16 Pages.

The Herald.

Pages 1 to 8.

91ST YEAR. No. 30. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

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HERALD BUILDING SCORCHED.

Fire Broke Out in the Press Room This Morning

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

Building Will Be Occupied Again on Monday.

The Herald received a baptism of fire in its job department, on Craig street, early this morning. In the same building were the editorial and mechanical department of the newspaper, and they received a thorough drenching, but were almost untouched by the flames. The fire started in the job press room, in the second flat, and spread by a copy "chute" up to the fourth floor, where the job compositors and the book-binding department are. Here the greatest damage was done. The roof was partly burned, and the plant of type, furniture and machinery suffered. The news room, in which are the Herald's six splendid new linotypes, which is between the job press room and the fourth floor, was untouched by fire.

The firemen responded quickly to the alarm, and in the course of half an hour the flames were well under control. After many of the firemen had left, the flames broke out again, but were quickly subdued.

The typesetting machines, the big press and the other machines used in issuing The Herald are uninjured. But for the water which had poured into those portions of the building, the paper might havebeen issued as usual from the building. As it is, to-day's Herald is printed on The Herald's own presses, but is helped out through the prompt and practical kindness of the Gazette, whose linotypes and standing type were with very great generosity placed at The Herald's disposal.

This hospitality need only be availed of for to-day's paper, and on Monday the paper will be again sufficient unto itself.

The greatest credit is due to the fire department for the promptness with which they got the flames under control, as well as for the thoughtfulness which covered the contents of the lower floors with tarpaulins to protect them from the water. The fire brigade did magnificent work.

The following generous message was received from Mr. Graham of the Star early this morning: "If the recent fire in the Herald building has injured your plant in any way I would be most happy to put the Star's equipment at your disposal if you are in need of it."

CANNOT BE ROUSED.

Prisoner Drops Off Into Hypnotic Spells—Usual Tests Useless.

Binghampton, N.Y., Feb. 4.—George Seymour, a prisoner at the county gaol, who went into a so-called hypnotic sleep on Monday morning, has shown no signs of returning consciousness. The authorities, thinking that in his enfeebled condition escape would be impossible, even if he should awake, had him taken to the city hospital, and from there he was removed to the county farm. One night he suddenly came to himself, and escaped from the institution. A month ago officers located Seymour in Canada, and he was brought back to gaol here. Since his return he has insisted that he was not Seymour, but Joe Smith. On Monday morning he did not awake as usual, and he has been since then almost like a corpse. Dr. Seymour, the gaol physician, has applied rigorous tests. For days he did not allow the sleeper food or drink, but now food is placed in his mouth and he swallows it mechanically. On Saturday the current of a galvanic batery, reinforced by two dry batteries, was sent through his body, but failed to awaken him. He travelled for three years as a professional hypnotist's subject.

POET AND CRITIC.

Richard Le Gallienne has Arrived in New York City.

New York, Feb. 5.—Richard Le Gallienne, poet, critic and essayist, arrived on the Teutonic this week. It is is his purpose to give a series of lectures in various cities of this country.

This is not Mr. Le Gallienne's first visit to this country. He was here in May, 1895, with John Lane, of London, publisher of the Yellow Book. He made so many friends that he determined to return.

The young man has grown to be more of a cult than ever in London literary circles. Le Gallienne is about thirty years old, and a man of striking appearance. He has a pale, clean-cut face and piercing black eyes. His hair is black. He is slight in figure and gracious in manner.

Women interested in such things will be concerned to know that Mr. Le Gallienne has been twice married. It is not known whether his second wife accompanies him to this country or not, but her intention to do so has been announced.

Mrs. Le Gallienne is a young Danish woman who has frequently been mentioned in her husband's writings as the Sphinx. Her maiden name was Julie Norrigarde. Before her marriage she was correspondent of two of the largest newspapers in Denmark, as well as contributor to London periodicals.

LIABILITIES OVER $100,000

London's Big Departmental Store in the Hands of a Receiver.

London, Ont., Feb. 5.—After a career of a little more than eleven months, the business of Runians and Butler, London's big departmental store, has passed into the hands of a receiver. At least, that is what Mr. Butler says. Mr. Runians refused to confirm or deny the statement, asserting that he is still in charge of the business, and that it will continue as usual.

The amounts involved will run into the hundred thousand column, and the creditors are many, both Canadian and British houses being involved.

Mr. Butler said: "We suspended payment yesterday. Mr. Buckham, of Toronto, representing Arthurs and Co., of Glasgow, is in charge of the business as receiver. Stock is now being taken, and a meeting of the creditors will probably be called within a few days to discuss matters. In the meantime business will go on as usual."

"Can you give any idea of the position of affairs?"

"I would not care to make any statement at present. The only thing I will say is that we have suspended payment, the reason being that we were unable to meet demands."

Runians and Butler came to London from Brampton in February last. When they came here a large block was secured and fitted up, and since then additions had to be built to the store to accommodate the growing demands. The stock of the Brampton store was removed to London, and has been largely added to, a large quantity of goods having been imported from foreign houses last fall. The stock in the store, it is said by experts, is a valuable one, although in many lines there is a large amount of dead stock. Reports on the street were that the liabilities would amount to more than $100,000, with assets below that sum, but no authentic figures could be obtained. Toronto and Montreal wholesalers are largely interested, although a great proportion of the liabilities are to foreign houses.

AGAINST LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

Western W.C.T.U Last to Enter the Field.

The trouble which commenced in the ranks of the W.C.T.U. about the time of the annual meeting of the World's W.C.T.U. in Toronto, on account of its re-electing Lady Henry Somerset to the presidency of that organization, continues to burst forth at intervals. The last to enter the field in opposition to Lady Henry Somerset's holding office is the Western W.C.T.U. of Montreal.

The trouble started through Lady Somerset unwittingly favoring the re-adoption of the cantonment laws in India, and expressing certain views in connection therewith. She wanted the W.C.T.U.'s in Britain to follow her in her views, but they refused. This, however, did not prevent her being re-elected president of the World's W.C.T.U. at the annual meeting held in Toronto last fall.

The election was protested against, and the leader of the opposition in Canada has since, it is said, been stirring up several of the W.C.T.U.'s, and has succeeded, in one or two cases in Ontario, in bringing them over to her views. Now the Western W.C.T.U. of Montreal, has joined in, and has sent in a formal protest through the County Union. It has also decided to issue 15,000 copies of a leaflet treating of the whole matter, and to forward these for distribution among the members to the several W.C.T.U.'s throughout Canada.

The other branches of the W.C.T.U. in Montreal have not yet joined the opposition, nor are they likely to do so.

A GAY MASQUERADE.

It Was Held at Drummondville on Thursday Night.

Drummondville, Feb. 5.—(Special.)—The Drummondville Band Thursday evening held a most brilliant masquerade. About 150 costumed persons, from different parts of this township, participated. Some of the "gets-up" were splendid, especially those of Mr. George Hemming, of this town, who was dressed as Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey; R. E. Boisvert, the Arizona terror; W. L. Ployart, yaller kid; A. Duguay, Isabbella in 1492; Prof. Cote, the small man with a high hat; James and Melvin Houston, two little girls in blue; Paul Hebert, Mexican cow boy; R. Robins, Steve Brodie; M. C. Millar, heap bad Injun; Walter Blanchette, a Chinaman; F. Barnabe, a Broadway swell on his uppers; J. A. Rene, Jacques Cartier; V. Gauthier, Little Bo Peep; F. A. Moreau, summer girl; Steve Newton, Svengali; David Hebert, Trilby; Charles H. Millar, inside-out; James E. Church, Pawnee William; L. Dalton, Bill McKinley; Water Moisan, the man with the hod; George Mills McDougall, Not In It.

The Ladies—Leight Moisan, nurse; Annie Moisan, trombone; Lily Mitchell, Spanish Bayadere; F. Gauthier, Stars and Stripes; Helene Robins, skirt dancer; I. Payan, defender; A. Houston, summer queen; R. Coderre, bazaar girl.

HAVE AMALGAMATED.

Select Knights to be Taken Into The Foresters.

Ottawa Feb. 5.—The fraternal organization known as the Select Knights of Canada, which has many members in this city, will soon drop out of existence, having become connected with the Independent Order of Foresters. The news of this action was received in the city yesterday by a past representative of the Supreme Legion, and contained the information that all Select Knights, whether active or past members, would be received in on the terms arranged. What these terms are is not yet known, but a circular will be issued to every member of the order immediately. There are two legions in the city, Lewis and Capital, both with a good membership.

FIRES OF THE DAY.

At 5.30 last night a telephone message was received at No. 1 fire station for a small fire at 83 St. Peter street. The fire was caused by the thawing out of pipes. The flames were extinguished by a stream from a babcock.

The firemen had only just returned to the station when an alarm was sent in from box 18 for a fire at 60 Victoria square, occupied by Mr. Mackay, plumber. The fire broke out on the third floor and appeared to be serious at first, but the firemen were equal to the occasion, and with two streams they had the flames soon under control. The salvage corps did good service by spreading a large number of covers. The damage, which is slight, was done principally by smoke and water.

MOODY MEETINGS.

The first meeting of the series will be held in the American Presbyterian church Sunday morning at 9.30 o'clock. This is especially for Sunday school teachers and Christian workers. The meeting in St. James church Sunday afternoon begins at 3 o'clock. This will be for men only. The afternoon meetings from Monday to Friday begins at 3.30 p.m. and are open to all. The evening meetings are for men only. Doors open at 7.30 p.m. The male choir for the evening meetings will conduct a service of song from 7.30 to 8 p.m.

EDWN W. LYMAN DEAD.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—At an early hour yesterday morning Mr. Edwin W. Lyman, who for many years had been living at 140 Avenue road, died suddenly of apoplexy. Mr. Lyman was forty-five years of age, and was a nephew of Henry Lyman, of the old firm of Lyman Bros. & Co., Montreal. He leaves a widow and one child. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

G. T. R. DECLINES LEITER'S WHEAT.

It Is Rushing Canadian Grain Forward

AND SPACE IS LIMITED.

Evidently Canadians Get the First Call.

It was stated on the Board of Trade some days ago that the Grand Trunk was obliged to refuse to carry some of Joe Leiter's wheat from Chicago to Portland. The statement was verified to-day. For some time past Leiter's agents have been making an effort to get some of the wheat to the other side via Portland, and immense quantities were offered wihout success. The reason is that the Grand Trunk can easily fill all the ocean steamers at Portland with Canadian grain instead.

The recent boom in wheat has tended to create a very large demand for Ontario products and many of the leading exporters have been clamoring for freight space. Oats, peas and wheat but particularly the later have been going out in large quantities both by St. John and Portland, and there are any number of enquiries for future space on the steamers. In fact, from present appearances, it looks as if there would not be sufficient space to supply the demand, and even now an effort is being made to bring extra steamships to Portland. Whether they they will come or not is just a juestion, but if they do there wil be plenty of grain to fill them.

Benefits the Farmers.

The stock of wheat in Ontario is still quite considerable, and exporters say they will have no difficulty in finding a market for it. They are thinking more about the transportation facilities.

This steady demand through the winter months is, of course, a big thing for the farmers, although it appears that a large share of the grain is already in the hands of exporters. Farmers, however, have succeeded in disposing of a lot of grain lately, and the appreciation in the European and United States markets has naturally netted them considerably higher prices. Ontario wheat has sold in the west at equal to $1.00 a bushel, Montreal in the past two weeks, while sales of both peas and oats have been made at good advances over the prices current a month or so ago.

There has also been a large movement of Canadian flour to the other side. Steady shipments have been made by the Manitoba millers over the C.P.R. to St. John, and lots of Ontario flour has gone via St. John and Portland. English ports will be the destination of the greater part of the flour, but several consignments of Manitoba have gone to the West Indies.

THE OUTLOOK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The present session of Congress is not likely to be a long one. The extra session, extending from the 15th of March to the latter part of July, not only disposed of the tariff, but accomplished certain preliminary work like the naming of the committees, so that on the regular assembling of Congress in December it was prepared to proceed with considerable rapidity. Nor have these expectations been unrealized. The appropriation bills are being presented in good season, and thus far have been promptly disposed of. The manifest decision of the Republican leaders to go before the country in the fall elections upon the issue made by the Teller resolutions will also be a potent influence in favor of a short session. Another financial battle might prove interminable, but, since the cautious element in the Republican party is apparently ascendant, no further aggressive action is likely to be very seriously attempted. This at least saves a wearisome free-silver debate.

THE CHAMPION FENCER.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—(Special.)—J. Morgan, who calls himself champion all-round fencer of America, writes:—Pte. Stewart, 48th Highlanders, has verbally refused to consent to meet me again for a return match. Prof. Wiley, of the Montreal A. A. Association, also issued him a challenge through the press to which he has made no reply. Under the circumstances I hereby challenge Prof. Wiley to an all-round fencing contest for $100, to consist of the following, viz., Foil vs. foil, sword vs. sword, bayonet vs. bayonet, sword vs. bayonet, and bayonet vs. sword (five bouts), the best of nine points to each bout, and the one making the highest total number of points in the five bouts to be declared the winner. Each man to select his own judge, and the referee to be chosen by mutual consent. The contest to take place before any club offering the best terms.

THE MANCHESTER CANAL.

The receipts of the Manchester Ship Canal were 100,000 higher last year than the year before, and $300,000 higher than in 1895. Still the receipts are scarcely sufficient so far to pay fixed charges, leaving nothing yet for dividends.

OPPOSING CANDIDATES.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—(Special.)—North Toronto is the first of the city constituencies to have its candidates facing each other, Mr. Marter having been renominated last evening to oppose Dr. Dewart, whom the Liberals had nominated the evening before. Mr. E. A. MacDonald has also announced himself as an independent candidate in East Toronto. Premier Hardy will visit his constituency next week, and address a number of meetings there.

We thought that a paragraph about the Pope's wealth was due. We have not seen it for quite twelve months, but a paper called "Vogue" now chimes in to the effect that the Pope is one of the wealthiest men iin the world. In the Vatican, which contains seven thousand rooms, the worth of gold objects stored is estimated at four millions sterling "by weight alone."

DUTY ON GOODS FOR THE KLONDIKE

More Particulars About the American Regulations.

CAN GO IN FREE OF CHARGE

Providing the Shippers Take Risk of Identification.

Washington, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—The new regulations issued by the treasury Department to govern the importation of merchandise into Alaskan territory by way of the sub-ports of Juneau, Dyea and Skagway, are expected to provide fully for the peculiar conditions existing in the territory.

They are prepared by assistant secretary Howell, of the Treasury, assisted by Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlin and collector Fry of the port of Sitka, who is now in Washington.

It is presumed that merchadise arriving at Dyea, Juneau and Skagway destined for the Klondike gold fields by way of British territory may be forwarded without payment of duty at the expense of the importer. The importer may, if he prefers, pay the customs charges on the goods receiving remittance of such payment in case the goods are identified by the customs officials at the point of emerging from British territory.

The importer or shipper of the merchandise is also given this option.

Articles which are in actual use by passengers during the trip are exempt from customs charges and any restriction.

The secretary of the treasury issued at the same time a set of regulations governing the navigation of the Yukon and Porcupine rivers and their tributaries. Shippers must deposit a bond at the same port to cover the value of the goods, the payment of customs charged to be made if the goods do not pass inspection by the customs officres at the point of leaving British territory.

In this case a written manifesto accompanies the merchandise.

The Orillia News-Letter has an interesting interview with Mr. James H. Brown, who has just returned from the Klondike.

Mr. Brown went to the mines last spring; he and his brother prospected for and took up claims; his brother is now working one of the claims. The former came out on a business trip and will return shortly.

Following is a part of the interview:

Is there general satisfaction among the miners at the wealth of the Klondike?

Yes. The miners are well satisfied that the country is really immensely wealthy. Yet not so wealthy as Mr. Ogilvie reported. The current belief there is that a few prominent miners, wishing to bring in a large number of laborers and thus cheapen labor for their own benefit, salted their mines, and then invited Mr. Ogilvie to test the alleged pay dirt himself. Hence his report of hundreds of dollars to a pan. The result has been that the Government has made the royalty and taxes so burdensome that these same prominent miners now wish that they had not salted their mines; and miners with small capital have pretty much all their earnings swallowed by living expenses, royalty and taxes. Another bad feature of the case is that the best prospectors—men who have the best knowledge and energy to develop the country—are refusing to leave Dawson City while the excessive royalties and taxes are enforced.

What is law and order like there?

Here again the miners have a distressing grievance. Before the Police came, if a man was caught stealing he was placed in a boat and ordered to go down the Yukon, get out of the country and not return under penalty of being shot. The result was that you could leave your provisions anywhere without fear of having them stolen. But since the police came nothing is safe from thieves. Because the police have no food for prisoners ,these desperadoes are allowed to roam at large, and the miners are prevented by the police from protecting themselves by making an example of the thieves. I do not believe in lynching, but all the miners are decidedly of the opinion that the police should at least adopt some means for driving desperadoes out of the country. The proper way is to put these toughs into a boat, with provisions, and make, them go down the Yukon and leave the country. They would be spotted along the route and be kept going.

What class of people are at the mines?

The best class of men I ever saw in a body in my life. Three-quarters of the men are miners, the rest run saw mills, saloons, dancing halls and gambling dens.

What is the feeling of personal safety?

We are as safe there as here. Hardly anyone carries a revolver.

To other questions Mr. Brown replied:—

Prospectors going in this year will have to seek gulches farther south, for all the gulches around Dawson City are staked out. Those going to the Klondike this year must have $5,000 with them, beside a good outfit, if they wish to mine for themselves. The miners at the Klondike now believe that Mr. Ogilvie innocently reported incorrectly to the Government upon the wealth of the diggings; that the Government has legislated incorrectly and unjustly thereby; and that the poor man is thus given no chance at these gold fields. The Mounted Police have made a distressing failure of maintaining law and order at the diggings.

VALUE OF TWO LIVES.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—(Special.)—The case of Mrs. Holden against the Gutta Percha Rubber Company for $10,000 damages for the death of her two sons, George and Percy, in the company's works, in March last, was concluded yesterday. At the time of the accident both the young men were working in a two-roomed small building adjacent to the main factory. Percy was making varnish by pouring naptha into boiling oil. George was engaged in the other room, where there was a coal stove. An inflammable gas from the varnish-making was ignited by the coal stove, and caused the explosion, which resulted in the death of the two young men. The damages were fixed at $5,000 —for Percy's death, $3,000, and for George's, $2,000.

YOUNG GIRL RUNS AWAY.

The Recorder had a case before him this morning, of a young girl running away from home. Leontine Mercier lives at 139 Sanguinet street, and yesterday ran away from home. Detective Cote went out to look her up, and found her in the Quebec train, which was just about to start. She is only eighteen years of age, and already is known to the police.

TODAY'S CABLE FROM LONDON.

The Queen's Speech Will be of Interest.

BRITAIN IN THE FAR EAST.

The First Royal Drawing-Room of the Season.

London, Feb. 5.—At a council held at Osborne, Isle of Wight, on Thursday, the Queen's speech, to be read at the re-assembling of the Parliament next week, was approved. It will be the most important pronouncement for years past.

Her Majesty is following the events in the Far East very closely, and has the keenest appreciation of the difficulties.She has been most busy recently over despatches on the subject.

It will be idle to deny that Parliament re-assembles with the air charged, with uneasiness, and with the prospect that the session will be most important as regards home and foreign politics. First in interest is the Chinese question. It is known authoritatively that the Marquis of Salisbury has disapproved strongly of the declaration made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Bristol, as embarrassing his negotiations with other cabinets.

The Premier has also resented the virulence of the press attacks growing out of the so-called backdown of the Government on the subject of opening the port of Ta-Lien-Wan, and the revival of Bismarck's description of His Lordship as "A lath painted to imitate iron," has emphasized his irritation.

The Opposition, however, has decided not to unduly prolong the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and to challenge on the Indian troubles later; but, the Opposition will try to get the Government to unfold its session programme at the earliest possible moment.

The Irish members will be much in evidence during the coming session, the Government's Local Government and Catholic University Bills affording them a great battle-ground. In regard to the latter measure, the Dillonites, Redmondites and Healyites have united for common action, and, with the exception of Messrs. Carson, Lecky and T. W. Russell, all the Irish Unionists will oppose it. The first-mentioned bill will probably precede the army bill, which will be the feature of the session, and which will also serve to introduce the Dreyfus question into the House of Commons, for a Radical member will ask the Government if it has ever received secrets from the notorious prisoner.

Rumors About Salisbury.

Regarding this week's rumor of the approaching resignation of the Marquis of Salisbury, it should be noted that it formed the subject of gossip in the inner circles of the clubs some days before it appeared in the newspapers. If such an intention exists in the mind of the Marquis, it is apparently not due to his present state of health, for, though his physician has advised him to lighten his work as much as possible, the appearance of the Premier at Wednesday's Foreign Office reception belied the stories circulated concerning his poor health. He walked buoyantly and had ruddy cheeks.

The First Drawing Room.

The first drawing-room of the season will be held on February 28, by the Princess of Wales, on behalf of Her Majesty.

The second drawing-room will be held in March, and there will be two drawing-rooms in May. The number of presentations at each drawing-room is limited to 200. There will be four levees this season, two before and two after Easter. The Prince of Wales will hold two of them, and the other two will be held by the Duke of York.

The Duke and Duchess of Fife, a fortnight ago, agreed to open the new Hackney town hall, and the vestry, by a large majority, voted to expend £200 to entertain them, but, the minority in the Vestry protested against the expenditure, and an angry discussion followed. The local newspaper cuttings on the subject were sent to the Duke and Duchess of Fife, who then declined to open the town hall. At the meeting of the Vestry, at which their refusal was read, there was a great row, some of the members complaining that royalty had been insulted, etc. The chairman resigned, and the majority, amid the liveliest kind of scenes, sang "God Save the Queen."

King Leopold's Yacht.

King Leopold, of Belgium, the purchaser of the late Mr. Ogden Goelet's steam yacht Mayflower, will re-christen her Clementine, possibly after his third daughter, the Princess Clementine, who was born in 1872. The crew of the royal yacht will be composed of Belgians and English, in equal numbers, with English officers

Queen Will Visit Wounded.

London, Feb. 5.—Queen Victoria will visit the Indian campaign wounded, at Netley, on Tuesday, and will start for Nice on March 9, going there by her usual route, but by easier stages than hitherto. She will spend two nights on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, presumably one night in English waters, after embarking, and one night in French waters, after arriving at Cherbourg, where she will take the train for the south of France.

Germans Laughed At.

Germany's action in excluding American "affected" fresh fruits and live plants and shrubs, and packages containing the same, is laughed at by the authorities who have to deal with the American fruit shipped to England. A representative of the Associated Press is informed by the Board of Agriculture that there never has been any complaint in this country against American fruit shipped to England. There was some agitation years ago on the subject of spraying trees with arsenic, but investigation proved that the practice did not harm the consumers, and that the same method was followed in England, in Canada and on the Continent. All the fruit importers of Covent Garden made similar statements. A representative of one of the biggest firms said that in their experience only one package of American fruit had reached Covent Garden in unfit condition.

Enquiries made among the retail dealers show they have never heard the slightest complaint against American fruit.

Liberal Unionist Revolt.

The most interesting feature in home politics during the week was the revolt of the Liberal-Unionists of the Edgbaston division of Birmingham, led by the Birmingham Post. The Liberal-Unionists, in this division, outnumbered the Conservatives some time ago. Now, a large section of the Liberals decline to submit to this, though Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is said to have "succeeded in browbeating" the executive committee of the Liberal-Union Association, which, by a good majority, that body has voted that the Conservatives should select the successor of Mr. George Dixon, Mr. Chamberlain declaring that if the committee did not fulfil its promise its members practically denied him as their leader. The dissenting Liberal majority declare they will nominate a straight Liberal.

The Pope's Good Health.

Rome, Feb. 5.—The Pope is pronounced to be in excellent health, and to be busying himself with a document to be addressed to the Catholics of Christendom, thanking them for their affection as expressed upon the occasion of his jubilee. The document invokes political and religious peace throughout the whole human race. His Holiness will preside at the function at St. Peters, and will afterwards receive a body of pilgrims, including a numerous delegation from the United States.

GUARDING THE SULTAN.

Constantinople, Feb. 5.—Extraordinary measures of precaution are being taken in view of the Sultan's progress through Stamboul on February 15, the feast of the Ramadan. The Sultan has postponed the military evacuation operations in Thessaly, pending the settlement of the question of the candidature of Prince George of Greece as Governor of the Island of Crete. It is said the Sultan has obtained the advice of Emperor William, of Germany, who has notified His Majesty that he maintained his opposition to Prince George and would, if necessary, recall the German warship Oldenburg from Crete.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

Akasa, West Coast of Africa, Feb. 5.—It is reported that the Cross River expedition, composed of Niger Protectorate troops, which has been operating in the interior against the Ediba tribes, and which was reported yesterday as having had some severe fighting, Captain Fenton being killed and Captain Middleton being among the wounded, was massacred while destroying towns about Assay Creek. The Royal Niger Company has sent a force of constabulary to rescue the prisoners.

INDUSTRY FOR TORONTO.

Toronto. Feb. 5.—(Special.)—Another pork packing factory for Toronto is in sight. Messrs. Park, Blackwell & Co., the produce merchants, have acquired a site, and will begin demolishing the present structure preparatory to the erection of a modern pork-packing establishment. It will take about $75,000 to erect the building and install the necessary plant. Their business will be confined to the killing, curing and packing of hogs, principally for the export trade.

ALMONTE STRIKE IS OVER.

Almonte, Feb. 5.—(Special.)—The strike is ended and consequently the hands will return to work Monday. A compromise has been made, by which the firm agrees to make the new schedule somewhat of an increase in pay, and also agrees to pay their hands every two weeks. Rumor has it that the Conservative candidate in North Lanark, Mr. R. F. Preston, was instrumental in getting Mr. Rosamond to reach a settlement, as he fears the Almonte vote on this account alone.

AN ALLEGED CANDY THIEF.

Candies and sweetmeats seem to have a great attraction for John Cantwell, apparently. Last night Constable Huberdeau was going his rounds on St. Antoine street, and at the corner of Richmond Square, it is allged, found Cantwell had broken the plate glass window of Charles McCarrey's confectionery store, and was helping himself freely. He was brought before the Magistrate this morning and pleaded not guilty. He said he had never had any candies in his possession, although it is said five pounds were taken from him by the constable. The enquete is proceeding.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Messrs. Geo. W. Stephens, jr., and Carl Warnecke, who have been in partnership in the real estate and insurance business, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Stephens will devote himself to the management of his father's estate, and Mr. Warnecke will carry on the late firm's business, his offices being in the Standard Building.

NANSEN DIDN'T LIKE IT.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.—In an interview on his return here from the United States Dr. Fridjof Nansen, the arctic explorer, is quoted as saying that lecturing in America is as bad as exploring, adding that when not lecturing he was travelling, and the American style of travelling is not to his taste.

SNOW IN LONDON.

London, Feb. 5.—The weather has been cold and stormy, and the first snow fell in London on Friday. Influenza and measles are epidemic. The former is so severe in Cornwall that business is seriously interrupted, and many of the schools are closed.

A FIRE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Feb. 5.—Fire broke out in the Bent building just before four o'clock this morning, and caused damage roughly estimated at $50,000. During the progress of the fire several firemen were buried under falling walls.

WILL LEAVE HAMILTON.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—(Special.)—Mr. R. C. Fearman, of Hamilton, has decided on removing his establishment to Toronto.

DEATH OF PROF. PANTON.

Guelph, Feb. 5.—Prof. J. H. Panton, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who has been sick for some weeks, died at the General Hospital last night of cancer of the stomach.

A KLONDIKE LUNCHEON.

A "Klondike" luncheon, consisting of condensed foods only, will be served at the Canadian Mining Exhibit, 650 Craig street, on Monday, Feb. 7th, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There is but one Best Piano in the world —the Steinway—represented only by Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2360 St. Catherine street.

A Bridge Workman Killed.

Beloeil, Station, Que., February 4.—John Bryan, a workman on the new bridge now under construction at this place, fell off the scaffolding into the Richelieu river, and was drowned, this afternoon. Deceased was about 40 years of age, single, and the only support of his aged mother, who resides in Montreal. The body has not yet been recovered.

CANADA ATLANTIC HEADING THIS WAY

Will Ask Parliament for an Amended Charter.

WANT TO ENTER MONTREAL

And Establish Connection With the American Railway Systems.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The Canada Atlantic Railway will apply this session for an act amending the act incorporating the company, giving it power to construct an extension of its line of railway from some point near the Richelieu in Missisquoi, thence in an easterly direction to a point on the international boundary line in Missisquoi, or in the counties of Brome, Stanstead or Compton, so as to form a conection or conections with the railway system of the United States and also from some point on said present line near the St. Lawrence river or north-westerly therefrom. Thence through the counties of Soulanges and Vaudreuil, crossing the Ottawa river near the village of Ste. Anne and thence to some point in the city of Montreal, and also upon the island of Montreal, by the most feasible route to the St. Lawrence river, at some point in or below the said city, and for other amendments to the said acts.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Mr. Marter Is Re-Nominated in North Toronto.

Toronto, February 4.—Mr. G. F. Marter, the late member, was unanimously renominated for the Legislature at the convention of North Toronto Conservatives tonight.

Mr. E. A. Macdonald, who ran against Mayor Shaw in the last municipal campaign, has announced himself as an independent candidate for the Legislature in East Toronto.

Fergus, Ont., February 4.—The adjourned Liberal-Conservative convention for East Wellington was held here in the Court house today, when a large and most representative gathering of supporters of the Conservative party from all parts of the riding assembled and nominated for the Legislature Dr. Coughlin, of Arthur.

Delta, Ont., February 4.—The Conservative Association for South Leeds met here today and nominated Mr. W. Beatty, M.L.A., as the unanimous choice of the convention.

Ottawa, February 4—(Special).—Mr. A. O. Rocque, for many years license inspector under the Ontario Government, was yesterday nominated as the Liberal candidate in Russell, at the convention held in Bearbrook.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

Colonel Stocking, United States deputy consul at Quebec, was in the city yesterday, a guest at the Hall. Speaking to a Gazette reporter, the colonel stated that he was greatly surprised to see the streets of Montreal in such a disgraceful condition. They have had just as much snow in Quebec as in Montreal, but the Quebec authorities have had the roads cleared of all superfluous snow.

"The pile of snow in front of the Intercolonial Railway office is very dangerous," said the colonel, "and owing to the height of this pile, I had a narrow escape of being run down by a carter this morning."

St. Francois Xavier street, alongside the post office, has been hard on pedestrians ever since the recent snowstorm, but yesterday through the efforts of the roof cleaners, the hill has become dangerous, and many persons who have had business on St. James street preferred to take a longer route than take chances of being maimed, if not killed, by heavy lumps of snow thrown wildly from a height of 70 feet. Up to date the only damage is the breakage of a few panes of glass.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The City Clerk yesterday spent the forenoon and probably part of the afternoon in opening the various ballot boxes and checking the totals of the returning officers with the votes cast in the recent municipal contest.

In all but St. Ann's and St. Jean Baptiste wards the totals were found to be correct. In the case of the former a mistake of two votes was made at Poll No. 12, which makes Mr. Gallery's majority 54. At Poll No. 28, in St. Jean Baptiste ward, Mr. Roy was credited with only 15 votes while the figures should be 75. This gives Mr. Roy a majority over Mr. Grothe of 297 instead of 237. During the day most of the defeated, as well as the victorious candidates were present.

It is understood that the caucus for the formation of the committees will be held on Tuesday afternoon next.

SHOWS HIS APPRECIATION.

Sometime last year Messrs. Renaud, King & Patterson had the misfortune to have a fire in their large warehouse on Craig street. The firemen did excellent work and succeeded in preventing a serious conflagration.

Mr. King has now shown his appreciation of the men's efforts in a practical manner, by presenting No. 1 fire station with thirteen strong and well finished chairs for the men. There are a class of people who consider thirteen an unlucky number, but in this case as the men number thirteen, the officers and men state that they are not only lucky, but grateful to Mr. King for his timely gift.

A BUSY WEEK.

(Apologies to Life.)

Now just before their work's begun,
The Powers take a brace on
MON.

But send poor China in the blues,
They start to work like fiends on
TUES.

Young William does the work of ten;
Claims Hanki-Poo and Tsing on
WEDN.

And Russia's Czar, in manner terse,
Grabs Pekin, Tang and Wang on
THURS.

Then Britain's finger's in the pie,
The Union Jack waves free on
FRI.

Now Ting-a-Ling and Peek-a-Lat
Are evenly split up on
SAT.

And then the Powers, every one,
Sit down and take a rest on
SUN.

—M. B. Williams.

PROF. MACBRIDE ON EVOLUTION.

Its Significance Shown in His First Lecture.

LIFE HISTORY OF THE FROG

And Other Animals—Some of Man's "Distant Relatives."

Professor E. W. MacBride, M.A., B.Sc., the newly appointed professor of zoology at McGill, delivered his inaugural lecture yesterday afternoon in the lecture theatre of the Redpath Museum, taking for his subject "Some Animal Histories and Their Meaning." In the course of his address, Professor McBride said:—

The foundation of a new chair in a leading university like McGill, already so splendidly endowed in many directions, both as to staff and equipment, is rightly held to impose on its first occupant the duty of attempting to make clear the nature and utility of the subject, the study of which is to be promoted by the new professor.

Now it cannot be maintained that zoology is entirely a new study in McGill; the distinguished ex-principal, to whose untiring efforts is due the existence of the Arts Faculty (at any rate in its present shape), that centre and core of university life, without which there would be no university, but merely a set of technical schools—(applause)—had rightly made the study of natural history a part, and a necessary part, of that liberal education which it was the aim of McGill to impart to its students; but zoology as a part of a general study of natural history, and zoology as an end in itself are two different things, and it is with a view of clearing up some misconceptions as to the nature and scope of the teaching it is the duty of a modern professor of zoology to impart, that I have undertaken to give this lecture.

Since concrete illustrations are much more easily grasped than formal descriptions in general terms, I have selected a few animal histories to talk about as examples of the facts with which the modern zoologist has to deal, and how he uses them.

The first question then which arises is, what is meant by an animal history? The answer to this is simple, viz., the history of an animal,—not the history of a group of tanimals as a whole in past time, but the life history of an individual from the egg to old age.

Here, however, it is necessary to discriminate. If we are recounting the history of an individual man, we pay attention chiefly to those incidents in which his history differs from that of other men; we should not think it necessary to inform the readers that the subject of a biography came into the world having a length of eighteen inches, was fed for a considerable time solely on milk, passed through considerable pain whilst acquiring teeth, lost his first set at the age of eight and acquired a second, and became finally adult atthe age of about twenty-four, having then developed a fringe of hair on the upper lip and chin. (Laughter and applause.) In dealing with the history of an animal, however, it is precisely to such things as these that it is necessary to pay special attention; he particular accidents of the career of a special individual are of no account to us; we are concerned solely with what is common to all the members of the race, the causes of which are ingrained so to speak in the very nature of the animal and which may throw light on that nature. What is really significant, a leading German philosopher has taught us, is the universal, not the contingent or particular, and so it is in the case before us.

LIFE HISTORY OF THE FROG.

One of the best known animal histories is that of the frog, but just on account of its very familiarity, it furnishes a most useful example of the way in which a zoologist goes to work.

The frog, as most know, is a member of the vertebrate class of animals to which we ourselves likewise belong. This class is the highest in the animal kingdom. The animals composing it are distinguished by the possession of a spinal cord supported by a bony spinal column, and by breathing either by taking water into the mouth and passing it out through slits in the throat (gill slits), or by lungs which open into the throat.

Although the general appearance of the frog is so familiar, yet I nevertheless wish to direct special attention to a number of points in it. These are, first, the total absence of any vestige of a tail; secondly, the great powerful hind limbs adapted for jumping, by means of which the movement of the animal is performed; and lastly, the webbed feet, which are used in swimming. Thus whether the frog be on land or in water, its legs are amongst the most important members which it possesses. As we are all aware, the frog is essentially a land animal, although it cannot bear drought or heat and hence is found only in cool, damp places.

If, however, we examine the frog at an earlier period of its career we find that it is so different as to be called by an entirely different name; it is then known as a tadpole. Now a young tadpole is in all the characters alluded to above the very antithesis of the frog; thus its organ of movement is its tail, which is fringed with a fin, (that is, an outstanding lap of skin). By powerful side strokes of the tail it propels itself along through the water in which it lives, and thus has no need of arms or legs, which it does not as a matter of fact possess. It does not breathe air like a frog, but has slits in the sides of its throat through which water taken in at the mouth passes out; just above these slits we find three branched stems richly supplied with blood sticking out; these are the outer or external gills and it is chiefly by them, but also partly by the sides of the throat, that the breathing or respiration is done. The essential thing in breathing, I may perhaps remind my hearers, is the taking up of oxygen into the blood and removal from the blood of the poisonous CO_2. This is effected by bringing the blood close to the water which has oxygen dissolved in it, so that the two are only separated by a very thin membrane. The gases dissolved in the two fluids then intermix, passing through pores in the membrane in something like the way in which the air in a room and the air in the street intermix when a window is opened. The tadpole is, therefore, in all respects a thorough fish, and it is interesting todiscover that there is still a fish which in many respects may be called a permanent tadpole. This is the fish called protopterus, the African lung-fish. You observe the powerful tail surrounded by a fringing fin, and further see the peculiar gills sticking out from the side of the head, which recall those seen in the tadpole; such gills are only found in tadpoles and in this fish.

THE DESIGN ARGUMENT.

Now in the animal kingdom there are found countless resemblances such as these, not explicable by the immediate environment of the animal, and the question is how they are to be interpreted. Some of the older zoologists imagined that the cause of them lay in the fact that the animals showing them had all been constructed according to a special plan or model present in the mind of the Creator. But there are most serious objections to such an idea from a scientific point of view. First, it is utterly incapable of proof or disproof, and therefore quite unscientific; and secondly, it explains nothing, for it does not tell us why the Creator should have adopted one plan in one case and another in another, nor why He should sometimes have stuck closely to a plan and at other times have departed widely from it. Even from the theological point of view it seems to me both futile and trivial to attempt to explain the Supreme Cause of all things by reference to the limitations of the human mechanic.

