

## CANALS ON PAPER.

Mr. Dutton, of International Navigation Fame, Gives Some Details.

Has No Connection Whatever With the Plan Being Put Forward at the Canal Convention at Washington.—Mr. Dutton's Letter to Premier Thompson in the Interests of His Scheme.

[Special To The Herald.]

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Your correspondent asked C. N. Dutton, one of the promoters of international navigation, what relation, if any, existed between the International Navigation and the project for a waterway from Lake Erie to tidewater, advocated by the Canal Convention at Washington. "None whatever," he replied. "That convention sought to get the United States Government committed to a political, eleemosynary institution, while, while having some striking good features, would follow a route bristling with engineering difficulties and would therefore be so expensive as to be eleemosynary, not commercial, for the great cost would involve an interest charge yearly equal to the saving effected over rail-road freight."

"The conflicts of interests, the political predominance of the New York State and compromises which would necessarily produce definite action, would inevitably result in the adoption of the modified Erie canal route for any canal built by the United States Government. The International Navigation, on the contrary, is commercial, not political—continental, not sectional in its nature. It connects the great lakes with the sea, the St. Lawrence with the Atlantic coast of the United States, and makes and perfects the most extended, the deepest and most expeditious route to the east and west. It is ready when the bill comes before the railway committee."

"The preliminary plans are in the hands of experienced engineers, who have a most intimate knowledge of the route. The general outline, however, may be given as follows: The summit level of the Welland canal is to be enlarged from Lake Erie to the Niagara escarpment; from thence to the bench above the falls, an aqueduct will be made with two lifts, the locks being in double battery, and the navigation will turn east to the Niagara river, descending to it with two lifts similarly arranged. Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence give free navigation to Cornwall, where the descent to Lake St. Francis will be made with one lock."

"We will go out of Lake St. Francis on the southeast, cross the Chateauguay valley, and descend to Lake Champlain with one lock. Between Lake Champlain and the Hudson occurs the only heavy work—a cut over 13 miles long, through a 55 foot summit. Beyond this, an aqueduct is necessary, there will be free navigation in a lake made by a dam across the Hudson valley, at which the final drop to tide level, nearly 90 feet, will be made in one lift."

"In order to give Montreal the best possible facilities, both for east and west and north and south traffic, an aqueduct is proposed to descend the Chateauguay valley to Lake St. Louis, and thence to Montreal harbor. This will give Montreal the shortest routes and best service both to New York and westward."

"We expect a large north and south traffic to spring up between Montreal and ports which she can easily and cheaply reach through this navigation, and are, therefore, studying to find the shortest and best route between lakes St. Louis and Champlain. The locks proposed are to be of unprecedented height, but the pneumatic balance lock, which we shall use, makes such high lifts as are necessary at low lifts, and far cheaper to build and operate than a greater number of low lifts, besides being very much quicker. We expect to lock two vessels, one up and one down, in 15 minutes. The total detention at the locks, between Lake Erie and tide water, will not be ten hours. The water level is no greater in a lift of 100 feet than in one of 20 feet, and will never exceed 11 lbs."

"We will use one-tenth the water necessary to operate locks of the present system. We will use no more water to make a lift of 100 feet than to make one of 20 feet, and will handle 50 million tons a year with one-tenth the water used in the Sault Ste. Marie lock to handle 11 million tons."

The project has been before the Dominion Government for some months, and I understand has been the subject of some little discussion and expert examination. Recent adverse comments in Canadian journals led me to address the following letter to the Premier:

Ottawa, Dec. 29th, 1892.

To the Honorable Sir John Thompson, K.C.M.G., Premier of Canada, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR.—As you are aware, notice has been given in the Canadian Gazette that the International Navigation Company, a limited liability company, has been incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Wales, and is now in session of Parliament for a charter and franchise to construct and operate a twenty-two foot navigable waterway from Lake Erie to tidewater, and to Lake Champlain, from whence the line will continue through the United States to the Hudson River.

The object of the International Navigation is to make legitimate profits by serving the public need for transportation between the lakes and the sea, and to this end it seeks charter powers under such proper and just restrictions as your government may see fit to impose.

An unfavorable attitude by your Government toward the International Navigation would, of course, prevent its consummation; and even its public suggestion in the press known as favorable to your Government, is an obstacle of a very serious nature, and will effectually prevent any progress until it is removed, for no one will interest or exert himself in favor of a project which is supposed to be viewed with disfavor by that power which alone can grant it life.

I therefore, beg you to consider the matter, and if in your matured judgment you think the project one which commends itself to the favor of your Government, you will let that fact be publicly known.

Waiting the honor of your consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CHANCEY N. DUTTON, Secretary.

C. N. Dutton, Esq., International Navigation Company, Ottawa.

Fatal Explosion on a Steamer.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 14.—At 8 o'clock last evening the steamer J. C. Colles in the Tennessee river, 15 miles below Chattanooga, two miles in the boiler collapsed. Two of the colored deck hands were blown into the river and drowned. Twelve of the colored deck hands were scalded more or less seriously, and the second engineer of the Warner and two other white men were seriously scalded. Neither of the steamers was injured to any great extent.

## DISASTROUS RAILWAY WRECK.

A Passenger Coach on the Iowa Central Drops Through a Trestle.

Burlington, Jan. 14.—A most disastrous wreck occurred on the Iowa Central Railway, one, and a half miles east of Morning Sun, Ia., last evening. As an eastbound passenger train approached the over-head crossing the rear coach jumped the track and ran along the ties till the trestle was reached, when the coach cleared the track and fell 30 feet to the ground below, carrying with it eight passengers, all of whom were seriously injured, and two of them may die. The most seriously injured are: Rev. Mr. Miller, Mayland, Ia.; fatally: E. S. Drummer, Wyoming, Ill.; Elmer Reese, Morning Sun; Thos. Meyer, Oakville, Ia.; unknown man from Keokuk, Ill. Several of the other injured were also burned. The coach took fire and was only saved by the efforts of a gang of ice cutters at work in the vicinity.

## MANY MARINE ACCIDENTS.

Fearful Storm Causes Havoc Along the Coast.

London, Jan. 15.—A heavy snowstorm from the northeast is sweeping over England. Snow, sleet, and a high wind prevail along the coast. Many small accidents to shipping along the coast are reported.

The steamer Brighton belonging to the Brighton Railway Company, and plying between New Haven and Dieppe, left port in a gale this morning. She had a terribly rough passage. The deck house and smoke stack were washed away, one of her boats was smashed and part of her port rail was torn away by a heavy piece of baggage while her deck was washed. When she approached the pier—Dieppe the storm was so blinding that the captain could not see her bow. The wind was blowing 60 miles an hour and the seas were breaking over her decks so rapidly that none of the eighty passengers was allowed on deck. Without any warning the steamship crashed into the pier. A large hole was stove for her bow, and for some minutes she stuck fast. Ropes were got aboard and were made fast before she was driven more than 20 feet from the pier. She began filling rapidly. A long gangway was improvised and the passengers were hurried ashore. There was little panic. Half the baggage had been got off when the captain ordered leave orders to be sent to the ship which was settling rapidly. He had hardly followed the last man to the pier when the vessel went under.

Off Dartmouth five pilots were drowned while trying to put a man aboard the cutter. The cutter was pitching heavily when the pilot approached. The boat was caught the gig and lifted it out of the water. All the occupants of the gig were thrown out and two caught the life lines thrown to them and were saved.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. John Black of St. Johns was in town on Saturday.

Mr. F. Wallace Whitlock, of London, Eng., is at the Windsor.

Mr. E. King Dods, editor of The Canadian Sportsman, is in town.

Mr. J. C. Drewry, special writer for The Toronto Globe, is at the Windsor.

Mr. H. H. Smith, Dominion Lands Commissioner, of Winnipeg, is at the Windsor.

Mr. M. F. Hackett, M.P.P., has been re-elected as a councillor for Stansfeld Place.

Captain A. L. Jarvis, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. E. E. Sheppard, the defeated candidate for the Toronto mayoralty, is at the Windsor.

Mr. R. L. Patterson, of the Toronto Type Foundry, and Mrs. Patterson, are at the Windsor.

Chief Benoit is recovering from his recent illness, but will be confined to the house for some days yet.

LT.-Col. Toller, of Ottawa, the commandant of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, was in town yesterday.

Mr. C. W. Taylor, business manager of The Toronto Globe, is at the Windsor, accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Howard Buck, son of Mr. F. P. Buck, of Sherbrooke, has been appointed private secretary to Hon. W. B. Ives.

Mr. J. D. Leffingwell is in town arranging for the production at the Academy of Digby Bell's success, "Juniper."

Mr. Dr. Darboux, wife of the principal of the Congregational College, gave an "At home" on Saturday evening.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier arrived in town on Saturday from his Ontario tour. He spent the day in town and left for home in the afternoon.

His Grace the Bishop of Ogdensburg will be in Montreal next month on his way to Joliette, where he will deliver an address to the students of the college there.

Mr. W. Wray, of Winnipeg, superintendent of the Western division of the Canadian Pacific, arrived in town yesterday on business. He is at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Armand Lalonde and Miss Corinne Martin left on Saturday evening for Boston to attend the ball of the St. Jean Baptiste society, which takes place there to-morrow evening.

Mr. C. D. Hebert, of Three Rivers, is in town. He is a delegate from the Three Rivers branch of the Canadian Artisans' Society to the convention of that body which takes place this evening.

The Rev. Samuel N. Jackson, M.D., of the First Congregational College, Kingston, is in the city. He is delivering a course of lectures at the Congregational Theological College, on "Congregationalism, its history and polity."

Hon. John McIntosh has sufficiently recovered from his late illness to be able to leave for home. Accordingly he returned to Waterville on Saturday in the private car of Mr. W. Wainwright, assistant manager of the Grand Trunk.

Among the arrivals at the Richelien are J. Livingston, New Glasgow; Charles Rochette, Quebec; M. B. Longway, St. Mary's; A. J. Rheme, Valleyfield; G. Marcotte, Stanfield; H. Shutt, New York; P. Beaudoin, Joliette; J. Williams, Hamilton; J. Palmer, San Francisco; Chas. Smoot, Windsor; R. J. Ellis, Quebec; Wm. Camp, Brandon; R. Bruce, Winnipeg.

The following were among the arrivals at the Balmoral hotel on Saturday and Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Greeley, Toronto; D. A. Stewart, Winnipeg; Mrs. C. M. Nelder, New York; C. M. Martin, Ottawa; B. C. Jolley and wife, Chicago; T. Rudgale, Toronto; Wm. Kenniston, Toronto; P. Rogers, New York; T. C. Dieffenbacher, New York; John Thompson, Toronto; W. Andrews, Providence; W. H. Basbie, London.

Among the late arrivals at the Hotel Balmoral are Messrs. P. E. Belanger, N.P.; Quebec; N. Cantin, St. Remond; J. N. Prudhomme, Joliette; L. A. Grenier, D. McAvoy, Quebec; D. Rager, Ottawa; D. D. Miller, Toronto; N. Charbonneau and J. A. Dauphinais, Three Rivers; J. O. Suard, Rimouski; Nap. Doyon, Joliette; Charles O. Lavoie, Quebec; J. W. Milton and wife, Hamilton; Charles Dupont Hebert, Three Rivers; E. J. Dalken, Quebec; A. Rheault and Louis Charbonneau, St. Tite; J. Gerin Lajoie, Ste. Flore.

The Balmoral Hotel, Montreal, is most liberally managed, and justly regarded as the best family hotel in the city.

## RELIEF IN FRANCE.

A Royalist Organ Found to Have Taken Panama Boodle.

This, Including Other Developments, Has Caused the Attempt to Arouse Public Feeling Against President Carnot to Fall Flat.—Ex-Minister Roche Vindicated.—Ex-Minister Balthut Makes a Confession.

Paris, Jan. 14.—There is profound relief in Republican circles to-day over the statement of Charles De Lesseps, implicating Arthur Meyer, editor of The Gaulois, as having received one hundred thousand francs from the Panama Company. This, at last, brings the Royalists into the drag net, and shows what the friends of the Republic have claimed from the beginning of the scandal, that Republican officials and journalists did not have a monopoly of Panama corruption.

The fact that four Boulangist deputies are to be put under strong suspicion by evidence before M. Francheville is also considered as strengthening the case of the republic by showing the hypocrisy of those who assail it in the pretended interest of better government. The Government has also been considerably strengthened by the speech of Chancellor Von Caprivi on the Army bill. This has caused the speech of the Propaganda, who accompanied Mgr. Satolli to this country and recently returned for America.

Pope Leo is said to be greatly interested in the situation in America, and desirous of putting an end to the ecclesiastical differences existing there. With this purpose in view the Pope is preparing an encyclical on the American episcopate advising harmony and union.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Mgr. Satolli, the papal legate, received at the Catholic University to-day the following cable message from Dr. O'Connell, the American secretary of the Propaganda, who accompanied Mgr. Satolli to this country and recently returned to Rome:—

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Information was received confirming the announcement that Rev. F. Z. Rooker, of Albany, had been formally appointed secretary of the Propaganda, and was leaving for Rome to-day. He had left Rome for New York, and was no doubt the bearer of the papal bull creating the delegation and confirming all the powers of Mgr. Satolli.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S BOWS.

New York, Jan. 14.—On the announcement that the Pope had established a permanent Apostolic Delegation in the United States and had named Mgr. Satolli the first delegate, Bishop Corrigan prepared to resign, which his secretary, Father Connolly, gave out this evening. "The Sovereign Pontiff, as the Vatican Council defines, enjoys immediate episcopal jurisdiction over the entire flock of Christ. The primary of Apostolic See carries with it, from its very nature, the right to appoint a representative in any diocese of the world. To deny this is to deny the faith. Consequently, when the Holy Father is pleased to make a delegate apostolic he has a perfect right to do so. More than this, to doubt of the wisdom of the Holy See in determining to appoint such a representative is to doubt of the wisdom of the Holy Father who is well instructed in his religion would for a moment think of doing. We all receive this decision of the Holy Father as we receive all other decisions emanating from him with the profoundest reverence, respect and obedience. Before the Holy See acted there might have been room for a difference of opinion. Now there is no room for it. For my own part I gladly receive and welcome the news in question, always supposing it to be authentic."

No official announcement of the appointment has reached Archbishop Corrigan, nor does he expect any. Speaking as his representative Archbishop Corrigan said that whatever might be said in regard to the result of the appointment of Mgr. Satolli as Apostolic delegate must necessarily be conjecture only. Archbishop Corrigan himself could not be seen. It was announced that he had prepared his statement upon reading the report of the appointment and had gone out.

"Archbishop Corrigan" said Father Connolly, "accepts the ruling of the Holy Father as right. There was room for an opinion opposed to this action previous to the appointment. Now, however, there can be but one view of the matter."

There may be some people who will report that the appointment of Mgr. Satolli as Apostolic delegate is a direct hit at Archbishop Corrigan. Will he have anything to say in answer to them? We were asked. "We cannot help what the people think," was the reply. The Archbishop will ignore whatever may be said."

A STATEMENT REGARDING DR. MCGLYNN.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Archbishop Satolli, permanent Apostolic legate in the United States authorizes the publication of the following statement in regard to the Pope's action in the case of Dr. McGlynn: "On the very day of the reconciliation of Dr. McGlynn with the church public notice was given of it with the statement that Mgr. Satolli had absolved from censure and reconciled Dr. McGlynn by special power. This was done to satisfy every one with the reconciliation carried out by authority, especially delegated by the Holy Father, and with the conditions called for by the Holy Father. Here it is well to make several reflections.

"1st. That as soon as it was understood that these conditions were complied with, every sincere Catholic should at once have felt himself bound in conscience to recognize that all had been done in the case that was expedient in accordance with the spirit of the Catholic Church.

"2. That the selection of the proper time and the manner to give public intimation of the conditions belonged to the authority of the Holy Father, and when the Holy Father should find it opportune after the reception of the documents which were immediately forwarded.

"3. Every one could see that the immediate publication of these conditions was for prudential reasons omitted to avoid talk that might oppose the good done by doing away with the calamity which had for so long weighed upon a priest by reconciling him to due respect in every case to ecclesiastical authority, and before all to that of the Holy See, as well as to that of the Council of Baltimore, inasmuch as it is forbidden to treat ecclesiastical matters and questions through the medium of journalism. Much more deplorable is it that persons both ecclesiastical and laymen who wish to appear as sincerely Catholic make bad use of journalism with violent and mendacious attacks beyond all bounds of respect and charity against venerable prelates whose virtue and learning, whose rectitude of character and unquestioned and unquestionable loyalty towards the church and the Supreme Pontiff, never unaccompanied by sincere love of country make them deservedly the objects of the special predilection of the Holy Father and of universal esteem and veneration."

Independent Labor Party Reforms.

London, Jan. 14.—At to-day's session of the Independent Labor Party at Bradford the miners' committee reported in favor of the abolition of overtime, piece work and the establishment of 48 hours as a legal week's work; the making provision for the disabled, and for orphans and aged widows; the collective ownership of lands, adult suffrage and the abolition of the House of Lords.

Vicente de Bouthillier-Chavigny, of this city, has promised to deliver an address before the students of Laval University at Quebec on Wednesday next.

## MGR. SATOLLI PERMANENT.

THE POPE APPOINTS HIM AS HIS FIRST AMERICAN DELEGATE.

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, Has in Consequence Made His Bow of Humble Submission.

Rome, Jan. 14.—The Pope has decided to establish a permanent Apostolic delegation in the United States and has nominated Mgr. Satolli to be the first delegate. This decision the Vatican considers to be a sufficient reply to the opposition to Monsiegnor Satolli and his mission.

The Propaganda will send by the Rev. F. Z. Rooker the documents authenticating the new powers conferred on Monsiegnor Satolli as permanent delegate. In order that he may convey these documents, Father Rooker will postpone his departure for America.

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## M. P. RYAN DEAD.

The Well-Known Official Sinks Into His Last Sleep.

A Short History of the Life of One of Montreal's Residents—For Ten Years he Held the Position of Collector of Customs in This City—Identified With Charitable Work and Many Societies.

"M. P. Ryan is dead!" That was the sad message that was given yesterday morning at High Mass to the members of the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, with which the late collector of customs had been so long identified, and instantly there swept through the large congregation a wave of deep sorrow and sympathy which will have its duplication among the commercial community of the city when they learn this morning that the respected Collector has passed to that bourne from which no traveller returns.

His end was very sudden. He had been ailing for many weeks, but had recuperated somewhat, and hoped to return to his duties this morning, but it had been ordained otherwise. He rose yesterday morning with the intention of going to mass at St. Patrick's church, but had hardly well begun dressing before he was called upon to answer the last summons. His brave heart had failed; its work was done, and in a few minutes the soul of M. P. Ryan had passed to its Maker.

The sad news spread rapidly throughout the city, and everywhere one could hear expressions of deep and sincere regret, for whatever political differences Mr. Ryan may have engendered during his political life, he had all been forgotten by reason of his valued services as Collector of Customs.

Michael Patrick Ryan was born in Tipperary, Ireland, on Oct. 10, 1824, and was consequently 69 years old. In May, 1840, he came to Canada with his father and mother and settled at Chambly, where he was well known as a farmer. In 1853, Mr. Ryan came to Montreal and established the Franklin House, which soon became a well-known hostelry. Mr. Ryan continued in this capacity until 1859, when he entered into business as a produce merchant. Meanwhile, in 1855, he was elected to represent St. Anne's ward in the city council, where he served three years. Upon the death of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee Mr. Ryan was unanimously elected to fill the vacant seat for Montreal West in the House of Commons. The city was afterwards redistributed, but Mr. Ryan was re-elected by acclamation for Montreal Centre at the next general election. In 1874, he was again elected for the same division, but a petition was entered against him and he was unseated. Thereupon followed the ever memorable victory of the late Mr. Bernard Devlin, the Liberal candidate. However, when the National Policy campaign of 1878 came around Mr. Ryan was again elected by a large majority. He continued to represent the city division until the general elections of June, 1882, when he retired. A month later he was appointed Collector of Customs at this port, which position he has since occupied to the satisfaction of the commercial community.

Mr. Ryan leaves a widow, having been married in 1850 to Miss Mary Brennan, the sister of the wife of Solicitor-General Curran.

