa. Tickets good going Jan. 4th, 5th and 6th, and valid for return not later than Jan. 7th.

For tickets, Pullman accomodation and full information apply at City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street, or at Bonaventure Station.

MUNICIPAL

Voters' List.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Voters' List for the several Wards of the City of Montreal, made by the Assessors, and checked by the City Treasurer, according to law, has been delivered to the undersigned, and that the said list shall be kept in the office of the undersigned, in the City Hall, for the examination of all concerned, from ten o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon every day, until the final revision thereof.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby further given that the Board of Revisors appointed to revise the Voters' List will meet in the City Hall at the hour of ten o'clock in the morning, on the 6th day of January next, 1896, and daily thereafter, at the same place and hour, until the said list is revised and settled.

And any elector who deems himself aggrieved by the omission of his name in such list, or by any letter importing disqualification set against his name by the City Treasurer as aforesaid, or who may desire to object to any name on the list, shall be held to give written notice to the Board of Revisors on or before the fourth day of January next (1896), which notice shall be delivered at the office of the City Clerk; the complainant shall further be held to appear, either personally or through his representative, before the Board of Revisors, to make good his application.

By order.

A. GOSSELIN,
Assistant City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall,
Montreal, 20th December, 1895.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

No. 228—In the matter of Malcolm Macdonald, of the City and District of Montreal, Grocer, insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Court Room for insolvency matters, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the 28th day of December instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said insolvent and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

McCORMICK & CLAXTON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 18th December, 1895.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

No. 229—In the matter of Moise Laniel, butcher, of the Town of Ste. Cunegonde, in the District of Montreal, insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Court Room for insolvency matters, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the 28th day of December inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said insolvent and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

McCORMICK & CLAXTON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 18th December, 1895.

THE SUN.

The First of American Newspapers.

CHAS. A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever.

DAILY, by mail, - - - - - $6 a year
DAILY & SUNDAY, by mail, $8 a year

The Sunday Sun

Is the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

Price, 5c a copy. By mail, $2 a year

Address THE SUN, New York.

RHEUMATISM

Positively Cured by

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

We guarantee the remedy to afford relief in one week or

Money will be Refunded.

One month's treatment for $1.00. All Druggists.

P. M'CORMACK & CO., AGENTS,
Cor. Notre Dame and McGill Sts.,

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AT

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE,

December 24th and 25th, good to return until December 26th., and on **Dec. 31st, 1895**, and **Jan. 1st, 1896**, good to return until **Jan. 2nd, 1896.** Also at

First Class Fare & One-Third.

Dec. 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 1895, and on **Jan. 1st, 1896**, good to return until **Jan. 7th, 1896.**

TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS

of Schools and Colleges on surrender of standard form of school certificates, signed by principal, at **First-Class Fare and One-Third**, from December 13th to 24th good to return to January 13th, 1896.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 St. James St. Next Post Office.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER
156 St. James Street.

MONTREAL SOUTH
BUILDING LOTS.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
M. D. CARROLL,
Room 8, 16 St. James Street

There is Nothing Equal
in appearance, taste and remedial properties to the famous
SKEI COD LIVER OIL.
It cures Coughs and Colds,
Fattens lean people.
Builds up the system.
Wards off Consumption.
Cures Bronchial Troubles.
It is easily taken and never fails. Fresh supply just received at
THE MEDICAL HALL,
Colonial House, - Phillips Square.

Why Does Your Head Ache?
Don't want to tell? Well, never mind thereason, the CURE is a dose of
Pick-Me-Up-s.
For sale at all drug stores. Price 10c. per bottle

Paper Hangings.
Imported and Domestic.
Extensive range, Latest styles.
Finest qualities. Lowest price.
Geo C. De Zouche & Sons,
2460—2462 ST CATHERINE ST.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.
HAY FEVER CATARRH DEAFNESS
Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.
N.B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of stamp by A. H. Dixon & Son, 41 & 43 East Bloor St., Toronto, Canada.—*Toronto Globe.*
Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
ST. LEON WATER DEPOT,
54 VICTORIA SQUARE.
Second Season for the most delicious Drink
"St. Leon Water." "Hot Beef Tea."
has now commenced. It is vigorous, healthy and natural. Try it.

Suburban Block of Land
3c a Foot.
Partly on the Mountain. Electric Railway on the property. Sure speculation.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 St. James St.

WOMEN IN DOUBT
TAKE
PENNYROYAL WAFERS
Why? Because their action in restoring regularity is sure; the effect healthful; not injurious; the right principle. Young Ladies correct unhealthy, painful or irregular periods, develop gracefully; prevent decline. $1.00 per Box. Mailable. Get sealed letter of druggist or send 2-cent stamps to Eureka Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

In the Superior Court—No. 1,232.

Dame Annie Hall, of the city and district of Montreal, wife separate as to property of Frederick William Chayer, of the same place, and hereunto duly authorized by one of the Honorable Judges of this Court, plaintiff,

vs.

The said Frederick William Chayer, defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

L. D. GAREAU,
Deputy-Prothonotary.

Montreal, December 18th, 1895.

Messrs. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.
YARMOUTH, N. S.

GENTLEMEN,—In Jan. last Francois Leclaire, one of the men employed by me working in the lumber woods, had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. He was, when found, placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery. His hips being badly bruised and his body turned black from his ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain, and with the use of 3 bottles he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

SAUVEUR DUVAL.

Elgin Road, L'Islet Co., Que., May 26, 1893.

E. R. C. Clarkson,
...ASSIGNEE...
Ontario Bank Chambers, Scott Street, Toronto.
Clarkson & Cross
Chartered Accountants.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of Toussaint Dufour, Merchant Tailor, No. 1076 Ontario Street, Montreal, insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on blog, at their auction rooms, No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal,

MONDAY, THE 23RD DECEMBER, 1895,
At 11 o'clock a.m.,

The movable assets of the estate, consisting in Tweeds, Cloth, etc., amounting, as per inventory to $1,063.73
Fixtures 261.40
The book debts, as per list, will be sold separately 1,527.10
$2,855.23

The store will be opened for inspection Saturday, the 21st inst.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. DESMARTEAU,
Curator,
1598 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

DUSART'S WINE
OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE
TO ENRICH THE BLOOD AND RESTORE ALL THE VITAL ENERGIES.
It contains Phosphate of Lime, the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system, and is the BEST TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, POORNESS OF BLOOD and the EXCESSES OF YOUTH.
DUSART'S SYRUP of LACTO-PHOSPHATE of LIME is intended for children whose limbs are weak and who require this bone-forming material.
IT IS A SPECIFIC IN INFANT'S GREEN DIARRHOEA AND ASSISTS CHILDREN IN THE FORMATION AND CUTTING OF THEIR TEETH.
The above may be obtained from all Druggists in CANADA and the UNITED STATES.
Wholesale of LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL

BREWERS

DAWES & CO
BREWERS.
PALE ALES AND PORTER,
LACHINE, P.Q.
Montreal Office, 521 St. James St.
BELL TELEPHONE, 563.

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.
Ale and Porter Brewers,
Have always on hand the various kinds
ALE AND PORTER
IN WOOD AND BOTTLES,
FAMILIES REGULARLY SUPPLIED
1006 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL

ILLEGAL BOTTLING

$50 REWARD
WILLIAM DOW & CO.
will pay the above reward for evidence leading to the conviction of any person using their name, trade mark or labels without their authority

HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.
135 to 39 St. James St. Montreal.
HENRY HOGAN - - - - - - Proprietor.
The Best known Hotel in the Dominion.

THE ST. ELMO
Cor McGill and Recollet Sts.
The Best 25 cent Dinner in the City
Best Ales Wines, and Porter On Draught or in Bottle ..
Polite Attention. Prompt Service

BALMORAL HOTEL, MONTREAL
The only first-class down town hotel in the city.
E. H. DUNHAM,
Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
Calling at Queenstown.

Campania	Sat. Dec. 21,	9.00 a.m
Umbria	Sat. Dec. 28,	2.00 p.m
Lucania	Sat. Jan. 4,	8.30 a.m
Etruria	Sat. Jan. 11,	Noon
Aurania	Sat. Jan. 18,	9.00 a.m
Servia	Sat. Jan. 25,	Noon
Campania	Sat. Feb. 1,	7.00 a.m
Umbria	Sat. Feb. 8,	Noon

The steamers of this line have, for over forty years, an unequalled record for the safety and comfort of their passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Cabin, $60 and upwards. Second cabin, $35 $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodation.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

THOMAS WILSON, Agent,
20 St. Francois Xavier street.

Or to J. J. GILMOUR & CO.,
251 St. Paul street,
Montreal.

Beaver Line Steamers
WINTER SERVICE
DIRECT SAILINGS BETWEEN
St. John, N.B., & Liverpool

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From St. John, N.B.
Sat.....Dec 7	Lake Ontario	Wed. Dec. 25
"..... " 21	Lake Winnipeg	" Jan 8
".....Jan 4	Lake Superior	" Jan 22

WINTER RATES OF PASSAGE
St. John to Liverpool.

FIRST CABIN—$40 and $45; round trip, $80 and $85, according to steamer and accommodation.

SECOND CABIN — To Liverpool, Londonderry, Belfast and Glasgow, $30.00; round trip, $55.00. To London, $33.00; round trip, $61.00.

Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, $24.50.

NOTE — Steerage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding and eating and drinking utensils free of charge.