The only other explanation is the common sense one, which is adopted every day, when we wish to seek for the origin of some marked trait in the members of a family. We at once look for it in one or both parents, thus instinctively bearing witness to the fact that heredity is the great force which tends to make living beings like each other. Thus, all resemblances between animals not naturally flowing from similarity in present surroundings, are explained, in the first place, by the assumption of nearer or closer blood-relationship between them; the points in which they resemble each other are points which characterized their common ancestor. That branch of zoology which concerns itself with comparing together adult animals and deducing their mutual relationships from their resemblances, is called comparative anatomy; when we, however, commence to compare together the immature or young stages of animals, or to look for the resemblances between one adult animal and the young stage of another, we have then the science of comparative embryology. The explanation of the resemblance in the latter case is, of course, the same as in the former; we are forced to conclude that the likenesses between the tadpole and the fish protopterus are due to the fact that both the frog and protopterus are descended from a fish with external gills and a powerful tail.

Now, since the tadpole has close resemblances to such a fish, and the frog only remoter ones, we may deduce the law that the life history of an individual is a recapitulation of the history of the race. How far and within what limits this law is true can only be judged by its ability to explain all the facts as they crop up.

As the tadpole grows it undergoes important changes. Thus a fold of skin grows over the gill slits, and almost covers up the external gills; lungs commence to develop inside as pockets of the gullet. The gill cover or operculum is, as all anglers know well, a very marked feature of most fish, since the easiest way to get hold of a slippery fish is to pass the fingers behind the operculum or gill cover. The sharks, however, which constitute an older group of fishes, are without a gill cover, and their gill slits are quite open and uncovered; in this point, therefore, they resemble the young tadpole. It is to be remarked that a tadpole, when it has reached the stage we have just described, presents a still closer resemblance to a protopterous than the younger tadpole which we examined at first, for not only has protoperus a gill cover covering the gill slits and reaching over the base of the external gills; it has likewise lungs, and is, in fact, in many points exactly intermediate between a fish and an air breather. Besides protopterus there are two other kinds of fish which possess lungs; these are lepidosiren, from South America, and ceratodus, from Australia. These three fish are included in the class of dipnoi or double breathers; and it is interesting to remark that although neither the American nor the Australian lung-fish have outer gills, they do possess them in the young state.

Shortly after the last stage we have described the tadpole commences to acquire the rudiments of limbs, the hind limbs appear as little buds at the root of the tail, and the fore limbs grow out as similar buds behind the operculum. By this time the operculum has grown completely over the outer gills and has become joined to the skin of the side of the head so as to leave only a small hole for the passage of water. The external gills then shrivel up and disappear. This junction of the operculum with the side of the head accounts for the fact that although the fore limbs are developed by this time they cannot be seen from the outside.

Some time after this changes occur with great suddennness and rapidity in the structure and habits of the tadpole, so that they are spoken of as a metamorphosis; the tadpole as it were changes under the very eyes of the observer. The hind limbs grow and acquire fingers, the fore limbs burst through the operculum at a time when their fingers are fully developed, the gill slits close completely up and the hole that exists still between the operculum and the skin at the side of the body likewise disappears. The form of the mouth changes also, the horny, beak-like jaws, with which the tadpole browsed on fresh-water plants, drop off and true teeth are developed in their place; the frilled lip which was outside the jaws, likewise disappears. The animal now begins to come on land, and in its general form it strikingly recalls

THE NEWT OR EFT,

a creature which spends a good part of its time in the water, swimming by means of its tail, but which can crawl on land by the aid of its fore-limbs, and breathe air. So that if we assume that the tadpole represents a distant fish-like ancestor of the frog, we can with equal justice assert that the tailed frog represents a less remote newt-like ancestor. Soon, however, the tail begins to shrink, and the hinder legs to grow more powerful, and as the young animal ceases to crawl, and begins to leap, it completes the cycle of its life history by becoming a frog.

Summing up, we draw the conclusion from the tadpole's development that the frog was originally a fish, which later became a newt-like creature, before becoming, by the loss of its tail, and the increase in size of the fore-limbs, a regular batrachian.

But here the first difficulty in the literal acceptance of the dictum that the life history of the individual is an epitome of the history of the race, presents itself. All fish, except the very lowest, and the lung-fish in particular, possess fins which correspond to our arms and legs—the paired fins, as they are called. No trace of these appears, however, till late in tadpole development; when the tadpole is most fish-like it has no trace of them. Why do these organs, which the fish-like ancestor most certainly possessed, not appear in the corresponding stage in the life-history?

In order to answer this question, let us look at what the use of the paired fins in a fish is. They are certainly not used for propelling it; that is effected entirely by the tail. But all fish, with few exceptions, arehigher from backbone to belly than they are broad; hence the body if left to itself would tend to turn on one side and so it is necessary to have something to enable the fish to keep its balance and this necessity is met by the paired fins which thus act as balancers. A tadpole, on the other hand, being broader than it is high, does not need any such aids and hence possesses no limbs. Thus we see that ancestral structures are repeated in the life-history so far as they are required by the habits of the immature form, or larva; or, putting it another way, what is repeated in the life-history is not primarily ancient structures but ancient habits and the structures which are required by them.

Looking once more at the history of the frog-race so far as we have been able to decipher it, we see considerable reason for believing that advance in bodily shape, was if not caused by, at any rate conditioned by, advance of change in habits. A fish, we have seen, by means of its fins balances its body in water, support is not needed, since the body of a fish is practically weightless in water. When the fish, probably in search of food, took to coming on land, the balancing in water passed into a crawling movement and pari passu the fins became enlarged and elaborated as supporting organs. As the life on land became more and more attractive and water was only sought as a retreat, the crawling became improved into leaping and the utterly useless tail was done away with. Each advance in structure then accompanied the development of a new activity and as the highest activity is only ushered in after some considerable development of the powers has taken place, that is after a considerable store of food has been collected, we see reasons why in the earlier stages of development the lower forms of activity should prevail.

Professor MacBride proceeded to test the interpretation put on the life history of the frog in two ways; first, by appeal to the testimony of the rocks and secondly, by comparing the life history of the newt with that of the frog. He then passed under review the life history of

THE ASCIDIAN TADPOLE,

a small transparent organism which lives in the open sea; it rarely attains a length of more than 1-4 inch. The most striking likeness to the frog tadpole is the division into a rounded body and a long vertical tail, by the strokes of which the larva is propelled through the water. Like the frog tadpole, it is a member of the great vertebrate division of animals, and possesses a backbone, a spinal cord and a brain. What at first sight seems an extraordinary feature is that the eye, which is present only on one side, is directed not outwards towards the external world, but inwards towards the brain. The light which affects it has thus first to pass through the transparent head of the animal. But research has established the still more astounding fact that this is likewise true of not only the young frog tadpole, but of all vertebrates, including ourselves. The true inner sensitive portion of the eye is a direct outgrowth from the brain, and the sensitive parts of the cells composing it are turned away from the light; the outer part of the eyeball is nothing but a portion of the skin of the head which has remained transparent in order to permit of the passage of light when the rest of the head became too opaque for the purpose.

The life history of the ascidian tadpole is exceedingly brief; for a short time it swims about in the open sea, but although it possesses a mouth it takes in no food, sincethe opening of the mouth is covered by a sheet of slime, which is shed out by the skin and which covers the whole body. On the chin, as we may call the somewhat protuberant part of the body beneath the mouth, there are three well-marked warts, the so-called fixing papillae. When the little animal has swum about for some time it seeks a suitable resting place—the surface of a stone, a shell, or sea weed—and firmly attaches itself thereto by means of the chin warts, which must have the power of producing a specially firm adhesive substance. Once fixed, the ascidian rapidly changes and its changes are all in one direction, viz., that of utter degeneracy. The tail shrivels up, the backbone being at first crumpled by the contraction of the skin and then utterly absorbed. The spinal cord likewise almost entirely disappears; the brain becomes a solid mass, the eye totally vanishing. In the meantime the chin grows enormously so as to raise the mouth away from the surface of attachment and place it in a more favorable position for catching prey which may float past it. On the back a furrow is formed into which the two gill slits open, and when the intestine comes to open by the vent, this also is placed within this furrow. The edges of the furrow rise up and come closer and closer together, and so we finally have a tube formed out of the groove; this is the so-called atrial chamber, into which not only the water which passed through the gill slits, but also the waste matter from the vent is poured. The atrial chamber opens in front near the mouth by the atrial opening. By this time then the tadpole has become converted into

A VERITABLE SEA-SQUIRT.

or ascidian, an animal which is probably unfamiliar to most of my hearers, and which is so unlike a vertebrate as to have been classed with the mollusca until its life history was known.

The ascidians abound on almost every rocky shore. Some remain large and single, others reproduce themselves by budding and form colonies in which the individuals are small and are embedded in and connected by a common mantle. One of these compound ascidians, botryllus, is comparatively common on the Clyde, in Scotland, and is distinguished by the beautifully regular manner in which the individuals are grouped in circles. In others, however, this arrangement does not obtain, and, viewed from the outside, they are somewhat difficult to distinguish from sponges—the only way to be certain about it is to pass the hand gently over them, when suddenly closing the mouth and the atrium they squirt out jets of water, thus justifying their popular name. Few who look at them have any idea that they are contemplating distant relatives of their own. (Laughter and applause.)

The interpretation of this life-history has been given as we went along. The ascidians are descended from fish, lowly organized it is true, though not so simple in structure as at least one fish which is living today. Their later history has been a sermon on the text "To him that hath shall be given, but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he seemeth to have." But a still more interesting lesson to be drawn from the story of the ascidian development is that it is futile to attempt to judge of the validity of evolutionary hypotheses a priori; we must come in close contact with the facts. On what other principle than the assumption that the life-history of the individual is a repetition of the history of the race, are we to explain the fact that nature builds up a brain, spinal cord and backbone, and then utterly destroys all trace of them? The strength of the case for evolution cannot be realized by any abstract discussion; it grows on one with irresistibe force through the study of zoology and botany.

If I have now succeeded in making clear to you the kind of question with which a zoologist has to occupy himself, you will perhaps pardon a few remarks on the general

UTILITY OF THE STUDY.

and the place it ought to occupy in a modern system of education.

And first, let me say, that the true zoologist requires no considerations of utility to attach him to his favorite study. Like all other branches of the search for truth, the true ideal end of all men, the study is its own reward. In the facts which claim his attention the zoologist hears the call of nature, that mysterious power by which we are enveloped, to attempt to see her as she is. But, as is the case with every other highly specialized branch of knowledge, it is within the power of only a few to give themselves entirely to its pursuit, though, in a great metropolitan centre of learning, as McGill will no doubt one day become, there should be provision to enable students of decided ability to devote themselves to pure zoology. It is the presence of such students, in this and other subjects, and the atmosphere they create which gives their tone to the great universities of Europe.

If then the claim of zoology to a place in the curriculum of the ordinary student be considered, it must first be plainly stated that in one sense of the word, zoology is of no use whatever; in other words, it cannot be directly applied to money-making. For although a zoologist first observed the process by which the body combats the germs of disease, and zoologists have again and again enabled the farmer to discriminate between his friends and foes, yet in most cases these discoveries were incidents in the search for the underlying causes of things, the true end of zoology; and, as far as my experience has gone, the efforts made from time to time of zoologists to directly discover something useful have been failures. But before such an assembly as I now address, it is superfluous to state that making the dollar is not the whole end of man. Never was a truer word spoken than the doctrine that "Man does not live by bread alone." If there were nothing else to distinguish him from the other animals, this would suffice. The squirrel, waking to life, seeks its food and its mate and collects its store of nuts for the winter, and gives no evidence of any interest beyond. On the other hand, man wearies of such pursuits and finds life in the end dull and sapless, unless some of the fire of that endeavor to pierce beneath what seems to what is, to which we owe in the ultimate analysis science, art and religion, burns in his breast.

Zoology then offers to the student a permanent ideal interest and one, let me remark,

ESPECIALLY SUITED TO CANADA.

The complaint has been made that literary studies tend to render a man dissatisfied with country life and to produce in consequence an unhealthy aggregation in the cities and overcrowding of city pursuits. Whether in the case of literary studies and of physical science this complaint be justified or no, it certainly is not the case with zoology. The call of this science is out into the field; it is impossible to learn the subject only from books; one must come into personal contact with the facts before one can even profitably study books. Therefore, whether the graduate of McGill find his future occupation in a mining camp in Kootenay, or on a ranch in Manitoba, he need never leave his zoology; all around him are abundant problems waiting solution.

But it is not merely because it supplies an interesting occupation for leisure that zoology demands recognition. I will go further and say boldly and plainly that however little recognized the fact be, the study of zoology ought to form part of the training of every man who wishes to really understand the age he lives in, in a word, of every liberally educated man. The most enlightened advocates of classical education place its importance not in the fact that the student is taught to lisp in a language dead 1,000 years, but in the fact that he is taught to regard modern civilization and ideas in their proper perspective and thus to escape the narrowness which is too often the failing of the uneducated man. Similarly, the importance of zoological teaching is that the student is taught to regard man in his proper perspective with regard to nature. He learns that all living things are subject to the same fundamental laws; that human nature is constantly moulded by these laws, which have determined human history in the past and will do so in the future, in a word, he learns that man is part of nature.

It is this latter discovery which has, perhaps, exercised the most profound influence on thought of all the discoveries which have made the nineteenth century so remarkable. Efforts have sometimes been made on the part of jealous supporters of other studies, to belittle the

INFLUENCE OF DARWIN'S WORK

and to maintain that had he never written, the doctrines he contended for would now be believed. Such people seem to me to have no conception of the manner in which scientific truth is established. The aphorisms of the arm-chair philosopher have never turned human thought out of its accustomed channels; the advance of Darwinian ideas has been irresistable because they have been supported by such a serried phalanx of facts. Before Darwin came, it is true, Lamarck, who propounded a theory of evolution which, even today, exercises a great attraction on many minds because of its internal beauty and harmony, and if it has failed to win the support of scientific men, it is because at present it seems to be utterly destitute of the support of facts. Some scientific men, and I may perhaps reckon myself amongst the number, hold this theory as a pious faith in the inmost recesses of their souls, in the hope that some day facts to support it may be forthcoming, but a pious faith is different to the settled conviction of the truth of the struggle for existence, which is patent to every keen observer of nature.

EVOLUTION AND THEOLOGY.

I do not conceal from myself that there may be great difference of opinion among my hearers as to the extent of the field within which the principle of evolution is applicable, and fears may exist that it may conflict with theological doctrine. Even to those who hold such a view, I venture to maintain that the student intending to study theology ought to have a clear idea of the facts on which the evolution hypothesis rests. It has been maintained by some that the Church is losing hold of the people,—if this view be at all true, surely it is due to the fact that the clergy are accustomed to vagueness and want of definition in their ideas and exhibit an indisposition to come to close grip with many questions which press heavily on the laity. Kingsley said that if he could, he would compel every candidate for the ministry to pass creditably in at least one branch of natural science. If his authority or judgment be questioned, let us hear Butler, "Things are what they are and their consequences will be what they will be, why then should we let ourselves be deceived?"; a sentiment, which has been put with his accustomed terseness and incisiveness by Huxley, "There is no consolation until things are looked at as they are and the Universe is stripped of the veil of makebelieve, with which pious hands have clothed it."

Thelecture was illustrated by lantern slides, which added considerably to its interest and effectiveness. It was closely followed by the audience, who testified their appreciation at the close by prolonged applause.

Dr. Peterson, in thanking Professor MacBride, expressed the indebtedness of the university to Lord Strathcona for the foundation of the chair.

The Story Teller.

In eastern countries, in place of our story-writers, they have professional story-tellers. It is their art to interest their listeners with tales of love, and marvelous adventures, and hair-breadth escapes, and magic cures. There's a story of a wonderful medicine that has made thousands of cures that seemed almost magical, which every woman should read or hear. To have heard it or to read it, may save a woman her own life or that of her husband.

The medicine is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skillful specialist, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich, the nerves steady, the brain clear and the body strong. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption and diseases of the air-passages. It cures nervous diseases and is the best medicine for overworked men and women. A woman may save her husband's life by keeping a bottle in the house, and getting him to resort to it when he feels out-of-sorts. All men are heedless about their health. Medicines stores sell it. Doctor Pierce's reputation is world-wide, and his fellow townsmen, of Buffalo, N. Y., think so highly of him that they made him their representative in Congress, but his great love for his profession caused him to resign that honorable position that he might devote the remainder of his life to the relief and cure of the sick.

Another good thing to have in the house is a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They cure biliousness and constipation and never gripe.

THE HERO OF THE GOLDEN NORTH.

A Character Sketch of Surveyor Ogilvie.

HIS TRIP TO THE YUKON.

Great Opportunities for Making a Fortune Were All Rejected.

THE hero of Klondike, William Ogilvie, the great geodetic coast survey engineer of Canada, knows more about the Klondike and its gold fields than most of the men who have already made fortunes out of the Yukon discoveries. As a matter of fact, it was Mr. Ogilvie who told many a poor man just where to go and what to do to make himself rich. He not only knows the ins and outs of the Klondike country, but he is familiar with all the country over an immense tract lying between the Yukon and the Arctic Ocean. He made several surveys of the boundary and he has always been clever enough to get the disputed land on the British side of the imaginary line that separates Alaska from the British possessions.

Like all scientific men, Mr. Ogilvie is very modest about his ability, and seemingly disposed quite to under-rate his own performances and their importance. Of all things, his dislike of seeing himself in print, is perhaps the most prominent. He loves to talk of his experiences in the arctic, of Alaska, of the grandeur of the marvellous country where lie the gold fields, of his own work during his perilous surveys, but his loquacity is determined by the assurance he has that his listener will never at-

WILLIAM OGILVIE.

tempt to repeat it in the ear of the public. In a word, the great engineer detests being made much of, and no amount of flattery or argument can persuade him that he really deserves a "puff" now and then, and that the public is really interested in him and has a perfect right to know all about him. The greatest difficulty has been encountered in inducing Mr. Ogilvie to sit for his portrait. It was only the urgent request of his most intimate friends that prevailed upon him to do so. He can't see what good the world can get by staring at the counterfeit presentment of his face. He hates hero-worship when he himself is the idol, but he is more than ready at all times to give every man, in and out of his line, credit for all good performances.

Mr. Ogilvie's face shows him to be a man of thoughtful character and great intellectual power. There is no one in his profession who outranks him in scientific ability, and he is a most enthusiastic servant of the public. He has no ambition for fame or wealth. He is totally regardless of his own personal interests, when they conflict with his conceived duty to his Government. He will go whithersoever he is bidden, do everything in his power to accomplish the purpose of his mission, and never use the time that belongs to the people for his own aggrandizement. He believes that all his fine talent, energy, health, learning and ingenuity belong to the public, so long as he is in its employ, and that is why he is a poor man. Had his ideal of public service been less high, Mr. Ogilvie might have been a very rich man to-day. That he is not, is the best certificate he can have of his faithfulness to his conceptions of his duty.

Mr. Ogilvie's face in repose does not convey any idea of the strong sense of humor in his composition. He is a raconteur, and his fund of stories drawn from personal experience and incidents of travel, is well-nigh inexhaustible. He is inimitable as a story-teller, and when his face is lighted up with the recollection of a good joke or an amusing incident, it is contagious as a mirth-provoker. When coming out on the Yukon last fall, those who were with him on the boat said that he could sit for a portrait of General Grant, and this was quite true. He differs from the celebrated President of the United States is this, however, that while Grant was always pictured with a cigar in his mouth, Mr. Ogilvie never smokes. Mr. Ogilvie is fifty-two years of age. He was born on April 7, 1846, in the County of Russell, Province of Ontario. He received an appointment under the Government of Canada as a surveyor in 1875, and in October, 1896, was appointed by the present Government, chief clerk and astronomer in the surveys branch of the Department of the Interior, which position he still holds.

When the news of the rich deposits of gold in the Yukon began to spread in 1895, Inspector Constantine was sent there with a detachment of mounted police. The greater part of the mining was then being done on the tributaries of Forty Mile and Sixty Mile creeks, close to the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and it became necessary that a definition of the line in this neighborhood should be had, and this work was intrusted to Mr. Ogilvie, who had been commissioned in 1887 to produce the line of the one hundred and forty-first meridian, which, according to treaty, constitutes the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions. In 1887 he went in over the Chilkoot Pass, making a micronometer survey from the coast to the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and then by a series of lunar culminations determined the position of the meridian, finding that Cudahy and Forty Mile were both in Canadian territory. He left Ottawa again for the Yukon on June 19, 1895, and did not see home again until December, 1897, although he came out from Dawson City on July 15 last. While in the Klondike he made a survey of Dawson City in order that it should be properly laid out, and acted as arbitrator in settling several of the mining disputes in cases where the disputants voluntarily agreed to refer the matter to him and abide by his decision.

It has been a matter of comment, not only in Canada, but throughout the United States, that, although Mr. Ogilvie was in the territory for two and a half years, and in a position to have staked out one or two rich claims, he abstained from doing so and came out as poor as when he went in, bringing only a few score of nuggets, each of which had a history, and which were accepted as souvenirs, in many cases being presents from men whom he had aided to grow rich. One man, for example, pressed Mr. Ogilvie to take some reward for the services the surveyor had rendered him, but Mr. Ogilvie obstinately refused. After they had parted, Mr. Ogilvie felt something heavy in his pocket, and on putting in his hand, discovered several large nuggets of gold, which the miner had slyly dropped into his pocket on learning that he would not accept a half-interest in a claim or anything else. In another case, two men who were hard up and who had been directed by Mr. Ogilvie to a spot where he told them they would find gold, brought him, in gratitude, the first nugget they found, as the claims proved to be worth a hundred dollars to the pan. In fact, the engineer took the view that, as a Government officer, it was his duty to point out to any person, localities where they would find gold, which the law allowed them to dig for, and from all accounts he gave a great deal of assistance to a great many persons in various ways.

Mr. Ogilvie has two sons, one being engaged in his own profession as a surveyor, and the other a student at McGill University at Montreal. Mr. Ogilvie has of late been engaged in writing the manuscript for the Yukon book, which was undertaken by the authority of the Minister of the Interior. The surveyor went to Toronto to expedite the publication of the work. This book contains a great deal of information, besides Mr. Ogilvie's report, and has a large number of maps, plans and illustrations. Everybody who is going to the Klondike will buy it if he can get it before he starts, and everybody interested in investments or transportation will buy it if it be published before the spring business gets so far under way as to show practical results, which will supersede any book.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Petrolea, Ont., February 4.—Fire broke out in Oil Springs last evening, about 10 o'clock, in the Central Telephone office, destroying nearly everything. Mr. A. W. Dewar's drug store and H. A Crites & Co.'s dry goods and grocery store and dwelling were also burned. The barber shop owned by Samuel Angus was also totally destroyed along with his dwelling. The six places were all in one building. Crites and Dewar are insured, but the amount is unknown. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

Colborne, Ont., February 4.—Early this morning James A. Cockburn's butcher shop and contents were completely destroyed by fire. The building was insured in the Eastern and the contents in the Commercial Union.

McKellar, Ont., February 4.—Early yesterday morning fire broke out in the general store of Wm. Robertson, Dunchurch, destroying that building with the greater part of the contents and the dwelling adjoining, the residence of F. B. Arthur, manager for the Delta Lumber Company, and the post office and telegraph office, both managed by Mr. Robertson. Mr. Robertson's loss will be very heavy as he had just got in a large stock. He was away from home at the time, having gone to Burk's Falls early that morning. The fire is supposed to have originated from the stove.

A rent or cut in oilsloth may be readily mended by laying a piece of sticking plaster underneath, the sticky side up, and bringing the edges of the cloth together.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Feb. 5th, 1898.

Another Busy Day

AT THE FOOD FAIR

Thousands took advantage of the fine weather yesterday to visit this Wonderful Fair, and were highly entertained with the display of Pure Foods. Samples of the various exhibits were freely distributed, and a practical explanation of the best methods of preparing them.

Music from 10.30 to 2.30 and 2.30 to 5 daily.

TWO GREAT SALES

At the Big Store ON MONDAY

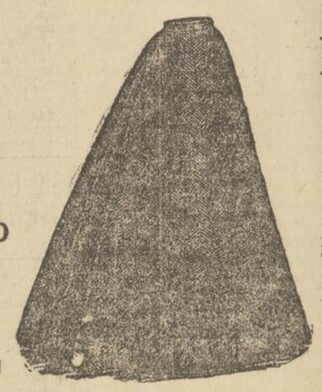
The Two Great Sales are worthy of all the emphasis that print can give them, and will doubtless have a grand reception on Monday morning.

GREAT DRESS SKIRT SALE ON MONDAY

The most successful purchase in Ladies' Dress Skirts The Big Store has made for some time has just been completed, when a manufacturer's stock of Ladies' Dress Skirts became its property at practically our own price.

This elegant lot will be laid out on Special Tables in Costume Room, and marked at prices which would hardly pay for material only.

THE GREATEST Dress Skirt Sale ON RECORD Begins MONDAY.



MONDAY, Ladies' Dress Skirts at about HALF PRICE

MONDAY'S DRESS SKIRT PRICES

	Regular value.	Monday's price.
Ladies' Fancy Black Lustre Skirts, nicely lined	$2.75	$1.19
Ladies' Black Figured Mohair Skirts, cut full sweep	3.75	1.99
Ladies' Black Figured Sicilian Skirts, in large scroll designs	4.00	2.16
Ladies' Plain Black Brilliantine Skirts, lined and velvet bound	4.00	2.24
Ladies' Estamine Serge Skirts, in black and navy	5.75	3.39
Ladies' Handsome Brocaded Silk Skirts, lined and interlined	11.00	6.95

A CLOSING SALE OF FURS

The End of the Fur Season is in sight and we don't want to carry over any fur until next season. In order to close them out, and save trouble, the firm have decided to take a Special Discount of

30 PER CENT. OFF ALL FURS

—ON MONDAY ONLY.—

There's a Good Assortment of Fur Capes, Collars, Muffs, Neck Ruffs, Fur Caps, etc. Remember that this Great Discount Sale is for One Day Only, and those coming after that will be disappointed. Come early on Monday and get

30 PER CENT. OFF ALL FURS.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Housekeeper, good plain cook. References required. 156 Wellington Street.

WANTED—At once, a good cook. Good wages. References required.

WANTED—A young girl as general servant. 154 Mance Street.

WANTED—Good girl for dining room work. Best of references required. Apply G.T.R. Ref. Room, Bonaventure Station.

WANTED—Strong boy, age 12 to 14, on door work. Apply at St. Francis Xavier Street.

WANTED—Smart boy in our printing department. The Canada Jute Co., Ltd., 17 St. Martin Street.

WANTED—A general servant for a small family. References required. Apply at Crescent Street.

WANTED—General servant. Must be experienced and good plain cook. Apply 288 Stanley Street.

WANTED—Young girl for light housework. 660 Cadieux Street.

WANTED—At once, a thorough general servant. Apply with references, at 41 Burnside Place, off Guy.

WANTED—Young girl, 12 to 15 years of age, to assist at very light housework; no cooking; no washing; family of two. Good comfortable home for right one. Address Murphy Bros., 509 St. James Street.

WANTED—A capable general servant. Apply 32 Fort Street, in the morning.

WANTED—A good cook. Must have good city references. Apply between 1 and 3 or after 7.30 p.m., to 1090 Dorchester Street.

WANTED—A kitchen girl for the Albion Hotel. Apply at once.

WANTED—A neat young girl as cook. References required. Apply at 282 Stanley Street.

WANTED—Young girl to mind children and make herself useful, at 692 Sherbrooke Street.

WANTED—A young girl to assist in light housework. Apply 443 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

WANTED — Sewing machine operators. Thompson Shoe Co.

WANTED—Presbyterian lady, who is acquainted with the church members, to secure a remunerative position. Apply Box B 23, Herald Office.

EDUCATIONAL.

PUPILS WANTED—By college graduate in classics, mathematics or English branches. Terms reasonable. Address H.I., Herald.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A respectable boy, having completed his commercial course, French, English, book-keeping and typewriting, wants situation in the office of a wholesale house. Address "Randall," Herald Office.

WANTED—By pastry cook, situation, either full day or part of day. Was for years at the Hope Coffee House. Apply E. Chappell, 724 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

WANTED—Engagement for Klondyke, by young man, 24 years of age, 168 pounds, good physique, no money, used to hard work, and willing to do anything and everything, providing he is sent to Alaska or any other frozen "land of promise"—when he will be compelled to work or freeze to death. City references. Address B.A.C., 263 St. Antoine Street, City.

Flossie, aged four, heard mamma say that the new cook spoke broken English, and, running to her father, she exclaimed:—"Oh, papa, ze cookie is a broked Englishman an' she tant talk plain."

BATCH OF MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Major Ibbotson Has Not Yet Been Gazetted

ANNUAL DRILL D.R.A.

Advance Notes About the Military Ball After Lent

A large batch of Militia-General orders appear in today's Canada Gazette. Many of the things expected are noticeable by their absence and it will be another disappointment when it is learned that there is no mention at all of the gazetting of Major Ibbotson to the command of the Royal Scots and Major MacLean to the command of the 6th Fusiliers. The orders affecting the Scots are as follows:—

Captain and Brevet Major Frederick L. Lydon is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of major on retirement. 26th January, 1898.

Paymaster and Honorary Major William Foulis is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the honorary rank of major on retirement. 26th January, 1898.

Quartermaster and Honorary Major Robert G. Foster is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the honorary rank of major on retirement 26th January, 1898.

Captain Henry Simms is transferred to the Infantry Reserve of Officers. 26th January, 1898.

Lieutenant William A. Cameron is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of lieutenant on retirement. 26th January, 1898.

2nd Lieutenant John Adair is permitted to resign his commission. 26th January, 1898.

To be paymaster with the honorary rank of captain: Major Charles Ernest Gault, from the Retired List, vice Foulis, retired. 26th January, 1898.

To be Quarter-Master with the honornary rank of Major: Major William Musgrave Blaiklock, from the Infantry Reserve of Officers, vice Foster, retired. 26th January, 1898.

To be Surgeon-Lieutenant: Ernest Rudolph Brown, Esquire, M.D., to complete establishment. 26th January, 1898.

To be Captains: Lieutenants Frank Stephen Meighen, vice Cantlie, retired; Kenneth Charles Campbell, vice Ibbotson, retired; Dickson Cunningham-Scott Miller, vice Browne, retired, and 2nd Lieutenant William Herbert Evans, vice Simms, retired. 26th January, 1898.

To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenant George Stephen Archibald Oliver, vice Cameron, retired; Captain George Stephen Cantlie, from the Infantry Reserve of Officers, vice Meighen, promoted; Captain John Stephen Ibbotson, from the Infantry Reserve of Officers, vice Campbell, promoted; Captain Edgar Noel Armstrong, from the 1st "Prince of Wales Rifles," vice Miller, promoted; Captain James George Ross, from the Retired List, vice Evans, promoted; Captain James Luther Rankin, from the Retired List, vice Oliver, promoted. 26th January, 1898.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John William Allan, gentleman, to complete establishment. 26th June, 1898.

It is also noticed that Captain Geo. W. Cameron gets majority.

The absence of Major Ibbotson's gazette from this list is greatly to be regretted, and the fact will only increase the growing feeling of dissatisfaction with the way things are being conducted at headquarters. Militiamen are utterly at sea in regard to the general officer commanding's stand in this matter. He has created numerous precedents through Canada in allowing other officers to take command of their battalions without their holding an equitation certificate. There is no possible excuse in refusing Major Ibbotson's promotion. It is in direct opposition with the proper reading of G.O. 76, 1896, and the G.O.C. is taking an extraordinary course. As the Military Gazette says only too truly:

"The militia authorities at Ottawa cannot expect officers throughout Canada to pay any serious attention to General Orders when the G.O.C. sets them aside, of his own free will, without the authority of a General Order, backed by an order-in-council. The militia regulations and orders are just as binding on the G.O.C. as on any other militia officer, and the sooner this is understood at headquarters the better for the militia.

Among the rest of the orders that will be read with interest are the following:—

2nd Montreal Regiment.—To be honorary chaplain: The Rev. James Barclay, M.A., D.D., 15th January, 1898.

3rd Battalion Victoria Rifles of Canada—To be honorary lieutenant-colonel, Lord Strathcoma and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G. 10th January, 1898.

To be honorary chaplain: The Rev. Jacob Ellegood. 10th January, 1898.

To be lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenants John Alexander Cameron, vice Henderson, retired, and Alexander Ronald Johnson, vice Fisher, promoted. 10th January, 1898.

To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally: Frank Henry Weir, gentleman, vice Johnson, promoted. 10th January, 1898.

15th Battalion Argyle Light Infantry —To be honorary lieutenant-colonel: The Right Hon. Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell (Marquis of Lorne). 25th January, 1898.

An especially interesting paragraph in regard to unqualified officers is the following:—

G. O. 14.—All provisionally appointed officers above the rank of 2nd lieutenant are required to qualify for the appointment which they hold by the first day of January, 1899, failing which their appointment will be cancelled.

In regard to a reserve supply of S. A. ammunition the following is noticed:

Officers commanding districts and officers commanding Units of the Permanent corps respectively will take steps to insure a supply of S.A. Ammunition being at all times in possession of the permanent and city corps, and of the rural corps whose arms are kept at regimental headquarters, in the following proportion:—

Units of the permanent corps, mounted or dismounted,—

100 Rounds per carbine or rifle on their establishment.

City or rural corps as above, mounted or dismounted,—

50 Rounds per carbine or rifle on their establishment.

This ammunition must at all times be retained in the stores or armories of the corps as a reserve for service in aid of the civil power or for active service.

A record of this ammunition must be entered on the regimental or company store ledgers, and produced at the half-yearly inspection of corps in quarters.

It had been expected that in today's orders there would have been the gazetting of an assistant adjutant-general at headquarters. It has been an open secret for some time that this was to be done, for the Minister of Militia has, since his return, seen for himself that it was impossible for the Adjutant-General to dispose of the great amount of work without many and worrying delays. Two officers were spoken of for the position, and it is a surprise that nothing is heard of it in the present batch of appointments.

It is rumored in Montreal that the position was offered to Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, D.O.C., but that he declined on the score that he was not anxious to give up the command of a first-class district for a subordinate staff appointment in Ottawa.

The Victoria Rifles are about to begin work in earnest and company drill begins with Monday evening, February 14th. The nights arranged for company drill through the season are as follows:—Nos. 1 and 4 companies, Monday evenings; Nos. 2 and 3 companies, Tuesday evenings; Nos. 5 and 6 companies, Thursday evenings. Recruit drill, as usual, continues on Saturday evenings. The class for non-commissioned officers, which, under Sergt.-Instructor Rivet, has been one of the best ever held here, is now undergoing the examinations. These are expected to conclude by Saturday next, the 12th instant.

On Thursday next the annual meeting of the D.A.A. takes place in Ottawa. It will undoubtedly be an interesting meeting, for the association is looking forward to an unusually interesting year. The extraordinary meeting of the council last Sautrday, full details of which have already appeared in these columns, was most satisfactory. The coming of the English artillerymen will rather boom things in artillery circles this summer. It is very probable that Lieut.-Colonel Cole, 2nd Regiment C. A., will be re-elected president of the association.

The annual meeting of the D. R. A. is called for Wednesday, the 23rd inst., in Ottawa, but it is not at all unlikely that it will be postponed to the folowing week. The nominations for the provincial Legislature in Ontario take place on that date, and for that reason it would be impossible for many officers to get to Ottawa for the meeting.

It would be a good move to have both these annual meetings to come off at the same time, or rather sufficiently together to allow of outside officers taking them in in the one trip. But few men are able, or willing, to take two trips to Ottawa in order to attend both these meetings, particularly so when everyone knows that they might just as well as not be held close together.

The military ball, of which a great deal has been heard, will be held in the Windsor Hotel on Friday evening, April 15th. It will be remembered that originally it was intended that it should be held before Lent. At a meeting of the committee last Saturday evening, however, it was decided that it should be postponed. Since then the committee have decided to bring it off, and April 15th has been set as the date. It will be under the patronage of Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, D.O.C., president, and the officers of the Military Institute. Lieut. Hiam of the Victoria Rifles, has been appointed secretary. The present intention is to strictly limit the number of tickets, and to have the dancing in the Ladies' Ordinary. The military ball of last season was a success in every particular, and with the men who are working at it this year, it should be as great.

This ball must not be confounded with the one which the Victoria Rifles Reserves are giving in their armory next Thursday evening, the 10th. Present prospects point to a big success for this function.

Lord Wolseley made a most interesting speech last week at the annual dinnerof the North London Rifle Club. He admitted, he said, that he was an optimist as to the efficiency of the British army, and he had reason by his own knowledge for being so. The great difficulty was that they had to fill a quart pot out of a pint pot. The quart pot represented the army abroad, and the pint pot the army at home. They had at last awakened to the need, and the solution of the problem was simple. If the number of battalions at home were increased they could meet the requirements of the army abroad. People spoke of our "boy battalions," but the case of one regiment which had been selected as a bad example had been inquired into, and what had they found? Why, that under a burning sun that regiment marched 30 miles in one day and 27 miles on the following day. The "boys" must have been well-grown and well-disciplined to accomplish that. In conclusion, Lord Wolseley declared upon his honor as a gentleman and his reputation as a soldier he could say what, from his knowledge of history, he believed no predecessor of his in his present position could ever have said—that if Her Majesty's Government declared war tomorrow there would be ready, complete to the merest detail, on the quays of England two full army corps ready—as British soldiers always had been—to do their duty before the navy could provide ships to carry them across the seas, and those army corps would be composed of the finest men, better equipped and better drilled than any that ever left our shores.

"The China-Japanese war of 1894-95" was the subject of the lecture in the Military Institute here recently, by Capt. Wurtele, R.O., of Quebec. It provided a really interesting entertainment. Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D.O.C., the president, was in the chair, and the attendance was large and appreciative. The prominent military men of the district were present as was also Mr. Justice Wurtele, who, by the way was at one time a cavalry lieutenant here.