Mr. Ryan leaves behind him two brothers and two sisters. One is Mr. William Ryan, the other is Mr. Cornelius Ryan, a prosperous farmer in the Ottawa district.

Mr. Ryan has been for many years identified with charitable work in Montreal. He has been a president of St. Patrick's society; was at the time of his death a director of St. Patrick's Orphan's Home, and a director of the Confederation Life Assurance company. For many years Mr. Ryan was a member of the Harbor Commission.

The funeral will leave his late residence, 390 St. Antoine street, at 8.30 to-morrow morning for St. Patrick's Church, where the usual service will be held.

An English Member Dead.

London, Jan. 15.—Thomas Shaw, M.P., died last night at his home, Allington, Halifax.

All Quiet for the Night.

Washington, Jan. 15.—At midnight all was quiet in the vicinity of the Blaine house. The family had evidently retired, and no danger is apprehended to-night.

Sam Small Returns to Journalism.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 14.—Rev. Sam Small, the Evangelist, who spent 7 years on the rostrum following his conversion, has returned to journalism. He has accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Atlanta Constitution.

A Defection From Presbyterianism.

New York, Jan. 15.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Clark, D.D., who has for the past 20 years been the pastor of the church of the Puritans, to-day publicly renounced his allegiance to the Presbyterian General Assembly. "I cannot endure the tyranny of the general assembly," Mr. Clark said. "It cannot dictate what I shall think and believe, or rather I cannot think and believe what it may dictate. I am done with it."

News Notes From Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Jan. 15.—Rev. John Pringle, ex-minister for the Manitoba Presbyterian Synod, has received a call from St. Paul, Minnesota, and will probably accept.

The Canadian Pacific's new town of Estevan continues to prosper, and its population to increase. The output at the coal mines grows larger continuously, and these mines have apparently definitely solved the fuel problem for this country.

Passengers by the Labrador.

Halifax, Jan. 15.—List of saloon passengers per Dominion Line steamer Labrador, Capt. McAuley, from Halifax, Jan. 14, for Liverpool: Mr. Billingsley, H. Bodard, Mrs. A. Bodard, Miss G.

## A BROTHER TO DRAGONS.

BY AMELIE RIVES.

It was for this that he did not hear my lady coming until she stood beside him, and her white gown brushed his cheek. But seeing her, he leaped to his feet, and the blood ran along his face, and then seemed all to settle in the long wound, leaving him more pale than before. And she said to him:

"Nay, do not rise, for thou art weak yet," but he would not be seated, so they stood there, side by side in the fair morning light. And presently she puts out her hand (no one ere reached out their hand as did my lady), and she just lays it on his sleeve, and said she, "I am come to thank you—to thank you with all my heart and soul—" and there a sob chokes her, and she can say no more.

Again the blood swept up across his brow; and he said, "For God's love, say no more."

But she answered, saying, "Nay, I have so much to say." And she came nearer to him for a little space; and her head drooped downward, like a flower full of rain. And she did knit and unknit her white fingers as they hung before her. And she said, "There is no guerdon worthy such a knight, but if an thou—"

Then all on a sudden did she reach out both arms towards him, and her fair hands, palms upward, and the scarlet leaped to her very brow; but she lifted her little head proudly, albeit her eyes were dropped downward, and she said unto him, "Take me, for I am thine."

And he trembled from head to foot, and parting his lips as though to speak, reached out his arms and clasped her.

And when I realized what I had done, I did drop my cross-bow and took to my heels, like one followed by goblins.

Now, even as I hope to be saved, I but just come to recognize that this was my second eavesdropping. So be it. I have vowed, and must keep my vow.

It was all made clear to me that night, when Marian did relate to me how that the Spanish woman had slain herself by swallowing flame. At which (though mightily pleased, God forgive me, on account of my lady and the earl) I was more than ever thankful that Lord Robert had escaped alive and unwed out of th' clutches o' th' Spanish wench. And here it occurred to me that I have not yet told that Marian did know from the first of my lady's going up to town dressed as her brother. This I record more on account of its being a marvellous instance of a woman's keeping her tongue than to shame Marian, who had often read how that wives should submit themselves unto their husbands as unto the Lord. Howbeit, all ended so happily that I had not the heart to sord her.

With the first frosts of October my lady and the earl were wed. Methought the queen herself could not have had a finer wedding, and certes no woman could have had a nobler spouse. He was yet pale from his wound, but more soldierly of bearing and proud of carriage. He was clad all in white, like my lady. A more beauteous apparel I have never seen.

His doublet was of cloth of silver, with a close jerkin of white satin embroidered in silver and little pearls. His girdle and the scabbard of his sword were of cloth of silver, with golden buckles. His poinard and sword were hilted and mounted in gold, together with many blazing orders and richer devices that I know not how to enumerate.

My lady's gown was all of white satin, sewn down the front with little pearls, like those on my lord's jerkin; and her ruff was of soft lace, not stiff, as was the fashion, but falling about her bosom most modestly and becomingly. Lord Robert methinks, was eke as goodly, after his way, as either his sister or Lord Denbeigh, being close clad from head to foot in crimson sarcenet, slashed all with cloth of gold. My lady had given me some suiting clothes for the occasion; and as for Marian, methought in her new gown of sea-green taffeta, with her new ruff and head-gear that she looked as fair a matron as any mother of fine lads in all England.

## IV.

Seven month they had been wed, and it was May again. Methought such love had never been on earth since Eden. 'Twas gladness but to see them. And all, moreover, was well with Lord Robert, who folks did say, was in mighty great favor at court, and like to become a shining light in the land.

'Twas on a May morning. The trees were a-lit with birds, and the sound of waters set all the winds a-singing. All at once comes my lord, and sets his hand on my shoulder. Then I know that something dire hath happened. And he said, "Friend, where is thy mistress?"

And I tell him that she is out among the roses.

Then saith he all at once, "The Queen hath sent for me—I must to war."

And I could do naught but stare at him. And he said to me: "In an hour I must be gone. Say naught to thy mistress. I will go

don a suiting dress, and do thou bring me my sword and give it into my hand."

And he went, returning shortly, and I gave him the sword. It was then that we heard the voice of my lady without, and she sang a song of the spring-tide. The words I have ne'er forgot, though I did but hear them once:

"For O! For O!  
The cowslips blow,  
And the ground's all gold below me;  
The speedwell's eye  
Peers up so blithe,  
I swear it seems to know me!"

"The lady-smocks  
In silver frocks  
Do flout the sony clover;  
The humble bee  
Consorts with me  
And hails me for a rover."

"Then trip, then trip,  
And if ye slip  
Your lad will lend a hand O;  
The lass in green  
With black, black een,  
Is the fairest in the land O."

And as the earl listened methought he would have fallen, grasping my shoulder, old man as I was, and bending down his head upon it. And I did stay him with my arm, as though he had been my very son—for old age is father to all men.

So my lady comes in, with her gold hair blowing, and her white kirtle full of red roses, and seeing her lord goes to meet him. But when she noted the soldierly fashioning of his dress, and the sword girt at his thigh, she opened her lips as though to cry out, but no sound escaped them. And her kirtle slipped from her hold, and the red roses lay between them like a pool of blood.

Then she saith unto him, "Tell me. Quick, quick!"

And he lifts her to him, and saith "Sweetheart, my Queen hath bidden me come fight for her and for my country."

And she saith naught, only clasps him.

But by-and-by she cries out, saying, "Go not! Go not! Else wilt thou kill me." And so speaking, falls like one dead at her lord's feet.

Then I, running like one distraught to fetch Marian, do tilt pell-mell into Lord Robert, who hath come down to Amhurst for a week or so of rest.

"Heyday!" quoth he. "What Jack-a-lent hath frightened thee?" And I told him all. Never a word said he, but went straightway and got upon his horse, and clapped spurs to his sides, and so out of sight.

And all that night my lady lay nigh to death, so that there was ne'er a thought in the breast of any for another soul. Therefore Lord Robert was not missed.

Ere two days were past came a man with despatches, and we found out how that Lord Robert had substituted himself for the earl (having acquainted the Queen with the circumstances—and he being, moreover, so great a favorite), and how the Queen had granted Lord Denbeigh leave to remain in England a while longer.

And so his lordship was with his lady when their child was born, but Lord Robert was killed in the wars.

They grieved sore for him, and for many weeks would not be comforted. And even it was said that the Queen mourned for him, and did banish all festivities from court for the space of several days.

But like as the stars do pale in the morning sky, so pales the orb of sorrow before the rays of the great sun, happiness.

And though he was ne'er forgotten, and though the tears would spring to my lady's eyes heard she, but his name mentioned, yet she did smile again and was happy.

It chanced but this morning that Marian and I, leaning from the window that overlooks the east terrace, did see a most winsome sight.

'Twas a fair morning, and May again, and on such mornings as these my lady would go forth on the east terrace with the child. And there grow all such sweet flowers as my lady loves—the red mule-pinks, and dame's-violets, such as are sweet o' evenings, but marvellous fair to look upon both by sunlight and moonlight. And the south wall was all thick with the yellow violets, so that my lady's head looked like the head o' a saint against a gold platter. And there did my lady sit, on a quaintly wrought bench, with the little lord.

And this morning, when she was seated, and the babe curled against her bosom, and Marian and myself thinking o' the pictures o' the Virgin Mary and the blessed Jesus (saving that my lady's kirtle was was all of a white and gold, like the lilies, knotted in her waist-band), she looked up on a sudden, and lo! there was the master coming along over the grass towards her. When he saw who it was that sat there, he doffed his plumed hat like as though it had been the Virgin Mary for very truth, and he paused a minute, but then came on.

When my lady saw him who he was, there came a fair red o'er all he white o' her throat and face; ay, and withal over her very bosom. And she put up one white hand,

with her wedding ring on't, and made as though she would shield the sun from the babe's eyes.

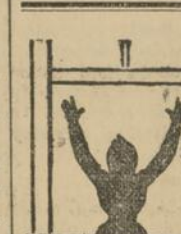
And all this time my lord came slowly over the grass, as though the sweet sight did pleasure him both far and near. And when he was approached, he stood, still with his hat in his hand, and looked down at the babe and its mother and was silent.

Then the child, feeling mayhap that its father was near, twisted over towards him reaching out its waxen arm, and smiled right knowingly; whereat my lord did pluck the great plume out o' his hat and lay it across my lady's bosom; moreover, he knelt and put an hand on the babe, but his arm he held about his wife.

Then did she draw both my lord and the child to her, and pressed them against her, but her face she lifted Godwards.

And something spoke within our hearts that we turned and left the window.

(THE END.)



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by the women who are ailing and suffering, or weak and exhausted. And to every such woman, help is guaranteed by Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For young girls just entering womanhood; women at the critical "change of life"; women approaching confinement; nursing mothers; and every woman who is "run-down" or overworked, it is a medicine that builds up, strengthens, and regulates, no matter what the condition of the system.

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Should no allotment of stock be made to any applicant for shares, the amount paid will be returned in full, and in the event of the Directors finding it impossible to effect the full number of shares applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be credited to the amount payable on allotment.

The right is reserved of withdrawing the offer in whole or part at any time before allotment, and of allotting any applicant any less number of shares than the number applied for.

As the dividends of the Company are payable quarterly, beginning with the first day of March next, allottees of stock will be entitled to receive a proportion of the quarterly dividend as declared, corresponding to the amount paid upon their subscription.

It is proposed to apply to the Stock Exchange of Montreal and Toronto for official quotations of the shares of the Company.

The Consumers Cordage Company was organized in June, 1890, with a Capital of one million dollars, to incorporate several of the largest Cordage and Binder Twine Factories in Canada. It, at first, operated these under lease, but its operations having been successful, the Capital Stock was subsequently increased to Three Million Dollars, and the leasehold properties were purchased.

The Company has no mortgage indebtedness; and, according to the law under which it was incorporated, none can be created without the consent of two-thirds of the shareholders, represented at a meeting called for the purpose.

The Company has placed in the hands of its Bankers—

(a) Full statements of its affairs, certified to by Messrs. Caldwell, Tait & Wilks, Chartered Accountants.

(b) The following letter from Messrs. Abbotts, Campbell & Meredith, advocates, Montreal, upon the legality of its incorporation, and the issue of its stock:—

MONTREAL, January 5, 1893.  
Consumers Cordage Co., Ltd., Montreal:—

GENTLEMEN—We have examined the books and documents connected with the organization of the Consumers Cordage Company, Limited, and are of opinion that it has been properly incorporated, and that its capital stock of \$3,000,000, as issued, is fully paid up and non-assessable, according to the provisions of the "Companies Act."

We are, yours truly,  
(Signed), ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH,  
Messrs. Abbotts, Campbell & Meredith,  
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(thirty thousand (30,000) Shares of one hundred dollars each.)

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A. W. MORRIS, M.P.P., Montreal, Vice-President.

EDWARD FULTON, Montreal, Treasurer.

GEORGE STAIRS, Halifax.

JAMES M. WATERBURY, New York.

CHAUNCEY MARSHALL, New York.

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CHARLES B. MORRIS, Montreal.

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THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

SOLICITORS.

MACMASTER &amp; MCGIBBON, Montreal.

The Directors, who are now the owners of the entire Capital stock, have decided, at the request of numerous friends of the Company throughout Canada, to enlarge the proprietorship of its stock, and to offer for sale at par, ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, fully paid and non-assessable.

Applications are to be made as follows:—  
Five per cent. on application; fifteen per cent. on allotment; twenty per cent. in one, two, three and four months from the date of allotment. Applicants have the right to withdraw at any time before allotment.  
Applications for shares will be received until February 15th, 1893, at any of the offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the offices of the Union Bank of Halifax, and at the head office of the Company, N. Y. Life Building, Montreal.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained at any of the above places, or they will be sent by mail on request.

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## OF FEMINE INTEREST.

A Defence of the Custom of Wearing Hats in the Theatre—  
Some Choice Recipes—Cossip of  
Interest to Women.

"Hats off" is a mandate the American woman positively refuses to obey in the theatre, except upon occasion. Managers may prepare charmingly appointed bou-doirs, and the "funny" may be never so savage with brush and pen, but without result. Woman's head-gear is aggressive or unobtrusive, as fashion pleases, but head covered she insists upon being. Her meek English sister may accept dictation as to whether hair or millinery shall be her crowning ornament, but the American is neither to be cajoled nor compelled into turning over so important a matter to so incompetent a judge as man.

The millinery disturbers of the peace have not thought it worth their while to expend much vitality in defending their position. The clamor has nearly all come from the protesters against theatre hat wearing. Occasionally, however, a defense of the wearer is set up, and a recent one is noticeable principally for its calm disregard of the main point at issue. Ignoring the fact that she and her class are public nuisances of a peculiarly unreasonable and irritating type, the writer addresses herself solely to the task of showing her contempt for the measure suggested for her abatement as a nuisance, viz: the removal of her hat during the performance. She argues that she cannot be expected to go hatless to the theatre, and once there, hat removal and replacement are impossible. "Why?" In reply, she scornfully demands of her male critics if they realize that the well-tinted corsage which they so admire makes arm raising prohibitory? And surely they, the men, would not care to play lady's maid and unskewer the hat? And again, hat on putting is a matter of delicate adjustment, and women are not, she contemptuously adds, accustomed to clapping on their hats much as a coal hole is covered, as is the practice of men. The managerial boudoir is impossible with crowds of women struggling before the mirrors.

The possibility of bringing her head covering into harmony with her environment does not suggest itself to this ignorer of her neighbor's rights. Although the rudeness and selfishness of the big hat wearers should be rebuked, it is to be hoped that the hat-removal rule will never become mandatory here as it is in the fashionable London theatres. It is a woman's prerogative to make the best of herself, and in all ages she has realized the necessity of head adornment. In any large assemblage, where the head and shoulders only are visible, and full costume display impossible, women, unless conspicuously beautiful or oute, become merely fragments of not easily distinguished rows of heads. At the opera the background of the box and partitions serves to accentuate the woman and her toilette, but upon the floor of the theatre to be one of rows of homelike street-costumed women is simply to be obliterated. A pretty hat is a most charming accent mark, and it is not surprising that woman clings to it.

There is another cogent reason why theatre women should not be left hatless unless she so wills. A few wise ones have been brought to realize how unbecoming theatre light is as a rule, and they very cleverly neutralize the disfiguring effects of overhead and too brilliant lighting by interposing a hat brim, which acts as a means of differentiating herself from several hundred other women, if she so choose. The shape and size, however, are matters which good-breeding suggests should be selected mainly with due regard to the rights of others.—Vogue.

## WHAT GIRLS CAN DO.

Occupations That Are Paying Because They Are Unique.

Many a girl discovers when necessity compels her to think of earning a living, that out of the six or seven "accomplishments" that so delight herself and her friends, she cannot pick one that can be depended upon to win dollars instead of applause; therefore a few suggestions that have been gleaned from women who have solved the problem of a livelihood may not come amiss.

To begin with a study, deft-fingered girl who has always had a reputation for making one dollar do duty for five, can turn that quality to good use by farming out her taste to those who have none yet are willing to pay for hers. She can send out circulars agreeing to furnish a house from the kitchen stove to the piano lamp in sums people are willing to expend for that purpose. Many will be glad to avail themselves of the artistic possibilities she can furnish as well as to get rid of the bother of trying to do the thing themselves. For a girl who has a natural gift in this direction, it will be a real pleasure to devise quaint concocts and put her ingenuity to the test in the matter of making the money go as far as possible.

Professional shoppers and table decorators are also sure to make a good living. A "duster" is a recent but necessary adjunct of swell households, it being no more or less a careful, lady-like creature who dusts the costly porcelain and bric-a-brac that are too rare to be trusted to the servants. One or more persons on the list would make this a very paying and pleasant occupation.

If there is any one thing in the culinary line that you know how to make particularly well make a specialty of that. Dainties for the sick are things that are always in demand, for there are very few who know how to prepare broths and gruels so that they taste at all palatable to the querulous convalescent. The mending of fine china is remunerative and pleasant work if you have an endless stock of patience and particularly skillful fingers. If, however, none of the things mentioned appear to tally with your capabilities do not be discouraged, but sit down and brush the cobwebs from your perplexed brain and you are certain to stumble on some unusual and paying occupation for which you have a taste.—Philadelphia Times.

## HOW TO DARN STOCKINGS WELL.

It is Just as Easy as to Do Them Badly if One Knows How.

The secret of successful darning lies in "running" the thread of the darning cotton so far on each side of the hole that it does not immediately fray and pull out of the goods. Take a long thread of darning cotton to begin with and run it at least half an inch along the goods on each side of the hole. Continue this until the hole is snugly covered. Now cross these threads in the regular darning style, taking care that

the same precaution is observed. A stocking darned in this way will wear, as far as the darning is concerned, just as long as though no hole had ever existed.

To darn very large holes, such as are apt to occur with even the most careful steps, use a shoe of goods about five inches long and four inches across. Turn the stocking wrong side out and lay the kite upon the heel, so that the long pointed end runs up the back of the leg and the lower rounded part is at the base of the heel. "Run" down the centre of the kite with large, loose stitches. Now, "run" in the same way across the kite-shaped piece, letting the thread be very slack. The next step is to sew the patch tightly to the heel, which is done by stitching it around the outside. If difficulty does there will be no need to the task of showing her contempt for the measure suggested for her abatement as a nuisance, viz: the removal of her hat during the performance. She argues that she cannot be expected to go hatless to the theatre, and once there, hat removal and replacement are impossible. "Why?" In reply, she scornfully demands of her male critics if they realize that the well-tinted corsage which they so admire makes arm raising prohibitory? And surely they, the men, would not care to play lady's maid and unskewer the hat? And again, hat on putting is a matter of delicate adjustment, and women are not, she contemptuously adds, accustomed to clapping on their hats much as a coal hole is covered, as is the practice of men. The managerial boudoir is impossible with crowds of women struggling before the mirrors.

An Ideal Sleeping Apartment.

In the sleeping apartment of a young woman, the daughter of a man many times a millionaire, the wall paper is pale gold, on faint slate color. The gilt bedstead is pushed against a square of painted silk of pale gold, with slate-colored silk bows at the corner.

A similar background of painted silk rises to the ceiling above the toilet stand. On that are pitcher, bowl and soap dish, for you must know that running water is supposed to invite sewer gas. These pieces of crockery are all the finest ware. A beveled edged mirror sits high on brass rods above the floor in one corner. She has also a looking glass, which reflects her ears, back, hair and neck.