Specially low rail rates from Montreal and all points from St. John via Short Line.

Steamers sail after arrival C.P. Ry. Express, due at 1.30 p.m.

Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important points, both in Canada and Great Britain on through bills lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.

For further particulars as to freight or passage apply to

D. W. CAMPBELL, Manager,
18 Hospital Street, Montreal.

D. & C. MACIVER,
Tower Buildings, Liverpool.

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer	From Portland.	From Halifax.
Scotsman	Dec. 19, 1 p.m.	Dec. 21, 2 p.m.
Vancouver	Jan. 2, 1 p.m.	Jan. 4, 2 p.m.
Labrador	Jan. 16, 1 p.m.	Jan. 18, 2 p.m.
Scotsman	Jan. 30, 1 p.m.	Feb. 1, 2 p.m.

SS. Canada—Building.

RATES OF PASSAGE — First Cabin, Portland or Halifax to Liverpool or Londonderry, $50 to $70; return, $100 to $130, according to steamer or berth. Second cabin, $30; return, $55. Steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, $24.50 and $25.50.

Vancouver and Labrador do not carry cattle. Midship Saloons, Electric Light, Spacious Promenade Decks.

For further information apply to any Agent of the company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament Street.

DOMINION LINE
AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships
—BETWEEN PORTLAND—
AND
BRISTOL, Avonmouth

Steamers of the above line insure at first class rates and are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, also Butter, Cheese, Grain, and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched

FROM PORTLAND
as follows:—
SS. Dominion.....Dec.
SS. Memphis.....Dec.
And Regularly Thereafter.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to Grand Trunk Railway Agents, at all stations, or to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.
219 Commissioners St. - - - - MONTREAL

International Navigation Co.'s Line
AMERICAN LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin screw Channel steamers.
I. cabin, $60 and upwards: II. cabin, $35 to $50
Paris...Dec. 25, 11 a.m | St. Paul. Jan. 8, 11 a.m
St. Louis, Jan. 1, 11 a.m | Paris, Jan. 15, 11 a.m
RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
I. cabin $50 and upwards; II. cabin $38.
Friesland.....Wednesday, Dec. 25, 12 noon.
Southark.....Wednesday, Jan. 1, 10 a.m.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New York, or
W. H. Henry, 143 St. James Street, } Montreal.
W. F. Egg, 129 St. James Street, }
J. Y. Gilmour & Co., 351 St. Paul St. }

? ? ?
Kensington Building Lots.
Have you seen the new plan of Island of Montreal recently issued by the Montreal Park & Island Railway Co? If not, get one right away. The projected line of electric railway cuts right through Kensington and will furnish a fast and regular service to the city.
NOW
is the time to engage a lot and take advantage of our low prices and easy terms so that you can build next year and enjoy the benefits of a suburban residence where taxes are nominal, air pure, location unsurpassed. Orchard building lots.
Kensington Land Co.,
62 Temple Building.

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamships

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Royal Mail Service.

From Liverpool	Steamship	From Portland	From Halifax
5 Dec.	Mongolian	26 Dec.	28 Dec.
19 "	Numidian	9 Jan.	11 Jan.
2 Jan.	Laurentian	23 "	25 "
16 "	Mongolian	6 Feb.	8 Feb.
30 "	Numidian	20 "	22 "

Trains connecting with the steamers leave Montreal, via. C.P.R., 8.40 p.m. Thursday, and via G.T.R., 7.55 a.m. Friday.

The Saloons and Staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music Room and Smoking Room on the promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam.

WINTER RATES—Cabin: $50 and upwards. A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on Round Trip Tickets except on the lowest rate.

Second Cabin—To or from Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast or Derry, $30; round trip, $55.

Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a liberal supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage.....$24

Cape Town, South Africa.....$67

Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service (from New Pier, foot of W. 2nd Street, New York):

From Glasgow	Steamships.	From New York
29 Nov.	*Pomeranian	19 Dec.
13 Dec.	State of Nebraska	2 Jan. 11.00 a.m.
———	*Grecian	7 Jan.
27 Dec.	*Norwegian	16 "

Rates—1st cabin, $40 to $60; 2nd cabin, $30. Steerage to Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry at lowest rates.

Outfit for steerage passengers furnished free.

The Steamships State of California and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for their excellent accommodations for all classes of passengers.

The Saloons are forward. Staterooms in the centre of the ships' Promenade deck, the entire width of the vessel, and two thirds of her length. Electric lights throughout, with electric bells in every

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.. Government Municipal and Other First-Class Bonds.

Suitable for Trust Estates, Banks, Insurance Companies and Permanent Investment, bought and sold by . . .

WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker,
British Empire Building,
1724 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
First-class Investments always on hand.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

The reaction noted in the stock market yesterday, was continued to-day, the whole of the list being more or less lower. Cable fell off to 164 1-2, Gas to 205, and Montreal Street Railway to 224 1-2, while Toronto Railway was a trade firmer at 74 1-4. The cause of weakness was realizing induced by the unsettled feeling in London and New York, which is reflected here, although a denial of the report that the Montreal Gas Company had purchased the patent rights of Acetylene, had something to do with the weakness in that stock. Bank stocks were neglected, we hear of no change in the local money market.

The market in the afternoon was flat, prices showed no material change from the forenoon. Developments in London and New York are being awaited with more than ordinary interest.

The highest, lowest and closing prices, total sales and net changes from yesterday's closing prices for actual sales in the local market were as follows:

MORNING BOARD.

Stocks.	High.	Low.	Close.	Chge.
Gas	206	205	205	—2
Cable	166	164½	164½	—3½
Duluth com	5½	5½	5½	
Bell Telephone	160½	160	160½	+½
Street Ry	224	223½	223½	—1½
Toronto Ry	74½	73½	74½	+½
Richelieu	100	99	100	—1
Hochelaga Bank	127½	127½	127½	

Advanced. — Declined. Total shares sold, 853.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Stocks.	High.	Low.	Close.
Gas	205	204½	205
Cable	164½	164	164½
Street Ry	223	223	223
Toronto Railway	74½	74	74½
Pacific	53	53	53

Total shares sold, 975.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

The following are the weekly returns of the Montreal Clearing House, as returned by W. W. L. Chipman, manager:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Total for week ending 19th Dec., 1895	$11,968,976	$1,801,354
Corresponding week of 1894	11,873,088	1,963,359
Corresponding week of 1893	10,354,448	1,165,980
Corresponding week of 1892	11,832,929	1,470,695

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

London, Dec. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England issued today shows the following changes as compared with the previous account:—To the reserve, decreased £302,000; circulation, increased £151,000; bullion, decreased £148,056; other securities, increased £531,000; other deposits, decreased £577,000; public deposits, increased £818,000; notes reserved, decreased £139,000; Government securities, unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 60.83 per cent., is now 60.07 per cent.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

S. Bache & Co., New York, wire their local manager, C. D. Monk, as follows:

Money has loaned at five and is now 2 to 5.

A meeting of the members of Chamber of Commerce is called. Many with South American interests oppose Venezuelan tariff.

London bought quite a little stock on last break, notably Denver preferred and L. & N. This break was due to rumors of $10,000,000 gold is to go Saturday. So far the extreme estimate of foreign houses is $5,000,000.

Washington special. — Morgan says there is no difference of opinion between the President and Congress in regard to the promptitude with which the question should be settled.

Keene is buying in his shorts and when he has covered we may expect some bull news in the shape of more tempered expressions of opinion on the political situation.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

New York, Dec. 19.—Estimates of gold engaged for shipment on Saturday's steamers now range up to $4,000,000.

THE LONDON SITUATION.

New York, Dec. 19.—The Evening Post's financial cablegram to-day is as follows:

London—The stock markets opened flat on the American news in the morning papers. American rails were sold freely by bears and real holders alike. A telegram received at mid-day saying that the Senate had expressed more moderate sentiments in the direction of the appointment of a commission on the Venezuela boundary induced a rally mainly in the form of bear re-purchases, but not much by the public. The closing prices were at the lowest, and with a panicky feeling in the American market. Even the British gold bonds were persistently offered by English investors. Indignation at President Cleveland's tactics by all those interested in the financial welfare of America grows. Whatever the outcome may be, public confidence here has received a shock from which the recovery will be painfully slow.

We learn definitely that $5,000,000 in gold has been engaged for shipment on Saturday to this country, in addition to any sent to Germany. Well informed quarters anticipate the engagement of another $5,000,000 soon. A premium on gold in America is looked for early next year, on the hopes of President Cleveland restoring the American currency to a sound basis are regarded here as crushed. Other markets were flat, but nothing like Americans. It is believed that presently there will be a rush for all home securities.

