12 PAGES

The Montreal Herald

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EIGHTY-FOURTH YEAR. NO. 27. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1891. ENTS, $6.00 A YEAR

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NO MORE BULLETINS.

On and after February 1, there will be no Herald bulletin issued. The superiority of The Herald's news is so well and widely known, and the paper is growing so rapidly in popular favor, that we consider it unnecessary to call attention to its contents by bulletin announcements. The people look for The Herald; they expect to find the right sort of news in it; and they will never be disappointed.

BETWEEN US TWO.

The Advantages of Trade Between Canada and the States.

CARTWRIGHT AT BOSTON.

He Speaks of the Advantages of Inter-Continental Trade—Convincing Arguments.

BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—At the Merchants of Boston Banquet this evening Sir Richard Cartwright was the principal speaker and was warmly received. He spoke as follows "In response to the toast, "Reciprocity Between Canada and the United States": "The trade of the United States is certainly worth more to us collectively than ours is to them. That is a manifest truth, but so is this also—free trade with Canada will benefit quite as many of the people of the United States as of the people of Canada and to quite as large an extent. Man for man, you will gain quite as much as we will, and Canada does not come as a begger asking for the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table. Canada offers, and Canada desires, only a fair exchange and no robbery. Moreover, I believe, indeed I know that free trade with us will be of great value to the entire northern portion of the United States and trebly so to the people of New England; even as it is, your trade with Canada is not to be despised. We buy as much from yod as France does, and more than any other country except Great Britain and Germany. I think, in fact; we stand third on the list of countries to which you export your productions, and we alone, 5,000,000 as we are, buy as much as 50,000,000 of Mexicans and South Americans do all put together Surely if we do this in the teeth of two hostile tariffs, it is no idle word of mine to say that you cannot measure or bound the possibilities which lie before both countries if only these artificial walls were broken. North of Lakes Erie and Ontario and of the River St. Lawrence, and east of Lake Huron, south of the 45th parallel of latitude, and included mainly in the present Dominion of Canada, there is as fair a country as exists on the American continent, nearly as large in area as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined, and equal if not superior as a whole to those States in agricultural capability. It is the land where grows the finest barley, which the brewing interests of United States must have if it ever expects to rival Great Britain in its annual export of 11,000,000 pounds of malt products. It raises and grazes the finest of cattle, with qualities specially desirable to make good the deterioration of stock in other sections, and its climatic conditions, created by an almost encirclement of the great lakes, especially fit it to grow men. Such a country is one of the greatest gifts of Providence to the human race—better than bonanzas of silver, of rivers whose sands run gold. Now if this be approximately correct, and I honestly believe it is, I think I may claim that we have something to give as well as you, and that there is very good reason to think that between two such countries as yours and ours there is room for much profitable exchange.

THE NEWS.

Bradlaugh is dead. There may be worse men living.

Not a great deal of difference in weather to-day. It may be colder to-morrow.

A despatch from Ottawa says that the Government Printing Bureau is at work on election material.

Sir Richard Cartwright's speech at Boston last night was a convincing argument in favor of unrestricted reciprocity.

Official business in all departments of the United States Government is practically suspended because of Secretary Windom's death.

The despatches represent every train that arrives at Ottawa as being loaded with fresh arrivals all loaded down with the idea that the elections are near at hand.

A despatch from Berlin says that "the Hamburg Nachrichten's attack upon the Dreibund is strongly resented by The North German Gazette, and the Austrian newspapers." Wonder if we won't live through it.

The papyrus manuscript of Aristotle's treatise on the constitution of Athens, recently acquired by the British museum, is published. This is a matter of a great deal of consequence to those who consider it of any importance.

A despatch from Ottawa says: "Mr Frederic Nicholls, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, is here, so are leading contractors and other Government supporters. The rumor is gaining ground that Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley will re-enter the Cabinet at the earliest opportunity." Does this look like election, eh?

Disputes and disagreement having arisen among some of the Loudon physicians as to the association of their names with the introduction of Koch's lymph in the City Hospital, it was found necessary to lay the matter before the board of hospital trustees. Would it not be a good idea to demonstrate a little of the advantages of the lymph before giving it any more free advertising.

DEATH OF THE INFIDEL.

The Old "Iconoclast" Passes Peacefully Away.

LONDON, Jan. 30. — Charles Bradlaugh died to-day.

Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., son of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, a solicitor's clerk, was born in the East End of London, Sept. 28, 1833. He was educated at elementary schools in Bethnal Green and Hackney Road; and afterwards became successively errand boy, coal dealer, Sunday-school teacher and a freethought lecturer. In Dec., 1850, he enlisted in the 7th Dragoon Guards and served for some time in Ireland. He became orderly-room clerk, got his discharge, and in 1853 returned to London, becoming clerk to a Mr. Roger, a solicitor. Having become confirmed in his secularist views, he began write and lecture regularly, adopting the Nom de plume of "Iconoclast" by which name he became widely known to the readers of that great radical organ Reynolds' Weekly. His connection with Mrs. Besant in the trial over their joint production "The Fruits of Philosophy," also tended greatly to make him widely celebrated and while perhaps over rated on the one hand by social reformers and the discontented section of the working classes, he was in Conservative and religious circles perhaps the best abused man of the day. The Radical shoemakers of Northampton adopted as their champion the man who with bitter tongue and caustic pen was for ever scarifying the inflated claims of the aristocracy and the Church and sought him as a parliamentary representative. There have been few bitterer contests in England that that which then took place. The old town was divided into two opposing camps and what appears to outsiders as relentless war betwe Church and State on the one side and temporarly alliance between the forces of reform radicalism and revolution took place. After several hard fought battles the upholders of Bradlaugh succeeded in seating him and in conjunction with Labouchere he was sent to St. Stephens. The fight was not, however, finished and the efforts made by the church party to prevent his taking a seat have become matter of history. The committee appointed to examine whether he had the right to affirm, pronounced by one vote in the negative. He was refused permission to take the oath; but persisted till he was forcibly removed from the House and committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. He was sued for a penalty for sitting and voting, being unqualified, and in return sued Mr. Newdegate for "maintenance," and got a decision against him. Thrice he resigned his seat in order to appeal to his constituency against the House, and was thrice, after fierce contests, re-elected. The Affirmation Bill was then brought in, and in spite of one of Mr. Gladstone's finest speeches, was lost by a majority of three; and finally after the Parliament of 1880-85 was dead, Mr. Bradlaugh —who had been again elected by Northampton—was allowed to take his seat in peace.

As an orator Mr. Bradlaugh had few equals in his line, and his name of "Iconoclast" was well fitted to the powerful speaker and clever writer whose life seemed to be one continuous and sledge hammer attack on all the old idols of the people. In features he was stern, rugged and almost repulsive, but when with a face almost inspired as he detailed some wrong, real or imagined, of the people, or made a fierce attack on the pension list or some other objectionable feature of the British Constitution it was quite easy to understand his dominating influence over the fierce, deep-thinking, more or less uneducated democracy of England. Mr. Bradlaugh perhaps went to extremes in every point, but the great battles of reform against old time-honored customs are not to be fought with scented squibs, and with all his faults he will be found to have rendered real service to the old land, where "freedom slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent."

Tithing to be Opposed.

BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Radicals in the House of Commons have determined to contest the Tithes bill. The Government was in hopes that the measure would go through with but slight opposition and remove in a larger degree the ground for dangerous agitation now existing in Wales and some districts in England. At present the tithe for the benefit of the clergy of the established church are collected from the occupiers of land. In Wales a formidable opposition to this collection has developed among tenants and troops and sheriffs possess have been employed to overcome it. The Government proposes to make the tithes payable by the landowners, leaving the landowner to adjust the matter with his tenants.

Crazy and Committed Suicide.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

KINGSTON, Jan. 30.—The clothes of the man who committed suicide at Sharbot Lake Wednesday have been identified by John Castle, of Almonte, to belong to his brother, James Castle. The deceased left home one week ago, saying he was going to visit his brother who lives near Sharbot Lake, and secure work if possible, and being unable to secure work it is thought he became insane at times. He showed mental derangement for a few months. The body has not yet been recovered.

Wouldn't be Without it.

Mr. Alfred Roberts, Manager of the Dominion Railway Advertising Agency, 79 King St. W. Toronto, Ont., June 1, 1888, writes as follows: "I desire to testify to the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil as a sure remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, etc., having had occasion to use it in my family for some time past. In fact I would not be without a bottle of the Oil in my house for double the amount charged."

Hotel Balmoral

Now open under entirely new management. Strictly first-class. The hotel has been entirely re-fitted, re-decorated and re-furnished, and is now one of the best in the Dominion. Special inducement to families. Rates, $2 to $3 per day. James Smith, proprietor. eod

WINDOM'S SAD END.

A Cloud of Gloom Cast by His Sudden Death.

THE DEPARTMENT CLOSED.

Despatches Relating to the Late Secretary Windom—His Former Life in the West.

BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Jan 30.—The Treasury department is the only one closed. This department was closed by direction of the President. President Harrison was early astir, and denied himself to all visitors. All the members of the cabinet now in the city, Secretaries Blaine, Noble, Proctor, Rusk, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker were early callers at the executive mansion, and remained with the President until late in the afternoon, aiding him by suggestions in the preparation of the executive order announcing Secretary Windom's death, and in making preparations for the funeral, which it is understood will occur on Monday.

Private services for the family will be held at the Windom residence, No. 1422 Massachusetts-avenue, and public services at the Church of the Covenant on Connecticut-avenue.

The interment will be made in Rock Creek Cemetery, the President and Postmaster-General Wanamaker having driven out this morning and selected a lot for that purpose. This arrangement is not however, final, as it depends to some extent upon the arrival of Mr. Wm. D. Windom, the late secretary's son, who is supposed to be in Baton Rouge. A telegram was sent to him last night, but up to noon today no response has been received from him, and it is not known whether the telegram reached him.

It is hardly probable that he can reach Washington in time for the funeral on Monday, and it may be deferred until Tuesday.

Young Mr. Windom is quite ill and is now in the South for the benefit of his health.

It is recalled as an evidence of Secretary Windom's consideration that when his grandchild died about two weeks ago Secretary Windom, not desiring to have his son hear the news, requested the two press associations not to make public the fact of his granchild's death. Mr. Windom will doubtless first hear of his father's death through the newspapers.

Windom in Early Days.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 30.—The news of the sudden derth of Secretary Windom, and especially of the extraordinay circumstances under which it took place produced a profound sensation of sorrow here, where he was so well known, and his talents were so highly appreciated. It was in this city that he acquired the mercantile training which stood him in such good stead in after life, and which gave to his mind the inclination towards finance that decided his future career. In local banking circles his untimely demise is particularly regretted, for it was felt that his presence in the Federal administration was a solid guarantee that the fiscal policy of the Republic would be guided in a direction which would ensure the commercial prosperity of the country.

His selection by President Harrison as the chief of the Treasury Department at Washington gave general satisfaction throughout the whole Northwest, and was particularly gratifying to the people of Minnesota, whose staunch Republicanism received through his appointment a well merited compliment. The popular rejoicing with which the President's choice was received was not, however, confined to those who belonged to the "Grand Old Party." Democrats vied with their political opponents in publicly expressing their satisfaction at the honor which had been conferred on the "North Star" State.

Several prominent Republicans and Democrats were interviewed to-day by the Montreal Herald correspondent in reference to the sad event. Every one to whom he addressed himself expressed heartfelt sorrow over the death of the Financial Secretary.

"His loss is irreparable," said a well known leader og the Republican party in the state. His breadth of view, the masterful grasp which he had of every financial question, great or small, and the zeal with which he grappled with every subject connected with his department, showed that he was a patriot above all things, and that his political predilections had but little influence with him whenever the interests of the country seemed to him to be affected."

Archbishop Ireland, who is a power in the Republican party here, was seen at his residence. "To me," he said, "his death has come as a personal calamity. Mr. Windom was an old and valued friend of mine. I have watched with great interest his public career. I have always been proud of him as a Minnesotan, who reflected credit and honor upon the State which he represented in the cabinet. I do not know any one in the whole Northwest who is capable of replacing him. Whenever I had occasion to go to Washington I always made it a point to call upon Mr. Windom, and to his friendship, no less than to his sense of justice, I owe many of the favors which I have been instrumental in obtaining for my co-religionists in this State."

Messrs. Kelly and Doran, the Democratic "bosses," were equally outspoken in their tribute of praise to the departed statesman.

The secret of Mr. Windom's popularity lay in the happy suavity of manner which characterized him in every phase of society and political life. He was to some extent what the late Matthew Arnold would call a "bon viveur," but he was nevertheless a man of methodical habits, and he seemed to be thoroughly imbued with the commercial spirit of his nation.

A TERRIBLE DESASTER.

300 Chinese Lose Their Lives on a Burning Ship.

BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The steamer Rio de Janeiro arrived last night from Hong Kong. She brings details of the burning of the steamer Shanghai on the river Tangtse Kiang, by which 300 Chinese lost their lives. The steamer left Chin Kiang Dec. 25 with over 400 Chinese and one foreign passenger.

When only a few miles up the river smoke was seen coming out of after hold, where a cargo of cotton was stored. Water was played on the hatches but this soon fell in and great volumes of flame and smoke burst through.

The second officer then attempted to go forward, but found the Chinese huddlee together in so dense a crowd that he could not get through, but was forced to crawl along the outside rail. As soon as the flames became uncontrollable the steamer was headed for the bank of the river, which was reached in a few minutes. Many Chinese were burned to death, while others jumped overboard and were drowned. The European officers and passengers escaped to the shore, but were stripped of their clothing by the villagers and the same fate befell the Chinese passengers who escaped.

ALD. STEVENSON.

Something of Interest to the Electors of the West Ward.

A circular has just been issued which read as follows:

On reference to a file of The Herald of October 30, 1888, a report of the Council meeting which determined the Fire Chief question will be found, and the divisions show as follows:—

"Ald. Robert, seconded by Ald. Prefontaine, proposed E. May. The division was 18 nays, 15 yeas, Ald. Stevenson voting yea."

"Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. McBride, proposed Beckingham. The division was 17 nays, 16 yeas. Ald. Stevenson voted nay."

For the information of those who are not familiar with the rules of procedure in the City Council we wish to say that a reconsideration of any vote in the council debars the candidate from being again eligible, for the appointment to which he has been proposed, for one year, and that was what Col. Stevenson also voted for in connection with the Heigham nomination.

It is a matter of public notoriety that, owing to the obstinacy of Ald. Stevenson many improvements in the Fire Department were delayed, that all the suggestions of the underwriters were treated lightly, and it was only when public exasperation reached its highest point that Ald. Stevenson yielded, and the improvements in the department were obtained. As an instance of the unbusinesslike ways of the chairman, instead of purchasing one type of fire engine for the city—with interchangeable parts—we have a dozen different kinds of steam fire engines, with the consequent extra cost of repair.

It is urged that the chairmanship of the committee will be lost to the English if Ald. Stevenson is not re-elected. This we deny.

One year ago Ald. Stevenson could not have secured twenty-five votes in the West ward for re-election. What has he done since then to deserve a change in the opinion of the electors in his favor? *Nothing.*

What Col. Stevenson is said to have done for the Fire Department is totally overestimated.

His opponent, Mr. George Wait, is a merchant who has succeeded in business—a gentleman who has quite a pecuniary stake in the city—interested in keeping down taxation, and his business knowledge will be of great value to the city. We want this class of men in the council.

The Rossin House, Toronto.

This palatial hotel, situated on the corner of King and York-streets, convenient to the railway stations, Post-office and business centre of the city seems almost too well known to need a word of praise; but when one is handsomely used in every respect—well fed, put into a comfortable room, and in every respect treated almost as if he owned the hotel—it is only fair that some notice should be taken of such kindness. The hotel in every particular is a first-class one and will compare favorably in point of size and equipment with any hotel in this Dominion or the United States. In addition to this it is the only hotel in the Dominion in which due consideration is had to ventilation and drainage. It has a huge chimney through which all gases are forcibly driven up, so that there is no possibility of sewer gas or smell, a very important feature. It has a frontage of 250 feet on King-street, the principal street in Toronto, and 200 feet on York-street, leading down to the various railway depots. It is five stories high, can accommodate 400 guests, has an excellent dining-room, with a first-classs "chef" and sets a table surpassed by no hotel. The management of the Rossin House is personally supervised by Nelson Booker, ably assisted by such men as Wm. Beery and Thos. Skelsey, who spare no pains to make the stay of every guest as pleasant as possible, consequently there is a home-like feeling entertained by frequenters of this popular hotel, that makes it vimply delightful. It is a recognized fact that few travellers visit the city (Toronto) who do not make the Rossin House their headquarters.

A Clever Capture.

BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.

WINDSOR, Jan. 30.—Officer Nash of Windsor and Dective McDonnell of Detroit have made a clever capture here by arresting a young man named Ladoucier, who is charged with being connected with the robbery of $7000 worth of diamonds from the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York on Nov. 29. Ladoucier came to Windsor a few days ago. He was seen on the street by Nash and McDonnell, who arrested him. When searched a magnificent diamond bracelet and pin, valued at $1000, was found on his person, together with a small sum of money. He said he committed the crime and that his partner was locked up in East Saginaw. Ladoucier is about 22 years of age and well dressed. He says that as soon as the New York authorities arrive he will tell them where the rest of the stolen jewelry is.

TREND OF TRADE.

No Great Change is Noticeable in America.

SPRING SALES IN ONTARIO.

Rather Dull in the Province of Quebec, But On the Whole There Is No Discouraging Feature.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's point out only where general trade has expanded, noticeably during the past week. In industrial lines makers of seasonable dress goods at Philadelphia are running their machinery at full capacity, in some instances being reported behind in orders. Cincinnati wholesale clothiers have distributed large stocks and look confidently ahead to a profitable season. Safe, wagon and buggy makers and whisky merchants of that city are meeting with a large demand. Jobbers in boots and shoes, hats and caps, dry goods and rubber goods at leading interior cities, Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis, report those staples in fair demand, with rather less activity in groceries, drugs and hardware. Rice is taken readily at advancing prices at the South. Delays by Louisiana planters in making contracts with factories have checked general trade somewhat at New Orleans. The decline in winter wheat state demand for general merchandise has stimulated wholesale houses to extend their territory. Omaha, particularly, having felt the need of colder weather through the West, has stimulated general trade since.

Southern buyers of dry goods appear backward. Cotton goods prices are firm, except as to print clothes which are weak. The winter's trade in woolens lacks snap; wool is in only fair demand with steady prices. Cotton is less active; 1-16c lower on increasing pressure of supplies. The crop movement continues to favor maximum estimates.

Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 271 in the United States this week against 357 last week and 286 this week last year. The total from Jan. 1 to date is 1531 against 1628 last year. Bank clearings at 55 cities in the United States for the week ended, Jan. 29, are $891,028,003, a decrease from this week last year of 12 per cent., pointing in part to the effect on trade of the storm which wrecked the telegraphic service at Eastern cities. New York city's clearings, which constitute 58¼ per cent. of the grand total, are 2¼ per cent. less than those for the same period last year, while at 54 other cities the gain is 2 per cent. The stock market has been improved in tone and temper by the decreasing prospects of disturbing financial or other legislation. The slow progress of the Western Railroad Association attracts unfavorable commen- but the general share market is sustained by the ease of money. Bonds are in good demand. The money markets generally throughout the country are exceptionally easy, in fact the heavy increase of surplus reserves at New York points to a not altogether satisfactory demand for funds, though at a few points west and south there are proportionately far less surplus funds held by the banks.

In the Dominion of Canada the distribution of staples is apt to be relatively most active in Ontario where wholesalers report large sales of spring goods.

In the Province of Quebec trade is quite dull, though money is easy and prospects are for improvement.

Collections generally are somewhat disappointing. Shoe manufacturers at Montreal and Quebec City are busy on spring orders.

The Dominion of Canada had 59 failures this week against 56 last week and 50 this week last year. The total number Jan. 1, to date is 235 against 210 last year.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Various Topics of Interest Discussed Yesterday.

The Sunday School Union resumed its meetings by devotional services conducted by Rev. W. H. Warriner.

At 10 o'clock business was commenced Mr. S. P. Leet in the chair.

An unfortunate misunderstanding arose in connection with the committee's report on the work of Rev. J. McKillican, the agent missionary of the Union. In the report the following paragraph occurs:

"To this end the committee made to the agent two propositions 1st That he should retire from official connection with the union on a retiring allowance; 2nd That he should receive less salary and devote lest time to the work of the Union; and at the January meeting it was resolved to offer Mr. McKillican a salary of $800 per annum, commencing with January instant, to include expenses, and Mr. McKillican, to devote nine months to the work of the Union under the direction of the committee: This it is expected, will enable us to employ the services of a paid secretary for a sufficient time to keep the convention and institute work in a healthy condition."

Mr. Leet then stated that Mr. McKillican had accepted the second proposition but Mr. McKillican stated that Mr. Leet was mistaken. He had not accepted that offer, as he understood the expenses were to be allowed him. The matter was referred to a committee of rural delegates to meet the Executive Committee.

Miss Wheelock, the famous Kindergarten teacher, then gave an interesting and instructive object lesson on "The Footprints of Jesus." Miss Wheelock at once took hold of the audience and her talk was carefully listened to.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, with the following result:

President—Mr. G. W. Read.
Treasurer—Mr. G. H. Reid.
Secretary—Mr. S. P. Leet.

The following, besides the presidents of the county associations, are added to the list of vice-presidents—Ven. Archdeacon Evans, Dr. A.B. McKay, Revs. T. G. Williams, S. P. Rose, A. G. Upham, J. E. Hill, and Dr. McVicar, of Montreal; Rev. Dean Taylor, of Shawville; Rev. E. J. Rexford, of Quebec, with power to the General Committee to add to their number.

General Committee:—Dr. Kelley, J. A. Bazin, Geo. Vipond, R. H. Buchanan, J. H. Carson, J. H. Crayford, D. T. Fraser, Jas. W. Knox, Nicholas Mudge, S. Leet, C. N. D. Osgoode, W. K. Grafferty, Wm. Sloan, William Tees, Chas. T. Williams, J. Murray Smith, of Montreal; Wm. S. McLaren, of Huntingdon; Rev. Dean Sanders, of Lachute; Wm. Addie, of Sherbrooke: Rev. S. G. Bland, of Quebec.

The afternoon session was opened with Rev. S. P. Rose in the chair. Mr. R. H. Buchanan gave an address on 'How to interest the children in Missionary Work." He introduced some statistics in showing the growth of the Missionary spirit throughout the world the past few years, and spoke of the importance of spreading Missionary literature throughout the Sunday School and recommended special objects for the children to give to.

W. I. Shaw, D.D., L.L.D., gave a scholarly address on "The Book we Teach." The first thought that struck one on opening the Bible was its amazing scope. He then dwelt on the remarkable preservation of the Bible during the past centuries. It is an important book as the only guide to thought and practice.

After the singing of a hymn Dr. Shaw took the chair and introduced Rev. W. F. Cruikshank.

Mr. Cruikshank said he would make a slight change in the program, instead of giving a formal address a conference on "Difficulties and Discouragements in Sunday-School Work." Many of the delegates presented their difficulties among which were, to keep boys over 15 in the school, interesting the parents, the mischievous boy, and the discouragements caused by the thought that no good has come of one's teaching.

Following the difficulties came an address by the Rev. C. H. Bland of Quebec, on "Encouragements in our work." The teacher finds encouragement in the thought that he is working in the line of Divine inspiration, and again in the character of the book, God has said that His word shall not return unto Him void but shall accomplish that for which it was spoken. Another cause for encouragement is the influence which the teacher sees Christ is gaining over the scholar and it is most encouraging when after long years of waiting, a scholar comes and tells that through the early instruction given by him, the scholer was induced to give his life to Christ.

The concluding feature of this session was the talk on "Supplementary Lessons" by Dr. Hurlbut which were so called for want of a better name the doctor said. Although the International Sunday School lessons are as good as will probably ever be given to the world, they cannot cover all the ground, so these supplemental lessons are useful. Take five or 10 minutes either before or after the study of the lesson and let it be conducted either by the superintendent to the whole school or else by the teacher to his own class. The doctor then proceeded to give practical demonstrations of "Supplemental Lessons," taking the convention as a class and taking up the books of the Bible in a manner entirely new to most of the delegates.

Principal Barbour pronounced the benediction.

Evening Session.

The evening session was opened by a praise service with orchestral accompaniments. In the absence of Rev. Jas. Henderson the Rev. Dr. Williams conducted the devotional exercises. The convention seems to have been getting more and more interesting, and last night reached the culminating climax. When the president-elect, Mr. George Bishop, took the chair, an immense audience was seated. The singing was grand and seemed to come from the heart of every person who stood up and kept perfect time to the baton of Mr. Myers. That touching song "Into a tent where a Gipsy boy lay," made so famous in Canada by the singing of the White Brothers, was sung with perfect articulation and sympathetic voice by Mrs. Ennes. Mr. McKillican gave a few instances of the remarkable outcome of some unpretentious backwood schools. Miss Wheelock, of Boston, came quickly out the platform, and began in a gentle voice to tell the foundation of the Kindergarten system. In the beginning God created things which were to man one great object lesson. The attention of a young child is soonest gained by showing it something it can feel. Therefore the lesson should be first pictorial, and then practical and personal. In order to be perfectly understood Miss Wheelock showed the audience the way in which she taught the lessons of Rehoboam and Jeroboam, Elijah and the Prophets of Baal and other lessons which will be taught in a week or two. Remember, said Miss Wheelock, that from first to last it must be a prayerful lesson. During the whole of the address, the attention of the audience was rivetted on the speaker who threw her strong personality into the address Dr. Hurlbut then gave a summary of the rewards of the teacher interspersed with those happy illustrations for which he is so famous. The teacher is rewarded by the recreation he obtains in teaching. It is generally the poor people who are busy during the week who teach in Sunday schools. They receive new thoughts and find strength and life when they arise on Monday morning. There is also reward in the contact with young people. One who always lives and associates only with old people becomes prematurely old. Contact with a Sunday school class rejuvenates them. The teacher also has his reward in certain clearness and sharpness of his knowledge of the Word of God. He also gains the infinite treasure, the love of his scholar. There must be some reward in the gradual improvement of the scholar when he sees that the work is not all in vain.

Principal McVicar, in moving a vote of thanks to Miss Wheelock and to Dr. Hurlbut, said their teaching had been clear, precise and powerful. The motion was seconded by Dr. Douglas, who congratulated the speakers on having attracted such a large audience. The meeting closed by Rev. E. M. Hill pronouncing the benediction.

R. Fellows, M.D., of Hill, N.H., says that he has made use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for several years and it has proved to be very reliable and efficacious in the treatment of severe and long standing coughs. He says that it saved the life of at least one of his patients.

CABLE BUDGET

News of Bradlaugh's Death was Received.

GEN. BOOTH'S LATEST PLAN

Damages Materially Reduced.—A Decided Kick Against the Tithes Bill to be Made.

Booth's Scheme for Redemption.

BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—In the St. James Hall to-night Gen. Booth launched his scheme for the redemption of darkest England and signed a trust deed dedicating to the uses of the world the money subscribed and to be subscribed therefor, The first catch of officers to have charge of the work was appointed. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

Damages Reduced.

BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Appellate Court has reduced the damages awarded to Mr. Knowles in the suit for breach of promise against Duncan, late editor of The Matrimonial News, from £10,00 0 to £6,500.

How the Death of Bradlaugh Was Received.

BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Radicals of Northampton who by a majority persisted in sending Charles Bradlaugh back time after time to Parliament are in deep grief for the loss of their representative. Public houses as well as well shops were closed as soon as the death became known and remained closed all day. Bradlaugh, like his daughter who died some time ago, will be buried in a coffin of earth and in a manner consistent with his disavowal of religions professions. He is said lately, however, to have expressed a wish that in the event of his death nothing should be done that would in any way wound the susceptibilities of others, so that while religion will be absent it will not be insulted. Among those who have expressed their grief today were several prominent natives of Hindostan who are grateful to Bradlaugh for his efforts in behalf of India self-government. It is said to have been of late the main object of Bradlaugh to secure a measure of national autonomy for India and he was the chief agitator in their behalf.

FATALLY BURNED.

A Serious Accident on the Cincinnati and and St. Louis Railway.

BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—A freight on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis ran into a rock near this city this morning, causing a serious wreck. Brakeman Gray was fattally burned, fireman Mahon and the engineer, name unknown, were hurt severely.

QUEBEC JOTTINGS.

An Imbecile's Trick—Doings in the Council—A Farmer's Cheap Help Pays Himself.

BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.

QUEBEC, Jan. 30.—David Fenton, an imbecile, has been arrested by Detective Skeffington on a charge of having placed an obstruction on the line of the Intercolonial Railway near Annsaae station, on Sept. 26 last. The accused acknowledges his guilt and will be tried at Moncton. The obstructions threw the locomotive of a train off the track, and it rolled over on its side, the engineer and fireman being seriously injured and having narrowly escaped with their lives.

The City Council to-night appointed Ephrem Dugal clerk of the Montcalm market. The Road Committee have again tackled the question of the Champlain street landslide. The city engineer's plan is to built a retaining wall 270 feet long and 30 feet high at a cost of $20,000, a portion of the committee, however, think it would be cheaper to open a new thoroughfare nearer the river over the wharves, and will ascertain what such right of way can be acquired for.

Yesterday afternoon a farmer named Clement Royer, of St. Joseph de Levis, complained to the Levis police that he had been robbed of a silver watch by a lad named John Glinn. It appears that the youthful prisoner applied some time ago to the complainant and said he had no home or friends and offered himself to work, requiring nothing in return but his support. The farmer took him in and was giving him a comfortable home. While he was being served with his dinner yesterday he espied a watch hanging up in the room and watched his chance to purloin it. The culprit was brought before Judge Murray in the Police Court this forenoon and pleaded guilty. He will receive sentence to-morrow.

May Be Warmer, Colder To-Morrow.

TORONTO, Jan. 30.—The depression over the Bay of Fundy yesterday has moved across Newfoundland. It has caused a general fall of sleet or rain over the Maritime Provinces. A little lower temperature prevails over Ontario and Quebec. In the Northwest it is turning decidedly cold and an important anti cyclone is over the whole Nothwest.

Minimum and Maximum temperatures: Port Arthur, 2-32; Toronto, 30.39; Kingston, 34.38; Quebec, 20.30; Halifax, 30.38.

Probabilities.

Lakes—Southerly winds, mostly fair and mild to-day, turning colder to-night, with light snow, cold to-morrow.

St. Lawrence—Fair weather; stationary or a little higher temperature to-day; colder to-morrow, with light local snow falls.

Gulf and Maritime—Mostly fair weather, not much change in temperature.

Yesterday's Local Temperature.

Temperature in the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed by Hearn & Harrison, Opticians and Mathematical Instrument Makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame-street: 8 a.m., 35; 1 p.m., 36; 6 p.m., 32; max., 37; min., 25; mean, 31. By standard barometer: 8 a.m., 29.55; 1p.m., 29.70; 6 p.m., 29.89.

Steamship Arrivals.

Jan. 30.	Arrived at	From
Werra	New York	Bremen
Ethiopia	"	Glasgow

THE HERALD is printed and published for THE HERALD COMPANY LTD. by Hon. Peter Mitchell, at No. 6 Beaver Hall Hill.

GARRISON ARTILLERY GREEN STEEPLECHASE.

Very Fast Time Made Over the Mountain by the Runners Night.

AMERICAN SNOWSHOERS COMING

Clubs from Holyoke and Springfield Will Visit this City on Tuesday Next.

The green steeple chase of the Garrison Artillery Snowshoe Club took place last night, the result being as follows:

1st Sergt Drabble, 5, R.S.	19.59
2nd Gr J. Darling	20.45
3rd Bbbd J. Hilliers	21
4th Gr J Dennis	21.15
5th Corpl R. E. Jones	21.29
6th " J. Smith	21.26
7th Gr Overall	22

The open steeplechase will be held in the third Friday in Feb. About sixty members tramped out and enjoyed themselves thoroughly at the Club House.

The officials of the race were—timekeepers: Capt. Ogilvry, Lieut. Reed, Lieut. McEwan and B. S. Major Jones. Starter: Serg. J. Cooper.

The open steeple chase of the Argyle Snowshoe Club will be run to-day to Lachine over a flagged couse, the start to be made from the Oddfellows' Hall at 3.30 o'clock. In the entry list six clubs are represented and the contest promises to be one of the keenest ever run. Following will be starters: Montreal, G R Baillie, Geo Ranson; Emerald, Jas Lumsden; Garrison Artillery, G Cokers; Crescent, G R Clarke; Montefiore, L Braham; Holly, G Outhet; Argyle, R J Keil, W D Mason, W Gentleman, R Steele, W Y Reid, J Cbthbert, J Turnbull.

St. George Steeplechase.

The open steeplechase of the St. George Snowshoe Club will be run to Lachine this afternoon, starting from Cote St. Luc at 3.45 o'clock. Three prizes will be given. The club will also tramp out and Hanna's will be the destination. The club green mountain race will be held on Feb. 7 and open club mountain race on Saturday, Feb. 14.

Visiting Clubs.

The Holpoke and Springfield Snowshoe Clubs will arrive in Montreal on Tuesday next and will be received at the C. P. R. Depot at 9.55 by Le Canadien Club of this city.

Montreal Club.

The tramp of the Montreal Club to St. Johns has been postponed until Feb. 7, and to-day the boys will tramp out to club house.

SKATING.

They May Prefer it, But he is not the Man.

An Ottawa exchange says: Mr. Geo. A. Meagher of Montreal has, at the request of the management of the Rideau rink, very kindly consented to do some fancy skating for them on Monday evening next, on the occasion of the Fancy Dress Carnival. Mr. Meagher's graceful style is well known, many preferring it to any skater on the continent. On this occasion His Excellency the Governor-General, as patron of the club, will be asked to present Mr. Meagher with a medal as a slight token of the club's appreciation of his kindness.

On the M.A.A.A. Rink.

The races on the Montreal Toboggan Club Skating Rink on the M.A.A.A. grounds postponed from last Saturday will take place this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. Following is the program: ¼ mile snowshoe race (on ice), obstacle race, young ladies' race, one mile race, consolation race (Blindfold), boys' race (under 12 years), backward race, barrel race, 440 yds. race, 3 miles race, boys' race (under 15), hurdle race.

THE TURF.

The Managers of Clifton Sent Up for One Year Each.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 30.—Clifton race track managers—George Engeman, John Engeman, William Engeman, A. H. Battersby and Charles Sass—were each sentenced to-day to serve one year in State prison at hard labor, and to pay a fine of $500 each, for maintaining a disorderly house at Clifton. The offence was in permitting betting on the track.

Counsel for the managers asked the judge to fix the amount of bail in error. Bail was accepted in each case for $5000 and the managers were allowed to depart. The cases will now go to the upper courts. The Passaic County Agricultural Association was fined $500 on each of the two indictments charging it with maintaining a disorderly house at Clifton. Charles W. Thomas, the well known pool seller, was fined $500 for keeping a pool room here, and committed until the fine and costs are paid. It is thought Thomas cannot raise the amount of his fine.

Cowardly Horses Injected.

Trainers on the other side of the Atlantic have taken notice of the action of trainers here in giving their horses an injection in order to give them courage in a race. The following is what a turf writer in London has to say on the subject:

There are various methods practised of trying to overcome currishness or cowardice in horses that will not run gamely. Whisky is the commonest, but a few horses have preferred port, and at different times other drugs and tonics have been used. It is, I confess, a new idea to me to hear of a horse being subjected to a surgical operation before his dispatch to the post, and of that operation, moreover, being attended by the best results.

There is a horse called Ormie running in the States—at New Orleans—who has had the reputation of being able to go if he pleases, but of never being pleased. Ormie is described, by a sporting correspondent, as a brute of the obstinate, sulking kind; his ordinary disposition being to run in the rear, no matter what the company. He ran in that fashion in four races after a recent meeting there opened; but on the Thursday, to the surprise of everybody, he ran with the utmost resolution, and won the best race of the meeting, beating the local seven furlong record by one and a quarter seconds.

This is the explanation: "A trainer at the track has a fluid decoction, and a portion of this was injected into Ormie's shoulder just before going to the post, and to this application is attributed his remarkable performance. The trainer referred to told me he had seen the fluid tried in a dozen of cases and it never failed. Whether it has the remarkable potency claimed for it or not, certain it is, its effect on Ormie was nothing short of remarkable." Now of course we want to know what this fluid is. Perhaps by the time Ascot is here we shall find trainers equipped with bottles of the stuff and implements for its use, and every animal that runs will try.

Big Pools.

In the notice of Poolseller Frank Hummell's death, now going the rounds of the papers, is attached the statement that he sold more and higher pools than any other man in America, barring only Cathcart of the old Louisville exchange. Such is not true, as the biggest pool ever sold in America was knocked down by the late Dr. Underwood, originator of the auction pool system of betting on horse races.

The pool in questiou was sold on the Saratoga stakes at Saratoga in 1866, and amounted to $15,000. Ruthless, the favorite, brought $7500 in this pool, and in the race was left at the post. Redwing who sold for $1500, winning. The noted sporting man, Henry Colton, bought Ruthless in this famous pool, while Barnard, afterward of the M'Daniel confederacy, held the winning ticket on Redwing.

The largest ticket ever sold by any other man was a $11,000 pool on the Saratoga cup race of 1875, which resulted in the historic dead heat between Preakness and Springbok. In that pool the latter brought $4500, while the former only sold for $515. The late Robert Cathcart was the auctioneer on this occasion.

LACROSSE.

The New York Club Sore About the Slurs Put Out.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Capt. G. Johnson Bradish, of the New York Athletic Club, feels called upon to refute some of the slurs which were cast upon the Brooklyn Lacross Team when its members were elected to the New York Athletic Club. Capt. Bradish says a committee investigated the amateur status and character of the men, reported favorably, and the players were promptly elected to membership. The question of uniforms has not yet been discussed.

ATHLETICS.

The Supposed 100 Pound Dumbbells Were Short of Weight.

Edward Levey, who won the amateur dumbbell competition in London Saturday, was said to have lifted 100 pounds with each hand. A correspondent weighed the bells and found they weighed 96½ and 95½ pounds each. Levey lifted 140 pounds with his left and his right hands and 170 pounds with two hands, and 112 pounds with his right hand and 84 pounds with his left hand, simultaneously, making a new record.

Darrin and George Matched.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Richard K. Fox has received a cablegram from W. G. George accepting the challenge of Harry Darrin, the English runner, now in this city. There will be three races—half mile, three quarters of a mile and one mile—for £50 a side, sweepstakes, open to the world. The event will probably come off at Madison Square Garden in about two months. George will pay his own expenses, though he wanted £50 at first.

AQUATICS.

What the President Says of the Expense Question.

President Garfield of the Association of Amateur Oarsmen says on the amatuer expense matter: "I believe legitimate expenses should be paid. It is a good deal to ask athletes who work for a living to give up their salaries to row and train for regattas and I thing the least a club can do for them is to pay their entrance fees and expenses to regattas. A limit to the value of prizes should be fixed and any emblem which creates an unhealthy rivalry between clubs should be done away with."

BASEBALL.

The Make-Up of the Brooklyn Club for Next Season.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Brooklyn Club for 1891 will be made up as follows:

Pitchers—Terry, Lovett, Hemming and Caruthers.
Catchers—Daly, Kinslow and one other.
First base—Foutz.
Second base—Bierbauer or Smith.
Third base—Pinkney.
Short stop—Ward.
Left field—O'Brien or Van Haltren.
Centre field—Collins.
Right field—Burns.
Extra—Donovan.

This team will prove a tremendous rival to the New York and the other big teams of the League.

Looking For Mack.

There is likely to be trouble over that club will have the services of Connie Mack next season. Last December he signed with Prince, of the Boston team Last week Manager Hanlon, of the Pittsburg club, went to Spencer, Conn., and got Mack to sign a Pittsburg contract, giving $200 advance money. Prince heard it and immediately notified Mack of his previous obligation, and by advice Mack went to Hanlon and gave up the advance money and his contract. Hanlon refured to accept the money or to release him from his contract. It is a mess that must be untangled by the National Board of Control.

BILLIARDS.

English Champion Roberts' Challenge Accepted by North.