In the present issue of the Canadian Military Gazette there is much that is interesting. The authorities at Ottawa get a raking over the coals for the numerous omissions and mistakes in the new militia list corrected up to January 1st. The infantry schools, headquarters staff, medical officers, Ottawa rifle range and the Quebec cartridge factory are each the subject of well written criticisms, and the editor but re-echoes the sentiment of militia men here when he strongly condemns the department's action, or rather inaction in the case of Major Ibbotson's gazette. The comparative efficiency returns of some of the Garrison Artillery regiments are also given in detail. It would be difficult to give any opinion in regard to the final results in this matter in the present incomplete state of affairs. The 5th Regiment, "British Columbia," and the Pictou company have yet to be heard from.

It was a jolly little party of Montreal militiamen who accepted the invitation from the 27th Separate Company of the National Guard of New York for their annual ball recently, at Malone, N.Y. Capt. Pope, Capt. Fisher, Lieut. Hiam, Gordon and Hagar, Corp. McCormick, of the Victoria Rifles and Trooper Hiam, of the Montreal Hussars, made up the party. They were treated with true American hospitality, and enjoyed the trip most thoroughly.

"F" Company, Royal Scots, will hold their annual dinner, social and dance in Conservatory Hall, St. Catherine street, on Friday, the 25th of this month. The company has also resolved to hold three monthly shoots at the Morris tube, in their armory. The ranges will be open every Tuesday night. A prize will be given for the best score of each month, and three aggregate prizes, at the end of the three months, for the first, second and third best scores.

Col. Tom Benson, late of the 66th Regiment, died at Colborne, Ontario, recently, aged 74 years. Col. Benson, who had seen no war service, retired from the army many years ago by sale of his commission.

The colonelcy of the Royal Irish Regiment, left vacant by the death of Lieut.-General Sir Havelock Allan, V.C., has been filled by the appointment of Major-General Gregorie, C.B., to the position. On the spot where Sir Havelock Allan met his death a suitable monument has been erected.

Lieut. Gray, late of the R.R.C.I., at St. Johns, has been spending a few days in town on his way to Halifax, where he has joined his regiment, the Royal Canadians.

NEWS FROM TORONTO.

Dry Goods Payments Are Good—An Ottawa Slander Case.

Toronto, February 4.—(Special)—This was the heaviest day in the year for payments in dry goods paper. From all reports it was well met. The proportion of renewals asked for was less than for February in several years. Payments were up to expectations. Business in the country districts has been better than for some time and retailers seem anxious to pay off their old accounts and stock up. It is expected that March payments will be met promptly.

Joseph Clements was this morning at the Police Court indicted of highway robbery. The complainant being A. J. Aikins, of Cooksville. Aikins was assaulted and robbed of a gold watch, valued at $175, while visiting the city last week. Clements was sent to the penitentiary for four years. He is a well known criminal and comes from Montreal where he is well connected.

An Ottawa slander case came up before the Divisional Court at Osgoode Hall this morning on a motion made by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, on behalf of Michael Tiernay, of the Capital, to set aside a judgment of $500, obtained by Mrs. Hays in an action for defamation of character. Mrs. Hays said Tiernay slandered her when he stated she set fire to his house and the jury at the trial brought in a verdict in her favor. Mr. McCarthy argued before the Divisional Court that the damages were excessive, contending that Mrs. Hays, following her vocation as washwoman, could not earn that sum in a considerable length of time. The court could not see eye to eye with Mr. McCarthy and dismissed the appeal.

A deputation consisting of Mayor Stewart, Dr. Armstrong, W. G. Fisher, George Upton, Robert Scott, and T. M. Brown, of Alliston, has been visiting several of the Toronto banks with the object of getting one of them to establish a branch at Alliston. Mayor Stewart arranged with the Molsons Bank for town's account, which will be handled by Graham & Knight, on the same terms as a chartered bank would keep the account.

Although General Booth had no public engagements today his time was fully occupied, and he was rushed with business the whole day long. At an early hour committees and councils of the local officers convened in the Young Women's Christian Association Hall on Elm street, and here the general met each in turn, advising, hearing reports, and in a general way becoming conversant with the workings of the army in Canada, and more especially in Toronto. Commissioner Miss Eva Booth traced for her father the progress made in her district, and he commented upon it, and advised upon points that to him seemed important.

STATE OF TRADE.

Stormy Weather Checked the Distribution of Goods.

New York, February 4.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Severely cold weather, accompanied by high winds and heavy snow, has been a feature exercising considerable influence upon the movement and distribution of staple goods. The Northern and Eastern States appear to have felt the effects of the storm most severely and reports of checked distribution comes from many points in New England, the middle States, and the Lake region. Some improvement in the retail demand for winter goods is, however, reported as a result thereof. In spite of this interruption a satisfactory trade for the season is reported in most lines, with special activity reported in the iron and steel trades and kindred lines. In the East, the distribution of dry goods and wool has been checked and the movement of produce greatly interfered with but the tone of the cotton goods situation is, if anything, improved. The middle States and in the Central West the movement of iron into consumption is very large but nervousness as to possible over production affects the market. Steel is slightly lower at the East, but firmly held in Chicago, which also reports advances in iron bars, wires and nails. Western mills will not agree to deliver steel rails, billets or rods on new orders before July 1.

Steadiness in prices has been a feature of the week, the only decreases noted being in wheat, corn and flour, on a speculative reaction, and in lead, while the prices of oats, pork, beef and coffee are higher. Print cloths show a further advance and the cold weather has affected anthracite coal product, with a consequent advance of 10 cents per ton.

Business failures, though, slightly larger than last week, numbering 295 against 288 the week before, are a little above the normal. They compare with a total number failing in the corresponding week of 1897, of 305, in 1896 of 338; in 1895, of 293; and in 1894, of 336.

The total number failing in the first week of February, 1893, was 223.

Bank clearings, totals at 87 cities, as telegraphed to Bradstreet's, with comparisons, show total clearances $1,470,300,828, an increase of 40.6 per cent, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The clearances outside of New York city were, $508,570,620, an increase of 14.7 per cent.

SITTING IS ADJOURNED.

Pilot Commission Postpones Taking Further Evidence.

Owing to Judge Lavergne being obliged to be absent to attend court sessions in his district, the Pilots' Commission adjourned, after yesterday morning's sitting.

The date of reassembling was not fixed, this being dependent upon the time it may take for the presiding judge to get through with the court sessions. The commission, however, has not yet finished the hearing of evidence, and will continue examining witnesses when their sittings reopen.

The business yesterday morning was of an unimportant character. Mr. Abner Kingman, of Kingman, Brown & Co., testified as to the relations of the colliers with the pilots, and Secretary Robertson and Chief Engineer Kennedy were also examined in regard to various points of detail in the pilotage system.

CABLE NOTES.

Brussels, February 4.—The sugar bounty conference, which was announced to begin on February 15, is now indefinitely postponed, France having renewed her objections.

Rome, February 4.—The Minister of Finance, Signor Luzzatti, in the Chamber of Deputies today, answering a question on the subject, said the Government was willing to prolong the reduction of the duties on grain, from seven lire, 50c to five lire from April 4 to May 31.

Paris, February 4.—The duel arranged between M. Alexandre Millerand, editor of La Petite Republique Francaise, and one of the Paris deputies, and M. Henri Lavertujon, Deputy for Saint-Yrieix, was fought with swords today. The former was wounded in the right arm. The dispute grew out of an altercation during the debate in the Chamber yesterday.

Glasgow, February 4.—A mail train and a freight train have been in collision on the Glasgow and Southwestern railroad, near Troon. In addition, 36 persons were injured, some of them fatally.

Six persons were killed and four were injured.

PECULIARITIES OF CITY ASSESSMENT

Poor Man's Property is Overtaxed.

HE HAS A HEAVY BURDEN.

Comparison of Prices at Sales and Assessment.

It is a favorite device of the extravagant aldermen and of extravagant politicians generally to pretend that the rich suffer for such extravagance, and that the poor get the benefit. Some of them may believe this to be the case; at any rate they frequently convince those whose votes they require of the soundness of the position. Some of them, however, know very well that one of the most difficult tasks that any revenue collecting body has to attempt is the effort to make rich and poor bear the burdens of taxation according to their means. They are never quite successful, and it is always the poor man who bears more than his share. Here and there, because he is honest enough to tell the truth or because the assessors from one motive or another pursue him, a rich man may pay his full share; but it is not often. And if he fails to pay that just share, the man whose every cent is required to rear his family must pay more than he ought. In Montreal, as we shall see, he pays it in rent. Most men of those who work for wages, live in rented houses, and the landlord always fixes the rent with due allowance for the taxes he has to pay. If taxes rise rents rise, unless of course excessive taxation drives industries and tenants out of the city. In order to show how it works out, we have compared the selling prices of a number of properties that changed hands last year with the amounts set opposite these properties in the assessment rolls of the city. They were taken in all parts of the city, and are here reproduced without any omission. First, we may look at a list of such houses as are occupied by those less blessed with the world's goods than their fellows. The properties are indicated merely by numbers in all cases, as the article has to do not with persons, but with divisions of the population.

	Sold for.	Assessed at.
No. 1..	$850	$1,500
No. 2..	1,800	2,500
No. 3..	2,100	3,700
No. 4..	2,400	3,100
No. 5..	2,400	3,000
No. 6..	2,600	3,300
No. 7..	2,800	2,500
Total..	$14,950	$19,600

Here then we have seven properties which are over-assessed $4,650 or 30 per cent. more than they sell for. This over-taxation the landlord does not pay; he merely advances it, and collects from his hard-working tenants in the shape of rents.

How is it with the next class? We have been dealing with those who live in properties worth from one to less than three thousand dollars. Those who can afford to live in houses that sell for five or six thousand dollars havt certainly a larger margin of disposable money after the necessaries of life are provided than remains with the poor man. Too often the latter has nothing at all remaining. We, therefore, turn with interest to the table in which he is represented.

	Sold for.	Assessed at.
No. 1..	$4,425	$4,000
No. 2..	4,500	3,600
No. 3..	4,650	4,700
No. 4..	5,000	4,200
No. 5..	5,500	3,800
No. 6..	6,000	5,600
Total..	$30,075	$25,900

In the first table the assessment was thirty per cent. higher than the selling price; in this one it is about twenty per cent. lower. It is hard to see where the poor man is going to get very much advantage over his wealthy neighbor by hoisting up the tax rate with these underlying conditions working against him. In the next seventeen cases there are two conditions worthy of mention. The first is that on properties selling for larger amounts than those we have been discussed hitherto, substantial reductions continue to be made; the second that where the assessed value is equal to or in excess of the sale price they are usually St. Antoine Ward properties. The one in which there is a discrepancy of $18,500 is, however, also a St. Antoine property and would seem to suggest quite a different line of thought.

	Sued for	Assessed.
1..	$10,000	$10,000
2..	10,000	7,500
3..	10,000	8,500
4....	10,000	8,500
5..	10,850	10,000
6..	11,000	4,300
7..	12,000	7,000
8....	13,000	12,000
9..	14,000	7,700
10....	14,500	13,500
11..	15,000	12,000
12..	20,000	22,000
13..	25,000	22,000
14..	25,200	28,900
15..	25,500	23,000
16..	27,000	26,000
17..	42,500	24,000
Total....	$296,050	$246,900

The saving here indicated of $50,000 on the assessment or $625 on the tax bills is a cogent reason why the poor man's assessment is higher than it should be. So far as is known, all these figures apply to dwelling-houses. If the poor man will remember that there is no tax on personalty in Montreal, property of which the rich always hold much, and the poor man next to none, and which in a city the size of Montreal is certain to be at least equal in value to the real estate, he will probably be still further mystified by the statement of the demagogue that extravagance in public affairs is a good thing for him.

One view more. If there is any property that ought to be taxed to its full value, it is the land that is held idle waiting for a rise in values. The owner will neither build on it nor sell, that someone else may build. He waits for a boom; he waits until the presence of several thousand more artisans and others gives more value to the property he holds. Then he sells. If he were taxed for following his bent, there would not be so much to say against it. What he always does is to avoid his share of taxation, and in addition, if he can, prevail upon the city to spend a few hundred thousand dollars out of the common fund to give yet greater value to the land he holds. There have been many instances of this in Montreal. Let us contemplate the result. Here is a list of vacant properties sold last year and the amounts for which they are assessed:—

	Sued for.	Assessed at.
1.	$1,534	$1,200
2...	4,854	3,200
3.	6,187	4,800
4.	7,500	2,280
5.	8,700	5,400
6.	10,051	6,900
7.	14,355	9,800
8.	15,732	12,000
9.	17,000	4,650
10.	17,000	8,000
11.	32,727	25,100
Total.	$135,690	$83,330

Vacant property in Montreal on this basis gets off at two-thirds of its value, and the house in which the workingman lives is taxed for a third more than its value. And yet they talk of expropriation schemes as the best friends of the poor.

AT THE THEATRES.

FRANZ RUMMEL.

A large reception, followed by a supper was given by Messrs. Chickering & Sons on Wednesday evening last, January 26, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Franz Rummel.

A suite of rooms on the main floor of the building was thrown open and made pretty and effective by a profuse decoration of palms and plants, colored lights and some colored blossoms. During the evening Mr. Rummel went informally to the piano and played a nocturne by Louis Brassin, his teacher; Liszt's twelfth rhapsody and Chopin's D flat nocturne. His performance was delightful, giving a piquant foretaste of what might be expected in the near future. He will give a recital in Karn Hall, Thursday evening, February 10th, under the auspices of the Dominion College of Music.

SIR SQUIRE BANCROFT.

For the benefit of those wishing to hear Sir Squire Bancroft and to aid the Maternity Hospital and the Montreal branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses we would again call attention to the fact that coupons for reserved seats are to be obtained at Shaw's music store, 2274 St. Catherine street, on and after Monday, February 7th. Sir Squire leaves England for Canada today (Saturday) on the Etruria.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Theatre Royal will be occupied all of next week, commencing Monday, February 7th, by Ed. F. Rush's "White Crook" Spectacular company. The first part of the entertainment is a merry trifle called "A Royal Reception." It is a jumble of nonsense, mirth and melody, which appears to have found its way into the good graces of the fun loving public.

The olio will introduce Miss Marrie Rogers, accomplished female baritone; Dryden and Leslie, the well-known sketch artists; Aggie Behler, American chansonette; the Harpers, a pair of warm babies, direct from Koster and Bials; the Howard Sisters, character change artists; Frank E. McNish, the original "silence and fun," in conjunction with John J. Cain, mimic, singer and dancer, and Al. Paterson, monologue artist. Then comes the very latest thing in the burlesque line, "Gone up to be cleaned."

RAILWAY NEWS.

The Lake Shore Gobbled Up by the New York Central.

New York, February 4.—In accordance with the plans for the merging of New York Central and Lake Shore, the directors of the New York Central today authorized an issue of $100,000,000 one hundred year three one-half per cent. collateral gold bonds. Each $1,000 bond is to be given in exchange for five shares of Lake Shore stock.

The meeting of the directors was held at the Grand Central station today. At its conclusion President Chauncey M. Depew gave out the following statement:—

"The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad directors met this morning and passed the necessary resolutions for the purchase of stock of the Lake Shore Railroad Company.

"The New York Central board were of the opinion that inasmuch as the close relations which have existed between the Lake Shore and the New York Central for over a quarter of a century were dependent entirely on the personal holdings of the stock of the two companies, it was very desirable and necessary, if possible, to make certain a permanent connection between these two lines.

"There is no doubt that this action is of benefit to both companies and to the stockholders of both companies and also to the public and to the city of New York."

TO EXTEND THE SYSTEM

Government May Ask Parliament for Telegraphic Communication With the Yukon.

"It is stated that the Ottawa Government will, during the present session, ask Parliament for a vote in aid of the extension of the Government telegraph system to the Yukon country, maintaining that it will be of the utmost importance to have the Eldorado of the north connected in this manner with the telegraph system of the Dominion.

It is stated in fact that the Government have already taken means of ascertaining the probable cost of a telegraph line from Quesnelle to the Klondike via Telegraph Creek and along the proposed Stikeen and Teslin Lake railway. At the present time the Government telegraph line extends from Ashcroft on the Canadian Pacific Railway to Quesnelle, a distance of 225 miles. From this latter point to Telegraph Creek is 540 miles or about 130 miles to Dawson City.

The probable idea is to build the section to Teslin Lake next season reaching the Yukon in 1899. It is also stated that the Government have information to the effect that the whole line can be built for $500,000.

FLOUR RATES TO CHINA INCREASED

Tacoma, Wash., February 4.—The rates on flour from the Pacific coast to China and Japan by all steamship lines have been advanced 33 1-3 per cent. The new rate is $4 gold a ton, the old rate being $3, and became effective February 1. Resident Manager Pritchard, of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, the heaviest shippers of flour from the Coast to the Orient, said today, that the advance was made because the lines could get it.

A HAMILTONIAN DEAD.

Hamilton, Feb. 5.—Mr. Thomas Cook, an old resident of this city, died at his residence, 24 Victoria avenue north. He was born in Scotland, and came to Canada in 1832, settling in Hamilton three years later. For a time he was engaged in contracting on railway and canal work with his brothers, and in 1858 he joined the firm of James Stewart and Company, iron founders, now of Woodstock. The deceased had been a great sufferer for several years. He leaves three sons and three daughters.

Locomotive Works in Difficulties.

Providence, R.I., February 4.—The Rhode Island Locomotive works this afternoon filed a petition in insolvency in the Supreme Court, placing its assets at $518,000, in round numbers, and its liabilities at $616,703. Poor business and a multitude of attachments added to recent embarrassments it is said, proved too much for the company.

Mr. John Turner, of the Customs Department, Vancouver, B.C., father of Mrs. F. M. Cole, 425 Mance Street, Montreal has been promoted to the Collectorship of Glenora, B.C. On the occasion of his departure his friends gave him an elaborate send-off, which was presided over by J. M. Bowell, Collector of Customs, at Vancouver.

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.....AT.....

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Jewellery, fine Gold and Silver Watches, Sterling Silver and Electroplate Ware, French and English Clocks, Grandfather Clocks, etc., etc.

A genuine Diamond Ring set in fine gold for $5.00.

Gent's Silver Patent Lever Watch, guaranteed, $5.00.

Ladies' Silver Watch, $3.50. Solid Gold Chains from $4.50.

This is less than 50c in the $, and all other goods proportionally cheap. As everything must be sotd without reserve, don't miss this opportunity. REMEMBER THE ADDRESS—

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On payments of $8 monthly. Latest Upright of this famous make. 3 Pedals, all improvements. Elegant cases in rare Brazilian Mahogany and French Walnut. A decided high class bargain of warranted value.

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Odd Lines at Cost and Under.
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REAL ESTATE, - - - INSURANCE,

Publisher of The Indicator.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Stephens & Warnecke, having been dissolved, the business will be continued by Mr. Warnecke, who has opened an office in the Standard Building, where he will carry on a General Insurance and Real Estate Business. Personal care and attention will be devoted to the interests of his Clients, Management of Estates and Trust Moneys a Specialty Reference—Hon. Geo. W. Stephens.

For the Breakfast Table.

"Rose" Brand and Hovey's | Bacon and Hams

FRESH EGGS, 30c per dozen.

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JAS. S. BRIERLEY, Managing Director

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 5.

The Herald

—: and :—

The Session of Parliament.

Full and Reliable Reports of the proceedings of Parliament will be furnished in The Herald.

During the Session The Herald will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States, by mail, for

50c.

BAPTISM OF FIRE AND WATER.

The fire experience of this morning will cause serious inconvenience and delay in the job and bindery departments, and will, we fear, tax the patience of their patrons during the few days which must elapse before the plant can be replaced and work resumed as before. But so far as the newspaper staff is concerned, the inconvenience and loss which the drenching causes them is offset by the neighborly hospitality of which they are the recipients at the hands of the Gazette, in whose building a part of this issue is set, and in whose rooms the editorial and reportorial staffs are working. On Monday they will be again installed in their own building, while the job and bindery departments will be set running again as speedily as possible.

HOW BUSINESS MEN REGARD IT.

That the leading business men of Canada are of one mind on the question of an all-Canadian route and in approving the Government course in providing that route by means of a railway from Stickeen River to Teslin Lake has been demonstrated by interviews published in The Herald and newspapers in other centres. The sentiment in Toronto, judging by the interviews obtained by the Globe from leading business men of that city is the same as in Montreal.

Mr. Edward Gurney, retiring president of the Board of Trade, and a strong Conservative, said, when asked for an opinion:—"I think that if the Canadian Government had advertised for tenders upon the basis of giving 3,700,000 acres of land with the other conditions that attach to this contract, and had called upon people to bid in the usual way, providing a cash payment for any increase in the terms of the offer, the whole thing would have any time within the past year been taken as a piece of humor, and the people who are howling most loudly now would have been the loudest laughers at the absurd proposition. It is the old Toronto complaint of not valuing things till someone gets his hands on them; then comes the rub. I believe the Government has done a good thing. I cannot conceive how it is possible for Mr. Mackenzie to carry out the stipulated conditions. I suppose, however, he has given the matter thought before putting his name to paper and agreeing to so large a forfeit."

Mr. J. L. Spink, a prominent grain merchant, expressed his opinion that "when any Government can give a contract for building a railroad towards which the Dominion as a whole is not called upon to contribute in general terms it should be satisfactory to the country. We have a right to assume that the Government has looked into the cost of building the road, and its future value when built, and knows best whether the land grant is a fair consideration for the road. No one questions the desirability of having the road constructed with the greatest possible despatch in the interests of the Dominion as a whole, and, to say the least, the value of the subsidy is to a very large extent problematical. It is quite possible that within a few years the Government will receive praise and not censure for the manner in which they have contracted for the building of the road."

Mr. J. Herbert Mason, who is recognized as an authority in matters of finance, pointed out that "at present the land included in the concession to the contractors has no productive value, but a value will be given to it by development which will involve the employment of labor and a large expenditure of money, whether carried on by themselves or others to whom they may sell it. If the subsidy were in money it would add to the indebtedness of the country, whereas all they are getting is what is at present an unproductive asset. It is only reasonable to expect that if the country turns out as well as it is at present anticipated the contractors will make a lot of money, but unless there was such an inducement I do not see how we could expect to get capitalists to take it up. If the country is a disappointment the road would be useless."

Ald. Hallam said:—"We want a road running through Canadian territory that will give to the producers and merchants of this country the business that rightfully belongs to them. I believe it is not only the duty of the Government to secure the construction of such a railway, but I think they should also see that the people of Canada derive some revenue from the resources of that country to compensate them for the outlay involved in the project."

The arrangement appeals to all business men differently, but to all favorably. It guarantees the Klondike trade for Canada and Canadian merchants are quick to realize this fact and its significance.

WILL THE UNITED STATES JOIN IN THE FIGHT?

The New York Herald, on Tuesday, discussed the chances of war over the Far Eastern question. It reached the conclusion that the United States will not stand idly by while England goes in to battle with Russia, Germany and France. Here is the last part of the article:—

"There is an unknown quantity in the matter. This is the seventy-five millions in the United States. Will they sympathize with the Anglo-Saxons or with Russia and her allies? Will they see their commerce shut out of the Far East as well as England's, for the success of Russia means this?

"In the present case England is pursuing an unselfish policy. She asks that the markets of the world shall be thrown open to the world, and we do not doubt that America will be with Great Britain, for blood is thicker than water, and Americans, like all Anglo-Saxons, feel for the under-dog. This seems to be England in the present case. Seventy-five millions of Anglo-Saxons in the United States will have their sentimental sympathy aroused and find their commercial interests threatened by the sight of England fighting a coalition of Slav and Latin races, with the Teutonic race sandwiched in between.

"As Von Moltke said, Titans are preparing for a fray. Russia has spoken. Her dictum has been given out to the world through roundabout way and channel, but if the Daily Telegraph is not faking, that dictum is none the less valid and weighty. Will England submit or will she pick up the glove? Will she 'call to quarters' and give battle?

"If she does, France may be certain of one thing. She will be a sufferer. England has not forgotten how to cripple an enemy in other ways than by blows, and France may again find this out."

THE CITY BELOW THE HILL.

In the Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor for January, Mr. H. B. Ames discusses the question of income, wages and rent in Montreal, along practically identical lines with those of his work, "The City Below the Hill." It is no small tribute to the success of a work, undertaken under such difficulties, that the American Commissioner of Labor has deemed this essay deserving of a chief place in the publication issued under his direction, but all who have the original work will realize that the implied compliment is thoroughly deserved.

The essay begins with the assertion that official information as to incomes, rents, etc., in this, the largest city and largest industrial community in Canada, is meagre in the extreme. This was not an unmixed evil, however, as the investigator was prevented by the very lack of materials from trusting, for purposes of generalization, to statistics that did not reveal all the conditions. The absence of official information was offset, by a house to house investigation of the territory lying below the hill and lying between McGill street and the line which divides Ste. Cunegonde from Montreal. St. Ann's Ward is all included except Point St. Charles. This district was chosen because it contained a very large, and, in places, a very dense population of persons engaged in industrial pursuits. Within the district there is employment for 16,237 persons, and in it 7,671 families find homes.

Some exceedingly interesting conclusions were reached by applying the principal of average to the various conditions encountered. For instance, in a block containing thirty families, there would be an average of 42 wage-earners, 46 home-tenders, 10 lodgers, 27 children of school age and 22 infants. The average earnings per family were found to range from $9.50 to $12.25, although about ten per cent. of the families had to depend on five dollars or less a week, irregularly received. Eliminating these and the class of professional men and others whose income is twenty dollars a week, or more, the average family income of the real industrial class is found to be about $10.20 a week.

Of those employed in the district, 6,001 or 77 per cent. were found to be men; 1,559 or 20 per cent, women; and 234 children. The wage averages were $8.25 a week for men, $4.50 for women, and $3 for children.

These facts, while interesting of themselves, were made the basis of an inquiry into the home conditions of the population. Unfortunately, this has not turned out so satisfactorily. Many of the houses were found to be in bad condition, and, in perhaps most cases, there was not the class of accommodation that might fairly be expected, considering the proportion of the family income expended upon rent. Sanitation has not received the attention that is its due, for in this district which is the home of 37,652 persons, and which contains the most densely populated section of the city, there were no less than 5,800 outdoor privy pits at the time of the inquiry. The death rate in some of the more crowded sections reached over 44 per thousand, while it was less than a quarter of that in the better homes of the wealthier people on the hill within hailing distance.

The paper is the result of an earnest philanthropic effort for which the writer is entitled to the best thanks of the community. It has laid a foundation for at least one experiment in the combination of philanthropy with 5 per cent. profit on investment, an experiment that has, according to the author, matured satisfactorily. It is to be hoped others of a like nature will be undertaken before very long.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Hail to the Chief—Benoit!

The fire station is right next door.

A little smoke doesn't bother us much.

We cut a good deal of ice to-day—mostly icicles.

Water, water, everywhere, and never a place to think.

A fire in any other place would suit as well.

Who says the Friday superstition is not founded on reason?

Chief Benoit will have The Herald's best support in his coming bout with the Council.

The Herald has been accused of making it hot for others of late. We know how it is ourselves now.

The Herald will support any alderman in reason whom Chief Benoit cares to name for chairman of the Fire Committee.

We desire to correct the impression that the fire was started by reports of yesterday's hot speeches received from Ottawa. This was not the case.

The Herald is domiciled at the Gazette Office this morning. It is not a case of the lion and the lamb, however, because the Gazette men are resting after their nightly labors.

The one decent thing about the fire was that it started early enough to give the Gazette a chance to report it. An hour later and The Herald would have had to break the news to the public itself.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

Messrs. Cochrane, Clancy, Henderson and Brodeur, M.P.'s, will address meetings in the riding of Brockville next week in behalf of Mr. Culbert, the Conservative candidate. Mr. Foster and Mr. Davin will speak there the week before polling.

Mr. Lemieux will ask on Monday what steps have beeen taken by the Government to ensure the official recognition of Canada at the Paris exhibition in 1900, and whether sufficient space will be secured to enable the different provinces to exhibit their products. He will also ask whether it is true that the militia department is to set apart a portion of St. Helen's island to be used exclusively for military purposes, and if so will the public have free access to the island, as in the past. He also wants to know whether proposals have been made to the Government for a line of steamers between Canada and France, and if so what is the nature of such proposals.

Mr. Moore, Stantead, gives notice of the following resolution: "That in the opinion of the House it would be to the interests of the farmers, laborers and of the country generally, to reduce the customs duty upon imported refined petroleum for illuminating purposes to three cents per imperial gallon, and also to further extend the right of importing such oil in tank cars."

Mr. Quinn gives notice that he will move for an address to His Excellency for copies of all papers in connection with the dismissal of John F. Tonnat, late sub-collector of customs at Gretna, Manitoba. He also gives notice that he will ask how many persons have been named for the position of store-keeper of the Lachine Canal, lately occupied by Michael Bahen, who was dismissed last May, with their names, date of each appointment, reason why the position was vacated in each instance and name of present incumbent.

Mr. Brodeur gives notice of the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this House some change in the laws governing insurance companies should be made, by which those insured with the honest intention of protecting the properties would be less under the control of the companies and their agents in reference to the value put upon property when insured, the rates charged for insurance and the adjustment of claims when losses occur."

Mr. Fitzpatrick gives notice of a bill entitled: "An act to repeal the Franchise act, and make provisions in lieu thereof."

Mr. Casey gives notice of a bill to further secure the safety of railway employes, and passengers, and another bill respecting the drainage of and across the lands of railway companies.

Sir William and Lady Hingston have taken apartments at the Russell for the session.

Mrs. T. G. Shaughnessy, wife of the Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was here yesterday to attend the opening.

The debate on the address will be commenced in the Senate at 8 o'clock on Monday evening. The address will be moved by Senator King, seconded by Senator Dandurand.

William Forrest Robinson, accountant; Joseph Alfred Gurney, accountant; Edouard Fabre, surveyor, advocate, Victoria Evelyn Mitchell, advocate, and William Campbell, all of the city of Montreal, are applying for incorporation as the Canadian Development Company, in connection with mining, etc.

Aplication will be made at its present session for the passing of an act to incorporate a company with power to build and maintain a railway from a point near the headwaters of the Peace River, where it crosses the boundary line of British Columbia to a point near Edmonton, in the Northwest Territories of the Dominion of Canada.

Peter Joseph Cooke, of Montreal, has been appointed a commissioner to act judicially in extradition matters within the Province of Quebec.

EPPS'S COCOA, GRATEFUL—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 for our breakfast and supper 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 ½-lb. tins by grocers and storekeepers, labelled thus:

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TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

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372 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

Fine Watch Repairing.

High Class Sparkling Champagne Wines.

AT SPARKLING PRICES.

FOR THIS MONTH, AND FOR THIS MONTH ONLY, we offer the following brands of FINE CHAMPAGNE WINES at a Discount for Spot Cash of 10 Per Cent. off our list prices in case lots.

Louis Roederer's Famous Champagne Wines.

VINTAGE OF 1893.

"Grand Vin Sec" and "Extra Dry."

Louis Roederer's "Grand Vin Sec"	Quarts	$28.00 per case
Louis Roederer's "Grand Vin Sec"	Pints	30.00 per case
Louis Roederer's "Extra Dry"	Quarts	28.00 per case
Louis Roederer's "Extra Dry"	Pints	30.00 per case

Less 10 per cent discount for spot cash, in case lots.

Laurent-Perrier's "Sans-Sucre" Champagne.

VINTAGE OF 1892. IN QUARTS, PINTS AND HALF-PINTS.

Laurent Perrier's "Sans-Sucre," 1892	Quarts	$29.00 per case
Laurent Perrier's "Sans-Sucre," 1892	Pints	31.00 per case
Laurent Perrier's "Sans-Sucre," 1892	Half-pints	33.00 per case

Quart cases contain 1 dozen bottles; pints, 2 dozen bottles, and half-pints 4 dozen bottles. All less 10 per cent. discount for spot cash, taken in case lots.

Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin, Champagnes.

Clicquot Yellow Label "Sec"	Quarts	$28.00 per case
Clicquot Yellow Label "Sec"	Pints	30.00 per case
Clicquot Gold Label "Brut"	Quarts	30.00 per case
Clicquot Gold Label "Brut"	Pints	32.00 per case

Less 10 per cent discount for spot cash, in case lots.

Moet & Chandon's Superior Champagnes.

Moet's "Brut Imperial"	Quarts	$31.00 per case
Moet's "Brut Imperial"	Pints	33.00 per case
Moet's "White Seal"	Quarts	28.00 per case
Moet's "White Seal"	Pints	30.00 per case

Less 10 per cent discount for spot cash, in case lots.

The Delbeck "Brut" Champagne.

SECOND TO NONE.

Delbeck "Brut"	Quarts	$28.00 per case
Delbeck "Brut"	Pints	30.00 per case

Less 10 per cent discount for spot cash, in case lots.

Gold Lack "Sec" 1889 Champagne

VINTAGE OF 1889.

Deutz & Geldermann's "Gold Lack Sec"	Quarts	$26.00 per case
Deutz & Geldermann's "Gold Lack Sec"	Pints	28.00 per case

Less 10 per cent discount for spot cash, in case lots.

The Chauvenet "Ultra Sec."

VINTAGE OF 1889.

The Chauvenet "Ultra Sec"	Quarts	$20.00 per case
The Chauvenet "Ultra Sec"	Pints	30.00 per case

Less 10 per cent discount for spot cash, in case lots.

Remember this Special Cash Discount of 10 per cent. on the above magnificent Sparkling Wines only holds good during the present month of February, and only holds good for lots of one or more cases.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

HALIFAX KIPPERED SALMON. HALIFAX KIPPERED BLOATERS.
HALIFAX AND PORTLAND FINNAN HADDIES.
DEERFOOT FARM "LITTLE SAUSAGES."
DEERFOOT FARM "SLICED BACON."
DEERFOOT FARM "SAUSAGE MEAT."
(All in 1-lb. packages.)
MACWILLIE'S PURE PORK SAUSAGES.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CALIFORNIA TABLE FRUITS

in full weight 3 lb. cans, put in heavy syrup, made from pure granulated sugar.

ALL AT SPECIAL PRICES, which hold good only during the present Month of February.

Lay in your supplies now.

	Per dozen.
Golden Gate "Apricots," 35 cents per can	$3.75
Golden Gate "White Cherries," 40 cents per can	4.50
Golden Gate "Bartlett Pears," 35 cents per can	4.00
Golden Gate "Egg Plums," 35 cents per can	3.75
Golden Gate "Damson Plums," 35 cents per can	3.75
Golden Gate "Golden Drop Plums," 35 cents per can	3.75
Golden Gate "Greengage Plums," 35 cents per can	3.75
Golden Gate "Yellow Crawford Peaches," 40 cents per can	4.25
Golden Gate "Lemon Cling Peaches," 40 cents per can	4.50

Remember, the above special cut prices hold good only during the month of February.

Boulter's Celebrated "Lion Brand" Canned Vegetables and Fruits.

Without exception, the very Finest Goods packed in the Dominion of Canada.

All at Special Prices during our SPECIAL FEBRUARY SALE. Lay in your supplies NOW. The Klondike craze and a short pack has run up the price of all Canned Goods higher than for years back.

	Per dozen.
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Tomatoes, No. 3 Cans	$1.25
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Sugar Corn, No. 2 Cans	1.00
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Wax Beans, No. 2 Cans	0.90
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Refugee String Beans, No. 2 Cans	0.90
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Marrowfat Peas, No. 2 Cans	1.00
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Early June Peas, No. 2 Cans	1.00
Boulter's "Lion Brand" French Peas, No. 2 Cans	1.50
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Peaches, No. 3 Cans, 25 cents per can	2.75
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Pumpkin, No. 3 Cans	0.90
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Preserved Apples, No. 3 Cans	1.50
Boulter's "Lion Brand" Apples, No. 3 Cans	1.00

And we offer Boulter's "Tomatoes," "Corn," "Beans" and "Peas" (Marrowfat or Early June) taken in assorted dozens, EQUAL QUANTITIES OF EACH AT $1.00 PER ASSORTED DOZEN.

Remember, we offer the best pack in Canada.
Remember, we guarantee every can.
Remember, we don't handle the cheap and nasty brands, put up for special sale in all the junk shops of the country.
Remember, these special prices hold good only during February.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

ALEX. ANDREAE, KRAAY & CO.'S FINE CLARETS.

	Per case.
4 cases Kraay's "Chateau Margaux," Vintage of 1891, (bottled at the Chateau)	$20.00
6 cases Kraay's "Batailley,"	9.00
4 cases Kraay's "Pontet Canet,"	10.00
1 case Kraay's "St. Julien,"	8.00

FOR THE MONEY

THE BEST VALUE IN CANADA TO-DAY IS OUR

40 CENT ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

207, 209, and 211 St. James St.

AMUSEMENTS. | AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Manager.

Week of January 31st. Tremayne's Greatest Effort. "A Rogue's Daughter"

And return to the Francais of Miss Nellie Callahan.

Vaudeville Feature—Juno Salmo.

Prices—10c, 20c. and 25c. Box office open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

COMING!

FRANZ RUMMEL.

PIANO VIRTUOSO.

....Under auspices of the....

Dominion College of Music.

KARN HALL, FEBRUARY 10TH.

Tickets 75c and $1.00 at Box Office, Karn Piano Rooms, Karn Hall Building, 2362 St. Catherine Street.

Snowshoe and Skating Races

M. A. A. A. RINK,

SATURDAY Afternoon, Feb. 12th, 1898,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Montreal Snowshoe Club and the Montreal Toboggan and Skating Club.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

100 yards—Open—Snowshoe.
Half mile—Open—Snowshoe | Championship of Canada.
One mile—Open—Snowshoe | Championship of Canada.
Two mile—Club—Snowshoe.
440 yards—(Boys under 16)—Snowshoe.
Life Members' Race—Snowshoe.
440 yards—(Boys under 12)—Skating.
One mile—(Boys under 16)—Skating.
220 yards—Open—Skating.
440 yards—Open—Skating.
880 yards, backwards—Open—Skating.
880 yards—Open—Skating | Championship of Canada.
One mile—Open—Skating | Championship of Canada.
One mile—Club—Skating.
220 yards, hurdles—Open—Skating.