There is an open fireplace, besides a hot air register, a dressing stand laden with pretty toilet boxes like a bird cage, in which ivory canaries trill sweetly as each hour begins: easy chairs and rocking chairs to match the wall paper and furniture; a pretty little prie-dieu and a wealth of bric-a-brac, completing an effect that is exquisite, dainty and inviting beyond comparison. Connected with this room the young millionaire has another apartment where she writes and paints when she feels called upon to do so.

This room was on inspection the other day, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. This may account for the succeeding remarks or it may not. Nowhere was there a hint of disorder—there were no shoes lying about or article of clothing on chairs or bed. Everything was as neatly ordered as the most critical visitor could wish. There were two tiny kid slippers peeping out from under the bed, but they seemed part of the artistic finish of everything.—Buffalo Evening News.

He Hesitated and Won.

The young man hesitated. The clock struck 10.

"My dear Miss Hattie," he said, "I am going."

He hesitated again.

"Oh, don't be in a hurry, Mr. Felix; it is early yet."

He hesitated again.

"I am going."

"So early?" and there was regret in her voice.

He hesitated once more.

"I am going."

"Don't," she pleaded.

He hesitated more than ever.

Then he bowed himself.

"I am going to ask you to marry me," he exclaimed.

"Do," she whispered yearningly. And he did with phenomenal success.—Detroit Free Press.

Selected Recipes.

Graham Bread.—Scald half a pint of milk; when lukewarm add to it one teaspoonful of butter, half yeast cake dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of lukewarm water; then add a tablespoonful of molasses. Sift the Graham flour, stir sufficient into the milk to make a batter, beat for about five minutes, stand aside until light (about two hours), then add sufficient sifted Graham flour to make a soft dough. Take this out on the board, knead lightly, put at once into a greased pan when light and double its bulk. Bake in a moderate oven three-quarters of an hour. Throw away the bran that you have sifted out. Warner's dry yeast is exceedingly good; in fact, I think all dry yeast cakes that I have ever tried bring about good results. Fleishman's will keep in winter about four or five days; they are good until soft.

Oyster Soup.—Two quarts of oysters, one quart of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of hot water, pepper salt. Strain all the liquor from the oysters, add the water and heat. When near the boil add the seasoning; then the oysters. Cook about five minutes from the time they begin to simmer until they "raffle." Stir in the butter, cook one minute and pour into the tureen. Stir in the boiling milk and send to table. Some prefer all water in place of milk.

Gingerbread with Eggs.—Ingredients:—One cupful sugar, one cupful molasses, one cupful butter, one cupful sweet milk, four cupfuls flour, four eggs, one tablespoonful ginger, one small teaspoonful soda dissolved in the milk. Beat molasses, butter, sugar and spice to a cream, whip in the beaten yolks, the milk, and lastly, the whites, alternately with the flour. Bake in two loaves or in gem pans.

Chickens Baked in Rice.—Joint a chicken, as for fricassee; with pepper and salt season it well; place it in a pudding dish lined with slices of bacon or ham; add an onion finely minced and a pint of real gravy; pile up the dish full with boiled rice well pressed; cover it with a paste of flour and water and bake in a slow oven one hour. If real gravy be wanting substitute water, with additional seasoning and ham.

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## Life and Death.

What's for the babe?  
Why, mother's eyes.  
Twin patches of those summer skies  
That beamed on him in Paradise.

What's for the child?  
With fays to skip.  
To taste the honeysuckles' lip—  
The butterfly's companion.

What's for the boy?  
The haunted wood.  
The squirrel's nest in leafy hold.  
The rainbow's faded pot of gold.

What's for the youth?  
To dream of "fame."  
In shifting and to woe! h name.  
With signs to fan a passion's flame.

What's for the man?  
Courage to bear.  
The load of wisdom and of care.  
And some true heart's weight to share.

What's for the aged?  
Pain's prison bars.  
Comfort that every trifle mars,  
Dimness and fear—  
Then the start!

GEORGE HORTON.

## EXPIATION.

BY OCTAVE THANE.

## CHAPTER X. (Continued).

"I sorter hated tub tell, for a fact," the grayback said, faintly; "ye see, that's Parson. I was julous in how he'd take it. I'd hate mighty tub have Parson think hard er me. Wud—wud ye sorter give him easy like tub Parson, if ye please, sir. Put it in nice big-sounding words, an' put out er how I never did aim tub do him a meaness."

"Yes, of course," said Fair; "I'll bring him here."

It was not hard to make Parson Collins lenient in his view of Lige's act. "Why, he didn't go for to hit me," cried he; "bless my soul, he was only aiming to tickle me, which I consider a virtuous act! The intent, you know, sir, the intent—we are all liable to shoot wrong. Miserable sinners, miserable sinners, you know. Dear, dear, dear! ain't it too bad the poor fellow's got to die? Five killed, and this makes six, besides the graybacks who I had ought to count. I expect, but it doesn't look like the same thing. Yesterday, sir, minded me of the words of the Psalmist, 'Ride on because of the word of truth, of meekness, and righteousness; and thy arm shall teach thee terrible things.' Terrible, very, sir, but we must not forget that they are merciful, also, since they save deliverance from the poor country from the spoiler."

He was standing at the foot of the stairs, and now bent over and took off his boots, muttering, "Sick folks don't like noise. He used to be mighty still and careful with me."

It happened that they way led them by a window in the hall. Neither of them looked out. They knew he who the little crowd was still loitering under the peach-trees, and why the wagons and the black men with spades waited. The Parson said, under his breath: "Madness is in their hearts while they live, and after that they go to the dead! God forgive them!"

Lige was too feeble to say much to the minister. He asked Parson Collins, eagerly, if it was all square between them, and seemed pleased at the answer. Then he sank into a semi-conscious state, while the minister prayed fervently, aloud.

Something of the petition he must have comprehended for at its close he said, "That's all right, Parson. That's the oratory, trifling, wicked cuss; but d— if it ain't sorry!"

The Parson took no more note of the profanity than did poor Lige, who swore in all simplicity, and with a contrite heart. Presently he spoke again. "Say, Parson, did ye get married?"

"Yes, sir," Mr. Rathford fetched her.

A very pleasant smile dawned on the grayback's face. "Dick got skinned all round," then. I told you, Sam, he couldn't watch Parson in a trade." With that he laid his cheek against his old comrade's arm and shut his eyes.

They thought that he slept. But in a little while his sleep was merged into that slumber the dreams of which are never unrecalled by waking care.

The two Rutherford left the Parson with Sam. The Colonel had said to Fair: "Mind coming into the library a minute, Fair?" He walked ahead, erect, with his most martial air. He set his feet firmly on the floor. But Fair looked dazed and ashamed. His thankfulness (now that he realized that his nerve had not betrayed his will) was so intense that it approached humiliation. "I came awfully near yielding anyhow," he was thinking.

He was keenly conscious, besides, of the embarrassment of the situation, of being wronged by his father, of at least, in thought, going to an explanation, possibly to an apology. He nudged his wife to find a way to assure the old man that no abusement was needed, without offensively assuming that any abusement was due.

He grew hot over the dilemma. But he might have spared himself any worry on the Colonel's account. Plainly that gentleman felt none for himself. No sooner were they in the library than he sank into his own especial chair and flung one leg over the chair. It was an attitude that Fair remembered from his childhood, but he had not seen it since since he had been born.

"Anything to drink, Fair?" asked the Colonel, smiling genially as if the tears were not twinkling in his eyes. "Thanks to you, we are pretty well stocked up again. No? Well, that's right. 'Tis too early in the morning. Well, boy, I reckon I had ought to say something to you; but fact is, it goes better in a story. There was a fellow in old Virginia was a great wag. He was mighty load of good company, and used to stay pretty late nights at the tavern. He had a nice wife, but she was tolerable fiery and high-strung, and I reckon, sometimes, he got a good dressing down when he got home. We all felt rather curious about it, and one night, when he was pretty happy, waiting on the moon, we asked him what he used to say when he got home. 'Oh, that's easy unff,' says he, 'I don't say much. I just say, good evening—she says the rest!'"

"That's about my position, Fair. I've made a awful mistake about you and I'm infernally glad of it. You can say the rest! So shake hands." Fair jumped up to shake hands, but his father hugged the slight little figure with such energy that there was barely breath enough left in it to gasp: "I say, father, after that I think I will take something."

He could not have pleased the Colonel better.

"And I'm proud of you, sir. Always was," he roared, quite openly wiping his eyes, "always aim to be. Oh, never mind my crying! As Montaigne says, you know, some fellows cry easier than others—some of 'em cry better in a set-down and wait, till I fetch in your set-stomper!" He stopped short, his eyes wandered to the canvas from which looked the girlish beauty of Fair's own mother; and his voice failed him. Did she, too, see this day when his son who was dead was alive again; who was lost, was found?

"Fair," he hoarsely, "she's proud of you, too."

In how short a time does peace repair the ravages of war! The bugle had sounded its last charge on the Black River. Where the guerrillas had paid

the penalties of their crimes, the next spring's grass covered the trampled sod as generously as if it had never been disfigured or stained. The mill buzzed cheerily over huge logs, sawing for the new houses. A score of ragged, good-natured idlers hung around the well-filled shelves of the store, or over a gay huddle of ploughs and wagons by the river-side, bristling their future crops. Very tender and lovely looked the first dawn of the spring foliage. The cypress trees were newly pricked out in green, and the emerald black walnuts had not so much as ventured a bud on the chances of summer; but already the live oaks and the willows glittered in woodland bravery. The acamoras looked like illuminations in an old missal, with dull-gold leaves on silver boughs. Gorgeous vermillion and orange blooms on the maple, yellow saffron blossoms, velvet hickory buds, shaded darkly red, brilliant tassels swinging from cotton wood limbs, white dogwood, tier on tier, in the woods, scarlet buckeye bells, and purple masses of red-bud were blended in a magical tapestry hung between earth and sky for the poorer's joy.

To be continued.

## MARRIAGES.

McMARTIN-ROBB—On Jan. 9, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Norton, Norman McMartin to Marguerite (Lottin) eldest daughter of V. M. Robb, Esq.

SHERRILL-RAMSEY—In this city on Jan. 12, by the Rev. James Fleck, Nicholas Sherrill, Jr., to Susan, youngest daughter of John Ramsay, Esq.

## DEATHS.

MUSSEN—In this city, on the 15th instant, Alice Linton Mussen, beloved wife of Albert Mussen. Funeral private; kindly omit flowers.

AKIN—In this city, on Friday, Jan. 13, 1893, Robert Akin, at the age of 38 years. Funeral private.

CORMIER—In this city on Jan. 13, 1893, Eleonore Berthelme, widow of the late Joseph Cormier.

HARRIGAN—In this city on Jan. 14, Clarence Mary, eldest daughter of J. Harrigan, fireman of No. 18 Fire Station, Hochelaga. Funeral from her father's residence on Monday, 18th, at 8 a.m., 38 Mignonne street, Hochelaga.

SULLIVAN—In this city on Jan. 13, Corinne Limoges, beloved wife of Patrick Sullivan, aged 36 years. The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother-in-law, St. Jean, No. 8 Fulton street, on Monday, the 16th January at 7.30 a.m., for Côte des Neiges Cemetery.

KENNEDY—On Sunday the 15th inst., Elizabeth Edna, aged 1 month and 12 days, youngest daughter of Edward Kennedy, superintendent of Lachine Canal. Funeral will take place on Monday, 16th inst. at 2.30 p.m. from her father's residence, (opposite canal locks) 600 St. Paul.

IN this city on the 15th instant, Michael Patrick Ryan, Esq., Collector Customs, aged 69 years. The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, 17th inst. at 8.45 o'clock (sharp) from his late residence, 320 St. Antoine street, to St. Patrick's Church, where service will be held at 9 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

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MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 16.

The Premier and the Exoduses.

In the audience which Sir John Thompson addressed at Toronto on Friday night, there must have been many men who could draw a pure and simple delight from anything he might say, so long as he "hit the Grits." So great is the swallowing power of the Toronto Tory. But there must have been in the audience many Conservatives of another kind, who are not so easily satisfied; who, with thinking men in other parts of the country, have taken the spirit of unrest; who believe that the masses of the people are not so prosperous as the resources of the country should demand; who believe that the distress of those masses is in large part due to the failure of the National Policy; and who believe that the Government should give close heed to the contentions of the Opposition and answer argument with something solid than the airy nothings of the stump.

The latter class must have been pained by their leader's failure to explain or defend the exodus. It is true that Sir John had a large contract, but it is true also that he did not address himself to his task so seriously as to convince his hearers either of his desire or of his ability to perform it. He began by a reference to Mr. Laurier's statement that it was trash to talk of prosperity from which a million people had fled. He made no attempt, of course, to deny the flight, but called the blue books to witness that if the country had lost population it had gained in such things as capital invested in manufacturing and in wages paid to operators. He neglected to remind his hearers, of course, that the statistics which he produced to prove his case were those which the ingenious Mr. Johnson had built out of the returns of the census takers, and that these figures had been shaped to meet the requirements of the Government. He boldly challenged the Liberal leaders to controvert "one fact or figure in the long array of statistics which have proved the statements made as regards the activity and success of this country, the growth of its trade and commerce and development in every branch of public life." Here the report of his speech is marked "cheers." Emboldened to further eloquence he went on to admit blithely that the United States census showed that the whole Canadian born population of the States was 930,000. That was as far as he would go. He made no mention of the children and grandchildren of that missing million, who would probably number a couple of millions more, and whose home should be on this side the line.

But if this lowest figure be accepted as a correct reflection of the extent of the depopulation of the country, it still supplies ground for bitter reflection. A nation of five millions can ill afford the loss of a million inhabitants. Canada is at least one-sixth smaller in population than she should be.

Sir John must be credited with a passing word of regret for this loss of the life blood of the country, but he made only one attempt to explain it. That attempt was his statement that the exodus sprang "very largely from the enterprise and energy of the Canadian people." Why should the enterprise and energy of the Canadians not find their widest outlet in Canada itself? Why must Canadians of ability and industry constantly seek a wider channel of opportunity than they can control at home? In the name of common sense if Canada be as prosperous a country as George Johnson's figures attempt to show, why should not Canadian enterprise and energy reach their fullest development in Canada itself?

"What is it in the national policy that created the exodus?" asked Sir John, and proceeded to quote Mr. Johnson's justly celebrated work on the census to show that the National Policy had increased the number of operatives, and the amount of capital invested in Canadian industries, of wages paid and of output. But his speech does not read like that of a man who is in earnest. The exodus can be explained only on one basis. If this country were a good one to live in, a million of its natives would not have left it. It is not a good country to live in for a reason which Sir John Thompson has not yet admitted. "The protection of the infant industries

of the country" has sapped the life blood of the Dominion. It has given of its best brain and brawn, weary of the endless struggle against unjust conditions, and contributed to the building up of the neighboring republic, where Canadian industry, intelligence and integrity are in demand. For such there should be a demand at home, and for such there will be a demand when the National Policy shall have ceased its ill work.

#### The Policies of the Two Parties.

There has never been a time since Confederation when, between the policy of the Conservative party and the policy of the Liberal party, there has not been a bridgeless chasm. Pharisees, ignoramuses and members of that class who look down on politics as "so vulgar, don't you know," have affected a belief that the only difference between the parties is one of the possession of office by one and the exclusion from it of the other, but this condition of mind is due to stupidity and ignorance. There never was a time when the difference between the parties was more strongly marked than at present; and we expect the forthcoming session of Parliament to make the contrast so clear that no man in all Canada will be able to hide his recognition of this fact.

We now know from the recent speeches of Sir John Thompson in Toronto what the fiscal policy of the new Government is to be. Sir John does not say that the National Policy is perfect; he admits that it requires revision. In this he agrees with scores of manufacturers who want to see higher duties, and flock to Ottawa every session to clamor for them. Sir John has promised the revision of the tariff in terms of the reverse of explicit; but he has been perfectly clear on one point, that every revision will be subordinated to the policy of keeping the tariff protective in its spirit and its aims. The Conservative party is to-day wedded to protection, though in 1878 its advocacy of this policy was due to expediency and not to conviction. The National Policy, as Sir Charles Tupper's speeches prove, was a device for coercing the United States into the negotiating of a treaty of reciprocity with Canada. But to-day the Conservative party is the party of protection; and the revision of the tariff will be made in accordance with its policy. Such a revision is quite as liable to result in a general increase of the average duties as in a decrease.

Here then is the broad line of demarcation between Conservatives and Liberals: Conservatives believe in protection as an end in itself; Liberals believe theoretically in free trade, and practically in the nearest approach to that condition consistent with the revenue requirements of Canada and the consideration due existing industries whose interests are, in a sense, "vested ones." This means that the Liberal party in Canada is pledged to Tariff Reform in the direction of a revision of the customs tariff thorough enough to make it revenue and not protective in its nature. This is very different from the tinkering with the tariff we may expect from Sir John Thompson and Hon. Geo. Foster. In effect the parties are on the old camping grounds of 1878, except that the Conservatives are now more wedded to Protection than in those days. The Liberal party is to-day, as it was then, the advocate of the doctrine that taxation should be rigidly limited to the actual revenue necessities of the land. The battle cry of the Liberal party henceforth must be: Down with the National Policy; Tariff for Revenue Only; Fair Play to All.

"What about reciprocity?" we hear someone ask. The Liberal party, given the opportunity, would, as a matter of course, endeavor to extend our foreign commerce. For that purpose it would make reciprocity treaties with any country willing to let down its bars in return for a similar concession on our part. If the United States were willing to meet Canada on equal, fair and honorable terms the Liberals would be ready to take advantage of the situation. The Canadian Liberals have never meditated a treaty of reciprocity that would involve in the slightest degree the loss of any of Canada's self-governing rights. On this point a colossal amount of lying has been done by the enemies of the Liberal party, and there is no probability of any change to truth telling in the future. The Liberals will have to let them continue bearing false witness, and go calmly on their way proclaiming on every occasion their policy, which is plain enough and clear enough for all to comprehend who are not blinded by partisan hatred.

#### Farmers' Congress.

The Provincial Dairy Association is the only agricultural body in this province which embraces the whole province, and is neither local in its extent, nor official nor governmental in its character. Having been more and more successful in the annual dairy conventions, but finding that these, being purely dairying in their character, have not altogether met the needs of all branches of the agricultural classes, many suggestions have been made for some more general meeting of the farmers. To this end the executive committee of the association held a meeting on the 10th and 11th inst. at Quebec. Communicating with the Minister of Agriculture and his deputy, Mr. Gigault, the hearty co-operation and assistance of the department was secured, and a scheme was elaborated. This will be brought about by a gathering during the early part of the session at Quebec, which ought to be the greatest meeting of the farmers which has ever been held in this province. The dates fixed are the 24th, 25th and 26th January, and the meeting will be held in the rooms of the Government building, the main general meetings in the chambers of the council. Invitations are

being issued to the officers of all organizations connected with agriculture, while the public generally, and the farmers in particular, are earnestly urged to take the opportunity of presenting any views they may have on these questions. It is especially desirable that the various trade bodies who handle our farm products should be represented at the meeting. The program of the congress will show the arrangements and scope. Specialists in every branch will present papers, and great efforts will be made to have the discussions practical in their nature, leading up to recommendations to the Legislature and the people, on which practical reforms may be based. Our people have awakened to an extraordinary extent during the last few years. They are ready to adopt better methods, for they have found their past business a lamentable failure, and if anybody in whom they have confidence will point out a new road, they will follow it with hope and courage. Grave responsibility will rest on the meeting or body of men who undertake to give the advice, and it is very necessary that a full and thorough discussion by those familiar with the situation, the needs and the possibilities, should precede any recommendations. Let our wise men go to this meeting and give the benefit of their advice and knowledge, instead of, as is too often the case, staying away and afterwards carping at and criticising the action of those who are doing their best to make an improvement in the greatest industry of our province.