The coin and bullion in the Bank of England are down to £148,000 this week, though £229,000 net gold was imported, showing that improved trade is absorbing money. A further rise in public deposits was a feature of the statement. The total is much higher than any, which testifies to the large increase in revenues from death duties, stamps and other taxes. Other deposits are lower, as is usual at the end of the quarter. The details of the gold movement for the week were: £522,000 bars bought, £60 imported from Australia, £10,000 to Paris, and £270,000 exported to South Africa, and £33,000 to a destination not stated.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

New York, Dec. 19.—The Evening Post's financial article to-day says: Two other developments to-day in the situation really serious from the financial point of view, controlled the market. Both are obvious outgrowths of the Venezuela crisis. One was the heavy foreign selling not only of our stocks, but of our bonds, the sales coming not alone from London, but from the continental markets. The other development was the extension in the demand for sterling, with a consequent probability of at least $4,000,000 gold shipments to Europe on Saturday. Nothing could be more logical than both these incidents. Talk of dipping the rupture between two first-rate powers means something more than party politics and sport in the ears of foreigners. Long habit has taught them what it means in such cases with their investments in the countries threatened. More than this, the great sum of foreign capital on deposit at New York has long been in such a condition that the least inducement abroad, or the remotest menace to security in America would force its speedy withdrawal on exchange. Of the break in prices which occurred to-day under such doubts influence of discouragement it is hardly necessary to speak in detail. All of the market was alike affected, the extent of individual declines, however, being as usual regulated by the position of the speculators.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

The closing prices on the local stock exchange to-day were reported as follows by Mr. John Low, stock broker, Stock Exchange Building:

Description.	Dec. 19. Ask.	Dec. 19. Bid.	Dec. 18. Ask.	Dec. 18. Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	55	53½	54½	54½
Do do Land Bonds	...	107	...	107
D. S. S. A.	5½	5½	5½	5½
D. S. S. A. pfd	12	8½	12	10
Commercial Cable Co.	...	...	168½	168
Montreal Telegraph Co	167½	164½	...	...
Rich and Ont. Nav. Co	100	98½	102	100
Montreal Street Railway	224	223½	225	224½
Montreal Street Ry., new	...	...	...	...
Montreal Gas Co	205½	205	207½	207
Bell Telephone Co	165	160	160½	160
Do do do Bonds	110	106½	110	106½
Royal Electric Co xd	140	...	140	...
Toronto Street Ry	74½	74½	74½	73½
Bank of Montreal	221	219½	221	219½
Ontario Bank	...	82	...	82
La Banque du Peuple	12	6	...	...
Molsons Bank	185	...	183	...
Bank of Toronto	...	...	...	239
Jacques Cartier	97	...	...	...
Merchants	167	165	170	165
Merchants' Bk. of H'fx.	170	164	170	164
Eastern Townships	...	...	...	...
Quebec	...	115	...	115
Nationale	73	...	73	...
Union	99	...	138	135
Commerce	137	136	...	...
Ville Marie	100	72½	100	72½
Hochelaga	130	125	130	125
Ottawa Bank	...	180	...	180
Intercolonial Coal Co., xd	...	...	40	...
Do Preferred Stock, xd	75	...	75	...
North West Land	50	40	50	40
Champlain and St. Law. Bonds	99	...	99	...
Montreal Cotton Co., xd	130	120	130	120
Canada Colored Cotton Co.	65	60	65	60
Do do Bonds	104	...	100	...
Merchants M'f'g Co	140	...	110	...
Dominion Cotton Co	98	...	98	90
Do do Bonds	...	...	...	...
Montreal Loan and Mort. Co	135	132½	135	132½
Ottawa Street Ry	...	...	...	...
Ottawa Electric Co	...	...	...	...
Diamond Glass Co	...	...	...	...
Western Loan & Trust	...	...	...	...

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Co. report to-day's closing prices in New York by wire to their Montreal manager, C. D. Monk, 16 St. Sacrament Street:

Description.	Dec. 19. Opening.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
Am. Cot. Oil	17	16	17
Am. Tobacco Co.	72½	73½	74
do. pref.	98	97½	99½
Am. Sugar, Refin. Co.	100	100½	100½
do. pref.	96½	96½	97½
Atchison, Topeka & S. Fe	15½	15½	15½
C. B. & Q.	82½	81½	81½
Hall. & Onto	16½	...	...
Bay State Gas	22½	20	23
Can. Pac.	...	52	54
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99	98	98½
Cleveland, C. C. and St. L.	39½	38½	39
Chicago Gas	69	68½	68½
Clev. & Ohio	16½	17½	17½
Canada So	52	51½	51½
Del. & C. F.	18½	18½	18½
Den. & Rio G. pref	46	45½	46
Del. & Hud	126½	124½	126
D. L. & W.	164½	163½	164½
Duluth	...	4½	5½
do. pref.	...	9	12
N. Y. Lake Erie and West	12½	12½	12½
do. pref.	...	...	...
Gen'l Elec.	29½	29½	29½
Con. Gas	151	152	153
Hocking Valley	16½	16	17
Jersey Central	107½	105½	106
Laclede Gas	...	23	23½
Louis & Nash	49½	49½	44½
Lake Erie and Western	21	20½	21½
do. pref.	72	72	74
Lake Shore	148½	149½	151
Mich. Cent.	103	...	101½
Manhattan Elevated	103½	103½	103½
Missouri Pac.	28	27½	28
Nor. Am.	5	4½	5
Nat. Lead	30	28	28½
do. pref.	...	88½	89
U.S. Cordage Co.	6½	6	6½
do pref.	12	11½	12
N. Y. & N. E.	...	...	52
Nor. Pac.	...	3½	4
do. pref.	13½	13	13½
C. & N. W.	102½	101½	101½
St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	41	39½	40½
N. Y. O. & W.	14½	14½	14½
Pac. Mail	29½	28½	29½
Phil. & Reading	7½	7½	7
C. R. I. & P.	72½	73½	73½
N. Y. Sus. & W.	10	9½	9½
do. pref.	29½	29	30
N.Y.C. & St. L.	7	13	14
C. Mil. & St. P.	73½	72½	72½
Tol. A. A. & N. Mich.	...	...	...
Texas & Pac. Trust Rec.	8½	8½	9
Tenn. Coal and Iron	32	31½	32
Union Pac.	5½	6	6½
Western Union Tel.	88	88½	88½
Wabash	7	6½	7
do. pref.	17½	16½	16½
Wheeling and Lake Erie	13½	11½	11½
do. pref.	41	40	41
Leather com	11½	10½	11
Leather pref.	66	65	66½

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Messrs. MacDougall Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier Street, were cabled the closing prices of American stocks in London as follows:

Stocks.	Dec. 19.	Dec. 18.	Dec. 17.
Atchison	16	16½	17
Canadian Pacific	54½	55	56¾
Com. Cable	...	...	...
Grand Trunk 1st	...	...	...
do do 2nd	...	...	...
Erie, assessment paid	12½	12½	13½
do 2nd	75	75	76
Illinois Central	96	98½	99½
Louisville and Nashville	50½	51½	54½
Lake Shore	...	...	...
Northern Pacific	...	14	...
New York Central	100½	101½	103
Ontario and Western	...	...	...
Reading	3½	3½	4½
St. Paul	74½	76	77½
Union Pacific	6½	6½	7½
Wabash pfd	...	...	...
Bank rate	2	2	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Messrs. Nichols & Marler, stock and exchange brokers, corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets, report the local Exchange market as follows:

Dec. 19, 1895.

BETWEEN BANKS.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York funds	1-16 pm to ¼ pm	¼ to ½ pm	
Sterling 60 days	9 1-16 to 9⅛	9⅛ to 9¼	10¼ to 10½
" Demand	10 1-16 to 10⅛	10⅛ to 10¼	10¾
" Cables	10⅛ to 10 3-16	10¼ to 10 5-16	10¾

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The rate of discount in the London open market, for short bills, 1 per cent; for three months bills, 1 per cent.

Bar silver is quoted in London 30⅜d.

French 3 per cent. rentes sold at 100 frs. 85c ex-interest at the opening, and 100 frs. 85c ex-interest at the close.

In the local market money on call is quoted at 4 to 4½ per cent.

In New York call loans were quoted at 2 per cent.

Berlin, Dec. 19.—Exchange on London sight days sight, 20 marks 40 pfenning.

London, Dec. 19.—Gold is quoted to-day at Buenos Ayres, 230.40.; Madrid, 17.62. Lisbon, 27½; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77. Rome, 107.50; Vienna, 103.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

Consols in London were quoted at 106⅝ for money and 106⅝ for the account.

Canadian Pacific in London closed ½ lower at 54½.

French exchange on London was quoted at 125 frs. 23½c for cheques.

Teeth Made in Three Hours.

Dr. Brosseau, of No. 7 St. Lawrence Street, makes perfect fitting teeth on short notice. No charge for painless extraction when sets are made. Also first-class gold crown, plate and bridge work.

The American commission to investigate the massacres in China has arrived at Cheng Tu and was received by the highest officials with great honor. Their mission will probably be successful.

Patronize Citizens' Gas Control Co., 317 St. James Street.

COMMERCIAL.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

J. S. Bache & Co.'s Chicago letter today said:

"The feature in the wheat market today has been the liquidation of several long lines of wheat. The weakness in stock market and large engagements of gold for export were also factors in producing weakness. San Francisco reports two cargoes wheat sold to-day to Australia. Exports clearances from Atlantic ports to-day, 440,000; sales for export up to noon twenty loads. Flour output Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee for week, 360,000 barrels, as against 150,000 same time last year. Market closes weak.

"Dullness was the feature of the corn and oats market to-day; the former ruled weaker, while the latter was comparatively firm. Local bears attempted to resell a part of their line of corn which had been covered early in the week, but they found very little support. No new feature in shipping circles. Market closed easy at lowest prices on record.

"Provisions opened steady and advanced later on buying of January product by John Cudahy's brokers. Weakness in wheat market prevented further advance. Quality of to-day's receipts of hogs again very poor.'"