ENTRANCE FEES—50 cents each Senior event. Boys' Races Free.

Entries to be addressed to M.A.A.A. Office, and close Wednesday, 9th February.

Admission to all parts of Grand Stand, 25 cents.

A. K. STARKE, Hon. Sec'y. M.S.S.C.. S. A. FINLEY, Hon. Sec'y. M.T. & S.C.

Standard Skating Rink

Charron St., Point St. Charles

Will hold their Third Annual

Fancy Dress Masquerade

WEDNESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 9th.

In order to make it more interesting to the spectators the proprietor, Mr. J. Corbeil, will give Five Prizes for the Best Fancy Dresses. The following gentlemen have been appointed judges and the distributors of prizes:—Ald. L. Jacques, Ald. R. Turner, Ex-Ald. B. Connaughton, O. Crapeau and a few others who have promised to be present.

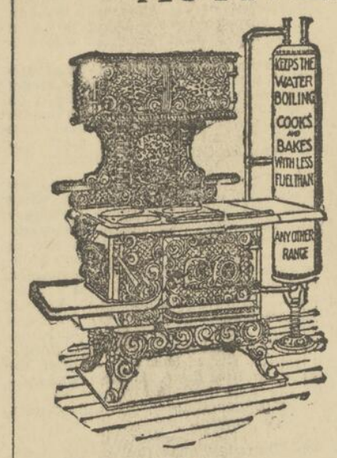
OBITUARY.

Toronto, February 4.—Lieut.-Col. Robert Newbugging, late of the 89th Regiment, died here this morning. The deceased was well known in military circles. He was 63 years of age.

The special table d'hote served at the new Hotel Carslake, 5.30 to 7.30, is fast becoming popular. No such value (50c) ever given in the city. Meals a la carte from 6.30 to midnight. Suppers after the theatre a special feature.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 5.—(Special.)—The Torontos and Granites played their match in the city trophy series yesterday, the Torontos winning by the smallest possible majority. The match was played eight rinks aside, four at the Granite and four at the Victoria, half in the afternoon, and the other half at night. On the afternoon's play the Torontos were ten shots up all round, and in the evening the Granites were nine up, giving Toronto a majority of one shot on the whole days play, and a clear lead in the race.

FAMOUS ACTIVE.



Quick Baker, Economical Heater

Forty-Two Styles and Sizes at Prices from $20 Upwards.

R. & W. KERR

BALMORAL BLOCK.

1908 and 1910 Notre Dame Street.

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EUROPE.

Special Spring Parties by MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE, March 19, April 16 and 30. Later parties by other routes, covering EUROPE leave weekly. All expenses included.

JAPAN.

Special Spring Tour leaves San Francisco March 23, visiting the most charming sections. Programmes free. When writing state which is desired.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N.Y.
W. H. CLANCY,
87 St. James St., Montreal.

TO RENT.

WAREHOUSES ON
St. Helen, St. Peter, St. Paul and Craig Streets.
SHOPS ON
St. Catherine, Notre Dame, University, Windsor and Prince Arthur Streets.
OFFICES,
Fraser Building, Canada Chambers, Street Railway Chambers, 54 St. Francois Xavier Street.
HOUSES on Dorchester,
Sherbrooke, Peel, Mackay, Osborne, Victoria, Bleury, University and Prince Arthur Streets. Union, Lorne and Buckingham Avenues, and Beaver Hall Hill. All properties will be put in first-class order.

LOW RENTALS.

Apply to

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
16 St. Sacrament Street.

TO LET.

TO LET—146 BERRI STREET—The first-frontage of 25 feet by 100 feet deep. Brick coach-house and stables in rear. Fourteen rooms. Is perfectly heated, and has modern water closets, etc. Possession can be had at a few days' notice. Apply for permit to visit, and for full particulars, to W. E. or Richard Bolton, 1763 Notre Dame Street.

HOUSES TO RENT

2 TARA HALL AVENUE.
A Self-contained Basement Cottage, 8 rooms, Daisy furnace. Rent $18.00.
13 TARA HALL AVENUE,
A Modern Brick Cottage, containing 8 rooms, extension kitchen, Daisy furnace. Rent $21.00.
1251 DORCHESTER STREET,
(Near Sussex Ave.) A Comfortable Stone Front Self-contained House of 12 rooms, good furnace, etc. Rent $300.
Apply to
MONTREAL LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO.
1763 Notre Dame St., cor. St. John St.

Real Estate For Sale.

THE VARIOUS PROPERTIES OF

La Banque du People

Including the Bank premises, the property on St. James Street and Craig Street, the Foundry property on William, Ann and Shannon, the Prudhomme Farm on the Borders of Westmount, the St. Henri property. These properties will be sold en bloc or in parts as far as possible. For terms and particulars call at office.

J. Cradock Simpson & Co

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Residence & Grounds FOR SALE.

265 (Upper) DRUMMOND STREET.
The Property of the late Alex. Ewan is now offered for sale, Lot 137 x 152. This is one of the most desirable properties on the street. Price reasonable. Permits on application.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.
181 St. James Street.

St. James Street

In the matter of Expropriation for the widening of St. James Street, from Cathedral Street to the Western City Limit, in the St. Antoine Ward of this city.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Commissioners have amended the Special Assessment Roll in the above mentioned matter of Expropriation, and have, in pursuance of the provisions of the 220th Section of the Act 52nd Vic., Chap. 79, deposited the said Roll in the Office of the City Clerk, where it may be seen and examined by any person interested, until Wednesday, the twenty-third day of February instant, and that on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of the same month, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the said Commissioners will meet at their Office, in the City Hall, to review the said Special Roll of Assessment, and examine all complaints in relation to such Special Roll of Assessment.

S. H. EWING,
J. O. JOSEPH,
E. L. DE BELLEFEUILLE,
Commissioners.

Commissioners' Room, City Hall, Montreal, 3rd February, 1898.

(To be inserted in The Herald and Gazette, on the 5th and 7th February instant.)

AMUSEMENTS.

QUEEN'S THIS WEEK.

Matinees—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
The Only American Indian Actress.
GO-WON-GO MOHAWK } HER GREAT PLAY, { WEP-TON-NO-MAH
"THE INDIAN MAIL CARRIER."
PRICES NIGHT - 15, 25, 35, 50c.
PRICES MATINEE - - 10c, 20c, 25c.
NEXT WEEK—The Great Comedy | HOGAN'S ALLEY.

THEATRE ROYAL

Every Afternoon and Evening.

THE FAY FOSTER BURLESQUE CO.

An up-to-date show—Pretty Girls, etc.

NEXT WEEK—The White Crook.

Canadian Royal Art Union.

Free Classes in Art

Now Open.

PUPILS MAY REGISTER at ONCE

Daily Art Distributions

4 o'clock each Afternoon.
12.30 on Saturday.

238 & 240 St. James St.

A. Frank Ibbotson, L.D.S.

Surgeon Dentist.

176 BLEURY ST., corner St. Catherine.
Office phone, 3889. Residence 'phone, 3381

TWILIGHT RECITAL,

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

This Afternoon, 4.15.

Organ soloist, Mr. F. Henry Stevens; Soprano, Miss Ida Magee and Master Freddie Ulley; Contralto, Miss Dora Virtue; Elocutionist, Miss Marion Henley; Basso Mr. J. Marshall Williams; Accompanyist, Mr. J. Birks. Collection received during the progress of the recital.

Under N. Vert & C. A.E. Harriss' Direction

Mons. Alexander

GUILMANT.

FAREWELL RECITAL OF THE

Greatest Organist Living

At 8 p.m. Wednesday, Feb. 16th.

—IN—

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

All Seats Reserved at 50 Cents.

10,000 persons paid to hear Guilmant at his two recitals in St. Peter's Cathedral three years ago.

Sale of seats at Shaw's and Pratte's Feby. 8th.

Special Addresses to Men

D. L. MOODY,

ONE WEEK, FEB. 6 to 1

ST. James Methodist Church.

Male choir of 100 voices, in charge of T. Ritchie Bell.

AFTERNOON MEETINGS,

3.30 O'Clock. OPEN TO ALL.

Evening Meetings for Men Only.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Art Association

—PHILLIPS SQUARE

LOAN EXHIBITION.

Members are reminded that there will be a MUSICAL SELECTION each day from 4 to 6. Tea will also be served.

Complimentary tickets for friends may be obtained on application at the Gallery

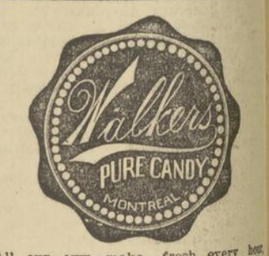
Special Reductions

10 to 25 per cent. off

Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks.

JOHN WATSON,
Importer,
2174 St. Catherine Street,
Art Association Building.

Open Evenings until 9. Opposite Bible House. Three doors east of Phillips' Square.



All our own make, fresh every day. Sent to any address. Headquarters for Xmas candy, 2206 St Catherine Street, 276 St. Lawrence Street, 239 St. James Street.

NO BEWILDERING THEORIZING.

No Unreliable Memorizing.

Students taught book-keeping and general office work by ACTUAL PRACTICE from first day to finish. The method is

Simple and Ingenious, Concise and Thorough.

Shorthand, Typewriting, English and French by experts. Individual Instruction day and evening. You are invited to call at

The MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

42 VICTORIA SQUARE.

And examine our new method of teaching all subjects. Souvenir Prospectus free. Telephone 2890.

J. D. DAVIS, Principal.

Dancing and Deportment

Queen's Hall, 2221 St. Catherine St. Elm Hall, 220 Elm Avenue, Westmount

A. ROY MACDONALD, Jr.,

Classes are forming, and if you want to learn come and see my school. I guarantee to teach you. Halls to rent. Low price.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, beg leave to open a Butcher's Shop at No. 1831 St. Hubert.

LEDUC BROS.

THE DEBATE AT OTTAWA OPENED.

Leaders of the Two Parties Heard Yesterday.

SIR WILFRID IN GOOD FORM

Sir Charles Tupper Made a Long-Winded Speech.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 5.—(Special.)—The House got down to work with a will yesterday, sitting until after midnight in debate upon the address. There was a large attendance of members, and the public galleries were crowded. The utmost interest was taken in the four speeches which were made, although the very long and tedious harangue of the leader of the Opposition proved very tiresome to the listeners.

The addresses of Messrs. Betram and Gauvreau were both splendid efforts, and these gentlemen will prove valuable additions to the debating strength of the Liberal party.

The Premier's speech was a clear and complete answer to the wordy and windy onslaught of the leader of the Opposition. His peroration, descriptive of the jubilee celebration, was an oratorical gem.

The first hint of private Klondike legislation came at the opening of the sitting, when Mr. Aulay Morrison, (New Westminster), presented three or four petitions for leave to introduce bills. Sir Charles Tupper made an enquiry about the new United States customs arrangement regarding communication via Chilcoot and White Passes, and was assured by the Premier that early next week a statement will be made. Mr. Foster followed up Sir Mackenzie Bowell's lead in the Senate, and wanted the papers in reference to the Klondike Railway contract. These will be brought down before the debate comes on.

Ottawa, February 4.—(Special)—The debate on the address opened briskly this afternoon with two good speeches from the mover and seconder, Messrs. Bertram and Gauvreau, and one continued by Sir Charles Tupper, who spoke for an hour before recess, and for three hours after, making one of the most carefully prepared and closely argued criticisms of not only the Speech from the Throne, but of the general course of the Government, and especially of the Premier, which has ever been heard in the House of Commons. Sir Charles was in magnificent form, and spoke with surprising force and vigor, showing no sign whatever of exhaustion after his great effort. Both the mover and seconder acquitted themselves well, especially the latter. Mr. Gauvreau, who is a very pleasing and eloquent speaker, and quickly caught and held the attention of the House. Sir Charles Tupper devoted a large portion of his speech after recess to preferential trade, and the fast Atlantic service, and in the course of his remarks on the latter subject referred to the action of the Governor-General in refusing to sign the order-in-council confirming the contract with the Allans as unconstitutional. This raised the ire of some of the members of the Government, and their followers, and quite a little scene ensued. An effort being made to force Sir Charles to withdraw the expression, and for a few minutes it looked as if the supporters of the Government were endeavoring to howl down the leader of the Opposition. Mr. Brodeur, who was in the chair, took the sensible view of the matter that Sir Charles was entitled to express his opinion. The result of the little "scrap" was that Sir Charles withdrew nothing, and passed on to the consideration of the Yukon railway paragraph in the speech.

TO SUE LA PRESSE.

This portion of Sir Charles' address was made exceptionally interesting by the personal turn given to it by the announcement that criminal proceedings had been ordered to be taken against La Presse for the charge made by that paper that Sir Charles and Messrs. Sifton and Blair are interested in the Mann and Mackenzie contract. Sir Charles was most emphatic in his denial of the story and scored the Toronto World severely for insinuating that he was interested in the contract, and not having the courage or manliness to make a direct charge so that it could be refuted. It was nearly eleven o'clock when Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to reply, and he spoke for [illegible] an hour.

[illegible] there was much strength, power and eloquence in the peroration with which the Premier closed his remarks, and in which he dwelt on the subject of the jubilee celebration, and which was one of the finest bits of oratory ever heard in Parliament.

Mr. Maclean, of East York, then took the floor, and very severely criticized the conduct of the leader of the Opposition for declaring himself in favor of the Yukon Railway, without having first consulted his followers.

Mr. Maclean's attack was an unjournalistic and unprofessional exhibition which will gain him no friends and tend to lower him very greatly in the estimation of the newspaper men. His mention of different correspondents as his sources of alleged information, was not only unprofessional, but in most instances absolutely and entirely devoid of truth. So far as his statement goesthat he learned, from the correspondent of The Gazette, that Sir Charles Tupper went into The Gazette office to get himself interviewed on the Yukon railway question, it is simply a bald-headed lie. Your correspondent never made any such statement; and knew the reason and purpose of Sir Charles Tupper's visit to Montreal last Thursday too well to make any such statement to Mr. Maclean or anyone else. Hon. Mr. Foster moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned at midnight.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Moved by Mr. Bertram and Seconded by Mr. Gauvreau.

Ottawa, February 4.—The Speaker took the chair at 3.15 p.m.

After routine Sir Charles Tupper, before the orders of the day were called, drew attention to the obnoxious regulations enforced by the United States authorities with regard to British goods going into the Yukon across what was claimed to be United States territory, but which was really territory in dispute, and asked whether the Government had any information to give on the subject.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the Government had done all it possibly could to have access to the British Yukon across American territory made easy, but was not in a position to make any statement at the moment as to what arrangements had been made. He hoped, however, to make a statement in a few days.

Hon. Mr. Foster drew attention to the paragraph in the speech referring to the contract for building the Yukon railway and asked if the papers in the case would be laid on the table at once, or whether the House would be expected to debate the paragraph without knowing what the contract was.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that it was the intention of the Government to introduce the bill relating to the Yukon railway on Tuesday, when the fullest information would be given.

Mr. Foster—In the meantime we must depend on the Globe. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bertram, rising to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne, was greeted with applause and said we could all rejoice that Canada occupied a larger place in the estimation of the world than she had ever done before.

Mr. Gauvreau, seconded the motion speaking in French for about half an hour in general approval of the policy of the Government.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Leader of the Opposition Was in Splendid Form.

Sir Charles Tupper, in replying, said there had been much speculation as to who was the author of that remarkable production, the preferential tariff, but it appeared from the revelations made during the Centre Toronto election that the architect of the tariff was Mr. Bertram. The member for Centre Toronto had made the important admission that there was consternation throughout the country prior to the last general election as to what the Liberal party would do if they got into power. Of course, there was consternation, because a number of people believed that the Liberals were sincere, and if they obtained office would carry out the pledges they had made to the country. (Opposition laughter). If the public mind had been relieved and buoyancy prevailed among the business men today it was because the Liberals, instead of redeeming their pledges, had called in a bloated manufacturer who had been fattening on the people to frame a tariff for them. (Opposition cheers and laughter.)

Coming to the jubilee, he declared that the hearts of Canadians were thrilled by the wonderful spectacle. The exhibtion of naval power manifested by England was caculated to ensure the peace of the world. He congratulated the Premier, Sir Wilfrid, on the honors he had received. When he saw him bedecked with the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of France he could not help wondering what his democratic friends who used to be roused to the wildest enthusiasm when he denounced with scorn all tin-pot titles thought.

"I am afraid," added Sir Charles, 'the temptation placed before him made him something like Bob Acres with his courage. His democratic sentiments oozed out of his finger ends. (Laughter.) I must say that it was with some surprise that I heard he had accepted the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of France. I could not understand it. I cannot understand it now. A similar honor was tendered me by the King of Belgium, when I had the honor to represent Canada at Antwerp. Knowing that no British subject can accept a foreign order except with the assent of the Crown, I went to the Colonial office and spoke to Sir Robert Herbert. I applied for permission to accept the decoration similar to that the Premier has accepted except that it was from Belgium instead of France.

PERMISSION WAS REFUSED.

That permission was not only refused, but Sir Robert Herbert placed in my hands a statute that declared that Her Majesty had not the power to consent to the acceptance of a foreign decoration except for services rendered on the battlefield. (Laughter). I do not know whether my right hon. friend has won this decoration on the battlefield. (Laughter.) Unless he did I cannot understand why he should appear as Prime Minister of Canada wearing a decoration I understand to be prohibited by the authority of Parliament, except in the cases in which Her Majesty is able to give permission."

Sir Charles congratulated the Premier on the appreciation the British people had shown of his eloquence. No people except the French were more appreciative of eloquence than the British.

"I regret, however," added Sir Charles, "that my right hon. friend in England would not use his eloquence in the interest of Canada. I observed his course during his visit to England. It is with the deepest regret that in the discharge of my duty I am compelled to say that instead of using his eloquence for Canada at a time when much could be accomplished he forgot his country and used his high position to do the gravest injury to the country."

Sir Charles quoted the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in England against England giving a preference to Canada. He denounced Sir Wilfrid for sneering at Canadians who wanted England to give our country a preference. Speech after speech he made, at Birmingham, Liverpool and elsewhere, declaring that Canada wanted no compensation for its tariff favors to England. Sir Wilfrid was so bewildered with the Cobden medals and the other decorations that he had betrayed his country. When Sir Wilfrid returned to Canada he found he had made a mistake. At Toronto he declared that he would have been unpatriotic, and in fact an idiot, if, having an opportunity of securing preferential trade, he had failed to do so.

"I have not said Sir Wilfrid used language so strong as that. I am not prepared to deny it. (Laughter.) That is precisely what he has done. If Sir Wilfrid was so enamoured of preferential trade in Canada and had to dissemble his love in England, why did he attack it in England. In the words of the old saw, Canada might ask:

It's all very well to dissemble your love,
But why did you kick me down stairs.
(Laughter.)

Sir Charles reviewed the course of the Government from the time of the inception of the so-called policy of preferential trade down to the present time and pointed out that every prediction made by the Opposition as the consequences of that policy had been verified. The Government had been compelled to extend the reduction of duties given to Great Britain not only to the countries with whom the Mother Country had treaties containing the most favored nation clause, but to numerous other countries whose tariffs met the conditions of the Canadian tariff. Between 23rd April and 25th November orders-in-council were passed by the Government admitting the goods of 26 foreign countries to the minimum rate besides those of Great Britain. The Government had thrown the trade of the country into inextricable confusion by their inability to deal with a question which ought not to have required the slightest discussion at the hands of any intelligent man. Where was the vaunted preference to Great Britain which had been heralded far and wide? It had ceased to exist and was an absolute farce. The so-called preferential tariff would stand for all time as a monument of the utter incapacity of the Government to deal with a question which no person could be excused for being ignorant of. The Government either acted in crass ignorance or, knowing the facts, they deliberately misled the people. But what had been the effects of this great preferential boon to the English people? While the imports from England into Canada had decreased by $3,567,554 over those of the previous year, the Canadian imports from the United States had increased over $3,000,000. Speaking at Sheffield Mr. Fielding had admitted that Canada had not given a preference to Great Britain, but promised that the Government would carry out their promise on the termination of the treaties. The Government could not, however, carry out that promise under the preferential clause in the present tariff. Another barrier that stood in the way was the Cobden medal possessed by the Premier and which he seemed to value more than keeping good faith with the people of Canada. The Government were, however, in honor bound to keep their pledge to give the Mother Country only an absolute preference. He trusted Sir Wilfrid Laurier would adhere to that pledge even though it involved surrendering the Cobden medal.

HOPES FOR ACTION YET.

It would be frightfully humiliating for Canada if, after all the promises and all the fervor of last year, the Goverment were to turn round and say to the people of Great Britain "We did not mean what we said, we were only humbugging you." Upon their future course in reference to this matter depended the character of the Government and the confidence of the British people in the word of a Canadian minister. Sir Charles twitted the Premier with his statement in Montreal, on returning from England, to the effect that the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties had made Canada a nation, prior to which this country was a blotch on the map.

"Was there ever more transcendent nonsense?" observed Sir Charles. "I do not know at what stage of the dinner this statement was made. (Opposition laughter.)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier must have been asleep for the past twenty years or he never would have made such a statement. He had ignored Confederation. Did that not make Canada a nation? The Premier had also ignored the part which Canadian representatives took in the negotiation of the Washington treaty, the Fisheries treaty, the French treaty, the Behring Sea arbitration, and other important affairs wherein the national status of Canada was recognized by Great Britain. Sir Charles answered the contention that the denunciation of the treaties had made Canada a nation by quoting from a speech made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier prior to that event taking place, in which the latter asserted that Canada was already a nation Equally groundless was the claim that Canada had secured the denunciation of the treaties, and Sir Charles proved by an admission of Mr. Fielding's in his Sheffield speech, and an annoucement in the Imperial House, that denunciation was brought about by the demand of the Colonial Premiers. The Opposition leader then charged Sir Wilfrid Laurier with inability to make two statements that agreed in regard to any one question upon which he spoke. In illustration of this he cited the Premier's former statement that Imperial federation was a suicidal policy for Canada, and his more recent assertion that this country ought to be represented in a parliament representative of Greater Britain. He also compared Sir Wilfrid's former denunciations of the fast line service as a farce, with his initiation of the fast steamship policy of his Conservative predecessors. In the matter of the latter policy the Government had acted so tardily that not a single keel had yet been laid and four valuable years had been lost.

LORD ABERDEEN.

Sir Charles Tupper then took exception to the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Canada Club dinner that the Governor-General had preserved an even balance between all political parties in this country at the time of the last change of Government in Canada. Did the Premier not know that at the time of the crisis to which he referred the Governor-General's conduct was denounced by the press representing more than one-half of the electors of the country. (Ministerial cries of "No.") Almost every portion of the press condemned the conduct of His Excellency at that time as a violation of the constitution, and he (Sir Charles) proved that Lord Aberdeen had violated every British and every Canadian precedent

A stormy scene then followed. From the ministerial benches came loud cries of "Order," and "take it back." and the Deputy Speaker at last warned the Opposition leader that it was against the rules of the House to speak disrespectfully of the Governor-General.

To this Sir Charles Tupper replied: "You entirely mistake me. I am not saying anything disrespectful of the Governor-General because the First Minister assumed the responsibility of His Excellency's act, and I have a right to challenge him for supporting a violation of the constitution."

The ministerialists repeated their demands for the withdrawal of this statement, but Sir Charles stood facing the interruption with the utmost unconcern, only resuming his seat as the Deputy Speaker rose to make an occasional deliverance.

Sir Charles said the attempts of the ministerialists to shout him down showed that they did not want to hear the truth. Would it be in order for him to read a speech which the Governor-General delivered in Toronto a few days ago, in which he supported Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy, and opposed the policy of the Conservative party. Sir Charles declared that he had used much stronger language with reference to the Governor-General on a previous occasion when the Speaker was in the chair, and it passed unchallenged.

Finally the deputy speaker accepted as satisfactory Sir Charles Tupper's statement that he was critisizing the Government, who had assumed responsibility for the Governor-General's acts and that he did not mean to convey any reflection upon the Governor-General personally.

THE YUKON QUESTION.

Referring to the Yukon question, Sir Charles said that he had had recent testimony to the activity of the Ottawa liar. A telegram was recently sent from Ottawa to British Columbia and the West, stating that Sir Charles Tupper had applied for and had obtained from the British Columbia Government a permit for his company to introduce 50,000 gallons of whiskey into the Yukon Sir Charles continued: "I say to this House that this statement has not the slightest foundation in fact, that I never applied for a permit to send a gallon of whiskey to the Northwest, Klondike, or anywhere else. It says that I appealed to the Government of British Columbia. That Government has no power to grant a permit to take a gallon of whiskey into the Northwest Territories, as every man in the House knows. The statement was simply a falsehood manufactured without the slightest basis. I probably would be the last man in Canada who would do anything of the kind, even if I had an opportunity, and why? I had the honor to propose the prohibitory law which applies to the whole of the Northwest Territories, and when Minister of Crown Lands, carried that measure through Parliament and I was in a position to say that at a temperance breakfast to which I was invited in London on one occasion, when they were talking about prohibitory enactments and their practicability that I had had the honor of obtaining from Parliament a prohibitory liquor law covering the largest portion of the earth's surface, to which such a law was ever extended. Gentlemen present asked: "Was it carried out," "Did it do any good?" I answered 'Yes,' it did a great deal of good and you will see it as vigorousiy enforced when I tell you that on board a C.P.R. train the pocket of a member of Parliament was searched by the Mounted police, a flask found and its contents emptied on the ground.

To the Minister of the Interior I can only say that he will have my hearty sympathy in every possible way in doing everything to prevent the introduction of liquor into the N.W.T. In my judgment there is the same objection to its introduction into the Yukon district as in the Northwest Territories of Canada. One of our strongest reasons for prohibiting the manufacture, use or sale of liquor in the Northwest Territories was the danger of inflaming the Indians and leading to trouble, for at that time there were a very small number of whites and a very large number of Indians there. In my judgment one of the great difficulties to be apprehended in respect to the Yukon country is an influx of 100,000, 150,000 or 200,000 people from all parts of the world, many men of very lawless character, and I believe all measures the Government can adopt to prevent the introduction of intoxicating liquors in that country should be taken in the interest of the country.

THE YUKON RAILWAY.

Sir Charles Tupper then dealt with the proposed railway to the Yukon.

"I come now," he said, "to the contract stated to have been passed, I do not intend to discuss this subject until the papers are laid on the table. It would be premature for any hon. member to arrive at a settled conviction in one way or the other until the whole case is presented to the House and we have heard from the Minister of the Interior and have obtained the records so as to know the ground on which the action adopted by the Government has been taken, but I want to refer to a slanderous attack made on myself in reference to the matter. The character of any member of this House is of importance to every one in it, to which ever side he may belong, and whatever can be done should be done to discountenance unfounded slanderous statements calculated to affect the character of a public man. I refer now to the World newspaper of Toronto, and I characterize that as the most cowardly attempt to slander the character of a public man I have ever met since I have been in public life.

If the Toronto World has the courage or manliness, instead of dealing with malicious and lying innuendoes, to make a statement to which they could be held responsible, I could forgive them, because I would suppose that, believing they had good grounds for the statements they made, they felt warranted in the public interest in making it. I say that no personal attack can be made on the character of a member of this House than to charge him with being corruptly concerned in any contract given by the Government. The public man who can be shown to be corruptly connected with any contract in which public money or public property is to be used, is guilty of an offence that ought to deprive him of a seat in the House and to drive him out of public life. I may say, for the information of the House, that since the House rose, and while I was in my room, some kind friends sent me a copy of La Presse, and I will do La Presse the justice to say that they have not exhibited the contemptible cowardice that the Toronto World has exhibited in dealing with this subject.

TO SUE LA PRESSE.

La Presse charged me directly with being a party to and with being personally interested in the Mann-Mackenzie contract. The moment I read it I addressed the following telegram to Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C., of Montreal:—

Please see La Presse, February 2nd, fourth page, second and third columns, where it is stated among other things, that I am personally interested in the Mann-Mackenzie contract and with Messrs. Blair and Sifton, and am conspiring to profit out of it at the expense of the country. Demand an immediate retraction and apology, otherwise desire you to institute criminal proceedings without delay.

These gentlemen will now have an opportunity in a court of justice of showing what foundation they have for this slander. During the last five minutes in the House I have received the following reply to this telegram:—

"Montreal.

"I have your telegram about La Presse and it is receiving my best attention.

"DONALD MACMASTER."

That is the course which I am prepared to take with any responsible man in this country or any responsible newspaper in this country that ventures to attack my public character in relation to a matter of this kind.

Dealing with the franchise bill Sir Charles said that although he could not speak for all his political friends he and a great number of those with him favored a universal suffrage law based upon satisfactory residence in the country with a cheap form of registration. These announcements were received with loud applause from both sides of the House.

SIR WILFRID REPLIES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied briefly He said he had listened to the extraordinary harangue of the hon. gentleman He was prepared for a great deal of high, wild and extravagant talk. He must pay this doubtful compliment to the hon. gentleman that he had not disappointed him. The leader of the Opposition was angry, choleric, wrathful, there was not a she bear deprived of her cubs more wrathful than a Tory. His speech was an extraordinary hotch-potch, it was a deluge of words in a desert of ideas. It was evident that the Government had not come up to the expectations of his hon. friend. He had taken satisfaction in abusing those who had proven stronger in the country. Sir Charles had said that he saw the fate of the Government written on the wall. His hon. friend had never shown himself to be a Daniel. Where in the world had he seen these signs? It was not in Centre Toronto nor in the other constituencies that had spoken. If Sir Charles judged the Government upon the summit he had perched himself, not what he had attained to, he was not surprised that he was disappointed. He denounced Sir Charles' references to the Governor-General as an unseemly attack. He had made the attack and sneaked out of the consequences.

The attacks would do no harm to the august personage to whom they were directed. They would revert against the person who made them. Whatever the Government had done, Canada had made more progress during the last eighteen months than ever before. The historian who wrote the history of Canada in the future would jump from 1867 to 1897, and date a new era from that year. He did not claim that the Government had given the good crops, but they claimed that the tariff had been so wisely revised as to give confidence to the people of this country and enable them to take advantage of the opportunity to trade with the world.

AS TO PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Sir Charles had attacked him personally for his course in England, with reference to preferential trade. His attack was moderate to that of the press that supported him. He was called a traitor every day in the Tory press. What was the charge brought against him now. That he had turned his back upon preferential trade.

"My simple and direct answer to the charge of the hon gentleman," said Sir Wilfrid, "is that if the idea of preferential trade is not a vain and idle one, if there is a spark of living truth, if it is ever to become an accomplished fact, the first step towards the realization of this idea was taken last summer when I was in England."

The way to preferential trade was barred by the German and Belgian treaties. The Conservatives had in vain tried to secure the denunciation of the treaties. The Minister of Finance proved to be the Macedon who cut the Gordian knot. Sir Charles Tupper had termed the Government's preferential trade policy a fiasco. Let him give the evidence of the Opposition leader in support of that policy. The Premier then quoted from the prospectus of the British Empire Finance corporation, of which he said Sir Charles Tupper was a director, a statement to the effect that "The recent denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties and the removal thereby of the restrictions existing upon preferential inter-British trade will have the effect of developing enormous and profitable trade with the colonies and would open new fields for highly remunerative investment." (Ministerial cheers). Sir Wilfrid proceeding, said he had been accused of inconsistency in his attitude upon preferential trade. His position had, however, invariably been that if ever the cause of preferential trade was to become an accomplished fact within the bounds of the British Empire, it could only be on the lines of free trade.

Neither Sir Charles Tuper nor any of the apostles of that policy would accept preferential trade on the lines laid down by Mr. Chamberlain. The proposition of that distinguished gentleman was that there should be free trade within the Empire. There was grandeur in this idea, but the hon. gentlemen opposite could not rise to the height of Mr. Chamberlain's conception. They would drag him down to the low level of their own paltry consideration. In regard to the Yukon railway Sir Wilfrid said he rather commended the leader of the Opposition's course. He was not prepared to agree with everything Sir Charles Tupper had said with respect to the mining regulations, although he was very strongly of opinion the Government should endeavor to keep by all means that far distant part of Canada for our own people. He had seen it stated that the Yukon route should proceed from the interior.

He did not say that this would not be a good idea if they were calculating alone what should be the ultimate route to be selected. But he did not regard the route from the Pacific to Lake Teslin as a finality. It was simply a route for immediate communication and to get in for next winter supplies and provisions for the thousands of men who would be going into that region next winter, that was the only object the Government had in view. The Premier concluded with an eloquent reference to the jubilee celebration in London.

Mr. MacLean, York, interposed to return Sir Charles' shot at his organ.

Mr. Foster moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned at 12.05 a.m.

It Is a Fact

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that the cause of many diseases has been traced to the milk from cattle fed near the city, on refuse and other impure foods. Different methods are practised for destroying the disease germs in such milk. While this treatment may destroy the germ, it impairs and depreciates the food properties of the milk.

THE "CLOVER LEAF BRAND" of milk is perfect in quality, pure, healthy and wholesome, and requires **no treatment** before using.

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Miss Rose Bushman, of Fall River, Mass.

Cured of Female Weakness After Two Years of Suffering.

WHAT WOMEN NEED TO-DAY IS STRENGTH

Dr Coderre's Red Pills Are the Remedy for Women That Makes All Women Strong and Healthy.

Miss Rose Bushman.

What women need to-day is strength. There are very few women and young ladies who are seriously ill; but millions are not in perfect health; they are only half sick. Some are pale and weak, always tired even if they do not work; they are in bad humor, disgusted with everybody and everything. Others are nervous, do not sleep well; they wake up in the morning as tired as they were the night before when going to bed. They have no appetite; their digestion is poor; they are growing weaker and weaker every day. All those signs are sure indications that the following symptoms will appear. Female weakness, leucorrhea, painful menstruation, profuse menstruation, suppression, constipation, falling of the womb, ulcerations, diseases of the changes of life, kidneys and bladder trouble, back and side ache, palpitations, pain between the shoulders, headache. When a woman is half sick she is ready for one or several of those symptoms, and everyone knows that to suffer from any of the above symptoms means a miserable life, if she cannot cure them.

It has been proven by the grateful and forceful testimonials of Montreal women that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are the remedy that all sick women can safely depend on to get well and strong again. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are not to be compared with any other remedy recommended to cure everything. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are made for women's ills and cure women's ills.

We publish here the picture, the testimonial and full address, of Miss Rose Bushman, a prominent and popular young lady of Fall River, Mass. For two long years Miss Bushman has suffered from female weakness. Physicians have been unable to cure her; Dr. Coderre's Red Pills alone have cured her in a few weeks. Miss Rose Bushman's address is 246 Quequechan street, Fall River, Mass. She says: "For two years I have suffered from female weakness in its worst form. I was so weak that I could hardly walk; I was all run down. I suffered terribly from constipation and had bearing-down pains and painful menstruation. I had terrible back aches. With that my face was all covered with pimples and large red spots. I was discouraged; I did not care for anything; I was growing weaker and weaker every day. The doctors thought my blood was poisoned and could, do anything for me. One of my friends, who had been benefited by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, recommended them to me. I tried them and I am most pleased to say that they have cured me of all my troubles. My pimples have all disappeared; my complexion is now very good; I am strong and do not suffer any more; I am getting fleshy every day; my appetite is much better. Young ladies who are now sick as I was ought to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, because they can be cured by them."

(Signed),

MISS ROSE BUSHMAN,
246 Quequechan st.,
Fall River, Mass.

We publish no testimonial without the consent of the party concerned and without giving the full address. This is the best proof that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills cure. All our testimonials are genuine; they are from intelligent and well-known ladies who are glad to testify of the remedy that has cured them, in order that all pale and sick women should know the name of the remedy that can cure their ills.

If you have been suffering for years; if your physician has failed to cure you; if you have tried all sorts of remedies without success, do not get discouraged if one box of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills do not cure you. Frequently women who have been sick for years write our physician that they have taken one box of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills and that they are not cured. Surely one box is not enough; you must not expect too much even from the best remedy. Take enough of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills to give them a chance to act on your sickness. If you have been suffering for years we strongly advise you to consult our physician; send him a full description of your case; write him everything you know about your case; you need not be afraid, you have nothing to fear. Address your letter to the "Medical Department, box 2306, Montreal, Can." Our physician alone will open your letter and keep it confidential; he will study your case carefully and will give you many valuable advices. You do not know how a few good advices from our physician and help you to cure yourself, if you only give Dr. Coderre's Red Pills a fair trial and follow our physician's advice.

If you suffer, do not let this opportunity go by; make an effort to cure yourself. Remember that it costs nothing to write to our physician; consult him as often as you wish, every one of your letters will receive an answer.

Frequently women write that they have bought, from their druggists, our Red Pills by the dozen or by the hundred. We wish to say that those Pills are not our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills; they are only imitations; it is no wonder that they do not cure you. At the price that your druggists sell you those pills, you should know that they are cheap and dangerous imitations. Refuse them. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in little round wooden boxes of 50 Red Pills for 50c. Do not believe merchants who will tell you that there are others just as good. They say that to make a little more money on your purchase. They do not care for your health; what they want is a little more money. If you cannot get the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills where you live, send 50c in stamps for one box or $2.50, by registered letter or money order, for six boxes. You will receive by return mail the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, those that cannot fail to cure you. We mail them on receipt of price, everywhere in Canada and United States.

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are what your physician counts on when he writes your prescription, incorrect lenses being worse than none at all.

Absolute exactness is what we claim for our optical work.

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PHILLIPS SQUARE.

SPORTS OF A DAY.

Yesterday Was Ideal Weather for Ice Racing.

HOCKEY MATCH TONIGHT.

Senators Coming Down from Ottawa to Meet the Victorias.

The weather yesterday was perfect for ice racing, and it was pleasing to see that the patronage has considerably increased, there being about fifteen hundred people on the track. Had the weather been a little milder on the opening days there is no doubt that the attendance would have been better, for the quality of the sport which has been provided has been of the most excellent sort and nobody could be dissatisfied.