John North, the Bristol expert, has taken up the gauntlet thrown down to billiardists recently by John Roberts, jr., in his sensational challenge to play any expert in the world spot-barred billiards, 24,000 points up, conceding 12,000 start to his adversary, the match to be for $5000. North covered Roberts' deposit of $100 on Jan. 19, in the office of the London Sporting Life, after the champion had made the concession that the game should be played with the "ordinary ivory billiard table balls." This was all that North asked. North is backed by a number of lawyers. The Sporting Life says that the match is sure to excite tremendous interest in England, coming as it does during the red-hot debate among billiardists there about the championship rules.

THE GUN.

Champion W. J. R. Elliott Defeated by George Kleinmann.

BY OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Champion W. J. R. Elliott is in a fair way of losing his title, besides a goodly amount of money, as he has succumbed again to George Kleinmann of Chicago. The match was shot at Burnside under American Association rules, 100 birds each man, for $300 a side, and resulted in a victory for the Illinois shooter by a score of 92 to 90.

Kleinmann missed his sixth, tenth forty-eighth, fifty-fourth, eighty-second, eighty-fourth, eighty-seventh and eighty-eighth bird, his strings of birds, killed straight, running 5, 3, 37, 27, 1, 2 and 12. He used the second barrel fifty-seven times.

The champion missed on the tenth, twentsith, twenty-seventh, fortieth, forty-third, sixtieth, sixty-third, sixty-seventh, seventieth and ninety-second rounds. His strings were 9, 9, 6, 12, 2, 16, 2, 3, 21 2, 8, and he used the second barre fifty-three times.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Old Timers Will Meet Again in a Six Days' Go-As-You-Please.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The entries for the great six days' go-as-you-please match which will take place at Madison Square Garden during the week commencing March 15 have already begun to pour in. The affair will be managed and conducted by several prominent business men who have hired the Garden from March 15 to 22 at a cost of $15,000. The contract for the Garden was completed and signed yesterday. The promoters of the enterprise have agreed to offer $10,000 in prizes to the competing pedestrians.

The money will be distributed as follows: $5000 to the first, $2500 to the second, $1000 to the third, $750 to the fourth, $500 to the fifth and $250 to the sixth man. In addition to the above prizes a further sum of $1000 will be given to each man that breaks the record. The garden will be laid out with two tracks. The outer course will be used by the go-as-you-please contestants and the inner track will be devoted to a series of one, three and five mile races by amateurs. The short distance races will be decided on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. A trophy valued at $150 will be given to the winners of each race. The entrance fee for the professionals will be $100 for each competitor. Entries will be received until three days before the actual commencement of the race.

The management will reject the entry of any man who has not trained at least three weeks for the contest. This step has been taken to prevent pie biters and clowns from competing for begging purposes. Every effort will be made to confine the competion to first-class men, so as to make the exhibition of walking a first-class one im every respect.

Among those that have already entered are Albert, Hughes, Herty, Golden, Hart, Hegelman, Cartwright and Noremac. Steve Brodie has entered Gus Guerero, Paddy Burnes of Elmira and his unknown. A big inducement has been offered to Littlewood and Rowell to enter, and the management is confident that both men will be among the competitors. The $10,000 prize money will be deposited with Richard K. Fox several days before the race is begun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Any Amount of Fight News from California.

A San Francisco correspondent writes: "The news of the Nonpareil's defeat cast a deep gloom over the spirits of California Athletic Club members. At first it was not credited, but on being confirmed, deep was the sorrow evinced at his defeat. With the exception of a half dozen members who favored the lanky Antipodean, the California Athletic Club ridiculed the idea of the Nonpareil's defeat. Of this you may be assured—no loser ever received so much sympathy by the aforesaid club, and on his return to his home in Oregon, if he stops in San Francisco, he will be tendered a benefit. The Olympic Club has already tendered him a position as instructor.

"A son of the late Joe Winrom (who seconded Tommy Chandler and fought Joe Coburn) has been elected to the State Assembly. Bob McCord, the crack amateur of the Olympic club recently defeated by William Johnston, of Sacramento, not being satisfied is to have a four-round go in Sacramento to finally settle the matter. They are heavy-weights and tiptoppers.

"A middleweight from Australia—Cunningham—is at present here. He is under the charge of Mike Zulligan, the famous Australian who trained Jack Burke, and he is thought to be a dark horse. I had an interview with him, and he evinced a desire to meet any one in his class. Sam Fitzpatrick did not arrive on the Zealandia. Tom James, Fitzsimmons' backer, says that George Dawson, Hall, Dooley, and Abe Willis will arrive on the next steamer from the Antipodes. James says that Willis will certainly do Dixon and McCarthy. He also claims that Dawson is the peer of any lightweight in this country. He (James) is undoubtedly a man of rare discernment in pugilistic matters; and imported both Murphy and Fitz, but I have doubts of Dawson's ability to do the incomparable Jack McAuliffe, and ditto in Willis' case with either of our crack featherweights.

'George Kessler is out with a card in the local papers calling Charley Turner, Bomens, La Blanche, and others a lot of mugs whom he could easily defeat, but sends no coin to bind a match. I think that Needham and Doc O'Connor will fight in the California A. C. in April. Negotiations are now in progress.

'Choynski's chances of success in defeating Goddard are much discussed by club members, but after the Nonpareil's reverse nothing is sure. Tom James says Choynski will have a hard fight, but will win. Choynski will return after his meet with Goddard. Affairs with the California A. C. are in a healthy condition, the exchequer being well filled. Kilrain is daily expected. La Blanche is at Byron Springs. Young Mitchell, under the care of Martin Murphy, is at Johnny Croll's Alameda. Both are getting in fine fix; Joe Acton is with Mitchell. It is needless to tell you how sorry Mitchell was to hear of Dempsey's defeat, he being a pupil of Jack's. He feels very sore over it, as he looked upon him at a wonder."

Why John L. Was Suspended.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—On Monday Dr. Simon Quinlin, the Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, issued a proclamation to the 180 lodges of Elks in the order, summarily suspending John L. Sullivan from membership and forbidding any lodge to admit or recognize him. This action was based upon charges made by L. M. Hadden of Cincinnati and George A. Angston of Mansfield, Ohio, against the Newark, New Jersey, lodge which received Sullivan into membership. After considering the facts, Dr. Quinlin declined to suspend the Newark lodge and thus punish innocent members, who were blameless in the matter.

The facts on which Dr. Quinlin acted are these: On Sept. 30 the Sullivan company played in Newark, and his petition was presented to the lodge for membership, he giving New York as his residence. As there was no lodge of Elks in New York City, Sullivan's petition did not have to be forwarded for action. The Newark lodge telegraphed to Frank McDonough, of Hoboken, District Deputy of New Jersey, for a dispensation to confer the degrees upon "Sullivan, the actor," not knowing that it was John L. Sullivan, the champion slugger. Mr. McDonough answered by telegraph, granting the permission. No sooner had John become an Elk than the fact was sent over the countr by the associated press, and it created indignation and disgust wherever there was a lodge of Elks. As long as John conducted himself properly and kept sober and continued to be "an actor" and not a slugger, there was no redress. But shortly after he became an Elk he showed his brotherly love by playing with Brother Duncan Harrison in one of his festive moods. A few weeks ago Sullivan was in Milwaukee, and in one of his drunken moods he slapped a reporter once, and at the theatre at night he made a speech boasting of his brutal achievement.

There is in Milwaukee one of the largest lodges of Elks in the country, having 400 members composed of the leading citizens, including Gov. Peck and the leading railroad, commercial, and professional men. They were humiliated by Brother Sullivan's performances off and on the stage. Early in November Dr. Quinlin started for the Pacific coast and was absent 10 weeks to make official visits to the lodges in the far West. He has just returned, when the facts as stated above were laid before him. He has suspended Sullivan and requested Newark to proceed to try him on the charges preferred by the parties named. Letters and telegrams are pouring in from every quarter thanking and congratulating Dr. Quinlin in being the first man that ever knocked Sullivan out.

THE RING.

A Serious Probability that Gibbons and Bowen Will Not Fight.

The New York Sun says:—There is a strong probability that the match between Austin Gibbon, of Paterson, N.J., and Andy Bowen, of New Orleans, will be declared off. The articles of agreement which were signed by Bowen and Gibbon's representative stipulate that the men shall fight at 133 pounds, give or take two pounds, and weigh in five hours before the battle. Bowen has changed his mind about this clause and now refuses to fight unless the weighing in is done five minutes before the fight. He also says that unless Gibbons will agree to weigh in at the time specified entirely nude, he will not fight him. The articles of agreement were perfectly satisfactory to Bowen prior to the Dempsey-Fitzsimmons fight. A number of sporting men who were present at the Gibbons-Cushing fight told him of the disparity in weight that existed between Gibbons and Cushing when they met to battle for the 121 pounds championship. Five hours before the battle Gibbons was said to have weighed 128½ pounds while Cushing tipped the beam at 126½ pounds. The fight was delayed several hours, and when Gibbons entered the ring he weighed 137½ pounds.

Gibbons is a large-framed man and could easily fight as a middleweight if he so desired. He is much taller and longer in the reach than Bowen, and, in addition to this, is cleverer. These fact have been impressed upon Bowen's mind by several of the visiting Northern sporting men, and Jack Dempsey's parting injunction to "Bantam," by which name Bowen is familiarly known, were not to fight unless the weighing-in clause was changed. Both Austin Gibbons and his brother and manager, Jim Gibbons, are shrewd match-makers and want the long end of the rope every time. When Gibbons left for New Orleans a little over a week ago he weighed about 146 pounds. It is thought by those who know him that he will be unable to get down to weight and be strong. He will make a strong fight for the articles of agreement to be carried out, and in the event of Bowen's refusal to fight will undoubtedly claim the forfeit.

The men were to have fought at the Audubon A.C. of New Orleans for a $3000 purse. Bowen has officially notified the management of the club of his intentions.

General Sporting Gossip.

Tom Monaghan, of Galveston, and J. A. Sullivan, of San Diego, Cal., will fight at the Galveston Athletic Club, Feb. 6, for a purse of $600.

Volunteer will not be put in commission this year, but General Paine will lend the aid of his counsel to Mr. John R. Paine, his son, who is having a 46-footer built at Boston, Mass.

Fitzpatrick, the champion lightweight, has been enjoying an "outing" at the Peagreen Hotel, Moulinette. George L. Tilton, the proprietor, was the only man in town who could keep Fitz in check.

Alonzo A. Stagg, Yale, '88, will organize a base ball team among the Christian Workers at Springfield. If he trains them as well as he did the football team they will make it warm for some of the college teams.

The boxing intructorship of the Manhattan Athletic Club is still vacant. The committee on boxing has decided to write to Dominick McCaffrey and Walter Campbell for their terms. It is now a question of salary.

Patsy Doody, a song and dance man, first challenged Fitz, but he insisted on having his own style of fighting, which is as follows:—you lower yovrself to the bottom of a well and let me throw stones at you.

Recently, while sparring in Birmingham, England, Slavin was hissed by the crowd. He stepped to the front and said —"This is a fighters' town. You've got some fighters. Send a few of 'em up here." None came.

Antonio Pierre and Tom Cannon wrestle at Glasgow, Græco-Roman style best three falls, for a purse of £100 and the gold belt now held by Pierre. In a tussle at Stafford a few days since 8,000 people of the Potteries turned out.

A novel feature in connection with the $250,000 club house to be erected by the Olympic club of San Francisco will be a salt water swimming tank, which will be supplied with water from the Pacific through seven miles of pipe. There will also be a fresh water bath.

A prize fight took place on Thursday night in a barn on the outskirts of Ansonia, Conn., between George McArthur, a Canadian, and Buck McManus, of Boston, for a purse of $1,000. McManus was knocked out in the eighth round by a blow in the jaw. He was badly punished. The Canadian escaped with a few bruises.

The entries for the Sheffield Shrovetide Handicap, to be decided on February 9 and 10, are 62 in number, as against 84 for the recent Christmas event. H. Hutchens is on the scratch mark, with 78 yards start in a nominal 200. Jack Gibson, the next man, has an allowance of a yard and a half from Hutchens.

The final deposit has been posted in Seattle, Wash., for the international jig dancing match for $500 and the championship of the world, which takes place in San Francisco on Feb. 10 between Jimmy O'Neil of San Francisco, James Patterson of Australia and Mike Tracey, the champion of New York. The Eastern boy is the favorite.

Johnny Van Hoest, the plucky little featherweight who now claims Buffalo as his home, announces that he is ready to meet any 118 pound man in the country before any athletic club that will offer a reasonable purse. He is particularly anxious to meet Fitzgerald, the Canadian champion, but bars no man in his class.

When the present Attorney-General of Great Britain was at Cambridge he took part in a four-mile race in which Mr. C. B. Lawes, now well-known as a culptor, but in those days celebrated as n orsman and athlete, was one of the ompetitors. According to Life the two had the finish to themselves, and just after entering the straight they collided and Webster fell. Meeting with such an accident at so late a period of the struggle, most men would have resigned the contest. Sir Richard Webster, however, picked himself up, and going on in hot pursuit of his opponent, caught him in the last stride and won by a few inches. "That man will make a name for himself," was the remark of a by-stander, now the Governor of an important British colony, and it has been amply verified.

THE MAYORALTY.

Hon. James McShane vs. Mayor Jacques Grenier.

What Mr. Grenier said on Jan. 10, 1881.	What Mr. Grenier says now.
"He would ever remember with gratitude and kindness his true friend Mr. McShane, who upon this and every other occasion was always a gentleman and a patriot. (Cheers). When his term of office was over he would support Mr. McShane, who, he was certain from his acts to-day, would be elected by acclamation. He knew that Mr. McShane would make a good mayor. He was a clever and talented Irishman and in the person of Mr. McShane the Irish people of Montreal would have their turn."	When a few weeks ago, it became evident that Mr. McShane was going to run for the mayoralty, Mr. Grenier was seen by a Herald reporter and reminded of a certain speech, an extract of which is given in the parallel column. He at once replied: "I never said that I would not oppose Mr. McShane, or that he would be elected by acclamation. What I did say was that unless the citizens desired it, I would not run a third term, but I never said that I would support Mr. McShane,"

WHERE TO WORSHIP.

The Places in the City Where Services Will Be Held To-morrow.

Grace Baptist Church, Queen's Hall, Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., pastor,—Prayer meeting at 9 30 a. m., Sunday school at 10 a. m.; 11 a. m., sermon, on "Faith as it was and Faith as it may be;" 3 p. m., "Would Disestablishment break the Romish fetter in Quebec," 7 p. m., "The miseries of a lost Soul."

St. James' Methodist Church, corner City Councillors and St. Catherine-streets. Rev. Jas. Henderson, M.A., pastor; Rev. R. P. Bowles, M.A., B.D., assistant-pastor. Rev. R. P. Bowles, M.A., B.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and Rev. Jas. Henderson, M.A., at 7 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in connection with the evening service. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Pastor's Bible class in church at 3.15 p.m.

Erskine Presbyterian Church—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and Rev. J. S. Black of Minneapolis, late of Erskine Church, at 7 p.m.. Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class at 3 p.m.

Church of the Messiah.—Rev. Wm. S. Barnes will preach at both morning, and evening services.

Trinity Church, St Denis-street, opposite Viger-square. Rev Canon Mills, B. D, Rector. Sexagesima Sunday. Morning service at 11 o'clock with administration of Holy Communion. Evening service at 7. The Rector will preach both morning and evening. All are invited. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

Crescent-street Presbyterian Church—Services commence at 11 a m and 7 p m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at both services. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 p m.

St. Martin's Church—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., Rector. Sexagesima Sunday. Holy Communion at 10 a. m. Usual services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Bible reading in the church at 3.10 p. m. All seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed and shown to places by sidesmen.

St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal, Beaver Hall Hill—Rector, Rev. Charles Tully. Sexagesima Sunday—Morning at 11; subject, "Christ Affirmations of Himself"; evening at 7; subject "To Young Men"; Preacher at both services, the rector. Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers and visitors are invited to all services. The Holy Communion will be administred after the morning service. Prayer meeting every Sunday morning at 10.15.

St. Andrews Church, (Church of Scotland.) Morning, at 11, "The Prophet Impatient. Evening, at 7, "Life in the Kingdom." Rev. J. E. Hill, M. A. B. D. Minister's class, 10 a.m.: Young Women's class, 3 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p. m.

Christ Church Cathedral—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Choral morning service and Holy Communion, Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Montreal. 4.15 p.m. Choral Litany, full choir and anthem. 7.05 p.m. Choral evening service. All seats free at 7 p.m. Bible reading in Cathedral for men and women, 3.15 p.m. Rev. J. G. Norton, D. D., rector of Montreal.

The Advent Christian Congregation, Assembly Hall, 2269 St. Catherine-street, over Hall and Scott's; service at 7 p. m., Elder Wm. W. Robertson officiating. Subject: "Dr. Dawson on Infidelity, Towards the Bible."

Church of St. James the Apostle. Holy Communion at 8 a. m., and after the 11 a. m. service. Choral litany at 4.15. Seats free. Evening service at 7. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Band of Hope meets at 3 p. m. on Saturday. Canon Ellegood, rector.

Douglas Methodist Church, St. Catherine-street west—The Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, D.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. All welcome.

Administration of the Lord's Supper at the close of the morning service.

St. Gabriel Church.—Rev. R. Campbell, D.D. the Pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m., and 7 p. m. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Subject of evening discourse: "Virtue." Sunday School and Dr. Campbell's Bible class, at 3 p.m., to which all are invited not attending elsewhere.

The Rev. R. Acton will conduct the religious service at the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun on Sunday, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock p.m. Neighbors and other friends of the patients are cordially invited.

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

Zion Congregational Church—Rev. W. H. Warriuer, B.A., B.D., pastor, will preach at both services. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the evening service.

A sermon to young men by the Rector of St. Bartholemew Church on Sunday evening Service, 7 o'clock.

Olivet Baptist Church—Corner Osborne and Mountain-streets. Pastor, Rev. A. G. Upham. Services at 11 a m and 7 p m. Administration of the Lord's Supper at morning service. Subject of evening discourse: "Noah's Fall." Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., Monday evening at 8 p. m.

When Charlemagne and his "Knights of the Round Table" were making war on the Saracens, in Africa, it frequently happened that Knights on either side would fight in single combat for the honor of their respective armies. The Saracens had been, for many years, the scourge—the dreaded invaders—of Europe, and all waged war against this common enemy.

But in these days the worst scourge that threatens us, is that dread invader, *Consumption*.

Dr. Biggs, demonstrator of anatomy in the Bellevue Medical College, who has great opportunity for post-mortem observation, says: "It is a startling fact that of all deaths nearly one out of every seven is caused by consumption."

Consumption fastens its hold upon its victims while they are unconscious of its approach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands of cases of this most fatal of maladies But it must be taken before the disease is too far advanced in order to be effective. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure, or money paid for it will be refunded.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an unequaled remedy.

For all diseases that arise from a torpid liver and impure blood, nothing can take the place of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Nothing will, after you have seen what it does. It prevents and cures by removing the cause. It invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite, improves digestion, and builds up both strength and flesh, when reduced below the standard of health.

For Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Scrofula, or any blood-taint, the "Discovery" is a positive remedy. It acts as no other medicine does. For that reason, it's sold as no other blood medicine is—*on trial*. It's the *cheapest* blood-purifier sold, because you only pay for *the good* you get.

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The object of the Key Indemnity Company is to facilitate the recovery of accidentally lost keys. And as it secures as far as possible so desirable an end, with little or no trouble or expense to the loser, the promoters of the enterprise feel confident that its usefulness will secure general patronage. Each member will be furnished with a Metal Tag with inscription as follows:

Finder return to Key Indemnity Company, 654 Craig-street, Montreal, and receive reward.

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PATENTS

Caveats and Re-issues secured, Trade-Marks registered, and all other patent causes in the Patent office and before the Courts promptly and carefully prosecuted.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention I make a careful examination and advise as to patentability free of charge.

With my offices directly across from the Patent Office and being in personal attendance there it is apparent that I have superior facilities for making prompt preliminary searches, for the more vigorous and successful prosecution of applications for patent and for attending to all business entrusted to my care in the shortest possible time.

FEES MODERATE, and exclusive attention given to patent business. Information, advice and special references sent on request.

J. R. LITTELL,
Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Causes,
Washington, D. C

Mention this paper.]

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INSANE PERSONS Restored by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
For all PAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. NEW & GREATLY IMPROVED

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FRANKLIN'S ELECTRIC INHALER
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Instantly cures Headache Toothache, Neuralgia. You can apply it to any part of the body for Rheumatism, the electric vapor takes away ALL PAIN. Thousands of people have been cured of Catarrh, it clears all the nasal cavities makes the Head free and purifies the Breath. Manufactured by Frankling Med. Co., 36 King-street, Torsnto. Agents wanted.

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TO MEN (young or old) suffering with NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Quick and Complete Restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD. Also for RHEUMATISM, all KIDNEY TROUBLES and many other diseases. The BEST ELECTRIC APPLIANCES ON EARTH. Full particulars sent in PLAIN SEALED ENVELOPE. Address
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TENDERS.

FORTRESS HOTEL COMPANY

Tenders

Are ready to receive Tenders for the building and completing of the proposed Fortress Hotel building, according to plans and specifications prepared for the same by Messrs. Roth & Tilden, Architects.

The Tenders are to include everything except the steam heating and the plumbing, which are to be let separately.

All Tenders must be in the hands of **Mr. J. R. N. WHITE**, Secretary of the Company, at his office, **No. 125 St. Peter-street, Quebec,** on or before the Fifth Day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

Plans and specifications can be consulted at the Secretary's office as above named, every week day between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

N. B.—The Company reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

Quebec, January 17, 1891.
Room 201 New York Life Building.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COAL

The Company invite tenders for the supply of Locomotive Coal required between the 1st of April, 1891, and 31st of March, 1892. Full particulars, with terms of tender, can be had on application to Mr. John Taylor, General Storekeeper, Montreal.

Tenders marked "Tender for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned will be received on or before FEBRUARY 10th.

L. J. EA RGEANT,
General Manager.
Montreal, January 12th, 1891. 46946

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER,

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. On its virtues it has stood the test of 40 years; no other has, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayer, said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of any Skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FRED T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N.Y. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U.S., Canadas and Europe. 2.4.6.

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GOSSIP FROM NEW YORK.

THE GREAT POLE AND WIRE STORM.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett as Guido Ferranti—A Tragedy in Verse—The Tiffany Fan Collection—A Rare Show—Mr. Stanford's Horse Sale—Electioneer and His Progeny—The Morris Scheme in Essex, England—Alesandro Filippini, the Great Cook—How to Prepare Toothsome Morsels—The Winter Fashions.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD

THURSDAY, Jan. 29.

The "spell" of weather we have just passed is called a coast storm. The untutored in his dogmatism might insist from merely an outside point of view that it was a pole and wire storm. The whole of that part of the city called "Yorkville" was certainly, on Sunday afternoon last, (I did not go out in the morning(a mass of wire ready to trip up one's heels that one might come down on one's nose. Yet; be it said to the credit of the different telegraph companies that they are getting said poles and wires out of harm's way with "neatness and despatch."

In absence of the electric lights, Luna has kindly lent her rays, shining right down upon us in full moon. With the snow still upon the housetops, and the clouds in respectful out-of-sight, we are getting along amazingly well. The world is moving, and the sea continues to throw up remarkable treasures, the last one recently found on the English coast being the Secret Log-Book of Christopher Columbus. But more of this in 1892.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett

is now personating the title role of his new tragedy, "Guido Ferranti," at the Broadway Theatre; author anonymous. It is a well written play in verse and has for its theme vengeance. The Duke kills Guido's father, and Guido, with the aid of a confederate, is determined to assassinate the murderer of his father. But this wicked old Duke has a young, and lively, and much abused wife whom Guido falls in love with, Beatrice by name (Miss Gale). In a moment of frenzy this lively woman kills her husband, and Guido turns his back on her because she has blood on her hands. She immediately accuses Guido. He is brought to trial, falsely confesses, and is condemned to the block. Beatrice visits her lover in the prison cell, takes poison, and as the curtain falls they die together. Mr. Barrett does admirable work, and depicts the conflicting passions with great dramatic force, adding dignity and giving value to many eloquent passages in the author's verse. Miss Gale as Beatrice, did excellently well in the quieter words of her love-making; the lady is somewhat uneven in parts requiring the tragic fonce, yet as a whole is acceptable. The ensemble is good. Mr. Barrett has carefully staged "Guido Ferranti," and it is satisfactory to carry out the illusion. The Auditorium of the Broadway is filled with well pleased audiences who receive play and players in a manner that evinces their liking.

The Tiffany Fan Collection

embraces eighty specimens from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and is valued at between $10,000 and $12,000. In the lot are fans from nearly all the best known European collections, including those of Walker, de Laney, Pelonze, Speger, Stephani, Riviere, Boas, Mallet. Aullier, Bienaime, Gunekel and Fabien. A number of these fans could not be duplicated outside of museums, notably four Vernis Martens painted in 1720. The four are from the de Lancy collection. The painting is on ivory sticks, which are held together by ribbons and the colors are strong and brilliant. The subject of the painting are "Le The," "Jardin de Versaille, "Esther and Ashuerus," and "Antony and Cleopatra." A Louis XIV., painted in 1670 is one of the most valuable of the collection. The sticks are of pearl, inlaid with rubies, sapphires and amethysts. Most of the sticks are cut through, leaving a most delicate tracing. The covering is of parchment and the subject of the painting is "Le Cavalier Blesse." A rare specimen on account of its case covering is a Louis XV. Three lace panels are skilfully wrought into the general design of the covering, and on these dainty pastorals are painted in good colors. Only five of the fans in the collection are mounted on shell sticks.

I have not yet heard what disposition will be made of this interesting collection, whether it will be broken up or go altogether to some art lover of fans. There are comparatively few fan collections in this country, though some of the best specimens in existence are held by Americans. The late Mrs. John Jacob Astor had probably the finest group in this country. In the National Museum of Art there are some fine examples. The largest and finest collection of fans in the word is to be found at the Louvre in Paris.

The Stanford Sale of Trotters

now being held at the American Institute in this city is attracting a remarkable amount of public attention. The horses bred in California by U. S. Senator Stanford are by prominent Polo Alto sires, including Electioneer, Piedmont, Nephew, Norval, Clay, Whips and General Benton. There is special interest in the horses possessing the blood of Electioneer, which shares with George Wilkes the honor of having begotten more trotters in the 2.30 list than any other sire. The children and grandchildren of Electioneer are generally "line trotters." Their action is of a very pure and elastic character. "The Turf, Field and Farm" in an exhaustive editorial upon the subject says: They keep their legs well under them, yet the concordance of the rear and front action is such that there is no interference, even when the greatest effort is put forth. This enables the horse to gather and deliver his stroke with more directness and consequently more rapidity and power than is the case with a horse who sprawls in his action. Many horsemen attribute the great speed of the Electioneers and the rapidity with which they develop it to this peculiarity. Just where he acquired this trait it is difficult to determine, and it is probably one of those happy peculiarities that individuals of all families are liable to inherit from hidden ancestral influences, which occasionally has the effect of making the recipient superior to other members of his family.

And while upon that most interesting subject, the horse, I may add a scheme is now being carried out by Mr. A. H. Morris of the racing firm of J. A. & A. H. Morris, of sending the best bred and best individual American mares to England, where they will be bred to the best English sires. The four sensational horses of last season—Salvator, Potomac, Firealz and Tenny—were the result of this system of mating. The scheme involves a large expenditure of money, but if the fruit of this system should prove to be as fine as it ought the scheme will pay, for the prizes of the American turf are now so rich that a fortune is to be made in winning stakes. Mr. Morris declares that their main purpose is not to make money. The object is to improve the American thoroughbred if possible, and the best way this gentleman thinks is to get the choicest and most highly prized English blood. At Dunmore, in Essex, formerly the property of Lord Rosslyn, and where the great race horse Titan was raised, the Messrs. Morris keep their mares. Here they have laid out and perfectly equipped for their pet project about 75 acres of land.

Alessandro Filippini.

The creator of 1500 toothsome dishes for the patrons of the great Delmonico, and having served this world renowned restaurateur for 25 years, and at present the manager of the branch house at 341 Broadway, has been induced to give to the civilized world his secrets for a slight consideration. The secrets are in book form, and are published by Chas, L. Webster and Co., 3 East Fourteenth-street, New York City. This work, is called "The Table" How to buy food, how to cook it and how to serve it is endorsed by the Delmonicos. Mr. Filippini's experience in culinary art is probably greater than any living man's. He has prepared menus for many grand dinners given by the crowned heads of Europe. The results of a life-time are here embodied. It is infinitely greater than a mere cook-book, for while it gives many more recipes than any other work of the kind ever published, at the same time it contains valuable advice as to how to try what is best and most economical, and how to dress a table and serve meals. In large families the price of the work can be saved daily by following Mr. Filippini's suggestions. One of the exceptional features of this book is the fact that it is adapted to the humblest as well as to the grandest style of living.

This book cannot be bought at the book stores. Messrs. Webster & Co., will send it to any address, bound in oil-cloth. the Kitchen edition, at $2.50 per volume. The publishers are in extasies over Mr. Filippini's work, and address the people thus: "Rejoice, ye weary wives, and ye still more weary husbands, who sit down, day after day to the familiar (also, too familiar) soups and joints and desserts, and sigh that there, is nothing new under the sun. Rejoice! there is balm in Gilead. The great Filippini has come to the rescue. He has ingeniously prepared 365 different menus, one for every day in the year, which are so suggestive of everything good that their perusal alone is sufficient to keep one good-natured for a week, and which at the same time, are so simple and practicable that they will be a boon to all the housekeepers throughout the land."

Garden and Forest.

A journal of horticulture, landscapes, art, and forestry, conducted by Prof. C. S. Sargent, is a desirable and most instructive addition to the library table from which place one may learn how to successfully cope with the works of nature as expressed in the jewels of outdoors, the flowers that go so far towards refining mankind.

The Winter Fashions.

The closing of fashionable basques and over-dresses, when made diagonally or in double-breasted fashion, are rendered more conspicuous by the use of frogs or loops, which are rapidly gaining favor over all other means of closing. Some of the frogs are double, while others are one-sided, the latter being formed of the usal cord or passementerie ornament and loop, which is fastened over a single olive or crochet button sewed to the opposite edge. When small frogs are selected, as many as eight may be used effectively both for utility and for ornament. Of course, these decorations are applied exclusively upon cloth gowns that are made in tailor fashion, and they are frequently arranged upon skirts as well as basques.

On a modish walking toilette of mixed grand and black cheviot flecked with white, frogs are used on skirt and bodice with admirable effect. The skirt is concealed by a drapery that

Fits With Sheath-Like Closeness

at the front and sides, and is arranged to fall in fan plaits at the back; and a row of single cord, frogs and olive buttons is applied at each side to modify the rigid effect, which might in some instances prove unbecoming. The basque is adjusting to fit with perfect accuracy. Coattails are formed at the back, and three frogs and olive buttons are sewed at their inner edges. The fronts are reversed in lapels at the top by a rolling collar that meets them in notches and the closing is made in double-breasted fashion with frogs and olives. The coatsleeves rise with the fashionable curve over the shoulders and the inside of each wrist is decorated with these frogs and olives. The pattern calls for a chemisette of the material, but in this instance a chemisette of black-and-white linen, having a close curate collar and a black-and-white four-in-hand tie are worn instead.

The Ornamental Qualities

of gold are fully recognized by fashionable women; the long reign of the yellow metal clearly proves this. Good taste, however, still demands that it be applied in reasonable quantities. A pretty trimming that may be artistically used in various ways on black, dark blue, brown, and, in fact, any of the dark colors, is composed of inter-twined loops of gold caught down to a straight edging. Dainty designs are woven in flat gold galloons with colored beads. On one rich specimen a floral pattern is wrought with gold and steel beads, the latter beads edging the band; another is studded all over and edged at one side with brown beads; another gold band is wrought with gold clair de lune beads; and still another is studded with jet sequins. Then there are still narrow galluns composed of three thin lines of white and gold, the gold lines showing pearl beads. Similar galluns are also made of gold and steel and of gold and jet, and are tastefully used to decorate pretty Bengaline and wool goods, being applied only in the basques of woollen costumes that are developed in seventy simple styles.

Narrow jet trimmings are also studded with jewels for cloth and silk costumes, round, smoothly polished turquoises being preferred to the cut, translucent gems, because they are less "stagey" in appearance, and are infinitely more becoming and appropriate, especially for wool dresses.

An attractive tea-gown of China Silk has a skirt cut demi-train. The lower edge is slashed to form tubs three inches deep and three inches broad, between which shows a plaiting of dull-red silk. With this skirt is worn a graceful jacket basque that has a dull red vest. The basque is also slashed at its lower edge, and a plaiting of red silk is added to the upper edge of the collar and the front edges of the jacket fronts, and is continued about the bottom beneath the slashes. The basque is lined with red, the tubs being run round on the wrong side and turned. This combination is effective and will prove especially becoming to brunettes. The union of mushroom and brown produces a wonderfully delicate effect, one hue apparently intensifying the other.

Crepe de Chine, in a dainty shade of primrose-yellow is one of the most popular fabrics now in vogue for evening wear. Occasionally a gown of the softly falling goods shows facings or underplaitings of robbin's-egg blue, silvergray, ivory-white or pale willow green. Crepe de Chine is no longer the costly material it was, even when its hems are bordered with Marguerites done in white silk floss with hearts of yellow a shade or two deeper or richer than the hue of the goods.

Toilettes of crepe de Chine usually have full waists with half-low tops, a standing ruffle of the material being apparently adjusted by a draw-cord to arrange this finish. Baby sleeves, or sleeves reaching to the elbow and finished with tucking or flouncings of yellow blonde lace accord admirably with waists of this kind.

Evening gowns from Paris are accompanied by shoes, stockings, gloves, gauze or feather fans and handkerchiefs. The handkerchiefs are wrought in a color matching that of the toilette to which they appertain, while the other accessraies are in harmonious contrast if the costumer so decides. Among the fashionable blues for the coming spring, there will be a faded hue like that seen on a peasant's blouse; Palissy-blue, which is a dull shade not unlike Canton-blue; and of course, turquoise-blue. Positive colors will also be seen, but the hues of last summer will be less assertive in the wardrobes of womankind.

BETSEY BANCKER.

HERALD HOTEL REGISTER

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

Chicago, Ill.
GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

Cincinnati, Ohio.
HOTEL EMERY, European plan,

Cleveland, Ohio.
FOREST CITY HOUSE, corner Superior-street and Public Square; rates $2.50 to $3.

Cornwall, Ont.
ROSSMORE HOUSE.
AMERICAN HOUSE.

Duluth, Minn.
SPALDING HOTEL.

Field, B.C.
FIELD HOTEL.

Halifax, N.S.
QUEENSHOTEL.
HALIFAX HOTEL.

London, Ont.
TECUMSEH HOUSE.

New York
ALBEMARLE HOTEL. Madison-Sq., European Plan.
ASHLAND HOUSE, 4th-avenue and 24th-street.
BREVORT HOUSE.
CLARENDON HOTEL.
EVERETT HOUSE.
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
GRAND UNION HOTEL.
HOTEL BRUNSWICK.
HOTEL DEVONSHIRE, 42nd-street, European plan.
HOTEL ST. MARC, 5th-avenue, 38th and 39th-streets.
HOTEL ST. STEPHEN.
PLAZA HOTEL, Central Park.
WINDSOR HOTEL.

Point Au Pic, Que.
CENTRAL HOUSE.

Port Arthur, Ont,
NORTHERN HOTEL.

Quebec, Que.
FLORENCE HOTEL.
HENCHEY'S HOTEL.
ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

Sherbrooke, Que.
ALBION HOTEL.
MAGOG HOUSE.

St. Johns, Que.
ST. JOHN'S HOTEL.
CANADA HOTEL.

Three Rivers, Que.
DUFRESNE HOTEL.

Toronto, Ont.
ARLINGTON HOTEL.
QUEENS HOTEL.
ROSSIN HOUSE.

Montreal, Que.
ST. LAWRENCE HALL.
WINDSOR HOTEL.

Smiths' Falls, Ont.
WARDROBE HOUSE.

Winnipeg, Man.
LELAND HOUSE, W. D. Douglas & Co., proprietors, corner City Hall-square, Main and Albert-streets.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Vote for Thomas Conroy for Alderman.

J. B. Mason, Providence, R. I., suffered with pneumonia, accompanied with a dry cough, hoarseness and entire loss of voice. Physicians afforded him no relief. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cured him and he says it saved his life.

VICS AND OTHERS

Meet Mr. McShane at the Windsor at 4 p.m. Saturday to organize for St. Antoine Ward.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Vote for Thomas Conroy for Alderman.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

TRADE MARK

DR. SEY'S REMEDY

Dr. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French Remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, Constipation and all diseases of the stomach, lever and bowels.

DR. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest aromatics which stimulate the digestive organs, and which, far from weakening like most medicines, impars tone to, and strengthen the system.

Further it contains a substance which acts directly on the bowels, so that in small doses, it prevents and cures constipation, and in larger doses it acts as one of the best purgatives.

It is important to note that DR. SEY'S REMEDY can be taken in any dose without disturbing the habits or regime of those who take it.

Sold by all Druggists, $1.00 per Bottle.

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Ottawa—7.50 a. m.†*11.45 a.m; 4.15 p. m.
†Portland, Boston—*9.00 a. m.† * 8.15 p. m.
Toronto—*9.20 a m; †*8.45 p.m
Detroit, Chicago, etc—†*8.45 p. m.
S. St. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis—†*11.45a.m.
St. Annes, Vaudreuil—*9.20 a.m.,†* 8.45 p.m.
St. Johns, Sherbrooke,—4 05p m. ||*7.45 p.m.
Winchester—*9.20 a. m; †*8.45 p. m.
Newport—*9.00 a. m; 5.35 p.m; †* 8.15 p. m.
Halifax, N. S.. St. John, N. B. etc—||*7.45 p.m.

From Dalhousie-square Station for

Quebec—*8.25 a. m; *3.30 p. m; [Sundays only] and *10.00 p. m.
Three Rivers—*8.25 a.m; *3.30 p.m. [Sun. only] 5.15 p.m. and *10.09 p.m.
Joliette, St. Felix, St. Gabriel, etc., 5.15 p.m.
Ottawa, *8.50 a.m., 4 40 p.m., * 8.40 p.m.
Winnipeg and Vancouver, * 8 40 p.m.
St. Jerome, St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.
St. Rose and St. Therese, 3.00 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 5.30 p.m. Sat. 1.30 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.

From Bonaventure Station for—
Marieville and Farnham, 3.40 p.m. from St. Lambert, connecting with Grand Trunk 3.15 p.m. train from Bonaventure Station.
Marieville, St. Cesaire, 5.00 p.m.

||Except Saturdays. †Run daily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unless shown. *Parlor and sleeping cars. ‡No connection leaving Montreal Saturdays.

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Central Vermont Railroad

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

BONAVENTURE STATION

8.30 A.M.—Fast train, arriving St. Albans 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m. Montpelier 12.50 p.m., White River Junction 2.45 p.m., Boston via Lowell 7.30 p.m., and New York via Springfield 10 p.m.
Wagner New Buffet Parlor Cars to Boston

4.20 P.M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS, DAILY SUNDAY INCLUDED, arriving St. Albans 6.50 p.m. (Supper); Burlington 8.10 p.m., Rutland 10.40 a.m., Troy 1.40 a.m., Albany 2.15 a.m., New York 6.45 a.m. Daily Sunday excepted, arriving Worcester 6.40 a.m.; Boston 6.00 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.
Wagner's new Vestibule Palace Sleeping Cars ontreal to New York and Boston.
This train makes close connections at Winchendon, Fitchburg and Boston for all points in New England.

4.20 P.M. Local arriving Farnham 5 55 p.m Granby 6.40 p.m., Waterloo 7.25 p.m

8.30 P.M.—Boston Night Express, DAILY SUNDAY INCLUDED, arriving St. Albans 10.45 p.m. White River Junction 3.15 a.m., Manchester 6.25 a.m. Nashua 7.00 a.m. Boston via Lowell 8.30 a.m. Daily, Sunday excepted, for Boston via Fitchburg, arriving 9.35 a.m., New York via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield and New Haven, 11.32 a.m.
Wagner New Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.
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Jan. 15, 1891.

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AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST

Quick Time. No Delays

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This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.20 a.m.
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And connecting by continuous rail at New York with Montreal and all important place in Canada and the Western States.

The sailings from Liverpool will be as follows:

Lake Ontario.....Jan. 10
Lake Huron..... " 23

The sailings from New York for Liverpool (Direct).