The estimated receipts in Chicago tomorrow are: Wheat, 190 cars; corn, 340 cars; oats, 175 cars.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.—4.15 p.m.—Wheat—Spot, steady; demand poor. No. 2 red winter, 5s 2d; No. 2 red spring, stock exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2d; No. 1 California, 5s 3 1-2d. Futures opened quiet, but steady at unchanged prices; closed steady, with February and March 1-4d higher, and other months unchanged from yesterday's closing prices. Business heaviest on middle positions. December, 5s 2d; January, 5s 2 1-4d; February, 5s 3d; March, 5s 3 3-4d; April, 5s 4d; May, 5s 4 1-2d.

Corn—Spot, steady. American mixed, new, 3s 5 1-4d. Futures quiet, but steady at unchanged prices; closed firm, with December and January 1-4d higher and other months unchanged from yesterday's closing figures. Business heaviest on middle positions. December, 3s 2 1-4d; January, 3s 1 1-4d; February, 3s 1 1-4d; March, 3s 1 1-2d; April, 3s 1 3-4d; May, 3s 2d.

Flour—Dull; demand moderate. St. Louis fancy winter 7s 3d.

Peas—Canadian, 4s 9 1-2d.

The following table gives the movements of grain and flour at given points:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Chicago—Wheat, bush	106,000	63,000
Corn, bush	231,000	163,000
Oats, bush	228,000	211,000
Flour, brls	8,771	10,199
N. Y.—Wheat, bush	102,675	199,436
Corn, bush	146,250	47,037
Oats, bush	15,000	260
Flour, brls	9,523	4,580
Flour, sacks	20,710	1,675
Milwaukee—Wheat, bush	39,000	6,000
Corn	1,000	...
Toledo—Wheat	3,000	3,000
Corn	89,000	89,000
St Louis—Wheat, brls	24,000	10,000
Duluth—Wheat, bush	364,000	10,000
Detroit—Wheat, bush	2,000	.....
Minneapolis—Wheat	308,000	49,000

Grain—Receipts of oats continue large and the feeling is consequently weak. Peas are still going forward from the West.

Wheat, No. 1 hard	Nominal
Wheat, No. 2 hard	Nominal
Corn, duty paid	Nominal
Peas, per 60 lbs. in store	60c to 61½c
Oats	30c to 30½c
Rye, No. 2	Nominal
Barley, feed	42c to 44c
Barley, new	53c to 55c
Buckwheat, per bush	41c to 42c

Flour—A fair local demand is reported by Manitoba millers, but they say that no new export business has been put through. Ontario flours are quiet.

Straight rollers	$3.40 to $3.50
do. bags	1.60 to 1.70
Superfine	1.40 to 1.55
Fine	0.00 to 0.00
Strong bakers', Minn. best brands	3.60 to 3.65
Spring patents, Minn.	3.75 to 3.85
Winter patents, Ont.	3.60 to 4.00

Meal—In a jobbing way business is still fair, with the old prices ruling.

Rolled, per bbl	$3.25 to $3.60
Rolled, per bag	1.55 to 0.00
Standard, per bbl	3.25 to 0.00
Standard, per bag	1.55 to 0.00
Granulated, per bbl	3.50 to 0.00
Granulated, per bag	1.70 to 0.00

Feed—Bran is slow and the same can be said of shorts and mouille.

Bran	$14.75 to $15.00
Shorts	16.00 to 00.00
Mouille	18.00 to 22.00

TO-DAY'S RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

	G.T.R.	Canal.	Total.
Oats, bush	4,100	4,528	8,628
Flour, brls	500	2,133	2,633
Barley, bush	1,300	...	1,300
Butter, pkgs	172	261	433
Cheese, bxs	186	149	335
Eggs	...	215	215
Hogs	640	19	659
Leather, rolls	132	45	177

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES.

	Dec. 19.	Dec. 18.
Spring wheat	5 2½ to 5 4	5 2½ to 5 4
Red winter wh't	5 2 to 5 3½	5 2 to 5 3½
No. 1 Cali. wh't	5 4 to 5 5	5 4 to 5 5
Corn	3 2 to 3 1½	3 2 to 3 1½
Peas	4 8½	4 8½
Pork	50 0	50 0
Lard	27 6	27 6
Bacon	26 0 to 26 6	26 0 to 26 6
Tallow	22 6	.....
Cheese	44 0 to 45	44 0 to 45 0

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & CO. report the following quotations from Chicago:

Dec. 19.		Op'g	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	Sept	...	...	...	...
	Dec	56	56½	55½	55½
	May	59½-⅝	59½-⅝	58⅝	59 n
Corn	Oct	...	...	...	...
	Dec	25½	25½	25½	25½
	May	28½	28½	28	28½
Oats	July	...	...	...	...
	Oct	...	...	...	...
	May	19½	19½	18½	19½
Pork	Sept	...	...	...	...
	Jan	8 52	8 57	8 52	8 50
	May	8 37	8 42	8 35	8 35
Lard	July	...	...	...	...
	Sept	...	...	...	...
	Jan	5 27	5 30	5 27	5 30
	May	5 50	5 52	5 50	5 52
Short Ribs	Oct	...	...	...	...
	Jan	...	...	...	4 37-30
	May	4 30	4 35	4 30	4 30-2

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.—Pork—Cheese—Quiet, but steady; demand poor. Finest American white, 44s; finest American colored, 45c. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 60c.

Cheese—No change of any importance is noted in the cheese market and values are the same.

In New York there is very little doing.

Butter—The jobbing demand for creamery is small. Good stock costs about 20c.

Eggs—Best candled stock is quoted at 14c to 16c.

Dressed Hogs—The feeling is easier, sales having been made at $4.65.

Provisions—Both pork and lard are very dull. Prices unchanged.

Canada short cut mess, per brl	$13.50 to $14.00
Canada short cut clear	13.00 to 13.50
Beef, extra mess, per brl	00.00 to 00.00
Beef, plate, per tierce 300 lbs.	00.00 to 00.00
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.09 to 0.10
Bacon, per lb	0.09 to 0.10
Hogs	0.08½ to 0.09
Lard, pure Canadian, per lb	0.08½ to 0.09
Lard, com. refined per lb	00.05½ to 0.07

Special Notice.

We now offer to the trade our well known "Rose Brand" Lard, in 1-lb. parchment bags. Makes a neat and attractive package. Write for prices.

The GEO. MATTHEWS CO., Ltd
OTTAWA, Ont.

HEARD ON 'CHANGE.

"No increase in farmers' wheat deliveries," said a Winnipeg message to a milling house to-day.

"Weather is somewhat colder, but in many places there is no snow and this prevents farmers from coming out."

Among the visitors on the floor today were: Capt. John Gaskin, Kingston; Geo. McMurrih, Toronto; Arch. Leith, Oak Lake; J. H. Miller, New York; O. E. Osler, Toronto.

From all accounts Manitoba wheat is firmly held in New York.

No. 3 is quoted at 2 1-2c under the May option, and frosted at 5c under.

No new business has been reported.

A special from "C. & D.," Chicago said: "A message from San Francisco says that a cargo of 4,000 tons of wheat has been taken for Australia and another vessel chartered. Wheat market does not seem to have any rallying power. Some large selling going on."

A circular received in New York says that the deficiency in the Russian wheat crop this year is understood to be entirely in the spring wheat production, and of this no satisfactory figures have yet been received by the Central Statistical Bureau.

"As to the future of wheat," says F. G. Logan & Co., of Chicago, "we can only say the price is low, the demand for consumptive wants much in excess of the average of years, and should any apprehensions arise such as we have had on the growing crop last April and May, wheat at a cent a pound would look marvellously cheap. The feeling here is rather bearish, but the only foundation is the heavy receipts in the Northwest. Traders here worry more over these receipts than the buyers there do."

MANITOBA WHEAT SHIPMENTS.

THE MOVEMENT UP TO THE CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.

The shipments of wheat from September, the beginning of the crop year, to the close of navigation, to the lake ports, Fort William and Port Arthur, amounted to 10,097,024 bushels, against 8,540,400 bushels in 1894.

The shipments from lake ports eastward for the same period were 8,619,951 bushels, against 9,001,397 bushels in 1894.

This shows that shipments from lake ports, from the beginning of the crop year, are 381,446 bushels less than the corresponding period of last year. Navigation closes this year with 1,667,781 bushels of wheat in store at the lake ports, Fort William and Port Arthur, as compared with 545,168 bushels one year ago; 1,226,490 bushels two years ago; and 1,309,835 bushels three years ago.

To arrive at the full movement of Manitoba wheat from September 1 to the close of navigation, we will have to add shipments to Duluth, and also what has gone out in flour, to shipments to Fort William and Port Arthur, as follows:

	Bushels.
Shipments to Fort William	10,097,024
Shipments to Duluth	1,500,000
Gone out in flour	2,000,000
Total	13,597,024

From the above we have in round numbers 13,600,000 bushels of this crop shipped out, including what is held in store at lake ports. Duluth and flour shipments are approximate estimates. There are also about 2,500,000 bushels in store at milling and interior points, making a total of 16,000,000 bushels of this crop shipped out or in store, while it is estimated that 15,000,000 bushels are still held by farmers.

The movement at the close of navigation last year was about as follows:

To Fort William, 8,510,000 bushels; to Duluth, 1,300,000 bushels; flour shipped, 1,500,000 bushels; total, 11,310,000 bushels; in store at lake and interior points, 3,500,000 bushels; total 14,810,000 bushels.