The races yesterday were splendid exhibitions, the five mile particularly so. It is safe to say that a better race at the distance has never been seen on the ice in this part of the country, and one of the pretty things about it was the way in which the knowing ones got tangled up in the pool box,

Nobody could see anything but Clara K., and the money piled in on her with startling regularity. She sold at $10 against the field for $4 and then it was raised to $5. Then the tens came oftener and the wise men who knew horses just smiled inwardly and mentally calculated what fools the buyers of the field were, and how long they would have to suffer in silence to make the effect of bad equine judgment tally with their bank accounts.

It did not take quite 14 minutes to change all this. There were a lot of men who watched the first four miles and hugged themselves for they were crinkling Clara K. tickets in their pockets and Clara K. was showing the way comfortably.

Perhaps they forgot to notice a horse that was trailing easily in third place, just jogging and never even condescending to lift his nose. He had not been counted on; he was relegated to the cold shades of what is technically known as "the field," but when it was all over Lyal T. just moved up and walked away from the rest of them, and the wise men from the stables said things that began with—"Well I'll be" something or other, and then started up a mental process known as thinking thoughts, which mostly reflected on how close a man could get doing funny things without starting a certificate for a lunatic asylum.

And then the dismal situation was viewed through amber colored glasses.

After the first two miles it was easily seen that there were only three horses in the race. Clara K. cut out the pace and Thorntonion and Lyal T. trailed in close company. Glenwood Prince retired at the end of the third mile, while Little Puss and Nellie S. were hopelessly out of the race.

The real struggle began in the last three-quarters, when Lyal T. went out and drove the mare to a standstill. When it is considered that the average for every mile in the race was better than 2.45 it can be imagined that it was a pretty warm race, the third mile being done in 2.40. It was the last mile, however, that showed the real horse race. It was as hard as going for life and death and was a struggle worth going miles to see.

The 2.35 class was a comparatively easy thing for Little Hector, who did the trick in straight heats, O.A.C., getting second money.

Following is the summary:—

2.35 class—Purse $250.

Little Hector... .....(Shearon	1	1	1
O. A. C.... ... ...(Sears	2	3	2
Wager... ... ...(Gatcombe	3	2	3
Quady Girl.. ... .(Peacock	4	4	4

Time—2.37, 2.35 1-2, 2.34 1-2.

Five mile race—by miles—Purse $250.

Lyal T... ... .(Sears	4	3	3	3	1
Clara K... ....(Harrison	1	1	1	1	2
Thorntonian.. ..(Hughes	2	2	2	2	3
Little Puss..(Beauchanal	5	5	4	4	4
Nellie S . ... ..(Deardon	6	6	6	5	5
Glenwood Prince (Vigneaux	3	4	5	*	

Time—13.44; average per mile, 2.44 4-5.

*Quit at end of third mile.

A GOOD LIST FOR THE FREE-FOR-ALL AND 40 CLASSES.

This afternoon should see decidedly the best races of the meeting, for the entry lists are large and it will take quite a lot of guessing to pick out the winners. The forty class will provide a lot of food for thought and speculation, as will be seen from the following list:

Free for all:—

Ada P., b m by Bloodmont, H. T. Ball, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Nelle Sharper, b m by Sharper, Dr. Preston, Carleton Place, Ont.

Henderson, b h, J. Hughes, Ottawa, Ont.

Dick French, sr g by Little Hamilton, Ed. Jackson, Toronto, Ont.

Winfield, br g by Mambrino Harold, H. Ross, Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Joe W., br g by Superior, A. Leclair, Lachine, P. Q.

Little Tim, b h by Paris, B. Aubry, Montreal.

Canton, b g by Alcyone, S. R. Philps, Norwood, N.Y.

Joe Golden, ch g by Almont Star, Chas. Sears, Tupper Lake, N.Y.

2.40 class:—

Miss K., b m, by Muscovite, John Rombough, Hamilton, Ont.

General Banks Jr., br g, by General Banks, Felix St. Vincent, Montreal, Que.

Minnie F., b m, L. Leger, Lachine, Que.

Lady Duke of Moscow, br m, by Duke of Moscow, T. Lesage, Montreal.

Souvenir, b m, by Mambrino Sotham, J. H. Smith, Montreal.

Hattie C., b m, by Ridgewood, W. Coleman, Montreal.

Black Dan, blk g, by Almont, J. E. Deardon, Montreal.

Johnnie P., b g, by Charly Price, C. H. Clark, Belleville, Ont.

Cora M., M. Flynn, Prescott, Ont.

Young Villager, b g, by Villager, A. Lebeau, Sutton, Que.

Henry J., b g, by Young, Barton, Vt.

Virginia Lee, b m, by Wilkes, T. Latour, Saranac Lake.

Clay Sombet, b, by Clay Sombet, John A. Stenson.

O. A. C., by Lyal G., John Ganaugh, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

Herbert E., blk g, by Jersey Wilks, Rock Marien, Montreal.

Sir Oliver M., gr g, by Sir Lattan Chief, F. D. Miller, Bath, Ont.

Colonel Watson, b h, by Sim Watson, Wm. Powless, Belleville, Ont.

Eagle Bell, J. Peacock, Buckingham,

HOCKEY.

AN OVERLAND VICTORY.

The final scheduled match in the local division of the intermediate hockey championship series was played Thursday night at the Prince Arthur Rink between the Shamrock and Overland teams, the latter winning by 7 goals to 6. The victorious team deserved their win, and were superior to their opponents. The Overland boys put up a rattling good game. The defence did excellent work, and most of the Shamrock scores were due to good luck more than good play. The Shamrocks did their best to defeat their rivals, but without avail, and had to succumb after putting up a plucky fight. For the Overlands, Allan, in goal, Bourne, and Gaffney, played well, and proved themselves to be a cool, reliable set of defence men. The forwards played a fast, aggressive game, and Mullin, Hoerner, McIldowie and Anderson repeatedly distinguished themselves. For the Shamrocks Tobin was very conspicuous, and did well at cover point. Cochrane and Jack Dobby played a hustling game, and made things interesting. The teams and officials were:—

Overland.	Shamrock.
Allan..... .. ..Goal.. ..	..Cochrane
Bourne.... .. ..Point.. ..	..Rafferty
Gaffney .. ..Cover Point..	.....Tobin
Mullin... .. ..Forwards.. ..	..Elliott
Anderson.. ... "	...Dobby
Hoerner.... ... " ..	...Cummings
McIldowie.. .. " ..	...Nicholson

Referee—A. McKerrow, Montreal.

Mr. McKerrow has the unique distinction of being the first referee to act during the whole series, having been referee at each of the six matches played between Victoria, Shamrock and Overland. He has always acted in an impartial manner, and his decisions have been satisfactorily received.

A WIN FOR HAWKESBURY.

Hawkesbury, February 3. — The Hawkesbury hockey team last night added another game to their long list of victories, by defeating the Emmets, of Ottawa. Score 13 to 2. Following are the teams:—

Hawkesbury.	Emmets.
Paquette.....Goal..	..Bain
McGuire.....Point...	..Allen
Simpson.....Cover point....	..Duval
Brock.....Forwards.. ..	..Dunning (Captain)
Gwynne.....Forwards.. ..	..Divine
McLaughlin....Forwards.....	..Dubois
Demers.....Forwards.. ..	..Beihler

Referee—E. Lawlor.

MONTREAL TEAM LOST.

Hudson, Que., February 4.—A friendly game of hockey was played here last night between the Canadian Fruit Exchange men of Montreal and the home team. The playing was clean and very quick, The score stood 9 to 8 in favor of Hudson.

STANLEYS AND JUBILEES,

The Stanley and Jubilee Hockey clubs will play for the first time this season at the Central rink between 10 and 11 p.m. tonight. A good game may be expected.

A CORRECTION.

To the Sporting Editor of The Gazette:

Sir,—On behalf of the Standard Photo Engraving Company's Hockey team, I would like to correct the statement in your paper of February 4th, in reference to the match with Gilmore & Kearns' team, in which it is stated they defeated our team by 2 goals to 1, after one hour and a half play. The match ended in a draw, one game each,

A. G. ASHTON, Captain,
Standard Photo Engraving Co. Hockey team.

TONIGHT'S MATCH.

The hockey match tonight at the Victoria Rink should be decidedly interesting. The Ottawa team will be the same as played last week and there is no likelihood of change in the home team.

CURLING.

CALEDONIA NINE AT ORMSTOWN.

The Caledonia and Omstown Curling clubs are just now engaged in a district medal match, the Ormstown half of which were played yesterday. Following were the scores:

Rink No. 1.

Caledonia.	Ormstown.
McD. Lamb	J. Darby
Jas. Paton	J. Mulvaney
W. R. J. Hughes	Dr. F. W. Kee
W. P. Scott (skip)—11	Geo. McGerrigle (skip)—17

Rink No. 2.

W. Swan	J. Pregent
J. Simpson	R. Mills
T. O. Lyall	G. Baird
J. H. Robertson (skip)—22	F. Ratley (skip)— 9
Total.. 33	26

Majority for Caledonia—7 shots.

CAPTURED THE QUEBEC CHALLENGE CUP FROM ARNPRIOR.

Arnprior, Ont., February 4.—A game was played here today between the Montreal Curling Club and Arnprior Club for the Quebec challenge cup. The cup was won by Montreal by two shots. The teams were as follows:

Arnprior.	Montreal.
J. R. Tierney	W. Abbott
J. S. Whyte	F. Stancliffe
A. Menzies	J. Williamson
W. J. Johnston (skip)—28	D. Williamson (skip)—24
A. Hunt	J. S. Mundle
A. Burwash	Col. Millar
H. Johnston	W. I. Fenwick
A. Hood (skip)—17	R. W. Tyre (skip)—23

SNOWSHOEING.

HOLLY SNOWSHOE CLUB.

The "at home" of the above club will be held in the Queen's Hall on the 11th of this month and all intending to be present should get their tickets at once, as the number is limited. Tickets may be obtained from members of the committee. The euchre competition is now becoming exciting and a silver spoon is offered for competition every Saturday night. The successful members will form the team in the euchre match against the members of the M. A. A. A. on Tuesday night. The Holly boys are open for challenges at euchre from any euchre club, first come first served.

ST. GEORGE VETERANS' NIGHT.

One of the great features of St. George Snowshoe Club life is veterans night, which will be celebrated today. An excellent programme has been arranged, in which the following will take part:—Zingari Banjo Club, Messrs. Lebel, Landry, Duquette. J. H. Campbell, M. Waring, F. Ramsay, M Jerome, M. Burns, J. Venables. A chorus of 16 voices, and the Harmony Band will also add to the attractions. Dinner will take place at 6.30, and a sleigh will leave the Windsor at six o'clock sharp.

BILLIARDS.

A VICTORY FOR THE M.A.A.A.

A very close match in the billiard series was played last night in the M. A.A.A., resulting in a victory for the home team. Following is the score:

M.A.A.A.

E. Fry..	200
P. R. Taylor..	200
P. Lyall	198
J. Gardner	199
Total..	797

OTTAWA.

J. Wright	154
E. T. Smith	132
J. Malcolm	200
A. Graham	200
	686

Majority for M.A.A.A., 111.

LACROSSE.

CANADIAN LACROSSE ASSOCIATION

Toronto, February 4.—There is trouble in the Canadian Lacrosse Association and President Craig has called an emergency meeting of the Council for February 17, in the Rossin House. Mr. Craig sends out a dolefult tale to the officers, regretting that outsiders will most likely be called on to pay their own expenses in coming to Toronto. The meeting will endeavor to fix up the business reports in order to have them in a presentable shape for the annual Good Friday meeting.

SKATING.

McCULLOCH WON

Easily Captured the 440-Yard Championship Yesterday.

Ploughkeepsie, N.Y., Feb. 4.—The postponed races of the National Amateur Skating Association, which were interfered with by the snow storm on Tuesday, were continued today and will be finished tomorow, weather permitting. McCulloch appeared in only one race, the 440 yards championship of America, but as was expected, he won it handily.

440 yards, championship of America. First heat the following started—F. M. Olmstead, Dorchester, Mass.; Fred. D. Gibb, Newburgh; Bernard McPartlan, Verplanks, N.Y.; B. Belleufeuille, Rat Portage, Canada; H. P. McDonald, Montreal; R. G. Paulding, New York A.C.; Macdonald, Gibb and Bellefuille qualified. Time, 43 seconds.

Second heat—Starters, Charles McClave, New York A.C.; A. Y. Morgan, New York; George W. Boock, Tarrytown; H. Jennings, New Haven; J. K. McCulloch, Winnipeg. McCulloch and Morgan qualified. Time—44 seconds.

Final—McCulloch, first; Morgan, second; Gibb, third. Time—42 1-5 seconds.

880 Yards pursuit race—First heat, Gibb beat Bellefuile. Time—1.31 1-5.

Second heat—McClave beat Paulding. Time—1.31 4-5.

Third heat—McDonald failed to beat 1.31 1-5 to qualify.

Final—Gibb beat McClave. Time 1.31 2-5.

Three mile handicap. Starters—Bellefeuille, Rat Portage; F. D. Gibb, Newburg; F. R. Sager, Newburg; T. Cooney, Cornwall; F. A. Kent, Cornwall; Robert Paulding, New York; J. W. Olmstead, Bellefeuille (100 yards) won; F. D. Gibb, Newburg (100 yards), second; E. A. Kent, Cornwall (175 yards), third. Time, 10.04 2-5.

ATHLETICS.

APPLICATIONS FOR REINSTATEMENT

Some of the members of the Capital Lacrosse team of '96, the members of which were suspended by the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada for breach of the amateur rules, have applied for reinstatement to the amateur ranks. Westwick's application, which had been received previous to the last meeting of the A.A.A. of C. executive, is now under consideration by a subcommittee appointed by President Brophy. McKinnon who claims that he was only a spare man and did not play on the team or share in the bonus which was said to have been given to the players, has applied for re-instatement. A letter has been received from "Eddie" Gleeson, the well known and popular captain of the Ottawa University football team, Canadian Rugby champions, asking what steps he shall take to apply for re-instatement. Instructions have been forwarded to Gleeson, and it is expected that his application will follow in due course.

THE KENNEL.

MR. LAURIN'S NEW PURCHASE.

Mr. Joseph Laurin has just purchased from the renowned Mount Vernon Kennels, Franklin, Mass., another English bloodhound, a dog puppy which is unusually large and well developed, beautifully wrinkled, has lots of dewlap and plenty of leather, while he stands on the best of legs and feet. This future man-trailer was bred by Dr. C. A. Lougest (owner Mount Vernon Kennels), born in November, 1897, and is by the redoubtable Champion Simon de Sudbury A. 39095, who has an unbeaten record, 20 firsts, gold medals and specials in England and 24 in America—out of Champion Venus, who is by Champ. Belbus ex-Champion Kaween. He is of the very best blood obtainable in England and United States both for bench, show and trailing purposes, as Champion Simon de Sudbury (his sire) is one of England's best trailers, while Champ. Venus (his dam) excelled the crack imported "Luath" that Dr. Lougest brought over to improve his other hounds, amongst which will be found such celebrated dogs as Champion Kaween, Ch. Statesman, Trilby, Sterling, Stately Girl, the noted imported Margaret Cathpole, and many others.

THE RING.

McCONNELL OUTPOINTS GRIFFO

San Francisco, January 4.—Frank McConnell of San Francisco, a practically unknown man in the boxing world, and who recently graduated from the amateur ranks, outpointed and outfought Young Griffo, the celebrated Australian boxer, before the Olmypic Club, last night. The contest was a fifteen-round affair and the big auditorium was packed with 3,000 spectators.

McCOY AND MAHER.

Pittsburg, Pa., February 4.—M. J. Connolly Peter Maher's manager, says he does not think McCoy wants to meet Maher, but should the "Kid" have aspirations, Maher's backers will put up a forfeit of $5,000 with "Al" Smith, of New York, or any other reputable man, provided that when McCoy meets the forfeit with a like amount it shall be in good faith and the money cannot be withdrawn by either side under any pretext.

ROD AND REEL

FISH AND GAME PROTECTION CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the committee of the Fish and Game Protection Club will be held at the Fish and Game club rooms, No. 107 Board of Trade building, on Monday afternoon, 7th February, at 4 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PISCATORIAL COONS.

A largely attended meeting of the Piscatorial Coon Club was held yesterday at their headquarters, Mr. T. H. Waddell, vice-president, in the chair. After some routine business was transacted, the following were elected officers for the current year:—President, Mr. P. A. Milloy; first vice-president, Mr. T. H. Waddell; second vice-president, Mr. T. A. Lynch; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. Morley; assistant secretary, Mr. James Knox; master of ceremonies, Mr. J. McElroy; standard bearer, Mr. W. McElroy; bouncer, Mr. J. J. Morgan; leader of orchestra, Mr. Ed. Quivron. Committee, Messrs. P. Carroll, chairman; W. Taylor, J. J. Ryan, L. Curran and J. Hoobin.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Ed. Gannon for past services, as president of the club, for several years.

The date of the annual drive and dinner is left over till another meeting.

UNIONIST LOSS.

The Liberals Carried the Southeast Durham Seat.

London, February 4.—The election in the southeast division of Durham, to fill the parliamentary vacancy caused by the death of Major-General Sir H. M. Havelock-Allan, Liberal-Unionist, resulted as follows:—Mr. Rossin Richardson,, Liberal, 6,286; the Hon. F. W. Lampton, Liberal-Unionist, 6,011. Liberal majority, 275. At the last election, the Liberal-Unionist candidate had a majority of 114 votes.

TOM NULTY WILL HANG ON MAY 20

Jury Out of Court Just Twenty Minutes.

PRISONER IS INDIFFERENT.

He Was Led Away Unmoved by the Verdict.

Joliette, Que., February 4—(Special).—The last scene in the Nulty trial was not one which did honor to the officers of the court. The court room was simply carried by storm this afternoon by the crowd, which was anxious to hear the judge's charge and to hear the verdict rendered. In a town of four thousand souls there was no less than six or seven hundred men who found time to spend the afternoon in the court. The crowd took possession of the chairs and of the space reserved for those who have business in court. In fact those who had business there were about the only ones who could not be accommodated. Although the parish priest last Sunday made some severe remarks about the women who attended the trial, a score of fair ones mustered courage to be present, and as they found no other place, they simply took possession of the judge's bench. The prisoner, when he was brought into court this morning, held a bloody handkerchief to his nose. Otherwise he did not seem to be in the least affected.

Mr. Dugas occupied the whole morning with his summing up address for the Crown.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

In opening his address to the jury after recess, Mr. Justice Delorimier said that the terrible crime which formed the basis of the accusation, was admitted and that the defence confessed that the prisoner was the author. The jurors must not allow themselves to be moved by appeals to their feelings nor by the tears of the father and mother.

The laws have been instituted for the punishment of criminals and the jurors must not hesitate to do their duty towards society. It is in the name of justice, their duty to coolly enquire into the facts and to deal with those who come before them accordingly.

MUST DO THEIR DUTY.

The jury must do their duty without fear and without weakness. He trusted they would be just. He understood how painful must be the impression which the situation of the prisoner and of his family must leave upon their mind. It is natural for every man to be moved by such circumstances. They might have pity, but they should not go any further. They must not allow themselves to be influenced by sentiment. They must not be afraid to give a verdict which would imply the death sentence if they found that the facts justified it. It was not their fault if the prisoner was there, but his own. A terrible crime had been committed and they must determine whether the prisoner was responsible for the deed.

If they came to the conclusion that, at the time of the crime, he could distinguish between right and wrong, they must find him guilty. The Criminal Code presumes every man responsible for his acts until the contrary is proved. It is not for the Crown to prove motives, and to prove the prisoner's sanity. There might have been any one of a thousand motives, and the Crown could not be asked to pick out the true one. Upon the prisoner fell the burden of proving that he was not responsible, and to prove it not only in a manner sufficient to create a doubt, but to produce conviction. Experts had been produced, but they spoke on the hypothesis that certain facts were proved. It was for the jury to decide whether the proof of those facts was sufficient. The jury would have to consider the prisoner's confession.

The learned judge then entered into a lengthy and absolutely impartial review of the evidence adduced. He called the attention of the jury to the fact that the English Criminal law, being different from the French Code, only recognizes insanity which destroys intelligence and not diseases which paralyze the full power, as an excuse for a criminal. It was contended that the prisoner was an idiot. It was for the defence to prove and for the jury to decide whether at the time he committed the crime he knew whether he was doing wrong or not.

In closing, the court said that the jury might render a verdict of "Guilty" or a verdict of "Not guilty." If they came to the conclusion that he had committed the crime, and rendered a verdict of "Not guilty" with the explanation that they had arrived at their conclusion because they considered that the prisoner was not responsible for his acts, in that case the prisoner would not be liberated, but would be held until the Lieutenant-Governor decided upon his fate.

Again he urged the jury that they had to decide on a particularly important case. A most horrible crime had been committed and if the prisoner was guilty they would admit that he well deserved to be punished. On the other hand if they were convinced that he suffered from a disease which prevented him from forming an idea of the nature and of the importance of his deed, they must find him not guilty.

THE VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The jury retired at 4.55 o'clock and the prisoner's father and mother then left the court room, after taking a last look at their son, who appeared absolutely unconcerned. After 22 minutes the jury returned to their seats and announced that they unanimously found the prisoner "guilty."

The prisoner did not even blush. The clerk then asked him in French if he had anything to say why the death sentence should not be passed upon him. He replied in his ordinary tone of voice and in the same language that he did not quite understand. The same question was then repeated in English and he replied: "I am not guilty according to my way. I had no reason for to do that."

The court then said "Thomas Nulty, you have just been found guilty of a crime which is the more abominable because you were striking your own sisters and brother. This is neither the time nor the place to make comments. The facts are present to all minds. You have been very ably defended by your young and generous attorney. It was a difficult case. The jury has found that you were responsible for your acts. It now devolves upon me to pronounce sentence. I order that you shall be detained in the common jail of Joliette until the 20th day of May next at 9 o'clock in the morning, then to be led to the scaffold to be hung by the neck until death ensues. May God have mercy on your soul."

The prisoner, still unmoved, was led back to his cell.

On the way he said to the guard: "Well, I expected this. I am not afraid, but I must think of my soul. I will try to prepare myself for death."

Mr. De Salaberry, the earnest defender of Tom, did not take matters so philosophically. He said that the fight had just begun. There are rumors that he will ask for a new trial upon the ground that the jury was tampered with. There is also, of course, the appeal to the Governor-General for a commutation of sentence.

When seen in his cell by The Gazette correspondent the prisoner was still the same reticent and bashful young man. He did not think that his people could find money to appeal to Ottawa. He has been very kindly treated and the jailer says that he is a great favorite with the other prisoners. His father and mother bade goodbye to him in the jail this evening. There was no crying. One of old Nulty's cares was to ask for the ax with which the crime was committed. The Judge, however, refused to allow its return as there may be a new trial. It appears that the jury was unanimous from the first moment, but they did not think it would be becoming to return immediately and so they took time to smoke a pipe. In the audience, meanwhile, opinions were divided and several bets were made on the probable verdict. Detective McCaskill was warmly congratulated on the result. Some one remarked that he beat the record by having obtained a confession in two different cases, the principals in which, viz., Mrs. Poirier and Nulty, are to be sentenced to death within one day of each other.

COMPETITION FOR TRADE.

Seattle Will Not Advertise the Advantages of British Columbia.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 5.—The City Council of Seattle has rejected the proposal to impose a license fee of $500 a month on the agents of the Vancouver and Victoria Boards of Trade considering that to do so would tend still further to publish abroad the severity of the competition for the Klondike trade which the superior advantages in respect to duty and lower prices enable British Columbia cities to offer to persons going to the Yukon as compared with Seattle.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 4.—The steamer Maude sails to-morrow evening for Lewis Island, where the wrecked steamer Corona is hanging on a sunken ledge, taking up a wrecking expedition to survey the ground and commence the work of salving. Capt. Goodall, of the Pacific Coast S.S. Co., will arrive from the south to-morrow, and go up on the Maud to superintend the efforts of the wreckers.

Mr. F. M. Yorke, local manager of the Maitland Kersey Transfer Co., has purchased the steamer Monte Cristo of Mount Vernon, Wash. The Monte Cristo will be taken north immediately to run between Wrangel and the mouth of the Stickeen, and when navigation opens will run up the river.

The steamer Coquitlam, which ran ashore while en route to Adaska, returned to port to-day, and will go into dock. She had three passengers from Skagway, who had been running a lodging-house there, and have just sold out. No person had arrived at Skaguay or Dyea from Dawson since the last steamer, when the Coquitlam left.

Another Protest.

The West is certainly excited and indignant over the obnoxious United States regulations. A Montreal firm, dealing largely in Klondike supplies, yesterday received a letter from a Vancouver customer in which was the following paragraph:—

"There is one thing certain, that until the repeal of that obnoxious and iniquitous law that compels a Canadian with Canadian goods bought and paid for, who is en route to Canadian territory, and in passing through disputed territory, to acknowledge that that tract or strip of land is 'American,' and under the control of the United States Government, and has to pay an American customs officer $6 per day and expenses from the time the officer leaves till he returns, our smart American cousins are going to get the bulk of the trade. Such a regulation should not be allowed to exist. I think Mr. Sifton will have to make another trip to Washington. Canadian coast cities are severely handicaped by this regulation, and as a consequence manufacturers suffer also."

A BANQUET FOR LIEUT.-GOV. JETTE.

Council of the Chambre de Commerce Will Honor Him.

The last meeting of the present Council of the Chambre de Commerce was held yesterday afternoon the president, Mr. Joseph Contant, in the chair.

A committee, consisting of the president, vice-president and treasurer, was authorized to meet the shoe manufacturers of this city for the purpose of forming a guild to protect their own interests.

The committee on legislation was instructed to press upon the Government the necessity for the passing of a uniform insolvency act.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, on the motion of Mr. J. X. Perrault, seconded by Mr. H. Laporte, that the Chambre de Commerce tender His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Jette a banquet, as a mark of its gratefulness and profound admiration for the distinguished services rendered by him during a long and brilliant career at the Bar and on the Bench.

The following were appointed a committee to take all necessary steps to secure the success of the banquet:—Messrs. A. A. Thibaudeau, Real Angers, Arthur Gagnon, Henri Beaubien, Louis Brosseau, L. E. Beauchamp, Hon. T. Berthiaume, C. H. Catelli, J. O. Dupuis, Joseph Fortier, Hon. L. J. Forget, R. Gohier, Thomas Gauthier, O. S. Hamelin, N. E. Hamilton, J. B. A. Lanctot, Joseph Lambert, L. E. Morin, jr., P. P. Martin, L. E. N. Pratte, F. D. Shallow, J. R. Savignac, J. Tarte, jr., Hon. J. O. Villeneuve, P. Paquette.

The banquet will in all likelihood take place on the 21st inst.

Mr. George Leclerc, banker, was admitted a member of the Chambre.

PERSONALS.

Mr. C. Riordon, of Toronto, is at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Hill, of Orillia, were at the Queen's yesterday.

Hon. Senator Cochrane, of Hillhurst, was at the Windsor last evening.

Mr. Thos. Ridout, inspector of railways, is registered at the Windsor.

Mr. David Mitchell, arrived at the Carslake yesterday from Forestdale.

Chief Detective Carpenter returned last night from a visit to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Stearns, of Lake Megantic, were at the Queen's yesterday.

Messrs. J. A. Tate and W. J. Hayes, of Sherbrooke, are staying at the Queen's.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Simpson, of New Haven, Conn., are guests at the Richelieu Hotel.

Mr. Louis Lavergne, M.P. for Drummond and Arthabaska, is staying at the Queen's.

Messrs. C. J. Smith, W. C. Young and Alex. Graham, of Ottawa, are at the Windsor.

Messrs. John Hollingworth and Jas. Cosgrove, of Prescott, Ont., are registered at the Richelieu Hotel.

Mr. C. J. Smith, of Ottawa, was yesterday introduced on 'Change at the Board of Trade by Mr. William Stewart, and Mr. W. C. Bryant, of Bridgeport, Conn., was introduced by Mr. John Forman.

The change of proprietorship at the Albion Hotel has been beneficial to the trade of the old established hostelry. During the racing meet the headquarters of the Ontario horsemen has been at the Albion. Mr. Stenson, of Brantford, is one of the leading spirits amongst the guests.

In 1897 there were smoked in Canada 113,276,000 cigars, and 93,800,000 cigarettes; in 1896, 108,390,000 cigars and 80,461,000 cigarettes.

From India and Ceylon

"Tetley's" TEAS

ELEPHANT BRAND.

Are sold in ½ and 1 lb. sealed lead packets at prices ranging from

25 to $1.00 Per Pound

We believe these teas, which are certified pure, are, price for price,

THE BEST OF TEA VALUES.

Canned Goods!

ONE DOZEN assorted Vegetables FOR ONE DOLLAR - - | CASH PRICES FOR FEBRUARY ONLY.

W. ROURKE, Family Grocer,

Tel. 4078. QUEEN'S HALL BLOCK.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

The Chap-Book (Chicago) publishes the following letter:—

As an Englishman who has spent the last two years in America, I was naturally interested in Mr. Howard's letter in your issue of January 15th. My own experience as an outside observer of the American school system more than confirms what Mr. Howard says of the extent to which jingoism is taught as a regular school subject. It is, indeed, one of the greatest and most successful of America's manufactures. I will give an instance. In every one of the public schools in New York city—and for all I know, in New York state—the first act of the pupils on reaching their class-room is to salute the Stars and Stripes. They then repeat in chorus this neat and pithy vow: "I pledge my allegiance to this flag and to the country for which it stands, one country, indivisible, with justice and liberty for all." In the year 1898 one hardly knows how to criticize such a Government regulation. There is something in it suggestive of Hannibal's youthful dedication on the altar; something, too, that recalls the religious conversions of Charlemagne's army by platoons. Anyway, its effect in the American character is peculiar and noticeable. The patriotism of the ordinary citizen of the United States is notoriously aggressive. The eagle must be continually screaming lest we should suspect it had lost its voice. Now, personally, I am ready, and always have been, to admit America's greatness as one of the settled facts of the world, as an international axiom about which there need be no argument.

Why cannot Americans do the same? Why are they so nervously anxious to force its manifold virtues down the throat of a foreigner? Partly, I suppose, because America is still young; partly, also, because they are taught to do so in its schools. The Londoner who sees, as I have seen, an American girl walking down Regent street with the Stars and Stripes decorating the front of her blouse, stands blankly amazed. But then he doesn't understand the American school system. I remember once coaching through one of the prettiest parts of Devonshire. The company began to praise the scenery and compare it with parts of Scotland and Europe. Suddenly, from the mouth of a solitary gentleman in the corner, came the letters in a wrasping twang, "A-M-E-R-I-C-A; America." None of the people present had visited the United States and knew not what to make of this outburst. I leant over to the lonely patriot and said: "My dear sir, I know just how you feel; you were educated in one of the New England public schools;" and we shook hands. More recently, I was talking to a New York militia officer in the presence of a lady whom I knew slightly, and some strangers, to whom I had just been introduced. I said: "I wonder you don't go in more for army manoeuvres. You have splendid fighting country between here and Yonkers." "Yes," said the lady, "we found it so." Now that, if I may use an Americanism in The Chap Book, was "one on me."

I admitted it frankly, and took the number of the school in which she was educated. To take two more instances, mere matters of yesterday. Do you remember that capital squabble about the christening of the Kentucky? If so, you must also remember that Miss Richardson, the rejected claimant, informed Mr. Secretary Herbert, in a public letter, that he was not dealing with a minor official, but with a free-born American girl! Now, why did Miss Richardson take so much trouble to state she was not born a slave? Even in this land of perpetual explanations, where it is unsafe to take anything for granted, it struck me as a little odd. But when you consider the minuteness of patriotism which the Government teaches, you find it is quite possible for an American girl to feel a real pride in being "free-born." The other example of schoolboy jingoism affected a man of some position, and is, therefore, worth thinking about. An English actor was tried the other day in New York for beating his wife. The judge, in passing sentence, remarked that wife-beating was not popular in America, whatever it might be in other countries! You see how youthful habits cling to us! The good man had been taught that sort of thing in his schooldays, and had simply failed to grow out of it. And the papers took it all as a matter of course. No one thought of criticising the judge's dictum, or of questioning its rather youthful taste. It was apparently accepted as a proper display of Americanism under trying circumstances. And unless I am greatly mistaken, the assiduous patriotism inculcated by the public schools must be held largely responsible for it.

Yours truly,
SYDNEY BROOKS.

THE PROPOSED SEWER.

One of the most important works, which the new City Council will be called upon to undertake is likely to be the drainage of the upper part of St. Denis ward, which, with the main sewer, is expected to cost close on half a million of dollars.

Of course the operations will extend over a number of years as the undertaking is a most gigantic one.

There is one point on which the members of the late council were much at variance. Many of the aldermen held that the least expensive route would be to drain into the Back River rather than through Hochelaga ward to the St. Lawrence, and before a commencement is made, this question must be settled.

They contend further that it is the natural route, that the lands through which the sewer would traverse would not cost anything like the money that would be required to carry the drainage through Hochelaga not to speak of the immense cost of expropriation.

The whole question will, at an early date, be referred to Mr. St. George, the city surveyor, who will be asked to make an exhaustive report on the respective routes proposed, the cost, etc., and as the scheme has been taken up by Ald. Martineau, the energetic young representative of St. Denis ward, and has the endorsement of Mayor-elect Prefontaine, a beginning should be made in the early spring, the more so as the Legislature has given its consent for an appropriation of $75,000 to inaugurate a system of drainage in this part of the city.

GRAND TRUNK INSTITUTE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Literary and Scientific Institute, Point St. Charles, was crowded last night on the occasion of a very interesting lecture on Ireland by Rev. Dr. Ker, rector of Grace church.

The reverend gentleman, who is thoroughly conversant with the traits and characteristics of the people of the green little isle, treated his subject in a most eloquent and pleasing manner, the beautiful lime-light views adding much to the descriptive part of the lecture.

Mr. William MacWood, superintendent of the Grand Trunk car works presided, and during the evening some vocal selections were well rendered by several lady and gentlemen amateurs.

A KLONDIKE SYNDICATE.

Messrs. A. G. Dolloff, of Magog; C. B. Kelley, Montreal, and Messrs. Hill, Richards, Trudeau and Scott, of Waterloo, have formed a syndicate to take up claims in the Klondike. Dr. Barr, a Scotch physician, and an English gentleman, will accompany the party. It is the intention to leave Montreal about the 23rd inst., go to Vancouver, taking the Stickeen route for Dawson City. Already large supplies of clothing and general merchandise have been contracted for, and the syndicate intends expending $20,000 on its outfit.

As A Bracer

After a night "out with the boys" a Turco-Russian Bath at the Laurentian will drive away that headache, overcome the after effects and make "Richard himself again."

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

And Sundays till 10.30 a. m.

:o:

Laurentian Baths,

Cor. Craig and Beaudry Sts.

Tailoring Department.

Creditable Clothes Improve Your Credit

We make clothes to order only and our aim is to make creditable clothes, which will look well, wear well, yet

At Business Prices.

Our customers stand by us; a practical way of showing our way of clothes. building suits them.

If you need fresh Clothes drop in and look around.

JOHN MARTIN, SONS & CO.,

—General Outfitters—

455 ST. PAUL ST.,

MONTREAL.

A Striking Bag

Is one of the most fascinating exercises you can find, and the exercise is of the best. Develops arms, shoulders, back, legs, etc.; trains hand and eye. Our bags are made from special leather, lined with canvas, with best red Para rubbers inside. Every bag is ready to put up, being complete with all attachments. Two grades, both good value, at

$2.50 and $3.50.

Postage 25 cents extra. Your money back if not satisfied.

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Financial Agent,
STANDARD HAMBERS,
151 St. James St., MONTREAL.

First-class Investments always on hand.

SNOWSTORMS HINDERED TRADE,

But the Week's business Was Fairly Large.

A CHEERFUL PROSPECT.

Leading Lines of Business Are Reviewed.

There was something of a pause in trade during the past week and the heavy snow storms and generally blustering weather are mainly responsible. In the country the roads in many sections were said to be in pretty bad shape, making traffic exceeding difficult.

Taking these things into consideration, however, the results of the week's trade are by no means bad, and the majority of merchants look forward with confidence towards greater activity during the coming week. Everything looke favorable. The railroads are doing a rushing business, money keeps easy, clearances are large in the principal cities and the failures keep down in a manner that denote considerable stability to buisness throughout the whole country.

Many lines during the week experienced a good deal of life, and one encouraging factor for the farmers and railroads particularly is the extremely good dmand from the other side of the water for Canadian grain. It is understood that all of the leading exporters are continually calling for freight space and the capacity of the steamers from both St. John, N.B. and Portland has been taxed. On the other hand, however, there has been no pronounced call for produce up to the present time but exports of both butter and cheese up to date are nevertheless

Ahead of Last Year.

Yesterday was settling day in dry goods and woollen branches and it passed off well. The bankers all said that payments wens well met. Of the general outlook the Montreal Trade Bulletin speaks cheerfully. It says: "General business has ben affected adversely during the past week by the heavy snow storm and intensely cold weather, trade in some sections of the interior having been seriously retarded by the heavy snow-drifts, which cut off communication, and caused almost a complete suspension of business, especially in districts away from the railways. But as son as the snow roads are again passable, business wil lno doubt resume its wonted gait, which has been a fairly brisk one of late. There is nothing like seasonable weather for the regular trade of the country. The seevrity of the present midwinter has proved very beneficial for retail furriers, clothiers, coal merchants, etc., while ith as given considerable employment to the poor in shovelling the snow from private dwellings and clearing the streets. It has also whetted the appetites of humanity, which are always keener in cold weather, and increased the demand for genral groceries and provisions, and as there was never a period in the history of Canada when its people were better able to provide for all the necessaries of life, this old-fashioned winter will not be without its blessings.

The Outlook.