Lake Ontario.....Jan. 31
Lake Huron.....Feb. 11

For freight or other particulars apply to: In Belfast, to A. A. Watt, 8 Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. Seymour & Co.; in Liverpool, to R. W. Roberts, 21 Water-street; in New York, Jas. Arkell & Co., 25 Whitehall-street.

H. E. MURRAY,
General Manager,
4 Custom House Square, Montreal.
November 24, 1890.

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U.S. and Royal Mail Steamers
PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM NEW YORK.

Arizona.....Tuesday, Dec 9, 2.30 p.m
Wyoming..... " " 16, 7.30 a.m
Nevada..... " " 23, 3.00 p.m
Wisconsin..... " Jan. 6, 1.30 p.m
Wyoming..... " " 20, 1.30 p.m
Nevada..... " " 27, 6 00 a.m
Wisconsin..... " Feb. 10, 5.30 a.m
Arizona..... " " 17, noon
Wyoming..... " " 24, 5.00a.m
Nevada..... " March 3, 10.00a.m
Wisconsin..... " " 17, 10.30a.m
Arizona..... " " 24, 4 00p m
Wyoming..... " " 31, 8.30 a.m
Nevada..... " April 7, 3.30 p.m
Alaska..... " " 14, 9.00 a.m
Wisconsin..... " " 21, 3 00 p.m
Arizona..... " " 28, 7 30 a.m
Wyoming..... " May 5, 2.30 p.m
Nevada..... " " 12, 8.00 a.m
Alaska..... " " 19, 2 00 p.m
Wisconsin..... " " 26, 6 30 a.m
Arizona..... " June 2, 1.30 p.m
Wyoming..... " " 9, 6 30 a.m
Nevada..... " " 16, 12.30 p.m
Alaska..... " " 23, 5.30 p.m
Wisconsin..... " " 30, noon
Arizona..... " July 7, 5.30 p.m
Wyoming..... " " 14, 10 30 a.m

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On Wyoming, Wisconsin or Nevada, according to location of berth,

Queenstown or Liverpool, $50, $60, $80 Round trip, - - $100, $120, $144

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On SS. Alaska and Arizona the rooms are fitted for two, three and four passengers, the rates for these steamers being $80, $80 and $100 for single passage, and $120, $144 and $180 for round trip. Special rooms from $250 to $500. Children under 12 years half price. Infants free Servants $50. Deposit of $25 necessary in all cases to secure berths.

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S.S Pickhuben, (new).....4,200 tons
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S.S Cremon.....3,100 tons
S.S Grasbrook.....3,000 tons.
S.S Baumwall, (building).....4,000 tons.
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SS. STUBBENHUK, about Jan. 3.
SS. KEHRWIEDER, about Jan. 20.
SS. GRIMM, about Feb. 10.
SS. WANDRAHM, about Feb. 25.
SS. STEINHOFT, about March 10.
SS. STUBBENHUK, about March 25.

FROM BOSTON to HAMBURG.

SS. STUBBENHUK, about Feb. 3.
SS. KEHRWIEDER, about Feb. 14.

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Aurania.....Jan. 31, 9.00 a.m
Umbria.....Feb. 7, 2.00 p.m
Servia.....Feb. 14, 10.00 a.m
Etruria.....Feb. 21, 2.00 p.m
Aurania.....Feb. 28, 8.00 a.m
Umbria.....March 7, 2.30 p.m
Servia.....March 14, 8.30 a.m
Bothnia.....March 21, noon

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FROM NEW YORK,
1891.

Germanic.... " Jan. 28, ...7.30 a.m
*Adriatic.... " Feb. 4, ...2.00 p.m
*Teutonic.... " Feb. 11, ...7.00 a.m
*Celtic..... " Feb. 18, ...2.00 p.m
*Majestic.... " Feb. 25, ...7.00 a.m
*Adriatic.... " Mar. 4, ... Noon
*Teutonic.... " Mar. 11, ...6.30 a.m
Britannic.... " Mar. 18, ...1.00 p.m
*Majestic.... " Mar. 25, ...6.00 a.m
Germanic.... " Apl. 1, ...10.30 a.m
*Teutonic.... " Apl. 8, ...5.00 a.m
Britannic.... " Apl. 15, ...11.00 a.m
Germanic.... " Apl. 29, ...9.30 a.m
*Teutonic.... " May 6, ...3.00 p.m
Britannic.... " May 13, ...9.30 a.m
*Majestic.... " May 20, ...3.00 p.m
Germanic.... " May 27, ...8.30 a.m
*Teutonic.... " June 3, ...3.00 p.m
Britannic.... " June 10, ...8 30 a.m
*Majestic.... " June 17, ...2 00 p.m
Germanic.... " June 24, ...7.30 a.m

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New York to Liverpool and Queenstown $50 $60, $80, $100 and upwards.
Suites of rooms on Majestic and Teutonic at special rates.
Return Tickets at reduced rates.

Superior Second Cabin accommodation on the steamers marked thus *

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Lowest rates to Paris and the Continent. Intending passengers should secure tickets in advance.

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Toronto, Thur., Feb. 12 Saturday, Feb. 14
Sarnia, Thur., Feb. 26 Saturday, Feb. 28

Rates of Passage—Cabin, from Portland or Halifax to Liverpool, $40, $50 and $60; return, $80, $90 and $110. Intermediate $25, steerage $20.

BRISTOL SERVICE
For Avonmouth Dock.

SS. Ontario, from Portland.....about Jan. 28
SS. Dominion, " Feb. 18
*No passengers carried to Bristol.
*These Steamers have Saloon State rooms, music room, smoking room and bath rooms amidships, where but little motion is felt.
For freight or passage, apply in Liverpool or Bristol FLINN, MAINE & MONTGOMERY, 24 James street.
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New Inman Line Steamers, City of New York and City of Paris, 10,500 Each.
City of Berlin, 5491 tons, City of Chicago, 6000, City of Richmond, 4780 tons,
City of Chester, 4770 tons.
The Inman and International Steamship Company's Magnificent Full-powered Mail Steamers appointed to sail

City of Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 8.30 a.m
City of Berlin, " " 28, 7.30 a.m
City of Chicago, " Feb. 11, 7 00 a.m
City of New York, " " 18, 2.00 p.m

From Inman Pier, 34 North River. Steerage at very low rates. Intermediate passage, $55. Round Trip $95. RATES of PASSAGE—$60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children between 8 and 12 years of age, half-fare. Servants, $50. Special Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates. Tickets to London, $7; and Paris $10, and $20 additional, according to route selected. Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.
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Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

For Bermuda, SS. Trinidad Feb. 12 at 3 p.m.
For St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Grenada and Trinidad, SS. Murill.
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Austrian	2458	Capt. Vipond
Brazilian	4100	Capt. Whyte.
Buenos Ayrean	4006	Capt. R. Carruthers
Canadian	2906	Capt. Dunlop.
Carthaginian	4214	Capt. A. Macnicol.
Caspian	2728	Capt. R. P. Moore.
Circassian	3724	Capt. Alex. McDouga.
Corean	3488	Capt. C. J. Menzies
Grecian	3913	Capt. C. E. LeGalli
Hibernian	2297	Capt. John Wallace.
Lucerne	1925	Capt. Nunan
Manitoban	2975	Capt. Johnstone;

The Montreal Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 31.

AN ANGRY DIATRIBE EASILY EXPLAINED.

If further evidence were required of the demoralized condition of the restrictionist party and the trepidation which has come upon the wire-pullers, it will be found in the torrent of rage which flows from the restrictionist press because some friends of the Liberals are endeavoring to ascertain what measure of reciprocity can be effected with the United States. This is regarded as an audacious attempt to remove the screen from behind which Sir John has been gammoning those of his party who desire reciprocity. It is desecrating the altar of the oracle and exposing the machinery by which the mysterious deliverances are obtained. Sir John has been able to tell one division of his followers that he was most anxious to obtain a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and to tell the other that he would stand by the N. P. and protection. It is just as difficult to be at once a reciprocitarian and a National Policy supporter as to ride two horses going in opposite directions, and the time has come to choose. Sir John for a time looked wistfully at reciprocity, but his masters of the red parlor were not to be trifled with, and he has been compelled to publicly declare himself a supporter of the N.P., and in his vexation coupled the declaration with a lot of silly rhodomontade about annexation, treason, traitors, etc., etc. It was a melancholy exhibition, for there is not a reasoning being in Canada who is not perfectly satisfied that Sir John would be the most pronounced reciprocitarian in the country if he could only be assured that he could thereby carry the next elections. But the ministerial press feel that a serious blow has been dealt to their chameleon-like platform. They have been declaring for reciprocity, and now word has gone forth that reciprocity is treason. They are obliged to say so, but they are painfully in fear that not even the most stupid of their own friends will echo their cry. The ledger loyalists are the only chorus they can hope to engage. The spectacle of any Liberals trying to reach a practical understanding, so that it may be clearly seen what may and what may not be expected, is necessarily gall and wormwood to the restrictionists. They know that Sir John will not, for he is not allowed, to take any bona fide steps towards the desired conclusion, they have grave doubts about the American Government believing in his sincerity, and they are furious at the Liberals removing the posts and pillars round which Sir John has been dodging and hiding. Hence the outburst of rage against those who would discuss any trade question with Yankees, and the copious flow of superheated loyalty. It will occur to many of the reasoning men who have hitherto followed Sir John—the ledger loyalists excepted—that a negotiation which is advocated by every public man in Great Britain who speaks on the subject, and which the English Government favors and is most anxious to assist can hardly be treasonable to anyone but the old man. And though long exemption from contradiction and many years of servile adulation from colleagues, contractors, ambitions Conservatives and a spoon-fed press have had their usual effect upon one whom advancing years has deprived of several former attributes still treason to Sir John's personal interest, may be, and generally is, compatible with the warmest loyalty and the purest patriotism. Speaking roundly we should say that the one was evidence of the other. The position may be summed up in a few words. Canadians desire to trade with the Americans. Sir John is under obligation or coercion to prevent it if possible. He had hopes of doing so and of saving his office by mistifying the people of Canada concerning the views of the States. Some Liberals are determined that this excuse shall be removed if they can remove it, and they are taking steps to find out what the Americans are willing to do. Sir John and his press are furious and call them traitors.

THE REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.

The Philadelphia Ledger, in discussing the State's dealing with criminals, very properly takes the ground that their reformation, as well as their punishment, should be kept in view in enforcing and administering the criminal laws, if society is to be adequately protected from the crimes and offences of the wrong-doer. Some of the States, Pennsylvania for instance, carry out the discipline of their State's prisons on this principle, which is also to some extent recognized in the management of the penitentiaries of Canada. It is quite clear that unless criminals are treated in the light of this principle they will leave their cells at the end of their sentence as bad as when they entered them, if not worse. Governor Fifer, of Illinois, has been giving this subject his attention. In speaking of his knowledge of the conditions as they exist in his own State, he says that the man once sentenced to prison is as one who, entering his cell, "leaves all hope behind him. Practically nothing remains to him but a lifelong war against society." This is bad for society and it is worse for the man. He recommends among other things that sentences to prison shall be indeterminate; that is, the criminal having been pronounced guilty the punishment shall begin at once, but the length of it shall not be arbitrarily fixed by the jury or judge, but virtually by the prisoner himself. As The Ledger puts it, "if he shows to those who are daily observant of his conduct, and who should learn something of his daily thought and feeling, that he has really repented of his offence—that he is earnestly desirous of putting crime and criminal associations behind him, and of leading an honest, useful life—his term of imprisonment should be probationary, and, it being ended, he should be put in the way of self-support, and subsequently encouraged to do well and to retrieve his lost place or to gain a higher one." Considerable space was given to discussion of this question of indeterminate sentences in the report of the Minister of Justice of Canada for 1888, with general approval of the principle involved. It is to be hoped Sir John Thompson has not lost sight of it. The idea should be crystalized into legislation with a view to giving fuller scope to the reformatory side of prison life. The idea is not a new one; earnest philanthropists have frequently urged it in various forms, and public opinion seems to be growing ripe, if not already ripe, for its adoption.

CHICAGO TO LIVERPOOL.

The New York Maritime Register does not take much stock in the big scheme which is being talked up in Chicago, to run ocean steamers from that city, through the St. Lawrence river and and canals to Europe. The Register admits that "it is quite possible by a system of canals to connect the St. Lawrence river with the great lakes and thus create a direct steamship route to the ocean. Yet this would not be a desirable route. It would be of great length and for at least six months of the year would be closed to all traffic on account of ice." Our New York contemporary ignores the fact that the system of St. Lawrence canals already exists, and when enlargements now being carried on are completed will afford safe navigation for vessels drawing fourteen feet of water from Duluth and Chicago to Montreal, and thence to and across the Atlantic. No doubt by a considerable expenditure of money, these canals could be deepened and enlarged to accommodate still larger vessels, but whether the resultant advantages would warrant such an expenditure remains to be seen. But as things will be when the St. Lawrence canals are all deepened to fourteen feet, the Chicago scheme is not so very chimerical after all. It is of course a drawback that the St. Lawrence route is closed for five months in the year, but during the season of navigation it is undoubtedly the shortest and cheapest route to Europe for all that section of the American Northwest tributary to Chicago and Duluth. The Register's proposal is to enlarge the Erie Canal into a ship canal; that, it thinks, will give Chicago better connection with the sea than will the St. Lawrence route, and, as that journal says, "would have the advantage of being within our own country." This indicates pretty clearly that the advocates of the Erie Canal route are a little jealous or afraid—perhaps both—of the St. Lawrence route. What Canada requires to do besides deepening of St. Lawrence canals to fourteen feet, is to pay particular attention to the buoying, lighting and signaling system of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence in order to make it an absolutely safe route. That done and freer trade established with the United States the trade of the American West and Northwest would flow through Canada in an ever-widening stream, giving employment to our steamships and railways and people, contributing to the development of our country and benefiting our neighbors across the International boundary line, and particularly in the Western States. The improvement of the St. Lawrence route is of much greater importance to Canada just now than the subsidizing of any new railway schemes, or the building of ship railways of—at the best—doubtful utility.

HOW THE FARMERS ARE HIT.

The morning organ of the Government in this city a few days ago, lectured farmers for glutting the cattle markets with inferior stock, and gave as a probable explanation that "feed is high and farmers want ready money." The Huntingdom Gleaner, which may be assumed to know pretty accurately the situation of affairs in the rural distincts, says The Gazette's explanation "is correct"; that the farmers have no grain to fatten either hogs or cattle, and further intimates there is a danger that milch cows will comes out in the spring winter poor, thereby lessening the make of butter and cheese next season. Our contemporary adds: "It would be a great boon to farmers, if the duty on Western corn was taken off, which would enable them to get cheep feed. That they should be prevented from making the best of their stock by a set of politicians who are maintained in office by the manufacturers, is regrettable." Yes, the combine manufacturers have the Government by the throat. So far as fiscal legislation is concerned the former practically govern the country—in their own interests, of course, and until they and their political wetnurses are hurled from power the farmers will continue to pay tribute and suffer from the exactions of the tariff.

THE GAZETTE: Signor Grimaldi, the Italian finance minister, announces a deficit of sixty millions of francs for 1891 and anticipates others of forty million a year for the next three years. The day McKinley goes to call on Bismarck, our Sir Richard Cartwright should set out to do homage to Grimaldi.

Don't you think it would be advisable also to include those Tory Finance Ministers who, since Sir Richard Cartwright's regime, scored the heaviest deficits recorded in Canadian history, and that notwithstanding an enormous increase of taxation. How do $2,240,000 and $5,834,000 sound for deficits?

THE Baltimore Sun of Jan. 26, contains an interview with Capt. Rollo of the Donaldson Line steamship Alcides, in which Mr. Plimsoll's charges anent the live cattle trade are very emphatically contradicted and denounced. Capt. Rollo's views are endorsed by Capt. McNicoll of the Allan steamship Carthagenian. The Sun, commenting editorially upon the matter, admits that Mr. Plimsoll is a well-meaning man, but refusing to allow his sentimental impulses to be governed by practical considerations, his humanitarianism is converted into a fad. That is about the size of it.

MR. W. A. REBURN, the well known breeder of Jersey cattle, proposes as a mean of reviving the quality of Lower Canadian cattle that a certain number of thoroughbred Jersey bulls should be sent into the rural districts. The Lower Canadian cow is a small animal and hardy, but it has fallen off considerably in milk-giving quality and has seriously degenerated from interbreeding. By sending thoroughbred bulls into the country districts a vast improvement would be made in a few years. We understand that the Government has before it a proposition dealing with this matter. If so, it is well worth their serious consideration.

THE awful suddenness with which death overtook Secretary Windom at New York on Thursday night, and the circumstances under which the sad event took place, constitute a very impressive comment on the uncertainty of life. He was a man of solid attainments and marked financial ability, and occupied the post of Secretary of the Treasury under the late President Garfield. His death will be regarded as a national quite as much as a party loss, and will no doubt be severely felt by President Harrison and the deceased gentleman's Cabinet colleagues. Some particulars respecting the deceased statesman will be found in our telegraphic columns.

THE cable announces the death of Mr. Bradlaugh, who at one time was the most violently abused man in England. His agnostic opinions, his association with Mrs. Besant in the production of the book known as the Fruits of Philosophy, and his memorable struggle with the Tories under Sir Stafford Northcote for his seat in the House of Commons made him notorious; his perseverance and victory in the defence of the rights of his constituency and his subsequent career in the House made him famous. Though risen from the ranks literally and figuratively, his bearing was so gentlemanly and courteous and his conduct in Parliament so upright that he ended by winning the esteem of many of his former bitterest opponents. He was essentially a tribune of the people and had he begun public life earlier would no doubt have been associated with all the great popular reforms.

When he was a youth in Cadiz
He played on the Spanish guitar,
He became rather bold to the ladies
And was sent home to Mama.

There are very grave doubts as to Sir Charles Tupper having the Spanish treaty in his pocket. Years ago, in point of fact once upon a time, as we are constantly reminded in the history columns of a neighbor, Sir Charles was created a special Ambassador Extraordinary, and Envoy Plenipotentiary to Spain in order that he might have more dignity and so impress the Spanish Don and obtain a treaty. We understood that he had received a Spanish title, as monarchs, ambassadors and such like do receive orders and titles from the Courts they visit, and that he was now known in Europe as Don Carlos Tupperez, but we were called to account by a ministerial journal for so speaking of the High Commissioner and so, as they say here, we quit. But it is quite true about the Cuba dignity. It was thought that Sir Charles could not put on airs enough without some more gold lace to meet the hidalgos. More dignity was required. Sir Charles could be trusted to put forward the benefits of trading with Canada. If it came to stretching a point or two, Sir Charles it was felt could do it as well as any man, and with sufficient dignity conferred by the crown could meet the Spaniard on his own ground. But like the country worthy who tried claret instead of his usual stronger potations, Sir Charles did not get any forrarder. The Spanish Dons bowed with a Castilian dignity, smiled with the sweetness of Andalusia, stroked their pointed beards, toyed with the handles of their swords, and delayed; to-morrow. In Spain, as in Ottawa it is always "tomorrow." Sir Charles joined in the merry cachuca, played upon the tinkling guitar, took his part in the festive fandango, visited the merry bull fights and heaved sighs with the dark-eyed beauties as they walked in the moonlight by the banks of the Guadelquiver and shot glances at him from beneath their mantillas, but he never got down to business. Let him propose what he would, the grave excuse or the merry laugh always said one thing: tomorrow. And so we do not believe he has got the treaty at all.

A Kansas farmer recently sent this rather mixed order to a merchant in the county town. "Send me a sack of flour, five pounds of cofe, and one pound of tee. My wife gave birth to a big baby boy last night, also five pounds of corn starch, a screw-driver, and a fly-trap. It weighed ten pounds and a straw hat."

VICS AND OTHERS

Meet Mr. McShane at the Windsor at 4 p.m. Saturday to organize for St. Antoine Ward.

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Vote for Thomas Conroy for Alderman.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.
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The pictures comprising this collection are painted by and beleng solely to the artist whose name they bear. There can be no doubt of the genuineness of each work, and to guard against any feeling that the public might possibly have in this respect, we give in the catalogue the address of each artist, so that purchasers can correspond direct with them should they desire to do so, and substantiate what we guarantee.

A cattle subject in oil, by Sir T. Sydney Cooper, R. A., (1838) and a landscape, by John Linnell, are in the collection; also water colors by Birket Foster, R.W.S., Copley Fielding, David Cox, Sam Prout, and T. L. Rowbottom

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ONE WEEK } Commencing Monday, Feb. 2
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Unquestionably the Strongest and Most Complete Comic Opera organization travelling.
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Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's.

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Week commencing Monday, January 26th, Afternoon and Evening.
The Very Latest Success,
The King of Irish Comedians,
Mr. Clem. C. Magee
Will H. Power's Musical Farce Comedy,
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With a company of only Metropolitan Artists, including the splend d soubrette Miss NELLIE PARKER. The Great Coney Island Scene by Moonlight, showing the Great Iron Pier. 10 Specialties. A galaxy of superb voices, every artist a solo singer. The Gaiety skirt dancers. Elaborate scenic effects.
Prices of admission, 10c, 20c and 30c, reserved seats 10c extra. Plan at the Theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. Coming—KOH I NOOR SPECIALTY COMPANY.

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Whallen & Martell's Great London and American Combination, headed by the world famous MARTELL FAMILY.
30 ARTISTS
Prices of admission 10c, 2 c and 30c, reserved seats 10c extra. Plan at the Theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. Coming — Reilly & Wood Specialty Company.

GRAND
CARNIVAL
AT MONTREAL
ON THE
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COMMENCING
ON MONDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1891
Under the patronage of His Honor the Mayor of Montreal.
Trotting and Pacing,
Skating Races, Snowshoe Races,
Shooting and Tug-of-War.

PROGRAM

First Day—Monday. Horse races 3 minute class. Horse races, 2.40 class. Evening. Torchlight procession. Skating races, 1 mile, repeated, best 2 in 3.

Second Day—Tuesday. A Silver Cup, presented by the Hon. Mr. McShane, will be given to the person who will break, on average, the most birds in the following competitions: Grand Shooting Competition, individual, at artificial pigeons, 20 birds for each man, for the title of championship of the Dominion of Canada. Ladies Shoot, entries 50 cents. Competition between teams of five shooters, 15 birds each man. Evening. Masquerade on the skating rink.

Third Day—Wednesday. Horse Races, 4 years and under. Horse races, 2.45 class. Evening. 5 miles Skating Races, open to all. Fancy Skating Competitions.

Fourth Day—Thursday. Continuation of Shooting Competitions and Ties. Tug-of-War between Policemen and Firemen; conditions, same weight; entry fee; prizes presented by their chiefs, Messrs. Hughes and Benoit. Evening. Grand Fireworks. Snowshoe races, quarter mile with obstacles. Snowshoe races, one mile; entry 25c.

Fifth Day—Friday. This day will be for unfinished competitions.

Sixth Day—Saturday. Green Horses Race. Races for private gentlemen's horses accepted by the Manager; prize, a Gold Medal given by the hotel-keepers of the track. Evening. Grand Torchlight Procession on the track and Grand Masquerade on the Skating Rink.

For general conditions see programs.
All communications should be addressed to
J. A. RENAUD.
Manager,
Postoffice, St. Catherine-street East.
Presidents and Secretaries of Clubs please correspond.

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Tuesday Evening, Feb. 3
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By permission of the } Vicar Choral, Westminster Abbey
Miss Mary Tuckerman of Boston, Contralto
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The Harmony Quartette.
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Reserved Seats 50c. at Nordheimer's and Sheppard's Music Stores. Admission, 25c.

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City Band Tuesday and Saturday Nights.
HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP
CRESCENT vs. M.A.A.A.
Wednesday Night at 8 O'clock.
Grand Fancy Dress Carnival Friday Night.
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PHANTASMAGORIA OF DAZZLING BEAUTY.

The Annual Fancy Dress Carnival at Victoria Rink held Last Evening,

IT WAS A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.

Complete List of Names of the 650 Masqueraders and the Dresses They Wore.

The annual carnival at the Victoria Skating Rink has for many years been one of the chief events of our Montreal season and looked forward to with a keen anticipation by young and old, and unlike many other events of similar significance it is placed beneath the reach of all by the moderate prices charged for admission.

The crowd which availed themselves of the event last evening was a large one and the enjoyment of both spectators and skaters were much enhanced by the beautiful weather which was ideal for a fancy dress carnival, neither too cold nor yet mild enough to make the ice soft, although it cut into water towards the end of the evening.

The decorations were most tasteful and were composed of bunting and strings of Chinese lanterns hung in graceful festoons throughout the entire rink. The ornamental red paper shades placed over the arc lights made the effect still more mellow by softening the light and imparting to it a warm tint. The ice was in beautiful condition. The beauties of a fancy dress carnival have to be seen to be fully appreciated. They cannot be done justice to in a written description. There are few persons who have so little sense of the artistic in their compositions as not to be impressed by the graceful and everchanging scene combining motion in all its attributes of poetry and velocity with the kaleidoscopic changes and vivid coloring. All tastes are pleased; the admiration of the beautiful, the grotesque, the realistic, the ideal, are cultivated with recollections of the rest in costumes historic and traditional and anticipations of the future in the person of angels and Mephistos. Then the ludicrous incongruity with which the costumes are grouped regardless utterly of time or place always gives rise to amusement, while the massing of colors which are vivid with others which are sombre, render the mise en scene pleasing to the eye without being extreme the one way or the other.

Last evening's carnival was remarkable for several things, notably the decrease in costumes which were grotesque or vulgar, the increase in those which were representative, and the care with which they were prepared, enabling the beholder to arrive at a definite idea of what they are intended to portray. There were fewer conventionalities and more novelties, and taste and grandeur were prominent in nearly all the costumes.

A more enjoyable carnival, from every point of view has never been held, and the habitues of the rink are to be congratulated on the success of the affair in all its details.

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

P Armstrong, clown.
M. Armstrong, page, reign Charles II.
G H Ausley, Irish tenant
J R. Archibald, cavalier.
E Armstrong, fancy dress.
E Armstrong, Jack Frost.
J Auger, dude.
C Armstrong, chevalier.
J August, Neapolitan fisher boy.
Appleton, Diogneese.
W August, Mexican brigand.
J C C Almon, Gondolier.
Andrew Baile, prince.
Alex Barclay, cow boy.
W Brodie, Handy Andy.
W Bishop, courtier.
L Beard, something original.
A Birch, fancy dress.
J Bryce, Erromanga native.
J C Bouchette, French count.
D Beard, fancy dress.
J Barry, Indian ghost dancer.
G C Bush, page.
A Brouskill, midshipman XVIII century.
F G Budden
N Barclay, page.
N Browne, prince.
M Burke, clown.
J W Benning, fancy dress.
E R Barton, cavalier.
A Barry, Royal Artilary.
J S Becket, courtier.
O S Boult, Verdent Green.
F Brown, clown.
F Becket, Paul Fry.
W Barlow, Jack Tar.
W L Bond, George III.
H Bulmer, cow boy.
L Benson, nigger.
S Bishop, fancy dress.
E W Barlow, artist middle ages.
E Blackford, Abd-El-Kader.
C Beaubien, siecle Louis XIV.
L Beaubien, do do
W Brown, fancy dress.
E Bothon, do
A Bazin, do
W Babtist, Syrolese Shepherd.
L Bond, Russian Prince.
W B Bond, Syrolese Shepherd.
F Bayled, Pioneer.
F L C Bond, Polish count.
F W Beaufield, courtier.
J D Baile, John Bull.
S Collican, fancy dress.
L C Curran, Chas VII of France.
J B Calfield, Isaacs Ghost.
G Chaffe, fancy dress.
F Currie, do
E Clare, jockey.
W S Chadwick, Paul Jones.
H B Cassils, cow boy.
H B Cowper, Uncle Sam.
S Carmichael,
A H Campbell, Arab.
H Christie, Alaskian.
R Currie, German Count.
C J C Clapham, volunteer.
J Clapham, cavalier.
A Claxton, courtier XIV century.
C Carsley, page.
J Carsley, Napoleon.
P Cushing, Midship Man.
F Claphane, Jockey.
H W Church, Sportsman.
J H A Clark, Pish Fush.
E L Chadwick, Ghost Dancer.
E Carsley, Fancy Dress.
OscarCollican, Lord Fauntleroy
George Cheese
W J Campbell, English Hunter.
A W Cole, Cavalier.
H Crowhurst, Fancy Dress.
A Coolican, Prince.
W Craig, Robin Hood.
A Dyer, Fancy Dress.
G Drummond, Matadore.
C Davidson, Student.
J Davis, Fancy Dress.
L Dyer, Prince.
G Drinkwater, Jockey.
L Dubbin, Hindoe.
J Davidson, Fancy Dress.
G S Dillon, Turk.
E J Dedman, Mexican.
W Duff, Turk.
H Ewan, Ghourka
W Eaves, Highland Cadet.
U Edgar, Fancy Dress.
J Emor, Louis XV.
L Evans, Tyrolese Peasant.
L Edgar, Jester.
W Edmunds, Page.
H English, Clown.
H Eathome, Fancy Dress.
J Froley, Louis XIV.
G Fairbanks, jockey.
S Filgate, cow boy.
L Fraser, Turk.
L A Finlay, fancy dress.
H Fisher, David Garrick.
D Finlay, Turk.
F Finlay, Prince.
J E Fiddler, Turk.
W F Forbes, artillery officer.
D Forbes, artillery officer.
K L Forbes, cow boy.
A Fenwick, Prince.
G Grier, fancy dress.
J E Gatehouse, Royal Horse Guards.
D Gillelan, John Grass.
C Gardner, habitant.
H Grindley, cavalier.
J B Giles, Black Prince.
W Gillelan, fancy dress.
G W Gillford, fancy dress.
F Gillman, fancy dress.
F A Gascoigne, courtier.
Frank Gascoigne, Dutchman.
E Gilmour, Prince.
A Genand, Pawnee Bill.
C Guilt, I think it is a lemon.
C E Grace, Capt French Gaurds.
N Grace, King's Fool.
H Hill, fancy dress.
C Horan, page.
C Horan, jockey.
F Howard, Napoleon III.
J Harris, fancy dress.
C Howard, Italian lawyer.
R Holcomb, fancy dress.
B Holden Spanish post boy.
N Holland, Spanish slave driver.
G A Hardie, page.
B Haynes, Louis XIV.
F Hughes, minstrel.
A Herbert, king's jester.
Col. F C Henshaw, courtier.
G H Hanna, scout.
H Hughes, gentleman of ye olden times.
W Irwin, Sitting Bull.
A Inglis.
J S Ibbotson, knight.
P Jones, page.
W Jenning, fancy dress.
C Johnston, hussar.
C James, fancy dress.
F Judah, jockey.
R Jones.
G Jordan. fancy dress.
H Jones, Clown:
G C Jackson, fancy dress.
Jonathan H Judo, student.
H C Knox, fancy dress.
H W Kilborne.
C V Lindsay, brigand.
T Love, jockey.
G Lovejoy, do.
A B Lethead, Spaniard.
L Labelle, cowboy.
H S Lamplough, Indian.
F Lyman, jockey.
E Lenton, page.
L Lichtenhein, cavalier.
L Laslett, fancy dress.
D G Labelle, I T D.
L Levin, Lord Dauphin.
A Leishman.
D V Lindsay, Henry VIII.
I Lynch, Japanese.
Wm Lovejoy, mountaineer.
W Levin.
J J Lannigan, an old timer.
P Luiton, baby.
H Lyall, page.
L Lafferty, gambler.
S Loughead, jockey.
J Mehang, page.
N Mitchell, Mexican gentleman.
H Maguire, Louis XV.
T Moore, Irish gentleman.
D Millet, fancy dress.
W A Morrison, knight templar.
R Martin, Turk.
A L Mudge, fancy dress.
G W Millivard, Mexican.
O Martel, Alexander II.
F S Meeghen, De Frontenac.
A Meagher, fancy costume.
A Molson, John A.
H Molson, trapper.
C Monserrat, Indian chief.
W Morris, matador,
W Mills, baby.
W Marcou, hussar.
W M Murray, Goderich, Ont, clown.
A G Miller, ballet dancer.
S D Muir, Valentine.
A Mussen, fancy dress.
J MacDonald, fancy dress.
G Mackay, Prince.
S MacDonald, fancy dress.
H Mackay, fancy dress.
J McClean, fancy dress.
S McGibbon, Indian.
W McMann, Hindoo.
W B Macpherson, Gaston.
P McMillan, baby.
R McNaught, Page George III.
Macpherson, incroyable.
G B Macrae, incroyable.
H McDonald, gymnast.
A Macintyre, Wild Davey.
F Newman, student.
E F Nivin, vicking.
J N Nivin, jockey.
J Newman. sailor.
G Nicholson, gazabeogue,
W Ness, fancy dress.
A E Nash, Armenian.
J Ness, Parness.
C Ogilvy, fancy dress.
A E Ogilvee, huntsman.
E George O'Brien, Washington.
E S Ostell, clown.
M Oswold, cowbow.
W. O'Brien, jockey.
W M Oman. page.
M Phelan, Don Miguel.
W Paterson, Sitting Bull.
W L Patterson, fancy dress.
F H Plummer, fancy dress.
J Paterson, clown.
W Poole, fireman.
A Power, fancy dress.
A. Patterson, fancy dress.
J B Patterson, ———
Chas Parkin, sailor boy.
Fred Pease, American cadet.
W E Porter, Forrester.
D Paterson, baker.
W Robertson, armour XIV century.
R Reid, fancy dress.
N S Rankin, Nile green dress.
A C Rankin, page.
Fred Rogers, ———
Frank Rogers, Rasmastelleousnessness
J P Rae, courtier.
A Robinson, fancy dress.
H Redpath, fancy dress.
A Robertson, Sir Peter Teazel.
G Ross, clown.
F Robertson, fancy dress.
L Reford, clown.
H Routh, fancy dress.
C Rankin, Highlander.
H Redpath, Edward VI.
F Redpath, Toreador.
Chas Russell, fancy dress.
Jas Spence, prince.
C Smith, page.
C Stroud, jockey.
P Sterneck, fancy dress XIV century.
H Smith, ———.
F F Smith, fancy dress.
N Smith, prince.
H E Simpson, fancy dress.
J R Sherritt, jockey.
Jas T Smith, Lord Fauntleroy.
B Stimpson, Indian.
A Starke, fancy dress.
W H Smyth, knight.
F D Scott, ———.
W A Sadler, Indian Chief.
F A Sills, chevalier.
G Sherritt, sailor.
G Stone, page.
O Smyth, gentleman adventurer.
P F Sise, page.
W D Stephens, The Black Prince.
R W Smith, Spanish Cavalier.
O E Stanton, ballet dancer.
J S Sanderson, tramp.
S Strathy, fancy dress.
F Scanlan, baby.
Eue Sandys, shorkey,
R Simpson, Tonava.
G Tooke, jockey.
W Turton, S Greenburg, J Finnie, } Three Outlaws.
C Thayen, Cavalry officer.
J A Thorn, Nigger.
H Trenholm, Greek.
R Turner, Indian Chief.
H D Tovey, Cowboy.
J H Thomlinson, Hindoo.
C Turnbull, Page.
R Tessier, Prince.
J Tait, Turkish Officer.
A Tooke, Fancy Dress.
J W Taylor, E Molson, } Tom and Jerry.
F Tooke, Prince.
C Virtue, Royal Marine.
H Vennor, Fancy Dress.
E Vennor, Fancy Dress.
W H Voss, Fancy Dress.
J Virtue, Fancy Dress.
F A Voss, Fancy Dress.
F Whitley, Fancy Dress.
F Wainwright, Jockey.
A Wainwright, Fancy Dress.
C Wainwright, Always a Gentleman.
H Welsh, Spanish Officer.
M. L Williams, Fancy Dress.
C Walker, Page.
A W Westby, Gentleman, XVII Century.
W H Warren, John Alden.
G R Wilson, Fancy Dress.
A C Wheeler, Turk.
G Wilson, Spanish Dress.
W J Walker, General Schnott Von Karolifield.
F S Warren, Fancy Dress.
F H Ward, Cadet.
E Wilson, Cowboy.
J C Watson, Page.
W Warden, Irish Gentleman.
H Whitley, Fancy Dress.
J Whelan, Seicle Louis XIV.
C Wurtele, Fancy Dress.
F Winn, Spaniard.
E Wilson, Fancy Dress.
W H Walkley, Mendicant.
H Whitley, Jack Tar.
G Woodhouse, Spanish Count.

LADIES.