The principal difference in the wheat situation now, as compared with a year ago, is the quantity remaining in farmers' hands. At the close of navigation last year, wheat in farmers' hands was variously estimated at 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 bushels.

WHEAT PRICES IRREGULAR.

FAIR BUSINESS IN MANITOBA COUNTRY MARKETS.

In Manitoba country markets," says the Winnipeg Commercial, "prices have been more irregular and at several points a strong tendency has been shown. This probably indicates light deliveries. At some 18 cent freight rate points to Fort William, 40 cents is paid to farmers, and there has been a tendency to extend this quotation to several 19 cent freight rate points for No. 1 hard, while at a few points 41c to 43c has been paid for best samples. At other country markets on the same freights, 38c to 40c is paid. The advance has been felt in low grades quite sharply at some points. No. 2 hard, 2c to 3c less, No. 3 hard, 30c to 33c, frosted wheats, 23c to 30c. The movement of wheats from interior points to Fort William for storage is much larger since the close of navigation than it was after the close of navigation last year. This is probably owing to a fear that storage space will be scarce later on, on acount of the large quantity of wheat held in the country, and dealers are therefore hurrying the wheat forward to get all the space possible while it can be found."

LIVE STOCK.

A DULL CHRISTMAS TRADE IN CATTLE.

The Scotsman was loaded at Portland to-day with about 700 head cattle and over 4,000 sheep. There were about 800 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 1,200 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. This was one of the dullest Christmas markets that has been held in Montreal for many years, and prices of cattle declined over a quarter of a cent per lb. since Monday, and very few sales were effected before eleven o'clock. Pretty good cattle sold at from 2 3-4c to 3 1-4c, and common stock at from 2c to 2 1-4c per lb. A lot of twelve thin cattle, eight cows and four steers were sold at $10 each, or less than 1 1-2c per lb. There were no extra calves on the market, and young calves a few days old sold at from $3 to $5 each. There were no sheep bought by shippers to-day; prices of old sheep are about 3 1-2c per lb.; common lambs are from 3c to 3 1-4c and good ones are from 3 1-2c to 3 3-4c per lb. Messrs. Brown Bros. bought 60 choice lambs in the early part of the week at 4c per lb. Fat hogs are rather lower in prices, or from 3 1-2c to 3 3-4c per lb.

Recollect! A friend in need is a friend indeed. When hungry, the best place to go for a lunch is Friend's, 36 Recollet.

QUIET AT BONSECOURS.

Thursday is generally abusy day at the Bonsecours Market, but yesterday things were not at all satisfactory. The excessively bad roads prevented any influx of farmers and country dealers, and for much the same reason buyers also were scarce.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side, and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by B. E. McGale, and Lavioiette and Nelson, druggists, Notre Dame St.

Karl's Clover Root TEA
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALE BY
B. E. McGALE, 2123 NOTRE DAME STREET.
French Store—Next to Balmoral Hotel.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.
...MONTREAL...
Laboratory of Inland Revenue.
Office of Official Analyst,
MONTREAL, April 8th, 1895.
"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 bbls. each, I have analysed same, and find them uniformly to contain:
99 99/100 to 100.00 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar, with no impurities whatever."
(Signed) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L.,
PROF. OF CHEMISTRY AND PUB. ANALYST,
MONTREAL.

Special Notice to the Trade.
We will accept all orders for
Wilson's Invalids' Port
sent in before December 1st, at $6.75 per case of 1 dozen quarts, after which time the price will increase. Bright and expensive advertising supplied gratis with each dozen. This big bracing tonic a la Quina du Perou is in great favor everywhere.
Bordeaux Claret Co.,
30 HOSPITAL STREET.
MONTREAL.

STONE'S TUBULAR LANTERNS
Round or Square TUBE.
Best in the Market.
—ALSO—
Pieced and Stamped Tinware, Milk Cans, Cheese Hoops, etc.
Write for prices.
W. W. CHOWN & CO.,
Belleville, Ont., Canada.

Money in it for YOU.
This is a cut of our sealed paper bags of Pickling Spice, 5 and 10 cent sizes. No cost eaten up in expensive packages. Send to us for samples and prices.
PURE GOLD M'F'G CO.
TORONTO.

VERY SALEABLE.
CHALLENGE CORN
MADE BY THE
Brantford Starch Co., Ltd.,
BRANTFORD, Ont.

Somerville's Pepsin Gum
the perfect Chewing Gum; choice selected flavors; great care in manufacturing. It is a medicinal gum. You should keep it in stock, because it
Pleases the People.

Park, Blackwell & Co.,
(LIMITED)
Pork Packers
—AND—
Provision Merchants
TORONTO, ONT.
We can offer special value in Mild-Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon and Pure Lard. Write us for price list.
Sample order solicited.

This Space Belongs To H. R. CLUFF
Of Ottawa,
Who Will Have Something to Say in Next Issue About Refrigerators

REGISTERED TRADE MARK
MICHAEL LEFEBVRE & CO.,
MONTREAL,
Manufacture
Pure Vinegars
Pure Pickles
Pure Jams
The Best on market.
Established 1849.

What About Your Stock of . . . . . .
Fish and Canned Goods
During the Advents?
See our Lists:
SALMON in barrels and half-barrels.
HERRINGS in barrels and half-barrels.
LAKE and SALMON TROUT.
CANNED GOODS of every description,
AND OF
Best known brands on market. We have the greatest assortment ever offered on the market. See our prices.
Laporte, Martin & Cie
Wholesale Grocers,
72 to 78 St. Peter Street,
MONTREAL.

HIGHEST AWARD AT WORLD'S FAIR.
C. WILSON & SON.
Scales, Dough Mixers, Refrigerator and Show Cases. 31 First Prizes in Canada. Big catalogue free.
C. WILSON & SON,
76 Esplanade St., East, Toronto, Ont.

TRUE WEIGHT.
Every dealer should get a reputation for giving exact weight by using scales made by Wm. Gordon & Co.
Grocers' Scales, Butter Scales, Butchers' Scales, Hay and Grain Scales.
We make a Special Iron Platform Scale that is unequalled for durability and accuracy.
Write for catalogue. Mention this paper.
WM. GORDON & CO.,
601 St. Paul St., Montreal.

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REGISTERED
IS THE TRADE MARK OF THE LEADING BRANDS OF FLAVORING EXTRACTS ON THE MARKET.
ROBERT GREIG & CO.,
MONTREAL.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY
UNDER COMPETITION.
—THE—
ONLY SCOTCH
Drawn at the bars of Spiers & Pond, Ltd. London, Eng.
30—GOLD AND PRIZE MEDALS—30
To be had from all first-class dealers.
J. M. DOUGLAS & CO.,
MONTREAL, AGENTS.

Wall Papers
Embrace all the Latest novelties And the most Popular Patterns
...MANUFACTURED BY...
Samples Mailed To the Trade. Please Mention This Paper. . . .
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MONTREAL.

LOYNACHAN & SCRIVER
Commission Merchants and Shippers,
Creamery and Dairy Butter, Eggs, Beans, Apples, Maple Products, Etc
MONTREAL.

Our Special Design
Is to do artistic decorating with Flags, Bunting, etc., and this our large stock and wide experience enable us to do successfully for
Receptions, Balls, or Club Parties.
Out-door canopies for church weddings, etc.
24 VICTORIA SQR.,
Thos. Sonne, Jr., & Co., Tel. 727.

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SEAL CAPES, 27, 30, 33 and 36 inches long, full wide skirts, are specialty with us at prices below Zero.
WATTERS,
2312 St. Catherine St. 2312

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A. FINLAYSON. A. GRANT.
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Custom House Brokers,
Forwarders and Warehousemen,
413 to 417 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.
Bell el. 057. P.O. Box 631.

W. H. WARREN
78 TEMPLE BUILDING. TELEPHONE 2568.
ACCOUNTANT & TRUSTEE
Special attention paid to auditing the books, closing entries

John Murphy & Co's

ADVERTISEMENT.

Xmas Presents

At Bargain Prices.

That is our offer, and it is something worth looking to. A present carries no additional friendship with it because you have paid two prices for it.

In all our departments will be found Xmas "Plums" or Bargains of surprising dimensions, and the biggest of these are sure to be picked up early. Early comers will, of course, be best served.

OUR TOY DEPARTMENT.

In this department we are offering a fine collection of Wooden Toys, comprising Sleighs, Horses and Carts, etc., etc., at prices which are at least one-half below the regular rates.

We are enabled to do this because we lately bought out a manufacturer's stock at "give away" prices, and we desire to share the "Plum" with the public.

SLEIGHS worth 40c for 17c.
SLEIGHS worth 55c for 27c.
SLEIGHS worth $1.50 for 73c.

Other lines of Wooden Ware at similar reductions.

OUR SILVERWARE DEPARTMENT.

This is the newest of all our departments, and its shining new stock is specially deserving of attention at this season. Buyers in search of attractive Xmas Presents CHEAP should not fail to examine

THE $1.88 TABLE.

Every large Silverplated article on this table is marked at only $1.88. Among other things will be found Olive Dishes, Card Trays, Fruit Dishes, Cake Baskets, square and round; Bread Trays, Syrup Jugs, Butter Dishes, Nut Bowls, Salad Cruets, Cracker Jars, Pickle Jars, Sugar Bowls, with spoon rack, Tea Sets.