THE DETAILS of the purchase by a company of Canadian and American capitalists of the chief coal mines of Nova Scotia will not be known until the meeting of the legislature of that province next week. Meanwhile a good many guesses are being made. One is that the purchasing company is the Reading coal combine of the United States, and that its object is to prevent the working of the Nova Scotia mines, and, therefore, minimize the danger of competition. This is evidently a fairy story. The American coal combine deals in anthracite; the Nova Scotia coals are not anthracite, and there would, therefore, be no object on the part of the combine in locking up many millions of dollars in unproductive Nova Scotia mines. More over the Nova Scotia Government, which is assisting in the scheme because it anticipates an increase from its coal royalties if it is consummated, can be relied upon to stipulate that there shall be a yearly output at least equivalent to the present aggregate of the mining companies. The true story of the enterprise probably is that longheaded capitalists have recognized the possibilities of wealth in the vigorous mining of the Nova Scotia mines, and are taking advantage of their business foresight by securing possession of the mines. We do not see why Nova Scotia should not welcome the advent of the necessary capital for the development of her natural wealth, even if it comes in the somewhat questionable guise of a "combine."

THE NEWS that the Canadian Government has backed down from its canal policy in obedience to demands from Washington will surprise no one. The rebate system will be abolished, and all grain passing through the Welland canal, no matter what its destination, will pay alike. This is not unjust; but it will be a burden to Montreal grain shippers, who already find it difficult to hold their own with New York competition. The only recourse is free canals. Canada will ultimately have to approximate its canal policy to that of the United States. With free canals across the line Canada's lake traffic must of necessity be seriously handicapped by heavy canal dues.

THERE CLOSED YESTERDAY in this city, in the death of Mr. M. P. Ryan, a useful life. For half a century Mr. Ryan had been identified with the commerce and politics of Montreal, and the closing years of his life were spent in the discharge of onerous public duties. As collector of customs he gave complete satisfaction to all parties. He was just, but he was more in touch with the business men than the general run of customs officials, and in cases of doubt very properly gave the importer the benefit of the doubt. His admirable social qualities made him countless friends, and his death will be sincerely and widely mourned.

DR. BOURINOT says: The Under Secretaries are not entitled to the prefix "Honorable." This will be sad news to three gentlemen.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from a Sensible Man.

To the Editor of The Herald:  
SIR,—I can very easily understand why The Herald is taking precedence of The Gazette; and I think that as long as that journal fills its columns with such idiotic controversies as that long dispute re "marriage" was, just so long will it be behind The Herald, which gives the most correct reports of news of every description. The Gazette publishes these long and foolish disputes to the exclusion of more interesting and profitable news. At least the news does not find its way to The Gazette's columns until it is, in vulgar parlance, "chewed up." In my mind there is no doubt that the time is coming when the Montreal Herald will be recognized as Canada's leading paper (even if that is not already the case).  
A READER OF THE "PAPERS."  
Montreal, Jan. 14th, 1893.

#### A Young Girl Badly Injured.

Miss McConnell, residing at 179 Cadieux street, when crossing at the corner of St. Charles Borromeo and St. Catherine streets, between five and six o'clock last evening, was knocked down by a runaway horse attached to a cutter, and received internal injuries as well as a fracture of the leg. The General Hospital ambulance was telephoned for, but the young sufferer was conveyed to her home before it arrived. The man who belonged to the runaway horse afterwards called at the girl's house and at once sent for a doctor and guaranteed to pay all expenses, at the same time expressing his regret at the accident.

#### THAT BIG SYNDICATE.

PRESIDENT VAN HORNE INTERVIEWED BY THE HERALD.

He Says the C.P.R. has no Part in the Combine—An Interesting Despatch From Halifax.

The statement made in Saturday's Herald regarding the big deal created much talk in commercial circles in this city. American newspapers which came to hand on Saturday night, nearly all contained despatches as to the formation of the syndicate. They were chiefly from Halifax; The New York World having the following:

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 12.—The Legislature of Nova Scotia has been summoned for a special session next Thursday, more than a month earlier than the ordinary date. Premier Fielding states that the business which has urged him to summon the Provincial Parliament is to submit to it a measure for the consolidation, and to secure a more energetic development of the coal mining interests of the Province. Further than that he will not speak.

It is learned, however, on the best of authority, that a syndicate has been organized to secure control of all the coal mines in Cape Breton and most of those on the mainland of the Province of Nova Scotia. The new company has a capital of \$17,000,000 to put into the enterprise.

This consolidation of Nova Scotia mining companies is the outcome of the combination of the anthracite coal carriers, and the anthracite men are believed to be backing this new English project themselves against the competition of Nova Scotia coal in the United States in the event of the Democrats abolishing our duties.

The Reading Railroad, the New England road, the Boston and Maine and Canadian Pacific railroads are all in the new combine, which will secure under one management all the coal fields of Eastern North America. An agitation is being aroused against the consummation of the scheme.

#### MR. VAN HORNE INTERVIEWED.

On receipt of the paper containing this despatch a Herald representative called on Mr. Van Horne, when the following conversation took place:

"May I ask, Mr. Van Horne, if there is any truth in the report that the Canadian Pacific is connected with the combine?"

"The C.P.R. is connected with no combine."

"Have you seen the reports in the papers referring to the Nova Scotia coal deal?"

"We have other things to do than take notice of what the newspapers say."

"Then, I am to understand that you have nothing to do with the deal?"

"I've bought what coal we need and we burn it. If anyone wishes to pay us for carrying it over our line, why of course we should do so."

"I may positively deny that there is any truth in the statement that the C.P.R. with the Reading, New England and Boston and Maine Railways are all in the new combine?"

"And with this the interview closed."

#### AN UNPOPULAR APPOINTMENT.

An American Citizen Made a Member of the Board of Agriculture.

Something of a storm has been raised in the Eastern Townships by the appointment by the local government of Col. O. P. Patten as a member of the Board of Agriculture, to replace Mr. S. A. Fisher. It is alleged that the Colonel is a citizen of the United States; and the charge has also been freely made that he does not in reality own a foot of land in Canada. The Liberal-Conservative Association of Missisquoi, at a meeting at Bedford a few days ago, passed a resolution condemning the appointment, on two grounds: first, because of Colonel Patten's nationality; and secondly, because the appointment was made from Bromfield and not from Missisquoi county. The resolution further suggested the propriety of the Government appointing only practical farmers to membership on the Board of Agriculture.

#### Maisonneuve's Mayor Re-elected.

Mr. Hubert Desjardins, who was nominated to oppose Mayor Belair in Maisonneuve, has telegraphed from New York, where he is now on his wedding tour, declining the candidature for this year. Consequently Mayor Belair has been declared re-elected by acclamation.

#### Mr. Rochelleau Asked to Explain.

"An old Liberal" writes to La Patrie complaining of Mr. Rochelleau's action in withdrawing from the candidature in Champlain county, and demanding that that gentleman shall give the public the reasons for his withdrawal. This "old Liberal" is apparently not satisfied with Hon. Mr. Marchand's statement on the subject.

#### May Have Starved to Death.

Coroner McMahon held an inquest at the Montreal General hospital on Saturday morning on the body of Mr. Horeley Smith, who was found dead in his room, at 3 Levesque street, on Friday last. The evidence showed that the man had been 8 days in his room and so far as the witnesses could tell no one had visited him to give him food. Under the circumstance the jury, a very intelligent one, declined to render a verdict, with which action the coroner cordially agreed, and ordered the body to be buried. The inquest was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

#### Eastern Townships Agricultural Association.

The Eastern Townships Agricultural Association at its annual meeting at Sherbrooke elected the following officers:

Patron: Hon. Louis Beaubien, Commissioner of Agriculture.  
Vice Patrons: Hon. W. B. Ives, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, R. W. Heneker, Esq., R. H. Pope, M.P., and H. S. Foster, Esq.  
President: J. A. Cochrane.  
Vice-President: J. A. Mitchell.  
Directors: Alex. James, S. L. Clough, C. C. Cleveland, J. A. Chitney, M.P., N. T. Dussault, E. W. Earwell, C. A. French, W. A. Hale, J. F. Learned, W. P. Murray, Hon. John McIntosh, Col. O. P. Patten, H. D. Smith, T. R. Terrill.  
Secretary-Treasurer: H. R. Fraser.

#### The Goodman Shooting Case.

Mr. S. Goodman, who was so mysteriously shot about a week ago, is doing fairly well in the Notre Dame Hospital, but the bullet is still lodged in his body. Detective Trempe is working hard, but up to the present is as much at sea as when he started, so far as any clue to the culprit is concerned. Mr. Miller, residing at 21 Notre Dame de Lourdes lane, a few doors from the scene of the attempted assassination, on Saturday deposed that he had seen the man on the night in question and had again seen him on Friday evening walking along Dorchester street dressed in the same clothes worn when he committed the deed. Being asked why he did not shadow the man until he met a policeman, he replied: "I was afraid he would shoot me if I did."

#### Fighting Over a Faithless Woman.

Guillaume Leasur, 29 years of age, a farm laborer from Longueuil arrived in the city on Friday afternoon for the purpose of doing up one Marius Rosetzky, 53 years of age, a painter, residing on Notre Dame street, because the latter had stolen away the affections of his wife, who is now living with Rosetzky. The two men met on the stairs and a desperate encounter ensued between them, and after a short bout with the fists the pair clinched and rolled down the stairs, at the bottom of which their hold was broken and another rough and tumble fight took place. The noise became so great that a crowd quickly surrounded the door, and it also attracted the attention of sub-constable Malette and O'Donnell, who walked the pair off to the Central Police station, where they were charged with disturbing the peace. They appeared before Judge Desnoyers on Saturday morning, and at both the prisoners' request, their trial was fixed for Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

## SILKS!

### TO THE TRADE.

New Goods just opened. Pure Silk Sarahs in the following Tarts: Victoria, Macdonald, Campbell, Macfarlane, Robertson, Macintosh, Ferguson, Macchlan, Clan Alpine, Mackintosh and Royal Stuart.  
Colored Silk Sarahs in 12 Colors.  
Pongee Silks in 10 different shades.

#### ORDERS SOLICITED.

FILLING LETTER ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

John Macdonald & Co.  
Wellington and Front Streets E.,  
TORONTO.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.'S  
PURE APPLE CIDER.

(Clarified.)  
The finest made in Canada, 40c per gallon, Pure Apple Cider.

Moosewood Bitters.  
A Cordial Tonic, \$1.25 per bottle, \$12.50 per case.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.  
100 CASES.

Genuine Vichy Water.  
From the Springs owned by the French Government.

Vichy Water Celestins,  
Vichy Water Grande Grille,  
Vichy Water Haute Riviere,  
Vichy Water Hospital.  
FRASER, VIGER & CO.,

FRASER, VIGER & CO.'S  
Teas—Black and Green.

Teas to suit the purse and palate of all.  
English Breakfast Tea, 30c per pound.  
English Breakfast Tea, 35c per pound.  
English Breakfast Tea, 40c per pound.  
English Breakfast Tea, 45c per pound.  
English Breakfast Tea, 50c per pound.  
The Lively Karavan Tea, the very finest imported, 30c per pound.

Fine Japan Tea, 25c per pound.  
Choice Japan Tea, 30c per pound.  
Very Fine Japan Tea, 40c per pound.  
Finest Japan Tea, 60c per pound.  
Finest Formosa Oolong Tea, 75c per pound.  
Fine Young Hyson Tea, 60c per lb.  
Finest Young Hyson Tea, 60c per pound.  
Fine Gunpowder Tea, 75c per pound.  
Finest scented Orange Pekoe Tea, 75c per pound.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.'S  
COFFEES.

Breakfast Cream Coffee, 40c per pound.  
Fine Breakfast Java Coffee, 40c per pound.  
Finest Mocha Coffee, 45c per pound.  
The Royal Dutch Coffee, in 2 lb. tins, prepared by the Dutch Process, 30c per tin.  
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.'S  
PORTS.

Taylor's, Cockburn's and Sandeman's Wines.  
The Royal Wine \$1.50, 2 1/2 \$2.50  
"Old Reserve" 4.00, 2 1/2 \$7.00  
"Old and Choice" 2.00 9.50 20.00  
"Private Stock" Tawny  
Very Old, Delicate, 1.75 6.00 19.00  
Extra Fine Old, 1.50 5.00 17.00  
Choice, Old, Delicate, 1.25 6.00 13.00  
Very Superior Rich Old  
X.O. 1.00 4.50 10.00  
Fine Fruity Wine, 1.00 3.50 8.00  
Superior Sound Young  
Bordeaux 55 2.80 6.00  
Tarragona Genuine W  
John Dewar & Sons' Special  
"Commandador" Port. 1.50 4.00 17.00

FRASER, VIGER & CO.'S  
WHISKIES.

Imported in Wood and Glass.

SCOTCH.  
Per bottle. Per dozen.  
King William IV, finest  
Liqueur Scotch V.O.P. \$1.50 \$17.00  
John Stewart Glen Albyn  
Blended XXXXX 90 10.00  
The Royal Blend, 90 10.00  
Long John's Dew of Ben Nevis, 90 10.00  
The Peatmoor, 90 10.00  
The Lagavulin, specially selected, 90 10.00  
Long John Private Stock, 90 10.00  
Fraser, Viger & Co., 1.50 16.00  
Andrew Usher's, the very finest 2.00 20.00  
John Dewar & Sons' Grand Old Highland, 1.10 12.00  
Andrew Usher's Special Reserve, 1.00 10.00  
Andrew Usher's V.O.G., 90 9.50  
Walker's Kilmarnock, 90 10.00  
Sheriff's Old Blend, 90 10.00  
Sheriff's Very Old Islay V.O., 1.00 10.00  
X.O. 1.25 13.50  
The Invercauld Blend, 90 10.00  
John Dewar & Sons' Special, 90 10.00  
John Dewar & Sons' Extra Special, 1.00 10.00  
John Dewar & Sons' Jammies, 1.50 17.00  
John Dewar & Sons' Special Liqueur, 1.25 13.00

IRISH.  
George Roe's X, 90 10.00  
George Roe's XXX, 1.00 11.00  
Dublin Whisky Distillery, 90 10.00  
D.W.D., 90 10.00  
John Jameson & Son, 1.00 11.50  
Kinahan's L.L., 90 9.50

Chyloong's China Ginger, Chow-Chow  
Crystallized Ginger, Bastian's Preserved Singapore Whole Pineapples in tins, etc., now in Stock. Fresh Goods.

30 Cases Chyloong's Canton Ginger, in large jars.  
Chyloong's Canton Ginger, in half jars.  
Chyloong's Canton Ginger, in quarter jars.  
Chyloong's Canton Stem Ginger, the very finest, in half jars.  
Chyloong's Crystallized Canton Ginger, in 1 lb. tins.  
Chyloong's Canton Chow-Chow, in half jars.  
Also Bastian's Singapore Whole Pineapples, in 3 lb. tins, the very finest goods of the kind packed.

Crystallized Ginger is not only a fine candy, but also most beneficial to the stomach.

BARLEY CRYSTALS.  
A New Food prepared from the heart of the Barley Kernel. In 4 lb. tins, 40c per tin.  
Barley Crystals, for breakfast, tea and dessert, entirely free from bran or hulls, rich in color, delicate and delicious in flavor.  
Barley Crystals, in 4 pound tins, 40c per tin.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.  
IMPORTERS,  
199 ST. JAMES STREET.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.  
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.

—Week—  
Commencing MONDAY, JANUARY 16th.  
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

First appearance in Montreal of the distinguished artist,

MRS. POTTER MR. BELLEW

In the following program:  
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

ZOLA'S 'THERESE.'  
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, and MATINEE.

First appearance of Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew in an adaptation of Dumas' "Francillon," called

"A WIFE'S FOLLY"  
Prices, \$1.00, 75c, 50c. Gallery, 25c.  
Seats now on sale at Northmeads.  
NEXT WEEK—Digby Bell's Comic Opera "JUPITER."

QUEEN'S THEATRE. THIS WEEK,  
To-night, also Wednesday and Saturday Matinees

THE GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS  
"8 BELLS"  
—THE FAMOUS—  
BROTHERS BYRNE, THE FAMOUS  
In the Nautical Fantomistic Comedy

"8 BELLS"  
The only real novelty in town. Under the management of Primrose & West.

Seats at Theatre, N.Y. Piano Co., Sheppard's Music Store and Hotels. Telephone Call 404.  
Next week—"DARTMOOR" with J. H. Gilmore and prominent players.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Week commencing MONDAY, JANUARY 16  
Afternoon and Evening.  
Grand Aquatic Spectacular Melo-Drama, a

DARK SECRET!  
And a strong cast, including the Champion Oarsman, WALLACE ROSS, and a Unique Acrobatic Specialty, the 3 ALBIONS, Beautiful Scenery, Superb Moonlight Effects, Real Steam Launch, Real Rowing Shell, Real Flat Boats, Real Sail Boats. A Marvellous Effect. The Stage covered with a Tank containing Fifty Thousand Gallons of Water.

Prices of admission, 10c, 20c and 30c. Reserved Seats, 10c extra.  
Week following—The Great Indian Princess.

WINDSOR HALL.

Monday Evening, Jan. 16  
AT 8 P.M.

Grand - Concert  
—BY THE—

LOTUS GLEE CLUB  
OF BOSTON.

Augmented by the appearance of MR.

MARSHALL P. WILDER

America's Great Humorist.  
Reserved Seats, 50c and 75c. Admission, 25c. Box Plan at Sheppard's Music Store.

N.B.—This is the Eleventh and one of the most important events in the Star Course.

WINDSOR HALL.

Wednesday, January 18,  
Thursday, January 19.

Operatic -:- Concerts

NORDICA SCALCHI

CAMPBELL DEL PUENTE CAMPANINI FISCHER LUCKSTONE.

-Miscellaneous Concert-  
Each evening, concluding with

"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"  
(First Evening).

THIRD ACT OF "FAUST"  
(Second Evening).

## HOCKEY GALORE.

The Montreal Hockey Team Defeated at Ottawa by Four Goals to Two.

Montreal Defeated at Sherbrooke-Victoria and Quebec a Draw—The Thistles Unable to Capture the Ontario Cup—Ice Trotting on the Jacques Cartier Track—The Argyle Cross-Country Steeplechase.

They came, they saw, but unlike the Roman general, they conquered not. No! the aggregation of hockey experts from Quebec did not win last Friday night when they essayed to do the Crystals, but they made a better showing on Saturday when they came in contact with the Victorias, with whom they succeeded in playing a draw game.

By the way, it is not customary to play off the draw! To use a homely colloquialism, "one's afraid and the other daren't."

The Vics evidently forgot that they were playing in the Senior Championship series, as their work during the entire evening was most unaccountable when compared with the admirable play displayed by them a week previous. If they continue to retrograde, the much coveted championship will soon be far beyond their reach.

The first game started off rather briskly, the Vics getting the puck into the visitor's territory, and for a short while it really looked as if disaster was in store for the Quebecers. Patton, who is a daisy in goals, managed to pass to Scott, from whom Swift received. Holly took the rubber into the vicinity of the Vics' goals, and made several dangerous attacks; after this the play became exceedingly ragged on both sides for about twenty minutes, when, owing to some accident, the boys got a short rest.

Upon coming out again the play grew more vigorous, but not for long, and it soon degenerated into a very tame exhibition. Finally, after things got particularly bad, Watson scored first blood for Quebec in 28 minutes.

The Vics now seemed to realize that they did not have things entirely their own way, and put more vim into their playing; their efforts were unavailing, however, as half time was called without the score being altered.

In the second half Rankin replaced Davidson, who had to give up, owing to some injury received, and with the assistance of Irving and Drinkwater, made frequent assaults on their opponents' goals, meeting with determined resistance. The Vics from the Quebec forwards. Eventually Rankin after some brisk play equalized matter for the Victorias, evoking tremendous applause from the spectators. Time, 12 minutes.

After this the hockeyists seemed to lose all confidence in their ability to play as a team, and what little effort they had left before displayed to put up combination work they now lost, and until time was called the inclination was to exhibit individual superiority.

When time was called the teams had a short conversation and decided to play a few minutes longer, in order to settle the question one way or the other. The Vics had rather the best of the play in the last few minutes, but failed to score, the match, as we have previously mentioned, resulting in a draw.

Following are the names and positions of the men, with a summary of the games taken:

Quebec. Goal, Victoria. Patton. Point, J. P. H. Bignell. Coverpoint, J. P. H. Bignell. Forwards, J. P. H. Bignell. Umpires, J. P. H. Bignell. J. Findlay, referee.