Miss E Agnew, Spinster in Art.
Miss M Allen, Tambourine Girl.
Miss M Ansley, La fille du Regiment.
Miss H Ansley, Gypsy.
Miss L Archibald, ———
Miss F L Archibald, Tamboror.
Miss L Armstrong, Good Luck.
Mrs J C C Almore, Yellow Witch.
Miss E Boyd, Tambourine Girl.
Miss B Blackford, Hollandese.
Miss A Burns, Robin Redbreast.
Miss L Boon, Dolly Varden.
Miss M Bouie, Spanish Tamborine.
Miss G Brunet, Russian Girl.
Miss E Baylis, Fairy Queen.
Miss M Brown, Colleen Bawn.
Miss V Brown, May Queen.
Miss A C Blackford, Chloris.
Miss M Blackford, Polly Back,
Miss M Baile, Swiss Peasant.
Miss O Byrne, Marguerite.
Miss Barlow, Fire Worshipper.
Miss M Barlow, Inze Inez.
Miss J Barlow, Nobody of Nowhere.
Miss M Band, Sarpolatte,
Miss L Brown, Daughter of McGill.
Miss B Bond, Sepolette.
Miss M Cromwell, Jockey.
Miss J Currie, Summer.
Miss M Clary, Undergraduate.
Miss A Clary, Leonora.
Miss J Currie, Incorrigible.
Miss E Currie. Bohemian Girl.
Miss Claggett, Rosebud Flower Girl.
Miss L Coy, Mary Antoinette.
Miss E Crowhurst, Pansy.
Miss M Cowper, Fancy Dress.
Miss M Coghlin, Kitty of Coleraine.
Miss P Clifford, Spanish Girl.
Miss M Clarke, Night.
Miss J D Conroy, Columbia.
Miss N Clark, Spanish Girl.
Miss L Cleghorn, Vivienieer.
Miss H Lass, Boston, Mass., Roman Peasant.
Miss F Chadwick, Graduate.
Miss M Cameron, "
Miss Craig, Fancy Dress.
Miss L Craig, "
Miss E De Beaumont, Flower Girl.
Miss L De Beaumont, Spanish Tambourine.
Miss B Doudiet, Dad's Girl.
Miss M Durack, Bohemian Girl.
Miss B Dyer, Tambourine Girl.
Miss M Dewar, Fancy Deess.
Miss D Davis, Forest Queen.
Miss M Dawson, Fancy Dress.
Miss J Daley, Night.
Miss K Durock, Maid of Athens.
Miss Sadie Dolan, Iolanthe.
Miss V Desbarats, Neapolitan Peasant.
Miss O Dore, Pearl in a Shell.
Mies A Evans, French Peasant.
Miss F Evans, Gypsy.
Miss M Fisher, Guardian Angel.
Miss M Franklin, Gypsy Queen.
Miss A Foley, Lady of the Hunt.
Miss A Fox, Mary Stewart.
Miss K Fox, Highland Lassie.
Miss C Fassell, Fancy Dress.
Miss M Foley, Marie Antoinette.
Miss L Farrell, Fancy Dress.
Miss A Field, Alsatian Girl.
Miss F Farrell, Dorothea.
Miss Fairbanks, Marguerite.
Miss G Ferguson, Student of Tipperary.
Miss L Fife, Hindoo Girl.
Miss L Foley, Venetian Lady.
Miss E Grier, Snowflake.
Miss I Gordon, Italian Peasant.
Miss E Gascoigne, Normandy Peasant.
Miss L Gordon, Fancy Dress.
Miss L Graham, Fancy Dress.
Miss Gascoigne, Monte Carlo.
Miss L Graham, La Chasseresse.
Miss P Gougean, Joan d'Arc.
Miss L Grace, Dolly Varden.
Miss Gillespie, Lady of XVI Century.
Miss J Gillespie, Moorish Girl.
Miss M Gillespie, Italian Peasant.
Miss H Hughes, Priscilla.
Miss B Hughes, Highland Girl.
Miss C Hubbard, Night.
Miss J Hughes, Japanese Lady.
Miss E Houghton, Italian Dancing Girl.
Miss E Hanna, Highland Girl.
Miss E Holland, Esmeralda.
Miss A Hagar, Jester.
Miss L Harnott, Goddess of Liberty.
Miss M Hannaford, Fortune.
Miss B Henrach, Student of Tipperary.
Miss Henderson, La Petite.
Miss E Houghton, Marquise Merveilleux.
Miss M Harding, Snow Flake.
Miss G Hague, Nurse.
Miss F G Holt, Portel.
Miss J. H. Henry, Fancy Dress.
Miss E Ibbotson, Night.
Miss A Jordan, Japanese Lady.
Miss F Jordan, Tambourine Girl.
Miss L Jones, Oriental Dancer.
Miss A Johnston, Fancy Dress.
Miss L Johnson, Carmen.
Miss Johnson, Tambourine Girl.
Miss A James, graduate.
Miss G Jones, diamonds are out.
Miss M Juda, May Queen.
Miss L Krause, Fancy Dress.
Miss B Kay, Harvest.
Miss J Kramer, Night.
Miss J Kirk, Fancy dress.
Miss H Law, Gypsy.
Miss I Lovelace, Kae tGreenaway.
Miss E Lovelace, Maid of Athens.
Miss H Law, Fancy Dress.
Miss Flora Lovell, Red Riding Hood.
Miss M Lousley, Squire's Daughter.
Miss J Lovelace, Copinette.
Miss E Law, Tambourine Girl.
Miss M Leonard, Hindoo Girl.
Miss M. Daw, Marguerite.
Miss M Luiton, Poudree.
Miss E Lauton, Priscilla.
Miss S Lasin. Fancy dress.
Miss M Mehay, Fancy Dress.
Miss N Murray, Fancy Dress.
Miss E Mitchell, Frost.
Miss G. Mitchell, Bohemian Peasant.
Miss R Morrison, Poppy.
Miss M Morrison, Spanish Princess.
Miss E Morler, Bopeep.
Miss F Morris, Lady XVI Century.
Miss A Morris, Mexican Girl.
Miss M Mitchell, Frou Frou.
Miss E Monserrat, Luna.
Miss E Misson, Priscilla.
Miss A Miles, Huntress.
Miss J Mewhort, Edinburgh Fish wife.
Miss F Mart'n, Tambourine Girl.
Miss M Mathews, Fancy Dress.
Miss E Miller, Highland Lassie.
Miss M Mountain, Spanish Lady.
Miss Mitchell, Egyptian.
Miss E Mitchell, Swiss Peasant.
Miss K Mansfield, Marguerite.
Miss J Mitchell, Queen Elizabeth.
Miss A Maguire, Sunflower.
Miss J Monk, French Peasant.
Miss V McCallum, Peasant Girl.
Miss M McPherson, Gipsy.
Miss D McConkey, Graduate.
Miss P McDonald, Fancy Dress.
Miss N McDonald, Swiss Peasant.
Miss J McLean, Poudree.
Miss M McDonald, Jessica.
Miss J McDougall, Fancy Dress.
Miss E McHenry, Morning Star.
Miss L Kelly, Scotch Lassie.
Miss M A Nichols, Highland Mary.
Miss M Neal, Flower Girl.
Miss K Neal, Bopeep.
Miss G Organ, undergraduate.
Miss L Odell, Alsatian girl.
Miss E Odell, Sultana.
Miss G Oakes, Red Riding Hood.
Miss C Oxley, Poppy.
Miss M Oxley, lady xvi century.
Miss E Prickett, Japanese girl.
Miss L Potter, Roman girl.
Miss T Parkin, Alsatian girl.
Miss F Power, Egyptian lady.
Miss M Prier, Marguerite.
Miss B Prier, angel.
Miss L Rees, Gypsy.
Miss R Rees, Queen of Roses.
Miss M Ramsay, Kate Greenaway.
Miss A Ross, humility.
Miss R Robertson, fancy dress.
Miss B Roy, butterfly.
Miss M Robertson, Japanese lady.
Miss V Rankin, fairy queen.
Miss R Roberts, oriental dancer.
Miss M Riddell, Highland girl.
Miss B Routh, Swiss peasant.
Miss M Routh, Pharaoh's daughter.
Miss I Reed, harvest queen.
Miss Reford, Egyptian.
Miss F Redpath, Swiss peasant.
Miss J Reed, Gypsy countess.
Miss C Summerhayes, Bohemian.
Miss G Summerhayes, Red Cross nurse.
Miss C Summerhayes, Red Riding Hood
Miss M Sanderson, fancy dress.
Miss J Stephenson, Alaskan maid.
Miss G Simpson, Alaskan maid.
Miss Lowden, Miss Clendinneng, Miss Rickey, } Yum Yum, Pity, Bo Peep.
Miss M Scott, Japanese lady.
Miss B Scott, " "
Miss K Scott, gymnast.
Miss P Severs, Scots wna' hae.
Miss M Shaw, Italian girl.
Miss B Samuel, Mephistopheles.
Miss A Shorey, Marguerite.
Miss Stevenson, Norwegian girl.
Miss J Start, fancy dress.
Miss G Samuel, Highland lassie.
Miss G Samuel, Gypsy.
Miss K Samuel, Lady Clare.
Miss E Samuel, Jap lady.
Miss L Smardon, girl of the prairie.
Miss E Smardon, Molloe.
Miss M Schneider, fancy dress.
Miss M Stephenson, tambourine girl.
Miss Sutherland, Scotch lassie.
Miss M Samuel, Gypsy.
Miss E Samuel, do
Miss A Stephenson, drummer girl.
Miss H Show, shepherdess.
Miss A Stewart, Marguerite.
Miss A Stephenson, Swedish maid.
Miss A Slocum, of Boston, Swiss peasant.
Miss M Stephen, Josephine,
Miss M Saunders, Marie Antoinette.
Miss F Tooke, Swiss.
Miss O. Tait, Highland Lassie.
Miss T Taylor, shepardess.
Miss E Turner. sea shell.
Miss N Tait, Evening Star.
Miss B Taylor, Mary Queen of Scots.
Miss J Tyre, Hungarian peasant.
Miss B Tompkins, bo peep.
Miss C Ulley, fortune teller.
Miss M Webster, Marguerite.
Miss J Woodhouse, Gretchen.
Miss H. Warren, fancy dress.
Miss N Woods, Lady Alice.
Miss M White, Evening Star.
Miss L Wilson, undergraduate.
Miss G Wilson, shepherdess.
Miss Wright, Joan of Arc.
Miss Williams, Venetian girl.
Miss Ida Wells, Italian peasant.
Miss F Walker, Japanese girl.
Miss H Wilson, fancy dress.
Miss B Walker, girl graduate.
Miss E Welsh, tambourine girl.
Miss A Waud, Swiss peasant.
Miss A Whelan, Egytian Queen.
Miss G Walker, Tzigaine.
Miss Williams, Marguerite.
Miss Williams, witch.
Miss H Watson, military.
Miss L Ward, Irish peasant.

VICS AND OTHERS

Meet Mr. McShane at the Windsor at 4 p. m. Saturday to organize for St. Antoine Ward.

A Prevalent View.

In conversation with several of the largest proprietors and property holders in the West ward it is found that they are almost unanimous in regard to the election of Mr. G. Wait, owing to Col. Stevenson having voted against the right of appeal on the question of expropriation, with regard to the widening of the several streets.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Vote for Thomas Conroy for Alderman.

The New York House has been thoroughly renovated and refitted throughout and is under new management.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

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

(Sgd) W. J. GRANT,
Acting Secretary.

Montreal, January 13th, 1891. 14-0

The Ottawa River Navigation Co.

NOTICE.—The Ottawa River Navigation Co., Public Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the office of the President, No. 6, Molson's Bank Chambers, St. James-street, on Wednesday, 11th day of February, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing directors for ensuing year and for the transaction of such business as may legally come before the meeting.

By order of the directors,
R. W. SHEPHERD,
Secretary.

Jan. 31, 1891.

Cumberland Railway & Coal Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the Company's Offices, Imperial Buildings, Place d'Armes, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of FEBRUARY next at 3.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the first day of February until after the meetings

By order,
H. R. DRUMMOND,
Secretary

The Royal Canadian Insurance Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 157 St. James-street, Montreal, at the hour of two o'clock p.m., on Thursday, the 26th day of February next, to receive the Annual Report, for the Election of Directors, and other business.

A Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. for the year ending 31st December last, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, has been declared and the same will be payable at the Company's office, in the City of Montreal, on and after Monday, the 16th day of February next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 2nd to the 26th day of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
HARRY CUTT,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 28th, 1891.

Federal Telephone Company,

LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the FEDERAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited, will be held in the Head Office of the Company, No. 11 St. Sacrament-street, Montreal, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, 11th day of February, 1891.

J. H. OAKES,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer

Montreal, 28th January, 1891.

THE EMPIRE CLOTHIERS EVER IN ADVANCE

A RED HOT IRON

THRUST INTO A

HORNET'S NEST

Could not Cause More Consternation and Dismay

Than our efforts to counteract a Deplorable Element, a-grab all disposition on the part of SOME of our opponents.

OUR MOTTO

EVER-IN-ADVANCE

KNOWS NO DEFEAT

When the Empire stoops she stoops to conquer.

THE

EMPIRE

Clothiers

2261

St. Catherine-street West

GEORGE S. ROONEY,
Manager.

NOAH L. PIPER & SON

FRONT-STREET, TORONTO-
—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Railway Signals

And the Various Appliances
246 Required by Railways.

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

VICS AND OTHERS

Meet Mr. McShane at the Windsor at 4 p. m. Saturday to organize for St. Antoine Ward.

SHE WAS ANGRY, BUT HE KEPT COOL!

"Oh, Jack, for pity's sake, just look at this dreadful business."

Mrs. Brown was mad! There isn't any word in the dictionary that could do her feelings justice but this one.

"What's the matter?" asked Jack, Mrs. Brown's husband, who, with his feet on the top of a book-shelf, and his head half buried in the soft pile of a big easy chair, was lazily reading the evening paper.

"Matter!" replied Mrs. Brown with an angry red spot at the top of both cheeks, producing a large laundry bag, opening it and spreading out the contents—"is this not too mean, and shameless, and vexatious for anything!

"Look at these curtains—just new, you may say—frayed, torn, and as yellow as a stale cabbage. Look at my collars and cuffs—hardly a thread of them left together, and my lovely damask table cloths totally ruined with those dreadful, dissipated looking, dirty old stains. Oh! I could——. Is there no law in the country? Jack,, can't we do something to these people? You are laughing at me, sir," and indignant tears stood in Mrs. Brown's eyes.

Jack was a man of great patience. He was a member of a Browning club, and there was a large bald patch on the top of his head which told its tale of sorrow and of Browning.

"My dear child," said Jack, with the air of speaking from the top of a philosophical mountain ten miles high——

"I don't want your philosophy, Jack," broke in Mrs. Brown, "I want my beautiful things that that wretched laundry has destroyed."

"I was about to observe, my dear child," said Jack calmly, "that the saddest thing in the world is—Barnum. You can have Barnum in a calf with six legs, or you can have Barnum in a laundry which, claiming to have MODERN FACILITIES, ruin your clothes. You can have Barnum in politics, and Barnum is very visible in our municipal elections this year. Very sad, Arabella, that your beautiful faith in hun an nature should receive so rude a shock. I was like you once. Long before I knew you I had a friend. She wore curls. I believed in them. A day came when I saw those curls in process of manufacture with the aid of brown paper. Tears of anguish welled from my orbits. Then I became a philosopher. The moral of that laundry bag, Arabella, is—LET FIFTH RATE PEOPLE SEVERELY ALONE. They CAN'T do your work well, because they haven't the MEANS to do it. The MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY is, of course, a MODERN establishment. Anybody knows that. It is open to the public for inspection. It does all the public work—I mean railway and hotel work—and almost all the private work in the city. It does it well, because it has EVERY AID to do it well. I always told you that was the place to go."

Mr. Brown didn't exaggerate. We shall be happy to show our patrons what is meant by MODERN APPLIANCES at any time. They mean PERFECT WORK, which it is a physical impossibility to produce without them. The MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY CO., (Limited), corner St. Antoine and St. Genevieve-streets, Telephone Nos., Bell 580. Federal 1683.

WALTER TOWNSEND

Railway Supplies,
STANDARD BUILDING,
ST. JAMES-STREET

STEEL RAILS

Bolling & Lowe, London,
Goodwin Bros., Scottish Steel & File Works } Sheffield.
Martel Furnace Co., St. Ignace, Mich.
Erie Car and Car Wheel Co., Erie, Pa.,
Railway Supply Co., Cincinnati, O.

W. SCLATER & CO.
41 Foundling street,
MONTREAL
ASBESTOS Boiler and Pipe Covering
Oils, Waste, Fire Hose and Steam Packing
ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.

Cumberland Railway.

COAL COMPANY

Are now shipping Coal from their mines at Springhill, N.S. Fresh mined and of superior quality,

OFFICE,
IMPERIAL BUILDINGS
Place d'Armes.
P. O. Box 396.

ELECTION NOTICES.

St. Antoine Ward.

Vics and Others Meet

MR. McSHANE

AT THE WINDSOR

Saturday, at 4 P.M.

TO

Organize for the Above Ward.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

-Alderman Dubuc's-

General Committee Rooms

1789 St. Catherine-street, corner St. Elizabeth.
481 St. Lawrence-street.
and 635 St. Dominique-street, cor. Napoleon.

All voters who favor Ald. Dubuc's candidature will please inscribe their names at the respective rooms.

WEST WARD.

MR. GEORGE WAIT'S
Committee Rooms
Are open daily from 9 a.m., at 16-j
1740 Notre Dame-street

ST. LAWRENCE WARD

JAMES BAXTER
CANDIDATE
FOR IMPROVEMENT AND PROGRESS
COMMITTEE ROOMS
660 St. Lawrence-street. 1953 St. Catherine-st.
26 Bleury-street. 61 St. Lawrence-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE

Take notice that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act of Incorporation of "The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada."

D. MACMILLAN,
Solicitor for Applicants.

London, Dec. 3, 1890. 2F19

NOTICE

In accordance with Sec. 17 of the Insurance Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, notice is hereby given by the United Fire Re-Insurance Co., Ltd, of Manchester, England, that, having deposited with the Dominion Government securities amounting to one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and having complied with the requirements of the Act aforesaid in all other respects, a license has been obtained, and said United Fire Re-Insurance Co. is now duly licensed to transact the business of fire re-insurance in the Dominion of Canada.

PERCY F. LANE, Supt,
Temple Building, Rooms 81 and 82, Montreal

NOTICE OF

MEETING OF CREDITORS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL } No. 26.

In the Superior Court for the Province of Onebec,

In the matter of Joseph Lecompte, doing business alone, in the City and District of Montreal as inn-keeper, under the name and firm of Beauchamp & Lecompte, insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the judges of this court, in the Insolvency Office, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the 5th day of February next., 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.

L. H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary

Montreal, Jan. 30th, 1891.

NOTICE OF

MEETING OF CREDITORS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL } No. 35.

In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec

In the matter of Joseph T. Monast, of the City and District of Montreal, trader, insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the judges of this Court, in the Insolvency office, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the 6th day of February next, 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.

L. H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary.

Montreal, Jan. 30th, 1891.

LA BANQUE du PEUPLE.

DIVIDEND NO. 102.

The stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend of three per cent for the last six months has been declared on the capital stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank on and after Monday 2d March next.

The Transfer Bank will be closed from the 15th to the 28th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier.

Montreal, 20th January, 1891. 2,4,6-m15

LA BANQUE du PEUPLE.

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the Banque du Peuple will be held at the office of the Bank, St. James-street, on Monday, the 2d March next, at 3 o'clock p. m., in conformity with the 16th and 17th clauses of the act of incorporation.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier.

Montreal, 30th January, 1891. 2,4,6-m2

THE ROYAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Notice to Shareholders

A Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the Paid-up Capital Stock of The Royal Electric Company has been declared payable on the 16th day of February next, and will be mailed to the shareholders on that date.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 2nd to the 16th prox., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
CHAS. W. HAGAR,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 31st, 1891. 27n

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Vote for Thomas Conroy for Alderman.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30, 1891.

There was a firm feeling in the market, though trading was light. Bank sales were slow with a fractional retrogression on Bank of Montreal and Merchants and a small increase in People's as compared with last sales. North West Land made a good advance sellers going up from 76½ to 77½ and closing at 78, while buyers increased their offers successively from 74¾ to 75, 76 and 77 at which point it closed firm, sales being made at 75 to 6½ and 7¾. City Passenger Railway declined 1 point. Canada Pacific was steadily traded in at 73½. Closing with offers at that price sellers 73¾. Montreal Telegraph changed hands at 101½ and 101¼, closing sellers 101¾ with bids of 101. The total sales of the day were 773 shares detail being as follow:

MORNING BOARD.

20	Bank of Montreal	225
3	" "	224¾
1	" "	224½
3	Merchants	140¾
2	People's	98
5	"	98½
25	City Pass. Ry	191
2	Rich. and Ontario Nav. Co	55
100	N. W. Land	75
50	Canadian Pacific	73½
25	" "	73¼
50	" "	73½
50	" "	73¾
50	" "	73¼

AFTERNOON BOARD.

75	Montreal Telegraph	101½
4	" "	101¾
2	" "	101¼
100	Northwest Land	76½
100	" "	77¾
100	Dom. Cotton Co	140
6	" "	140
773		

Messrs. D. L. McDougall & Co 10 St. Sacrament-street, report the closing prices as follows:

Stocks.	Values of shares.	Last half-yearly dividend—Per cent.	Sellers—Per cent.	Buyers—Per cent.
Banks				
Bank of Montreal	200	5	224½	223½
Ontario Bank	115	3½	118	112
Bank B. N. A.	100	3½	160	.....
Banque du Peuple	50	3	99	98
Molsons Bank	50	4	160	155
Bank of Toronto	225	4	225	.....
Jacques Cartier B'k	25	3	98	.....
Merchants' B'k	100	3½	142½	140½
Hochelaga Bank	100	3	103	101
East'n Townships B'k	50	3½	.....	135
Quebec Bank	100	3½	.....	.....
National Bank	80	3	.....	.....
Union Bank	60	3	.....	.....
Can. B'k Commerce	50	3½	127	126
Dominion Bank	50	5	.....	.....
Bank of Hamilton	100	4	.....	.....
Ville Marie Bank	100	3½	.....	.....
Standard Bank	50	3½	.....	.....
Federal Bank	100	3	.....	.....
Imperial Bank	100	4	.....	.....
Commercial Bank of Man	100	.....	99	.....
Miscellaneous.				
Intercolonial Coal Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
do bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Cable	.....	.....	106	101
Montreal Teleg'ph Co.	100½	4	101	101
Dominion Teleg'ph Co	50	3	.....	.....
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	2½	59	56
Street Railway Co.	191	.....	192½	188
Montreal Gas Co.	40	6	210	209
Canada Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
New Engl'd Paper Co.	100	5 & 3	.....	.....
Canada Paper Co.	100	5	.....	.....
Canada Shipping Co.	100	5	.....	.....
Dundas Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Montr'l L'h & Pr. Co.	100	.....	140	125
Montr'l Inv. & B'g Co	25	3	.....	.....
Royal Can. Ins. Co.	50	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Cotton Co.	24	3	90	80
Stormont Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Hochelaga Cotton Co	100	5	.....	.....
Coaticook Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Kingston Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
do bonds.	100	.....	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do bonds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guarantee Co. of N. A.	100	3	.....	105
Accidents Ins Co of N. A.	100	.....	.....	.....
L Ch'm & St Law T'n B.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cent'l R'y Bds	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, M. & M. R'y.	100	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Cattle Co.	.....	3½	.....	.....
*Canadian Pacific R'y	80	.....	73½	73¼
Londonderry Iron Co.	1	1½	.....	.....
do preferred	1	.....	.....	.....
Montreal 7 p c stock	100	.....	.....	.....
Canada N.W. Land Co.	£	.....	78	77
Canadian Pac. L. G.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario&Quebec R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont. Corp. 4 p c stock	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 5 p c stock	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Electric Co.	.....	.....	.....	107
New Street Railway	.....	.....	182	177½
New Gas	.....	.....	205	196

*Ex-D.

Money.

The market was easy to-day with plenty of money offering at 5 per cent an unusual state of things so close to the end of the month. With present demand it is expected that money will be very plentiful, a state of things that should give a needed stimulus to local speculation. Rates ruling 5 per cent on calls 6 to 7 Commercial discounts.

Exchange.

The following shows to-day's rates in detail as compiled for The Herald by J. R. Meeker, Broker and Banker, 13 St. Sacrament-street.

1 p.m. IN NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

	Posted.	Actual
Sterling 60 days' sight	4 85½	4 84½@¾
do Demand	4 88	4 86½@¾
do Cables	4 88½	4 87 @½
do Commercial	....	....
do Documentary	....	....
Francs, Paris, Long	....	....
do do Short	....	....

IN MONTREAL. Jan. 30.

Between Banks.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter Rate.
N. Y. funds	1-16@¼		¼@⅜
Stg. 60 days	9	@9 3-16	9⅛
do Demand	9	@9 11-16	9⅝@10
do Cables	9	@9⅝	19⅛@10¼
do Cattle Bills			
do Commercial			
do Documentary			
Francs (Paris) Long			
do do Short			

Money in London

New York Stocks.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30. — Money closed at 2 per cent, the lowest rate of the day; highest was 4 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates 486@488; actual rates 484¾@485 for sixty-day bills, and 487@487½ for demand.

The stock market was a little more active this morning, 115,000 shares changing hands in the two hours to mid day. There was an active buying of Northern Pacifics and some covering in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago and Rock Island, St. Paul and Union Pacific during the first hour and all except St. Paul advanced ⅛ to ¾. By 11 o'clock St. Paul was slightly lower on decreased net earnings for December. Silver was active and declined 2¾ per cent. in the first hour. The decline in silver was generally attributed to the growing belief that the free coinage bill will be defeated. In the hour to noon values further enhanced in some instances. Lake Shore was the feature of the second hour, and advanced sharply. C. C. C. & St. Louis, and Chicago gas were also strong.

The news of the death of Secretary Windom seemed to have no effect on the stock market this morning. Had the event occurred during business hours the result might have been a great perturbation but time enough had elapsed for brokers, speculators and others to get their bearings, hence the market in no way reflected the event. The prices were generally ⅛ to 1 per cent higher in the hour before noon. The advance in Chicago gas, which amounted to 1⅛ per cent was in the belief that the company would soon overcome its difficulties. The market was less active and less strong after midday. The bears freely hammered some of the stocks during the afternoon. The drive by the bears on Missouri Pacific and Burlington was accompanied by reports of decreased earnings. This, together with the bear operations, helped to depress prices in many cases, but the majority of the list closed ⅛ to 3 per cent higher. Oregon Navigation closed 5 per cent lower and Missouri Pacific ¼ per cent hihger. The sales for the day amounted to 212,984 shares.

Messrs. MacDougall Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier-street, report the New York market as follows:

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1891.

Stocks	Closing prev. day.	Opening.	1.40 p.m.	Closing.	Sales.
Cotton Oil	....	29¾	29¾	29¾	.....
Atchison	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	.....
C. B. & Quincy	86	86¾	85¾	85¾	11600
Can. Pac. Railway	73¼	....	....	....	.....
C. C. C. & I.	62¾	63	63⅛	63⅛	900
N. Y. Central	....	102	....	102	.....
Cent. Pac.	....	....	....	....	.....
Can. Southern	49½	51¼	50	50¼	1500
Den. & Rio Grande	....	....	....	....	.....
Del. & Hudson	134¼	134¾	134¼	134¾	.....
Del., Lack & West	137⅛	137⅞	137¼	137	7100
Erie	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	100
Do. pref.	51	51	....	51	.....
Do. 2nd	99	99	99	99¼	11000
New Eng.	37¼	37⅜	37	37	1800
Jersey Central. Ex-Div	111	110¾	110¼	110¾	100
Kansas & Texas	....	....	....	....	.....
Lou. & Nash.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	3800
Lake Shore	107⅛	108	109	109	7100
Mich. Central	....	....	....	....	.....
St. P., M. and Man.	....	....	....	....	.....
Man. Elev	100	101	101	101¼	.....
Missouri Pac.	65¾	65¾	65¾	66	6800
N. Pacific	29	28¾	28¾	28	10800
Do. pref.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	18400
Northwest	105¾	105¾	105¾	105	2100
Do. pref.	....	....	....	....	.....
Ohio & Miss.	....	....	....	....	.....
St. P. & Omaha	25	24¾	24¾	24¾	.....
Do. pref.	77¾	....	....	....	.....
North American	....	....	....	....	.....
Ontario & West	17¼	17⅛	17	17	500
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	34	34¼	800
Pullman Car	....	....	....	....	.....
Reading	....	....	32¼	32¼	300
Rock Island	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¾	.....
Rich. Termi.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	10170
St. Paul	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	8400
Do. pref.	....	110	....	110	100
Tex. Pacific	15¾	14¾	15	15	500
Union Pacific	44¼	44	44¼	44¾	11200
Western Union. Ex-div	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼	2400
Wabash	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	800
Do. pref.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	1100
Sugar	....	84¾	84¾	84¾	.....
Lead	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾	.....
Chicago Gas	41¼	41¼	41¾	41¾	.....
Money	....	....	....	....	.....

Winnipeg Money Market.

The Winnipeg Commercial says: The monetary situation in Winnipeg shows but little change since our last report, and the process of mowing down the financial load carried by the trade interests goes steadily if not rapidly on. Banks receive freely all paper from regular customers at 7 to 8 per cent., and display no scarcity of funds to supply the regular wants of trade. How far the mowing down process has proceeded may be judged from facts revealed by a peep allowed in confidence at the books of a leading wholesale house in a staple branch. Last October this house held customer's paper and open accounts aggregating about one-half of the firm's annual turn over. At present this is down to about thirty-five per cent of the same, and at the present rate of reduction it will be under twenty-five per cent before the middle of April. Others may vary from this rule, but the latitude will not be wide, and this may be accepted as an index of mercantile finances generally. The handling of grain makes a steady but not heavy demand for funds and with the proportion of trade paper gradually diminishing, banks are not feeling the strain they experienced a month or two ago. The pressure from the East, too, has considerably eased up, and with the money rates getting low in Great Britain, this pressure may give way entirely very soon. Such is the financial situation in trade affairs, while in real estate mortgage loans the business doing is light and very slow in movement. But few new applications for loans are coming in and payments of interest and principal also come in with tantalizing slowness.

Cotton Markets.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Cotton steady; American middlings, 5 1-16d.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 9 5-16c; Orleans, 9⅜c. Futures, steady; Feb. 8.03c.; March 9.07c.; April 9.18c; May 9.28c.

Notes.

Canada Pacific shares in London opened at 75⅛ and closed 75¼.

Bank of England rate of discount 3 per cent., open market rate 1⅞.

Paris rentes closed 95.50 and French exchange on London 25.20½.

The Bank of England gained £5000 on exchanges to-day.

So much has been said o St. Leon water that the public are consuming a very large quantity but the troubles that in many cases it is far from being the genuine article. The St. Leon Mineral Water Company have just issued a new label which will be found upon all bottles and jars of their water and without which none are genuine.

VICS AND OTHERS

Meet Mr. McShane at the Windsor at 4 p.m. Saturday to organize for St. Antoine Ward.

ST. ANN'S WARD.
Vote for Thomas Conroy for Alderman.

Havana cigars, direct from Hvana, the following brands of Havana cigars:—Flor de Moralas, Villa Villars, Perfectos, Adeline Pattis, just received at the Vice Regal Tobacco Emporium, 134, St. James-street. If you have no time to call telephone 759.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

MONTREAL MARKETS.

HERALD OFFICE,
FRIDAY, Jan. 30, 1891.

The general trade of the city was rather quieter to-day, the municipal elections and closing of the month being depressing influences. The heavy thaw that set in last night exercised some effect on certain lines, and bad roads also caused a little interruption. Receipts per rail were unusually light, as will be seen from our daily returns.

To-Day's Receipts.

	Per G. T. R.	Per C. P. R.	Total.
Wheat, bush	600	4381	4981
Peas	1450	....	1450
Oats	950	1043	1993
Barley	1600	650	2256
Flour	200	....	200
Butter	83	528	611
Leather	16	79	95
Hides	1188	....	1188
Spirits	....	1	1
Tobacco	18	....	18
Petroleum	1 tank	....	1 tank
Dressed hogs	567	387	954

Flour.

On local account there is a fair amount of trading and a better feeling appears to exist on feeling that the market has touched its lowest point. There is an improved feeling in the flour market generally and advices both from across the Atlantic and nearer home are generally more encouraging.

Spring, patent	5.10@ 5.25
Winter Wheat patent	5.00@ 5.20
Straight Roller	4.50 @ 4.75
Extra	4.25 @ 4.40
Superfine	3.80 @ 4.20
Fine	3.20 @ 3.55
City Strong Bakers	4.90 @ 5.00
Medium Bakers'	4.50 @ 4.65
Ontario bags—extra	2.05 @ 2.15
Fine bags	1.50 @ 1.60
Manitoba bakers'	4.90 @ 5.00

Oatmeal.

The stronger feeling in the market is practically evidenced by a rise in price all round. There is a fair movement to jobbers' hands. We quote:

Standard, brls	4.95 @ 5.00
" bags	2.45 @ 2.50
Granulated, brls	5.00 @ 5.20
" bags	2.60 @ 2.70
Rolled Oats, brls	5.25 @ 5.40

Feed.

Good demand, with feeding stuff scarce, more particularly in bran and shorts. Holders are very firm. Bran $17.50 to 18.50, shorts $19 to 20, moullie No. 1 $26 to 27.

Grain.

Wheat shows a firmer feeling, due to rising prices in the West. Peas are steady, with fair export demand. Markets in Liverpool firm. Oats market very firm, in face of continually increasing stocks in store. It is estimated that a large quantity will be required for seeding purposes at an early date, as the harvest last year was short, and in many instances inferior in quality, so that farmers will have to buy. Beans are dull, with prices much lower. We quote:

No. 2 hard wheat	95@ 98
White winter wheat per bu	$1.00@ 1.02
Red winter wheat per bu	$1.00@ 1.02
No. 1 frosted	75@ 76
No. 2 "	65@ 68
Oats, Ontario, per 34 lbs	46@ 48
Oats, Manitoba, per 34 lbs	44@ 45
Peas, per 66 lbs	73@ 75
Corn, per bush	70@ 72
Barley, per bush (malting)	66@ 70
Barley, feed	50@ 52
Buckwheat, per bush	47@ 49
Rye, per bush	60@ 6
Medium beans per 60 lbs	1.50@ 1.6
Common beans	1.10@ 1.20

Provisions.

The market is quiet but steady. There is a fair demand for local and nearby points for hams and in lesser degree for bacon, and a fair movement for Canada and western short cut. Lard makers are busy but mostly on back orders and there is a very evident desire to lift quotations, but in face of large stocks in jobbers' hands who are sending them out to retailers at a very small advance on the low price at which they bought. There is not much prospect of any substantial rise for the present.

Canada short cut, per brl $15@$15.50.
Canada short cut, clear pork, per brl $15.
Chicago short cut, $15 to $15.50.
Western mess, $15.00.
" mess pork, $14.25.
" old mess pork, $12.50
Kits bean pork selected, $1.70 to $1.75.
Extra plate beef, per brl, $12.
Beef hams, per lb, 12c.
City cured hams, per lb 11½c.
Boneless breakfast bacon, per lb, 11c
Picnic hams, per lb, 9c.
Bacon rolls, per lb, 9c.
Shoulder, per lb, 8½c.
Long clears, per lb, 7½c
Short, per lb, 8c.
Cambridge sausage, per lb, 9c.
Bologna sausage, per lb, 9c.
Pig's feet, in barrels, 4½c.
Tripe, in barrels, 4½c.
English mince meat, from 9½c.
Lard in pails, $1.45 to $1.50.

Dressed Hogs.

The softer feeling in the market has not been improved by the short spell of mild weather and quotations in car lots may still be taken at from $6.10 to $6.20 with proportionate advance in jobbing lots.

Butter.

Advices from British markets are not quite so favorable owing to the spell of milder weather. Holders are, however, not inclined to be discouraged, as their calculations are that the increased demand of the next fortnight will be a pretty heavy tax upon the light stocks in city hand. Prices are firmly held and expectations of an advance are pretty general.

Old butter	8 to 12
Western	14 to 17
Choice Townships	20 to 21
Creamery	22 to 24

Eggs.

There is no change in this market. Stocks are firmly held and the only curiosity manifested is as to the arrivals from St. Louis, of which we now hear there are three cars on the way. City stocks are pretty well narrowed down and with the extra demand anticipated for lenten requirements there should be room to place all remaining lots at paying figures. Fresh are quotable at 26c to 28c, but are very scarce. Good limed, 22½c to 24½c.

Cheese.

There is nothing fresh to note in the cheese market, the situation remaining unchanged. Advices are sufficiently encouraging and exports are going away pretty freely and while no change in quotation is yet necessary the tendency to outside figures is daily more pronounced. We quote:

Fancy fall makes	10 to 10½
Finest	9¾ to 10
Good	9½ to 9¾
Medium	9 to 9¼
Public cable to-day	51s 6d

Fruit.

The day's trading was light with no notable change, prices being held firm. Fancy Raisins are reported scarce. Quotations are:

Lemons, $3@3.25.
" Malaga, 2.50.
Oranges, Valentia, per case, $4.00@$4.20
" Floridas, per box, 4.00@ 4.50
" Seville, " $5.00
Cranberries, per barrel, $12@13.
Cocoa nuts, per 100, $6.00.
Apples firsts, $3.50@5.50.
Apples, inferior from $2.
Pine apples each 25c.
Spanish onion, per case, $3.50 to 4.
Red and yellow onions $2.50 to 3.

DRIED FRUIT
Figs in boxes, per lb., 10c to 15.
Figs in bags, per lb., 5c to 6.
Dates, 5½ to 6c.
Raisins, Imp. Dehesa, box $7.
" Royal " " $6.50.
" Finest " " $5.
" Fine " " $5.50
Connoisseur clusters, $4.50.

NUTS
Grenoble walnuts, per lb., 15½c to 16c.
Marbot, per lb., 13c to 14.
Bordeaux, per lb., 10c.
Peanuts roast, per lb., 10c.
" shelled, per lb., 12c.
Almonds, shelled, 26c to 30c.
" soft shell, 14c to 15c.
Filberts, Sicilian, 10c to 11c.
" Turkey, 7c to 8c

Butchers' Meat.

There has been a good demand in preparation for Saturday's markets and both dressed beef and lambs have been moving freely. We quote:

Fresh beef carcases	6c@8c
Fore quarters	4c@6c
Hind quarters	6c@10c
Loins and Ribs	9c@10c
Rumps	7c@10c
Lambs	6½c@8c

Hay and Straw.

Loose hay from near by points was in good supply and a large amount changed hands. There is a demand for good straw for which the supply is scarcely sufficient, and good lots fetch high prices. Hay is selling at $5 to $8, and straw at $4 to 6.

Live Stock Markets,

The offerings at Viger Market to-day of milkers was light and trade was dull and quiet. Prices generally ranged from $35@45.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

Toronto.

TORONTO, Jan. 30.—Wheat, fall, No 2, 96 to 97c; spring No. 2, 90c to 91c; No. 2 red winter, 97 to 98c; No. 2 hard Manitoba, 98c; No. 3 hard Manitoba, 86c to 87c; barley, No. 1, 63c; No. 2, 58c; No. 3 extra, 53c to 54c; No. 3, 50c; peas, No. 2, 66c to 68c; oats, No. 2, 44c to 45c; corn, 62c; flour, extra, 3.50 to 3.80; straight roller, 4.05 to 4.10; superfine, 3.25 to 3.35; fine, 3.00 to 3.20. Market firm. Sales: Straight roller flour, outside at equal to 4.15 here; No. 2 spring wheat outside at 87c to 89c; No. 2 red winter, outside at 92c; No. 2 fall outside at 92c; Oats on track at 45c, and outside at 40c to 41c. Peas outside at 62c to 63½c.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Messrs. Oswald Bros. furnish the highest, lowest, opening and closing quotations on the Chicago Board of Trade to-day as follows:

	Wheat. May.	Wheat. July.	Corn. May.	Oats. May.
Opening	90¼	93	52¼	46
Highest	98¾	93	53	46
Lowest	97	92½	52¼	45½
Closing	97⅜	92½	52¼	45½

	Pork. Feb.	Pork. May.	Lard. Feb.	Lard. May.	Ribs. Jan.	Ribs. May.
Opening	10.25	5.70	6.07½	—		5.20
Highest	10.25	5.70	6.07½	—		5.17½
Lowest	10.05	5.70	6.05	—		5.12
Closing	10.15	5.70	6.07½	—		5.15

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30. — Wheat closed and dull ¾c. lower in the absence of news of a stimulating nature; the bulls realized freely and brought about the decline.

Corn sympathized to some extent with the decline in wheat and was also depressed by the estimate of heavy receipts for to-morrow. The market closed ½ to ⅝ lower.

Oats closed ½c. higher for June under the influence of heavy purchases of that option by Hutchinson; May closed ⅜c. lower and July ⅝c. lower. Receipts: wheat, 58 cars, corn, 371 cars, oats, 127 cars.

Provisions weakened under heavy sales by packers, closing 5c lower for pork and 2½c lower for lard and ribs.

Close:—Wheat, Jan. 92¾c; May 97⅜c; July 92⅝c.

Corn.—Feb. 50c.; May 52⅛c.@⅜c., July 52½c.

Oats. — May. 45⅛c., June 45⅜c.; July 41⅝c.

Pork.—Feb. $9.70, May $10.15.

Lard.—Feb. $5.72½, May $6.07½.

Ribs.—Feb. $4.67½, May 5.12½.

New York Provisions.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Flour closing strong with a fair demand; prices nominally unchanged. Southern flour closed firm; trade and family extras $4.10@$5.10.

Wheat—Options opened easier, declining ½c, but recovering completely during first ½ hour. There was only a limited amount of trading and prices closed 1½c lower. Spot lots closed quiet; spot sales of No. 2 red winter, $1.07½@1.08½; No. 2 do at $1.10½@1.12½; No. 2 red winter, Jan. Feb. and March, $1.09½; do May, $1.06¼.

Corn—Options dull and weak, closing ⅝@¾c lower. Spot lots closed easier, spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 62½c@64½c No. 2 mixed Jan., 62c; do Feb. 61½c do March 60¼c.

Oats—Options were dull and weak closing ½@⅝c lower. Spot lots closed quiet; spot sales of No. 1 white at 56c; No. 2 do at 53@53¾c; No. 1 mixed at 53c; No. 2 do at 52@52½c; No. 2 mixed Jan. 52⅝c; do Feb. 51¾c; do March 51½c.

Rye—Dull.

Barley—Nominal.

Pork—Dull; new mess, $11 50@11.75.

Lard—Closed irregular; Feb. $6.06; March, $6.14; April $6 26.

Butter—Quiet; eastern creamery fancy, 25@27c; western do, 24@26½c.

Cheese—Strong and unchanged.

Eggs—Weak, western weak, eastern firsts, fresh, 25c; western do, 24½@24½c; Canadian first limed 22@23c.

BRITISH MARKETS.

British Breadstuffs and Provisions.

The following are the latest Liverpool quotations as compared with yesterday:

	Jan. 29. s.d.	Jan. 30. s.d.
Spring wheat	7 8 to 7 8	7 8 to 7 8
Red wheat	7 7 to 7 7	7 7 to 7 7
No. 1 Cala	7 11½ to 7 8	7 11½ to 7 8
No. 2 Cala	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Corn	5 7 to 5 7	5 7 to 5 7
Peas	5 7½ to 5 7½	5 7½ to 5 7½
Pork	51 6 to 51 6	51 6 to 51 6
Lard	30 3 to 30 3	30 3 to 30 3
Bacon l. c	27 6 to 27 7	27 6 to 27 6
Bacon s. c	27 6 to 27 6	27 6 to 27 6
Tallow	25 0 to 25 0	25 0 to 25 0
Cheese	51 6 to 51 6	51 6 to 51 6

Beerbohm's Report.

Cargoes off coast, wheat steady corn, strong. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat quiet; corn strong. French country markets, quiet but steady. Liverpool wheat, spot, firmly held. Do. corn spot strong, futures dearer. Weather in England mild. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat quiet. Do. American and Danubian maize strong. Do. English and American flour steady. The Liverpool public cable says: Wheat firm, demand, poor, holders offer sparingly, corn firm. Receipts of wheat during the past three days, 104,000 centals, of which 69,000 are American. Receipts of corn during the same time, 28,700 centals. Weather unseasonably warm.