We are showing a beautiful collection of Xmas Cards, Booklets, Art Calendars, Leather Toilet Goods, etc., etc.

Open to-night till 9.30 o'clock.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
2343 St. Catherine Street,
Corner Metcalfe Street.
TELEPHONE, No. 8883.

Well Dressed Feet.

Feet are prominent at balls and parties. Have them look stylish. We have the Latest Boston Fad in needle-toe, patent leather boots; highest grade quality for men. Are selling as low as the Boston stores.

J. F. Bannister
Queen's Block Shoe Store.

You Can Skate

More gracefully and with greater comfort if you have a neat, close fitting "foot shaped" Skating Boot.

Our Skating Boot for men is made of fine but tough Kangaroo, in black, and the popular Russia Calfskin in tan.

Prices—$3.50, Goodyear welt, $3.00.

Ladies' Skating Boots, Oil Pebble, warm lined, for $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

THOS. W. GALES,
137 St. Antoine Street.
Telephone 2080.

You Will

have no trouble selecting your XMAS PRESENTS, if you visit

Scarff's Pharmacy,
2262 St. Catherine Street,
and examine all the new and delicate perfumes put up in rich and pleasing styles, also new Atomizers, Combs, Mirrors, Solid Back Hair Brushes, etc.

See in Operation,

The Crystal Filter

The only self-cleaning and everlasting water filter in the world. Magnify the water from a tap and see the amount of poison you are drinking.

116 St. Peter St., Montreal.

"A.M.C."
"A.M.C."
"A.M.C."
"Aunt Marthy's Cure"
FOR RHEUMATISM.

PRICE, 25c. Sent by mail to any address, in lots of one half-dozen, for $1.50.

THE "A.M.C." MEDICINE CO.
578 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

Just now that question is often asked of customers who intend giving Christmas Presents.

If you give us a call, you may find some things you have not thought of in the way of Artists' Boxes and Colors, Photo Frames, Photographs; also, a few very choice Fancy Tablets.

John Murphy,
Opposite Queen's Theatre

CITY'S BILL AT QUEBEC

Yesterday's Work of the Private Bills Committee

OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Possibility That the Measure May Yet be Killed—Yesterday's Doings in the House.

(Special to the Herald.)

Quebec, Dec. 19.—The Montreal city bill was finally disposed of by the Private Bills Committee of the Legislative Council. As it stands at present the aldermen are relieved of the liability which they had incurred by authorizing illegal expenditure; the city is relieved of the obligation of proceeding with the opening or widening of St. Lambert, St. Antoine and other streets, and no borrowing power is given to meet the existing deficit.

The question of the borrowing power will certainly be brought up again, either in the Council itself or in the House, there being a strong party in favor of granting $2,000,000. The bill will be considered by the full Council to-morrow, and then it will be immediately sent to the Assembly for concurrence in the amendments. If prolonged discussion should arise on the amendments it might happen that the bill will be killed, and the city would be left at the mercy of the expropriation sharks for another year.

Quebec, Dec. 19.—The Private Bills Committee of the Legislative Council this morning continued the consideration of the Montreal Bill.

Ald. Rainville asked to have reinstated in the bill the original clause four, which would prevent the City Council from proceeding with improvements for which it has not money available. He also asked for the original clause giving the City Council power to borrow $2,000,000 reimbursable in forty years. He added that both clauses must pass as $2,000,000 would not be sufficient if the city had to widen St. Antoine Street, and to open St. Lambert Street.

Mayor Villeneuve also took the stand that it would be unjust to the Legislature and to the rate-payers of Montreal to authorize the aldermen to borrow any more unless they provide for the revenue account.

Mr. Morris repeated the remarks which he had made before the Legislative Assembly Committee to the effect that it was outrageous to ask to borrow $2,000,000 more when there is already a deficit in the revenue of $400,000 and no means of additional taxation is offered. He quoted Ald. Smith on the financial question in support of his views.

Hon. Mr. Chapais—"Surely the City Council has now the power to increase its revenue."

Mr. Stephens—"Yes, they have. They may increase the water rates and all kinds of business tax but every man of them is afraid to do it before election. Rather than bring the consequences of their administration home to the electors they would throw the responsibility on the Legislature.

We hear them speak of the people who are responsible for the financial muddle in which Montreal finds itself not the pious aldermen who delight in expropriation. Borrowing really at the present time then is not necessary. The City Council has assets which might be sold (such as the McDonald property, the McGill property, the St. Jean Baptiste property, building lot near Fletcher's Field. Let them do their own financing. I propose to give them the power to borrow all they want, on condition that they secure the approval of the electors. But there is not an alderman who would propose a special tax. The people now realize that their money has been frittered away.

Now from twenty to thirty per cent. of their revenue is taken by taxes to pay the interest to foreign bond holders. This burden of taxation is driving business away from the city. There never were so many vacant stores on Notre Dame, St. James and St. Lawrence Main Streets, and on the leading streets as at present. If the policy followed by the City Council had been calculated specially to ruin property holders it could not have obtained that end faster.

Mr. Stephen's proposition is as follows: "The City of Montreal may under the formalities request by law pass by-laws for contracting debts by borrowing money or otherwise and for living rates for payment of such debts on the rateable property of the municipality for any purpose within the jurisdiction of the Council but no such by-law shall be valid which is not in accordance with the following restrictions and provisions:

The by-law shall provide that the whole of the debt and obligations to be issued thereupon shall be made payable not exceeding twenty years from the day on which such by-law takes effect.

The by-law shall take effect on the day it is ratified by the popular vote hereafter prescribed.

The by-law shall determine a specific sum to be raised annually for the payments of the interest and principal of the debt.

The by-law shall state: The amount of the debt to be created; the objects or objects for which it is to be created; the total amount to be raised annually for its extinction by annual instalments of principal and interest according to the schedule which shall form part of said by-law.

The total amount of existing debts at the date of the passing of the by-law.

Every special assessment imposed and levied under the above sections of this act, shall constitute a lien and charge upon all the taxable real estate of the city. Save and except when such by-laws provide for the repayment of the particular loan in question, principal and interest by a special personal tax.

Every by-law authorizing a loan must be approved of by the vote of a majority in number and value of the proprietors of real estate in the city. Save and except where the special tax for the repayment of the principal and interest of such loan is to be paid by a special personal tax. In which case the whole of the electors shall have the right to vote. No by-law so approved can be repealed until the loan contracted under its provision shall be fully paid up in interest and principal.

The proceeds of such loan or debenture shall not be used or applied to any other purpose than the object or objects specified in the by-law authorizing such loan. Any part or portion of the proceeds of such loan or debentures for any purpose other than the object or objects specified in the by-law authorizing such loan or debentures shall be personally responsible for the amount so used or expended, and shall be disqualified from holding any civic office for the future. Any ratepayer must sue for the recovery of the amount in question by ordinary action at law. The amount of judgment after deduction of costs to the plaintiff shall be paid to the City Treasurer less ten per cent. of the amount, which shall be paid to the plaintiff. The action for the recovery of the amount of proceeds of the loan or debentures so misapplied shall be prescribed by six months from

of time from the date of vote or consent of the alderman implicated.

Mr. Robb next went into a lengthy statement of the financial situation.

Mr. Michael Guerin next startled the committee by remarking that the aldermen were no asking for enough borrowing power.

In replying to objections from Hon. Messrs. Ward and Gilman, Ald. Rainville said that it was the intention of the City Council to reduce the annual expenditure by $200,000 so as to wipe out the deficit without increasing taxes.

Mr. Stephens—"The trouble is that you have never reduced expenditures before."

Messrs. R. C. Smith, Lamothe and Hon. Mr. Angers were next heard on behalf of their clients who are interested in forcing the expropriation of St. Lambert Hill and St. Antoine Street.

Mr. A.A. Ayernest offered an amendment giving the city the power of proceeding with the opening of Burnside St. or of erasing the homologated line.

The committee resumed its deliberations at 4.30 o'clock. After listening to an excellent statement from Mr. Auge, the committee went into private session once more. After a few minutes the doors were thrown open and it was announced that the following sections had been added to the bill: The following section is added after section 133 of the charter: 133A. The said Council shall not be bound to make improvements, the cost whereof in whole or in part has to be paid by the city, in excess of the limits of the power to borrow, without prejudice to the recourse in law for damages, losses and expenses, really occasioned by the non-execution of the improvements.

This was a first victory for Mayor Villeneuve. Another one was in store for him in the evening when the committee refused to insert any clause to give the city additional borrowing power of any kind.

A clause was inserted to compel the city to proceed with the opening of Burnside Street, or else to erase the homologated line of the street.

The committee next agreed to reconsider the clause concerning taxation. The change proposed was by Mr. Angers. He advocated a tax of only 25 cents on telegraph and telephone poles. The committee consented to reduce the maximum of taxation on these to 50 cents.

Mr. L. O. David then suggested that the following clause should be added to the bill: All expenses incurred and authorized by the City Council, in excess of the appropriations, are hereby ratified and confirmed, and no responsibility shall rest upon the aldermen who have voted such additional expenditure, and the said expenditure shall be charged to the loan fund.

Mayor Villeneuve declared that he was not opposed to the clause, owing to the excellent provisions contained in the bill for the future. The clause passed without discussion.

Finally provisions were added to enable the city Board of Health to get more perfect statistics of deaths.