SUMMARY.  
1st game. Quebec..... Watson  
2nd game. Victoria..... Rankin

## [Special to The Herald.]

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The Montreal Hockey club suffered a defeat here on Saturday night, the score being four goals to two in favor of the Ottawas. Still they played a great game and the home team realize to-day that their opponents were decidedly in it at every stage of the struggle. It was not a one-sided affair by any means. The victory goes to Ottawa, and that is all. Otherwise honors were just as evenly divided as it was possible to make them. Montreal seemed to have a slight advantage in weight and speed, but they lacked the combination work of the home team. The visitors, however, put up a determined game from the very face and treated the 2,500 spectators to the best hockey contest ever witnessed in Ottawa. It was by far the fastest struggle seen within the walls of Rideau rink. A great deal of roughness was indulged in, the body-checking being particularly severe, but the match ended without any of the players being injured. There was a little offside play, most of which was caused by the Ottawas in their efforts to pass to each other.

The players, however, had little fear of the referee, and they deliberately tripped each other every time an opportunity afforded itself. Once or twice Mr. Greene did catch on, and the only one he warned was Cameron, who was the most conspicuous player on the ice. Every time he made a move the crowd gave him anything but a pleasant reception. Still he played hockey in a phenomenal manner, putting up the best game of the night.

The only man ruled off was Irving; he and Young had a misunderstanding, and the referee gave the Montrealer a seat among the crowd during the progress of the sixth game. It is unnecessary to particularize among the Montrealers. There was not a weak spot on the team. Patton filled his position with great credit and he had in Stewart and Cameron two reliable defence men. Stewart did all that was expected of him. Of the four forwards, Hodgson and Lowe were the most conspicuous, although no reflection whatever can be cast on the playing abilities of Irving and Routh. The quartette is a strong combination, but seemed selfish. They were that way on Saturday at all events, and almost entirely depended to score on rushes. Lowe, Hodgson, and Irving made many brilliant rushes, but without any apparent effect. Support was lacking whenever the puck was in Ottawa territory, which solely accounts for the champions' defeat. Weldy Young had to do two men's work in the first half of the match, and he did it well. Russell was a little off, and his slowness at critical times gave the visitors many opportunities to try for goal, allowing the Ottawas to be seriously threatened at times. Halter, Kirby and Bradley were a powerful combination. Their brilliant runs were particularly admired, and Kerr and Chamcey Kirby supported them magnificently, and when it came to passing quickly the four of them were generally scattered in the right place. In passing the Ottawas showed their superiority over the visitors.

Chamcey Kirby obtained a slight advantage at the face and drove the puck to Montreal territory. Cameron, ever ready to intercept it, lifted it back to the Ottawa flags, where it was picked up by nearly succeeded in scoring. A fence shot was now ensuing, during which the puck travelled recklessly from end to end and side to side. Young had all he could do to return Stewart's long drives, but he never missed. Patton had a couple of opportunities to distinguish himself and did so. A few rushes by Lowe again threatened the Ottawa flags. Kirby and Bradley showed how fast they could skate, but their rushes were productive of little good. Cameron at last sent the puck across to Hodgson, who made a splendid run. Morel stopped a quick shot and the next instant Hodgson had followed his good work up and scored in 73 minutes.

The second game was stubbornly contested.

ed. Both goals were seriously attacked at times, the stops made by Morel and Patton being truly wonderful. From a scrimmage near the Montreal flags, Kerr succeeded in scoring in 13 minutes. Half time closed 10 minutes later with no more games scored.

## SECOND HALF.

In the second half Montreal forced the play, but could not score. C. Kirby obtained an opening and by a neat run up the centre, landed another game for Ottawa, in two minutes and great excitement followed and ere the cheering ceased Bradley made a brilliant run up the left side and scored the fourth game in less than a minute.

Play in the fifth was interrupted for twenty minutes. Cameron lifted the puck too high and it smacked against a lamp shade. When the struggle started again Montreal had to play a defence game. C. Kirby scored after thirteen minutes active play.

Irving was ruled off shortly after the sixth started. Montreal was not disheartened in the least, however. They played better together, made better use of their speed, and were the aggressors for a period of ten minutes, when Routh, by a magnificent run, scored.

The seventh game started, but the referee's whistle sounded after three minutes, bringing the match to a close. The teams were as follows:

Ottawa. Goal, Montreal. Morel. Point, J. P. H. Bignell. Coverpoint, J. P. H. Bignell. Forwards, J. P. H. Bignell. Umpires, J. P. H. Bignell. J. Findlay, referee.

Sherbrooke Defeats Montreal.  
[Special to The Herald.]

Sherbrooke, Jan. 14.—The first match of the season in the intermediate hockey series between the Montreal and Sherbrooke clubs was played here to-night, and resulted in a win for the home team by a score of seven goals to six. The teams were as follows:

M.A.A.A. Goal, Sherbrooke. Shaw. Point, J. P. H. Bignell. Coverpoint, J. P. H. Bignell. Forwards, J. P. H. Bignell. Umpires, J. P. H. Bignell. J. Findlay, referee.

The train being late the boys did not reach the rink until eight o'clock, when the Montreal boys received an ovation. The game started at nine o'clock, Montreal having the choice of goals. The ice was in splendid condition. In the first game Cross rushed the puck to the side and passed to McKelvie who scored. Time, half a minute.

The second game occupied two minutes. McKelvie again scored. In the third game Mussen brought puck up with a rush, passed to Ward, who shot, but the puck was neatly stopped by McDougall, and Lloyd carried puck up the ice, passed to Abbott who passed to Cross and he scored. Time, five minutes.

The fourth and fifth games were hotly contested, Montreal making brilliant play and winning both games. McKelvie scored for Sherbrooke in the sixth, and next two games were taken by Montreal, making a score of four to four when time was called.

The teams resumed play looking fresh and determined. The ninth and tenth games left the score equal. In the 11th game Sherbrooke scored by the brilliant play of McDougall and Lloyd. McDougall rushed quick up, passed to Lloyd, who returned to McDougall at centre, who shot and scored. Abbott was victorious in the next, while Montreal took the thirteenth and last game after a severe struggle, leaving the score seven to six in favor of the home team, with half a minute left to play.

The play throughout was fast and not characterized by unnecessary roughness. Mussen and Shaw put up a fine game for the visiting team. Sherbrooke's defence was very good, O'Dell making some eleven stops. Sherbrooke team will leave for Montreal on Thursday to play McGill at the Crystal rink.

## SKATING.

Breen, the Canadian, Defeated by Hagan.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 14.—The first of the series of races between Breen, the Canadian skater, and Harold Hagan, the champion skater of the world, was skated this afternoon at the Normannia Rink, and was won very easily by the latter. The distance was three miles, time 2:35, 5:46, 9:00. A crowd of 600 people filled the rink to witness the race. The track measured 4 1/2 laps to the mile. Tom Eck and J. S. Johnston, the champion bicyclists, of the world acted as timekeepers. Hugh McCormick was the referee. Breen got a little better start. Hagan made a slight hitch but soon regained himself and was off. Breen did some good skating, two or three laps, but soon began to lag, and at the end of the third lap he began to lose very rapidly. On and up to the tenth lap Hagan's energy and sturdy stroke carried him inch by inch round the course and closer and closer to Breen until it was plain that he was passing him which he did on the 11th lap. He won by 2 1/2 of a lap. The second of the series will be a one mile race and will take place Monday. About \$5000 was lost by Breen's backers.

The Long Distance Race.  
Amsterdam, Jan. 14.—There was great disappointment to-day regarding the long distance skating race of 10,000 metres, in which 11 of the best skaters were competitors. Eden, who led for some time, slipped and fell, thereby losing his lead and Grederickson won in 20 minutes 21 3/5 seconds. Erickson was second in 21 3/5, and Peterson third.

The decisive race, distance 500 metres, was won by Eden, who covered the distance in 51 1/5 seconds. Frederickson and Halversen skated a dead heat, their time being 51 seconds. Erickson finished last 52 1/5 seconds.

## THE RING.

Ted Pritchard Will not Come to America.

New York, Jan. 14.—Ted Pritchard has changed his mind about fighting Alex. Gregg, champion of the Greco-Roman Athletic Club, of New Orleans. Word was received to-day that he would not come to America.

## AQUATICS.

A Batch of Oarsmen Disqualified.

New York, Jan. 14.—At the meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of amateur oarsmen, this afternoon, it was decided to disqualify the following oarsmen: William Mullaly, James Dailey, T. Morse, R. Moffit, all of the West End club, Boston; R. McDade, J. Fletcher, John J. Minton, Geo. L. Greene and J. L. Greene, of the Everett club of East Boston. The resolution was passed after a long and heated discussion, for competing knowingly with professionals at the regatta held on Saratoga Lake last July.

It was also decided to disqualify Matthew Funnecock, Matthew Hayes, James Dunbar, A. W. Silk, John Olsen and Frederick H. Lusher, of the Everett club of East Boston, for aiding and abetting in the disqualification of oarsmen, and for their conduct in connection with their regatta.

A resolution was introduced directing the Regatta committee of the National Association to reject all entries from the Everett Boat club of East Boston. It was the opinion of some of those present that this was too severe a measure.

The resolution was finally amended so as to exclude the Everett club from competition in any regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen until they give satisfactory assurance that those excluded oarsmen and officers are no longer members of the club.

It was then decided to award the prizes

for the eight-oar contest at Saratoga to the Dauntless Boat club of this city.

The application of Richard A. Kerrivan, Denis P. Collins, and Thomas O'Connell, of the West Lynn, of Massachusetts, for reinstatement, was declined.

## TUIPE.

To-day's Entries at Guttenburg.

[Special to The Herald.]  
New York, Jan. 14.—The following are the entries for Monday's races at Guttenburg:

First race, 1 mile, for beaten horses.  
St. John..... 122 Excellence, N.Y. 108  
Fred Macaulay..... 98  
Dago..... 117 Annie W. 96  
Common Sense..... 114 Frank L. 94

Second race, 4 furlongs.  
Fagan..... 100 Annie G. geld. 93  
Hymn..... 100 Elite, N.Y. 93  
Tody Smith..... 95

Third race, 4 furlongs. Handicap.  
Kirking..... 111 Zenobia..... 105  
Stonington..... 111 Mohican..... 104  
Azrael..... 111 Fidget..... 90

Fourth race, 1 mile. Selling.  
Prince Fortunatus 112 Allan Bane..... 104  
Harry Alonso..... 112 Bullfinch..... 102  
Jack Rose..... 112

Fifth race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Sixth race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Seventh race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Eighth race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Ninth race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Tenth race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Eleventh race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Twelfth race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Thirteenth race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Fourteenth race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Fifteenth race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Sixteenth race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Seventeenth race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Eighteenth race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Nineteenth race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Twentieth race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Twenty-first race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Twenty-second race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Twenty-third race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Twenty-fourth race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Twenty-fifth race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Twenty-sixth race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Twenty-seventh race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Twenty-eighth race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Twenty-ninth race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Thirtieth race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Thirty-first race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Thirty-second race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Thirty-third race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Thirty-fourth race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Thirty-fifth race—Five furlongs.  
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Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
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Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

Fortieth race—Five furlongs. Selling.  
Stonington..... 120 Oliver Twist..... 100  
Guard..... 112 May D..... 109  
Florimore..... 112 Manie B. H..... 107  
Red Elm..... 100 John Hickley..... 104  
Nativity..... 104  
Lucy Clark..... 99

Forty-first race—Five furlongs.  
Sarasaga..... 112 Servitude (former-ly Ladies Maid)..... 100  
Happy Maid..... 105 Lay Day..... 95  
Free Mason..... 100 Hay Taw..... 95  
Mermin..... 100 Marguerite..... 95

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## CURLING.

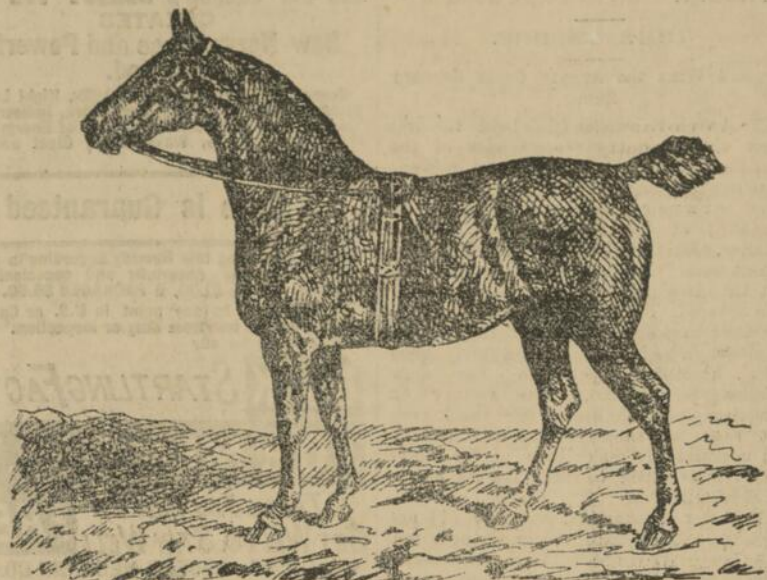
A Match at the Caledonia Rink.

A match took place on Saturday night at the Caledonia rink between a rink from the Caledonia Club and one from the St. Lawrence club. The match was for a barrel of meal, and was won by the St. Lawrence by four points.

President's Prize Competition.  
The following notice is

# \* AGRICULTURAL \*

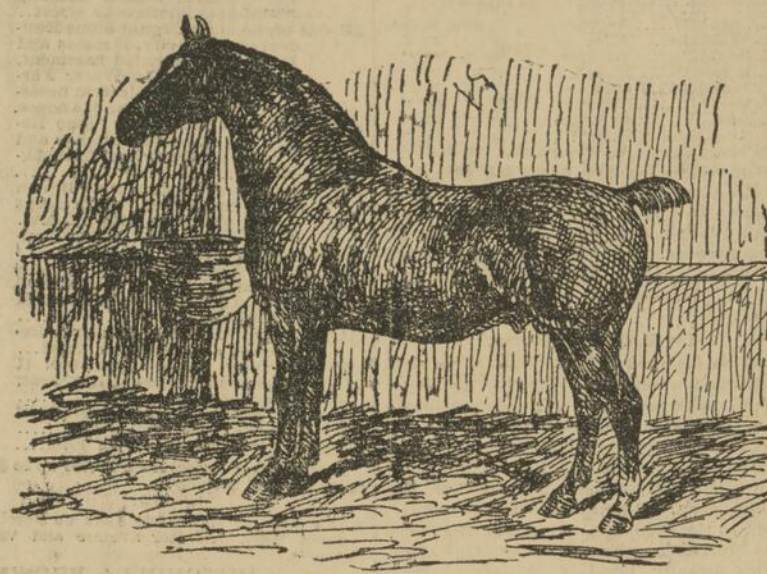
CONDUCTED BY SYDNEY FISHER, ESQ., ALVA FARM, KNOWLTON QUE.



LADY ALICE.

We regrave one of the two portraits which adorn the official report of the London Hackney Horse Show, March, 1889. It represents the sweepstakes mare on that occasion, a three-year-old, called Lady Alice 1605, bred and shown by Aaron Beal, Croom House, Sledmere, Yorkshire. The report says that "this mare goes in excellent style, and her shape

is first-rate, though possibly exception may be taken to her quarters, which droop a little, and appear rather short." The "hackney" horse, as readers probably understand, is the English trotter—a breed in which great staying power has been sought rather than the remarkable speed at short distances to which on this continent we give special attention.



DONCASTER.

The Hackney stallion shown (by reproduction from the London Live-Stock Journal) is named Doncaster 2949, and his breeding is characterized by our contemporary as "the best," his sire being Danegelt and his dam May Blossom by

Lord Derby II. He was foaled in 1885, and has won a number of important prizes before his great success at the Royal show this past summer. He belongs to Mr. James W. Temple, Leyswood, Groombridge, Kent.

## Barn Plans.

Farmers are now every day in their buildings doing the work necessitated by the housing of the stock and the arrangement of the barns is ever present to the mind of the thinking farmer. Let each as he goes the round of the daily chores work out as a scheme by which steps may be saved, lifting and carrying of the feed be avoided, and the comfort of the animals be increased. Two things are sure. Warmth and comfort of his animals mean dollars in the pocket of the owner. If by good planning one man can do the work, it now takes two to do, so much more work can be done by the same man. Each man must work out his own salvation in this matter, as the circumstances and needs of each is different, and in nearly all cases improvement has to be effected on existing buildings. There are certain principles to be borne in mind, however the neglect of which will entail loss. Where stock is kept everything in the farm buildings centres around the stable and the mows for hay and straw, the silos, if there are any, the root house, if roots are raised, and the manure pit must all be situated in relation to the place where the cattle are tied up. Generally the hay mow is above the stable with shoots or boxes down which the hay is to be thrown into the feeding alley. Generally this is all right, but often the hay is thrown down at one end and carried by the tails of the animals and put into the mangers from the stalls. Thus a good deal is wasted by being dropped and dirtied in the manure alley or gangway. A good feeding alley in front of the row of cattle is essential and it ought to be wide enough to work in comfortably, so that the mangers can be cleaned out regularly. There are two rows of cattle it will accommodate space as the one feeding alley serves for both. It ought then to be five or six feet wide. As some meal or grain feed ought to be given there ought to be either direct communication between the feeding alley and the grainery or there ought to be room for a good sized bin in the end of the alley, in which enough grain for a week or so can be kept. It is a good deal easier to fill this once a week than to carry in the feed each day. A good way is to have a grain bin up stairs and a shoot about 9 or 10 inches square running down into the feeding alley, under which a basket can be put and the slide pulled to fill it. In such an arrangement the bin above ought to be built something like a hopper, so that the feed will run down readily. It is less labor if both hay shoot and meal shoot are in the centre of the feed alley than at one end. While this may be thought of little account men will be astonished if they calculate how many miles they walk up and down their barns at chores in the course of the year and every mile saved is so much gain. For instance to go 20 feet and back at each feed in the year means eight miles of walking in the year, and if you carry 40 or 50 pounds of meal or hay each time it is quite a tax on strength and well worth some planning to avoid. The manure handling is another important item of labor. There the arrangements can be much varied on the whole wheeling it out into a pit or tank at the end of the stable is the best. Many men throw it out through a hole in the wall, making heaps against the barn right under the drip from the eaves, where it is well bleached by the rain water and bleached and dried by the sun. This is modified sometimes by a lean to covering over the manure a great step in advance. With this the manure will be very well, but the walls of the building are hurt. Many are in the habit of piling the manure back inside the stable against the wall, having made the space behind the cattle wide enough to hold to hold three or four feet of manure and allow of passage through the stable. They then draw out the manure once in two or three weeks, or whenever convenient. This plan cannot be too strongly condemned, as it allows a great mass of off-reeking filth right in the stable to pollute the air, and besides, the floor behind

the cattle becomes so saturated with the liquid that even when the manure is drawn out, still the smell remains. A cellar for manure under the stable is often arranged and is very handy for the work as the manure drops through trap doors direct from the cattle floor. When there is a cellar some absorbent for the liquid ought to be put into it and a good plan is to let the hogs work over the manure. Then, too, however, a good deal of the smell of the manure rises into the stable and notwithstanding the convenience it is doubtful if this is a good plan.

These are some of the main points in arranging the barns. For those thinking of building we will later on give some specimen plans which may be of service.

## THE CONGRESS OF FARMERS.

Programme of the Gathering to be Held in Quebec Shortly.

The first congress of farmers of the Province of Quebec will be held in the Parliament buildings, Quebec, under the auspices of the Dairy Association, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th, 25th and 26th of this month.

There will be morning and afternoon sittings on the first day, for the purpose of organization, the reading of papers and discussions. At 8 p.m. there will be a public sitting of the convention at which addresses will be delivered by the President of the Dairy Association, Lt. Governor Chapleau, Hon. Mr. Angers, Hon. Mr. Taitton, Hon. Mr. Marchand, Hon. Mr. Beaudin, Professor Saunders and Prof. Robertson. There will be morning, afternoon and evening sittings on the two other days. The Congress will be organized into six sections: Spread of Agricultural Knowledge, G. A. Giguault, chairman; Dairy Industry, J. de L. T. Tache, chairman; Farmers' Syndicates, Senator Landry, chairman; Improvement on Farm Stock and kindred matters, Mr. Robert Ness, chairman; Forest Culture and Tree Culture, Hon. Joly de Lotbiniere, chairman; Rural Legislation, I. J. A. Marsan, chairman.