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—At the wool sales to-day 12,707 bales, comprising a good assortment, were offered. The competition was active. Fine grades were in good request by foreign buyers. Cross-breeds were eagerly sought for and values were satisfactory. Merinos occasionally advanced ¼d. Natal and South Australia wools sold well at hardening prices. The advance is sometimes due to better selection than was offered at the last sales. Following are to-days sales and the prices obtained.

New South Wales—Sales 3,200 bales; scoured at 7¼d@1s 6d; do locks and pieces at 6d@8¼d; greasy at 5d@1s 3½d; do locks and pieces at 5¾d@9¼d.

Queensland—Sales 4360 bales; scoured at 11¼d@1s 9½d; do locks and pieces at 9¼d@1s 2½d; greasy at 4½d@11½d; do locks and pieces at 4½d@9½d.

Melbourne and Victoria—Sales 2,400 bales; scoured at 5d@1s 9d; do locks and pieces at 9d@1s 1½d; greasy at 7½d@1s 3d; do locks and pieces at 8¼d@10½d.

New Zealand—Sales 400 bales; scoured at 8½d@10½d; do locks and pieces at 8d@1s 1½d; greasy at 9d@1s ½d; do locks and pieces at 7½d@9d.

South Australia—Sales 1,600 bales; scoured at 10d; do locks and pieces at 10½d@1s; greasy at 5d@10d; do locks and pieces at 6¼d@10d.

West Australia—Sales 100 bales; greasy at 6¼d@10d.

Tasmania—Sales 12 bales, greasy at 1s.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—Sales 500 bales; scoured at 8¼d@1s 5d; do. locks and pieces at 8d@10d; greasy at 5¾d@7¾d.

Commercial Notes.

Jos. Lecompte, hotel keeper, 334 St. Lawrence-street has assigned on demand of the Montreal Brewing Co., with liabilities of about $3000. The principal creditors being N. Bellair, of St. Luc, $2000; Montreal Brewing Co, $300 and J. McCrory & Co., $350.

In the case of J. A. Mouart & Co., on whom a demand of assignment was made by H. A. Archambault, a formal assignment was made to-day. Liabilities $4200. The principal creditor is P. Gravel who holds a claim against the estate for $2500.

Winnipeg Wholesale Trade.

Winnipeg Commercial.

There have been some slight symptoms of revival in several of the staple branches of wholesale trade during the past week, although there is as yet no general activity, and unless in food lines and others of every day consumption there has been very little call for goods for immediate delivery. In season lines mild weather has prevented any calls for sorts that might have been made, but retailers both in the city and country have been taking hold more freely than heretofore of spring and summer samples, and orders for delivery next month and March have been coming in with some freedom. Travellers are all out with these goods, and for a month hence there will be a steady stream of orders coming in. There is as yet no movement in lines dependent upon building and contracting, and none is looked for until February is well advanced. In every day staples the movement is still limited to the demands for immediate wants, and there is no disposition displayed to go beyond that. Cash returns, while they are coming in better than during the months of November and December, are still slow, and until there is further reduction of the debt load in the country, there is not likely to be any vigorous effort made to increase sales in any outside of season lines.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Fair Sleighing, but Bad Walking—A Plethora of Meats—First Catch Your Hare, Then Cook Him—Eggs for Trinkets.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

The heavy thaw and rain of Thursday night and consequent softening of country roads was not sufficient to keep back farmers, who were present in considerable force this morning. Buyers were a little slow in turning out, as most of them have to come on foot, and the state of the roads was anything but inviting. Things brightened up as the day wore on and by afternoon there was a pretty good attendance. The "faithful" with a ready appreciation of what Lent means seemed to be pushing off their dressed beef and hogs as rapidly as possible. There was a large supply of both and many lots changed hands at lower prices than last market day, though anything considered exceptionally fine brought old prices pretty easily. Dressed poultry was also in good supply and met ready purchasers, prices being pretty firmly maintained, though towards the close there were some pretty cheap lots sold, as farmers could not see the fun of carrying stock back with them. Hares were in good supply and selling freely, which shows that a good many people have found out some way of transforming them into a more satisfactory dish than it has been the lot of the writer to find. Live and learn is a good old maxim, and it may some day be my lot to find out how to make the best of these nondescripts. Partridges have come very near to the end of their season, but a good few were disposed of by dealers at generally an advance on former rates. First-class butter was scarce and high, but inferior was in plenty and some sold at prices which in view of its scarcity and high figure in the wholesale markets must be considered low. Fresh eggs were almost as scarce as precious jewels and if the cold weather continued and no outside supplies came in, they would soon be expensive enough to hang on a watch chain as a trinket. Potatoes were in greater plenty, the high prices last market day having evidently tempted many to make an extra draw on their stocks, but many of them were not up to the city mark and had to be disposed of at lower rates. Fish was not in great demand but harvest time for the fishermen is near at hand and there is a more cheerful feeling existent. Frozen herrings are becoming more plentiful and the cheapness of the supply occasioned a good demand though peddlers' carts that bring such things to the doors of the consumers do the bulk of the trade in this line.

Fish.

SALMON—25c per lb.
DORY—10@12c per lb.
PERCH—20c@25c per doz.
HADDOCK—6c per lb.
FINNAN HADDIES—9c@10c per lb.
MASKANONGE—15c per lb.
LAKE TROUT—10c per lb.
FLOUNDERS—7c per lb.
COD—6c@10c per lb.
HERRING—30c—40c per doz.
SMELTS—6@8c per lb.
PIKE—8c @10c per lb.
HALIBUT—15c per lb.
WHITE FISH—10c per lb.
BROOK TROUT—15c per lb.
LOBSTERS—15c per lb.
FROZEN HERRINGS—per doz 25c@30c.
TOMMY CODS—per peck 25@40c.

Vegetables and Fruits.

POTATOES—90c@$1.05 per bag.
CABBAGE—40c @50c per dozen.
QUEBEC TURNIPS—45@50c per bag.
CARROTS—40c per basket
BEETS—30@35c per basket.
PARSNIPS—50c per basket.
ONIONS—$3.00 per barrel.
CELERY—35c@60c per doz.
GRAPES—15c@20c per lb.
CRANBERRIES—60c per gallon.
PINE APPLES—35c to 40c.
ORANGES—Messina, 15c per doz.
" Florida, 25c per doz.
LEMONS—15@25c per doz.
APPLES—$2@5.00 per barrel.
ALMONDS—15c per lb.
DATES—5c@7c per lb.
ENGLISH WALNUTS—12c per lb.
PEANUTS—14c per lb.
FILBERTS—10c per lb.

Country Products.

EGGS—New laid, 40@50c; fresh, 26@30; case; 22@25c.
PRINT BUTTER—25@35c.
CREAMERY BUTTER—23c@25c per lb.
DAIRY BUTTER—20c@22c per lb.
FAIR DAIRY—17@20c per lb.
CHEESE—12@14c per lb.
MAPLE SUGAR—10c per lb.
MAPLE SYRUP—In tins, 70@80c.
NEW HONEY—In comb, in lb sections, 17@20c.
STRAINED HONEY—10@12½c per lb.

Fowl and Game.

TURKEYS—12c@14c per lb.
DOM

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION!

THE CANDLER REPORT GIVEN TO CONGRESS.

Official Recognition By The Chinese Government—Thirty-Four States Have Fallen Into Line—State Appropriations At The Centennial—Seventy-Four Acres Under Roof In Jackson Park—Magnificent Water Palace.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The anxiously-looked for Candler report to Congres has at last been handed in. It is all Candler and no committee. He states so himself. He criticises, and to some extent we think properly, the large salaries of the commission officials. He objects to 115 ladies to look after the interests of women at the fair. Since that board was arranged, by its energy and work it has proven to be about as important a factor of the Exposition as the National Commission itself. Its importance at first was not realized. He also thinks that the National Commission has overstepped the authority that Cougress meant it to have, that practically the Exposition should be managed by the local directory and that the Commission to a great degree should be simply a spectator. To do this would be to de-nationalize the Exposition. This is contrary to the true nature and conception of the enterprise. The report has been ably answered in the House by Commissioner Lindsay, of Kentucky. In all it will not have the effect that was anticipated. It is not expected it will influence legislation pro or con.

The Japanese Minister has informed the lady managers that three ladies of rank in Tokio are ready to co-operate with them in furthering the interests of the Exposition in Japan. The United States Minister has officially announced that the Chinese Government has decided to take an active part in the Exposition. At present it appears that her exhibit will be of such a nature that it will effectively unite the interests of the two nations.

There is a move in Pennsylvania to reproduce a fac-simile of old Independence Hall. Philadelphia is expected to contribute many revolutionary relics. A bill is being introduced in the Legislature to appropriate $100,000 for a State exhibit. New York Legislature is considering a bill appropriating $250,000 and the appointment of a board of seven commissioners to look after the State's exhibit.

Nebraska's Legislative Committee has circulated an address asking for $150,000 as Nebraska's gift to the Fair. Colorado's Legislature will be asked to appropriate $100,000 and appoint a board of six commissioners.

In all twenty-four of the States are preparing to make appropriations ranging from $10,000 to $1,000,000. At present it is not easy to comprehend the amount of money that will be expended in Chicago in preparing for 1893.

In every State great interest is being taken in the appropriations, and all are anxious to know what each State appropriated for the Centennial. It will answer many questions if we here give the amounts which have after some pains been secured from the official records:

Arizona	$ 5000
Arkansas	15,000
Colorado	10,000
Connecticut	25,000
Delaware	12,000
City of Wilmington	5000
Illinois	10,000
Indiana	5,000
Iowa	20,000
Kansas	30,000
Kentucky	5000
Maine	14,000
Maryland	15,000
Massachusetts	50,000
Michigan	7500
Minnesota	500
Mississippi	5000
Montana	5000
Nevada	20,000
New Hamoshire	16,500
New Jersey	24,000
New York	33,000
Ohio	45,500
Oregon	4000
Rhode Island	7100
West Virginia	20,000
Wisconsin	22,000

The art department of the Queen Isabella Association organized and sent letters to women artists of all nations, soliciting their membership and inviting them to hold congress here during the fair.

Commissioner J. D. Mitchell of Wisconsin and Assistant-Secretary Brawer of Pennsylvania have resigned.

The last official Report of Commission of Architects has been adopted by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and provides for an area of 74 acres under roof in Jackson Park, and the plans are so arranged that an additional 30 acres may be added. The Chicago Lady Managers have petitioned that their building be placed on the Lake Front, The last allotment to the Lake Front is five buildings, viz:- Art Palace, Decorative Art Building, Water Palace, Electrical Display and Music Hall.

Of all these the Water Palace will be the gem. It will be constructed of steel and iron from the foundation to the crystal dome. It will be a circular hall 250 feet in diameter, surmounted by a transparent dome of falling water. On the summit, 250 feet high, will ride the facsimile of the three vessels whose voyage of discovery began the civilization of the New World. About 500 people at a time can stand on the decks and view beneath them a globe of moving water sparkling in the sunlight. Adjacent will be a moat containing naval exhibits of the historic battle ships of the Republic.

It is now feared unless Congress passes a measure to prevent it, that Chicago will be over run by at least 500,000 destitute beings during the Fair. This is being brought about by the unscrupulous emigrant agents, who are holding out the inducement of plenty of work and high wages in Chicago in preparing for the Exposition. Should this be allowed the peace and order of the city during the year of the Fair would be imperiled.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.
Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them they will certainly please you.

Why suffer rather than take nauseous medicine; and this is not strange as the remedy is often worse than the disease. Sufferers from coughs, influenza, sore throat or tendency to consumption will find in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.
Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

A BADLY MIXED PARTY.

Disagreement as to the Advisability of a Dissolution.

The Halifax Chronicle publishes the following despatches, which are understood to have been sent to Sir John Macdonald since the dissolution rumors got started. They must prove rather "rattling" reading for the "old man":

DARTMOUTH, N. S., Jan. 20.—Better have elections before the McKinley bill does ugly work. I am opposed to reciprocity, but would support some vague declaration favoring a little reciprocity of some harmless kind, but I cannot agree to support any policy which would interfeae with the heavy duties on articles manufactured by our concern. If Nova Scotia fishermen were to get their cordage, ropes, twine and fishing equipments free of duty they would become extravagant and therefere in their interest I am opposed to the removal of said duties. Must I be a candidate this time? "CORDAGE COMPANY."

YARMOUTH, Jan. 20.—Bring on elections right away. Our prospects exceptionally good, as thirteen Liberal voters are away just now on busines, and therefore Grit majority will certainly be not so great as last time. Please forward funds immediately and instruct us whether to support unrestricted reciprocity or the N. P. or both.

YARMOUTH TIMES.

GUYSORO, Jan. 20.—Keep elections off as long as possible. Our party here demoralized. Have you seen anything of a Mr. Ogden lately? "IN BY FIVE."

SYDNEY, C. B., Jan. 20.—Impossible for Conservative candidates to win here on reciprocity unless Halifax Herald is kept out of this county. Vacant senatorship better be kept dangling until after elections. Postpone contest until next year. Meantime send funds and wire us what our policy now is.

DOMINION OFFICIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Queens Co., Jan. 20.—Must have another session as I want to explain my position on prohibition. Funds absolutely necessary here. Don't go back on the red parlor.

J. B. SLAVE, M. P.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S., Jan. 20.—Better have elections immediately, so that disastrous effect of McKinley bill will not be felt by farmers. Make some indefinite declarations about reciprocity so as to fool the farmers, but leave loop hole for repudiation after elections. "M. P."

LUNENBURG, Jan. 20.—Bad time for elections now. Too many mortgages being foreclosed. Better postpone elections until fishermen and farmers are away. CALLED BACK.

DIGBY, Jan. 20.—Better postpone elections as long as possible. No hope here for me at present. What policy am I to favor? CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE.

ANTIGONISH, Jan. 20.—Better have another session before dissolution. Funds and more post offices necessary. Try some sort of resolution in favor of reciprocity so as to gull the farmers, if possible. Don't fix on April 1 as election day as it would look too appropriate for us and our policy. JUNIOR M. D.

ARICHAT, Richmond, Jan. 20.—Better postpone elections until split in Conservative party is healed. Paint has no chance whatever. Please send deposit money payable to my order. GOVT. CANDIDATE.

ARICHAT, Jan. 20.—Better bring on election at once. Gillies has no chance whatever. Please send deposit money payable to my order. WAR PAINT.

LONDON, G.B., Jan. 20.—Postpone election until summer, as a winter canvass in Shelburne is more expensive, and besides I need another sessional allowance and more mileage. Collect.

GENERAL GLAURIE.

"MATERIALIZING SPIRITS."

One Hundred Dollars Challenge.

Editor Herald: I have no wish to rush into print, much less to have a controversy with your correspondent whose communications on the above subject appeared in your issues of the 22nd and 24th instant, consequent of your report which appeared in your issue of the 17th instant of my recent experiences at so-called materializing seances in Boston, New York and Philadelphia; but lest silence on my part might give consent to the theory enunciated in those communications, I beg the favor of being allowed to make the following remarks:

Whilst not believing in "materialization," that is, the assumption of the "mortal" body by the spirits. I am a perfect believer in "etherialization," that is, in phantasmal apparations, there being thousands of attested records of such being seen both in doors and in the open air, by two or more witnesses at one and the same time; indeed on three or four occasions lately, I have myself, in conjunction with a few friends, at a private house, (no paid medium being present) seen distinctly a luminous hand floating in the air, with certain other equally marvellous psychological phenomena, and this under the severest test conditions! I accept no phenomena as an investigating spiritualist. except under conditions which admit of no possibility of fraud, with which alas, spiritualism is, I regret to say, too much mixed up. There are many spurious dollar bills and coins, but that fact does not negative the existence of the genuine ones.

Your correspondent says, "Ghosts or wandering spirits are never in the materialized form; only in the sublimated state," and that is just what I maintain. The Apostle Paul says, "there is a natural body and there is a spiritual body," but to suppose that spirits can assume the natural body, such as we all possess whilst on this mundane sphere, such as having heart, liver, luns and flesh and blood, is, I consider, an insult to common sense and reason.

Your correspondent refers to "hostile skeptics" and "spirit grabbers;" now I beg to say I am neither one or the other; I went to the seances with the hops and belief that I should at last see real materialized spirits, having seen all other psychological phenomena but so called materialization, and I came away as your reporter said, disappointed and disgusted. Your correspondent in support of the theory of materialization, quotes from some work on the subject, supposed to be from the pen of the late eminent scientist, Professor Faraday of England; now if there be such a work, and I read a great deal, I confess I have never heard of it, and should like much to know the title of it: perhaps your correspondent would kindly let me have the perusal of it for a short time: All I can say is, that if there be such a book it is to be hoped your correspondent has accidentally misquoted from it, for such un-mitigated trash as some of the statements I never met with, such for instance as, "affinity, in the true sence of the word, means our spiritual counterpart, who is supposed to be existing in *another planet*, but who "comes to meet us as we leave this world," etc., etc.

Great Scott! thunder and lightning! the idea of our "Spiritual conternart," whatever that may mean, existing in another planet!!! according to that, our spirit is split up, one part being on earth, and its counterpart in some planet!!

I say again it is to be hoped that the eminent scientist mentioned, has been accidentally misquoted, for if not, I should feel strongly disposed to say to him, if he were still in his material form, what Festus said to the Apostle Paul, when brought before King Agrippa, "much learning hath made thee mad!" To bring the matter to a practical standpoint, I am ready to put up $100, if your correspondent, or any co-believers will do the same, and bring any medium they like, male or female, and if one single form materializes and demterializes in the house of any person of repute in Montreal, I will readily forfeit the money and at once acknowledge my conversion to materialization. I am aware that some will say, "Oh, wagering would interfere with the conditions, make the medium nervous," and so forth. I say no; nothing of the kind, as it would not be necessary for the medium to know anything about the wager. Apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable space, though I don't see how I could have made my communication much shorter, I remain, etc., etc,

ERNEST J. CRAIGIE.

I may add I am no "spirit grabber," for it was by the consent of each and all of the so called materialized spirits (and I felt some 15 or 20 of them both male and female) that I brought myself in contact with them.

[Considering the manner in which Mr. Craigie tested the materialism of the female spirit who claimed to be a former friend, described by him in his first letter, we really hope that those ladies of the 15 or 20 who invited him to satisfy himself as to their actuality are not fair representatives of female modesty in the spirit world. ED. HERALD.]

THE MAYORALTY.

Hon. James McShane vs. Mayor Jacques Grenier.

What Mr. Grenier said on Jan. 10, 1889.	What Mr. Grenier says now.
He would ever remember with gratitude and kindness his true friend Mr. McShane, who upon this and every other occasion was always a gentleman and a patriot. (Cheers.) When his term of office was over he would support Mr. McShane, who, he was certain from his acts to-day, would be elected by acclamation. He knew that Mr. McShane would make a good mayor. He was a clever and talented Irishman and in the person of Mr. McShane the Irish people of Montreal would have their turn."	When a few weeks ago, it became evident that Mr. McShane was going to run for the mayoralty, Mr. Grenier was seen by a Herald reporter and reminded of a certain speech, an extract of which is given in the parallel column. He at once replied: "I never said that I would not oppose Mr. McShane, or that he would be elected by acclamation. What I did say was that unless the citizens desired it, I would not run a third term, but I never said that I would support Mr. McShane."

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WINTER HUMORS

Cold, raw winds of winter fan to fury itching, burning, and scaly humors and diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood. No pen can describe their severity, no language can exaggerate the suffering of those afflicted, especially of little babies, whose tender skins are literally on fire. *Winter is the best time to effect a permanent cure.* Cuticura Remedies are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most sensitive, and may be used on the youngest infant and most delicate invalid with gratifying and unfailing success. CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most intense itching, burning, and inflammation, permits rest and sleep, heals raw and irritated surfaces, cleanses the scalp of crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the only medicated toilet soap, is indispensable in cleansing diseased surfaces. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities, and thus removes the cause. Hence, the Cuticura Remedies cure every humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the best physicians fail.

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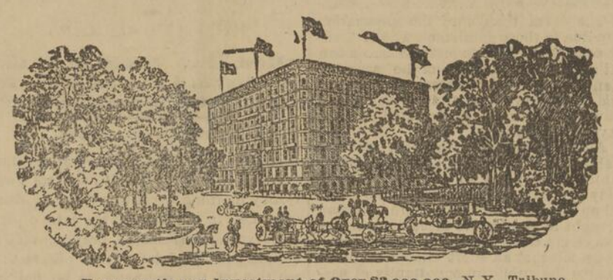

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POST-OFFICE TIME TABL

FOR JANUARY, 1891.

DELIVERY. A.M.	DELIVERY. P.M.	MAILS. Ontario & West. Prov. and States.	CLOSING. A.M.	CLOSING. P.M.
8 30	{8.15 {9.15	(a) Ontario and West. States by G.T.R.	8 10	7 00
9 00	.....	Ontario and Western States by C.P.R.	.....	7.00
8 30	{11.45 {9.15	(c) Ottawa by R.W.	8.00	{5.15 {7.00
9 00	9.15	C.P.R. N'th of Ottawa to Pembroke	.....	7.00
9 15	.....	C.P.R. N'th of Ottawa to Pembroke, Port Arthur, Manitoba, N West Territories & British Columbia daily Sunday excp'd	.....	7.20
.....	9.15	Canada Atlantic Ry.	8.00	.....
11.50	9 30	Alexandria, Glen Robertson, Greenfield & Maxville by Atlantic Railway	8.00	5.15
.....	8.30	Hudson, Oka, Como, Rigaud, Carillon, P. Fortune	8.10	.....
.....	.....	Quebec and Eastern Provinces. Sorel, Berthier and Batiscan Bridge by steamer	.....	.....
.....	9.00	St. Vincent D.P., Terebonne, L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Louiseville, Sorel, Three Rivers, Quebec and Line of Nothern Ry	7.30	.....
7 30	9.00	Quebec and Three Rivers by R.W	7.30	8.00
11 45	.....	(c) C.P.R. Main Line to Ottawa	8.00	.....
9 40	.....	C.P.R. Bordeaux, St. Jerome and St. Lin branches	.....	4.45
9 40	.....	C.P.R. St. Jerome and St. Janvier	8.00	.....
.....	12.15	St. Johns, Adamsford, St. Pie, Farnham & Sherbrooke Ry	.....	.....
7.30	.....	Sherbrooke and Lake Megantic Ry	6.45	6.15
11.53	.....	Montreal and Sherbrooke C P Ry	.....	{3.00 {8.00
9.30	.....	Laprairie, Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Dundee, &c., by Ry.	.....	2.45
10.15	.....	St. Hubert, St. Bruno and St. Basile	5.00	.....
7.30	12.40	St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Coaticooke &c	6.45	{2.15 {8.00
7.30	.....	Clarenceville, Noyan	.....	3.30
7.30	.....	Acton and Sorel Ry.	6.45	8.00
9.15	10.00	St. Johns	7.30	{3.00
9.15	10.00	Stanbridge, S Armand Station, St Athanase	7.30	{3.20 3.20
8.45	.....	Vermont Junction Ry	.....	3.20
11.00	.....	Shefford R.W. Line.	.....	3.20
9.35	.....	G. Ligne, Stottville, Lacolle, Girard.	.....	3.30
10.30	.....	S-E Ry, Lachine Rap., Lacadie, St. Jacques le M.	.....	4.35
9 30	.....	S-E Ry Montreal and Chambly section	.....	4.15
.....	{5.15 {7.00	(b) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	6.45	6.15
.....	{5.15 {7.00	Newfoundland, forw'd daily on Halifax. Mails despatched from Halifax for Newfoundland on 10th & 21th Nov.	.....	.....
		LOCAL MAILS		
9.30	.....	Dorval, Valois, Pointe Claire, Cedars & Coteau du Lac	.....	4.15
{7.30 {9.30	.....	Laprairie, Beauharnois and Valleyfield, &c.	5 00	2.45
.....	10.00	Caughnawaga, Chateauguay, Chateauguay Basin	.....	3.00
10.00	.....	Boucherville, Contrecœur, Varennes, Vercheres Sorel, 1 p.m., Saturday	.....	4.15
.....	{1.00 {6.00	Cote S Antoine, Notre Dame de Grace and Mt. Royal vale	9.00	124
8.15	.....	Hochelaga	7.30	{1230 {5.45
8.30	{1.00 {6.15 5.30	Lachine, Cote St. P. (B. Bn'ets aftern'n only).	6.00	2.15
9 40	8.30	Longueuil	6.00	4.15
10.00	.....	Maisonneuve, Longue Pointe, Pt-au-Trembles & Charlemagne	.....	00
10.00	1.00	Longue Pointe	7.30	00
8.30	{1230	Point St, Charles and St. Gabriel	{7.30	5.45
7.30	{6.40	Sorel by R.W.	{1145	
1000	.....	St. Lambert	7.30	4.15
9.15	.....	St. Eustache	7.00	4.45
9.30	12.30	St. Laurent, St. Martin, &c.	7.00	.....
.....	12.30	St. Henri de M. ans	6.00	2.15
10.30	8.30	St. Cunegonde	.....	.....
10.00	.....	Sault-au-Recollet, Bougie and Pont Viau (afternoon only)	7.15	3.30
.....	5.45	Outremont	11.55	.....
9.15	{1.15 {7 30	St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal	7.00	{1245 {5.15
9.15	7.00	Mile End, and Cote St. Louis	7.00	2.15
.....	2.45	Cote St. Louis, Jour Visitation, Cote St. Michel & St. Leonard Pt. Maurice	.....	2.15
		Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes earlier.		
		UNITED STATES.		
{7 30 {9.35	9.15	New York City and State, and the Southern States	7.30	{3 30 {7.00
9.35	.....	Troy, Albany, Rouse's Point	6.25	3 30
7.30	.....	Rouse's Point and Albany Postal Car	6.25	3 30
9.35	.....	Boston, Mass	7.30	{3 20
8.45	9.15	New England States, except Maine	.....	{7 00 {3 20
8.45	.....	Portland, Maine, and the New England States, exc't Boston	.....	{7 00 8 00
7 30	.....	(a) Western and Pacific States	8.10	7.00
8,15	9.15			

REGISTERED LTTERS must be posted 15 minutes earlier

[A] Postal Car Bags open till 8:15 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. (c) Postal Car Bags open till 8:15 a. m.

(B) Postal Car Bags open till 7:30 a. m.

REGISTERED LETTER MAIL for the New England States—for Boston, New York and Southern States—closed only at 3:20 p. m. and Portland, Me., 7 p. m.

GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

By Vancouver, Dominion Line, (a) 7.30 p m, Thursday, January 1.
By Umbria, Cunard Line, 3 p m, Friday, January 2.
By Adriatic, White Star, for Ireland (b) 3 p m. Tuesday, January 6.
By Circassian, Allan Line, (a) 7.30 p m, Thursday, January 8.
By Bothnia, Cunard Line, 3 p m, Friday, January 9.
By Britannic, White Star Line, for Ireland (b) 6 p m, Monday, January 12.
By Elder, N. G. Lloyd Line, 6 p m, Monday, January 12.
By Elder, N. G. Lloyd Line, 7 a m, Supp., Tuesday, January 13.
By Sarnia, Dominion Line, (a) 7.30 p m. Thursday, January 15.
By Etruria, Cunard Line, 3 p m, Friday, January 16,
By Lahn, N. G. Lloyd Line, 3 p m, Tuesday, January 20.
By Sardinian, Allan Line, [a] 7.30 p m, Thursday, January 22.
By Gallia, Cunard Line, 3 p m Friday, January 23.
By Germanic, White Star, for Ireland, (b) 6 p m, Monday, January 26.
By Spree, N. G. Lloyd Line, 6 p m, Monday, January 26.
By Spree, N. G. Lloyd Line Supp, 7 a m, Tuesday, January 27.
By Werra, N. G. Lloyd Line, [c] 6 p m, Thursday, January 29.
By Oregon Dominion Line, (a) 7.30 p m, Thursday, January 29.
By Werra, N. G. Lloyd Line Supp. 7 a m, Friday, January 31.

FRANCE.

By LaBretagne, Gen. Tr. Atl, Line, 6 p. m., Thursday, January 1.
By La Gascogne, Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 6 p.m., Thursday, January 8.
By La Champagne, Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 3 p. m., Friday, January 16.
By La Bourgogne, Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 6 p. m., Thursday, January 22.
By La Bretagne, Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 6 p. m., Thursday, January 29.

Mails leave New York for—
Bermuda, 2, 15, 22, 29.
Bahama Islands, 2, 15, 29.
Mexican States, 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.
Curacoa, 3, 14, 24.
Hayti, 7, 21.
Porto Rico, 8, 21.
Jamaica and Guatemala, 9, 27.
The Windward Islands direct, 10, 21, 31.
The Mexican States, 10, 20.
Central America, 10, 20, 31.
Trinidad and Tobaga, 10, 24.
Cape Hayti and St. Domingo, 13.
Pernambuco and Brazil, 14.
Hayti, 17.
Jamaica and Hayti, 17.
St. Thomas, Barbadoes and Demerara, 16, 30.
Jamaica and Costa Rica, 23.
Santiago, 30.
Mails leave San Francisco for Australia, Jan 10. Sandwich Islands, 2. 10, 30; China and Japan, 10, 22.
Mails leave Vancouver, B. C., for China and Japan Jan. 30.

J. RIELLE,
Land Surveyor,
ST. JAMES STREET

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANTS.

THE ARLINGTON
Cor. King & John
STREETS,
TORONTO.
This new and elegantly furnished hotel, under the management of Mr. E. M. Mathews, late of Montreal, is ready for the reception of guests, and will be found equal to any first-class hotel in the Dominion.
E. M. MATHEWS
MANAGER.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL
QUEBEC.
This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, has just been completely transformed and modernized throughout, being refitted with new system of drainage and ventilation, passenger elevator, electric bells and lights, &c. In fact, all that modern ingenuity and practical science can devise to promote the comfort and convenience of guests has been supplied.
CHATEAU ST. OUIS HOTEL CO.,
Proprietors.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
135 to 139 St James Street,
MONTREAL.
HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor
The best known Hotel in the Dominion

THE EXCHANGE RESTAURANT
95 and 97 St. Francois Xavier-street.
The most popular restaurant in the city. Meals served A La Carte. The best of liquors on hand. All at moderate prices.
ED. C. LALONDE Prop.

RIENDEAU'S HOTEL,
(Late St. Nicholas Hotel,)
58 and 60 JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE
The new Riendeau Hotel is in close proximity to the R. & O. Navigation Co.'s steamers, the City Hall and Court House.
The rooms are large, airy and elegantly furnished;
JOS. RIENDEAU.

THE RUSSELL,
OTTAWA
The Palace Hotel of Canada.
This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russell contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passenger and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet leading Public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escape and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger.
Every attention paid to guests.
KENLEY & ST. JACQUES,
Proprietors.
Febr

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
Fifth Avenue, New York
This most fashionable and centrally located hotel has been renovated from top to bottom, and is now re-opened under management of T. H. Southgate upon the American and European plans. This hotel is the favorite resort for Canadians.
MITCHELL, KINZLER SOUTHGATE,
Proprietors
Commercial Rooms, $ per day; Board, $2. per day.

ROSSMORE - HOUSE
CORNWALL Ont.
The best $2.00 Hotel in Canada—75 finely furnished Rooms, Electric Light, Gas, hot and cold baths, everything new and first class.
GEO. ROSS, - - - Proprietor.

A FULL DINNER FOR 25c.
How Can You Do It?
Is the question asked by hundreds who dine at the ST. ELMO. My answer is numbers pay. If you want a really first-class dinner call at the
St. Elmo Restaurant
Corner McGill and Recollet-street.
T. A. LYNCH, Prop

JAMES COOPER,
IMPORTER OF
Steel Rails, Fish Plates,
TRACK BOLTS, SPIKES, &c.
AGENT FOR
CHAS. CAMMELL & CO., Ltd., Cyclops Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield, England.—Steel Rails.
JOHN HENRY ANDREW & CO. Toledo Steel Works, Drill and Tool Steels, Sheffield, England
INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO Manufacturers of Rock Drills, Air Compressors and General Mining and Quarrying Machinery.
ONTARIO WIRE FENCING CO., Woven Wire Fencing.
DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., Wire Rope for Hoisting, Transmission of Power, Ships' Rigging, Guys, &c.
PATENT ELBOW CO., Manufacturers of One-Piece Elbows.
OFFICES: - 204 ST. JAMES ST.
TELEPHONE NO 20.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING
Large Assortment, Low Prices
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
652 Craig Street.
Factory—62 College reet.

SCRAPS FROM THE REPORTERS' NOTE BOOKS

Decision in the Famous Parker vs. Merchants' Bank Case—Civil Court News.

THEY WILL BE ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

Two Snowshevellers Who Appear to Have Acted Crooked --Interesting Items.

The decision in a number of water tax cases will be given this morning.

Mr. Jos. Johnson, of McCord-street, is being sued by Ald. Conroy, for defamation of character.

The Recorder had a case of cruelty to animals before him yesterday. He fined the man a dollar.

Dudevoir vs. Duhamel, an action for damages, was dismissed yesterday morning by Judge Wurtele.

The usual "Paul Pry" letter was crowded out of to-day's issue, but will appear on next Saturday.

"The St. Henri Choir" gave a very enjoyable entertainment last night in Outremont in aid of the mission service.

The Dominion Live Stock Association has received an invitation to visit Quebec and look at the facilities for handling cattle.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Feb. 2, are Messrs. E. K. Greene and R. L. Gault.

Henry G. Naud has been arrested in Toronto charged with obtaining $25 by false pretences. He is to bring evidence for his defence from Montreal.

Coroner Jones held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the victims of the accident at Beloeil. After a short investigation he adjourned till next Friday.

The motion of the General Life & Fire Insurance Co., for leave to appeal from the judgment appointing liquidators to the Glasgow & London Insurance Co., has been rejected. A delay of ten days has been granted to allow of proceedings going to England.

In speaking of the Fish and Game Protection club dinner on Thursday night The Herald referred to a Mr. Geo. Howe, whose health, it was said, the chairman proposed. It was not Mr. Howe, but Mr. Geo. Home whose health was proposed.

The Montreal Rolling Mills Company yesterday afternoon, at its annual meeting, elected the following: Messrs. Andrew Allan, president; Hugh McLennan, vice-president; the Hon. G. A. Drummond, H. Montagu Allan, E. S. Clouston, W. McMaster and Henry Archibald, directors.

Judge Wurtele yesterday dismissed with costs the case of Mandeville vs. Burton. The plaintiff, as landiord, claimed damages from his tenant at Outremont on account of alleged injury to the property, especially to a number of apple trees. The plaintiff never complained during the occupancy of the premises by Mr. Burton, although he visited the place several times, and even a few days previous to his departure.

The Babcock Again in Use.

Yesterday evening a fire broke out in the house numbered 709 Craig-street, the residence of Mr. Sieman. It occurred in a cupboard, from some unknown cause. The damage amounted to $100. Two Babcock charges put out the fire.

An Explanation.

Through an error in The Herald this morning it appeared that Mr. Swett had invited the electors to the Windsor on Mr. McShane's interest. Mr. Swett did nothing of the kind it was only through error that such a statement appeared.

They Will be Asked to Explain.

Two individuals, named J. B. Boiselle and H. Bourbault, will be called upon to explain to the Recorder how they became possessed of a pair of pants worth $10 which were taken from the house of Mrs. Bouchard, 2549 Notre Dame-street, where the men had been engaged to shovel snow from the roof. Detective Gladu arrested them.

A Coming Social Event.

One of the coming social events is the annual "At Home" of the Longueuil Boating Club. It will be held in the Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10. The arrangements for the affair are in the hands of the energetic committee headed by Messrs. P. J. Coyle, the president, and C. A. Thompson, the secretary of the club. This event is always an enjoyable affair and this year it is the most brilliant yet held.

West Ward Solid For Mr. Wait.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of those favorable to the election of Mr. G. Wait for the West Ward, was held yesterday afternoon at the committee room, 1740 Notre Dame-street. The canvassers made their final report, showing that Mr. Wait will be returned by a large majority. The chairman, Col. Whitehead, impressed on all present that notwithstanding the certainty of success, he expected each individual present to do his share in bringing every voter to the polls on Monday next.

New Map of Montreal.

Mr. R. Hills, who published a map of the city six years ago, is now issuing a revision of it. The map is 46x36 inches and is divided by red lines into inch squares which are 1000 feet each either way, and by which the distance from one point to another can be ascertained. Attached to the map is a key giving the streets in alphabetical order and by referring to it any street or lane can be located at a glance. The boundaries of wards are shown by black dotted lines. The map will also show the new harbor improvements. The name of Mr. St. George, City Surveyor, appears on the face of the map, certifying that it has been corrected to date. The price will be $1.

Premier Mercier's Movements.

The Hon. Charles Langelier will arrive in Montreal to-day, and from here will shortly proceed on an extensive American tour of school inspection. The Hon. Mr. Mercier will leave Montreal in the course of a few days and proceed to New York, where about the 12th February he is to be dined at Delmonico's by a number of personal friends and admirers. He sails on the 14th February from New York for Europe, accompanied by Hon. Joseph Shehyn, Provincial Treasurer, unless the dissolution of the Federal Parliament is officially announced prior to that date.

A Precedent of Interest.

A case that may in future be quoted as a precedent was decided by Judge Wurtele yesterday:—It arose from an action resulting from the death of the late Arthur Ryan, from injuries received through a railway accident at Brockvill. The action was settled out of court, the company paying $7000 damages. Now, besides the widow of the deceased, there were seven children, issue of a first marriage, and they also were entitled to a share in the amount of settlement, having intervened in the action. According to the laws of Ontario, where the accident took place, the court is to apportion the sum among the claimants and this was the question settled by Judge Wurtele, thus: To the widow he granted $3000; to the minor daughter, unmarried, $1200; to another unmarried daughter, $800; to the three married daughters and the two sons who lived and worked with the father, $400 each.

He Kept it Quiet a Long Time.

A peculiar case is now in the hands of the police. A man named Menard went out to the Back River to have a "good time." Three persons were present at a saloon in which he took refreshments and they manifested a great friendship for him when they saw that he was well supplied with dollar bills. He resented their friendship, however, and after some words stepped into his sleigh and started homewards. He had not gone far before he was shot at by some one, but the wounds not being considered by him to be serious he drove to his residence. When he arrived there he was in a fainting condition, and the doctors who were called in to attend him say that they extracted several particles of iron from his face and from other portions of his body. The police are endeavoring to discover the person who fired the shot.

Donations Acknowledged.

The secretary of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following subscriptions:—H. Joseph, A. A. Allan, $10; Ames, Holden & Co., R. Benny, W. E. Boyd, J. Burnett, G. Cheney, W. E. Chester, G. Childs, S. Davis & Sons, Thos. Davidson, Duncan & Co., Wm. Mann, H. McLennan, Henry Morgan & Co., F. B. McNamee, Miss Newham, J. O'Flaherty, W. W. Ogilvie, F. Rickets, Alex. Robertson, C. F. Sise, G. W. Stephens, Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, Alex. Urquhart, each $5; F. Boas, Wm. Darling & Co., J. C. Griffin, D. Hatton, L. Laberge M. D., E. Lusher, J. Torrance, W. Whittaker, each $3; Wm. Angus, G. F. Phelps, each $2.

The Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following sums: A. Ramsay & Son $50; Robertson, Linton & Co., $40; R. W. Shepherd, E. W. Gnaedinger, Whitley Bros., $25 each; J. Alex. Stevenson, Lockerby Bros., $20 each; Tees, Wilson & Co., $15; E. Dowsley, C. Peverley, Hubbell & brown, F. R. McArthur, $5 each; Caverhill, Kissock & Co., $10.

Cœur Unis Masonic Social.