"The outlook for the spring trade is verp promising, and confidence in the commercial future of our great country is unabated. Money is ample for all legitimate business requirements, and all we fear is that speculation may run too rampantly wild and receive a check-blow that may put things back somewhat, unless great caution is exercised, as there is far more speculation in our securities than actual investment, and should there come a tightening of funds there might be some temporary trouble. Money on call is quoted at 3 1-2 to 4 per cent., and the discount rates on commercial paper at the banks are 6 to 7 per cent., as to nome and nature of account."

Toronto Trade.

A report from Toronto says: "There is a fair movement in staple goods. The colder weather has brought in some orlers for heavy goods, but the lateness of the present cold snap has failed to have the effect on stocks that would have been experienced if it had come earlier. Values are generally firm and the markets are genrally ewithout fature. Prices in wholesale lines are mostly firm. Country remittances are fair for this season. The local money market is unchanged at 6 to 7 per cent. for mercantile discounts as to name and date, and 4 to 4 1-2 per cent. for call loans."

Groceries.

There was not an awful lot of life to the grocery market during the past week, but most grocers noted a fairly steady consumptive enquiry. Sugars were not active, but held just about steady. A lot of granulated sold at 4¼c, and there were sales of yellows around the basis of 3½c. Beet sugar remains just about the same.

There is still a very firm tone to the market for Barbadoes molasses, and sales are said to have been made as high as 29c to 30c. Conditions are the same. The demand keeps particularly brisk, ad stocks today are probably lower than they have been for years past. Canadian syrup in wood, is quoted at 1¼c to 2½c, as to quantity and quality.

The tea market is not particularly active, but the tone is firmer. Sales of common Japans have been made at 13c to 13½c, while better tea has been placed at 16c. Quotations are:—Common to good medium, 13c to 16½c: fine, 18c to 21c; finest to choicest, 23c to 28c.

There is a firm tone to the market for Valencia raisins, and the market is showing a little more life than previously. California raisins are also firm and in pretty good demand at steady prices. Values are as follows:—Standard brands of California, 2 Crown, 6c to 6½c; 3 Crown loose Muscatels, 7c to 7½c; 4 Crown do., 8½c to 8¾c, duty paid. Valencia raisins, off-stalk, 4½c to 4¾c; fine, off-stalk, 4¾c to 5c; selected, 6c to 6½c. Layers, 6½c. Currants, Provincials, 5¾c bbls.; 5¼c, half-bbls.; 5¾c cases; half-cases, 5¾c; Filiatras, 5¾c bbls.; 5¼c half-bbls.; 5¾c cases; half-cases 5¾c; Patras, 6¼c cases; Vostizza, 6¼c cases; evaporated peaches, 11c to 12c; pears, 9½c to 12c; apricots, 14c to 17c; prunes, 8c to 12c, according to brand and quality.

Advices by mail from California say that the olive pickling season is about ended, and that growers have disposed of their crops at good prices.

The stock of coffee reported at Rio (393,000 bgs), it is claimed, according to the receipts and clearances as reported thus far this season, is about 200,000 bags of large.

Dry Goods.

Compared with last year, the amount of business doing among the dry goods houses at present, is good. The jobbers are pretty busy with spring orders, and in many instances they are said to exceed those of 1897. There seems to be a fairly firm feeling with regard to prices, but no material change has transpired. Remittances appear to be up to the mark, and the payments due on the 4th were well met.

Wool.

There has been a good deal of life to the wool market, and the tone is on the whole pretty firm. Orders up to the present are ahead of last year. Prices are as follows: Greasy cape, 14½c to 16½c; B.A. scoured, 25c to 35c; Canadian wool, 20c to 23c.

Iron and Hardware.

So far no appreciable activity has developed in the iron market, in fact its aspect of late has been rather quiet. No. 1 Hamilton iron is quoted on the basis of $16 to $16.50. There has been an advance of 10c per 100 lbs. in bar iron, and the price is now $1.40 for car lots, and $1.50 for small quantities. Values are about as follows: Summerlee pig, $18 to $18.50; Carron, $18 to $18.50; Ayrsome, No. 1, $17; Eglinton, $17; Carnbro, $16.50; No. 1 Hamilton, $16.50; No. 2, do., $15.50; Ferrona, $16; Siemens, No. 1, $16; wrought scrap No. 1, $14 to $15; bar iron, $1.40 to $1.50; tin plates, cokes, $2.75 to $2.90; I.C. charcoal, $3.25 to $3.75; Canada plates, $2.10 to $2.15; terne plates, $5.95 to $6.25; galvanized iron, 4½c to 4¾c as to brand; Orford copper, 11½c to 12c; ingot tin, 15¾c to 16c; lead, $3.75 to $4, and spelter at $4.50 to $4.70; iron pipe, $3.90 to $4.

Paints and Oils.

One of the main features of the paint market the past week was its all round firmness, and advances are anticipated in linseed oil and turpentine. Prices are: Government standard, $5.37½; No. 1, $5; No. 2, $4.62½; No. 3, $4.25; white zinc paint, pure, 7c; No. 1, 6½c; No. 2, 5½c; dry white lead, casks, 4½c; kegs, 4¾c; red lead, pure, in casks, 4¼c; do., in kegs, 4½c; No. 1, in casks, 4¼c; in kegs, 4½c; putty, in bulk, bbls., $1.65; bladder, in bbls., $1.80; do., in boxes, $1.95; tins, $2.05 to $2.30; linseed oil, raw, 45c; boiled, 48c; five bbl. lots one cent less net cash 30 days. Delivered Ontario east of Whitby at 1c per gallon advance, freight allowed. Turpentine, one to five barrels, 51c; same terms as linseed oil. Paris green, pure, in bbls., 14½c; 250 lb. kegs, 14½c; 50-100 lb. drums, 15c; 1 lb. packets, 16c. Mixed paints, $1 to $1.20 per gallon. Varnishes, japans and stains, former lists.

Hides.

In sympathy with the firmness on the other side and the good demand here, the local market continues strong. Light hides are quoted at 9½c for No. 1, 8½c for No. 2, 7½c for No. 3. Tanners, 10c for No. 1; calfskins, 8c to 9c for No. 1, 6c to 7c for No. 2; and lambskins, 95c to $1 each.

Leather.

Leather keeps firm in sympathy with hides. Just at present the demand does not amount to a great deal, but the market cannot be called quiet. There has been a fair business in fine leathers, and in Dongola and colored stock. Stocks of black leather keep light. No. 2 manufacturers' sole, 22c to 24c; jobbers' sole, 22c to 23c; slaughter sole, 25c to 27c; waxed upper, 23c to 31c; grained do., 28c to 33c; buff, 11c to 12c; splits, 22c to 24c for Ontario, and 16c to 19c for Quebec; pebble, 11½c to 13c; glove, 11c to 12½c; Dongola, 12c to 18c per foot; sheepskins, 5c to 7c per foot; calfskins, 18c to 20c per foot.

Boots and Shoes.

There is a rush of spring orders coming into to the manufacturing houses just now, and some of them are just about as busy as they possibly could be. As to prices, the feeling in sympathy with leather and hides is evry firm, and it would not surprise the trade very much to see an advance. Remittances are good, but still might be improved upon.

Fruits.

Owing to the heavy snowfall orders from the country have been light, and on the whole the local trade has not amounted to much. Improved demand, however, is noted for Valencia and California oranges, and for this time of the year a fair trade has been done in lemons. Prices range as follows:—Apples, No. 1, $3 to $4.50 per bbl.; No. 2, $2 to $3 per bbl; dried, 5c to 5½c per lb. Oranges ,Jamaica, $4 to $5 per bbl; alif., $3.25 to $3.50 per box; Valencia, 420s, $5; 714s, $5.75 to $6 per case; Florida, $4.50 to $5 per box. Lemons, new, 300s, $2.25 to $3. Pineapples, 20c to 25c each. Pears, Canadian, $4 to $5 per bbl. Onions, Canadian, $4 to

bbl. Onions, Canadian, $1.50 to $1.75 per bbl. Potatoes, sweet, $5.50 per bbl. Cranberries, Cape Cod, $7.50 to $8 per barrel; Nova Scotia, $8.50 to $9 per large barrel.

GUILMANT AT THE TROCADERO.

During the exhibition of 1898 M. Guilmant began his celebrated series of organ recitals in the hall of the Trocadero, by which he opened the eyes of the French public t othe beauties of the great works of Handel and Bach. So successful was M. Guilmant that at the close of the Paris exhibit he continued his recitals in the Trocadero for many years. The greatest living organist will give his farewell recital in this city on February 16th, in the St. James Methodist Church, which possesses the second largest organ in Canada.

J. P. ROCHE,
Commission Broker.
In correspondence with Metropolitan Stock Exchange of Boston.
Commission, One-sixteenth.
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45 St. Francois Xavier St.,
Telephone 1011. MONTREAL.

HEAVY IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Stocks in Toronto Are Very Heavy.

OUTLOOK IS SPLENDID.

Large Stocks an Indication of Confidence,

An authority on business, states that the outlook for Toronto and the West has not been brighter in many years. Coupled with the fact that stocks were low, a feeling of confidence has returned, and country buyers are sending in orders that gladden the hearts of the wholesalers.

This is especially noticeable in the dry goods trade, as the importations by Toronto houses are greater by fifty per cent. than any year since the boom period. In millinery a similar state of affairs prevails, and the openings at the end of the month will reveal stocks that only a prosperous community can afford to purchase.

That the Ontario agricultural classes anticipate a revival, is evidenced by the preparations being made by the seed merchants to supply the wants of the farmers. For Hardware, leather, hides, drugs and oils there is a seasonable demand, with prices firmly held.

In the Toronto grocery market there is a strong tone, and while prices are shaded in some lines, business is unusually active for the season, prospects brighter and a feeling prevalent that values will be maintained.

The clothing houses report a lively trade for the spring, with large orders booked for the Coast and North-Western Ontario.

Confectioners and biscuit manufacturers are satisfied with present trade and future prospects.

Unless all signs fail, Toronto and Eastern houses, for that matter, are confronted with a genuine business revival, without any of the attendant evils of the boom period.

A WONDEFUL FAILURE RECORD.

For the Past Seven Weeks Canada's Failures Have Fallen Off One Hundred and Forty

The failure record for Canada is highly satisfactory. During the past week there were only 39 reported for the Dominion, while the same week a year ago there were 63. And the falling-off has been steady. For the past seven weeks there has been a decrease of 140, compared with a year ago, and the improvement is noticed in all Provinces. At the present rate it will be a banner year. The full returns for seven weeks are as follows:—

	Ont.	Que.	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Man.	B.C.	Total.	1897.
Feb. 3..	25	8	1	1	..	2	2	39	63
Jan. 27.	19	13	2	1	..	2	3	40	57
Jan. 20.	27	14	7	1	..	3	1	53	65
Jan. 13.	19	19	5	1	1	..	..	45	71
Jan. 6.	20	6	5	..	..	1	..	32	62
Dec. 30.	6	8	5	1	..	..	..	21	39
Dec. 23.	14	12	3	..	..	2	2	33	46

STORMS HURT TRADE.

So Says R. G. Dun in the Usual Weekly Review.

A Very Hopeful Feeling Still Exists in the West.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says:—The storm of Monday and Tuesday in Montreal, while not marked by nearly so heavy a snowfall as that of last week, was more of a blizzard-like character, and much more widespread in its results. Many travellers have been storm-bound at off-rail points, owing to a blockade of country roads, and the railroads have been operated with considerable difficulty, so that on the whole the week has been a comparatively quiet one as yet, as regards business. The municipal elections in the city were also more or less of a distracting element, though not marked by the excitement of other occasions. Country collections are affected by the recent weaker conditions, and the effect is noticeable in less liberal general remittances to the wholesale trade. The fourth instant is a heavy day for payments in the dry goods and woollen trade, and some of the larger houses have been receiving a number of remittances from customers against paper then maturing. As far as can be judged, a very fair percentage of paper is likely to be provided for, and there does not appear to be any anticipation of noteworthy failures as a result of default on that day. The money market continues well supplied with funds, and the rate for call loans is unchanged at 4 per cent., general discounts 6 to 7 per cent.

The trade situation at Toronto is unchanged. A hopeful feeling prevails, and prices of the leading staples are firm. The movement this week has been curtailed somewhat owing to snowstorms and severe weather, which has checked traffic. Travellers were unable to get about with freedom, and in some lines orders did not come in as liberally as had been anticipated. The weather, however, benefited the sorting-up business in heavy woollen goods, and the retail coal trade was stimulated. Failures in Ontario this week were more numerous than usual, but, generally speaking, they are small concerns and not due to any special dulness at this particular time. The scarcity of hides has caused an advance in price, and dealers are now paying 9½ cents for No. 1 green. Leather dealers complain that they are too high for the product, but report a fair trade. There is a moderate trade in hardware, with values steady. In groceries, business is quiet, but there is more inquiry for teas. Canned vegetables are firmer, with peas and tomatoes higher. Dressed hogs in limited receipt, with prices firm, and the product is also firm. The wheat market is unsettled, with prices generally higher than a week ago. Coarse grains are higher. Payments are reported satisfactory. Money is easy, with call loans 4 per cent. and prime commercial paper discounted at 6 to 6½ per cent.

Business on the Toronto Stock Exchange has been fairly active during the week. Cable and Toronto Electric are higher, as well as Assurance stock. Bank shares quiet but firm, as a rule. Toronto Railway has shown no advance during the week, but it holds its price well. Money in New York is easier, with call loans at 1½ to 1¾, and in London at 2 to 2½ per cent.

Failures for the week were 39, for the same week of last year 63.

LACHINE AND BONUSES.

Committee is Now Considering Applications by Manufacturers.

The general committee of the Lachine Town Council is considering four applications by manufacturers for a bonus as an inducement to transfer their factories to Lachine. Messrs. Fraser & Sherton, London, Ont., cigar manufacturers, ask for a bonus of $40,000, of which $30,000 down and the balance in five years. In return they would undertake to pay $45,000 a year in wages for ten years, and to employ 130 persons eleven months in the year. They would start operations within three months.

CHEAP MONEY IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Money was never cheaper to borrow than it is in Chicago and the West at the present time. Financial conditions have changed very materially during the past year, and in place of the banker being inaccessible to the borrower, the latter is more independent than ever. In speaking of this matter, President Eckels, of the Commercial National Bank, said :—

"The days of 6 and 7 per cent. interest seem to be permanently over. There will be more 5 and 6 per cent. money, and even below that figure, while possibly 5 and 6 per cent. will be the general rate."

Interest rates in Chicago at the present time vary. A large loan to probably the best gilt-edged borrower in the city, was recently made—demand after a certain period—at 2½ per cent. This is the lowest interest rate ever charged in Chicago.

CHEESE CABLE DOWN.

There has been a declining tendency to the Liverpool cheese cable for some time past, and to-day there was a further break of one shilling. This places the price of white and colored cheese on the basis of 41 shillings.

The local cheese market is steady, and buyers as a rule show very little disposition to trade. A few lots, however, have changed hands during the past few days.

ORANGE SHIPMENTS.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—Orange shipments from Southern California are now under full headway. During the season they range from 40 to 125 carloads every 24 hours. Three hundred boxes go to the car, containing each on an average 200 hundred oranges. This would make the present shipments of that fruit over that line at present 5,400,000 daily.

TO EXAMINE THE DEBTOR.

Creditors Want Information Regarding an Ottawa Clothing Estate.

The creditors of the estate of J. H. Doherty, clothing merchant, of Ottawa, who met Wednesday afternoon in Montreal, were not satisfied with the condition of the estate, and thought it advisable to examine the debtor as to the deficit of $7,000. The examination will take place in Ottawa in a few days.

TORONTO NEWSPAPERS LATE.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., is after the railway companies this session. He gives notice of an enquiry into the change of time which brings the Toronto newspapers to Ottawa three hours later than formerly. He will also draw attention in the House to the trouble between the O. A. & P. S. and the Grand Trunk in regard to the delayed connection at Scotia Junction.

DEATH OF PATRICK COOK.

Mr. Patrick Cook, an old and prominent member of St. Patrick's Parish, passed away yesterday at 2067 St. Catherine street. The late Mr. Cook was father of R. J. Cook, for many years president of the Shamrock Association, and also of P. J. Cook, of P. J Cook & Sons. The late Mr. Cook was a native of Dublin, Ireland, but has resided in Montreal forty-five years. He leaves four daughters and three sons.

THE GRIM REAPER

Was Waiting to Receive a Burdened Victim of Kidney Disease.

Paine's Celery Compound Saves a Life After Fifteen Years of Terrible Agony

ONE OF THE GREATEST VICTORIES OVER DISEASE EVER RECORDED.

Mr. Kevill Says: "Your Compound Banished All My Aches and Pains."

NO CASE TOO COMPLICATED FOR THE GREAT MEDICINE.

Wells & Richardson Co.—

Dear Sirs:—For the past fifteen years I have been troubled with diseased kidneys. I am engaged in the manufacture of cheese, and am obliged to work more or less in a stooping posture. At times I found it almost impossible to work owing to severe pains across my kidneys. Often, after working in a stooping position for a time, I would find it very difficult to straighten up at once, and could only do so after repeated efforts.

Of late years, while laboring under these severe attacks, I became very nervous, and continually had tired, worn-out feelings. My rest at night seemed to do me no good, and I always felt tired out in the morning.

I had been taking various medicines and was getting worse all the time. At last I decided to give Paine's Celery Compound a trial. I procured a bottle and took it according to directions, and found its effect wonderful. Before I had used the first bottle I began to improve; after I had used the second bottle I felt as well as ever I did in my life. It had banished all aches and pains, my nervousness was all gone, and the tired and worn-out feelings were banished. I can go to bed now and sleep well, and rise in the morning rested and refreshed.

I have recommended Paine's Celery Compound to my friends who were suffering from the same troubles as I had, and all have been greatly benefitted. Knowing what it has done, I can cheerfully recommend it to any person suffering from kidney disease.

Yours truly,
C. F. KEVILL, Dunsford, Ont.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

People who Make the Most of Their Money -BUY FROM US-

After Stock-taking
SPECIALS.

We have just finished stock taking, and, as usual, we find lying around the various departments a large assortment of

Odds and Ends

which we will offer to the public next week at merely Nominal Prices. These "after stocktaking specials" will be listed in our advertising columns on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and following days, as opportunity allows. Meanwhile, economical shoppers are invited to visit our store on Monday, and see what "ready-to-hand bargains" they can pick out for themselves. It is well to remember that "first comers" on an occasion of this kind are generally "best served."

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St Catherine Street,
Terms Cash. Corner of Metcalfe Street. Tel. 3833.
OPEN TO NIGHT TILL 9.30 O'CLOCK.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK.

Trade Somewhat Improved—Decision in the Glasgow Boycott Case.

Liverpool, January 22.—At Stanley on Monday there was a firm trade, prime quality selling at full rates. Middling and inferior unaltered, with a slightly increased supply. Sheep trade slow; supply being considerably larger. Scotch beef, 6d., 5 1-4d, and 4 1-2d. Mutton—Scotch, 8 1-2d, 6d first to third class. Irish cattle, live weight, 32s, 28s, 24s per cwt.

At Birkenhead trade has been a bit better all round for beef, both London and country buyers operating more freely. Prices are not much altered, the improved tone being just strong enough to make sales go easier. The sheep trade, on the other hand, was very much firmer, and values since Monday have gone higher, American and Argentine sheep making up to 6 1-2d (13c), some Canadians being sold at 6 1-4d (12 1-2c). For next week supplies are comparatively light, and consequently the buoyant feeling now reported may materialize into an actual advance in prices on both cattle and sheep.

LONDON-DEPTFORD.

Monday's supply of cattle comprised 1,787 from the United States and 899 from South America, in all 2,686 head. Trade for all grades was firmer at an advance of 2d to 3d per 8 lb. on Thursday's quotations. Best States beasts made from 3s 7d to 3s 9d, a few exceptionally choice, perhaps, making 3s 10d: second quality, 3s 6d; and best Argentines, 3s 2d to 3s 4d. Sheep and lambs (3,946) numbered 250 more than on Monday last, consisting entirely of shipments from the Argentine. Trade slow but firm. Best pens of sheep made up to 4s 2d, the lambs selling readily at prices qual to 4s 10d and 5s per stone.

Thursday's supply was made up of 1,417 cattle, of which 879 were from the United States and 538 from the Argentine. Trade was rather slower, the quality and condition of the stock accounting for the lower quotations. The best States bullocks are quoted at 3s 8d (11c) per lb., but this figure was realized by few, the more general current price being 3s 6d to 3s 7d (10 1-2c to 10 3-4c), while secondary grades were hard set to make 3s 4d (10c). The best Argentine cattle made 3s to 3s 2d (9c to 9 1-2c) per lb., but a big lot were sold for less. Considerable mortality losses were reported on South American steamers—one steamer losing 25 cattle and 258 sheep—while another lost 84 sheep. The knowledge of this had a prejudicial effect upon buyers, who made their price to cover possible losses from bruised meat, etc. The sheep trade was to some extent also affected by this, but although trade was slow there was a fairish demand for the best descriptions, and sales were made up to 3s 8d (11c) per lb. The lambs from United States sold very well considering the state of market, and at 4s 8d (14c) per lb. probably left a little profit for the shipper. Two cargoes ex Avondale and King Edgar, from Buenos Ayres were not put on sale.

GLASGOW — YORKHILL.

At the susual Monday sale of States cattle there were in the lairages 296 cattle, landed by the Keemun, from St. John; 299 ex-Hibernian, from Boston, 249, Amarynthian, from Baltimore; 300 from Philadelphia, and 211 ex-Sarmatian, from Portland—a total offering of 1,355. The cattle consisted principally of bullocks, but there were also a number of bulls, oxen, stags, and heifers included in the consignments. The bullocks, as far as regards quality, were a fairly good offering, although a good number of them exhibited a lack of finish. Stags, oxen, and heifers were about the average in quality. Bulls were scarcely equal in finish to some recent shipments. Taken all round, however, the animals were well suited for the various requirements of the trade. As the cattle had been in the sheds for a day or two they showed remarkably well while being passed through the ring. Bullocks of the best sort experienced a very sharp inquiry, and with keen competition for them high prices were easily obtainable, although the values remained about the same level as those ruling last week. Plainer and heavier beasts were also in request and sold relatively dear. Heifers had a good selling trade. Oxen in good demand, and were readily cashed at satisfactory prices. The stags sold dear. Bulls, on account of smaller offerings, were in better request than a week ago, and with fair competition for them they changed hands smartly. The attendance of buyers, both wholesale and retail, was a large one, local and country dealers being well represented; there were also a good number from Edinburgh. The approximate deadweight quotations are somewhat similar to those ruling last week, and may be given as follows:—Bullocks, best quality medium, from 52s to 54s per cwt.; and for really choice up to 56s per cwt.; heavy prime, from 50s to 52s per cwt.; Secondary and heavier animals realized from 48s to 50s per cwt. A few choice stags made from 46s to 48s per cwt.; Bulls making from 44s to 47s per cwt., according to quality and finish. At close of sale a number were left over.

Later a sale of Canadian cattle was also held, when there were penned in the sheds 90 cattle landed by the Sarmatian from Portland. The cattle consisted principally of bullocks and heifers, but there were also a few bulls included in the shipment. The cattle, as far as regards quality, was up to the usual standard, many of them being in a finished condition, and very suitable for all the requirements of the market. There was the usual attendance of buyers. Business over all was of a satisfactory character, bidding being steady throughout; in fact it became more animated toward the end of the sale. Bullocks of the best sort experienced a good enquiry, while heavier animals were harder to cash than a week ago, the values being slightly lower. Heifers were in good request, and sold relatively high. Bulls only maintained the currencies of previous sale, the tendency, if anything, being in favor of purchasers. Messrs. Watson & Ritchie had on offer 90 animals, and sold bulls from £14 5s to £16 5s, heifers from £13 to £16 5s, and bullocks from £14 5s to £17 10s. The approximate deadweight quotations may be given as follows: — Bullocks, best quality, medium weight, from 50s to 52s per cwt., and for really choice up to 54s; heavy prime from 48s to 50s per cwt; heavier and plainer animals making from 46s to 48s per cwt. Bulls realized from 44s to 46s per cwt., according to quality and finish.

GLASGOW BUTCHERS WIN.

Lord Kincairney on Friday 14th inst., gave his decision in the "Glasgow Butchers' Boycott Case." He finds they were entitled to do all that they did, and that there were no relevant grounds why the Co-operative Society should recover damages. The result is as much of a surprise to the fleshers as it is a disappointment to the co-operators. It is said that an appeal will be made to the House of Lords, but the decision is based entirely on law and fact, and from a legal point of view is absolutely incontrovertible.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL (Paid up) - - - $2,000,000
REST - - - - - - - - - 1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

D. R. WILKIE - - - General Manager.
E. HAY - - - Inspector.

The MONTREAL Branch of this Bank—157 St. James Street—is now open and prepared to transact general banking business. Special attention paid to collections.

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

At Southbridge, Mass., on Tuesday last, Mr. and Madame Benjamin Huberdeau celebrated their diamond wedding. Mr. Huberdeau and wife, nee Veronique Martin, were married at Montreal, on Jan. 22nd, 1838. They have had fourteen children, of whom only six are alive. They have thirty-four grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren. Mr. Huberdeau was born at Saint Laurent, eighty-two years ago, and he and his wife ,who is seventy-six, and a native of Montreal, are in excellent health. Mass was celebrated on Tuesday morning by Mgr. Brodhu, and in the evening there was a grand soiree, at which an address of congratulation was read from Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, who is distantly related to the old couple. Among the guests at the soiree were an old Madame Brosse, aged a hundred and one years, and five couples who had completed fifty years of wedded life.

NEW YORK LOSIN GCOMMERCE.

New York ,Feb. 4.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the committee on the harbor and shipping read a report showing the loss in foreign trade at this port. The three principal foreign trade at this port.

at this port. The three principal items of loss are cotton, breadstuffs and provisions, said to be due to the establishment of unfavorable "differentials" by railroad companies.

A resolution was adopted urging Congress to deepen and widen the channels and harbors of New York. The chamber also passed a resolution urging the honest and economical enlargement of the Erie Canala. Resolutions endorsing the action of the Indianapolis monetary government were adopted.

A DAINTY PIN BOOK.

Take a piece of any strong material, heavy silk brocade or chamois leather, five and a half inches by six, and having one end cut into a blunt point. Line with some prettily contrasting coloured silk or satin, over-sew the edges very neatly, having first, unless brocade is chosen, embroidered the cover with Japanese gold thread or with loselle. Buy a paper of pins, assorted sizes, and tear off the paper wrapping. Place the pins near the bottom of the case, and fold it up so as to hide all but the heads of the pin rows. Thread a darning needle with narrow ribbon, with a long stitch through the cover and the pin rows, fasten them firmly together and tie a pretty bow. Tie them again at each end, and on the pointed end sew a broader ribbon, by which the whole may be tied into a compact roll.

HERALD'S... Legal Directory

A. E. HARVEY, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
TEMPLE BUILDING, ST. JAMES ST., Montreal.
Room 58. 'Phone 1868.

S. W. JACOBS,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
Commissioner for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia,
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, Montreal.

CHRYSLER & BETHUNE,
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS,
Parliamentary, Supreme Court and Departmental Agents.
Solicitors in Exchequer Court.
19 AND 20 CENTRAL CHAMBERS, Ottawa, Canada.
Francis H. Chrsyler, Q.C. C. J. R. Bethune

LEITCH & PRINGLE,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Etc.,
CORNWALL, ONT.
Jas. Leitch, Q.C. R. A. Pringle

GIBBONS, MULKERN & HARPER
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,
Office—Cor. Richmond and Carling Streets, LONDON, ONT.
Geo. C. Gibbons, Q.C. P. Mulkern,
Fred. F. Harper.

A. Finlayson. A. Grant.
FINLAYSON & GRANT
CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS,
Forwarders and Warehousemen,
413 to 417 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal.
Bell Tel. 1303. P.O. Box 424.

RICE
FINER GRADES.
"India Bright."
"Royal."
"Imperial Seeta.'
"Carolina."
POLISHED GRADES
To which particular attention is invited.
"Polished."
"Japan Glace."
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MOUNT ROYAL MILLING CO. LT'D
D. W. Ross Coy. Agents, Montreal.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Montreal City Agent, The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, London, Eng., British American Assurance Company, Toronto, Alliance Assurance Company, London, Eng.
GEORGE C. HIAM,
Imperial Building
St. James St.

Back numbers of The Herald containing complete sets of Puzzle Pictures, will be on sale at Herald Office for next three weeks. Readers may therefore enter the competition at any time.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of JOSEPH BOYER, Grocer, No. 191 Duluth Avenue, Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction (en bloc or in lots to suit purchaser), on the premises, No. 191 Duluth Avenue,

TUESDAY, the 8th of FEBRUARY, 1898,
At 10 O'Clock A.M.,

the movable assets of the estate, as follows, viz:

Stock	$173.13
Rolling Stock	150.99
Fixtures	62.00
Book Debts, as per list	606.46
The License	100.00
	$1,092.58

The store will be open the 7th instant for inspection.
For further information, apply to
ALEX. DESMARTEAU,
Trustee.
Office of CHAS DESMARTEAU, No. 1598 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
ARCOTTT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of
JOHN CROWE,
of Montreal,
Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at Rooms, No. 453 ST. JAMES STREET, on

Monday, 14th February, 1898.

the following assets, in two lots:

Lot No. 1—Brick boiler house, wooden frame building, in their present condition, without the land on which they are built.

Lot No. 2—Pressed hay elevator, loose hay elevator, small elevator for boards, small fan, electric fittings, etc., etc.

Information can be obtained at office of Curator.
Terms cash.
Sale at 11 O'Clock A.M.

A. W. STEVENSON,
Curator.
FRASER BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Bank of Toronto Chambers, Montreal, 3rd February, 1898.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of E. A. MARTINEAU, Wall Paper and Stationer, No. 1899 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at No. 69 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal, on

THURSDAY, the 10th of FEBRUARY, 1898
At 11 O'Clock A.M.,

the moveble assets of the estate, as follows, viz.:

1st. Stock, as per inventory	$4,733.18	
Fixtures	155.25	
		$4,888.43
2nd. Revendicated goods, sold in 3 lots		478.32
3rd. Lease of premises to May 1st, 1899		1,650.00
4th. Book debts, as per list.....		221.74
		$7,238.49

Terms cash.
The store will be open Wednesday, the 9th inst., for inspection.
For further particulars, apply to
ALEX. DESMARTEAU,
Curator.
Office of Chas. Desmarteau, 1598 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Mrs. Barnett, Ontario avenue, gave a large and very delightful ball on Friday evening last. Mrs. Barnett's lovely rooms were crowded with the youth and fashion of Montreal society.

Mrs. Barnett was handsomely gowned in black satin trimmed with ruffles of net and spangled with jet black aigrette and diamond ornaments.

Miss Barnett—Lovely gown, white satin, veiled with chiffon; ornaments, pearls.

Mrs. H. Montagu Allan—Lovely gown of flame red satin, with tulle and trimmed with poppies; hair dressed high with red aigrette; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Thomas Tait—Handsome gauze light sea-green ball toilette, trimmed with real lace and diamond buckles; pearl and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Lancing Lewis—Smart gown of white satin, trimmed with pearls; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Turnbull—White brocaded satin ball toilette, trimmed with real lace; diamond ornaments.

Miss Eadie Black—Ball gown of accordeon kilted gauze bodice, trimmed with gold and poppies.

Miss Estelle Holland—Paris costume of rose pint glace bodice of silver-spangled net, aigrette and pearl ornaments.

Miss Howard—White brocaded satin ball gown, bodice of white accordeon kilted net; hair dressed high with black Prince of Wales feathers; diamond ornaments.

Miss Annie Morrice—Lovely Dutch pink satin gown, trimmed with frills of striped gauze to match bodice and sleeves of gauze to match; ornaments, pearls.

Miss Angus—Lovely gown of yellow satin, trimmed with sable and real lace; hair dressed high with black feathers; diamond ornaments.

Miss M. Angus—Handsome gown, white satin bodice of white gauze; diamond ornaments.

Miss Arnton—Lovely gown of blue satin, bodice of lace, spangled with diamonds, diamond ornaments.

Miss Madge Ward—Pretty ball gown of white satin.

Miss A. Cook—Handsome toilette of rose pink, stripped with white and trimmed with roses; diamond ornaments.

Miss S. Judah—White satin ball gown, trimmed with white roses.

Miss M. Judah—Pink Irish poplin ball gown trimmed with pink roses.

Miss Evelyn MacKenzie—Lovely gown of print silk, veiled with gauze and trimmed with lace; pearl ornaments.

Miss Cassels—Pink silk ball gown, veiled in tulle; diamond ornaments.

Miss Brainard, lovely ball gown of light blue satin, trimmed with lace.

Miss S. O. I. Brian—Lovely gown composed of rows of insertion and white gauze, trimmed with white lace; diamond ornaments.

Miss Annie Galt—Pretty evening toilette of green satin, trimmed with chiffon and red roses.

Miss Edythe Gault—Eau de Nile Moire valour costume, bodice composed of green chiffon; pearl ornaments.

Miss Oswald—Smart gown of rose pink, bodice of satin and white skirt.

Miss E. Morler—Light pink satin veiled in tulle; pearl ornaments.

Miss Strathy—White satin ball gown, bodice of draped satin, trimmed with red roses and a charming toilet.

Miss MacDougall—White satin gown veiled with striped gauze, trimmed with violets; pearl ornaments.

Miss Watt—Yellow satin ball gown, trimmed with Duchess lace; ornaments, emeralds.

Miss Estelle O'Brien—Handsome ball gown poppy red satin, veiled with tulle; diamond and ruby ornaments.

Miss Rae—Handsome blue brocaded satin ball gown, trimmed with lace, feather to match.

Miss Macintosh—Green satin toilette, with garnature of roses; pearl and diamond ornaments.

Miss Grace Mills—Very smart gown of torquoise blue satin, jewelled lace berthe and gold embroidery.

Miss Reford—Handsome yellow satin ball tollette, trimmed with real lace.

Miss Kate Reford—Pretty youthful frock of white satin and tulle.

Miss Ethel Bond—Chic ball gown, white brocaded satin, trimmed with garnature of red roses; pearl ornaments.

* * *

Mrs. Alexander Allan, of Brockville, is at present on a visit in the city.

* * *

Mrs. H. C. Scott, Stanley street, left town on Thursday for Ottawa to attend the meetings of the Woman's Council in that city. During her stay in Ottawa Mrs. Scott will be the guest of Her Excellency Lady Aberdeen.

* * *

Miss White, of Quebec, is at present paying a visit to friends in Montreal.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Buller, Drummond street, gave a large and very successful progressive euchre party on Thursday evening last in honor of her sister Brian, of New York, who is at present on a visit to Mrs. Buller. Mrs. Buller's charming rooms were profusely decorated with American beauty roses and other choice cut flowers. There were a large number of handsome gowns worn.

* * *

The first and second science students at McGill University entertained a large number of their friends at a card and dance party Thursday evening last in the Molson Hall. These young gentlemen are to be congratulated on a very successful evening. There were an unusual number of pretty girls and smart gowns noticed, as well as many old and honored friends of the University.

* * *

A small informal and very pretty tea was given on Tuesday afternoon by Miss Murphy, Dorchester street. The table decoration consisted of some very lovely pink roses. Among those present were :—Mrs. McArthy, Mrs. James Bell, Mrs. Victor Buchanan, Miss MacCallum, the Misses Monck, Miss Fanny Archibald, Miss Amy Judah, Miss Louise Archibald, Mrs. F. McLennan, Miss Van Horne, the Misses Watt, Miss Black, Miss O'Brien, Miss May Stephens, Miss Ethel Arnton.

Miss Muir, Milton street, gave a very pretty little tea on Friday afternoon last. Miss Muir's pretty rooms were charmingly decorated with pink carnations and maidenhair, and a large number of friends were present, in spite of the bitterly cold afternoon.

* * *

We were glad to see such a good turn out of the fashionable world at the symphony concert on Friday afternoon. It is high time Montreal was able to support a good local orchestra, and these symphony concerts begun under Prof. Couture, and carried on this year under the direction of Prof. Goulet, are in the right direction.

* * *

Fencing is the fashionable amusement of the hour. All the charming society girls are buying foils and talking of the best and safest way to pad jackets. Skirt dancing, which was such a fashionable craze in England, never attained much popularity in Canada, but fencing has, so to speak, "caught on." So, if you aspire to be up to date, do not delay. Buy a foil, and take lessons in this fascinating art.

* * *

A number of young gentlemen, calling themselves the Junior Bachelors, gave a very enjoyable dance on Friday evening last at the Queen's Hall. There were a large number of smart gowns worn. The rooms were tastefully decorated, and dancing was kept up to as late hour. Mrs. Judah and Mrs. Cole were among the chaperones, and this of itself was sufficient to ensure success.

* * *

WHY BRIDEGROOMS DISAPPEAR

London Tit-Bits:—When it becomes known that a man has disappeared on the eve of his contemplated entry into the happy state of matrimony, people are naturally very curious as to the reasons for his absence, when he should be so conspicuous by his presence.

That he is not always responsible for this, there is more than one instance to show. Not long since a bridegroom was carried off at the instigation of a former lady-love, and confined in durance vile until the date fixed for his marriage with her more successful rival had come and gone. Of course, this high-handed proceeding took place in America, where girls are evidently not disposed to allow their affections to be trifled with.

At any rate, the damsel in question was bent on vindicating her wounded feelings; and, having her fickle swain once more in her clutches, she did not intend him to again desert her. She, therefore, gave him the choice of two plans: he could either marry her forthwith, or suffer such facial disfigurement that neither his fiancee nor any other girl would desire to become his bride.

To show that she was in grim earnest, the modest maid produced the vitrol with which her alternative proposition was to be carried out; and this so terrified he unwilling captive that he readily consented to make her his wife. A minister was accordingly called in, and the nuptial knot tied a week after the young man's mysterious disappearance.

A short time ago another hapless bridegroom was spirited away some twenty-four hours before the time fixed for his marriage. He was a member of an aristocratic family, and his parents, finding they could not dissuade him from the serious step he was contemplating, finally decided to resort to extreme measures to prevent it. By sending him a message that his mother was dangerously ill, they succeeded in inducing him to hurry home to see her, and once there, it was an easy matter to secure him in a room.