Among the lecturers who have promised to address the Congress are: Rev. Mr. Montminy, "Agricultural Instruction in Primary Schools;" Rev. Mr. L. O. Tremblay and Mr. L. J. A. Marsan, "Agricultural Colleges;" Rev. Mr. Choquette, "Fields of Experience and Demonstration;" Mr. H. W. Walker, "Huntingdon, Farmers' Clubs;" Messrs. George Moore and O. E. Delaire, "Agricultural Lectures;" Dr. W. Grigon, "Agricultural Cereals;" Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, "Report of his Voyage in England;" Mr. H. O. Foster, "Syndicates;" Mr. J. C. Chapais, "Production of Milk in Water;" Mr. Jos. Beaudin, "Rational Feeding of Stock;" Rev. Mr. Couture, M. V., "The Canadian Horse and Cow;" M. J. A. Marsan, "Raising of cattle;" Mr. W. Davies, "Breeding of pigs;" Gilbert, "Poultry yard;" M. Normand, M. P. P., and M. Bickerdike, "Slaughter and exportation of meat;" R. P. Priour de la Trappe d'Okas, Mr. J. C. Chapais, Mr. George Moore, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Eugene Tache and Prof. Penhallow, M. le Vicomte de St. Exupery, Messrs. Anzias Turme and E. Castel, Mr. B. B. Beauchamp, M. P. P., Mr. Sirot, notary.

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by grocers, labelled "JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

THE Northwestern Trichloride of Gold Institute LOCATED AT RHINELANDER, WIS., Furnishes an absolute cure for Drunkenness, Tobacco, Morphine and kindred habits. Full information, terms and treatise on these diseases furnished on application. "No cure no pay." H. C. KEITH, M. D., Manager.

MULCTED FOR \$500 DAMAGES.

Notes of the Judgment in the Marchand-Molleur Suit.

Mr. Justice Gill gave judgment on Saturday, at St. Johns, in the now celebrated suit of Hon. F. G. Marchand for libel against Mr. J. E. Molleur, the conservative candidate for Iberville, at the last provincial elections. It will be remembered that in the course of an address to the electors of the county, Mr. Molleur described Hon. Mr. Marchand as "the first boodler in the province." This was the basis of the action.

In rendering judgment Mr. Justice Gill said: This case refers to a public man, whom you all know well, and who has been the representative of this county since 1867. In the last election the contending parties were candidates for the Legislative Assembly.

The plaintiff alleges that the struggle was based on a large number of accusations of malversation brought against the retiring ministers, and that in order to give credence to these accusations the defendant published an address to the electors in the supplement of The News, in which he accused the plaintiff of having been "the first boodler in the province," that is to say, a dishonest man, in having given the father-in-law of Hon. H. G. Joly a gift of \$12,000 by the sacrifice of the Goven farm, when the plaintiff was Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The defendant pleaded that the word "boodler" did not necessarily imply a dishonest man, but that he had interpreted it to mean the administrative incapacity of a minister or public official.

It has been established that the defendant had really accused the plaintiff of being a boodler, that this word employed by the public, and is universally understood, as the synonym of the word thief; that the defendant knew the meaning and bearing of this expression, but, notwithstanding, he did not fear to attach it to the plaintiff; and that to arrive at it, he thrust a fact thirteen years old and well known to all.

I will not enter into a discussion of the report made during the Goven enquiry. It is sufficient for me to ascertain if this committee imputed dishonesty to Mr. Marchand. The committee of enquiry unanimously declared that nothing in the least degree dishonest could be imputed to the Hon. Mr. Marchand in this affair.

The defendant, Mr. Molleur, knew all this. He knew also the unblemished reputation of Mr. Marchand. All the witnesses here have repeated that they could not touch a single hair of Mr. Marchand's head. His reputation as an honest man is proverbial.

The defendant has pleaded in a very easy manner. He has not dared to repeat the accusation, for he knew well that he would have thus exposed himself to a new demand for damages. He did not, however, declare that Mr. Marchand was an honest man. He has gone about it in a round about way, without further compromising himself, but without retracting. He thought thereby to escape condemnation, but his plea is seen through and he cannot benefit by it.

I were to express myself freely I would use a strong expression, and find that the defence is in bad faith and malicious. The defendant is in the category of those who act with malice to arrive at their ends. I have permitted proof that the defendant had since 1879 supported Mr. Marchand and voted for him, because it tended to establish the bad faith of Mr. Molleur. All this allows me to say that there was malice in the heart and mind of the defendant.

Mr. Molleur is a rich man, occupying a certain public position, having been a candidate twice, and his words have more weight than those of a man without position and without reliability.

He has attacked an upright man, and the accusation he threw into his face was very grave.

It is unhappily true that in all countries we hear of failings among certain public men. But in the case of a man like the plaintiff, who has been in public life for over twenty years, and has kept his reputation intact, and all this time has been the personification of honor, the courts owe him protection against calumny and insult.

If I were to value at a sum of money the injury done to Mr. Marchand, I really do not know where I would stop. But as the plaintiff has failed in his political career sought for personal gain, he is convinced that he only wants to obtain from this court a judgment which will be a safeguard for honest men and a warning to defamers.

I then condemn the defendant to pay the sum of \$500, as well as all the costs of the case, as entered, in favor of Messrs. Dandurand and Brodeur, the advocates of the plaintiff.

Hon. Mr. Marchand has been the recipient of many congratulations upon this judgment, not that he needed the vindication thus afforded, but because it puts an end forever to the petty attacks of enemies upon the character of an honest man.

The American Field Cup Destroyed.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 14.—The American Field Cup, the trophy held by J. A. R. Elliot, the wing shot, for the last two years, was destroyed in the Jaccard fire Thursday morning. It was of silver and valued at \$400.

The Result of Four Year Work.

A machine which is destined to work a revolution in carpenter, pattern and model making shops, has recently been invented by a young resident of this city, Mr. Stephen Hurteau, 230 Jacques Cartier street. It is the result of four years hard work on the part of the inventor, the time usually devoted to recreation in the evening, having been given to it. It has been most appropriately named the "Bijou Combination Wood Working Machine," being a combination of 10 different machines in one.

A Herald reporter was afforded an opportunity of seeing the working machine in operation, and from the tests made it fulfils all that is claimed for it. The machine is very compact and reflects great credit on the inventor, who, it might be mentioned here, is not a mechanic or a carpenter, but a dry goods store clerk. It has been patented in Canada, the letters patent bearing date December 29th, 1892, and a patent has been applied for in America.

Some Children Growing Too Fast

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

Palatable as MILK. AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, N. J. Sanctioned by all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

RAILWAYS. FOR CIVILITY, COMFORT, CHEAPNESS—TRAVEL BY THE—

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

NEW TOURIST CARS WHICH NOW LEAVE MONTREAL AS FOLLOWS:

for BOSTON and NEW ENGLAND, on THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS

TORONTO, DETROIT, CHICAGO, — TUESDAYS

The Soc. St. Paul, MINNEAPOLIS, — SATURDAYS

VANCOUVER, & FUJET SOUND, — WEDNESDAYS

These cars are intended chiefly for the accommodation of passengers holding second-class tickets, they are complete in their appointments, containing separate toilet rooms with their requisites for ladies and gentlemen, smoking room and department for cooking; the seats which are elegantly upholstered are turned into comfortable beds at night.

These cars are in charge of competent porters and accommodation in them can be secured upon payment of a small additional sum on application.

TICKET OFFICE: 266 ST. JAMES STREET, AND AT STATIONS.

**DELAWARE AND HUDSON R.R.**

New York and Montreal AIR LINE. SHORTEST LINE NEW YORK

—AND TO— Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

QUICK TIME. NO DELAYS. TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

8.40 a.m.—Day Express, Daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 8.30 p.m. Wagner Drawing room car Montreal to New York.

5.40 p.m.—Night Express Daily, Wagner's Buffet Vestibule Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 6.45 next morning.

These trains make direct connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 10.50 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

Information given and Tickets sold at the Company's Office.

145 St. James street, Montreal.

J. W. BURDICK, General Pass. Agt., Albany, N. Y. W. H. HENRY, Agent, Montreal.

**ADIRONDACK & ST. LAWRENCE NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.**

The Only Dining Car Route BETWEEN MONTREAL AND NEW YORK.

The DINING CAR SERVICE inaugurated on the Adirondack "Limited" enables passengers to procure a superb Table d'Hôte Dinner at a fixed rate of \$1.00 per person, including all the delicacies most appreciated by the higher class of persons who travel between Montreal and New York.

A SOLID VESTIBULE TRAIN, made up of elegant Wagner Palace Sleeping Car, Dining Car and beautifully upholstered Coaches, will LEAVE MONTREAL (Bonaventure Station, Grand Trunk Railway) at 4.30 p.m. daily, arriving in New York at the seasonable hour of 7.30 a.m.

Close connections at Herkimer for Utica, Rome, Syracuse and Oswego, and at New York for New York State points, and at New York for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all points south.

For Tickets, Time-Tables, Wagner Car Accommodations and full information, apply at G.T.R. Ticket offices, Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, Balmoral Hotel Ticket Office, or at the Office, No. 154 St. James St., Montreal.

H. D. CARTER, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Herkimer, N. Y. H. S. PHILIPS, Agent, Montreal.

**Central Vermont Railroad**

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICE. Taking Effect October 2, 1892.

Trains leave Grand Trunk Station as follows

For New York.

8.30 a.m. Fast Train via Rutland, Troy and Albany, arriving New York 6.50 p.m.

8.30 a.m. Express via White River Junction and Springfield, arriving New York 10.00 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Fast Night Train via Troy and Albany, arriving New York 6.45 a.m.

5.30 p.m. Night Express via Springfield and New Haven, arriving New York 11.30 a.m.

For Boston.

9.30 a.m. Day Express via Rutland and Fitchburg, arriving Boston 7.20 p.m.

8.30 a.m. Fast train via White River Junction and Springfield, arriving Boston 7.15 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Fast train via Belknap Falls and Fitchburg, arriving Boston 6.00 a.m.

8.40 p.m. Night Express via Concord and Lowell, arriving Boston 8.15 a.m.

Wagner New Vestibule Buffet Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.

For Tickets, Time-Tables and all information, apply to the Company's office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGATE, Canadian Passenger Agent, S. W. CUMMINGS, General Pass. Agent, St. Albans, Vt. F. W. BALDWIN, Gen. Supt., Montreal.

A. F. MCINTYRE, Advocate, Barrister, Solicitor, Etc., QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

Chambers: 806 & 807 New York Life Building MONTREAL.

SHIPPING. **HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.** (HANSALINE)

Steamers of the above Line will sail during the Winter Season between Hamburg and Boston. Arrangements have been made with the respective Railway Companies for through goods to all points in Canada and the United States, at low rates of freight and through Bills of Lading.

On the opening of Navigation the following well-known Steamers, which were built expressly for the Canadian Trade, will sail regularly between Hamburg, Antwerp and Montreal, viz:—

Pickhuben, 4,400 tons  
Stubbenhuk, 4,200 tons  
Bismarck, 4,200 tons  
Grimm, 4,100 tons  
Wandrahm, 3,700 tons  
Steinhoff, 3,000 tons

Also, first-class steamers of the Hamburg-American Packet Co. will be added early, so that a regular service will be maintained throughout the season 1893.

Through bills of lading granted in connection with the Canadian and American railroads to all principal points in Canada and the Western States. Also in connection with the Hamburg-Calcutta Line to East India Ports via Suez Canal; the German-Australian Steamship Co. to Australian Ports; the Deutsche Levante Line to Black Sea, Greek and Levantine Ports; and the German East Africa Line to West coast and Southwest Coast of Africa, calling at Madeira and Canary Islands, also Cape of Good Hope, Natal and East Africa in connection with the Union Steamship Co.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned General Agents, respecting passage, to the HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., D. CONNELLY, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT for the Canadian Service, 11 Place d'Armes square, Montreal; regarding freight and other particulars apply to

MUNDERLOH & CO., General Agents in Canada, Montreal, 11th January, 1893.

**CUNARD LINE** LANE ROUTE.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Servia, Jan. 14, 2.00 p.m.  
Gallia, Jan. 21, 7.30 a.m.  
Aurania, Jan. 28, 2.00 p.m.  
Etruria, Feb. 4, 7.30 a.m.  
Servia, Feb. 11, 1.00 p.m.  
Gallia, Feb. 18, 6.30 a.m.  
Aurania, Feb. 25, 1.00 p.m.  
Etruria, Mar. 4, 6.30 a.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin, \$60 and upwards, according to accommodation. Second cabin, \$35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and passage apply at the Company's office No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents, THOMAS WILSON, Agent, 20 St. Francois Xavier street, J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 364 St. Paul street, Montreal.

**DOMINION LINE** Royal Mail Steamships.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE. From Vancouver, Portland, Halifax, Sarnia, Jan. 23, Feb. 11, Feb. 23, Feb. 11.

Steamers sail from Portland and Halifax about 1 p.m. of sailing date, after arrival of railway connections.

WINTER RATES OF PASSAGE. Portland or Halifax to Liverpool or London, first cabin \$45 to \$70; return \$100 to \$130, according to steamer and berth; second cabin to Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, \$30; return, \$50. Steerage to Liverpool, London, London, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, \$20; return, \$40. Special railway rates to and from Portland and Halifax.

The saloons are large, airy and amply supplied. Rooms and Smoking Room have been placed in the most convenient positions; Every Deck is very spacious, and every attention is paid to the comfort of passengers. For further information apply to any agent of the Company or to

DAVID TORRANCE & Co., General Agents, Montreal.

**BREWERS, ETC.**

**WILLIAM DOW & CO.** Brewers and Malsters, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

India Pale Ale, XXX and XX ALE. Crown, Extra Double and Single STOUT in Wood and Bottle. FAMILIES SUPPLIED. Bell Telephone 393. Federal 1074.

The public are cautioned against dealers who reuse our labels on bottles filled with other ales. The following City Bottlers are alone authorized to use our trade mark labels, viz:—

W. BISHOP, No. 31 Dorchester street.  
T. FEINGUSON, No. 162 St. Elizabeth street.  
T. J. HOWARD, No. 688 Dorchester street.  
F. KENNEL, No. 24 St. Antoine street.  
J. VIRTUE & SON, No. 19 Aylmer street.

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

**STEWART MUNN & CO.** MONTREAL. Offers For Sale: **MUNN'S** LABRADOR HERRINGS A Few Hundred Barrels Just Received via Halifax.

**EMPLOYERS OF LABOR.** Get quotations from London Guarantee and Accident Co., for Employers' Liability Insurance, before taking or renewing your Policy elsewhere. Montreal branch, 136 St. James street. Telephone, 9148.

C. H. GWILT, A. I. HUBBARD, Agent, General Agent.

**TRADE MARK**

**CURE YOURSELF!** Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid of the Unnatural American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

SHIPPING. **ALLAN LINE** ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Proposed Sailings, Subject to Change, 1892. Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland Service.

| From Liverpool. | Steamships.  | From Portland. | From Halifax. |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 29 Dec.         | Sardinian    | 19 Jan.        | 21 Jan.       |
| 12 Jan.         | "Numidian"   | 2 Feb.         | 4 Feb.        |
| 26 Jan.         | "Cardianian" | 16 Feb.        | 18 Feb.       |
| 9 Feb.          | "Mongolian"  | 2 Mar.         | 4 Mar.        |
| 23 Feb.         | "Numidian"   | 16 Mar.        | 18 Mar.       |

Steamers with a \* will carry only Cabin Passengers on their voyages to Europe, unless agents are specially advised otherwise.

Rates of first cabin passage, Winter season, 1892 to Londonderry or Liverpool from Portland or Halifax:

By Steamship Parisian, \$20 to \$100 single; \$100 to \$185 return. By Steamship Sardinian or Cardianian, \$20 to \$80 single; \$20 to \$140 return. By Steamship Mongolian or Numidian, \$20 to \$50 single; \$20 to \$80 return. Children 2 to 12 years, half fare, under 2 years free. Second cabin and steerage at low rates. Send for pamphlet of information.

Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service. Late State Line of Steamers. From New Pier, foot of W 21st St., New York, Glasgow, Steamships, New York.

| Dec 23                                                       | "Corean"            | 12 Jan            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 23 Dec <td>State of Nebraska</td> <td>19 Jan 11.30 a.m.</td> | State of Nebraska   | 19 Jan 11.30 a.m. |
| Jan 6 <td>"Austrian"</td> <td>13 Feb 11.30 a.m.</td>         | "Austrian"          | 13 Feb 11.30 a.m. |
| Jan 13 <td>"Siberian"</td> <td>2 Feb noon</td>               | "Siberian"          | 2 Feb noon        |
| Jan 20 <td>State of California</td> <td>9 Feb noon</td>      | State of California | 9 Feb noon        |
| Jan 27 <td>"Austrian"</td> <td>16 Feb noon</td>              | "Austrian"          | 16 Feb noon       |
| Feb 3 <td>"Corean"</td> <td>23 Feb noon</td>                 | "Corean"            | 23 Feb noon       |
| Feb 10 <td>State of Nebraska</td> <td>2 Mar 10.30 a.m.</td>  | State of Nebraska   | 2 Mar 10.30 a.m.  |

Steamers with a \* will not carry passengers from New York.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service.

| Liverpool to Balti-                                                        | Steamships | Balti- to Halifax                       | Halifax to St. John's   | St. John's to Balti- |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Dec 29 <td>Mongolian</td> <td>Jan 10 <td>Jan 16 <td>Jan 16 </td></td></td> | Mongolian  | Jan 10 <td>Jan 16 <td>Jan 16 </td></td> | Jan 16 <td>Jan 16 </td> | Jan 16               |
| Jan 3 <td>Assyrian</td> <td>Jan 24 <td>Jan 24 <td>Jan 24 </td></td></td>   | Assyrian   | Jan 24 <td>Jan 24 <td>Jan 24 </td></td> | Jan 24 <td>Jan 24 </td> | Jan 24               |

These steamers will only carry cabin passengers on voyage to Liverpool.

Glasgow, Galway and Philadelphia Service.

| From Glasgow                                | Steamships  | From Philadelphia to Glasgow |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| 31 Dec <td>"Mantolban"</td> <td>19 Jan</td> | "Mantolban" | 19 Jan                       |
| 20 Jan <td>"Hibernian"</td> <td>7 Feb</td>  | "Hibernian" | 7 Feb                        |
| 3 Feb <td>"Nestorian"</td> <td>21 Feb</td>  | "Nestorian" | 21 Feb                       |
| 17 Feb <td>"Mantolban"</td> <td>7 Mar</td>  | "Mantolban" | 7 Mar                        |

And fortnightly thereafter, "Via Halifax" on voyages from Glasgow. These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service.

| From Glasgow                              | Steamships | From Boston to Glasgow |
|-------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| 23 Dec <td>Peruvian</td> <td>9 Jan</td>   | Peruvian   | 9 Jan                  |
| 13 Jan <td>Sarmatian</td> <td>30 Jan</td> | Sarmatian  | 30 Jan                 |
| 27 Jan <td>Austrian</td> <td>13 Feb</td>  | Austrian   | 13 Feb                 |
| 10 Feb <td>Peruvian</td> <td>27 Feb</td>  | Peruvian   | 27 Feb                 |
| 24 Feb <td>Sarmatian</td> <td>13 Mar</td> | Sarmatian  | 13 Mar                 |

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

For freight, passage or other information apply to any authorized agent of the line or to

H. & A. ALLAN, 22 State street, Boston, 25 Common street, Montreal.

**INMAN LINE** ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON—Carrying the United States Mail. PROPOSED SAILINGS: From New York.

City of New York, Sat. Feb. 25, 1.30 p.m.  
City of Chester, Sat. Mar. 4, 7.00 a.m.  
City of Paris, Sat. Mar. 11, 12.00 noon  
City of Berlin, Sat. Mar. 18, 8.00 a.m.  
City of New York, Sat. Mar. 25, 12.00 noon

Rates of passage, \$20 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children between 2 and 12 years of age, half fare. Servants, \$30. Intermediate passage \$40 and \$45. Special Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates. Steerage at very low rates. For freight or passage apply to INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York, or W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street, Montreal.