The officers of Cœurs Unis Lodge, No. 45, A. F. and A. M., Q. R., with many of the members and friends, met at a fraternal banquet last evening, in the Restaurant Francais, St. Lambert Hill. The social was a great success, for Cœur Unis Lodge. The cuisine was under the able management of Mr. Henri Bougeant, successor to Mad. Duperouzel, and who largely contributed to the enjoyment of the company. Past W. M. J. Edmond, one of the founders of the lodge, was in the chair, and in his opening remarks congratulated the members on the success o Cœur Unis Lodge, and hoped they would always take a great interest in the lodge, so as to make it one of the best in the city. There were present W. M. Z. Labelle I.P.M., H. Trepanier, A. Meunier, P. M., G. Ouimet, S. W., G. Boivin. J. W., A. Doin, Treas., Chas. Hubbard, Secy., E. Leblond, Chap., also Bros. Dubray, Chas. Hirtz, J. B. Lorge, U. Lavallee, H. Corbeil, Jos. Roeber, A. Kelsen, J. Hirtz, Woolwitch, &c, The deputy chair was vacant, but when The Herald man entered he was placed in the post of honor. There were no formal toasts, but the whole was conducted as a family social, so that everyone seemed to be at home. Several happy speeches were made and songs were sung by Messrs. Trepanier, Ouimet, Leblanc, Lorge, &c. The brethren separated shortly after twelve o'clock with their usual toast "Happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again."

PERSONAL MENTION.

R. Macdonald, of Toronto, is at the Hall.

Hon. John Haggart is registered at the Windsor.

W. S. Logue, of New York, is staying at the Aall.

Mr. A. Watson of Berthier is stopping at the Balmoral.

Mr. S. A. Thompson of Toronto is a guest at the Balmoral.

Mr. H. E. Foster, of Hamilton, is registered at the Windsor.

Mr. W. F. Wilson of Seaforth, Ont., is registered at the Balmoral.

Miss A. E. Kemp of Plattsburg, N.Y., is a guest at the Windsor.

E. Tasse, of Ottawa, is one of the guests at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Mr. Hector Cameron, Q. C., of Toronto is among the guests at the Windsor.

Mr. F. B. McNamee leaves Montreal Sunday evening for British Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. C. McKiver, of California, are stopping at the Windsor.

Messrs. Randolph Macdonald and Geo. Stairs of Halifax, are stopping at the Windsor.

Messrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick of St. John, N. B., and A. B. Boak of Halifax are guests at the Windsor.

H. Lewis, of Portland, Maine; W. Terry, A. Cuthbert and J. Quill, Toronto, have arrived at the Richelieu.

Mr. Wheelock, of Boston, the famous Kindergarten teacher, is the guest of Dr. Barrin, 476 St. Urbain-street.

Among the arrivals at the Hall are Messrs. A. Kennedy, Galt, W. J. Poupore, Ottawa; P. G. Hemming, Belleville.

The arrivals at the Riendeau include J. Nault, Chicago; C. De Champigny New York, and G. Rienrac, Lyons France.

Mr. Morris Michaels returned from his visit to Havana yesterday morning, after having visited the Vuelta Abago cigar factories and many other points of interest in that tropical country. He enjoyed his trip and also fixed his contracts for supplies of cigars for his stand at the Windsor.

MONTREAL ART ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting Was Held in the Gallery Yesterday Afternoon.

SIR DONALD SMITH PRESIDENT.

Report of the Council Shows That Much Work Has Been Done and the Finances Are Healthy.

The Art Association of Montreal have every reason to be pleased at the result of its last year's labors. At the annual meeting held yesterday the council's and treasurer's reports showed that the institution is progressing and is rapidly taking a place with the finest art associations of the continent. The members present were:

Messrs. E. B. Greenshields, R. W. Sheppard, P. A. Peterson, W. E. Murray, Jas. Tasker, A. F. Taylor, D. A. P. Watt, Henry Joseph, A. C. Clarke, D. McFarlane, C. J. Fleet, A. F. Peddle, J. Perry, R. Harris, Jos. Fortier, Nelson, Jas Moore, Walter Drake, Bishop Bond, Rev. J. Edgar Hill, Hon. E. Murphy and R. B Angus.

Mr. Robert Lindsay the secretary read the annual report of the council. It first referred to the classes in connection with the association which, he said, continued to be a source of satisfaction; the general progress as reported by the instructors is very encouraging, and the Council is desirous of extending this practical work of the Association, trusting before long to find themselves in a position to do so. The Endowment Fund has been further augmented by subscriptions from Mr. R. B. Angus, Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Miller, Miss Ethel Frothingham, Mr. D. Forbes Augus and Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, and the Council have thereby been able to reduce the mortgage on the adjoining houses by the sum of $1,500, leaving a balance against the property of $7,000.

After referring at length to the ability of pupils and the competion for the association scholarships, the report goes on to say that the year 1890 has been one of the most important in the matter of exhibitions in the history of the Association. The first was that of paintings by English artists. Among those shown were works of great interest and merit. It is much to be regretted that the result, financially, owing to the heavy charges for freight and insurance, was so unsatisfactory as to exhaust the full amount guaranteed by friends of the association and still leave a considerable deficit.

Among the more important works were:

E. Burne-Jones, A. R. A...The Tower of Brass
Hugh Cameron, R. S. A.....A Lonely Life
Alfred East.....By Tranquil Waters
George P. Jacomb-Hood,....She Is Not Dead But Sleepeth.
Cecil Lawson.....The Old Mill at Sunset
Cattle Returning Home
William Logsdail.....The Band of England
St. Paul's and Ludgate Hill
W. Q. Orchardson, R. A.....The Queen of the Swords. Jennie Deans and Dumbiedikes.
J. Solomon Solomon.....Niobe
Geo. Fred. Watts, R. A.....Love and Life

The warm thanks of the association are due to those gentlemen who so kindly sent their valuable pictures across the Atlantic for the benefit of the association and public of Montreal and also to the members of the association who have so liberally contributed to the several exhibitions.

A notable event of the year was the exhibition of Millet's famous "L'Angelus" which took ploce in the latter part of May and beginning of June. The Council on hearing that this picture had been brought to Montreal to meet the exigencies of the United States customs regulations, felt that an effort should be made to give the public an opportunity of seeing it. Negotiations with the owners, the American Art Association of New York, were opened and the success of the exhibition is already known.

The report acknowledges a number of donations and speaks of the membership of the association as follows:

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890
Governors.....	17	17	17	17
Life members.....	75	77	78	83
Annual members...	405	491	388	384

In 1890, family tickets, 289; single tickets, 95.

The number of visits to the gallery during the last four years has been:

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890
By members.....	12,439	15,565	13,292	14,714
Free visitors.....	5,886	2,573	3,651	1,738
Paying do.....	12,922	10,549	3,054	7,747

The council have to regret the removal from its roll of life members of the names of Messrs. Charles Gibb, A. D. Steel, Hugh Mackay and Andrew Robertson, also Mrs. J. Bemrose, Messrs. Robert Campbell, S. B. Foote and J. C. Spence, annual members.

Mr. E. B. Greenshields submitted the following statement of assets and liabilities:

ASSETS.

Real estate and buildings:		
The site valued at.....	$ 9,600 00	
" buildings at cost.....	24,369 24	
" Wilson property.....	20,102 15	
		$ 54,071 39
Furniture; etc.....		1,119 27
Works of art:		
From Gibb bequest(valuation).....	28,685 00	
" other sources.....	28,175 50	
		56,860 50
Library.....		1,964 24
Molson's Bank (Endowment fund.....		260 39
Insurance premiums for 1891-92 paid in advance		368 02
		$114,543 81

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage on property....	7,000 00	
Molson's Bank, overdraft	670 78	
Art classes, 1890-91, fees paid in advance.....	370 88	8,041 66
Excess of assets over liabilities.....		$106,502 15
Consisting of		
Gibb bequest.....	$46,282 00	
Art Assn. prior to Gibb bequest.....	1,343 29	
Endowment Fund.....	13 529 93	
Capital account.....	45,313 93	$106,502 15

In moving the adoption of the report President Angus regretted that such a small body of people belonged to the association and that the bulk of the public seemed to take such a little interest in the work of art. They had, however, to be encouraged by the few friends who were near them and he had no fear of any diminution in the support which was at present given to them but what they did want was more strength. Among the improvements which were required was the better lighting and ventilation of the gallery. They also needed to remodel the recently acquired property so that better arrangements could be had for special exhibits, because it must be remembered that every time the permanent pictures were removed some little damage was done to them. Then again, when the public came they expected to see the permanent exhibition as well as the special—this they could not do as things were arranged at present. He was in favor of making class rooms in the newly acquired building and renting the shops on St. Catherine-street at present used by the pupils.

In seconding the moting Mr. D. A. P Watt spoke of the feeling which pre vailed among the public that the association was inclined to be conservative. He could assure them that it was quite democratic and welcomed all who wished to pay the fee.

Messrs. Sheppard and Popham were elected as governors and the following were made life members: W. R. Miller, and Mrs. Miller, G. F. Dunstan, D. F. Angus and F. L. Wanklyn.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Sir Donald Smith, president.
E. B. Greenshields, vice-president.
Chas. J. Fleet, treasurer.
Council—R. B. Angus, C. Clouston, A. T. Taylor, D. A. P. Watt, W. C. Van Horne. W. R. Elemhorst.

A resolution conveying the hearty thanks of the association to the retiring president, Mr. R. B. Angus, was unanimously passed.

VICS AND OTHERS

Meet Mr. McShane at the Windsor at 4 p.m. Saturday to organize for St. Antoine Ward.

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NEARLY SUFFOCATED.

Two Citizens Had a Narrow Escape at a Craig-Street Fire.

Two citizens had a narrow escape from suffocation last evening while attempting to rescue a woman and child from a burning building. About 9.30, as Mr. Henry J. Cloran, Q. C., was passing along Craig-street he noticed dense volumes of smoke pouring from the window of the house 709 Craig-street, occupied by S. Simon, tailor. Mr. Cloran immediately gave the alarm and, thinking he heard a child scream, dashed into the open doorway. Owing to the dense smoke he had great difficulty in reaching the first flat, and when there found all the doors locked. He burst into the room where he supposed the child to be but there the heat and smoke nearly overpowered him. He still struggled to reach the bed, but seeing it had no occupant he called to Mr. G. H. Stevens, proprietor of the Hope Coffee House, and who had followed him in, to the rescue. Both were now pretty well exhausted, but at the instant the front windows were dashed in by Capt. Nolan and the men of No. 1, closely followed by No. 5, and both streams made short work of the fire. The rescuers were pretty well used up when fresh air and the firemen reached them, and the inmates escaped without injury. The blaze which had started in a clothes cupboard, did not amount to much, the damage estimated at a few hundred dollars, being principally by water.

H. Cohen, who keeps a store at 707 Craig-street, is considerably damaged by water, and the upper rooms of the Hope Coffee House adjoining are slightly damaged by smoke.

The firemen say that had the fire started later in the night a serious blaze would have followed.

VICS AND OTHERS

Meet Mr. McShane at the Windsor at 4 p.m. Saturday to organize for St. Antoine Ward.

IN THE CIVIL COURTS.

Interesting Cases Heard Before Judge Gill.

Judge Gill received in Chambers yesterday morning a petition from La Minerve Co. in reference to the case of La Minerve vs. Berthiaume, praying that a certain portion of defendants' plea to the petition of the company, to be put in possession of the paper pending the appeal by Berthiaume, be struck out. The journal offered in the petition to be put in possession to furnish security and gave several reasons, one of which was that the newspaper was declining in popularity instancey the article on Mgr. Labelle's death. Mr. Berthiaume held that La Minerve had opportunity to appoint Mr. Tasse as political manager and explained that the article referred to was justified and did not reflect on the deceased prelate. Both pleas the plaintiff objects to as the first one refers to an issue already adjudicated upon and that the court should consider the other. The case was taken en delibere.

Judgment was given by Judge Gill in the case of Quinn vs. Kiernan. The case is this: Some years ago the plaintiff and defendant were married but defendant having been married before returned to Europe and his first wife. The plaintiff married a man named Hughes, who subsequently died. His widow married again one Wilson, with whom she still lives. The proceedings were taken as she wishes to receive a pension from the U. S. Government as Hughes' widow. The marriage was declared null and void.

VICS AND OTHERS

Meet Mr. McShane at the Windsor at 4 p.m. Saturday to organize for St. Antoine Ward.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Vote for Thomas Conroy for Alderman.

SOLID IN HOCHELAGA.

Hon. James McShane Addressed Another Large Audience Last Night.

Another rousing mayoralty meeting was held in Hochelaga last night, and again was it proven to all present that the Hon. James McShane's candidature is growing in popularity every day and that his majority will be an overwhelming one.

Dr. Roy was chairman of the meeting and the Town Hall was crowded to excess; in fact many people were unable to gain admission.

Mr. Geo. Warren addressed the gathering in both French and English and after Mr. J. B. S. Biron had spoken Mr. McShane stepped forward and with his well-known ability addressed the electors on the importance of the vote which they are to give next Monday. He was frequently interrupted by cheers and when he finished his speech the crowd became so enthusiastic that one Grenierite who had listened to the addresses left the hall declaring that it was all up with the present mayor. Messrs. Prefontaine, Tetu, Proulx and Corriveau also made speeches before the gathering dispersed.

The feeling of the people in this ward may easily be imagined when it is told that one gentleman offered to bet that Mayor Grenier will not get 50 votes in Hochelaga.

DISCUSSING THE MINING TAX.

Proposition to Hold the Meeting with Closed doors Promptly Voted Down.

MINE-OWNERS DID NOT ACT PROMPTLY

In Looking After Their Interests When Legislation was Pending—The Premier to Be Interviewed.

One of the features of the organization meeting of General Mining Association of the Province of Quebec yesterday afternoon, at the Windsor Hotel, was an attempt on the part of a few to exclude the press from the meeting while the discussion on the mining tax bill was going on. What possible good it could do to keep the discussion dark does not seem very plain, but the proposition thanks to the stand taken by Capt. R. C. was snwoed under on a vote being taken, Adams and a number of other gentlemen, who saw what a mistake it would be to run the meeting on the star chamber principle.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at a meeting of mine owners on Jan. 16, the meeting was called for the purpose of completing the organization of the Association, to elect officers and transact other business that might come before it. There was a good attendance at the meeting, which was held in the club room of the Windsor. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Adolphe Lomer, Montreal, representing the MacLaurin Mining Syndicate, Limited; C M Harris, Montreal, of the Canadian Phosphate Company; Capt R C Adams, Montreal, of the Anglo-Canadian Phosphate Company; S P Frenchot, of the Ottawa Mining Company, Buckingham; C Gibbs, Dominion Mining Company of London, Buckingham; J B Smith, M E, Anglo-Continental Guano Works of Hamburg, Buckingham; Hon George Irvine, of the Johnston & Irvine Company, Quebec; Dr C Killing, Germany; Messrs W H Irwin and R T Hopper of the Anglo-Canadian Phosphate Company, Montreal; B T A Bell, editor of the Canadian Mining Review, R Prefontaine, M P, Black Lake Mining Company; A W Stevenson; J A Klein, American Asbestos Company, Black Lake, P Q; F J Folding, M E Sherbrooke; Col Lucke, Beaver Asbestos Company, Sherbrooke; Jas King, King Bros' Asbestos, Quebec; E Weirtheim, J J Penhale, Mr Lavergne, M P, W Mackintosh, W H Jeffrey and others.

Hon. George Irvine took the chair and Mr. B. T. A. Bell acted as secretary. The chairman made a few opening remarks, alluding to the objects of the new association as being for the protection of the mining interests of the Province. The preliminaries having all been arranged, all that was to be done was to carry out the organization, which had been considerably advanced. One of the objects to be gained by the formation of such an association would be to extend a knowledge of the value and importance of the mineral resources of the Province.

At the conclusion of the usual routine business the meeting proceeded to deal with the constitution and by-laws, a draft of which was submitted, it having been drafted at the meeting of Jan. 16 and published in The Herald at that time. There were only two changes of any importance in the original draft, the first of which was in the clause affecting the active membership, which reads as follows: The association shall consist of members, associate and honorary members. Members shall be persons directly engaged in the direction and operation of mines and quarries in the Province of Quebec, more particularly mine and mill owners, mining engineers, mining managers and superintendents and all agents.

This was extended so as to admit to membership those interested in the ownership of mines, quarries and mineral lands.

A discussion took place on the question of how many set meetings it would be advisable to have during the year, the draft constitution providing for one annual general meeting, and special meetings to be called at any time on the requisition of five members. Many gentlemen present were in favor of having three or four meetings during the year, at which papers could be read and ideas exchanged. On the motion of Col. Lucke, it was resolved to have four meetings each day one to be the annual meeting, to be held at different points throughout the Province, the annual meeting to be held in Montreal. All the other clauses of the constitution were adopted without amendment.

The following officers were then unanimously elected:

President—Hon Geo Irvine, Quebec; President Johnsone, Asbesto Co.

Vice-presidents—Hon G A Drummond, President New Rockland State Co: Robt N Hall, C M P, Sherbrooke; R Prefontaine, Q C, M P, Black Lake Mining Co; Capt R C Adams, managing director Anglo-Canadian Phosphate Co, Montreal.

Secretary—B T A Bell, Canadian Mining Review, Ottawa.

Treasurer—A W Stevenson, C A, Montreal.

Council—J A Klein, American Asbestos Co, Black Lake, P Q; J B Smith, M E. Anglo-Continental Guano Works Co, Buckingham; Adolphe Lomer, McLaurin Phosphate Co, Montreal; W H Irwin, Anglo-Canadian Asbestos Co., Montreal; O M Harris, Canadian Phosphate Co, Montreal; S P Franchot, Emerald Mining Co, Buckingham; F J Folding, M E, Sherbrooke; Col Lucke, Beaver Asbestos Co, Sherbrooke; Jas King, King Bros, Asbestos, Quebec.

At this point of the proceedings Mr. S. P. Tranchat called attention to the presence of Mr. W. J. Poupore, M.P.P., who, he said, was the only man to stand up and protest against the Mining Tax Bill in the Legislature. His remarks were applauded by the gentlemen present.

Mr. Poupore thanked the meeting for the manifestation of approval of his action in the matter. He felt it a duty to take the stand he did, but being single handed he could not accomplish anything. He thought if some action had been taken by those interested some good might have been accomplished.

Mr. A. W. Stevenson did not believe it would have been any use to protest against the passing of the bill, as Mr. Mercier intended to put it through the House in spite of any opposition. If the great mogul of India had appeared at Quebec it would not have altered his purpose.

It was pointed out by Mr. Poupore that not a word was said by the mining people until the day before the introduction of the bill, and it being a Government measure, Mr. Mercier was bound to carry it through.

Judge Irvine commenced to speak on what steps it would be advisable to take in view of the legislation at Quebec affecting the mining interests, when Mr. Bell asked whether it would be advisable to make the discussion public. Several gentlemen thought it would be inadvisable to allow the reporters to stay, while some would be willing to allow them to remain provided they would promise not to report the remarks of any gentleman should he so request. The meeting was divided, and Capt. R. C. Adams being in favor of open discussion moved that it be public. The vote resulted in a victory for the press and the reporters remained at the meeting.

Judge Irvine continued his remarks, saying that the principal objection was not to the tax, but there was a ground of more importance than the payment of an annual sum. He held that the land from which their interests are derived is held by title from the Crown, having been paid for at prices considered right at the time of the purchase. Although gold and silver are always crown property the baser metals pass to the purchaser with the land. The bill practically says that all minerals belong to the crown, whereas they really belong to the owners of the land. The Government was not imposing a tax, but it was in reality a royalty, the payment of which means paying for the use of minerals which belong to the crown. He considered that an absolute confiscation of the mine-owners' rights. This might be only the beginning. Next year the Government might take away half of the mines and further on might take the whole of the mines. Unless some action was taken, he said, their property would not be their property, and they would be prevented from doing any good with it. The Federal Government, he thought, should be asked to veto the unjust legislation, and he read a petition which he proposed should receive signatures and afterwards by presented to the Governor-General, asking him to veto the act and asking for provision to be made for the mine owners to be heard by the Privy Council. He moved, and it was resolved, that the chairman and Messrs. Prefontaine, Hall and Adams form a committee to go through the petition and make any changes that might be deemed necessary.

Mr. Joseph Lavergne, M.P., said that if the Government wanted to impose a tax on the mining industry there was more than one way of going about it, and they could reach the mines in some way. He thought it advisable to interview Mr. Mercier on the question once more, before taking the matter to the Federal Parliament.

Mr. B. T. A. Bell was of the opinion that there had been more talking at Mr. Mercier than talking to him about this matter, and that if a deputation went to Quebec they would at least be received.

Col. Lucke said he had an interview with Mr. Mercier two days before the close of the session to see if something could not be done, but Mr. Mercier informed him that it was then too late to stop action, and as the bill was a Government measure it must go through.

Mr. Mercier asked him, however, "why have we not heard from you gentlemen before?" Col. Lucke had to admit that action should have been taken earlier which might have secured a modification of the bill.

It was due to the masterly inactivity displayed at the St. Lawrence Hall meeting that nothing was done, said Mr. Bell.

Mr. Poupore said when he was fighting the matter single handed in the House he was expecting help every hour from Montreal, as a result of the meeting held at that time, and in the absence of that help he had to admit to the Premier the apparent disregard of the mining interests to what was going on. The day before the bill was brought down the Premier received a request for an interview, which he had to refuse in view of the lateness of the hour.

Mr. Wertheim said the excuse for the inactivity of the mining people was that credence was given to a rumor that the bill would not affect mines at present being worked.

Mr. W. H. Irwin said that at the meeting held at the time the question was first discussed, they did not know what they were going to combat.

Mr. Poupore said it frequently occurred that they did not know the contents of a bill until the day it was taken up, but then it should be remembered by those interested that the bill was foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne, which should in itself have been enough to arouse the mining interests to immediate action. He favored at least putting on record then objection to the imposition of the tax.

Messrs. Lavergne, M.P., and Prefontaine, M.P., strongly advised approaching the Provincial Government first. Mr. Lavergne did not think Mr. Mercier's action was characterized by a wrong spirit, but as the bill was liable to veto he thought a compromise could be effected. He might strike out the clause which takes away a man's property and at some future time a conference might be arranged when they might settle upon what would be a fair tax.

Mr. Prefontaine said that Mr. Mercier was a fair-minded man and if he found the mine owners' points were well taken he would come down and meet them.

Mr. W. E. Stevenson did not think the legislation would ever be put into effect, partially, because of the cost of working it.

Mr. Bell said that Mr. Mercier was a clear, far-seighted business man, and if the matter was thoroughly explained to him he would, he felt sure, meet them.

After some further discussion it was decided that a deputation should proceed to Quebec to interview Premier Mercier on the subject.

The following gentlemen were elected Honorary Members of the Association: Sir Wm. Dawson, Prof. F. Henry Hunt, Dr. R. W. Ells, Dr. Geo. W. Dawson, Rev. Abbe Laflamme and Dr. Selwyn. The meeting then adjourned.

I am subject to sudden colds followed by hard coughs, for which I use Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and find it the best remedy. We always have it in the house and would as soon be without flour as the balsam. A. Dunklee, postmaster, West Brattleboro', Vt.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is 'a combination and form indeed" for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation; thus removing the cause instead of drying up the cough and leaving the disease behind.

Try the New York House. Prices moderate; accommodation excellent.

Commercial men, try the New York House.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY.

Tickets for the Boy Singer's Concert Can Now be Got.

We have been requested to inform the public that several good seats in the centre of the hall may now be obtained by early application at Sheppard's Music Store for the Boy Singer's appearance next Tuesday evening at the Windsor Hall, besides there are some good balcony seats on sale at Nordheimer's.

Whallen and Martell's Co.

In speaking of the attraction at the Royal next week a correspondent writes as follows: A crowded floor and packed gallery greeted Whallen & Martell's mammoth variety combination's initial performance at the People's Theatre last night, and a better entertainment of the kind has never been given in this city. The show "took" from the start, and the performance did not allow interest to flag for one moment until the curtain fell. Rouclere opened the program with many marvelous feats of juggling. Judging from the applause, Golden and Quigg, in "Celtic Aspirations, or Just Ten Minutes on Earth," carried off the honors of the evening. They kept the audience in a continual uproar while on the stage. The Martell Brothers are unexcelled in their grand parlor entertainment of gymnastic and acrobatic feats, incldng hand to hand, feet to feet and shoulder to shoulder somersaults, Dan Regan, banjoist, vocalist and comedian carried the house by storm in his act, and Professor William Kappes won well deserved applause by daring feats on a high wire. Dixon and Lang, character comedians and vocalists, made a decided hit in their original sketch entitled "Scenes on the Bowery" and were well received by the audience. Mlle. Lucille's Leviathan Trio admirably executed several skirt and wing dances and were followed by Emmerson and Cook in the acrobatic and trick knock-about sketch of "Up to the Times." The act is a very laughable one, and during it Mr. Emmerson did some marvelous kicking and jumping. The performance closed with the Martell family of five members in their daring bicycle and unicycle feats, who are excelled by none, and were loudly applauded. The entertainment is the best of its kind seen in this city for a long time and deserves crowded houses."

Academy of Music.

The Clevelands gave a first rate performance last night, and many of the numbers were loudly encored. To-day a matinee will be given, the company leaving on Monday morning for Quebec.

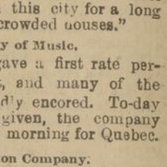
The Carleton Company.

There is every indication of a most brilliant engagement for W. T. Carleton's Opera Company at the Academy of Music next week. The advanced sale continued yesterday with an activity unprecedented this season. Of the three operas in the repertoire, the arrangement of which may be found in another column, there seems to be but little choice as each possesses its own special features to attract attention, although naturally the demand is chiefly for the opening night when "Nanon" will be given. This opera should be particularly interesting to the French population of the city as the scene is laid in France; the period that of Louis XIV. Several of the characters are those who figure conspicuously in the history of that romantic period. Nanon will be repeated Saturday evening. 'The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" which will be given on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings recounts that portion of the history of the great Spanish poet Cervantes, when his queen weary and impatient of her boyish husband wrote upon her lace handkerchief. "A Queen doth love thee yet thou art no king" and gave it to him. This action was seen by conspirators who were handling the king to their purpose and who were fearful they would be thwarted by Cervantes. It was seen also by Irene, Cervantes' sweetheart, who was lady in waiting to the Queen, and she secured the handkerchief with its tell-tale message before Cervantes was searched by the conspirators under the surveillance of the King. The complications arising from this circumstance give an opportunity for a vast amount of fun in addition to the wonderfully beautiful musical setting given by Johann Strauss. On Thusday and Friday evenings and at the Saturday matinee Claude Duval, hero of countless stories, poems, paintings, and of youthful imagination generally will be the central figure of the opera named after this gallant gentleman highwayman. Originally written for Mr. Carleton, he has in Claude Duval both a character peculiarly suited to him and an opera for which his company is especially adapted. Mr. Carleton thinks that this opera, which has never been given on this continent save for a run of 100 nights in New York some ten years ago until four weeks ago, is destined to attain to a degree of popularity quite equal to any of the great comic opera successes of the present day.

VICS AND OTHERS

Meet Mr. McShane at the Windsor at 4 p.m. Saturday to organize for St. Antoine Ward.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

12 Pages

The Montreal Herald

9-12 Pages

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1891. EXTRA SHEET

THE FARMER'S CORNER.

TIMELY INFORMATION OF VALUE TO CANADIAN AGRICULTURISTS.

A Famous Clydesdale Stallion—A Holstein Cow With a Week's Record of 22 lbs. 8 oz. Butter—Hints for Homemade Manufactures for the Farm.

Flashwood (3604) enjoys a wonderful reputation both as a show horse and as a sire. In 1885, he won the first and champion cup at Glasgow, and first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's show at Aberdeen; in 1886 he was first at Ayr, Glasgow, and the H. & A. Society show at Dumfries, as well as other local prizes. For four years in succession he was the premium stallion for the lower district of Wigtonshire, a fact alone that would be sufficient proof of his merit as a sire; while in 1890, at the Glasgow Spring Stallion show, he

THE CLYDESDALE, FLASHWOOD.

gained first in a very large class, beating the Glasgow Society a premium horse, Sir Everard. It is no wonder that Flashwood is famous, there would rather be cause of astonishment were he not; sired by the celebrated Darnley (222), his dam was Flashwood Sally (60), one of the most successful brood mares in Scotland, whose progeny have been noted prize-winners, among them being the famous Macgregor (1487), and Rosie of Hall Side (2583), three times in succession first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows, and other exhibitions. Flashwood is sire of International imported to Canada by Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.—Canadian Live Stock Journal.

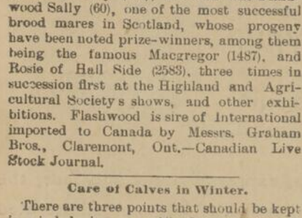
Care of Calves in Winter.

There are three points that should be kept in mind during a calf's first winter. It should have dry, clean, and warm quarters to sleep in. It should not have to drink large quantities of ice cold water. It should have an abundance of such food as will promote the growth of bone and muscle. Pens are much better for calves during their first winter than stanchions. They can be kept warmer in this way, can have a better bed to sleep upon, and they will grow better if given a chance to move about without the fretting caused by restraint. When calves are watered but once a day, and then with very cold water, the whole system receives such a shock that growth is out of the question. This must be realized by every one who has seen these little things shivering over a trough of ice water, from which their thirst has compelled them to drink greedily. If older stock must drink this, at least let a sufficient quantity for the calves be tempered by a kettle of hot water from the kitchen stove.

Fine hay, of which a part should be clover, if possible, with a little bran and crushed oats, and an occasional feed of pulped roots will prove a desirable feed for calves at this time. They need no fattening foods, provided they are housed warmly, but plenty of the elements that give growth. If skim-milk can be spared for them, it will give good returns in increased size and in the development of the heifers. It pays to keep the young things growing, for when growth ceases, not only is there no interest on the investment, but the time spent in caring for them is lost also.

Holstein Cow, Tirannia 2nd.

Messrs. Smith Bros., of Churchville, Ont., have lately purchased the grandly-bred young Holstein bull calf, Tirannia 2nd Prince Castine; this calf has already been a conqueror at the tri-state fairs of Ohio, Michigan, and St. Louis, as also at the New York state fair in strong competition. He should, from his breeding, prove a valuable successor to Minks Mercedes Baron, as his sire is Castine Mercedes Prince, whose great grand-dam, Mercedes, gave 99 lbs. 6½ oz. of butter in 30 days, beating the record of the famous Mary Anne St. of Lambert,



HOLSTEIN COW, TIRANNIA II.

while his dam, Tirannia II., holds an unequalled record for her age, viz.: 53 lbs. milk in one day, and 22 lbs. 8 oz. of butter in seven days, and was besides, a noted prize-winner, and his grand-dam Tirannia, won the gold medal and $100 grand prize of the Holstein-Friesian Association awarded for the largest butter yield made in public competition in 1889.—Canadian Live Stock Journal.

Naming the Homestead.

In England it is the rule, and not the exception, that every farm—every suburban villa, even.—should have its name. It is a pretty custom, and one that can only be productive of good. If the name has been well chosen, it gives the owner a sense of honorable pride to hear and use it; he will try and "live up" to the name, so that "Strathmere," or "Cliffdale" or "The Meadows" shall be synonymous with a well-ordered and highly-cultivated farm, When the English colony settled at Rugby, Tenn., every cottage was given its individual name. They were humble homes, but, as one walked along the street of the little village—streets hewed out from the native forest—it gave a pleasing sensation to find "The Vine," and "Ivy Cottage," and "Laurel Home."

In selecting a name for the homestead, there should be some local motive for it, or it may sound grandiose and out of keeping. One whose home lies in a valley, or glen, has added to that word the first name of its mistress, and "Gleumary" becomes the appropriate cognomen. Another friend, whose hospitable home is known far and near as "The Poplars," selected the name in a spirit of willfulness, for a solitary poplar rises before the house, while other trees are legion.

As soon as the home is named, or before, begin to improve its surroundings. The entire road front of the farm should be the care of the owner. See that it is planted with shade trees, so that a long and inviting avenue leads to the house from either side. From merely a commercial standpoint this will be wise, for it will improve the value of the property more than the cost and care of the trees, and more than compensate for any injury they might do by shading a little portion of the fields. Put the turf along this roadside in as good condition as your own lawn and keep it so; and if you should choose to intersperse a few ornamental shrubs among the trees no one would object, and the public would respect the spirit in which it was done, and vandalism would be rare.

JUST THE TIME FOR IT.

To clean and oil the harness.

To oil and paint the machines.

To haul manure on hard roads.

To cut and haul up a thrifty woodpile.

To experiment with fodder and learn how to balance a ration.

To neglect the ewes so the lambs will die soon after yeaning.

To card the oxen, train the steers, make and mend yokes, sleds, etc.

To lose a cow by slipping on the ice. Look out for it! Sand on ice is a preventive.

To find a fire feels better than it should and be tempted to waste time in house or store.

To forget that live stock needs salt, hens water, and the wife kind words and helpful acts.

To see and repent of the folly of not putting in a big bin of absorbents for the stables and pig sties.

To notice how warm 'tis south of a neighbor's windbreak and plan where yours is to be planted in the spring.

To lose fodder through open cracks of a cold stable, or by careless feeding at stack or stall; also grain by vermin.

To reap a handsome gain from the orchard if by proper attention there is now a fine quality of fruit in the cellar.

To draw together the sapwood for next spring's sugaring; also to tighten tubs, pans, etc., for that hurrying time.

To think the present ice crop will be succeeded by more when possibly a neat "getting left," for next summer when ice will be needed is the only crop we shall have.

To enjoy a snug farmhouse all paid for and appreciate the fact that it is far better than an expensive hired house in the city.

A Strong and Cheap Pair of Bobs.

The homemade sled illustrated herewith, after sketches sent us, has runners four feet long, natural crooks, hewn out six inches deep and placed the same distance apart as those of an ordinary sleigh. The benches are six-by-eight-inch timber hewn out in the middle to four-by-six inches. The raves are two-by-six-inch plank four feet long. The whole is fastened together by two two-inch pins on each end passing through the rave, bench, and runner, and

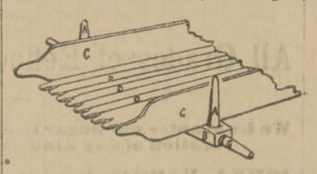
firmly wedged at both ends. A notch is cut in the top of the bench at the end two inches deep and six inches back to receive the raves, leaving the top perfectly smooth to receive the bolsters which are fastened on by an inch-and-a-quarter bolt passing through the bolster and bench, and keyed. The draw pieces are three-by-four-inch timber, fitted to the inside of the crook, and fastened with an inch-and-quarter pin passing through the rave, runner, and draw-piece, and wedged as before. The tongue is a round pole, with a head-block of three-by-four-inch timber with slots cut in the ends to receive the brace irons which pass through about six inches with a hook that fasteus in an eye in the draw-piece and can be taken off. They are coupled together with chains about six feet long, with a hook on one end fastened to a ring in the bench of the front bob, and can be taken up or let out at pleasure. Any farmer handy with tools can easily make such a pair of bobs, the use of which will soon pay him for his work.

Actions of Medicines.

Medicines generally possess a kind of elective affinity for different organs, or even for particular tissues of organs. Thus ipecac and antimony primarily act upon the nerves of the stomach, while aloes excites the nerves of the lower bowels, etc., etc. Many remedies reach their seat of action through the blood during its rapid circulation. When appropriate medicines are given for the treatment of curable diseases they are said "to call forth another and secondary series of actions more variable, uncertain and limited than the physiological, but springing from them and leading directly to the mitigation or cure of disease." Medicines act antipathically or in opposition to the effects of disease, as astringents in diarrhœa, or purgatives in constipation; or occasion a short, simple and manageable disease which cures the more serious ailments. Nature often acts in this way to cure disease, as vomiting, when indigestible food irritates the delicate and sensitive nerves of the stomach, or diarrhœa is set up to free the bowels from irritating matters. Indeed, very often Nature indicates plainly the proper treatment to pursue. This will be seen by the thoughtful farmer as well as by the professional man. Thus, Nature says plainly, give a dose of castor oil or linseed oil for diarrhœa. Emetics should never be given to animals that do not vomit, for they only distress without giving relief. Dogs and cats bear emetics, but neither of the bovine or equine races tolerate them.

For Road Makers.

No time is better than winter for drawing gravel or broken stone for roads or for hauling out manure. Nearly one-half the teamster's time is spent shoveling the load from a wagon or sled. The arrangement illustrated is in common use by city and village teamsters and accomplishes a great



saving of time. It consists of sideboards and bottom-pieces of two inch plank, all separate and still so closely matched that when placed in position they form a tight box. Cleats on the inside of the ends of the sideboards hold the end boards in place. The bottom pieces are but 2¼ to three inches wide and together with the sideboards are made handle-shape at the rear end. When it is desired to discharge the load it is drawn over the spot where it is wanted and one sideboard lifted off. The act is followed by the removal of the bottom, one piece at a time. Of course the load falls to the ground. It it be sand or gravel the hubs must be protected by old boot-legs to keep out grit. This labor-saver may be shifted from wagon to sled at will and is frequently very useful when drawing ice or sawdust.—Hollister Sage in Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.

THE WORLD OF FASHION

A VELVET AND CLOTH HAT AND THE NEW "MASHER COAT."

Chatelaines With Tinkling Cymbals—The Sensible Calfskin Boot for Women—A Delicious Orange Pie—Yellow the Happy, Sunny Color for Brides.

A look at this picture convinces one that not only does the soft velvet crown deserve its popularity, but that it has it. Almost all the fashionable hats and bonnets show soft crowns, and velvet and cloth are folded to suit the shape of the face, or to be a little unique, as the wearer may dictate. A very smart hat noted is one of emerald-green velvet. It is made with a soft, rather full crown of the velvet and has, just in front, two mink heads poised so that they look up; mink tails, drawn through the drapings of the velvet, show a little in front and come out at the back resting against the hair. This sounds very intricate, although the hat itself is a marvel of simplicity; yet, curious as it may seem, the milliner said it was more than troublesome to make. The flat saucer-like hats have certain vogue, but are not to be commended for daytime wear. In yellow felt, with black decorations; in rose with dark green, or in sapphire blue with white, they obtain. Usually the decorations are a bunch of Prince of Wales' feathers placed at the back with a fan of lace against them as contrast, and broad ribbon velvet ties that come forward and are looped under the chin.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The introduction of the calfskin boot and its adoption by women of fashion and athletic and English propensities has ruined the rubber shoe business. In many shops not one pair of sandals or footholds is sold in a day; fleece-lined rubbers are rarely called for by regular customers, and the Boston overshoes that cost $2 a pair to manufacture have no sale at all. The fact is, women are getting sensible. They have come to know that rubber clothing is not the best, and that one pair of easy fitting, low-heeled boots is preferable to rubber soles, more convenient and better for comfort. These calf-skin boots are reserved exclusively for the street. Often the fair traveller shoes herself with straight goat, made with soft kid top and light cork soles.

Yellow is a happy, sunny color for a bride. A young woman who spent her Christmas on the stormy Atlantic at the outset of a honeymoon voyage around the world carries in her trousseau a little frock of amber velvet with an edge of white ostrich feathers inside the hem and a front of white chiffon gold embroidered in roses and caught half way down the skirt with knots of snowdrops tied with amber ribbons. The bodice shows a unique arrangement in front, one-half being of velvet with snow drops and ribbons on the shoulder, the other half of chiffon caught in place with clasps that are twists of gold.

China painting still remains the rage and all industrious amateurs are busily engaged decorating. The new methods which have been taught for the past year give good results, and some of the work is an excellent imitation of some imported china. The hairpin trays, comb and brush trays and the jars for powders and salves make a pretty ornament for the toilet table. Smoking sets for decoration are also bought, so the men may have a chance to enjoy the artistic efforts of their fair friends.

A large portion of the Winter jackets is made with fine cloth waistcoats attached to the open upper coats at the side seams, and although there is a demand for the close three-quarter models, these are shorter tailor coats, a trifle longer in front than at the back. They are finished with medium full sleeves, arched high collar and fur trimmings. The majority run on these lines, and advantage equally well a slight or stout figure, giving a certain vagueness to its outlines. In appearance these coats are stylish and are capable of supporting a variety of trimming.

Chenille is once more in high favor. Some times black spots of chenille are dotted all over tan color, and other light cloths used for the crowns of hats and bonnets, though velvet buttons treated in the same manner are smarter and also much more costly. Chenille fringe and drops and galloons of various kinds are much in demand. An inch-wide black chenille galloon edged the brim of a gray felt hat, from which a low blocked crown, completely hidden by a flock of many black birds, is one of the prettiest affairs on which the chenille figures.

To make an orange pie that is delicious, mix a tablespoonful of corn starch with a little cold water, and put into a cup of boiling water till it thickens. When cold add the juice of one sour orange, a little of the grated peel of a sweet one, and the yolks of two eggs. Bake with one crust in a slow oven. When done, beat the whites of the eggs, with a spoonful of sugar, to a stiff froth, spread it on the pie and brown slightly in the oven.