The bill changing the mode of assessment for the widening of St. Catherine Street east was approved by the committee as passed by the House.

IN THE HOUSE.

Quebec, Dec. 19.—In the House this afternoon Mr. Auge's bill to amend the law respecting seizure of chattels and wages was referred to the special committee on the Civil Code, and therefore it will not be considered this session.

Mr. Lemieux's bill to give railway employes a special privilege on the property of the road, was read a third time.

Mr. Auge's bill to amend the lien law so far as dealers in building materials and workingmen are concerned also passed the House. Those supplying materials are given a first lien on the contract price and workingmen have the first lien on the whole of the added value of the property according to the bill as amended.

After recess the Hon. Mr. Nantel brought down a resolution extending the delay for the construction of the bridge of the Montreal and Sorel Ry. over the Richelieu River for another twelve months. The Government contributes $50,000 to the contractors of this bridge.

At the Conservative caucus many members were in favor of voting additional subsidies to the Great Northern and to the Montford Railway, but Mr. Taillon resisted all demands.

A debate arose on a motion of Mr. Caron censuring the Government for extending the contract with Mr. Philip Valliéres for furniture for the court houses and also for paying excessive prices for the furniture accepted. Messrs. Caron, Nantel, Dechene, Casgrain, Gladu and Taillon spoke on the question. The motion was defeated by a party vote of 20 to 33.

Next, Mr. Tessier (Rimouski) moved a resolution censuring the Government for the partisan manner in which it had distributed the money for colonization roads between the Conservative and the Liberal counties. Mr. Tessier contrasted the partiality of the present Administration with the broad and fair manner of Mr. Mercier. The Government made no reply and the motion was defeated by 19 to 37.

Mr. Gladu next blamed the Government for increasing the expenditure without providing revenue, but he failed to influence the Ministerial members.

Mr. Tessier (Portneuf) nothing daunted, moved: "That according to Ministerial declarations and official documents laid before this House, the last loan effected by this province for $5,332,976, has yielded only an amount of 77 per cent. on the nominal value of the bonds, making a total discount on this transaction of $1,226,645; that the Government of British Columbia, according to authentic sources of information, effected a similar loan in May last which, after deducting the discount, yielded an amount of 95 per cent.; that the difference between the proceeds of these two loans, calculated on the amount of the Province of Quebec, amounts to $960,000, which the Government of this province might have saved if it had displayed ability equal to that of the Government of British Columbia, and that it has, in consequence, occasioned a heavy loss to this province."

This motion was defeated after a short discussion by 18 to 36.

Mr. Bernatchez moved another motion of censure on the Government's policy concerning agricultural schools, which was lost on the same division.

Before the House adjourned Hon. Mr. Taillon announced that the Legislature would certainly prorogue on Saturday.

PER STF. LUCANIA.

Just received per Steamer Lucania five cases of extra fine Seal, especially for Jackets, at Chs. Desjardins & Co.'s, 1537 St. Catherine Street.

FORMAL ASSIGNMENT MADE.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—The firm of Samson, Kennedy & Co., the affairs of which have been in the hands of E. R. C. Clarkson for some days, formally assigned to-day to Mr. Clarkson, it having been found impossible to carry through the informal liquidation which would have allowed Mayor Kennedy to retain his office as Mayor until the end of the municipal year. Owing to the assignment, under the Municipal Act, the mayoral chair is now vacant, and the Council at its next meeting will have to appoint a president of Council to fill out the balance of the term.

The latest in Cheviot Suitings and Overcoatings Kelly Bros 691-1697 Notre Dame St.

Movements of Ministers.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—Hon. G. E. Foster came in from Cardwell to-day, and returned to Ottawa to-night. Hon. Dr. Montague will remain in Cardwell till the election.

For Your Husband.

The finest collection of pipes in the city (insolvent manufacturer's stock) especially suitable for Christmas. L. H. Taylor, 181 St. James Street.

WAR IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the Jingo Bluster.

THE BRITISH STATESMAN SPEAKS.

He Advises the People to Treat the Matter Soberly—An American Paper on Frontier Defences.

London, Dec. 19.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made an address to-night at a Conservative banquet in Bristol, which contained an important suggestion of the probable next step to be taken by the British Government in the Venezuelan controversy, namely, the issuance of a statement by Lord Salisbury, which, Sir Michael intimated, might put a new face on affairs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer warned his hearers against exaggerating the gravity of the Venezuelan trouble. Some persons, he went on, however, to say, talked of the impossibility of war between the United States and Great Britain because of the ties of kinship between the two nations. Nothing was impossible, he asserted, which had already occurred, and if kinsmen unfortunately differed, sometimes they became very bitter enemies. But there was reassurance, he said, in the fact that he did not believe the people on either side of the Atlantic desired a war. He thought that when the true statement which Lord Salisbury had ably prepared in despatches was shortly published the result would be happy, honorable and peaceful to both sides.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach impressed upon his hearers that the telegraphic reports of affairs abroad ought always to be received with the greatest caution. There was, he said, a special security for the peace of the two English-speaking nations, because both were reared under free institutions and were accustomed to read and think for themselves and not to follow blindly the judgment of their rulers. In their past history, when disputes had arisen, decisions had been come to and popular outcry evoked upon imperfect information, which, when fuller information was available, had entirely passed away. He was confident that when the true statement of Great Britain's case was revealed in Lord Salisbury's despatches and was laid before the people, either here or in America, the results would be happy, peaceful and honorable to both parties.

London, Dec. 20.—The Chronicle, Liberal, in an editorial, complains of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's remarks that war is not impossible as irrelevant, and says: "Let us cleanse our hearts of all such perilous stuff and take our stand firmly on the line that war is impossible."

DEFENCE OF THE FRONTIER.

Buffalo, Dec. 19.—In case of war between Great Britain and the United States the border line between the States and Canada would be the line of battle, as indicated in the editorial utterances of to-day's London Globe, and a review of the comparative strength of the fortifications and military forces along the frontier becomes of interests.

A map published by the Courier, this morning, shows where 60 companies of the National Guard or regular troops are stationed in New York State, of which but a small portion is located on the frontier, viz., two regiments at Buffalo, the 65th and 74th, and several companies at Tonawanda, Niagara, Medina, Rochester, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg and Malone. But the Canadian frontier in Ontario and Quebec is fairly covered with marks—164 in number—indicating the presence of Canadian troops—thousands upon thousands of them along the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers; across Lake Ontario and near Lake Champlain. Every point of attack is covered, not only by infantry, but by artillery and cavalry. "They are volunteers, it is true," continues the Courier, "but so are our National Guard, Courier, "but so is our National Guard, and so will be the great bulk of our army in time of war. To underestimate opponents is one of the worst features of a soldier."

OHIO OFFERS A REGIMENT.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 19.—About forty of the leading Irish Americans of this city, representing all of the various Irish societies, held a meeting to discuss the Venezuelan affairs. After a discussion of the object of the meeting and a talk on the probabilities of a war with England, a ringing resolution was adopted authorizing Major Gleason, the chairman, to offer Governor McKinley the services of a regiment of 1,000 volunteers, composed of residents of Cleveland and made up of Irishmen and sons of Irishmen.

BAYARD MAY BE RECALLED.

London, Dec. 20.—A despatch to the Standard from Washington asserts that Ambassador Bayard's speech at the dinner of the Actor's Benevolent Fund on Wednesday evening (which was reported in the cable despatches of the Associated Press on Thursday) has offended both President Cleveland and Secretary Olney, and is likely to be the ostensible cause of his recall.

HE CONFESSED.

Hayward's Statement Tells of Three Murders Besides That of Miss Ging.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 19.—Harry Hayward's ante-mortem statement dictated to a stenographer, the night before his execution, contains his confession of the Ging murder, and also the information that he committed three murders before that crime. Hayward said in his confession that he never got into trouble until he began to gamble.

He said his first murder was that of a Chinaman, who cheated him at cards. Then he said he killed a girl who had $500, while out buggy-riding with her. Both of these murders were committed in California. His next crime was the killing of the brother of a girl, with whom he was intimate. This took place in Paso Del Norte. Of his relations with Miss Ging, he said: "She was a good business woman, but she was not highly educated, and yet wanted to pretend that she understood things readily. In that way I could work on her only through mystery. Morally, with Kate Ging, there was absolutely nothing wrong.

"I proposed to Adry to help him murder Miss Ging, but dropped him because he was too timid." Then follows the details of placing the $10,000 insurance on Miss Ging's life, how they arranged for flashing money in restaurants, visiting fortune tellers, paying over $7,000 to her, but $5,000 of it was counterfeit, turning over the policies, Hayward then related how he hypnotized Blixt and interested him in the plot to murder Miss Ging but he claimed that Blixt was eager to commit the crime.

NEVER ATTEMPTED.

No one who smokes Ross' Cut Plug smoking tobacco would ever attempt to describe its delight, for his pipe would be certain to go out. See Ross' Abes-

Prattle Piano Co
1676 Notre Dame Street.

DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Special treatment for all Complexion, Skin and Scalp Diseases and all Genito-Urinary Troubles. Acne, Eczema, Pimples, Facial Blemishes, Dandruff. Birthmarks and superfluous hair permanently destroyed by electricity and without pain by

DR. H. J. BRODEUR,
Member of the Dermatological Society OF PARIS.
Residence 385 St. Denis Street. 1 p.m. to p.m., 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Bell Tel. 7276.
Branch Office for ladies only 17 Phillips Square. 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

ALMERIA GRAPES.