J. Y. Gilmour & Co., 364 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**BEAVER LINE** The Canada Shipping Company's LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Boston and Liverpool.

Lake Ontario, Capt. H. Campbell, 5,300 Tons  
Lake Superior, W. Stewart, 4,000  
Lake Huron, F. Carey, 4,100  
Lake Winnipeg, C. F. Herriman, 3,300  
Lake Nepequin, W. H. Taylor, 2,300

**SPECIAL NOTICE.** For the present the sailings between Liverpool and Boston have been withdrawn owing to the depressed condition of the freight and passenger business.

Rates of Passage, Montreal to Liverpool.

Including rail fare to Boston, saloon \$47.50 return \$92.50; second cabin \$28, steerage \$3. Rates from Boston, saloon \$40, return \$80; second cabin \$25, steerage \$15.50. The saloon rates are for best outside rooms, only two in room.

Passengers can obtain through tickets by the Beaver Line to and from all points in Canada and Great Britain and Ireland. Through Bills of Lading are granted for freights to and from all points by most direct routes.

For freight and other particulars apply—In Boston to A. A. WATT

## E. W. WILSON &amp; CO

Stock Brokers,  
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
E. W. WILSON, A. A. WATSON  
(Members N. Y. Stock Exchange).  
J. TRY-DAVIES, AGENT,  
54 St. Francois Xavier Street.  
All Stocks and Bonds dealt in N. Y., bought  
or sold for cash or on margin for  
PRIVATE WIRE to New York and Chicago.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

Dividends Payable.  
Bell Telephone Co. 2 per cent. qtrly., Jan. 15.  
To shareholders of record Dec. 31.  
Can. Col. Cotton Co. 11 per cent. qtrly., Jan. 15.  
Books closed Jan. 7th to 15th.  
Montreal Telephone Co. 2 p.c. qtrly., Jan. 15.  
To shareholders of record Dec. 31.  
Can. St. Hyacinthe 3 p.c. yearly, Feb. 1.  
Books closed Jan. 17th to 31st.  
Can. Pacific Ry. 2 p.c. yearly, Feb. 1.  
Books closed Jan. 21st to Feb. 15th.

## FINANCIAL.

## ANOTHER ACTIVE MARKET.

Gas Was the Strongest Feature of To-day,  
Touching 235 on Good Buying.

Saturday, January 14.

The improved feeling in the local stock market so strongly marked yesterday was again seen to-day, and a much larger amount of trading was done than was usual on Saturday. The movement was all in the direction of higher prices, especially for Gas and Canadian Pacific, and Cable was in good demand at about yesterday's figures.

Railroad stocks were fairly active and generally higher. Pacific sold up to 89½ at the close or ½ ahead of yesterday, and in London 92 was paid for a block of the stock late in the session. The news that the Dominion Government would on Monday publish their intention of abolishing canal tolls and all discrimination against the United States was known to a few insiders, who bought Pacific on this account; as this action will, it is said, stop the talk of withdrawal of the bonding privileges and other threats against our railroads. Duluth common was steady around yesterday's figures, selling at 29½ at about yesterday's figures.

Gas was the most active security on the list, and on good buying orders, touched 235, or two points ahead of yesterday. It closed a fraction lower at 234½, and was traded in to the extent of 1,430 shares. The buying comes from strong operators, who predict higher prices.

Cable was in good demand around 180, the buying both to-day and yesterday being partially for Toronto account. Richelieu was a point better at 71, and there were small dealings in the cotton stocks at steady figures.

Bank stocks showed up better than for some days past, with Montreal the feature. The bank is understood to be engaged in bringing out one or two new loans through its London office, for which the profits will be large. There were also dealings in Commerce, People's and Toronto at about yesterday's quotations. Sales were as follows:

## MORNING BOARD.

| Description     | Jan. 14. | Jan. 15. | Jan. 16. |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 125 Pacific     | 89½      | 90       | 90½      |
| 100 Duluth      | 29½      | 29½      | 29½      |
| 100 Duluth pfd. | 29½      | 29½      | 29½      |
| 100 Cable       | 179      | 179      | 179      |
| 225 " "         | 179      | 179      | 179      |
| 25 " "          | 179      | 179      | 179      |
| 75 " "          | 179      | 179      | 179      |
| 100 " "         | 179      | 179      | 179      |
| 125 " "         | 179      | 179      | 179      |
| 100 " "         | 179      | 179      | 179      |
| 25 Col. Cotton  | 184      | 184      | 184      |
| 2 Col. Cotton   | 184      | 184      | 184      |

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, St. Sacrament street, report closing prices as follows:

## Description.

| Description | Ask. | Bid. | Ask. | Bid. |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|
|-------------|------|------|------|------|

## BANKS.

|                 |     |     |      |      |
|-----------------|-----|-----|------|------|
| Montreal        | 237 | 236 | 236½ | 236½ |
| People's        | 117 | 117 | 117  | 117  |
| Ontario         | 117 | 117 | 117  | 117  |
| Union           | 117 | 117 | 117  | 117  |
| Toronto         | 231 | 231 | 231  | 231  |
| Jacques Cartier | 150 | 150 | 150  | 150  |
| Merchants       | 130 | 130 | 130  | 130  |
| E. Townships    | 130 | 130 | 130  | 130  |
| Quebec          | 130 | 130 | 130  | 130  |
| Union           | 130 | 130 | 130  | 130  |
| Ville Marie     | 144 | 144 | 144  | 144  |
| Hochelega       | 130 | 127 | 127  | 127  |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                          |     |     |     |     |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Intercolonial            | 25  | 24  | 25  | 25  |
| Montreal Tel. Co.        | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 |
| Commercial Cable Co.     | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 |
| High. & Ont. Nat. Bank   | 72  | 72  | 72  | 72  |
| Mont. Street Ry.         | 180 | 175 | 175 | 175 |
| Mont. Gas Co.            | 234 | 234 | 234 | 234 |
| Dul. S. S. & C. Co.      | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 |
| Dul. S. S. & C. Co. pfd. | 31  | 31  | 31  | 31  |
| Canadian Pacific Ry.     | 89  | 89  | 89  | 89  |
| Grand Trunk, 1st. pref.  | 12  | 12  | 12  | 12  |
| Do. pref.                | 25  | 25  | 25  | 25  |
| Do. 2d. pref.            | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Montreal Cdn. Co.        | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 |
| Merchants Mfg. Co.       | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| Dominion Cotton Co.      | 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 |
| Mont. Loan & Mfg.        | 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 |
| Guarantee Co. of N. A.   | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| Bell Telephone Co.       | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 |
| Royal Electric Light     | 233 | 233 | 233 | 233 |
| Dominion p.c. stock.     | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Montreal p.c. stock.     | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

## C.P.R. Land Grant 5s.

|                        |     |     |     |     |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| C.P.R. Land Grant 5s.  | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| Can. Central 6s.       | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| Champlain & St. L. 6s. | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Canada Cotton 6s.      | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Montreal Cotton 6s.    | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Can. Cold Cotton 6s.   | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |

## \*Ex dividend.

## THE WEEK'S STOCK MARKET.

An Increased Business and Higher Prices Have Been the Main Features.

The first four days of the week just passed were only remarkable for dullness and lack of interest in the stock market, but on Friday things took an upward movement with heavy buying of the favorites, which was continued on Saturday, closing the week at the highest point. It only needed a few large buying orders to make things lively, and the sudden jump in prices shows how scarce the favorite securities are becoming "on the street."

There is very little news of a bear nature to depress prices at present. New York has had a great improvement, London is showing higher prices and more inclination to trade, and in Chicago wheat sold at 83½ for May, the highest point recorded for months. Money in this market keeps growing more abundant and rates are on the decline, call loans generally being made at 5 per cent. A large amount of the city's temporary loans have been paid to the banks since the first of the month, which increases their funds available for loans on stocks and bonds. In New York money is quoted three per cent. on call, and the bank statement just published shows an increase of \$9,000,000 in reserve, as compared with last week. The new deal concerning the Nova Scotia coal mines, which has been fully reported in these columns, will bring over \$15,000,000 into the country from the United States, the effects to which will be felt later on.

Total dealings in stocks this week were 14,025 shares, 44,700 bonds, against 9,500 shares, 82,000 bonds the week before.

The favorites in the trading were Gas and Cable, 4,737 shares of the former and 3,890 of the latter changing hands. Nothing new has developed as regards Cable, and of Gas there are various rumors in the wind which have been mentioned previously. The closing prices show substantial gains for the week.

Railroad stocks show a gratifying im-

provement both as regards the amount of trading and the rise in values. Pacific and Duluth closing firm at the advance. The improvement in New York and London was the cause of the higher prices.

The rest of the general list showed good buying and higher prices in almost all cases. Street Railway touched 236½, the highest point on record, and is now selling ex-right. The Cotton stocks were firm, especially Merchants, and about the only weak thing on the market was Royal Electric, which closed at 232½, a loss of 7½ points.

Bank stocks have been in good demand at higher figures, with Montreal the strongest feature. Total sales in them amounted to 538 shares, against 579 last week, and 694 the week before.

The following table shows the opening, highest, lowest, closing and total sales of the active stocks for the week:

| Description      | Opening | Highest | Lowest | Closing | Sales |
|------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| Telephone        | 1534    | 1534    | 1534   | 1534    | 335   |
| Cable            | 179     | 179     | 179    | 179     | 3890  |
| Street Railway   | 236     | 236½    | 236    | 236½    | 4737  |
| Gas              | 233     | 235     | 233    | 234½    | 4737  |
| Richelieu        | 70      | 70      | 70     | 70      | 100   |
| Duluth           | 117     | 117     | 117    | 117     | 100   |
| Do preferred     | 30      | 30      | 30     | 30      | 175   |
| Canada Pacific   | 88      | 89      | 88     | 89      | 425   |
| Wabash           | 24      | 24      | 24     | 24      | 25    |
| Montreal Cotton  | 140     | 140     | 140    | 140     | 30    |
| Col. Cold Cotton | 107     | 107     | 107    | 107     | 104   |
| Dominion Cotton  | 138     | 138     | 138    | 138     | 375   |
| Bell Telephone   | 1574    | 1574    | 1574   | 1574    | 150   |
| Col. Electric    | 233     | 233     | 233    | 233     | 100   |
| Northwest Land   | 87      | 87      | 87     | 87      | 25    |
| Col. Cold Cotton | 102     | 102     | 102    | 102     | 100   |
| Montreal         | 233     | 237     | 233    | 236½    | 228   |
| Ontario          | 117     | 117     | 117    | 117     | 100   |
| People's         | 117     | 117     | 117    | 117     | 100   |
| Molson           | 172     | 172     | 172    | 172     | 7     |
| Merchants        | 1634    | 1644    | 1634   | 1644    | 85    |
| Commerce         | 143     | 143     | 143    | 143     | 25    |
| Hochelega        | 125     | 127     | 125    | 127     | 25    |
| Jac. Cartier     | 130     | 135     | 130    | 135     | 100   |
| Toronto          | 240     | 242     | 240    | 241½    | 117   |

## \*Ex-div.

Compared with last week's closing the following changes are seen:

Advanced—Cable 2½, Street Railway 3, Gas 2½, Duluth ½, Duluth preferred ½, Pacific 1½, Wabash preferred 1, Montreal Cotton ½, Dominion Cotton ½, Bell Telephone 4½, Bank of Montreal 2, Peoples 2, Merchants 4, Commerce 4, Hochelega 2, Toronto 2½, and Jacques Cartier 5.

Declined—Telegraph 1, Colored Cotton 1½, Royal Electric 7½, and Colored Cotton Bonds 3.

Unchanged—Richelieu, Northwest Land and Ontario Bank.

## London Stock Exchange.

Messrs. Macdonald Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street, were called the closing prices of American stocks in London as follows:

## Stocks.

| Description | Jan. 14. | Jan. 15. | Jan. 16. |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|

|                     |     |     |     |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Atchafalpa          | 374 | 390 | 390 |
| Canadian Pacific    | 914 | 914 | 904 |
| Commercial Cable    | 179 | 179 | 179 |
| Grand Trunk 1st.    | 12  | 12  | 12  |
| Do 2d.              | 25  | 25  | 25  |
| Do 3d.              | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Illinois Central    | 104 | 103 | 102 |
| Peoples             | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| Louisville & Nash.  | 704 | 704 | 704 |
| Northwest Land      | 87  | 87  | 87  |
| Ontario and Western | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| Reading             | 28  | 28  | 28  |
| Union Pacific       | 42  | 41  | 40  |
| Wabash p'd.         | 25  | 25  | 24  |
| Bank of England     | 204 | 204 | 204 |

## New York Stocks.

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

The market opened active and excited, with promiscuous buying by commission houses in the same stocks most active yesterday, with the Grangers well to the front, and Western Union showing the most gain.

An excited opening was expected in d.c.f., and there was no disappointment. The stock on heavy forced sales ran off rapidly before the decline was checked, on sensational scare articles in morning newspapers regarding attacks to be made in Congress, and reports of a petition to have dealings in the stock stopped on the Exchange. Reports from the West contradicted the talk of poor business by the company and estimated the company's earnings at present as \$2,000,000 per month. The decline seemed to induce realizing in other quarters of the market, and the tone from around eleven o'clock was heavy in Grangers and the general market, with exceptional decline in Manhattan, which broke 170. The buying of this stock continues most persistent, and we hear that holders of five shares of the present stock will have the privilege of subscribing at par to three shares of the new issue. It seems fairly certain also that the New York and Northern Road is to share in the prosperity of Manhattan, as the same people who have been buyers of these two stocks have also taken up Reading, and are large buyers of it.

The bank statement was exceptionally favorable with an increase of some \$6,500,000 in surplus reserve, reflecting the steady flow of money from the interior since Jan. 1. Money is distinctly easier, and commercial paper bid for at 5 per cent. for good double names for 3 months or longer. The statement had little effect on the market, which ruled nervous and unsettled to the close.

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

## Closing.

| Description | High | Low | Bid | Ask | Sales |
|-------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
|-------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|

|                    |     |     |     |     |       |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Atchafalpa         | 369 | 354 | 351 | 36  | 8725  |
| Am. Col. Co.       | 40  | 40  | 40  | 83  | 2821  |
| Do. pref.          | 102 | 102 | 102 | 83  | 300   |
| Am. Sugar          | 120 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 18036 |
| Do. pref.          | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 300   |
| Am. Tobacco        | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 10210 |
| Balt. & Ohio       | 95  | 95  | 95  | 95  | 500   |
| C. & N. W.         | 105 | 104 | 104 | 105 | 3250  |
| C. & N. W. pfd.    | 114 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 2210  |
| Do. pref.          | 80  | 79  | 79  | 79  | 10210 |
| C. R. I. & F.      | 86  | 86  | 86  | 86  | 7530  |
| C. R. I. & F. pfd. | 50  | 50  | 50  | 50  | 1800  |
| Do. pref.          | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 100   |
| Canada 5s.         | 57  | 57  | 57  | 57  | 1200  |
| Canada 6s.         | 25  | 25  | 25  | 25  | 1500  |
| Colo. Col.         | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 100   |
| C. C. & St. L.     | 58  | 58  | 58  | 58  | 1875  |
| Del. & R. Co.      | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 300   |
| Con. Gas (N.Y.)    | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 300   |
| Chicago Gas        | 90  | 89  | 89  | 89  | 2330  |
| Can. Cable         | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 100   |
| D. L. & W.         | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 100   |
| Del. & R. Co.      | 133 | 134 | 134 | 133 | 100   |
| Dist. & C. F. Co.  | 58  | 58  | 58  | 58  | 100   |
| D. S. & A.         | 14  | 14  | 14  | 14  | 100   |
| D. S. & A. pfd.    | 11  | 11  | 11  | 11  | 100   |
| Gen'l Elec.        | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 2908  |
| Hocking Valley     | 30  | 30  | 30  | 30  | 400   |
| Lake Shore         | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 800   |
| Louis & Nash.      | 74  | 74  | 74  | 74  | 6100  |
| L. E. & W. pfd.    | 81  | 80  | 80  | 81  | 2200  |
| Mich. Cent.        | 50  | 50  | 50  | 50  | 5210  |
| Do. pref.          | 25  | 25  | 25  | 25  | 700   |
| Manhattan          | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 100   |
| Min. & St. L.      | 181 | 181 | 181 | 181 | 100   |
| Do. pref.          | 47  | 47  | 47  | 47  | 100   |
| N. Y. & N. E.      | 50  | 49  | 49  | 49  | 10290 |
| Nor. Pac.          | 18  | 18  | 18  | 18  | 500   |
| Do. pref.          | 47  | 47  | 47  | 47  | 100   |
| N. Y. & N. E. pfd. | 25  | 24  | 24  | 25  | 7450  |
| Do. pref.          | 55  | 55  | 55  | 55  | 1200  |
| N. Y. & N. E. 2d.  | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 100   |
| N. Y. & N. E. 3d.  | 17  | 17  | 17  | 17  | 100   |
| N. Y. & N. E. 4th. | 69  | 69  | 69  | 69  | 100   |
| N. Y. & N. E. 5th. | 11  | 11  | 11  | 11  | 100   |
| N. Y. & N. E. 6th. | 47  | 47  | 47  | 47  | 2725  |
| N. Y. & N. E. 7th. | 94  | 94  | 94  | 94  | 100   |
| Nat. Lead          | 47  | 47  | 47  | 47  | 2725  |
| Nat. Lead pfd.     | 94  | 94  | 94  | 94  | 100   |
| Nat. Cordage       | 137 | 137 | 137 | 137 | 1500  |
| Do. pref.          | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 100   |
| Phil. & W.         | 51  | 51  | 51  | 51  | 3550  |
| Pac. Mail          | 27  | 27  | 27  | 27  | 600   |
| Pullman            | 197 | 197 | 197 | 197 | 100   |
| Rich. Term.        | 9   | 9   | 9   | 9   | 8880  |
| So. Pac.           | 35  | 34  | 34  | 35  | 300   |
| Do. pref.          | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 3000  |
| Texas Pacific      | 10  | 10  | 10  | 10  | 100   |
| Tol. A. & N. M.    | 39  | 39  | 39  | 39  | 200   |
| Tenn. Coal         | 39  | 39  | 39  | 39  | 800   |
| Union Pac.         | 41  | 41  | 41  | 41  | 8400  |
| W. & L. E.         | 21  | 21  | 21  | 21  | 100   |
| Wabash             | 25  | 25  | 25  | 25  | 1850  |
| Do. pref.          | 99  | 97  | 97  | 99  | 21236 |
| Western Union      | 99  | 97  | 97  | 99  | 21236 |

## \*Ex dividend.

## LA MONTAGNE, CLARKE &amp; CO.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.  
--BANKERS--  
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NEW YORK OFFICE—15 Broadway (Mills Building).  
Exchange deposits subject to check. Interest allowed on daily balances. Executive orders for the purchase of Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin.  
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## Exchange.

Bradstreet's has the following on the New York Exchange market:

While exchange shows greater firmness the rise has not made gold exports any more probable than was previously the case. The developments of the week seem in fact to tend in the other direction. The Bank of France has been for some weeks past the only European government institution which offered a virtual premium for consignments of American specie through the allowance of interest on the amounts from the date of actual shipment. It is now stated that the Paris institution has no further intention of offering

## THE TAX QUESTION

An Outline of a New Scheme Laid Before Mr. Hall.

Present System Denounced as Unfair—Some Interesting Facts and Figures—The Scheme Impracticable and Could Not Be Carried in the Legislature, Says the Honorable Treasurer—Labor Men Anxious.

On Saturday afternoon at the government offices, St. Gabriel street, the Hon. Mr. Hall, provincial treasurer, was interviewed on the tax question by a deputation representing the commercial interests of Montreal. Among those present were: E. B. Greenshields, president of the Board of Trade; Edgar Judge, L. Morin, president of the Chambre de Commerce; C. P. Hebert, Geo. Hadriell, Walter Paul, Joseph Fortier, A. M. Featherston, J. B. C. Lanctot, James Baylis, D. I. Lockery, J. Lewis.

Mr. Hall received them courteously. He would be glad, he said, to receive suggestions of improvements on the present tax laws of the province. He had given the matter a great deal of study and consideration, and had, in the time at his disposal, done his best. He was only one of the many, and had therefore not been able to accomplish all he had desired.