A plant in front of a window is never in poor taste, but plant "effects" are something rather new. A housekeeper in Baltimore, wishing window room probably and less bother with watering-pots, conceived an improvement on nature and painted, realistically, a plant and pot on the window pane of her second-story "front." If that woman isn't watched she'll be stencilling a boiled dinner design on the table cloth and feeding famished progeny on "effects."

The paniers are here and have come to stay, if their prominence on the latest imported gowns decides the question. The fulness is divided in front, is disposed of over the hips and is lost under the plaits of the back. Most of the paniers noticed are of different materials from the skirt, matching the sleeves or bodices, and as the materials were not always soft and easily draped some have a decidedly stiff appearance.

All new pins are round, not bar-shaped, and all expensive jewel-pins are furnished with a ring by which they may be worn as pendants or attached to gold hairpins and used as hair ornaments. One, butterfly shaped, set with small diamonds by means of a small coiled wire attachment, is made to quiver and move almost like a thing of life.

Very pretty neck chains are of pearls strung on gold wire and sufficiently long to encircle the neck more than once, the last row to hang low in the front. Many of these chains have also pendants. These pendants are either heart or flower-shaped and are of gold or moonstone set with pearls or other jewels

PERSONAL NAMES.

History of the Fashions of Singles and Doubles.

Single names were most common a thousand years ago, says the Davenport Democrat-Gazette. As is the case with our Bucks and Brights in the oxen line, our Dans and Jerrys in the horse-stalls, or our Jip and Tige in the kennels, so then it was with man and woman kind—a single name was all-sufficient. In the time of King Henry I., about 800 years ago, double names became rather fashionable—so much so that Robert, his natural son, objected to marrying the wealthy heiress of a powerful lord because she had but a single name. From this time on the fashion changed, and in the time of Edward I. an act of parliament rendered it obligatory to take on the double name—the family name, or two names of some sort. Hence sprang up such names as Henry Fitz Randolph (Henry, son of Randolph), Hugh Fitz Henry, Henry Fitz Henry, etc. With such as had no clearly defined family ties location or occupation was used to help out, hence John atte Wood (John Atwood), William atte Water (Atwater), Thomas of the Woods, William atte Bachuse (at Bakehouse, now William Baker), Margaret bon Cœur (good heart, now Margaret Bunker), Walter atte Shepyarde (now Walter Shepherd), John Scott was from Scotland, John Walsh was from Wales, Thomas Moore was of Moorish descent, and Peter Dane was from Denmark, and so on, almost every name being a revelation of its owner's location, condition, or occupation.

Then were the Smiths (the smiters of metals) most numerous; then sprang up the Butlers (bottlers), the Hunters and Porters, the Brewers, the Cooks, and the Clarks (clerics), but with all these names and double names no triple or double Christian names appeared for hundreds of years later—even until America brought one forth in the person of one Jonas Longford Redwood of Rhode Island in 1706 and England Sir Copleston Warwick Barnfield in 1817. John W. Bunyan or Chrisopher K. Columbus, John Thomas Calvin—such names were happily unknown—and the bare idea of such added stuff seems as outrageous as to now allude to the Hon. Abraham Lincoln.

There is good reason in double names, but the interposing and piling up and spelling out your William Makepeace Thackerays, Louise Chandler Moultons, Charles Dudley Warners seems to weaken instead of strengthen the person's name. Besides bad habits are cumulative, and already there appears upon the literary horizon some quadrupedal names—so to speak—in imitation of brute peculiarity. Is there no way of stopping it? If a British parliament could legislate up to the dual nomenclature can not an American congress reduce this many-named craze to proper standard? Long family names are a nuisance at best, but, come to tack on a long Christian name and put a lot more long names between names, it becomes a positive tribulation—putting the pen slaves out of all patience with their overburdened owners. If the name unit might be placed at John Smith, and for every added syllable a double telegraph and postal rate were lawfully imposed, these preposterous, long-drawn signatures would soon be reduced to the better shape of Julius Cæsar, Pontius Pilate, Martin Luther, and good old Andrew Jackson.

Frank and Free.

There is a class of papers whose support is worth having, and is, indeed, in these times indispensible to success. It consists of those which owe no duty to any man or set of men, which owe nothing, in fact, to anyone except to the country, the public and their own reputation for fairness, intelligence and truth. These papers gather information with the single purposes of presenting accurate, authentic, and pertinent facts. They pursue inquiries and lines of reasoning with no other object than to learn, state, and illustrate the true needs of the country in the broadest sense. They keep sharp watch of political leaders lest they may place selfish interest above the public good. They speak the truth unhesitatingly with regard to either of the two parties as they offer themselves to praise or expose themselves to blame. They are equally quick, without fear or favor, to condemn the acts of a party when they are bad acts, and to commend them when they are good. Such papers have a real influence in politics. The people have confidence in them. They study their information, follow their reasoning, and accept their advice when it appeals, as it usually must to their own good sense. The support of these papers is, therefore, valuable.

But it cannot be bought; it must be commanded. The party that seeks such support, and through it expects to get votes, must take care that its policy is such as disinterested intelligence can approve, and that its methods are not open to fair and honest criticism. Then, and under no other conditions, it will be able to get its cause advocated before the public through agencies in which the people will have confidence.—Providence Journal.

IN "A MINER" KEY.

An old settler—quicksand.

A liveryman baits his horse to catch a customer.

House-raisers have been equally successful as shop-lifters.

The dude is never so much himself as when he is absent-minded.

The lamp of experience is not always fed with the oil of gladness.

Who hath redness of ii's? The bookkeeper who writes with red ink.

California pedestrians are all right when they strike the Golden Gate.

One man may start a paper but it takes a good many to keep it going.

The way to improve the male service is to threaten to substitute female waiters.

Morning wraps were the invention of the man who wakes up hotel guests for the early train.—Texas Siftings.

GENTLEMAN-GAMBLER.

HE CALMLY LISTENED TO AN INSULT FOR THE SAKE OF SENTIMENT.

Rash Folly of a Boy—He Called Gambler Moore a Coward, but the Insulted Man Only Smiled, "I Loved His Mother Once," He Said.

"I am a believer," said the Colonel, tilting his chair, and resting his perfectly polished boots on one of its rungs, "in man's natural goodness. I had the pleasure once of knowing an honest gambler. I liked him, too, for he was a gentleman. The days of this class of gamblers are past, however, and to-day they seem to be a scurvy lot.

"Moore, when I knew him, was a Mississippi River gambler. He traveled, in fact lived on the big river steamboats. He never attempted to conceal the truth about himself. It was simply 'Gentlemen, I am a gambler by occupation, and a good one. If you care to have me play with you it will give me great pleasure. If you don't, it doesn't make a particle of difference.'

"I got to know Moore very well, and I soon discovered that when playing with the average man, luck being equal he would win ninety-nine times out of a hundred. I never touched cards, but I used to like his society. He was a wonderfully entertaining talker. On Summer nights the steward used to serve dinner on deck for those who preferred to have it there. After dinner we would go up to the hurricane deck, and when Moore was on board he would bring out his flute and play for us. When the moon was out, and threw a thin blue veil over the water, or when the boat carrying the passengers swept so close to the shore that it brushed the dark willows on the bank, the rising and falling notes that came from his instrument were gentle music to the ear. I never knew him to propose a game at cards. He would play there until some one suggested a game, when he would take his instrument apart and put it away in an indifferent manner."

COOL WHEN INSULTED.

"I watched him at play one night, when Satan seemed to throw every card to this calm self-composed man. There was a cool, matter-of-fact way about him which froze the ardor of every one except a young man about 25 years old. This player was in ill-luck, but with flushed face and feverish eye he made his bets furiously, only to lose every time. It soon became evident that he was playing beyond his means. Moore must have noticed it, for he ceased to bet heavily against the younger man. This angered the other.

"There was a pot of $300 once, and every one had dropped out except Moore and the young man. Moore had been playing his hand like a wonderful automaton, passionless, but sure. No man except his opponent, perhaps, could doubt that he held the winning hand. Suddenly, when his rival bet $50, Moore laid down his hand, saying, 'I won't bet. I have nothing. You played that well.'

"The young man reached out feverishly for the pile of money and then his hand lay on the table.

"'That is not true,' he said. 'You have a good hand and you are afraid to play it against me.'

"Moore shot a hot glance across the table at him and two red spots flashed into his cheeks.

"'I lay down my hand,' he said slowly, but with a slight tremor in his voice.

"'And I say,' added the other in a low tone, 'that you are a gambler, and therefore a coward.'

"'Hush,' I said, laying my hand on the young man's sleeve. 'You don't know what you are saying. He is not a coward by any manner of means.'

The young man shook off my hand vehemently.

"'He is a coward,' he repeated, 'and I will answer for my words at the first landing.'"

A GAMBLER'S MEMORY.

"I looked at Moore. I had seen him sit on the hurricane deck, a revolver in hand, and as a waiter threw champagne bottles over the rail, raise his arm swiftly and shatter the falling glass with a bullet. There were graver stories, too, by far about his deadly aim in duels. He sat stiff and motionless with a terrible fire in his eyes. I was amazed by his next words.

"'Does the game go on?' he asked, quietly.

"'Not with you,' said the young man, bending forward, the veins in his forehead swelling. 'Not until I prove that you are afraid to bet' and with a sudden motion he thrust his hand across the table and seized Moore's hand turned the cards upward on the table.

"I was on my feet at that instant to arrest Moore's right arm, for I felt that he would draw his revolver at the insult. But a hush fell over those around the table and the hot-headed young man was gazing stupidly at the cards before him. Four aces lay there—an invincible hand, for straights were not played. There was a blue tinge in Moore's white lips, and the young man looked bewildered. The young fellow burst into tears.

"'We can't play together any more,' he cried, 'You threw money in my pocket because I was losing too much. I can't take it,' he said, rising from his chair.

"'You can,' said the gambler in an even voice. 'I laid down my hand. The money is yours. Besides,' he added with a little shiver, 'I held out an ace on you.'

"Every man at the table knew that Moore had lied. We all got up and left the young man sitting there before his money, I found Moore shortly afterward on deck, looking into the darkly whirling water.

"'Give me your hand,' I said. 'What in the world did you mean? You never cheated at cards in your life.'

"'Tut' tut,' he answered with a little laugh that was slightly harsh, 'he is only a boy and I loved his mother once.'"—New York Tribune

SKATING FOR GIRLS.

Ellen Le Garde's Excellent Pointers in Ladies' Home Journal.

SELDOM does a girl appear so captivating, nor present such a fascinating picture, as when on the ice. She has been likened to a bird, a sylph, a swan, all sorts of pretty similies are attached to her; the prosaic fact, however, being that she is something feminine in motion, her poetry and rhythmical grace of movement appealing pleasantly to the sense of what is becoming and befitting her.

Oddly enough, no objection to skating for girls has ever been raised, as has been done until late years to all other forms of out-of-door sports. Young and older women have always taken an equal part in the pastime and have been credited with the same success and skill attained by men. In the first part of this century, in a famous race in Friesland, two young girls won the prize in a contest with male competitors, having performed the distance of thirty miles in two hours. It is no unusual thing for skaters there to traverse fifteen miles in an hour. In the northern countries of Europe, where skating is the highest of arts, and as necessary to existence as walking is to us, the girls as skaters often eclipse their brothers.

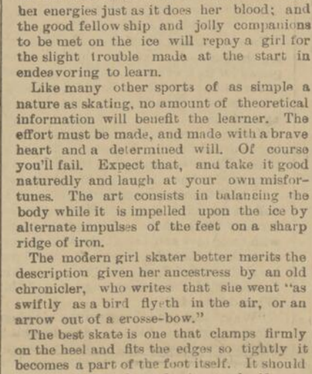
Skating affords the most appropriate and invigorating winter amusement. It is as valuable an acquisition as dancing, if grace is to be cultivated and awkwardness to be overcome. Courage, too, must be a property of the girl skater as well as quickness of the eye and nimbleness of the feet and body. In foreign cities, as in London and Edinburgh, where skating clubs have been formed, the lady skaters acquire extraordinary elegance and grace, which does not desert them when the drawing-room is reached. The contact with the pure ozone of a bright cold day in winter will act as a better tonic than any physician can prescribe. It will make a girl feel a renewed zest for the next day's lessons or work. If a girl is fond of skating, it is hardly possible for her to be indolent or inactive. It stirs her energies just as it does her blood; and the good fellowship and jolly companions to be met on the ice will repay a girl for the slight trouble made at the start in endeavoring to learn.

Like many other sports of as simple a nature as skating, no amount of theoretical information will benefit the learner. The effort must be made, and made with a brave heart and a determined will. Of course you'll fail. Expect that, and take it good naturedly and laugh at your own misfortunes. The art consists in balancing the body while it is impelled upon the ice by alternate impulses of the feet on a sharp ridge of iron.

The modern girl skater better merits the description given her ancestress by an old chronicler, who writes that she went "as swiftly as a bird flyeth in the air, or an arrow out of a crosse-bow."

The best skate is one that clamps firmly on the heel and fits the edges so tightly it becomes a part of the foot itself. It should be accurately and perfectly steady if properly strapped to the foot. Laced boots for skating are preferred to buttoned, as they permit the freer circulation of the blood. The beginner might advantageously carry a stick or light pole in the hand, but never is a friend—one in need and one indeed—as when her trusty hand forms the mainstay on the treacherous and unknown slippery surface. But make a trial, learn to balance the body properly, and with a little confidence success will come very soon. It is wonderfull how soon children learn to skate. Tiny little bodies, wee bits of womanly humanity dart by their elder sisters so cautiously feeling their way, bright flakes of gold and silver as it were, flitting by some unwieldly body of the deep.

The girl skater in learning ought never to look at her feet, should keep the head up advancing the body, her face in the direction she is going, and the body slightly inclined forward, according to the first principle of gravitation, which in scientific language says—keep the centre of gravity over the base. In skating all movements should be smooth and graceful, and an effort make to keep quite free from jerking and awkward gestures. The art of stopping is soon learned. Slightly bend the knees, bring the heels together and bear upon them. It may also be accomplished by turning short to the right or left, and as you and I know, too often happens to us by sudden contact with what acts in place of "terra firma" and from no desire on our part to reach so decided a halt. The best skaters avoid swinging the arms. They are also careful to wear a close-fitting dress, as full and loose clothes catch the wind and retard progress. A sensible skater never ventures on thin ice, and unless perfectly sure that the glassy rink will bear her weight, does not dream of putting on her skates. A wise caution should always be exercised by the devotee of skating.



What Mrs. Grundy Says.

That the things that used to be abhorred in society are now really condoned.

That men enjoy their money most who are convinced they can not take it with them when they die.

That on the eve of the Christmas distribution of presents the attendance at Sunday school increases.

That mortgages are a great help in buying one of those "elegant houses up town."

That the snobbish ostentation identified with some weddings is absolutely disgusting.

It is proposed to exterminate the sparrows in the United States by importing the pigmy owl.

That one of the best ways to live beyond one's means is to join the fashionable procession.

That it is just as reprehensible to repeat a bit of scandal as to have started it.

That the flattery of the society youths today is what makes an elephant laugh.

That only snobs estimate the value of a Christmas gift by what it cost.

That it does not follow that every man who does not give his car seat up is a "brute."

WAYS OF WOMEN FAIR.

FADS, FANCIES AND FASHIONS OF THE GENTLER SEX.

Interesting Compilation of Women's Work in the World—Anecdotes of Their Cleverness in Various Departments—Latest Fashion Notes.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, of the World's Fair Committee, has a conservatory adjoining her dining-room from which her table is supplied with fresh fruits and vegetables, mint and mushrooms all Winter and her friends receive numerous bouquets.

Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, is a little woman who has not a masculine trait about her. It is forty years since she began the lifework which has made her famous, but time has dealt kindly with her. Her round face beams with a constant smile, and her bright, black eyes sparkle with good humor. Her brown hair is brushed smoothly back from her broad forehead and a black silk net holds it in place.

A physician says that there is no need for a woman to catch cold if she will only follow two bits of advice he gives. The first is for her not to run from a warm, sunny room into one of much lower temperature without having first guarded against the change by throwing a light shawl over her shoulders, and the other is not to follow a guest outside for a last few minutes of gossip.

Cincinnati has a new terror in the "woman who drives." Of the thirty persons injured on the streets of that town last month, twenty-five were victims of the "woman who drives." An ordinance is talked of to prevent a woman from trying to drive a horse in that city, and in the mean time pedestrians can only take to the telegraph poles when she is abroad in her juggernaut.

The Empress of Germany has military tastes as well as her husband. At the late grand review on Templehoffield she was in the saddle for two hours, riding superbly and leading her own regiment of cuirassiers past the Emperor. Her uniform as Colonel was a habit of white cloth, embroidered on shoulders and collar with the red and silver colors of the regiment and a three-cornered white felt hat, with many ostrich feathers, in which she looked remarkably pretty.

There is in New York a very aged lady—her exact age need not be here told—who is as fond of going to parties, dinners, balls, and plays as she was in the first half of the nineteenth century. She arrays herself in fashionable style; she is very gay in society; she is quick in rapartee at the table; she plays merrily on the piano; she refrains from dancing, but enjoys the sight of it; she is dainty in her ways; her white tresses add to her dignity, and she has never been in the bonds of wedlock. She is always a welcome guest, and she is a favorite with the younger folks, feminine and masculine. She enjoys her old age, though advancing toward fourscore.

A foreign writer has been at pains to give a category of the points of difference between the typical women of the three leading nationalities. It is not recommended as an infallible one, but it certainly is interesting. "A French woman lives to the end of her honeymoon, the English woman her whole life, the German woman forever. The French woman brings her daughter to the ball, the English woman takes her to church, the German woman gives her employment in the kitchen. The French woman has spirit and imagination, the English woman has little taste, the German woman modesty. The French woman chats, the English woman speaks, the German woman renders decisions. The Spanish woman kills her lover in jealousy, the French woman her rival, the German woman simply renounces; but all at some time marry someone else.

THE LATEST FASHION.

A demand for miniatnre paintings has raised the price of these pins and ornaments 15 per cent.

Just now rice pudding is in favor as a desert, followed by a liqueur of some half-curling strength.

Brown, in mahogony, seal, chestnut and coffee, is the prevailing tint among the walking dresses imported from England.

Think of paying $50 for a whisk broom—with a handle of embossed silver! Yet thousands are sold in New York in a season.

One of the most petted pieces of furniture in the modern drawing-room is a chair or sofa upholstered in embroidered cream colored satin.

An attempt is made to introduce brocaded silk tablecloths. It goes without saying that a meal served on a $9 a yard cream brocade should be extra dry.

Smart millinery is unquestionably a very good paying business for a young and pretty woman to engage in. With toques selling at $19 and demi-dress bonnets at $38, one can stand the left-over stock.

There are notebooks for the woman and girls we love, of various sizes, bound in Russia and morocco leather, the covers of which are embellished with mosaic work done in bits of enamelled and painted leather.

Put white lilacs, white hyacinth or white carnations in a white bowl; get a yellow jar for jonquils, a pink vase for Bon Silene rosebuds and arrange crimson tulips with their foliage in a green or red bowl if you care for the monotone that colorists are advancing.

A pretty tailor-made outdoor costume is dull dahlia-red lady's cloth, with sleeves, revers, and bands of Persian lamb. The jacket, which has a flat cloth plastron, fastens at the side. Rows of fancy black galoe encircle the lower part of the skirt, which also has a deep hem of similar fur. Hat in red felt, trimmed with a velvet ribbon round the low crown, secured in the centre by a long buckle in oxidized silver group of ostrich tips.

Some very delicate freezing can be done, and is being done right along, by skillful letter-writers. Omit your address from the politest and most formal note you can write and the intelligent recipient will understand that he or she has outlived the welcome of your hospitality. Cut the engraved address from the letter head and the cut becomes an insult. Another indication of social paralysis is the omission of all superscription phrases, even the stereotyped "Yours, truly," while to write a note and omit the signature altogether is "the unkindest cut of all."

Address for the Infanta Dona Eulalia, daughter of the ex-Queen of Spain, is described by a Paris writer as a marvelous gold and silver woven brocade, on a ground of cream satin. The tablier of this rich material is cut vertically on the sides by narrow bands of sable fur; the long train is built of plain cream satin. The low-necked corsage has one side of brocade, the other of satin; the latter drawn across the waist and fastened at the sides in gleaming folds. The trimming at the bust is formed of sable tails festooned over a graceful draping of soft white chiffon.

NAKED BABY ATHLETES

HOW THEY ARE TRAINED AND DEVELOPED WITHOUT CLOTHING.

Sun Baths the Latest Fad—It's Curious but It Goes—A Scene in a Progressive Nursery—Health According to the Newest Whim.

That infants are being brought up in puris naturalibus is being made known to the public through the medium of "breakfasts" and lunches. A whim that cannot in some way be aired does not fulfill the first condition of a whim, and so it chances that cards are beginning to go fluttering about in certain circles which bear, or bore in one instance, in the corner where one would naturally ex-

SHAKE HANDS.

pect, "To meet Mrs. So and So," the mysterious inscription, "To be present at the sun bath of Monsieur le Bebe."

The breakfast to which this allusion is made was probably the most elaborate that has been given. The ten ladies who were bidden sat about a table that differed in few particulars from the dainty courses which modish women pride themselves on serving, save that the low crystal bowl which held ferns held also scores and fifties of the strange "baby" orchids. At each plate lay a small, faintly fragrant "table sachet" done up in satin painted with baby cupids, and into the neck of it was thrust a cluster of the weird orchids, holding out in view their tiny white infants.

Just as the fruit was served the door opened, and there appeared on the threshold twin lads, probably under 3, who wore short black velvet skirts and bits of round velvet jackets with great puffs of flimy white lawn

THE BABY VICTIM.

seeming to bridge the gap between. The urchins had brown curls and peculiarly bright brown eyes. Messieurs les bebes disappeared, and curiosity rose in a crescendo until the hostess left her seat and calmly, yet as one on the brink of a great coup, invited the little procession to follow her to the nursery.

The big sunny room papered in pink and white with scenes from "Alice in Wonderland" had for occupants a crackling fire and two puffy pink cushions lying in front of the great bay window. To these there entered after a minute's pause, during which one observed the stage setting of toy furniture—ribboned baby chairs and low round pink-enameled tables and white fur rugs—and water color sketches of rosy faces framed in pink and gold—two white-capped and aproned nurses, who advanced with even pace and laid upon the cushions in the full flood of sunshine—Messieurs les bebes.

Pinker against the pink background kicked and wriggled two little human balls, unclad except for tissue paper caps that covered the flossy heads and shielded the eyes. There was a gasp and a gurgle from every mother's daughter as four fat fists and four heels wildly waved.

"Nannette and Marie," said the hostess, "you may go on."

Nannette and Marie knelt by the pink urchins and rubbed them and rolled them and pinched them and made them scarlet with laughter and massage.

"Nannette and Marie, are they warm?"

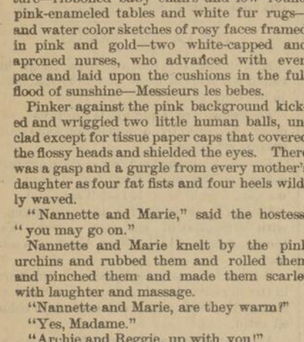
"Yes, Madame."

"Archie and Reggie, up with you!"

The twins struggled to their feet and stood, tubby, toddling youths, obedient, blinking.

"Nannette and Marie, start the ball!"

The two nurses produced a small black rubber foot ball and threw it to the two ur



ROUGH AND TUMBLE FUN.

chins, who understood the programme, for presently they sent it bobbing against the ceiling. They kicked it and tossed it and tumbled over it, all the time preserving the most comical gravity of demeanor. Since Nannette and Marie had taken hands off them they had not smiled.

"Nannette and Marie, the measures, Archie and Reggie, how well can you stand?"

The nurses brought out two oak and silver sticks, and the twins solemnly walked up to them, touching to the improvised perpendiculars their noses, their chests, and the tips of their toes. Their round stomachs they drew resolutely in. Then, in soldier-like attitudes, heads erect, they marched to and fro in the sunshine.

"Archie and Reggie, breathe!"

The twins stood where the sun was strongest and drew air into their lungs. They still held their stomachs determinedly hollowed, but swelled out their chests, mirthless but mirth-provoking. They lay down again on their cushions, and slowly and with absorbed countenances lifted their dimpled legs to form wavering right angles with their bodies. Then Nannette and Marie held their feet and they lifted their heads and shoulders till, after repeated tumblings back, they were in sitting positions. Algernon, the pug, took a paw in the romp and the guests blessed him. He gave them a chance to laugh hysterically.

"Marie and Nannette, the beanbags!" The twins threw them at a board with holes in it, taking the poses of chubby Cupids.

"Archie and Reggie are really distressed," explained the radiant hostess, "when they have to be dressed for their run on the avenue.—That is sufficient, Nannette and Marie.—Don't you know how the Greek youths and maidens got their figures by work without clothing in the gymnasia? Archie and Reggie practice several hours a d... Philadelphia Press.

WORKED SUCCESSFULLY.

A Man Puts Up a Job With His Wife and Sisters at the Theatre.

The theatre was crowded. The curtain had just risen. Jewels flashed, gay plumes on wondrous head-dresses fluttered in the heated air, costly fans waved slowly to and fro, and the fashionable audience turned its eyes and opera-glasses toward the stage and settled into the hush of expectation that precedes the opening of the play when the the experienced stage manager has waited considerately for all the late-comers to be seated before the bell taps for the curtain to rise.

In a conspicuous location about half-way between the orchestra and the front seats of the parquet circle were three ladies who had come in unattended about five minutes before. They were noticeable for the wide, flaring, umbrageous hats they wore. Directly behind them sat a nervous-looking despairing man, who was making wild but fruitless efforts to see the stage. The wide hats with their wealth of tropical bird foliage hid everything he wanted to see from his view. In vain he wriggled and squirmed and craned his neck from side to side. The hats were too large, too close together, and too richly upholstered. Apparently unconscious that he was attracting the attention of everybody in his neighborhood and bringing the ladies in front of him into unpleasant prominence, he persevered till sounds of ill-suppressed laughter were heard on all sides of him. Then he settled himself back in his chair with a world-weary sigh, but the next moment took advantage of a lull in the performance on the stage to lean forward and address one of the ladies—the one who sat in the middle.

"Madam," he said in a loud whisper, "I beg pardon, but it is utterly impossible for me to see through your hat, and the Lord made me too small to see over it. If you will kindly remove it you will make a wretched man happy for a whole evening."

The 40 or 50 persons who were looking on saw the lady remove her hat at once, turn round and smilingly beg his pardon. They saw the other two ladies take off their hats also, and the example became instantly contagious. Ten or a dozen other enormous hats came off within the next half-minute, much to the relief of the sufferers directly behind them. Then the star of the evening stepped on the stage and tha attention of the audience was attracted on the performance again.

The details of this pleasing little incident are given in full for the purpose of explaining to those who witnessed it that the whole affair was a put-up job.

The lady whom that man addressed was his wife, and the other two were his sisters. —Chicago Tribune.

Children's Sunday Play.

Two young mothers were gravely discussing the question a few days ago of Sunday games for their children. This subject seems to furnish no end of perplexities to mothers who have certain conscientious scruples against making the day a holiday, but who still wish to keep their children from learning to dread the day because of its restrictions. These women agreed that it was very very hard to know just what to do. Said one:

"I read to my children just as long as they will let me. But they're too young to care for very much of that. They want to play with their toys and I don't think they ought to do that. Last Sunday Jack played with his soldiers, and I was really shocked when I went into the nursery and found him. What do you do?"

"Why," said the other, with an air of conscious superiority, "that used to trouble me but I've got it beautifully arranged now. I got a dissected map of Palestine for Janey and Harry and I let them put that together, and then I let them play logomachy, if they will spell ont nothing but Bible names."

"But Harold and Tom—they're too little for that. What do you do with them?" asked the other, with the air of one sitting at the feet of the prophet.

"Why, I've fixed that too," she answered. "I let them play with a big Noah's ark."

How to Test a Duck's Age.

A writer in one of the American dailies says: "Are you fond of duck? Do you shoot your game or buy it? If you buy it how do you know it is young or old? Do you want to know? I'll tell you. Take the duck and hold it at arm's length, straight from the shoulder, by the lower part of the bill. If the bill breaks from where it joins the meat then the duck is young. If it doesn't don't buy it. The duck being old the meat is tough, and the bill is too firmly hung to break. It is an infallible rule."

Speculative Heredity.

Materfamilias—Imogen, you mustn't marry George Rockpate. He was such a hard-headed boy! I couldn't bear to have my grandchildren like him.

Imogen—Yes, mamma, I know all the Rockpates are awfully hard-headed; but you must remember there is softening of the brain in our family."

It Takes Two to Make a Bargain.

Mrs. Wedgwood—I know I'm cross at times, John, but if I had my life over again to live I would marry you just the same.

Mr. Wedgwood—I have my doubts about it, my dear.

The Way of the World.

"My mother was an elegant cook. There was only one person she couldn't please,"

"Who was that?"

"My father. He remembered his mother's cooking."

An Evidence of Wealth.

Mr. Grump—I can't see, my dear, what good that border of fur does you around the hem of your skirt.

Mrs. Grump—Why, it shows that I can afford it.—Harper's Bazar.

She Took Him at His Word.

He (11:45 p. m.)—Why, I'd do anything in the world for you!

She (yawning)—you will? Then for heaven's sake sneak home. I'm sleepy.—Texas Siftings.

A Start In Housekeeping.

Venetta—Does Charlie really think he will ever marry you?

Beatrice—I'm sure he does; his parents are so very practical.

It Expresses the Idea.

Moneybags—I want an engagement ring that will be expressive of the sentiments of the lady towards myself.

Jeweller—How's a dollar sign set with diamonds?

He Did Not Call.

The man who tried Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and was sure of the $500 reward offered by the proprietors for an incurable case, never called for his money. Why not? O, because he got cured! He was sure of two things: (1) That his catarrh could not be cured. (2) That he would have that $500. He is now sure of one thing, and that is, that his catarrh is gone completely. So he is out $500, of course. The makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have faith in their ability to cure the worst cases of Nasal Catarrh, no matter of how long standing, and attest their faith by their standing reward of $500, offered for many years past, for an incurable case of this loathsome and dangerous disease. The Remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50 cents. Mild, soothing, cleansing, deodorizing, antiseptic, and healing.

HOW FASHION BEGINS.

WHY CARDINALS STILL WEAR THEIR RED STOCKINGS.

The Reason Why Quakers Keep Their Hats On—An Historical Disquisition on the Vagaries of Fashion Accounting for Many Fads.

It seems that trousers originated in the Gallic nations that finally overthrew the power of Rome. When the Roman Emperor Aurelian led Tetricus, the barbarian, in triumph, the latter was arrayed becomingly in a pair of $3 bracche, Boston not then having been founded and the word "pants" consequently unknown. The fashion thus introduced into Rome was a plant of slow growth, the Romans believing that any division in the garment below the waist was a mark of effeminacy. Gradually, however, as luxury became rampant, the trouser-leg became more pronounced and close trousers became the general costume.

Alexander the Great had a twist in his neck. It was therefore fashionable for every one in that monarch's court to carry his neck in the same way.

The practice of the Cardinals of Rome of wearing red hats at ceremonials and processions was introduced by Pope Innocent IV. as a symbol to indicate the readiness of the Cardinals to spill their blood for Jesus Christ.

The use of powder originated in the fancy of a French mountebank, who dredged his head with flour in order to emphasize his idiocy.

The peruke is said to be due to the misfortune of Philip, Duke of Burgundy. His hair fell out, and his physicians advised him to cover his head with artificial hair, which he did, and thus set the fashion.

One day Francis I. of France was struck on the chin with a piece of tile. Of course, the wounded part could not be shaved. Thus beards came again into fashion, after having been out for nearly a century.

Once upon a time Charles VI. of France gave a masquerade ball, and he and five of his courtiers took the part of satyrs. To do this artistically they were clothed in loose linen habits, besmeared with resin and then stuck all over with down. One of the company, in a frolic, lighted one of the satyre with a torch and, in consequence, four of them were burned to death. This is supposed to be the origin of the tar and feather custom.

Charles VII. of France had a pair of ill-made legs. He wore a long coat to conceal them. Result: Everybody else wore long coats.

Peter the Great adopted rather a novel means to convince his subjects that they should change their clothes to conform with the modern costumes of Western Europe. Believing, as is well known historically, that the future greatness of Russia depended upon the facility with which it was made to assimilate all that was best in other countries, he had succeeded in introducing some important innovation into the half-civilized region over which he held sway. At length he had patterns of cloth hung up at the gates of the towns, and those who did not conform to the fashions thus set, were docked publicly. Albeit this was done in as pleasant a manner as possible, for Peter believed in being good-natured with his people. They, on the other hand, loudly demurred and used the argument that what was good enough for their forefathers was good enough for them. "Very well," said the sagacious Peter. In 1703 he gave a dinner at Moscow to celebrate the marriage of one of his jesters, and insisted that it should be conducted in strict conformity with ancient usage. There had formerly been a superstitious custom of not lighting a fire on a wedding. So Peter made them do without a fire, although it was colder then Christmas in a Hoboken boarding-house. He wouldn't give them any wine, because their forefathers never drank it. When they remonstrated, he reminded them that it was a poor rule which did not work all around, and thus, by his good natured greatness, wheedled his people into new coats—about the hardest thing that can be done with humanity.

Few articles of dress were more popular at one time than the Spencer, the origin of which is extremely curious. Mr. Spencer, an Englishman, rather particular in his dress, one time remarked in a company that no fashion was so ridiculous but would be adopted if worn by a person of sufficient importance. This was objected to, whereupon Mr. Spencer offered to bet that if he cut off the skirts of his coat and walked out with merely the body and sleeves, some one would follow him. The bet was taken, the coat prepared and Mr. Spencer used it in London, past a well-known tailor whom he knew was always looking for something new. Thus the Spencer came into use.

At the battle of Steinkirk, which took place on the morning of Aug. 3, 1692, the French nobles were surprised in their sleep, and hastily rushing out of their tents, they arranged their late cravats in the most careless manner. The French were victorious, and to commemorate their victory, it became the fashion after this to wear the neck cloth in a negligee manner. Hence the origin of the Steinkirk cravat, as it was afterward called.

During the reign of George III. his Royal Highness the Duke of York had a duel with Col. Lennox, and the worthy colonel succeeded in shooting away one of the Duke's curls. Hence it became the correcting t tho wear a curl on one side of the temple only.

When Fox, the first of Quakers, was sitting in church and the preacher said anything which he didn't like he moved solemnly, put on his hat and kept it on until the disagreeable remarks concluded. Hence arose the Quaker custom of wearing hats in church.

A curious instance of how a fashion was nipped in the bud took place in New York during the early part of this century. A party of young swells—possibly the advanced guards of the present army of Anglomaniacs—one day rigged up a coach and six and drove around town in style. This incited another clique of young men, who, not to be outdone at this sort of thing, immediately fitted out a coach and eight and appeared upon the principal streets in great splendor. So amusing was this to the workmen of the town that a party of sixteen carmen, determining to burlesque the whole affair, dressed themselves in clean white frocks and appeared in the most fashionable parts of the town in a new coach, which was driven by no less than sixteen horses tandem. Each man had his hair powdered. Thirteen acted as postilions, and the extraordinary appearance of this singular vehicle sent a loud guffaw from one end of the town to the other. So ridiculous did the carmen make this absurd custom of emulation appear that no further attempt was made on the part of the young swells, who, however, took the thing in such good part that one of them wrote an ode called "Carmen Triumphe." One cannot help but wonder what these worthy fellows would have done with our Wardie—Clothier and Furnisher.

How Stanley Won His Wife.

Speaking of Mr. Stanley's courtship Mrs. Tennant, mother of Mr. Stanley, said: "Henry wooed a long time before he won. I did not give my consent at once. When he came to me and pleaded for Dolly's hand I said:

"'No, Henry; Dolly is all that I have left and I cannot, shall not, part with her. The mother-in-law in England plays a lonely part. She is not welcome to her daughter's household; her visits must be few and brief. They have taken my other daughter away—I cannot part with Dolly!'

"Henry pleaded long and eloquently; at times he would almost weep. The tears would fill his eyes and he would choke with emotion.

"One day he said: 'I am alone in the world; I have neither father nor mother, brother nor sister; I am perishing of loneliness. I know nothing of and care less for the customs of the country. I want your daughter to be my wife; give her to me and do you at the same time become my mother, father, brother, and sister.'

"'Henry,' says I, 'do you mean it?'

"'I do,' he answered, firmly, and I saw determination flashing from the same eyes before which the ferocious barbarians of Ujiji had quailed and under which the hostile hordes of inhospitable Njandja had melted away like mists of the morning.

"'She is yours!' I cried, and then I added, 'and so am I!' Now, that," continued the proud mother-in-law, "is, in brief, the story of his wooing. I am his as inseparably and indissolubly as Dolly is. I shall never leave him. I regard him as one of the noblest and most lovable men on earth, and I have no other ambition than to aid him with the benefit of my counsel and experience. Knowing this, he is ever the paragon of affection and gentleness, and I am certain that no woman—at least no English woman—ever had a more tractable or more obedient son."—Chicago News.

Easily Arranged.

Dashaway (to hostess, after the evening party)—I want to ask you if I may have the privilege of escorting the two Curtis sisters home? They are, by far, the prettiest girls in the room.

Hostess—Certainly, my dear Mr. Dashaway; I was just about to ask you if you would be so kind, for there is such a scarcity of gentlemen. But (archly) it is rather awkward for you that there are two of them.

Dashaway—Oh, that's all right (a moment later, to the elder Miss Curtis) —My dear Miss Curtis, I am going to escort your sister home; I will be back for you in half an hour. —New York Sun.

Not Quite Such a Fast Hour.

Charles Watts, superintendent of the Chicago division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, claims that the fastest time ever made on an American railway was on that road lately. His official report showed that this special train ran fifty three miles in forty-five minutes, eleven miles of which were covered in seven minutes, or at an average speed of ninety-four miles an hour. The train sheets show that the above statement is correct.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Experientia Docet.

The Sunday school teacher had just read the story of the bringing to life of the son of the widow of Nain, and then began to ask questions to see if her scholars had understood what she had read.

"In the first place, let me see if any of you can tell me what a widow is."

There was a long silence. Finally a small boy spoke: "I know, 'cos my mother's one. It's a lady what takes in washing."—New York Sun.

Accounted For.

No statues are put up of women great,
And this the reason is (pray do not smile):
In two short years the brass would aggravate
Her relatives and friends, compassionate,
Because the costume would be out of style.

Paid Off.

"Excuse my coming to dinner in a business suit, old fellow. My way, you know."

"That's all right. You won't mind my giving you a small table all by yourself in the pantry, will you? It's a conceit of mine to do it, old chap."

Leaving Something to the Imagination.

"But I say, Pallette, this isn't a portrait of me. This is a picture of the Jagman House."

"That's just the point. You are inside taking a drink."

A Fine Child.

Caller—And this is the new baby, Fond Mother—Isn't he splendid?
Caller—Yes, indeed.
Fond Mother—And so bright! See how intelligently he breathes!

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THE HOUSE AND HOME.

SUNDRY AIDS TO CONVERT THE FORMER INTO THE LATTER

A Becoming Winter Head Dress For the Baby—Full Instructions, With Illustration, for Crocheting His Tam O' Shanter.

The crocheted Tam o' Shanter is a pretty winter cap for a baby boy, but is equally suitable for anyone, and can be made in any preferred color of single zephyr or Germantown wool. To crochet it begin in the centre of the crown.

1st round—Twist a circle of the wool and draw through it one double crochet for the first stitch, make one treble, draw the wool through three loops and make one chain to join these loops. For the next stitch,* put the hook into the hole made by the chain joining the loops, draw through a loop, making two on the hook, take up another loop through the back of the last of the set before worked, then draw another loop through the centre, draw through these four loops, make one chain to join them and repeat from * till there are twelve sets with little holes.

2d round—Increase in this round, making two sets of loops into each of the little holes made by joining the loops of the first round. Join this round with one single crochet, and take up a loop through the hole made by so doing; take up another loop through the next on the edge, and another through the hole, draw through these four loops, and join with one chain. Now take up five loops, one through the hole by the hook, one through the back of the last loop of the last set, one through the hole again, and one through the next on the edge, draw through five loops, and join with one chain;* for the next set take up five loops, one through the hole by the hook, one at the back of the loop of the last set (the small, tighter one), one from the edge close to it, one through the next hole, draw through five loops and join, take up five loops again, the fifth being taken up from the edge after drawing through the same hole the second time. Repeat from* all around, completing the third round.