50 Kegs of the Finest Grapes now in store for . . . . . .

Christmas Trade.

California Navel oranges 25c per doz
Extra sweet
Jamaica Oranges, extra sweet 10c doz.
Valencia Oranges, very sweet 10c doz.

Tons of Fine Confectionary to be sold very cheap . . . . . .

New Dates 6c per lb.
New Table Figs (four crowns) 12½c per lb.
New prunes, 4 lbs for 25c
New cooking figs 5c per lb.
New Raisins, New Currants 5c per lb.

Oysters for the Million.

Hand-picked Malpeques, from
$3.00 per bbl. 35c per peck 10c per doz

Fresh Bulk Oysters received daily, 35c qrt.
Fresh Boiled Lobsters every Day.
Bell Tel. 2571.

E. Desjardins,
Corner Windsor and St. Antoine Streets.

Shabby Pants.

Nothing looks worse on a man than a pair of shabby pants bagged in the knees, or cut around the bottom like a buzz saw. Give us your legs a minute till we dress them in a nice, new, nobby, all wool Scotch Tweed pair of pants for $3.00. Fix up at

J. ROSENTHAL'S,
183 St. Antoine Street.

OUR $10.00 TWEED SUITS.

Scotch Tweed—all wool—best value in the city—not second class—our best work—our best fit.

MAX USHER,
12 McGill College Avenue.

LATE FALL BARGAINS.

We are running special offers to close up the season on . . .

Monuments, Headstones. Etc,

Peter Smith Granite Co.,
290 Bleury Street.

Don't Do It!

Don't take a poor cigar when it is offered you over a counter, but say "Give me a

Rosatana Cigar,"

and you'll get it

Havana Cigar Co.

Do You WRITE —ON— Tees' Desks?
—MADE AT—
300 St. James Street.

Your Winter Suit

Get it from us and you will reap the benefit of a skilful cutter from New York and the best material and fit for the least money.

P. Pallascio,
5 St. Lawrence St.

A Prize Winning Cow.

Milk cows are in good demand. S. Pitton, of East Fairfield, has one that is hard to beat at this time of the year. She made eleven and one-half pounds of butter in one week, beside what they used of milk in the family, and we know Aunt Jane is not stingy of milk or cream.—Bangor Commercial.

New Train Service.

The New York and Montreal trains via the Adirondack Mountains leave Montreal, Windsor Street Station, at 8.10 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 4.25 p.m. daily. Returning, leave New York at 8.30 a.m., the Empire State Express, daily, except Sunday, and 6 p.m. daily. Dinner on the dining car attached to 6 o'clock train. Office, 137 St. James St.

Smoking Prevents Diphtheria.

Professor Hajak, of Vienna, has declared that smokers are less liable to diphtheria and other throat diseases than non-smokers in the ration of 1 to 28. The learned Dr. Schiff also gives us to understand that smoking is always positively forbidden in bacteriological laboratories, because it is known to hinder the development of bacteria.—Chicago Tribune.

We make the best Dress Suits, silk or satin lined, $35. Kelly Bros., 1691-1697 Notre Dame St.

At Eastern Passage, near Halifax, yesterday three city men, Phil Young, John Kirby and E. S. Hubley were drowned while on a fishing excursion.

To the Advertisers Patronizing the Montreal Electrical Advertising Co.

In consequence of the Montreal Electrical Advertising Co., on St. Catherine St., opp. Queen's Theatre, changing from the Temple to the Royal Electric Co., for current, the business was not run on Wednesday night, Dec. 18th, but will be run to-night and every night here-

Christmas Piano Bargains.

Nordheimer Upright		$190
Heintzman "	(almost new)	200
Gibson Co. "	(New York)	225
Nordheimer "	(almost new)	235
Vose Square		100
Hood "		110
Weber "		125
Chickering Square		150
Steinway "		190

Above and many others delivered to any city address on payment of $10 and $15 cash. Balance monthly.

NEW PIANOS BY Steinway, Chickering, Nordheimer, Vose.

Splendid Stock. Low Prices.

Nordheimer's 213 St. James St.

Karn Pianos

Come and See Them.

Montreal Branch,
D.W. Karn & Co., 2344 St. Catherine Street.
Opposite Murphy's.

LITTLE PARLOR BEAUTY

Solid Oak, highly polished, built strong, ornamental, useful, with handy leaf below for ornaments, books, papers, etc. Till Dec. 25 will sell for

...$3.50...

T. E. & A. Martin,
Furniture Dealers,
1924 NOTRE DAME ST.

Wiley's stores are open every evening for the sale of

XMAS PRESENTS.

A. T. WILEY & CO.,
1803 Notre Dame St. and 2341 St. Catherine St.

If You Want Any Good

Hand-made Skating Boots, black and tan, for boys and girls, from $2.50 up, go to

F. X. TESSIER,
2404 St. Catherine St.

Gold Eye Glasses

Gold Spectacles

WELL FITTED

Make a Suitable Present.

CALL AT

H. SANDERS',
OPTICIAN,
259 St. James Street.

The World Has the Money,

We have the stock of men's and boys' suits and overcoats. Not ancient fit for museums, but goods up to date, just manufactured, just placed in stock; they go in the great consolidated sale. The reduced price is marked in red ink. One price only from which we can make no abatement. Money back if you want it.

J. G. Kennedy & Co.,
31 St. Lawrence St.

Furniture,

Like Diamonds,

Should be purchased from a reliable firm.

Our store is this exact combination. We are now showing a large stock of Reed and Rattan Ladies' and Gentlemen's Easy Chairs and Rockers, Centre Tables, Swing Cots, Work Stands, Easels, Footstools, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

Call and examine our stock. It will pay you.

Owen McGarvey & Son,

We Always Do.

We offer to the gentlemen to-day the handsomest line of neckwear to be seen in Montreal. Just put them in stock; all styles, latest and leading fashions in bows, teeks and four-in-hands; prices from 25 cents upward. Hundreds of patterns from which to select. We have just put on our counter a nice lot of cuff and collar boxes—a very nice Xmas present for the ladies to make their gentlemen friends. Nice variety of other Xmas goods, including Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Mufflers, Smoking Jackets, House Coats, Gloves—heavy and medium, lined and unlined—Silk Umbrellas, etc. For keeping in stock the newest—we always do.

Munroe Bros.,
2246 St. Catherine Street

HALF SOLD—HALF PRICE.

We have not sold quite h of the fifty Wire-back, re bringing, slumber easy Cha we advertised last week.

Worth $15 each--now go at $7.50. Better get y pick soon.

F. LAPOINTE,
Furniture Dealer,
1551 ST. CATHERINE STREE

LOOK

Something New—Holiday Sale.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY—A choice line of Fancy Needlework, including Tea Cosies, Sofa Pillows, Pin Cushions, Baby Jackets, Bootees, Gents' Neckties, and other FANCY WORK, (all hand made), new designs, will be opened up Friday morning at

W. B. BAIKIE'S Book Store,
2257 St. Catherine St.,
Between Victoria and McGill College Ave., Opp. Lindsay's Piano Rooms.

COME AND SEE US.

Genuine American Rattan Rocke

Cut price down to $4.0 and $5.25 just for Xma

Renaud, King & Patters
652 Craig Street.

CORRECT OBSERVATORY TIME.

J. B. WILLIAMSON, IMPORTER OF DIAMONDS

HINTS FOR HOLIDAY PURCHASERS.

Our stock of Diamonds and Precious Stones is well worthy of inspection. How would a genuine Diamond Ring, set in fine gold, at $7.00 suit? What about a Ladies' Gold Watch, stem winder, guaranteed timekeeper, at $10? We can give you a lovely Diamond Ornament, from $10 to $1,000.

We only want to show you our stock. The prices are sure to please.

J. B. WILLIAMSON, 1741 Notre Dame St.

PALMER'S

Sample Lines of Beautiful Xmas Goods offered at Reduced Prices to Clear.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

For Holiday Novelt
— FROM —
Paris, Vienna, Berlin London
And New York.

1745 NOTRE DAM

A Child Can Lift These Rockers.

We are selling Rattan Rockers for $3 and $5. Good, strong ones, easy, and cheap. Just right for Christmas.

H. A. WILDER & CO.,
232-236 McGill Street.

BARGAINS

At Semmelhaack's 5c Store

83 ST. LAWRENCE STREET

Pepper boxes, 1c; Graters, 1c; Roast pans, 1c Slop pails, 22c; Snow shovels, 5c; Tumblers, 3c Iron kettles, 35c; Dish pans, 10c; Coal hods, 13c Shoe brushes, 5c; Spittoons 5c; Teaspoons, 6 for 5c; Funnels, 2c. Dolls, Sleighs, Albums, Christmas Cards, Vases, Ornaments, China cups, all

THE LARGEST and the MOST AR Assortment of Calendars and Ca IS TO BE FOUND AT Chapman's Book St 2407 St. Catherine St.

Plate Glass Insura

Lloyd's Insurance Of New York.

Deposit with Canadian Gover Policies Covering Glass A Breakage Issued for One or Years. LOWEST RATES.

MARINE INSURAN

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ..... of L
RELIANCE ..... of L
BOSTON MARINE .....

Importers granted open policies. E of hay, grain and provisions granted any part of the world.

EDWARD L. BON
Gen. Agent,
30 St. Francois Xavier

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