Mr. Greenshields, who spoke as a representative of the Board of Trade, said the great objection to the present laws was the gross discrimination authorized by them, especially between Quebec and Montreal. In many cases taxes identical in their nature were 100 per cent more in this city than in Quebec. It was there to be any discrimination between these two cities, it should be in the other direction, since, proportionately to the business done, rent was much lower in Quebec than here. He urged that the tax should be uniform, opposed the taxing of personality and stocks of corporations and merchandise; and was of the opinion that the best method of raising the requisite revenue would be by a tax on rentals, carefully adjusted.

Mr. Morin having expressed much the same opinion in French, Mr. Edgar Judge spoke on behalf of the Corn Exchange. He was inclined to favor a tax on rentals graduated so as to impose a higher rate on those who carried on stocks, but had merely office room. Mr. James Baylis, on behalf of the citizens' tax committee, submitted the following suggestions, as those of the committee of the merchants who recently organized to oppose the collection of the taxes as at present levied:

"I speak on behalf of the citizens' tax committee, a deputation of which is now here, and have asked me to present this paper in their name as the outline of a scheme of taxation that we might present to the efforts for their approval, and to the provincial treasurer as that which we would recommend for adoption. No scheme which we can devise will be perfect, and we only submit the following as a basis for discussion, out of which we may be able to elaborate something more perfect—but one must have something to begin with, and it is no use complaining of what has been done, if we have not something to suggest as better and more acceptable. There may be something in the paper starting in its daring and aggressiveness. But all reforms present great innovations and the most startling in this will be the claim for 'no exemptions.' The whistler has become a voice, and the voice will soon be heard in thunder tones. 'No exemptions,' and those now exempt from taxation would do well to listen to the voice, ere it becomes a cry for spoliation and confiscation. The things that have been, may be again, for history repeats itself, and when justice makes a demand, her voice prevails in the end. 'Vox populi, vox dei.' 'The wheels of God grind slow, but they grind small.'"

"We therefore lay it down as a first principle that all who receive Government protection and service should contribute equally to that Government's maintenance, the making and enforcement of law being for the good of all. This principle strikes at once for the removal and destruction of all exemptions, and it would be wise for those now exempt to be leaders in this movement. Protestant and Catholic alike. The question to be solved is how to make every citizen contribute his fair share, and that the 'dead hand' no longer paralyze the 'working hand.' Labor also is asking capital to share in all burdens."

"We, as the citizens' committee, do not agree with the proposition to make the tax upon rentals only, but rather suggest that the tax be universal throughout the province. We look upon the present tax as a move in the right direction (the inauguration of direct taxation). Our objection has been its inequality and injustice."

"We all wish to see the credit of the province maintained, but that must be allied with honest and economical government, and we will support a government that will give that. In the tax bill now denounced, we declare that some of the citizens of Montreal are made to bear an unequal burden, and that particularly the retail trade is taxed beyond its power to bear. There is no reason in a rich doctor or lawyer making \$20,000 a year being let off with \$8, and a poor shoemaker, barely making a living, being charged \$60."

"The tax being made universal, the municipalities should collect it and pay it at once over to the government, their own assessment rolls be the basis, and that they be allowed a commission for the expense of doing it, and that authority or power be given to enforce its collection."

"Let us suggest that the tax be a property tax, levied on all real estate, however held, without any exemption, and for the present raise no question upon valuation."

"2nd. To equalize proprietor and tenant, the tax be put also on rental, and where the assessments rolls exist, as in the city of Montreal and other cities, that the assessed rentals be taken, and everywhere where the proprietor is occupier, make 5 per cent upon the valuation as the rent."

"3rd. In virtue of his suffrage tax, every voter a nominal sum, say \$1."

"4th. The paid-up capital of corporations at the same rate as real estate, which will under this scheme be infinitesimal, and in view of this, and the objection to the real estate transfer tax, consider if the corporations tax cannot be abolished at an early date, the object being that all classes of investment shall be reached equally and equitably."

"We now come to the question as to the amount required to be raised, and the amount there is to raise it upon, and here we are a good deal in the dark. There are a few statistics available, and the illustrations hypothetically, although approximately correct. Outside the cities of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Lévis, Sorel, Hull and St. Henri there are, say, 1,000 municipalities

whose assessment rolls will average \$300,000 each.

1,000 Municipalities at \$300,000 each.....\$300,000,000  
Montreal assessment, say.....150,000,000  
The other 8 cities, say.....350,000,000  
Corporations and companies.....200,000,000  
300,000 voters for poll tax at \$1 each.....300,000,000

Assessment on the above needed to raise revenue.....\$1,000,000  
The above real estate as per the assessment rolls is estimated as taxable at.....800,000,000  
5-10 or a mile on the \$ would give.....400,000  
5 per cent. on value as rental as per roll.....400,000,000  
That would make the proprietor and tenant just alike.....800,000,000  
Five tenths, or one-half mill, on corporations and companies capital estimated at \$200,000,000.....100,000,000  
Poll tax, \$1.00 each, say.....300,000

Total collectable revenue.....\$1,200,000,000  
Less five per cent, say, collection.....60,000  
\$1,140,000  
\$1,200,000  
Less over estimate or contingencies.....200,000  
\$1,000,000

We submit that this amount might be borne cheerfully and felt less in any other way. How will this look when worked out in detail.

Township or municipality assessment, \$400,000  
Real estate value as above 5-10 mill on \$ on value as rental 20,000.....2,000  
5-10 for occupiers.....2,000  
Poll tax.....500  
4,500  
5% for collection.....225  
4,725

This will affect a farmer occupier, value of farm per assessment, \$2,000; 5-10 of a mill on value, \$1; 1 p.c. of 5 p.c. as rent, \$1; poll tax, \$1. Suppose two sons who are voters, \$2—a total of \$5.

In cities it will work out thus:  
A store occupied by a firm, value \$20,000  
5-10 of a mill on proprietor.....\$10.00  
1 per cent of 5 per cent as rental 10,000  
Firms on rent of two houses each 10,000  
Poll tax.....2.00

A total of.....\$32.00  
A professional man as proprietor, living in a house assessed \$10,000  
5-10 mill on house as proprietor.....\$5.00  
5-10 " " office " tenant.....2.00  
5-10 " " office ".....1.50  
Poll tax.....2.00

A total of.....\$13.50  
"How should professional men, brokers and bankers and employees on large salaries who are not living in rented houses but occupy rooms or board at hotels be reached? We have not been able to ascertain what the real estate transfers tax yield. Nor yet what the commercial corporations tax yields. We would suggest for consideration that you insist upon statistics being furnished by the municipalities under penalty. Also a penalty for erroneous valuation. Enact that registrars return value of all mortgages under penalty. Any property may be claimed for sale at an advance of 25 per cent, over valuation. This would make neighbors inspectors."

The propositions in Mr. Baylis' address were much too radical for Mr. Hall. When he got his breath after the conclusion of the speech he said the scheme was impracticable and could not be carried in the legislature of the country. A universal tax, or a poll tax was utterly impracticable in the present temper of the legislature. Similarly it was useless to talk about the abolition of tax exemptions. The Government had been convinced of the absolute necessity of additional revenue, and they had but limited power for raising it. One method was to make a pro rata assessment on personal property. This would be dangerous and would be thought result in Montreal being called upon to pay much more than her fair share, which was the very thing that the merchants were at present complaining of. Another method was to levy licenses on traders. This seemed to them the only practicable thing they could do, and they have adopted it. He admitted that they had made mistakes in levying it, but these would be remedied. They were anxious to levy it with perfect fairness, and to so perfect it that no one whom the state had a just claim should escape. If he raised the revenue by a business tax on rentals he did not see how he could levy less than 7-1-2 per cent.

This remark called forth immediate protests, and there ensued a general discussion participated in by Mr. Hall and nearly all those present, on the merits of raising a revenue by a pro rata assessment on rentals. The majority of the deputation seemed to consider five per cent, as quite high enough and while Mr. Hall could not make any pledges for the Government the impression was left by his remarks that he too was in favor of this and would endeavor to make it the basis of the amendment.

The case of wealthy people who occupy their own residences and buildings was discussed and it was contended that some means should be devised whereby they should be called upon to contribute something to the Exchequer. Mr. Hall was in doubt as to just how these persons could be legally reached, but promised to look more closely into the matter.

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## THE NEW CHARTER.

Cote St. Antoine Citizens Discuss Important Questions.

The property owners and taxpayers of Cote St. Antoine met on Saturday night to consider the clauses of the new charter which it is proposed to introduce into the Quebec Legislature this session.

Norman Trenholme opened the proceedings by a short speech, in which he expressed his opinion that the new charter contained desirable steps to be taken to secure good government and prevent unjust taxation. With this end in view this meeting was assembled to look into the new charter, and see that it is properly arranged.

The municipal indebtedness of Cote St. Antoine is \$500,000, which he thought pretty nearly covered by the value of the property. The present taxation is 10 per cent, which is higher in proportion than in the City of Montreal, and this high rate does not cover the cost of fire stations, public parks, excursions town hall and many other improvements which have to be made.

Mr. Trenholme wanted to have distinctly understood that he made no charges whatever against the Council, but what he wanted was that things be looked into and a check put on the heavy expenditure for a time at least. The new charter would not be too sharply looked after. Over \$80,000 has been expended for sewers and streets through farm-lands, where houses are long distances from each other, in the west end ward, and the cost of this is borne by the whole town, those in the east end having to pay to those in the west who are benefited.

In the new charter, special attention should be paid to such expenditures as these and those benefited by the improvements should bear the expense. He proposed that in the new charter the town be recouped, by special taxation, for these expenditures.

He was followed by Mr. Greig, who expressed his opinion that the burden of special improvements should be borne by all, and that this was the only feasible way for conducting the municipal affairs.

Mayor Hutchinson said that Mr. Trenholme's statements were in many respects erroneous. He did not think there was much complaint on the part of the taxpayers of the Cote about the state of municipal affairs, and he did not think the council should be influenced by a few "cranks" who were never satisfied. Then there ensued a discussion as to the value of drains, streets and other improvements.

Mr. Trenholme objected to abolishing the commissions in expropriation cases, as this was the only way in which to ascertain the real value of property.

The Mayor strongly condemned the commissions as they were a case where two proprietors only had caused an expense to the town of \$1200 for lawyers and witnesses. He proposed that instead of commissions two men be appointed to ascertain property values, one by the proprietor and one by the town, and in case of dissatisfaction the case be decided by arbitration. He thought this a perfect system.

Mr. Trenholme thought it a perfect system of injustice.

Several others addressed the meeting, after which an adjournment to Saturday, the 21st inst., was moved by Mr. Pinkerton and accepted.

Those present were: Mayor Hutchinson, Hon. J. K. Ward, Messrs. James Shearer, Norman McLeod, Thomas Bulmer, E. Tighe, Greig, Rae, Gibb, Murray, Walker, Beckham, Tucker, Grenier, Augley, Stone, Ross and others.

Ald. Rolland in New York.  
Ald. Rolland arrived in New York last night, and a despatch to his home announces that he will take a day's rest, reaching Montreal to-morrow morning.

Fire Store Burned Out.  
A fire broke out in the store of Mr. Isidore Deland, 1588, Notre Dame street east, shortly after two o'clock this morning. The store was gutted and the valuable stock completely ruined.

Positively Unequalled.  
The display of high class Havana cigars now on the shelves at Hirsch's, opposite the P. O., is positively the most complete in every detail ever shown in this market. All the reliable marks and world-renowned brands now in stock.

A Warning to Secretaries.  
The Provincial Official Gazette this week contains a notice warning all secretaries of municipalities throughout the province, that they shall file and keep of record the numbers of The Official Gazette which may be addressed to them, and to follow communication thereupon demand to the municipal electors of the locality.

Sudden Death of Mr. Jos. Monier.  
Coroner McMahon was notified yesterday morning of the sudden death of Mr. Jos. Monier, residing on Fulford street. Having investigated the cause of death, and hearing the evidence of the doctor who had attended him for three years, the coroner decided that death was due to paralysis of the brain, and that an inquest was unnecessary.

Amongst the Many.  
The many different styles of Loewe & Co.'s famous briar pipes, may be mentioned "The Thomson," "Scott," "Le-mat," "Black," "Sudley," "Liverpool" and "Military." Each pipe guaranteed perfect in quality, style, finish and workmanship. Hirsch's, opp. P. O., sole agent for the Dominion.

An Old Citizen Gone.  
Montreal has lost another of her most highly respected and honored citizens in the death of Mr. A. B. La Roche de Roch Brune, M.D., who expired after a painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, at the residence of his son-in-law, Alderman Hurteau, 216 Sherbrooke street, on Saturday morning. The funeral service will be held at St. James' Church at 8.45 this morning.

A Loop Line Proposed.  
Messrs. J. N. Dupuis, N. A. Hurteau, N. B. Desmarre, M.D., O. M. Ange, Q.C., M.P.P., of this city; T. E. Normand, M.P., Mayor of Three Rivers; George Bell, Mayor of Nicolet, and F. Carley, of Quebec, are applying for incorporation under the name of the "Montreal Island Loop Line," with the object of building and operating a railway by steam or electricity or both, on the island of Montreal, and extending from the city of Montreal to all and each of the municipalities in the above island or to any of them, and for other purposes, with power to acquire and own land and other properties.

The Early Closing Movement.  
A largely attended meeting of the Central Early Closing Association was held at 122 St. Denis street yesterday afternoon. Mr. C. E. Fournier was in the chair, and about 400 others were present.

A resolution was passed favoring Mr. Augé's early closing bill, and the following delegation was appointed to go to Quebec, in its support: Messrs. C. F. Fournier, chairman, A. Rouleau, secretary, L. J. Dozois, treasurer, and O. Legendre.

An invitation was received from the Retail Dry Goods Association to meet them next week, to discuss the matter of early closing, and was accepted.

It was decided to send a letter to each member of the Legislature containing copies of resolutions adopted by labor societies and others in favor of the early closing of stores. Enclosed is also a circular letter asking their support.

It was reported that subscriptions in aid of the work were coming in very satisfactorily. The meeting, which was a very enthusiastic one, closed with the usual notes of thanks. The merchants' clerks anticipate getting the bill introduced by Mr. Augé, M.P.P., passed at the present session.

The Reception and Invitation Committee in connection with the forthcoming carnival of winter sports, held a meeting in the Windsor Hotel on Saturday. The meeting was held with closed doors, but The Herald was informed afterwards, that the business was the consideration of the invitations it is proposed to issue. The committee do not wish yet to have the names of those to be invited published. Those present were: Leslie H. Gault, in the chair, Col. Massey, Col. Bond, W. L. Malby, W. G. Ross, G. W. Stephens, jr., and Geo. L. Cairns.

Canadian Poultry in England.  
The tariff on poultry shipped to the States has caused poultry dealers to turn their attention to the mother country, and one of the best to make the experiment was Mr. Thos. Dooley, the well known dealer of Bonsecours market. Just before Xmas he shipped some 30,000 lbs. of turkey and geese, averaging over 12 lbs each, and has now received advices informing him of their ready sale, which after all expenses netted him a clear profit of 3 cents per pound.

Mr. Dooley had shipped a large quantity of the same class of poultry to Boston, which after expenses and duty had been paid, netted him hardly one per cent. It is needless to say that Mr. Dooley feels elated by his English venture, and has his buyers out all over the province picking up the best they can of the fastidious bird. He will ship to England next month some 60,000 lbs. of ducks, turkeys, chickens and fowls, all of the best quality, and looks confidently forward to a good market.

## SUED FOR \$50,000.

The Husband of Actress Behrens Wants Damages For Stolen Affections.

Mr. Robert H. Mantell, who concluded a week's engagement at the Queen's on Saturday night has had suit entered against him for \$50,000 by Mr. E. E. Humes, manager of "The Fire Patrol." Mr. Mantell is charged with alienating the affections of Mrs. Humes, his leading lady, and known to the profession as Charlotte Behrens.

Mr. Humes instructed his lawyer in November last to bring suit for divorce against his wife on statutory grounds, naming Mantell as co-respondent. Mrs. Mantell had then recently obtained a divorce, naming Mrs. Humes as co-respondent.

Mr. Humes said at the time that he had suspected nothing wrong of his wife until she accompanied Mantell to the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga. The application for divorce had been expected by theatrical people for weeks before it came.

The case is attracting a great deal of attention among theatrical people and some interesting evidence is expected when the case comes to trial.

STAGE AND PLATFORM.  
The Attractions Which Montreal Managers Promise For This Week.

The New York Recorder recently rendered the following judgment on the performance of Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew in Zola's widely discussed play, which will be seen at the Academy to-night: "Mingled surprise and disappointment were the sentiments provoked by the reappearance of Cora Urdunart Potter and Kyrle Bellew in the much-talked-of 'Therese,' a dramatization of Zola's morbidly realistic novel, 'Therese Raquin.' Surprise at the real excellence of the performance, and disappointment over the total absence of anything approaching a sensational feature which it was believed furnished the sole excuse for the reappearance of Mrs. Potter on the local stage."

"S BELLS."  
There is every promise of a treat at the Queen's Theatre this week. The attraction is thus spoken of by an American paper:

"The novel scenic mechanical effects are the wonder of the stage. In the second act a large ship is wrecked, and rolls over and over, while three of its passengers scramble for dear life, which not only delights the audience, but is a 'sure cure for the blues.' Bright music and rollicking fun abound throughout the play and the theatre always resonant with merriment. This happy success is in three acts, and ample opportunity is given the Brothers Byrne and their company to display their talents, which are of no common order."

Mr. Thos. Perry, an old and respected manager, has charge of "S Bells," and during a conversation last night he said that he could pledge his reputation on all that has been said of this attraction.

"A DARK SECRET."  
Big crowds may be expected at the Theatre Royal this week. The Portland Press says of "Dark Secret": "Never in the history of the stage has such a successful attempt at realism been brought before the public. The play deals in melodrama of the kind that while it has a villain he does not still pursue her, but she pursues him, and in the end virtuous triumphs and as usual all ends well. The scenery is not only beautiful, but of the most realistic kind. Most notable are the Old Church at Henley by moonlight, and the scene of the Henley regatta."

THE NORDIO-SCALCHI CONCERTS.  
The most interesting novelty announced for the concerts, Jan. 18 and 19, is the production here for the first time in concert form of Mascagni's beautiful opera "Cavalleria Rusticana." About a year and a half ago this opera, by a hitherto unknown composer, was first produced in Italy. Its success was immediate and wonderful. Two of the artists who are to appear here, Miss Campbell and Sig. Del Puente, were in their American performance. The opera is only in one act, and not over an hour in length, yet, it is claimed, that it seems as if all the best of the best of the dramatic melodies of several grand operas were condensed into this short work. The opera will be preceded by a short miscellaneous concert of different operatic numbers, and the performance will undoubtedly be attended by one of the finest audiences of the season. On the second evening, the third act of "Gounod's 'Faust' will be given in costume and with proper stage accessories."

THE STAR COURSE.  
To-night's concert at the Windsor is likely to be a big event. The Lotus Glee Club needs no praise to assure Montrealers that the numbers are of the best of the land. The humor of the night will be provided by that excellent artist, Mr. Marshall P. Wilder, whose reputation is so well known to need comment. The Windsor should be crowded to-night.

AN ENJOYABLE "AT HOME."  
The Merry Social Club held their second "at home" on Friday evening in the Queen's Hall. There were eighty-seven couples in the opening march, which was led by the president, Mr. P. W. Fogarty, followed by the other officers of the club. Dancing was kept until an early hour.

SATURDAY POP.  
The Fraser Hall was well filled on Saturday as usual for the "pops," and there is no doubt these entertainments afford relaxation to the large number of people. Percy Evans, who is the new star in the musical comedy of the best of the best, was the chief entertainer. He contributed "Mr. and Mrs. Meddler's experiences" and "A tale of two Uncles," and "How a sensation should be done." Mr. Evans has aimed at entertainment that is the very pinnacle of the art of comedy, and has made a very good measure of success.

Mr. Arthur Ward mystified the people with his clever card tricks and second sight. Mr. Wadhams gave some mandolin and banjo solos, and Mr. Robinson some comic selections. Miss Riley played the accompaniment, and rendered two piano solos very well.

Considering Whom They Will Invite.  
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