He was afterwards conveyed under the watchful care of several relatives, to a port from whence a ship was sailing to one of the Colonies, and dispatched there in charge of an uncle to afford his ardor an opportunity of cooling. For nearly eighteen months he had perforce to remain abroad, and in the meantime his intended bride, who was considerably his senior, as well as a designing adventuress, became the bride of a man in her own station of life. She was precluded from suing the missing lover by the fact that he was not of age, or she would doubtless have thus sought compensation for the frustration of her deep-laid matrimonial scheme.

The prospect of having a couple of breach of promise suits to defend at the same time was the cause of a Lancashire lover's disappearance last year. He had loved not wisely, but too many, and had somehow allowed himself to drift into engagements to no fewer than three different damsels. Of course, he could not marry them all, and the two who found they were to be discarded gave him plainly to understand what he might expect if he really went so far as to jilt them.

In this predicament, the too amorous swain scarcely knew what course to adopt, but resolved to leave the country and not to marry either of the three girls who claimed his hand and heart. This resolve he quietly carried out, and departed for the United States, where it is to be hoped he was content to confine his attentions to one member of the sex called fair. Should he be so rash as to pay an early visit home he may possibly find a trio of breach of promise suits awaiting him.

Another bridegroom disapeared for a totally different reason. He was engaged to a young lady who would, he believed, shortly inherit a substantial fortune; and so eager was he to secure his prize that he hurried forward the arrangements for the wedding as much as possible.

Not until a day or two before that fixed for the ceremony did he discover that, so far from being entitled to any property whatever, the girl was absolutely dependent on her relations or support. This discovery gave him a dreadful shock, for, although to some extent enamored of the damsel, he was still more enamored of her reputed wealth. And when this had vanished he was not long in coming to the conclusion that he had better vanish, too, for married life without money was not to be tolerated for a moment.

He thereore decamped without a word to anybody, leaving his intended bride to place on his absence whatever construction she chose.

Very singular were the circumstances surrounding the disapeparance of a London bridegroom. He was much attached to his prospective bride, and when he failed to attend at the church at the appointed hour she was naturally greatly distressed. Messengers were hastily dispatched in search of him, but the only tidings that could be gleaned were to the effect that he had gone out early in the morning and had not returned.

After waiting some time in the vain hope that he would arrive, the wedding party returned to their homes, extremely curious as to the cause of the bridegroom's non-appearance. An explanation of this was forthcoming next day, when it was ascertained that he had proceeded to Euston and taken a ticket for a northern town, where he was subsequently discovered, aimlessly wandering about the streets, and evidently not in his right senses.

It seems that the excitement and worry of his approaching marriage had seriously affected his reason, and it was several months before he was sufficiently recovered to permit of the wedding taking place.

PAT MAGEE.

Walkin' wid Pat Magee
Down by the Tullagh bog,
"Mind where ye're settin' yere stheps," says he,
"Lest yez put yer foot on a frog.
Frogs is the divil," says he.
"I'm thinkin'," he says, says he,
"Av I carried yez over to yondher wall
The sorry a frog we'd see."

Sittin' wid Pat Magee
Atop on a loose built wall,
"It's unaisy I am in my mind," says he,
"Dhredin' the stones might fall.
Stones is the divil to slip
I'm thinkin'," he says, says he,
"Av I gave yer waist a bit of a clip
The sorrow a fear there'd be."

Talkin' wid Pat Magee,
Wid the arm av him round me waist
An' the red sun sinkin', "Agrah," says he,
"Will yez let me shpake to the praste?
Delays is the divil's delight,
An' I'm thinkin'," he says, says he,
"Av the two av us settled this matther to-night,
'Tis married next week we'd be."

—Lena Gyles, in Temple Bar.

Every one has heard of the elliptical judge who summed up the case of the prisoner at the bar so summarily: "Heaven has given you health and strength; instead of which you go about the country stealing ducks." James Payn now relates a conversation overheard in Scotland which almost rivals it. Two Highlandmen meet each other opposite a public house. Donald (down on his luck and thirsty)—"It is a goot day, Engus." Angus (evasively)—"I'll see you dam first." What suggestion! What want of appreciation! What an ellipsis!—San Francisco Argonaut.

AFTER VISITING THE ART LOAN EXHIBITION.

Dreams and fancies of days gone by
Wrought by masters whose hands are still,
Scenes and scenery, earth and sky,
And strange new faces that make us thrill.

In mauve and maris we view the land,
Won from the grasp of a frowning sea,
Where dyke and dune and frontier sand.
Tell of a race heroic and free.

Rembrandt's old sea-dog is beery,
And his blows fell heavy on Philip and Spain,
But Maas' old woman with Bible in hand,
Struck a deepe blow at the tyrannous twain.

Ye fathers and mothers of Israel's kin,
And dumpling admirers of grenadier toys,
Your story is sacred although in a ben.
And your lives and loves without record or noise.

Here is the genius and glory of France,
More than in sabre or cannon or war.
Impressions from nature the spirit entrance.
And unfold to the fancy a world afar.

This one depicting the shepherd maiden.
As the sunset deepens in twilight gloom.
Vibrates with the Angelus memory laden.
And Barbizon like gives the fancy room.

We sit once more 'neath the apple blossoms.
In the spring of life and perchance of love.
Or under the weird and mysterious moonlight
The flock returns like the tired dove.

Even if sometimes, by strangest confusion.
A palette with blotches of color like flame.
Takes the place of the picture—it's someone's delusion.
But not Monticellis'—and theirs be the blame.

Wonders and miracles wrought by the masters.
Opening heaven with color and light
Keys of the kingdom—divinest of Shastras.
Open the heart and illumine the sight.

PALLISER VS. VIPOND.

Judge Gill's Remarks in Giving Judgment in this Case.

On Monday last, the Court of Review rendered judgment in the action of Palliser vs. Vipond et al, being a claim for damages arising out of the difficulty concerning the electric light business at La chute. In rendering the judgment of the Court, His Honor Judge Gill said:—The plaintiff, an advocate, of Lachute, gave up his profession to establish an electric lighting system in that town. He occupied himself about it for upwards of two years, made a plan of the town, obtained a list of subscribers, and visited several places, examining into the best systems of electric lighting. Finally, he made an arrangement with the Royal Electric Company, of Montreal, by which they were to furnish the necessary dynamo and other machinery, which, however, was to remain their property until paid for. Subsequently, the plaintiff, finding that he obtained a reduction by paying cash, made an arrangement with T. S. Vipond, a merchant of this city, to advance the money and pay the Royal Electric. In order to carry out this arrangement, an agreement was entered into by means of which Vipond took the place of the Royal Electric, and the business was to be carried on between them in partnership, the machinery paid for by Vipond, however, to remain in his name as his property. Vipond pretended that this agreement did not constitute a partnership, but the Court of Appeals decided otherwise. Besides the machinery contributed by the Royal Electric, the Plaintiff contributed a number of things, besides having devoted a god deal of time and energy to the organization of the business. On the sixth of April, 1894, after the business had been in existence for some two or three years, Vipond sold ot Simpson & Boyd, of Lachute, all his rights in it. At that time he claimed to comprise the entire business and property, and a couple of days afterwards Bold came into the station where Plaintiff was superintending the operations and had some conversation with him. What he said was not heard by those present owing to the noise of the machinery, but it is understood that he was making claim to the possession of the premises. He then left, but in a fewminutes returned with his partner, Simpson, and a gang of men. Another conversation took place as before, lasting, however, but a short time, and then a row occurred in which plaintiff was seriously injured, his collar bone being broken, and being obliged to be taken home in a carriage and put to bed where he remained for some three weeks. The question who commenced the ght is of no importance under the circumstances Plaintiff was there in legal possession of the premises and business, and had a perfect right to protect himself and his rights. Defendants must be held responsible for the result of their attempt to take forcible possession of thep roperty. This is clea rlaw. Plaintiff had the possession of the premises, and had a right to defend that possession against all comers. Then the defendants seem to have gone around maligning and defaming plaintiff by way of justifying what they had done. Libel is charged in the declaration, and the libel is undoubtedly proven. It is proved that Boyd, one of the defendants, said to one of the witnesses, after the fight, that Palliser dare not do anything as Vipond knew enough against him to send him to the penitentiary. No proof is made of this charge, and it is undobtedly a serious libel. Another witness says that Cipond told him that Palliser had sold lamps for which he had not accounted. This is another charge of which there is no proof whatever in the record, and they are sufficient to call for a condemnation. They could not fail to do plaintiff an injury, and he is entitled to be indemnified. The judge in the court below dismissed the judgment as to the assault and as to the libel, but gave plaintiff $300.00 for loss of revenue during the balance of the term of the parnership. Both parties have appealed. There is no demand in the Record for loss of revenue, but plaintiff is entitled to be indemnified for the assault, and the libel, which was of so serious a character, and we think that $500.00 is certainly not too much. Judgment for $500.00 and costs.

STEPHENS & HUTCHINS,
Atorneys for Plaintiff.

THE C.P.R.'S TORONTO-SUDBURY SERVICE.

The new Canadian Pacific train service Toronto to Sudbury via Smith Falls, appears to be acquiring a good proportion of the northern passenger traffic out of the Queen City. Thursday's train had 119 passengers on board, and Friday's some 110 passengers, which is an excellent showing.

WIFE SUES FOR SEPARATION.

Mme. Rosario Bourdon is suing her husband for separation on grounds of ill-treatment and desertion.

Alleged Silverware.

If those Forks and Spoons, that you bought for Silverware, are commencing to look brassy, send them to our factory and have them replated at a nominal cost, making them as good as new, while we guarantee they will last from fifteen to twenty years.

	Per doz.
Tea Spoons, re-plated.....	$1.75
Dessert Spoons and Forks....	2.50
Table Spoons and Forks.....	3.50

STANDARD, ROGERS' PLATE.

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.
1794 Notre Dame Street.

YOUR EFFORTS

are all directed towards obtaining the most and best for your money.

My Efforts

are to supply you with the most and the best for less money than my competitors do.

Now Will You

call and let me show you how well I am succeeding in this?

A. D. GILLIES,
The Grocer,
430 ST. JAMES ST.

CALLING IN CREDITORS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

No. 25—In the matter of ANTOINE W. M. KELLY, Contractor, of the City and District of Montreal, Insolvent.

The creditors of said Insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Court room for Insolvency matters, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the twelfth day of February instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and inspectors to the property of the said Insolvent.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, C.S.

Montreal, 3rd February, 1898.

A Clean Sweep.

Boeckh's Brooms.

"A stitch in time saves nine"—a good broom saves time, and it saves money, and hard work, and loss of temper. Each one of Boeckh's Brooms must stand a rigid test before it leaves the factory—the brush the workmanship, the handle, each share in the test. If it doesn't stand the test, your dealer doesn't get the broom.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, Mfrs., Toronto, Montreal Branch—
1 and 3 DeBresoles Street.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has accepted "sous benefice d'inventaire," the estate of Romulus Laurendeau, in his lifetime, advocate, of Montreal. Emma Normand, 4th of February, 1898.

Dominion Bank

Head Office, Montreal.

Capital Paid Up.....$1,500,000
Rest.....$1,500,000

Hon. Sir Frank Smith, President; R. D. Gamble, General Manager.

Montreal Branch.

A Branch of this Bank will shortly be opened on the corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, in the City of Montreal, for the transaction of a general banking business.

CLARENCE A. BOGERT,
Manager.

Soldiers' Uniforms

Made up in the correct style.
Also all kinds of repairing and altering same.
Give me a trial.

J. A. LEVY,
353 St. Lawrence St.

P. S.—By dropping me a postal I will send for and deliver your clothes.

DEATH.

COOKE—In this city, on the 4th inst., at the age of 68 years, Patrick Cooke, father of T. J. and R. J. Cooke. Funeral will leave his late residence, No. 2067 St. Catherine Street, on Monday morning, at 7.30, to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. New York, Boston and Quebec papers please copy. 30

TURNS AND TWISTS.

George Washington is the name of a clergyman in France.

Joaquin Miller has had his ears and some of his toes frozen off in the Klondike. Poetic fire is not much of a protection against Arctic cold.

A boy bicycle rider was struck by an express train near Paterson, N.J., and was hurled fifty feet in the air to a field along the tracks. Strangely, he was not even bruised.

Andree's balloon has been seen again in the Northwest. If the explorer would only come down out of the clouds he would put a stop to the vision habit as applied to balloons.

Now comes Texas to the front with an alleged discovery of gold. If these discoveries keep up at the present rate every man may expect to have his own private gold mine in his back yard before very long.

Managers of theatres in Illinois are complaining that the competition of the churches is injuring their business. They say the competition is unjust, because the managers have to pay a license and the preachers don't.

One of New York's policemen has fallen heir to a fortune of $70,000, but says he will remain on the force. New York policemen who "know their business" don't consider a fortune no larger than that as anything more than pin money.

A Pennsylvania man named Smith named his son McKinley, after the President, and is now much disgruntled because the Chief Magistrate did not, in recognition of the honor, send an autograph letter of thanks and a check for $100.

The large number of suicides in Washington recently has attracted attention. There have been no less than half a dozen within a comparatively few days, and nearly all the victims have been persons of more than ordinary distinction. Not one of them was a disappointed office seeker.

"The blush of dawn!" commented the sarcastic boarder who has found a bit of verse in one of the papers. "Why should the dawn blush?"

"Probably," suggested Asbury Peppers, "over the recollection of the night."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

GOOD Clothes don't make the man, but they have a lot to do with what others think of him.
We make the kind of clothes that give a good impression.
M. J. ADLER,
2320 St, Catherine St

..If There is Anything..

In this world outside a disagreeable mother-in-law that will make a man wish he had never been born, it is an ill-fitting shirt. Our shirts fit. $1.00 upwards.

MUNROE BROS., 2246 St. Catherine Street.

EYE

The Spot Closely,

BUT THE POINT is that you can do no correct housekeeping without using the proper Soap for cleaning. No Soap gives comfort and value like

STRACHAN'S

GILT EDGE

SOAP.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons.

DON'T THINK

Because our Annual Discount Sale ended to-day that we have no further specials to offer. Stock taking has revealed many broken lines that will be cleared out this month at prices which will accomplish our object.

CRUSHED SEALETTE

12 1-2 yards only of $6.25 Crushed Sealette, for $1.50 yard

PLAIN SEALETTE

7 yards only of a Beautiful Plain Sealette marked from $10.00 yard to $5.00.

PLAIN SEALETTE

11 1-2 yards of extra fine quality Sealette, a $11.75 line for $6.00.

LADIES' WINTER JACKETS

$10 00	JACKET	FOR	$ 7 00
$11 50	JACKET	FOR	$ 7 50
$14 00	JACKET	FOR	$10 00
$24 00	JACKET	FOR	$13 00
$25 00	JACKET	FOR	$12 50
$27 50	JACKET	FOR	$13 75
$32 00	JACKET	FOR	$16 00

MISSES' ULSTERS

In all the most fashionable designs :—

$ 9 00	ULSTER	FOR	$4 50
$11 00	ULSTER	FOR	$5 50
$14 00	ULSTER	FOR	$7 00
$16 00	ULSTER	FOR	$8 00

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,
St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.
MONTREAL

MR. HAYS AND MR. SHAUGHNESSY

Have Not Yet Concluded Their Conference on Rates.

Negotiations are still going on between the officials of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Hays and Mr. Shaughnessy have not yet concluded their conference, but it is understood an agreement has been arrived at. The C. P. R. are still selling Toronto tickets at reduced rates. The Grand Trunk have made no further cuts, and the officials of the C. P. R. at Toronto have received no notification from the head offices here that the local rate from Toronto to Montreal had been, or would be, cut. It is expected the C. P. R. here will shortly restore the regular tariff on Toronto business, and that the two roads will shortly be on friendly relations.

GLOBE MAN GETS A JOB.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—(Special.)—J. W. Willison, a member of the local staff of the Toronto Globe, has been appointed Crown Timber Agent of the Yukon territory. T. D. Macfarlane, of Brandon, has been appointed his assistant.

A COMING EVENT.

The members of the Monarch Hockey Club are hard at work preparing for their first annual concert, which is to be held in the Temple Hall, Dorchester street, on Wednesday, Feb. 16th.

DIED OF PNEUMONIA.

Magog, Ont., Feb. 5.—(Special.)—S. Elie, secretary-treasurer of the village of Eastman, died here last evening of pneumonia. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Mr. J. W. McConnell, who has been a member of The Herald's reportorial staff for some time, leaves to-morrow for his former home in Halifax, where he has accepted a position in the Intercolonial Railway offices.

"This here is a dern big city an' there's most all the conveniences a feller wants," he said as he toiled up the stairs to an "L" road station, "but jest the same I don't b'lieve in putting in two-story streets afore ye git ready to put in elevators for 'em."—Chicago Post.

SAVOY HOTEL.

Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 Victoria Street.

Conducted entirely on the European plan. The best furnished bedrooms in the city, $1 to $2 per day. All meals a la carte. Dining rooms open nightly until one o'clock for theatre parties. Private rooms reserved for parties of four or more on order by telephone 4276.

A special rate will be given for permanent guests.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA.

1666 Notre Dame street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from $2 to $2,000. Tickets, 10 cents.

OXFORD CAFE,

University Street.

Meals a la carte until midnight

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Why be afraid of the dentist when you can get your teeth extracted and replaced without the least pain at Dr. J. G. A. Gendreau, Surgeon-Dentist, 20 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. False teeth without plate, Gold Crown, Vulcanise, Aluminum Plates etc.

"Three Castles," "Bristol Bird's Eye," "Capstan Navy Cut," "Gold Flake," "Traveller," "Meridian." These are the finest and leading makes of tobacco of W. D. and H. O. Wills, Bristol, Eng. To be had at E. A. Gerth's, agent, 2235 St. Catherine Street, Queen's Block.

Mrs. Peck.—Have you forgotten, Henry, that you used to say, before we were married, that you would be willing to die for me?

H. Peck (in a fit of desperation)—Oh, Maria, how I wish you had taken me at my word and put me to the test!—Cleveland Leader.

TO LET—In Lachine—No. 595 and 602, facing Lake St. Louis, 8 rooms and kitchen. Habitable summer and winter. $150 per year. L. A. Boyer, 66 St. James St. 35

FOR SALE—Typewriters of all standard make, away below manufacturers' prices, taken as part payment for the New Hammond. The Hammond Typewriter Agency. Albert Bryce, Agent, 116 St. Peter street. 34

LEADING PIANOS.

In the three great Pianos, for which we are the exclusive agents, we represent all that is highest and most refined in Piano manufacture.

KNABE

Stands alone as a perfect art product—a musical gem without rival.

BELL.

A beautiful high grade piano, full, rich and lasting in tone; the masterpiece of Canadian manufacture.

WILLIAMS

The oldest piano factory in Canada — 20,000 instruments made and sold, giving their owners perfect satisfaction.

Our immense contracts enable us to supply these superb instruments at prices no higher than are demanded for vastly inferior goods. Easy terms arranged to suit customers.

WILLIS & CO.,
1824 Notre Dame St.,
(Near McGill Street).

Office Supplies...

No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc.
Printing, Bookbinding, ruling, embossing, reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

JOSEPH FORTIER,
254 St. James Street.

Agreable to Taste
Quick to Act.
Sure to Cure.
No Cure, No Pay.

Plate Glass Insurance

Lloyd's Insurance Co
Of New York.
Deposit with Canadian Government
Policies Covering Glass Against Breakage Issued for One or Three Years LOWEST RATES

MARINE INSURANCE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ..of Liverpool
RELIANCE .. .. of Liverpool
BOSTON MARINE .. .. of Boston

Importers granted open policies. Exporters of hay, grain and provisions granted cover to any part of the world.

EDWARD L. BOND
Gen. Agent.
80 St. Francois Xavier Street.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 141 St. James Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

16 Pages. **The Herald.** Pages 9 to 16.

91ST YEAR. No. 30. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

A VISIT TO THE OLD CHATEAU.

And the Many Memories Its Relics Call Up.

THE PROPOSAL TO MOVE IT

Should be Energetically Combated—Every Canadian Should See it.

State and Dominion, newly born,
Beneath Algonquin forests lay,
When the dim harbingers of morn,
Were heralding imperial day;
And the explorer steered a way
By chart, half legend, half romance,
And raised above an alien spray,
The shining Fleur de Lys of France.

CANADA, although a young country, has a history of her own. It is a history, the pages of which are filled with romance. One reads of the self-sacrificing toil of the black-robed Jesuit, of the gaiety of a court which mirrored that of Louis XIV., of the brave deeds of young gallants and hardy woodsmen; and even among the ladies of our early colonial court we see occasional examples of heroism and sacrifice for the sake of New France.

We have still left to us a number, but a number all too small, of the landmarks of those olden days, and chief among these is the old Chateau de Ramezay. This solid mansion, which was, in its early days, famed throughout all New France as a model home, is now dwarfed into comparative insignificance by the huge warehouses and great stone structures which the hastening growth of Montreal has called into existence. The fine old garden, which formerly extended from the rear of the Chateau to the margin of the blue St. Lawrence, has gradually been given over to the greedy-fingered daemon of commerce, and, now, one sees nothing but ugly brick walls and grey frowning limestone. From the stately residence of a Governor the old place has descended (or ascended) to an historical museum, where pathetically repose, like the scattered petals of some dead rose, a few poor relics of the early days of our Dominion.

It may not be generally known that in 1775, when the American revolutionists crossed the border and captured Montreal the Chateau de Ramezay was the headquarters of the American generals. After the battle of Bunker Hill, when the colonies found that their cause was likely to prosper, Colonel Benedict Arnold proposed to Congress the invasion of Canada. He stated that two thousand men would be sufficient to capture and hold the country. In any event such a move would prevent the Governor of Canada, then Sir Guy Carleton, from harassing the colonial army on the north. The plan was adopted. Almost immediately afterwards three columns started in haste for the north. Colonel Arnold's force set out from Cambridge, marched up the Kennebec, through the almost impassable forests of Maine, and then down the Chaudiere to Point Levis. In the meanwhile General Montgomery had appeared before Montreal, and the town had fallen. For the first and the last time, an alien flag waved above Montreal. The citizens had been assured of the good will of the invaders from the south, and the advance was all but unopposed. To conciliate the Canadians Congress had appointed three commissioners to go north and assure the habitants that their rights would be respected. One of these commissioners was the renowned Benjamin Franklin. Franklin had done all that lay in his power to prevent the war, even going to England and urging the claims of America before the Prime Minister. When he found, however, that all his efforts were ineffectual, he returned to America, and flung himself, heart and soul, into the cause of the revolutionists. With his wide experience and his scholarly counsel, he was a powerful ally. He arrived in Montreal on the 29th of April, 1775, and remained in this city until the 11th of the following month. During this time he lived in the Chateau de Ramezay. With him he brought a printing press, and the vaults of the old house were devoted to the art preservative. Franklin without a printing press would not have been Franklin.

Arnold, on the other hand, the man who played so important a part in the Canadian campaign, had earned his living as a horse-dealer, in which vocation he not only cultivated his powers of observation and his innate shrewdness, but also added to his great knowledge of men and their ways. Arnold was a stranger to fear. It was for his great bravery and tact that he was given so important a position in the American army.

After his arrival with his little army, at Point Levis, opposite the frowning stronghold of Quebec, he found his force so decimated by disease and the hardships of the march, that he decided a siege of Quebec would be useless. He retired up the river, accordingly, to Pointe aux Trembles, where he encamped, awaiting the arrival of Montgomery from Montreal. While here encamped, Arnold did his best to wean the loyal Canadians from their allegiance to the mother-land. He made promise after promise, all of which, happily, let us say, had but little effect on the sturdy habitants. On one occasion he wrote a letter to the settlers near Point Levis, warning them not to transport fuel or supplies to the garrison at Quebec. The original of this letter is to be seen to-day in the Chateau here, worn and stained now, but plainly legible. It bears the signature of a man, who, although courageous, and renowned as a soldier, endeavored, in 1780, to traitorously sell his country to the English, that he might pay with such ill-gotten gains, some old gambling debts he had contracted. Americans, and Englishmen as well, execrate the memory of Benedict Arnold, the traitor and renegade. Americans, and English as well, revere the name of Benjamin Franklin, the man who was an honor to the country that gave him birth.

But shortly after this ineffectual attempt to capture Quebec, on the 31st of December, 1775, and following the death of Montgomery, the invaders drew back from Canadian territory, convinced of Quebec's loyalty to England. Then once again the Governor came back to his mansion on Notre Dame street. Once again he received in the State drawing-room, surrounded by his aides, resplendent in their scarlet cloth and gold lace. Again the solemn butler opened the rare old wines at the State dinners, and in the great, cool vaults, below, the huge fire roared and hissed around the immense joint of beef that hung over the flames. The big, shaggy Newfoundland dog climbs clumsily on to the tread-wheel, and starts his weary round. The spit turns and turns, and turns, until the red-faced Cockney cook examines the roast with his critical eye, and commands his white-aproned assistants to take that "'ere meat away afore hit's burnt hup." Then the dog steps out of his tread-mill, shakes himself in a dignified manner, and goes over to the corner by the oven, whence comes the savory smell of French bread baking. After turning three times around, according to all the traditions of dogdom, he curls himself up for a quiet snooze after his morning's work. The sound of a spinet, perhaps, came from above, and the gay dresses of the ladies could be seen going up and down the long garden walks.

What a busy and gay old place the Chateau must have been. One almost wishes he had lived in those days when Canada was young.

The collection of historical curiosities to be seen at this quaint old gubernatorial residence is remarkably interesting. Belts of wampum, "which ye savages doe count of more value than ye diamonds or pearls, or, in truth, than any sic baubles." Relics of the stone age, and of the Jesuit missions, quaint old portraits of past Governors and their ladies, Indian war weapons, and much suggestive old bric-a-brac, not to speak of the collection of autograph letters and of old and rare volumes, which, considering the length of time the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society have had possession of the Chateau, is a remarkably valuable and interesting one.

It has been whispered, of late, that the Chateau may be removed. It is to be hoped not. Montreal has too few memorials of her history to permit such an act of sheer vandalism. Surely we can find sufficient space whereon to erect our modern warehouses and offices, without destroying the most picturesque and most historic bit of this beautiful city—certainly a city with a past. Surely no man would be bold enough to brave the curses, not loud but deep, of all the antiquarians and historical students of the new world, by such a disgraceful act. If such a man lives, let him beware. He is losing the one thing that all his money could never bring back again. It would be worse than pulling down Notre Dame to build a hen-coop.

SARANAC'S WINTER FETE.

Parade of Decorated Sleighs and Ice Floats at Saranac Lake's Carnival.

Saranac Lake, N.Y., Feb. 4.—The parade of decorated sleighs and floats which took place here yesterday was the grandest spectacle ever seen in the Adirondacks, and was witnessed by about two thousand persons. The crowd began to assemble directly after noon, and before two o'clock the streets were lined with great varieties of sleighs, pedestrians and horsemen. The air was filled with the sound of bells, trumpets and bugles.

The procession formed at the Berkley House at two o'clock, and marched through the principal streets.

The procession was headed by the 21st Intantry Band. There were spectators from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa.

Every house and street was decorated gaily for the occasion. The parade was about half a mile long.

In the evening there was a magnificent display of fireworks, and the storming of the ice fortress, lighting up the lake. The carnival closed with a great booming of cannon.

LEGALITES DINE.

The undergraduates in the Faculty of Law at McGill University held their annual dinner last night at the Windsor Hotel. The banquet was a most enjoyable one. Mr. J. Hickson presided, and seated at the table of honor were Principal Peterson, Dean Walton, Sir Melbourne Tait, Mr. Justice Archibald, Mr. Justice Davidson, and other prominent members of the Bench and Bar, as well as representatives from the several faculties of McGill.

The toast list was a long one, and embraced the following toasts: — "The Queen," "Alma Mater," proposed by Mr. Howard and responded to by Principal Peterson; "Bench and Bar," proposed by Mr. Kennedy and replied to by Sir Melbourne Tait on behalf of the Bench, and Mr. R. D. McGibbon, Q.C., on behalf of the Bar; "Dean and Professors," proposed by Mr. Carter and responded to by Dean Walton and Mr. Justice Davidson; "Our Guests," proposed by Mr. Tait, responded to by Mr. Justice Archibald; "Sister Faculties," replied to by the representatives of Arts, Science and Medicine; "The Graduating Class," responded to by Mr. Marler, of the graduating year, and Mr. McFarlane, of 1900.

THEY WENT TO OSHAWA.

Mr. R. McLaughlin, the well-known manufacturer of Oshawa, has purchased this week from Messrs. Mason & Risch three very fine new upright pianos for the use of himself and his sons. This is but one of many similar instances of the great favor in which Mason & Risch pianos are held throughout the country. The Hon. Sir Frank Smith, President of the Council in Sir John Macdonald's Government, purchased six or seven pianos for members of his family, and Mr. E. B. Osler, of Toronto, who is a director of the C.P.R., has also purchased the same number for various members of his family. The fact that people of wealth and culture will purchase one piano after another of the same make is the best possible testimony to the satisfaction which the first pianos have given.

Montreal warerooms—19 Phillips Square.

ENTERTAINED THE PATIENTS.

The following ladies and gentlemen composed the party who visited the Protestant Hospital for the Insane Thursday and rendered a pleasant variety programme for the entertainment of the inmates: Misses Sellars and Reed, Messrs. Mann, Richards, Vickers, Botcherby, Marsh, Farrar and Gosling. Besides the usual quota of vocal and instrumental parts the brothers Mann delighted the audience by their performance on the bells, and Miss Ina Reed by her very artistic fancy dancing. The entertainment was the means of much enjoyment to the patients.

MONTREAL CURLERS WIN.

Arnprior, Ont., Feb. 4.—A game was played here to-day between the Montreal Curling Club and Arnprior for the Quebec Challenge cup. The cup was won by Montreal by two shots.

CARIBOO LINE MAY NOW BE REBUILT.

Cost $11,000,000, and Was Abandoned in 1863.

ATLANTIC CABLE KILLED IT.

It Was Part of a Telegraph Line to Circle the Globe.

It's a somewhat surprising story, but true.
—McDonald.

DURING the Cariboo gold-mining excitement, in June, 1895, press despatches from Ottawa contained the information that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company contemplated reoccupying the old telegraph line running up into the mining camps of the Cariboo country in British Columbia. The line was constructed thirty-five years ago, but long since has been abandoned. Now that gold has been found on the Klondike, talk of reopening this old line and extending it to the new gold fields has been renewed. The proposition recalls a mass of facts connected with the early history of this Northwest country that to the present generation reads like a romance.

Thirty-five years ago the people of the world were talking about this abandoned telegraph line just as fervently as they have been talking about the Klondike gold discoveries. Its construction was an essential part of a scheme to encircle the earth by wire, leading from New York to St. Petersburg, by way of Seattle and Behring Sea, but the project was abandoned in the spring of 1866, when the transatlantic cable proved a success. The cable conecting the Old and New Worlds by wire was only 3,000 miles in length, while the overland project, by way of Seattle and Behring Sea, contemplated the building of 21,000 miles of telegraph lines.

Extension Costing $11,000,000.

It will be recalled by those acquainted with the history of the enterprise on this coast that the telegraph line was extended more than 900 miles northeast of New Westminster, into the heart of a previously unexplored country. The preliminary surveys, the exploration parties, and the actual construction of this line alone cost upward of $11,000.000, all of which was lost when the operation of the Atlantic cable was begun. During all these intervening years, however, the poles and wires for these 900 miles have stood, and examinations made three years ago resulted in the discovery that much of the wire is still stretched and can be put into working order without a very great outlay of capital. The great cost of this work was increased by the ample provision for the future which the company made in the shape of supplies sent into the country.

While this is of great local interest because of its proximity to the Sound and to Seattle, the company made just as extensive preparation on Behring Sea, in Northern Alaska, and in Siberia. It was the scheme to span Behring Straits by means of a cable, the distance being short and the plan practicable. The overland telegraph line was to extend to Cape Prince of Wales on this side of the sea, and, crossing the straits, connect the Siberian shore at Plover Bay. From Plover Bay, inland, there are now about 350 miles of poles erected, with wires stretched, reaching across the snowy land. From Port Clarence, south of Cape Prince of Wales, and extending about 200 miles southward, are 300 miles more of poles and wire, utterly useless for commercial purposes. The line was so well constructed, however, that it is believed to be in good condition, even now.

Russian Extension Is Projected.

In 1885 the first attempt was made to lay the first transatlantic cable, but it was a failure. Electrical engineers announced that it was impossible to transmit a message for 3,000 miles under water. For ten years the matter was unsettled, and the Western Union Telegraph Company's Russian extension was organized, being a separate company, but having the same stockholders as had the parent company. Millions of dollars were spent in securing satisfactory routes and in sending out exploration companies. Finally the great work was undertaken on a gigantic scale. Early in the spring of 1886 word was flashed over the world that the second Atlantic cable was a complete success, and at the same time the Russian extension was abandoned. As an illustration of the great loss suffered it is sufficient to mention that on this extension of this old-time telegraph line the cost of transportation of materials and supplies of all kinds was $1 a pound. The materials were abandoned and the supplies were sold to the Hudson Bay trappers for 1 cent a pound.

Might Have Discovered the Klondike.

It is of interest to note that the prices paid for ordinary articles of necessity at that time were about the same as those now demanded from the miners at Dawson City. It is also interesting to note that the proposed line would have passed very near the present town site of Dawson. If the present line had been extended as far as the Klondike, then an unknown stream, and having no place on the map, it is very likely that in sinking holes for the telegraph poles the rich deposits of placer gold would then have been discovered.

Seattle and the Puget Sound region were closely identified with the great proposition during the period of construction on this division, and there are men in Seattle who were then in the employ of the companies interested. There was no United States Alaska then; it was Russian territory.

"I was with the California State Telegraph Company in those days," said a telegrapher yesterday. "This company was the rival of the Western Union and operated and controlled all the lines west of Omaha. Well, it heard about the trans-Russian line, and to capture some of the trade ran a line up from Yreka, Cal., to Portland, and thence to New Westminster, touching Seattle. Then the other company abandoned its scheme to build from Portland and built from New Westminster northward towards Behring Sea. In later years the bonds of the State company were placed on the New York market and were quietly bought up by the Western Union.

"But those were exciting days. In my office in New Westminster I have talked with the operator at Fort Steager, 600 miles northwest of Cariboo. You see, the line was put in working order as it was pushed along, so that communication was kept up continually with the managers. A young fellow, the operator, with one or two others, wintered at Fort Steager, and on clear days we would talk over the wire, and I would report what he had to say to the officers. He had a trying time of it. Before he was left there a stockade was built about the station to keep away the Indians, and the place was stocked with a few rifles and ammunition, and there were port holes to fire from. All winter long he was besieged by Indians, who demanded that he give up the provisions that he had in stock, threatening to burn the place. The men did not dare leave the place all winter, and the operator would tell me about it over the wire.

(Continued on page 10.)

THE SONG OF THE BANJO,

"The War Drum of the English."

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

You couldn't pack a Broadwood half a mile—
You mustn't leave a fiddle in the damp—
You couldn't raft an organ up the Nile,
And play it in an Equatorial swamp.
I travel with the cooking-pots and pails—
I'm sandwiched 'tween the coffee and the pork—
And when the dusty column checks and tails,
You should hear me spur the rearguard to a walk!

With my 'Pilly-willy-winky-winky popp!'
[Oh, it's any tune that comes into my head!]
So I keep 'em moving forward till they drop,
So I play 'em up to water and to bed.

In the silence of the camp before the fight,
When it's good to make your will and say your prayer,
You can hear my strumpty-tumpty overnight
Explaining ten to one was always fair.
I'm the Prophet of the Utterly Absurd,
Of the Patently Impossible and Vain—
And when the Thing that Couldn't has occurred,
Give me time to change my leg and go again.

With my 'Tumpa-tumpa-tumpa-tum-pa tump!'
In the desert where the dung-fed camp-smoke curled,
There was never voice before us till I led our lonely chorus,
I—the war-drum of the White Man round the world!

By the bitter road the Younger Son must tread,
Ere he win to hearth and saddle of his own—
'Mid the riot of the shearers at the shed,
In the silence of the herder's hut alone—
In the twilight, on a bucket upside down,
Hear me babble what the weakest won't confess.
I am Memory and Torment—I am Town!
I am all that ever went with evening dress!

With my 'Tunka tunka-tunka-tunka-tunk!'
[So the lights—the London Lights—grow near and plain!]
So I rowel 'em afresh towards the Devil and the Flesh,
Till I bring my broken rankers home again.

In desire of many marvels over sea,
Where the new-raised tropic city sweats and roars,
I have sailed with Young Ulysses from the quay,
Till the anchor rumbled down on stranger shores
He is blooded to the open and the sky,
He is taken in a snare that shall not fail,
He shall hear me singing strongly till he die,
Like the shouting of a backstay in a gale.

With my 'Hya! Heeya! Heeya! Hullah! Haul!'
[O the green that thunders aft along the deck!]
Are you sick o' towns and men? You must sign and sail again,
For it's 'Johnny Bowlegs, pack your kit and trek!'

Through the gorge that gives the stars at noon-day clear—
Up the pass that packs the scud beneath our wheel—
Round the bluff that sinks her thousand fathom sheer—
Down the valley with our guttering brakes asqueal:
Where the trestle groans and quivers in the snow,
Where the many-shedded levels loop and twine,
So I lead my reckless children from below
Till we sing the Song of Roland to the pine.

With my 'Tinka-tinka-tinka-tinka-tink!'
[And the axe has cleared the mountain, croup and crest!]
So we ride the iron stallions down to drink,
Through the canons to the waters of the West!

And the tunes that mean so much to you alone—
Common tunes that make you choke and blow your nose,
Vulgar tunes that bring the laugh that brings the groan—
I can rip your very heartstrings out with those;
With the feasting, and the folly, and the fun—
And the lying, and the lusting, and the drink,
And the merry play that drops you, when you're done,
To the thoughts that burn like irons if you think.