4th round—Increase every fourth set, and when not increasing always now take up six loops, one from the edge, both before and after drawing through the hole. When increasing work five loops, each for the double set.

5th and 6th rounds—Increase every third set.

7th round—No increase.

8th round—Increase every fourth set.

9th round—Increase every third set.

10th round—No increase.

11th round—Increase every third set.

Work seven more rounds without increasing. Divide the cap into quarters, make eight box plaits all around, and sew these at the edge, the size of the head, about 14 inches usually for a child, but the plaits may be laid in to fit any size. Then work double crochet all around for the band of the head. Upon this work one treble, miss one, one treble, one chain, repeat; then two more rounds of one treble into every space, one chain. Work one round of one long crochet into every space, one chain, about forty-two long crochet stitches. This piece turns up over the head-band, and upon these long bars the coquilles which form the frill around the cap are worked. Make two treble on the short bar of the oblong space, eight trebles on the long bar, two treble on the next short bar, and eight treble again on the long bar. Repeat all around. Crochet with crewel silk, one double crochet, one chain, all around the edge, taking up every stitch under it. Fasten neatly with wool the foundation of the coquilles to the hat where the head-band is begun at the edge of the plaits, then work double crochet all around the edge of the head-band. Finish the cap with a bow of ribbon two inches wide.—Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.

Gold Paint In Decoration.

I know of nothing which can be used in the making of dainty articles that gives such an effective finish as gold paint. I once saw a table cover of olive green felt, pinked around the edge, having a design of flowers and leaves on two opposite corners, done in gold paint. Lambrequins for shelf, bracket or window can be made in a similar way. Heavy flannel will be a good substitute for the felt and in red or blue is even richer in effect. A corner bookcase consisting of three or more shelves, stained or finished in the wood, having narrow shelf lambrequins of flannel, or better yet of leather with a border in gold paint makes a pretty and useful gift which a brother and sister could make for some other member of the family. Pincushions, covered with some soft, bright material painted in one corner, or having an all-over design, are very dainty. Fir or pine cones, bristling chestnut burrs, touched over lightly with a thin coating of the paint, are a great addition to a Christmas or New Year's tree, brightening up the whole, and can be gathered by the children on the farm. Pictures may be framed in a simple border of the layer of some the cones glided over. They have much the same effect in bringing out the colors in the picture as those costing much more.

Teaching Children to Pray.

A correspondent in the Christian Union protesting against the idea of forcing a child to pray says:

To me, the forcing of a child to pray seems so sad. I have tried so earnestly to show my little ones what a good thing it was to have a loving Father in heaven, who was always glad to have his children pray to him—but that unless the prayer came from the heart, God did not hear it. My daughter of 10 years and little boy of 6 both love to be present at the "resting time," as we call the fifteen or twenty minutes' worship we hold daily. The baby of 2 comes, too, and plays with her dollies or books, although she wants to kneel when we do.

I always read a few verses of Scripture and follow with prayer, and at its close we repeat together the Lord's Prayer. Then a few minutes of silent prayer. After we rise from our knees, the children repeat a verse from the Bible once or twice, and generally remember it for the next day. Everything is short and simple, and the children seem to enjoy it very much and think it a great cross if for any reason they are excluded. My little boy once showed some impatience at being called away from some amusement; although he came, I would not allow him to enter the room. It was a matter of great grief to him; and he said afterwards "that he had heard a great deal through the door." On another occasion, when he had retired for the night he seemed unwilling to pray. "Very well," I said, "don't do it, if you do not want to, but the dear Father has given you a very pleasant day, and taken such good care of you, don't you want to thank him and ask him to bless and keep you through the night?" He then seemed glad to do it.

I never teach my children to pray after any form. With my daughter I pray first, and she follows with audible prayer, or we pray together silently with my little boy. I say the prayer and he repeats it, and sometimes mentions things to pray for.

If I have said anything that will help mothers in teaching their children to look upon prayer more as a privilege than a duty, I shall feel I have done a good deed.

ODDS AND ENDS.

If a recipe calls for the use of soda, and you do not have it on hand, do not attempt to use baking powder instead, for the result is ruin.

A little black pepper in a pumpkin pie improves the flavor surprisingly. This is the invention of a notable Pennsylvania housekeeper.

When you are tired of lemon and vanilla flavoring, try mixing them. To a teaspoonful of lemon extract add about a third of a teaspoonful of vanilla, and you will think you have discovered a new flavor.

A bay leaf, crushed to powder in the hand, and added to a can of tomatoes about half an hour before they are done stewing is a vast improvement to the flavor. Five cents' worth of bay leaves will last a year or two, screwed up tightly in a Mason pint jar on the pantry shelf.

When measuring ingredients in cooking, it is best to use a cup of a straight shape, and use the same size and shape of cup throughout. Also, when a tablespoonful of anything is called for, do not use an iron cooking-spoon instead of a silver spoon, for the former holds much more.

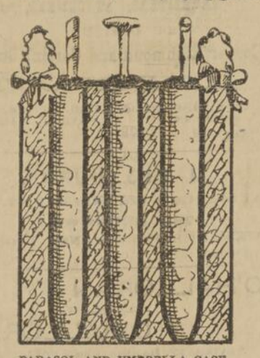
It is absolutely necessary that in cooking one should wear a cap. For no matter how particular and tidy one is there is danger of a loose hair making its escape and dropping into utensils that you are cooking in; and nothing is so thoroughly disgusting as this. These caps can be made of white crinoline, or glazed muslin or silesia.

A can of salmon is not always used up at one meal, and, put away just as it has been used it is apt to dry up or taste oily in a few days. Instead, put the left-over in a bowl or deep dish, sprinkle with pepper, add a few whole cloves and a blade of mace, cover with cold vinegar, and your pickled salmon will keep a week or two if the vinegar is strong enough.

Cunning little dishes, small, shallow, and irregularly shaped, are to be placed at each guest's plate at dinners or luncheons. They are empty at first; and are intended for use between courses, when salted almonds, cherries or bonbons are passed. Heretofore there has been no receptable provided for these little "relishes." They should be decorated at the pleasure of the hostess; some pretty little sentiment in gold lettering, or even one that is mirth-provoking being quite in order. A set of favorite quotations is sometimes used. For a set of twelve, designs representing the months of the year might be used to advantage.—Wives and Daughters.

Hanging Case for Parasols, Etc.

The arrangement shown in the cut is intended to keep parasols, umbrellas, etc., free from dust in the dressing room. The foundation is made either in coutil or stout cretonne, with three pockets, slightly gathered at the lower part and encircled with bright colored braid. Each piece has to be sewn on without piercing through the lining.



PARASOL AND UMBRELLA CASE.

The flat parts are embroidered with scrolls in cross or chain stitch; the two twisted loops at the top are attached to proper hooks in the walls, and ribbon bows give a finish to the whole.

Said in Society.

Mrs. Younghusband—I'm going home to ma.

Mr. Younghusband—Well, you see that expression has grown rather monotonous, and I have arranged for your return. You will not have far to go. My mother-in-law now occupies the spare room upstairs.

* * *

Swaggerline—You remember that howling, would-be swell Cholly Overdone, do you not? He used to wear a high hat and a roundabout short cutaway sack coat at one and the same time!

Gullington—You don't mean to say that he hasn't changed his style?

Swaggerline—Yes, now he's wearing a strait jacket.

* * *

Mrs. Chidefellow—Why do you employ such very pretty girls to wait on your customers, Mr. Draperleigh?

Mr. Draperleigh—Well, you see, my next-door competition, Mr. Haberdash, is giving away a necktie with every $1 shirt and I thought the girls would be just as good a counter attraction.

* * *

Mrs. Quericus—Why does Mr. Faversham Foley, the eccentric litterateur, go up into that low-ceilinged room and do all his work?

Mr. Callturne—Well, you know, his specialty is "short-story" writing.

An Eye-Opener for Connoisseurs and Other on Imported Cigars.

As it is well known to all tobacco dealers that the Vuelta Abajo district is conceded to be the finest on the island of Cuba, and that no tobacco is equal in quality or commands as high a price on the market, we wish to inform connoisseurs of imported Havana cigars that seven-eighths of the imported cigars brought into this country are not of Vuelta Abajo tobacco. In order to convince the public that we are sincere in what we state, we will pay to the charitable institutions of this city the sum of one thousand dollars if our statement can be disproved. We will also forfeit for the same purpose a like sum if our La Cadena brand of clear Havana cigars is not manufactured exclusively of Vuelta Abajo tobacco. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

A NEW OCEAN TERROR

THE SWORD SHIP TO DISABLE BIG ARMORED VESSELS.

Description of the Sword Ships and the Causes Which Led to Their Invention—What the Sanguine Inventor Says of His Work.

When the fleets of nations consisted of big wooden vessels, Ericsson constructed a Monitor, armored against their shots, and able to destroy a great number of ships without being damaged itself. Two formidable weapons not in use at that time—the ram and the torpedo—have been introduced, either of which may destroy in a few seconds millions of value in armored vessels. Ships of great size for carrying guns have therefore been furnished with these auxiliaries. The United States in its latest type has discarded the gun and the torpedo, and in the Ammen ram places its sole reliance in the spur, the vessel being heavily armored for her displacement and of quick maneuvering qualities.

The Danish inventor, conceiving the idea that small rams to destroy the propellor of an adversary are desirable adjuncts to a fleet of war vessels, has designed what he calls a swordship. His plan is for a vessel of 110 tons displacement, intended for spoiling shafts or propeller blades, or punching holes in the bottoms of the smaller ironclads or armored cruisers. Its sword is more than ten feet long, and has teeth like a saw to prevent it from slipping. Its upper point is six feet below the water level, its lower point being five and a half feet deeper. The sword is carried and supported by two arms, which should be as thin as is consistent with strength in order not to impede the manouvering power.

Swordships should be furnished with twin propellers, with a balanced rudder between them, and should have many water-tight compartments, some of which, when action is impending, should be filled with water in order to submerge the ship still deeper. The speed ought to be higher than that of torpedo boats of equal power and displacement—that is, over twenty-five knots per hour, because the swordship has no projectiles to discharge and her mission is to destroy the larger game. The conning towers should be armored and arranged so as to lessen as much as possible the shock of collision. Although any kind of propeller can be used, the maneuvering power is thought to be especially improved with the two-bladed propellers.

The blades are connected by means of a blade axle, which can turn freely in the boss. The thrust of the upper blade is greatest in ordinary propellers, on account of the greater speed of the upper wake, but here its plate angle decreases a little, while the pitch of the opposite blade increases in the same proportion. The maneuvering of a small sword-vessel requires only one duty from the commander, according to the inventor, that is that he should be a sailor.

Sitting in the conning-tower the commander is able to concentrate his whole attention upon the maneuvers required to rush upon the enemy and destroy his propellers. At a distance of 1000 feet from an ironclad big shot would ricochet from the half-submerged deck of the swordship, and as the distance can be passed over in twenty-five seconds the chance of being damaged is little when the vessel is protected against quick-fire guns.

Suppose an ironclad and a sword-vessel going say, eighteen and twenty-four knots respectively, the sword-vessel possessing several times greater maneuvering power. Its commander requires only to thrust his floating sword within the disc area of the condemned propeller and the blades are cut off in rapid succession. The sanguine inventor says of his work:—

"There can be no doubt concerning the correctness of this method, because complicated torpedoes often fail in the decisive moment, whereas a sword must damage where it hits; secondly, the maneuvers demanded for the application of torpedoes are always impeded by a great number of difficulties."—Chicago Times.

THE STORY OF VERA SASSULITCH.

A Woman Who Was Offered a Bribe of $7,000,000, to Renounce Nihilism.

"So Vera Sassulitch is dying," remarked Mr. Z. B. Meyers, the representative of the largest importers of Swiss watches in New York City, now at the Midland. "I see by several French and German papers which I have just received that there is little hope for her recovery. While buying watches in Geneva several years ago I saw this famous Nihilist and talked with her for several hours. And let me tell you that, knowing the iron will and the grim resolution of this determined woman, before she goes to that land where Nihilists and Anarchists are supposed to be unknown, I really believe she will sign the death warrant of the Czar. She has sworn to do it, and with a Nihilist a vow of this character is a vow to be kept. So with the passing away of Vera Sassulitch look out for a period of activity among the Russian Nihilists.

"The story of her life as I learned it from some of the revolutionists in that hotbed of socialism only shows what one determined woman can do. She was a governess in a little country village in Russia when she first met a well-known Russian editor. There was some sort of a love affair between them, for Vera Sassulitch has even yet remaining traces of her early beauty. The Russian editor was arrested on the charge of being a Nihilist. Some of his letters to Vera Sassulitch were intercepted, and the young governess and the editor were thrown into the same prison. The tortures of the editor made a revolutionist of Vera Sassulitch, for she was compelled to witness and listen to the torment. They could prove nothing against Vera and she was released, but her lover was killed. She vowed to become a Nihilist and the moment she was released from prison she purchased a revolver and shot the Justice who ordered her imprisonment. She made her escape, and despite the efforts of the Russian Government she is still at the head of the Nihilists of Europe. She is more dreaded by the Czar than all the other Nihilist leaders put together. He has put his hand in his pockets or placed a cup at the breakfast table only to find a note from Vera Sassulitch. When she gives the order to strike the blow will be aimed at the crowned head of the Russias. Finding it impossible to conquer her the Russian Government offered her a pardon and 10,000,000 rubles (over $7,000,000) to leave the country and renounce Nihilism. I think that is the largest bribe ever offered a woman, and to her credit it can be said that she angrily rejected the proposition.—Kansas City Times.

THE CORK-CUTTER'S TRADE.

An Odd Little Industry and How It Flourishes.

Hanging outside a commonplace east side dwelling, of a fashion antedating the era of great tenement houses, is a small glass case, within which is enclosed a cork model of the "house that Jack built," together with three or four curiously carved blocks and balls of cork. A swinging sign several feet above the case proclaims that the German occupant of the house is a maker of corks. A hall straight through the building leads to a small rear yard, in which stands the corkmaker's little workshop. Half the shop is filled with crude cork and little labeled drawers for holding corks of various shapes and sizes. In a loft, that is really only a gallery overhanging the lower part of the shop, is the simple machinery of the corkmaker's trade.

"There are, perhaps, half a dozen corkmakers in New York where work is done by the aid of knives and a simple hand-run machine, looking like a great jackplane. A rod, carrying the cork to be shaped, revolves under the plane's moving blade, and by adjustment this machine may be made to shape corks of almost any size. Corks below half an inch in diameter are, however, mostly made by the use of the knife. A skilled cork-maker can turn out from fifty to seventy gross of corks per day. In cork factories where machinery is used a child can turn out 150 gross per day. There are, however, no cork factories of the larger sort in New York though there are some in Brooklyn, and the large factories in distant cities have agencies here. The handworkers struggle hard to compete with cheap machine made corks. They are enabled to do this by dealing directly with consumers and thus saving the jobbers profit. However, the small workers are constantly in danger of being driven out of business by the factories.

The best cork comes from Spain, though much is brought from Italy, Portugal, France and Africa. Cork oaks have been planted in South America and in the sub-tropical states of this country. As yet, however, little or nothing has come of this effort to introduce cork growing into the United States.

The bark comes in pieces varying from half an inch to over three inches in thickness, and sometimes measuring three and one-half feet in length by eighteen inches in width. It brings at wholesale, in crude condition, from five to seventy cents a pound. The cheapest cork is full of great holes, and looks as if it were ready to fall to pieces. This quality of cork, cut into thin slices, is used to make shoe soles "water tight." As a matter of fact, it does nothing more than make shoes warm to the feet by interposing a non-conductor of heat between the inner and outer soles. An extremely fine variety of cork is used for movable insoles. Cork is put to all sorts of odd uses, and the cork makers must be prepared to shape his material into an almost infinite number of forms.

There is a great waste in the trimming of corks, and the little east side shop is packed thick with scraps and shavings. Once these were salable as packing for life-preservers and the like, but now they bring little or nothing when sold for this purpose, and the corkmakers are glad to have them carried off free of charge. Cork shavings make an excellent kindling, and they are used for that purpose in some large manufacturing places.

Half a dozen down town houses import cork. It comes in vessels partly laden with heavy merchandise, and a sailor feels tolerably safe when he has on board a cargo of cork. The crude bark stripped from the trees when they have attained considerable size, and the process does not destroy them. Indeed, if the outer bark were not removed it would be cracked and shed in time by the growth of new bark underneath. When removed, the bark is placed in water and alcohol and weighted with stones, in order that it may flatten out from its semi-cylindrical form and be the more snugly packed and the more satisfactorily worked. When once a tree has come into bearing, so to speak, it may without injury be barked once a year, though ordinarily the stripping occurs only once in six or eight years. It is only at the third stripping that really good cork is produced.

It is an odd fact that the cork cutter's tools require almost momentary sharpening, although the materials in which he works is exceedingly soft. This for a long time made the application of machinery to cork cutting apparently an impossibility, and it is only of recent years that the difficulties of the case have been surmounted.—New York Star.

The ship of matrimony has a companionway, but there be many husbands and wives who never find it.

The more illiterate a wealthy man is, sometimes, the more anxious he is to found an "university" and tack his name to it.

Social and Reception of the Sunday School Union.

This interesting gathering of last year is to be repeated this evening, in the parlors of the Erskine Church. Ample refreshments for 500 guests have been provided by the larger Sunday schools, and a cordial invitation has been extended to the city pastors, the delegates and all Sunday school workers to be present. Mrs. T. B. Brown, Mrs. Wm. Hall, Misses MacMaster, Bancroft and Wilkes, of the various denominations, will receive the guests, while arrangements for the tea are in the hands of Miss McIntyre, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Jacques and a large staff of lady assistants. The evening will be occupied by addresses from the Rev. Mr. Mowatt, the new pastor of Erskine Church, on "The Sunday School in Relation to the State," and by Dr. Hurlbut, of New York, on "Wherein the Average Sunday School Succeeds."

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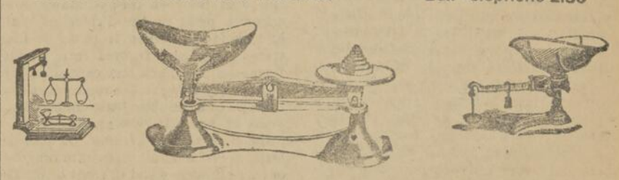

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BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE

CHAPTER IV. Continued.

He was at this time about 27 years old, but as tall and robust (barring the temporary effects of his wound) as a much older man; with a premature gravity and dignity of demeanor, and a strong, penetrating and resolute mind. After remaining quiet for a month or two, to recuperate his physical powers and to think over his position, he determined to be an architect. He set to work at once, with his usual energy and persistence; and after having familiarized himself with the rudiments of the profession of the best scientific school in the country he entered an architect's office in New York, and worked there from twelve to fifteen hours a day for seven years. Unremitting application such as this, rendered physically possible as it was by an invincible constitution, and turned to the best advantage by a powerful and comprehensive intellect, could not fail to have its effect.

When Bellingham, at the end of his apprenticeship period, set up in business on his own account there were few men in the country who possessed a broader and sounder knowledge of architecture than this young man of 23, or who had so much taste and originality in matters of design. The remainder of his professional history, being mainly a record of well deserved and increasing success, has little interest. At the epoch of his entrance into this story he had had a hand in many of the best buildings of our large cities, both private and public, and incidentally he had been brought in contact with a great number of people whom it might be deemed socially expedient to know. But Bellingham scarcely seemed to have the ordinary social instinct. His manners were abrupt and reserved, and he had a very disconcerting glance for those who seemed disposed to attempt to be familiar with him. He seemed to have a temperamental antipathy against aristocratical or exclusive pretentions of any kind, though in a certain sense no one was more exclusive and aristocratic than he.

The type is no uncommon one, as the critics say; and it is perhaps a pity, nowadays, that it is not a great deal commoner. Though repellent in several ways, it has some qualities of almost infinite redemption. It includes everything that we call masculine. Its exemplars are often deficient in humor; but they have a sternness and simplicity that are to the other parts of human nature what sea salt is to water. They are often unjust, but they are never complaisant. They may be bitter, but they are never sweet; or hard, but never soft. And yet there is another side to them—but only very few—perhaps only one—ever comes to know it. Enough of generalizations.

Geoffrey Bellingham had not the air of being susceptible to feminine charms. His manner, when he was brought in contact with the gentler sex, underwent no gentle and illuminating change. The elements of his nature seemed averse from harmonizing with those of women. When he happened to speak with a woman he would express himself in his usual curt, laconic way, keeping his eyes fixed upon her face the while, with a sort of unsympathetic inquisition. The impression conveyed was that he considered women insufficient and untrustworthy. On the other hand he never railed against them, as self conscious misogynists do; his indifference seemed not to be the result of an exhaustive or mortifying experience of them in the past; it was scientific or temperamental rather. He recognized their functional use to the race and to society, but did not care to be personally concerned with them more than was necessary.

But his professional reputation was so high and so well attested that his social disqualifications did not injure his success; and when Gen. Inigo conceived the idea of a grand new opera house Bellingham was among those to whom he applied for a plan and an estimate, and it was Bellingham who got the contract. The result was a building which many judges considered to be second to none of its kind in the world. It was beautiful, it was luxurious, it was acoustically a marvel, it was fireproof. Incidentally a number of artists achieved renown and made money by the decorations which they executed, under Bellingham's supervision, for its inner and outer walls. New York boasted of it, the papers contained descriptions of it, and the illustrated journals published pictures of it, and endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to obtain a portrait of the architect. But, as a compensation, there was engraved a dignified and imposing representation of Gen. Inigo, and a record of his brilliant and typically American career.

Bellingham had been waiting in the general's office fifteen minutes when the latter appeared, with Jocelyn on his arm, both in the best of spirits. The architect did not rise from his chair or make any other response than a preoccupied nod to the expansive greetings of the gentleman. "If you have your wits about you," he said to Inigo, "look at this plan and tell me your idea about it."

"What's it all about, anyhow?" returned the impresario, removing his cigar from his mouth and pulling himself together. "Stage entrance! What's the use botherin' with that? Just make it so as they can get in and out, and the gals can see their fellows"——

"No, sir," interposed Bellingham quietly. "I want to stop that."

"Stop what, in the name o' gracious?"

"Fellows hanging round the stage door for the girls to come out. I don't like it, and I mean to give the girls a chance to get off free if they choose."

"Your saving clause will cover ninety-nine cases in a hundred, I fancy," remarked Jocelyn with a laugh.

"What has that got to do with it?" demanded Bellingham, looking at him; "and what have you to do with it, either?"

"Oh, I was only startled to see you turning missionary," replied the other, moving away.

Bellingham paid no further notice to him.

"By connecting the window above the lower door, by means of an iron bridge of fifteen feet span, with the corridor in the building on the opposite side of the alley," he said, referring to his drawing, "you give additional means of exit either by the street door of that building or by the upper passage leading to the elevated railway station. Well?"

"What'll it cost?" inquired Inigo.

"Not more than eight hundred, or I'll pay the difference."

"It's all darn nonsense; but I'll do it to oblige you," said Inigo.

"That way, if you like," said Bellingham, folding up his plan. "Good day."

"Odd fish, that fellow," observed Jocelyn when the architect had gone out.

"I just tell you what," said Inigo. "if that odd fish was an impresario the divas wouldn't go back on him—not much!"

"Why wouldn't they?"

"Oh, maybe they wouldn't dare; but they wouldn't, anyhow."

"What do you know about it?"

"I know a man when I see him," returned the other, wagging his head, "and so do they."

CHAPTER V.

HOW EVERYTHING WAS MADE PLEASANT AND EASY FOR HER.

"WHAT ARE THE SERVICES FOR WHICH THIS IS THE PAYMENT?"

Two or three days afterward Jocelyn betook himself to a small and rather shabby looking house in East Eighteenth street, and asked if Mrs. Bemax were at home. The woman who opened the door said, in a weary and discontented voice, that Mrs. Bemax was in, and Jocelyn went upstairs. He entered the front room on the first floor. This room had a dingy and brownish aspect. The furniture was meager and rickety. Upon the wall between the windows hung askew a print of the Prince of Wales and his family, taken from some illustrated paper and framed in a wooden frame stained black and varnished. The only pretty thing in the room was a photograph of a chubby little child about 4 years of age. It was mounted in a tasteful standard frame of stamped leather, and a small vase containing two or three flowers stood in front of it. The photograph itself was much faded and was in the style of ten years ago.

In a few minutes a tall, middle aged woman, with a square shaped face and rather strongly marked features, came into the room. Her eyes and brows were dark; her hair was slightly touched with gray. The corners of her large mouth had acquired an indrawn look, apparently from a habit of pressing her lips together; her general expression was studiously impassive. She looked like one accustomed to meet with rebuffs and disappointments, and to put up with them when necessary, though never with meekness and resignation. There was an air about her that showed she had once been familiar with the handsome side of the world, but, from whatever cause, had discontinued to enjoy or practice its refinements. There were more hard and unpleasant things in her memory than the contrary, and these memories and experiences had worn away her former comeliness and made her skeptical and somewhat malicious, instead of gentle and engaging.

"Well, Hamilton," she said, as she came in, "I hope you've brought me some money."

"Money, my dear Meg! Didn't I send you some last week?"

"Yes, enough to pay up my arrears of board. I've had none to spend on myself for a month, and I have only one other dress to my back, and that is not fit to be seen."

"Things are more expensive here than in England. I told you that when you insisted on coming here. You would have been more comfortable at home."

"Home is where the heart is," she replied, with an intonation of somber sarcasm. "My heart is not in England, wherever else it may be."

"Well, I've been very busy," said Jocelyn.

"So you always tell me; but I persume, as usual, it is no business of mine."

"Well, my dear, it's only the money aspect of my business that you feel any interest in."

"If you mean there is no longer any sentiment between us I cordially admit it," was the answer. "I don't care the snap of my finger for you or for any one else now alive. But I have some claims upon you, and I've come here to enforce them."

"You have the photograph there still, I see," remarked Jocelyn, turning to the table. "Poor little fellow! If he'd lived I'd have made a man of him."

"Yes! You'd have made the same sort of man of him as you've made woman of his mother. I'm glad he's dead, if it's only to save him from knowing what sort of a father he's got? However, you said that to put me in a good humor. I suppose. What do you want?"

"I vow, Meg, you're too confoundedly sour for anything," exclaimed Jocelyn, twisting his whiskers. "I've come to tell you of an arrangement that will enable you to live at your ease the rest of your days, and this is the way I am received. Come, now!"

"It is impossible you should intend any benefit to me that would not benefit you ten times more," said Mrs. Bemax impassively.

"You do me gross injustice: you are like all women with a grievance!" returned Jocelyn, whose temper was certainly very easy. "My scheme is to put you in receipt of an income of $1,200 a year. Have you any fault to find with that?"

"What are the services for which this is the payment?" Mrs. Bemax inquired.

"To chaperon a lady—nothing more."

"A lady!" replied the other, a peculiar smile drawing down the corners of her mouth; "I begin to understand! Who is she?"

"The prima donna at the new opera house."

"Yes, in whom you are tenderly interested. Taking everything into consideration, Hamilton, that is very characteristic of you; a very delicate piece of kindness!"

"Bah! Meg, your cynicism is overdone; you are on the wrong scent entirely. In the first place, the lady is not the person she's supposed to be. She's the daughter of an old friend of mine; I once intended to marry her, but—I thought better of it. Circumstances which you will be fully informed of have led to her personating the Marana—name and all—the coming season. It's a grand secret, of course, and I selected you as the only woman who could be trusted to keep it. You are to confirm in every way that suggests itself the idea that she is the bona fide Marana; say you've lived with her for years in Europe, and so on. But she is wholly ignorant of the world, and you are to see to it that none of the young fellows get ahead of her. You may invent all the adventures you like for her—in the past, but on no account let her get into any scrapes in the present. Do you see what I mean?"

"I think so. The young fellows you speak of are to be kept out of the way for your sake rather than for hers; and she is to be instructed that any scrape she gets into with you is no scrape at all, but a distinction and a blessing."

"Upon my soul I should flatter myself you were jealous if I didn't know you so well," said Jocelyn with a laugh; "I only wish to protect the girl from annoyance and to insure the success of the whole scheme.'

"If you could make me believe in your disinterestedness and virtue the only result would be that I should serve you less efficiently than otherwise. But you always liked deception for its own sake, and you are the same Hamilton Jocelyn that I knew in Richmond twelve years ago. Well, I shall know what tone to take with her."

"Take any tone you like, in the devil's name, so long as you take the position and observe the conditions!" exclaimed Jocelyn, getting up, with some signs of impatience.

"I will take the position on condition of being guaranteed my outfit and twelve hundred dollars," said Mrs. Bemax. "It is not high wages for the devil to pay, but it's better than nothing, and to live as comfortably as I can, so long as I do live, is the best I have to look forward to now. I'm not so fastidious in other respects as you do me the honor to imagine."

"Well, Meg, when you've enjoyed a few months' luxury you'll take a more genial view of things, I hope. Above all things make as good an impression on the lady as possible. She must learn to confide in you, and to take your advice in all social matters from the outset. You can do anything with her if she likes you and trusts you, and nothing if she doesn't."

"I understand; I am to be another mother to her!" said Margaret Bemax, in a tone and with a look in her eyes so quiet and yet so repellent that Jocelyn made no attempt to reply, but took his leave without further ceremony.

Certainly Beatrix needed a mother at this epoch of her career. The peculiar conditions under which she was making her entrance into the world rendered her especially defenseless. She was not only ignorant (as any girl brought up in the seclusion of home is likely to be) of the ways and wickedness of mankind, but the strict necessity of her incognito cut her off from the support and society of both her father and of all the other relatives and friends who should naturally be around her. She was not herself, and she was somebody wholly different from herself as well. Furthermore she was a singer, with all the sensitiveness and the liability to emotional impressions that the musical temperament implies. Upon the whole a young woman can select no career more dangerous than that upon which Beatrix had just entered, and the external circumstances which attended her entrance could scarcely have been more untoward.

Meanwhile the subject most constantly present to her thoughts, since it gave color to everything else, was her assumed character of the Marana. To be herself began to appear in the light of something criminal. Everything depended upon maintaining the deception. Nor could she disguise from herself that the men she met treated her with a sort of freedom to which she was quite unaccustomed. This perplexed and annoyed her, and Mrs. Bemax, when she appealed to her, only smiled and said she mustn't mind them. Finally she thought it would be a good idea to ask information of Mr. Jocelyn.

"Fellows bother you, do they?" said that gentleman in answer to her complaint, with a reassuring smile. "Well, ma'mselle, you know we mustn't be too particular about that. When we have been on the stage a little longer we shall learn to look upon all men as our brothers, and not mind a little fun. Besides, you know, you are the famous and invincible Marana, and are supposed to be able to settle all such Jack-a-dandies with one hand, so to speak!"

"I don't understand you," said Beatrix, with a slight flush.

"Well, my dear, the amount of it all is they mean no harm, and they've heard so many stories about the Marana's adventures that they feel justified in trying to find out what she's made of. The fact is, you know, she's said to be a little hazarde—dangerous—as soon ruin a man as look at him, and you must act out the character."

"Do you mean that I should pretend to be anything that is not—good?"

"Oh! no, no—not that, of course. Only a sort of give and take, live and let live style—that's what you want."

"If they think I am different from what I am, in any bad way," continued Beatrix, "I will either tell them who I am or give up the whole thing." Her voice trembled.

"Now, my good little prima donna, don't you say anything so foolish!" said Jocelyn, taking her hand in his and patting it. "Come, you know me don't you? and you know whether or not Hamilton Jocelyn would permit any one to insult you? Very well, then; you're as safe, if the worst comes to the worst, as if you were sealed up in the center of the pyramid of Cheops! But what I want you to learn is to have courage—to hold your own bravely, and not to be too squeamish about what the people you meet with say and do. The world always seems queer and a little disagreeable when one is first brought in contact with it—full of people not a bit like our quiet folks out in the country. But we can't change the world, can we? All we can do is to take things as they are, and make the best of it. If we are all right nothing can really hurt us. But we must have courage, we musn't be afraid, we mustn't talk of giving up! We must be a little woman of the world. Every woman must be who intends to accomplish anything, let alone to make such a reputation as lies before you. It's a little freemasonry we all have to learn, nothing more; and, as I said, though you won't love me—naughty child!—yet you can't help trusting your father's old friend: and as a matter of course you will come to me if you get into any real scrape. I shall be only too ready to assist you: but I don't want to seem officious either to you or to others, and I want you to fight your own way as much as possible at first. It will make it all the easier for you hereafter. Don't let yourself be put upon, of course, but don't altogether forget that you're the Marana either. If you manage it cleverly her name ought to be a help to you rather than the contrary."

"In what way?"

"Oh, the sharper the fight the sooner over, you know, and the more decisive," said Jocelyn, laughing. "Yes, it is an advantage in every way. If you were entered in the lists in your own name, with your father and all your friends to fall back on, you would be falling back all the time. You would be trusting to their strength instead of to your own. But since you're alone you'll discover your own force, and make it evident to the others into the bargain."

"But will not papa live in the hotel with me?"

"My gracious, no!" exclaimed Jocelyn, lifting his hands in half playful consternation. "In the eyes of the world, remember he's nothing but a respectable old gentleman in no sort of way related to you. To have him in attendance on you would be most—what shall I say?—inexpedient; and if it led to nothing else, it might lead to his true relationship being found out. No, you may see him occasionally, of course, but on the same footing as any other chance acquaintance. Ha, ha! You wouldn't want to compromise your own father, would you? not to speak of being compromised by him?"

"Well, I certainly am alone!" said Beatrix gravely.

"In appearance, yes; but so long as Hamilton Jocelyn is alive you'll have an unfailing resource."

"I should compromise you as well," said she, looking at him fixedly. He made a laughing gesture of depreciation.

"Oh, don't be afraid of that! I'm known; everybody understands me! We can do no possible harm to each other. It's an understood thing that I stand godfather to all prime donne on their entry into New York society. You may safely refer to me as an old friend on all occasions. And, by the by, I've taken the liberty to do you a bit of service already. You need a companion, and I've been so lucky as to secure just the person. She's an English lady, daughter of a clergyman. I've known her for years; an excellent creature; really a lady of great refinement and experience, and precisely suited to your needs. She will take perfect care of you, and keep you posted about everything you ought to do and all that sort of thing. I have let her into the secret, the only other persons who know it being your father, Inigo, and myself. The idea is, of course, that she's been living with you on the continent, and all that sort of thing. Mme. Bemax, she'll be here tomorrow morning. You'll be certain to like her immensely."

"Well, what must be, must, I suppose," said Beatrix, folding her hands in her lap and looking down. "It does seem hopeless to think of going back now I have come so far. But if I had understood beforehand." * * * She paused, but went on after a moment. "I have been living in the midst of falsehoods, and it seems to me that that is more likely to take away courage than to give it."

"Pooh, pooh! things will very soon shake down, and then in everything but name you will be more yourself than you ever were before!" returned her father's old friend encouragingly.

The next day Mme. Bemax was introduced, and was very genial, helpful and agreeable.

CHAPTER VI.

SOCIETY ENTERTAINS THE NEW DIVA.

The Cadwalader Dinsmores are people such as can exist (as a social fact) nowhere but in America, and, indeed, in New York. Mr. Dinsmore (called Wallie Dinsmore by every one who knows him) is a man of paramount though unobtrusive usefulness. He is—or for the sake of the unities let us say he was—a gentleman of medium size, plain exterior and remarkable quietness of speech and demeanor. He was like the heart of peace in the midst of the fashionable social whirlwind, the undemonstrative center of all demonstrations, the reposeful culmination of all activities. To say that he knew everybody and everything, not only that everybody else knew, but that everybody else would like to know, but imperfectly expressed his accomplishments. He lived in New York, but he was at home in all countries and in all societies, and occasionally was met with in all.

He was about forty-two years of age, but looked younger, having light hair and a subdued reddish complexion, and he seemed, when you considered his experience and serenity, indefinitely or in fact infinitely older. He had unexceptionable manners, was genial, kindly, gently humorous and inexhaustibly entertaining. He never was detected making an effort, and he never forbore an effort to be obliging. He was as accurate as a pendulum, and as versatile as a continent. He could neither play, sing, act, make a speech, write a book, nor paint a picture; but no one knew better than he how all these things ought to be done, or was more sympathetically appreciative of others' attempts to do them. He smiled easily, but always as if he could not help it. His laugh was a low contagious chuckle, and seemed to suggest an unexpected charm and drollery in life. There was a manly, masculine look and quality about his plain face and ordinary figure, and in the tone and utterance of his voice. You felt that there was substance in him when required—that he was by no means a phantom of conventions and escapes—that, when everything else had been eliminated for him, a gentleman would remain.

GAVE HER HAND FIRST TO MRS. CADWALADER.

He was a great favorite with women and with children, and his relations with the former were just as cordial and simple as with the latter. If you dropped in to see him during a morning you were sure to find a number of men whom it was particularly worth while to meet, sitting about in the easy chairs and smoking Wallie's famous cigars and cigarettes. He had a fine old fashioned house down in West Twenty-third street and plenty of money, which he knew how to spend; that is, he was both generous and economical.

But the most remarkable thing about Wallie Dinsmore was that, instead of being in fact the bachelor uncle of society that he was in spirit, he was actually and conspicuously married. Mrs. Cadwalader Dinsmore (they never called her Mrs. Wallie) was a few years older than her husband and weighed about fifty pounds more than he. She was mighty and imposing, convincing and memorable. Upon her massive countenance, which had the texture and hue of the finest pink-and-white enamel, was fixed immutably a gracious smile, which served to condense, as it were, into manageable dimensions the else too ponderous acreage of her cheeks and to refine the contour of her scarlet lips. Her hair, of a dense yellow hue, without a thread of gray, was arranged in an inscrutable manner, upon what might be termed the cylindrical principle; it resembled a carving in varnished maple; it looked brittle.

As for her figure, Mrs. Cadwalader might have stood for the capstan of a three decker, round which the jovial seamen trip as they heave the mighty anchor. Her voice, meanwhile, was small, soft and caressing, and she regarded her interlocutor with a glance of indulgent coquetry, as if to mitigate the terror of her proportions, though it really rendered them only more alarming. Nor was her usual talk, as might have been expected, about devouring quarter beeves, or causing earthquakes, or obliterating populations, but about embroidered handkerchiefs, and summer zephyrs blowing on wild roses and the holiness of infants' slumber. Was she, then, a sardonic humorist, or a fool buried alive in flesh? No; she was a hard hearted, practical, shrewd woman: with sharp eyes, a politic disposition and unrelenting determination.

The fact that she was not of aristocratic or indeed discoverable lineage may have sharpened her claws, so to speak, and steeled her heart; she had had to fight her own way, and was a little too much alive to the value of the worldly objects she had striven for. The most telling success she had ever scored was, of course, her marriage with Wallie Dinsmore. How she contrived it is not known; but it must have been, in every sense, easier to embrace her fifteen years ago than now. Wallie was the most human of mankind, generously appreciative of everything except his own value. At any rate the thing took place, and Mrs. Cadwalader proved to be an admirable and substantial wife.

She made war upon none of his hobbies; she broke up none of his habits; she sacrificed none of his bachelor friends; she kept out of his way except when she could be of use to him, and then she was always ready. She made him pay, as the vernacular hath it, but she let it cost him nothing. In short, though she and her husband had almost no tastes or traditions in common, they were completely in harmony, had no children, and were a model of New York domestic virtue, happiness and prosperity. It is no small thing for a husband to be able to affirm that his wife has not had his study dusted for a week, nor launched even an oblique criticism at his African lemur.

Such as they were the Cadwalader Dinsmores made up their minds to extend the right hand of hospitality to Mlle. Marana. Mrs. Cadwalader called on her in person, and Wallie, as a matter of course, in the shape of his name written on a piece of pasteboard. The diva's acceptance having been secured the other invitations were issued, and the day arrived.

"You will have to put in an appearance," said Wallie to Geoffrey Bellingham during the previous week. "You built the opera house, and decency demands it."

"The more reason why not," the architect replied. "I should have to be introduced, and I don't care for it."

"You will have to come," the other repeated calmly. "Do you want the woman to be disrespectable?"

"It's none of my business."

"It is. A woman is what her associates are. If respectable people don't receive her they are to blame if she cuts up."

"If she were a novice—but she's notorious!"

(To be continued.)

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