With my 'Plunka-lunka-lunka-lunka-lunk!'
Here's a trifle on account of pleasure past,
Ere the wit that made you win gives you eyes to see your sin
And the heavier repentance at the last!

Let the organ moan her sorrow to the roof—
I have told the naked stars the Grief of Man!
Let the trumpets snare the foeman to the proof—
I have known Defeat, and mocked it as we ran!
My bray ye may not alter nor mistake
When I stand to jeer the fatted Soul of Things,
But the Song of Lost Endeavor that I make,
Is it hidden in the twanging of the strings?

With my 'Ta-ra-rara-rara-ra-ra-rrrp!'
[Is it naught to you that hear and pass me by?]
But the word—the word is mine, when the order moves the line
And the lean, locked ranks go roaring down to die.

The grandam of my grandam was the Lyre—
[O the blue below the little fisher huts!]
That the Stealer stooping beachward filled with fire
Till she bore my iron head and ringing guts!
By the wisdom of the centuries I speak—
To the tune of yestermorn I set the truth—
I, the joy of the unquestioned—I, the Greek—
I, the everlasting Wonder Song of Youth!

With my 'Tinka-tinka-tinka-tinka-tink!'
[What d'ye lack, my noble masters? What d'ye lack?]
So I draw the world together link by link:
Yea, from Delos up to Limerick and back!

MONTREAL AS A MILITARY CITY.

Why There Are So Many Volunteers.

WOMEN LOVE A UNIFORM.

Foibles of Citizen Warriors From a Civilian's Standpoint.

The sex is ever to a soldier kind.
—Homer.

AN English humorist says, that by enquiry among all his lady friends, he has found out that a man must be a soldier to be a woman's beau ideal. One may be disposed to resent the fact, but it is a lamentably true one, nevertheless, that a man may be a gentleman and a scholar, and other nice things beside, but as a lover he stands no show beside a man who wears a helmet and a sword. Great and small, militarism is the ruling passion. One sometimes wonders why men are so anxious to go into the police force—good strong fellows often, that would make more money at something else. Undoubtedly they do it because of the additional advantages the military aspect of a policeman gives them over the feminine heart. From London comes the tale of how the little servant girl moils and toils all week to save a shilling that she may engage a warrior to walk by her side in the park of a Sunday. Now, a man cannot very well imagine what charm a girl can find in a fellow who is on earth, and deeply in love with the military. There are other motives, however. Personal vanity, for instance—which is more or less bound up with the first one. Men undoubtedly look better en masse than individually. The ordinary military costume is calculated to hide personal defects and impose a rigid manliness of bearing which a fellow may not otherwise possess. Then there is the influence of numbers, an almost incalculable one. For 100 years the American eagle has been represented screaming "E Pluribus Unum," but which of us has ever taken the trouble to ask the why and the wherefore of that cry. If it has any significance, it relates the power of numbers, and a military organization is always imposing because every private or officer can expand his chest and say "one of many."

However, young men do not always join the Vics or the Fusiliers or the Garrison Artillery, according to preference, because a soldier looks nice. There is at least one youth in this city who has a totally different reason. He is by no means an able-bodied person, but he has a violent love for his country. He wants to fight for Canada's woods and valleys green. He has a happy dream that we may have a war, and, though he is practically a woman-hater he has become a voluntary follower of Mars in the hope that he will have a chance to go to the front some day. If Providence could only arrange another Fenian raid for him, or a pretty little war on a side-dish, he would die, or at least be wounded, in all happiness.

Montreal has several large regiments, but there is no doubt that many would join a new regiment if one was proposed. One would think that there was choice enough among the various uniforms to satisfy every war-like aspirant. We have the 65th, tidy-looking chaps in dark green. The Fusiliers, with red tunics and most formidable busbies, are enough to make any maiden's heart flutter. The Scots, in bonnets and kilts, are made doubly attractive by their fine braw leggies; but still there are hundreds willing to join the Highland Cadets if they were allowed.

The only regiment which young men show no anxiety to join, is the Hussars. There seems to be a very general impression among the city's youth that they would not look well on horseback. The beauty of being conscious of one's limitations is exemplified in Ontario towns every Twelfth of July. Then the undistinguished individuals are seen astride of white steeds and often making shocking exhibitions of themselves, but the canny men who have gained honor and distinction in the community, prefer to walk. It is probably a happy thing that young men are so loth to trust their beauty to the tender mercies of a fiery steed.

The writer feels no personal resentment against the military, but occasionally he has wondered whether they do or do not own the city. Freshly budded officers have so frequently vaunted their superiority over the whole civilian world that one cannot help wondering how such an air of majesty and pride of place can be evolved in one so young. Now, the civilian is often very honest, very hard working and very good, and it hurts his feelings to have his inferiority forced upon his consciousness. Perhaps he would be a soldier if he could, perhaps he supports a gray-haired mother, perhaps his principles make him a man of peace. Admitting that he is not exactly fit to associate with a soldier, he may be quite useful and interesting, nevertheless.

Soldiering is a nice pursuit, if only for two reasons. One may be married in a uniform then, and one may also have one's photograph taken holding a sword. Nor does it always dry up the milk of human kindness in a man. On the contrary, it gives him a certain quality of sociability among his fellows. Centuries ago, by a curious cerebral process, men evolved the idea that it is the proper thing for a warrior to drink as much as he can hold. He expects his friends to drink also, and he shares in a very deep degree that popular delusion of the general public, that it is the proper thing to ask every newspaper man you meet to irrigate his mortal clay. Sometimes the military have been known to hold dinners, at which the scribes were not supposed to eat—but they always throw them a bottle to assuage their yearnings.

Once upon a time the writer had to report a military ball. He approached an officer and asked if there was anything the warriors would like him to take particular cognizance of. The officer only said, "Come with me; I'll fix you," and led the scribe to what is technically known as "the trough." Then he went away, and that was all there was to be got out of him. Our Montreal militia is known to be partciularly uncommunicative to the press, but this was the most laconic response to a request for news on record. It was as much as to say, "Use your imagination: here's something to stimulate it." The officer was quite certain he had struck the divine satisfier when he said, "I'll fix you."

THEY ARRIVED AT TERMS.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 4.—A settlement has been effected between Mrs. McLean and John McLean, widow and brother, respectively, of Donald McLean, the Northwest rancher, who was suffocated by gas in his rooms here recently, with reference to the division of the latter's estate. Mrs. McLean claimed that no divorce had been obtained by her husband, but that he had merely secured papers of separation in a Dakota court. She was accompanied on her visit to Windsor by her solicitor, C. N. Weekes, of London. Mr. Weekes had a conference with Clarke, Cowan, Bartlet & Bartlet, solicitors for the dead man's brother, and a settlement was arrived at. It is said that each of the claimants is to receive half. It is now declared that the value of McLean's entire estate will not exceed $10,000, although at the time of his death he was believed to be worth much more than that.

MR. WILDER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Robert P. Wilder, the founder of the Student's Volunteer Movement, will speak to young men at the Young Men's Christian Association on Saturday night at 8 o'clock. Mr. Wilder is one of the leading travelling secretaries in the Volunteer Movement this year, and has already spent several years in mission work in India. He is visiting the colleges of this and other Canadian cities prior to the great Student Volunteer Convention to be held in Cleveland this month. He is a strong speaker, and this will be a splendid opportunity to hear him.

FIRE AT COLBORNE, ONT.

Colborne, Ont., Feb. 5.—Early this morning Jas. A. Cockburn's butcher shop and contents were completely destroyed by fire. The building was insured in the Eastern and the contents in the Commercial Union.

CANADIAN TARS FOR THE ROYAL NAVY

A Proposition to Fit Up a Training Ship.

GOOD FIGHTING MATERIAL

The Subject May Come Up in Parliament.

Count, are we feeble or few? Hear, is our speech so rude?
Lo, are we poor in the land? Judge, are we men of The Blood?
—Kipling.

THE statement, recently published, that application will be made to Parliament for a grant of money to maintain a training ship, on which Canadians may secure such a training as is given on similar ships in connection with the Royal Navy was not authoritative, and may not be justified by the facts. It is true, however, that representations as to the importance and value to Great Britain as well as to Canada, of such a training school have been made to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and that he has the matter under consideration. Whether or not he will see his way clear to recommending Parliament to grant money for the purpose is not yet known.

The proposal is that a man-of-war should be procured from England—possibly, the Admiralty, in view of the national character of the proposition, might make Canada a present of a vessel—and that, during three months in the winter, when the Canadian fishermen are not employed in the fisheries, four hundred to five hundred of them should take a course of instruction in this training ship. They would then be enrolled as members of the British naval reserve, and would be liable to be called on by the Imperial authorities in case of emergency. It is also suggested that the Canadian Government might make it a condition of all subventions granted to vessel-owners that they employ none but men holding certificates of efficiency granted by the authorities of the training vessel. This condition would furnish a cogent reason why the fishermen and sailor folk of the Maritime Provinces should enter the training vessel during their enforced idle time.

From an Imperial point of view the project should be viewed with favoring eyes, for there are no men in the wide range of Britain's dominions who are better qualified by character, courage, powers of endurance and modes of life to man the Royal Navy than are the men of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. They come of good stock; they are inured to hardships on the seas; they are intelligent and ambitious. Officers who have had these Canadians under them cannot speak in too high terms of their abilities. Commander Spain, who has charge of the Canadian vessels that "guard our seaward walls"—himself an officer of the Imperial navy—unhesitatingly places these Maritime Province men at the very head of the reserve forces on which England should be able to draw in time of need. France recruits her navy in greater part from the fishermen who live at St. Pierre or Miquelon, or who make these islands their base of operations during the fishing season. Fifty thousand hardy Frenchmen make their living yearly from the Canadian fisheries—drawn to this employment largely by the bounty of two dollars a quintal given by France to ensure the manning of the fishing smacks of St. Pierre and Miquelon—those last remaining evidences of her once great dominions on this continent. The Canadian bounty is equal to only twelve cents a quintal—and as the French boats are allowed to sell their catch at Canadian ports, the discrepancy in the amount of the bounties works serious harm to the Canadians. There are, however, probably forty thousand Canadians engaged in these fisheries, and if these men can be made available as a naval reserve, they will form no insignificant part of Britain's fighting line.

Canadians will view the proposition from two standpoints—one, the Imperial; the other, the purely national. As to the former, there is a growing feeling in Canada—in England, too, as shown by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's recent utterances—that we should take some direct share in the responsibility of defending the Empire. Can we do this in a better way than by materially strengthening the arm on which the Mother Land does most depend? Would not such an act as that proposed say in trumpet tones to England that our jubilee protestations were meant in good faith, and represented, not the exuberant spirit of the hour, but the deep-rooted convictions and sentiments of the Canadian people?

As to the direct advantages to the Dominion of establishing such a training school, it should be borne in mind that our coasts are practically defenceless. With the exception of Halifax, what port on the North Atlantic is in a position to withstand the attack of even a gunboat? Sydney, for illustration, although a coaling station, is absolutely at the mercy of any little boat that carries but a single "barker." A training school would not fortify these ports, but it would provide men who would know how to handle torpedoes and mortars, and thus could do something towards forcing disagreeable visitors to keep their distance.

The subject, if it come before Parliament, will certainly be worth considering very thoroughly.

SHE SEEMED A WILD BIRD CAGED ON EARTH.

I.

She seemed a wild bird caged on earth,
Who fretted in her prison bars,
A being from heaven's ethereal blue,
Still unforgetful of her birth;
And while she gazed out on the stars,
She sighed to look where once she flew,
Until her wings at last broke through.

II.

Long from my loneller world I gaze,
And should my wistful eyes but see
Some new star drift down heaven'l ways,
I know she looks once more on me,
And by the astral barrier waits
Until my angel ope the gates,
And earth no longer cages me.
—Arthur J. Stringer.

STANDING COUNSEL FOR THE CROWN.

Magazine Sketch of the Present Solicitor-General.

A KEEN LEGAL INTELLECT.

The Brilliant Career of Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick.

AN interesting sketch of Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, appears in the Canadian Magazine for February, written by Mr. Byron Nicholson. We quote a portion of it:

The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Q.C., M.P., became Solicitor-General on July 13th, 1896. As indicated by the historic name of Fitzpatrick, he is of Celtic origin. That branch of the family to which he belongs lived for many generations in the County of Waterford, and was always noted for its patriotism. His grandfather, John Fitzpatrick, was, especially during the agitation for the Repeal of the Union, one of the staunchest and truest friends of the great Irish leader—Daniel O'Connel—not even excepting "Honest Tom Steele" himself. In after years old Mr. Fitzpatrick used to take great pleasure in relating certain incidents in O'Connell's career, many of which had come under his own observation.

His father came from County Waterford to Canada, and settled in Quebec, where for many years he carried on an extensive business in timber; and on December 19th, 1853, the son was born at St. Columba, Sillery, a suburb of the city. Having completed the courses of study prescribed at the High School and St. Anne's College, he became a member of Laval University, an institution which carries the thoughts back for two hundred years, to the time of the self-sacrificing French prelate, Mgr. De Laval-Montmorenci. Here, in due time, Mr. Fitzpatrick was graduated in the two Faculties of Arts and Law, taking many academical honors, including the Lorne medal, which was given him when he took the degree of B.C.L. But better than all such distinctions, he here formed those habits of severe and systematic study which have enabled him to do such an enormous amount of intellectual work; and laid broad and deep the foundation of the superstructure which he has since erected—a superstructure of knowledge, accurate, extensive and varied—and which he now finds of such incalculable service to him in the discharge of the onerous duties of the important office which he holds in the Ministry of his native country.

His career as a student at Laval having come to an end, he continued his legal studies in the offices of Messrs. Andrews, father and son, the latter of whom is now Judge Andrews, of Quebec, and was called to the Bar in July, 1876. Almost at once he commenced the practice of his profession in the ancient capital, and soon afterwards entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, now Sir Adolphe Caron, and rapidly attained to a foremost place at the Bar of his native city. In such a position he could hardly avoid obtaining an accurate knowledge of Provincial politics, as well as much political influence. Several constituencies would have been glad to nominate him as a candidate for parliamentary honors, but he wisely declined all such propositions until he felt quite equal to the proper performance of the highest parliamentary duties. He waited until he had acquired a thorough knowledge of men and of affairs; and the result is seen in the admirable manner in which he discharges those important duties, the performance of which his country, through its Prime Minister, has called him to undertake.

After fourteen years practice at the Bar he consented to be a candidate in Quebec County, for a seat in the Provincial Legislature, and was returned by a handsome majority. Four years later, at the general election, he was again returned by the same constituency, and with a still larger majority. But, as in only too many other instances, it was felt that his proper place was not within the limited area of the Provincial Parliament, but in the wider one of the Dominion; and so, when the Conservative Ministry appealed to the country in 1896, Mr. Fitzpatrick's old constituency asked him to be their candidate. He consented, and the result was that he was elected by more than a thousand of a majority over a very strong and popular opponent, Mr. Fremont, formerly mayor of Quebec city. The two facts, that he had been offered the portfolio of Attorney-General in the De Boucherville Administration, and that he refused it because his political principles differed from those of the then Provincial Ministry, speak volumes, respectively, for his ability and his conscientiousness. To decline the position required not only a high degree of moral courage, but much self-denial; for had he accepted it he would have been the Ministerial representative of his father's countrymen, and of his own and his father's co-religionists—a country and religion to which Mr. Fitzpatrick is ardently, nay, passionately devoted, but he is, nevertheless, consistently dutiful and loving to his native Canada. That his abilities were recognized long before he entered the political arena is evident from his having been made Crown Prosecutor of the city and district of Quebec by the Joly Administration, and was re-appointed to the same office by the Mercier Government. He has also been counsel in some important interprovincial and international litigation; and he was leading counsel for the defence at the trial of the ill-fated Riel. He won laurels as counsel for Belgium in the Tournai frauds case, and was also counsel for the United States in the celebrated Eno extradition trial. He is a Q.C., and a solicitor for the Bank of Montreal. The most recent and one of the most conspicuous marks of distinction conferred upon him by his own Province was his election, in November last, as Batonnier of the Bar of the district of Quebec, and in December, as Batonnier-General of the Province of Quebec. Physically, Mr. Fitzpatrick has a striking personality, being above the average height, of slender, athletic build. As a parliamentary debater, a forensic orator, he is ready and effective in either French or English; and his gesticulation is graceful and appropriate. As an antagonist he can hit hard, but is frank and chivalrous; can be scathingly severe, but never forgets to praise where praise is deserved.

No man is more ready to do justice to an honest opponent. As a worker he is diligence personified; for, paradoxical though it seem, he is never really at rest except when very busy. As Charles Reade says of another Fitzpatrick, he has all the delightful qualities of his nation without its prejudices.

He has travelled extensively in Europe and America; and in both continents has been brought into contact with some of the most learned and distinguished jurists of the day, and with many who are equally illustrious in the other professions. Thus he has that refined and highly cultivated taste which, in its highest development, can never characterize any, even the educated, who have been debarred from visiting those lands which are celebrated in classic song and story. His friends, and even those of his opponents who know him well, say that he has not yet reached te zenith of his fame, but that even higher honors than those he as yet attained awaited him in the not distant future.

JAPANESE ARE SATISFIED.

Withdraw Objection to Annexation of Hawaii.

An Agreement Arrived Regarding at Regarding Status of Japanese.

Washington, Feb.,5.—Japan has been removed as an element in the opposition to the consummation of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands by the United States. This result has been attained by the conclusion of an agreement between this government and Japan, which by practically settling the status of the Japanese in Hawaii under annexation removes in Hawaii under annexation removes the only substantial difference that has existed between the two governments.

The Japanese government, for its part, announced some time ago that it no longer cared to interpose any objection to annexatom of Hawaii based on principle. Since that time the correspondence between Minister Hoshi and the state depart has been directed to a satisfactory settlement of Hawaii based on principle. Japanese in Hawaii. This last point has now been adjusted, so far as the executive branch of our government is capable of acting independently, the agreement being reduced to the shape of a written memorandum. The exact basis of this agreement has not yet been made public, but the general scope of it is understood to be a recognition of the rights of Japanese in Hawaii to claim actual rights of Japanese in Hawaii to Japanese in the United States after the taking effect of the treaty with Japan prclaimed in 1895.

This document which has not been generally taken into account in the consideration of means for adjudging the questions which have arisen over the status of Japanese in Hawaii, goes into effect in July next year and among other things it confers upon Japanese within the territory of the United States all of the rights accorded to the most favored nation, which of course carries with it rights of naturalization and the exercise of the rights of franchise. Presuming that annexation is effected, the Japanese in Hawaii will in 1899 have the same rights as those in the present limits of the United States. All that remains to be fixed is the status of the Japanese during the time that must elapse between the ratification of the annexation treaty and the beginning of the operation of the Japanese treaty of 1899. Inasmuch as the pending annexation treaty provides for the appointment of a commission to visit the islands and prepare such legislation as may be necessary to consummate the amalgamation of the territories, this last question can easily be adjusted along with other details in the bill to be reported to Congress.

LITTLE STORIES.

"Mrs. Trelawney," said Francis Wallingford, "there is something that I have for a long time wished to say to you."

The president of the Society for the Squelching of Husbands looked over her glasses and frowned. She evidently knew what was coming, but after a moment's silence she said in her most impressive platform tones:

"Well, go on. What is it?"

"I—I love your daughter, Miss Gladys. I have reason to believe that she returns my passion, and I want to ask you to give her into my keeping."

Mrs. Trelawney's features hardened, and there was a cold, metallic ring in her voice as she answered:

"What recommendation have you to offer for yourself? How can you convince me that you will always love her—that you will always think her beautiful?"

"She looks like her mother," said Francis Wallingford. "That is enough to convince me that her beauty will not diminish as her years increase. Of course, I know that this can hardly be regarded as a final test. You have not reached the age tt which women begin to lose their—"

They were interrupted then, but he got the girl.—Cleveland Leader.

They tell a good story on a conductor of the Big Consolidated line. A few weeks ago his wife was taken ill. The doctor prescribed fresh goat's milk several times a day. The husband was told he could purchase the article he desired at the stock yards out Clark avenue way. Accordingly, he went to the stock yards, told the people there he desired a goat, put up the necessary coin of the realm for the quadruped and then took his acquisition home with him.

On his arirval at his domicile he thought he would milk the goat just to keep his hand in. It was then and only then, that he made the painful discovery that the goat was a "William." It would be well to draw a veil over the scene which followed. Anyway, some of the conductors and motormen on the same line have been smoking good cigars for several days. They call it the "goat" brand."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Affable but seedy caller—You are too busy, I take it for granted, sir, to have any time to waste in talking about life insurance?"

Great merchant—"Yes, sir, I am."

Affable caller—"Just so, sir. Do I impress you as a man to whom, in view of his consideration in refraining from boring you with a lot of guff about tontine policies, payments, dividends and all that rot, you could consistently lend a quarter of a dollar—"

Great merchant—"You do not."

Affable caller—"Very good, sir. No harm done, sir. I have wasted"—looking at the office clock—"two minutes of my time on a man who has no appreciation of the reciprocal courtesies that should prevail among business and professional men. Good afternoon, sir."—Chicago Tribune.

THIS IS THE REAL WALL ST.

It Goes About in Big Leather Boxes.

CARTING THE MILLIONS.

Once Silver Bars Were Mistaken for Pig Lead.

Money is the root of all evil.
—The Bible.

ACCORDING to the map of Greater New York, Wall Street is a thoroughfare leading from Broadway to the East River. In business parlance it is a district extending a quarter of a mile on either side of that thoroughfare with spurs and branches on lower Broadway.

But neither of these definitions can be strictly called correct. The real Wall street is contained in a lot of leather boxes about three feet long by a foot and a half deep. From 9.30 to 10 o'clock every week day morning, the real Wall street comes out from subterranean vaults and spreads itself over the district. About 4 o'clock it goes back again to its lair, to repose for the night in the dungeons of steel and solid masonry that defy both fire and burglars, guarded by watchmen who all night long patrol the dimly lighted corridors of the stronghold.

This real Wall Street consists of securities to the value of about $500,000,000. The buying and selling of these securities is the business of the brokers, and a man engaged in such buying and selling is "in the Street." These $500,000,000 worth of securities are sent to market every morning by their owners to be sold for the highest price they will bring; just as a farmer sends a pig to market, and the broker corresponds to the hired man who takes the pig to market and is paid for doing so.

What Wall Street Really Is.

Wall street is often spoken of as a place where people buy and sell what they have not got. That, however, is a delusion. Wall street is securities, and the business of "the Street" the buying and selling of them. There are, to be sure, "bucket shops," where things are carried on in some such fashion; but these bucket shops are not of "the Street."

Each of the above mentioned leather boxes is carried by two clerks sent from the broker's office to which it is bound, and behind walks a member of the firm, or some trusted employe, such as the cashier. There are leather handles on either side, by which the clerks carry it, and the carriers walk with a brisk step.

The representative of the firm who walks behind keeps on a line half way between the carriers, and has one eye on the box and one on the people about him. Some of the small firms instead of having a box for their securities have a leather bag, which is carried by one man and watched by another.

All up and down the sidewalks these moving bags and boxes can be seen during the half hour which is devoted to their transportation. There is little cash in these bags and boxes. Sometimes a few thousand dollars which the broker has received after banking hours the day before, and put in the safe deposit vault over night—but no great amount.

It is securities, stocks and bonds, representing the ownership of $500,000,000 worth of actual property that is in them. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the value exactly, but the above figures is a fair approximation.

If it is a day of "bear market," the value represented is (on the principle that a thing is worth what it will fetch) somewhat less; if it is a day of "bull market," more.

The Official Watch Dogs.

It is an interesting object lesson in the affairs of men to see this stream of leather boxes spread itself over the Wall Street district in the morning and to watch it recede and seek its caves at night. Some of those boxes which started out gay and buoyant in the morning seek the seclusion of their steel dungeons at night sadly dejected, and some that went forth timorously come back with an opulent swagger.

While this transfer is being made, about a dozen well-dressed men, who seem to take only a languid interest in life, may be seen lounging and strolling about at the place where Wall street divides Broad from Nassau, or in that immediate vicinage. They are Wall street detectives, who, appearing to see nothing, see everything. And under their care this half a billion of property is carried through the streets in perfect safety.

Yet even if one could invent some kind of fish weir which would catch all these peripatetic boxes, and could then get away with them, it would do them no good. There would, of course, be no Wall street for a while—until stocks and bonds to replace the stolen ones could be made out—but the stolen securities would be promptly declared void, and as soon as the new ones took their places "Wall street" would reappear.

The Solitary Loss.

Another sight which one frequently sees in the Wall street district, which adds not a little to the sense of reality in the transactions of the street, is a dray being loaded with bars of silver by stalwart men—who pile in the white metal as if they were putting on a load of brick—or another dray driving along loaded with bags and boxes of gold.

Most of these drays are bound to or from steamers, though there is some cartage of coin and bullion within the district itself.

On one of these argosies on wheels there are generally four men, besides the driver, to guard the treasure. When the load is of extraordinary value other guards are scattered along the route taken by the dray. But gold and silver is not an easy thing to steal, anyway, it is so heavy. A box of gold cannot be "prigged" as easily as a lady's pocketbook.

For fifty-three years the carting of coin and precious metal to and from the Wall street district and in it was almost entirely done by J. F. Barkley. About 3 years ago Mr. Barkley died, and now his son continues the business. They have carted more billions of dollars in bullion and coin than any other firm in this country, and probably any in the world; and in all this time only once have they had anything stolen from their care.

How it Happened.

A few years ago they lost two bars of silver, worth then about $900 each. The silver was being taken to a steamer which lay at a North River pier. It was a foggy day, and so thick in West street that one could not see a block ahead distinctly. In the dense jam of vehicles, which always encumbers West street in the busy hours, and in the obscurity of the fog at a moment when the guards were not looking, two thieves managed to steal each a bar of silver out of the truck, and to get away unobserved.

The thieves thought they had stolen lead, and sold their booty to a junk dealer for "pigs" of that metal. When the papers the next morning told of the theft of the silver bars, one of the thieves went to the junk dealer and demanded more money, saying that as what he had sold for lead turned out to be silver he ought to have the difference in the price. His greed was his ruin, for he was caught, tried and sentenced to as long a term of imprisonment as the law allowed.

It is not an unusual thing for Barkley to carry a million dollars in coin or bullion on one of his trucks, and he has a "double truck," as he calls it, upon which he will sometimes transport two millions.

MANY HEIRS ARE MISSING

Important Cases of Unclaimed Legacies in England Last Year.

Year by year the "agony" columns of the London press contain an increased number of inquiries for missing heirs, legatees and others. These notices are some times of a very romantic character having for many people more than a transitory value. A short summary of the more important cases for the year may, therefore, be interesting.

William R. Rand, last heard of in South Australia in 1894, is informed that he has become a millionaire through the death of a relative, and the son of the late Colonel and Lady E. E. F. Capel, of Queensland, in 1875, is interested in property under the marriage settlement of his parents.

W. G. Clement, who went to California in 1868, may share in the residuary estate of his father, and J. R. Blake, supposed to have been drowned with his children in a shipwreck in 1831, is entitled to funds. Charles W. and Rebecca J. Bannister, who left Lincolnshire for South Africa, in 1861, are inquired for, and the descendants of William Robinson, of Oxford, who married in 1729, are again sought. The sons of George P. Harding, deceased, of Liverpool, are missing, and James Moffat, who entered the United States Navy in 1865, and has not been heard of, is wanted to share in the estate of his mother.

Samuel Lee, of Wexford, has left legacies to his nephews and nieces in Ireland and America; funds await Thomas Kilgour, a seaman on a vessel sailing between America and Havana in 1837, and Stephen Davies, or Davis, formerly in the employ of a tramway company, is interested in freehold property in Liverpool. The children of John Cresswell, who, prior to 1871, was platform foreman at Euston Station, are sought; Sarah Carty, who went to Sydney in 1870, is entitled to an unclaimed deposit in a bank and the heir-at-law of Matthew Balding, who was born in 1768, is inquired for.

Stubbe's Estate to be Divided.

The descendants of John White, first Attorney-General of Upper Canada, between 1792 and 1800, are sought, and the next of kin of Wm. Watson, of Limerick, who died in 1851, are interested in a sum of £1,428. E. C. J. Stubbe, last heard of in Manchester, in 1866, is requested to report himself within two years, or his estate will be distributed, and Thomas Webster, who went into the bush in 1838, is entitled to money arising from two sources. The next of kin is Eliza P. White, who died intestate, and whose relations are believed to have settled in India, Australia and New Zealand, are missing; also the heirs of John Swanson, supposed to reside in Liverpool. The children of J. E. Hibbert, of Essex, who caught the yellow fever at Rio de Janeiro, are inquired for; Frank Mawdesley, of Liverpool, last heard of in Western Australia, is missing and W. E. Hildt, whose address cannot be ascertained, is entitled to a legacy.

Other missing beneficiaries include George Monks, of Leeds, who went to Melbourne in 1866. Unclaimed dividends await certain holders of new renters' certificates of Drury Lane Theatre. The descendants of Captain Henry Kenny, who is supposed to have been drowned in the Bay of Biscay in 1847, are wanted; also the heirs of William Dykes, of Hobart Town.

The children of Ann Haddock, who lived near Manchester between thirty and forty years ago, and the next of kin of Peter Hanlon, who died in Ontario, are sought, while the heirs of Janet Johnstone, who was a sister of John Veitch, of Leith, who died in 1847, are missing. William Hopekirk, last heard of at Calcutta is entitled to funds; Ann Lockett, of Manchester, and Henry Lockett, sailor, may share in the estate of a relative, and Elizabeth and Margaret Rae, sisters of Henry Rae, of Newcastle-on-Tyne and afterward of California, or their heirs, are inquired for.

The children of Major John Russel, deceased in 1848, who went to Australia in 1857, are interested in the wills of three testators, and information is sought of C. E. Sayles, who left for America in 1879.

Wanted by the Chancery Courts.

Many persons are inquired for by the Courts of Chancery. These include the next of kin of George Bulious, of Sheffield, who died in 1839; Benjamin and James Kiddle, supposed to have died in America between 1852 and 1863; D. J. Menzies, who went to Australia many years ago, and thence to America; Joseph Prust, last heard of in 1846; the heir-at-law of David Harris, of Cardiff, who died in 1835; Rowland Hill, who left for America in 1886; the next of kin of Joseph Faint, deceased in 1833; the representatives of William Grier, of Dublin, who died in 1850; the next of kin of Anna O'Connor, deceased intestate in Paris in 1846; W. G. Beamand, who left England in 1870; the next of kin of Leone Glukman, who died in Nice in 1881; Mary Jane Davis, formerly of Edinburgh, and Mr. G. A. McGregor, formerly waiter at a hotel in Geelong.

The next of kin or representatives are sought of John Baxter, of Edinburgh, who died in 1837, Emma Capps, of Lincolnshire deceased in 1853; Sophia Collett, of London, in 1765; John Lillingame, who married Ann De Launoy in 1728; Samuel Mereday, or Meredith, who died at Amsterdam in 1829; George Dougall, of Yorkshire, deceased in 1867; Anna Scott, who married Charles Dyer in 1829; Ellen Williams, of Salford, news vender; Joseph Harry, of Cornwall, and John Williams, who between 1870 and 1885 was hawking in New South Wales.

Eczema Relieved in a Day.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure this disgusting skin disease without fail. It will also cure Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all skin eruptions. In from three to six nights it will cure Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles. One application brings comfort to the most irritating cases. 35 cents.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

CARIBOO LINE MAY BE REBUILT.

(Continued from page 9.)

Of course, they were 600 miles away, and we could do nothing, but they were mighty badly frightened occasionally, and the perilous position they were placed in affected us all. I would always be glad to hear from him, because I would not know from one day to the other whether he would survive and the unpleasant pictures of blood and scalps were continually before us."

Vessels in the Fleet.

"I was something of a youngster in those days, "but I have a vivid recollection of the days spent on board ship and of my visits to Behring Sea and to Plover Bay and Port Clarence. While nearly everything came from San Francisco we got our poles from Puget Sound. You see, in Siberia, from Plover bay toward St. Petersburg, there is no standing timber. There were thousands of men working for the company, but I did not know much about the work, except that among the ships. There were in the fleet, the schooner George S. Wright, the bark H. L. Rudgers, the ship Nightingale, the bark Clara Bell and the bark Onward. The Onward was afterwards lost.

"The Onward made a trip to Siberia with supplies, with several others of the fleet, and she went up near where the Amoor river empties into the sea in Amoor bay. She did not come out in time, and in trying to get out of the harbor, was caught in the ice and imprisoned for the winter. When the ice began breaking up in the spring she was wrecked, but no lives were lost."

The completion of the Atlantic cable and the success of the venture was a great shock alike to the Russian Extension Company and to the employes.

It was this great venture that afforded George Kennan, the noted lecturer and magazine writer, information and materials which have since made him wealthy and famous, and given him a place in the literature of America. He was with the party that worked from St. Petersburg across Siberia to Behring Sea, locating a route for the telegraph line.

In June, 1895, it was alleged to be the avowed intention of the Canadian Pacific railway company to acquire the old line. An Ottawa dispatch at that time read:

"It is intended, so it is claimed, to repair the line and extend it to Forty Mile Creek on the Yukon, with branch lines to Sitka and Juneau. The prospective great development of the Cariboo gold mines will render the first part of the line a good business proposition, and its ultimate extension into the heart of Alaska is quite probable. Indeed, it is within the bounds of possibility that not so many years will elapse before the original idea of the projectors of the line is carried out, Behring Sea is crossed and a connection made with the trans-Siberian line, which will follow the great Siberian railway."

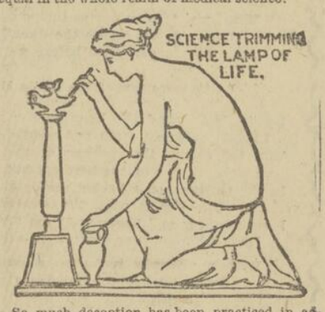
Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.



So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer

They will send their costly and magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, **positively on trial without expense** to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them.

They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life.

They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body

Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Trial without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once

No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N.Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Double and single. 115½ St. Antoine Street. 26

ROOMS — With board — $2.50, table board meals at all hours. Also large room for married couples. 1428 Notre Dame Street. 25

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—Steam barge or small steam vessel, 400 to 600 tons, wood or iron. Must be in good condition. Particulars and where seen to J.J.W., Office Montreal Herald. 28

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Good saloon, with or without restaurant attached, centrally located. Address, giving full particulars of location and price, Box B 13, Herald Office. 24

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

GET RICH QUICKLY. Write to-day for a free copy of our big Book of Patents. We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, Temple Building, Montreal.

PATENTS ALL COUNTRIES

FETHERSTONHAUGH & Co

Montreal, Canada Life Building, St. James Street. Inventions simplified and shown in best marketable form in patents obtained by us. Working drawings a specialty. Free preliminary advice.

HERALD WANTS FREE.

A New Idea—THE HERALD aims at being the channel of communication between the person who wants an employee and the person who wants a situation. To this end it offers to insert free advertisements of SITUATIONS WANTED and SITUATIONS VACANT.

But more than this: The Herald's WANT BULLETIN, posted in front of Head Office, 141 St. James Street, will contain each day the same advertisements that appear in the paper, and as new advertisements are handed in they will be placed on the board. The first announcements of Situations Vacant will therefore be found on the

HERALD BULLETIN BOARD.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A boy to deliver papers from 5 to 6. Apply Mrs. Leiper, corner St. Urbain and Duluth. 31

WANTED—A kitchen girl for the Albion Hotel. Apply at once. 31

WANTED—By a young married couple, situation on farm, near city preferred; good milkers. Can furnish good references. Apply 261 St. Martin Street. 31

WANTED—At once, a printer for press and case. Apply 588 Craig Street. 32

WANTED—Girls wanted for soldering tinware. Must be able to speak English. Apply to McClary Mfg. Co., 99 King Street. 30

WANTED—General servant, family of two. Apply, with references, to 102 Mance Street, between 7 and 8 o'clock a.m., and after 4 o'clock p.m. 30

WANTED—Boy of 18 years to deliver packages. Must know the city well. Apply Room 5, No. 2102 St. Catherine Street. 29

WANTED—Girl for light housework. In small flat. Apply 491A St. St. Urbain Street. 29

WANTED—General servant for small family. References required. Apply 118 Crescent Street. 27

WANTED—Man used to working at iron; also a boy for drilling. Apply A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 325 St. James Street. 27

WANTED—Teachers, male or female, holding first and second class professional certificates for summer schools. Apply, giving references, to the North-West Teachers' Bureau, Regina, N.W.T.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE METROPOLITAN SHORTHAND School's Up-to-Date Guide and Calendar—Call or write for free copy, giving sketch of Montreal, useful information and counsel. First Floor, Temple Building, 185 St. James Street, Montreal.

MRS. JESSIE KELLOND—Teacher of piano, guitar, mandolin and banjo. 60a City Councillor Street.

FLATS TO LET.

TO RENT—The lower flat of the Herald Building, Craig Street. Power for light manufacturing supplied if desired. tf

TO LET—In one of the nicest locations in Westmount—St. Catherine and Victoria Avenue—First-Class New Flats, 7 rooms, furnace, gas, electric light, modern conveniences. Free to May. Apply 714 St. Antoine Street. 35

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL WANTED—For promoting a new and paying business. Full particulars obtainable by applying to H. G. Harcombe, 8 Chambly Avenue, off Beaudry. 25

HOUSES TO RENT.

TO RENT—AT LONGUEUIL—A DOUBLE Brick House, in spacious grounds, fronting towards the river. Five bedrooms. Large bathroom and w.c. on bedroom flat. Hot water arrangements and plumbing of the best. Double drawing room, library and dining room. Large kitchen, with copper tank, extension kitchen, etc. House heated by hot air furnace. For $20 per month, including taxes, for one or three years. Owner open to an offer from anyone desiring to purchase. Apply to J. M. M. Duff, Room 52, Imperial Building, Place d'Armes, Montreal, or at the Rectory, Longueuil, Que.

271 ST. GILBERT STREET—A Fine Large Tenement, newly painted and papered. Nine rooms. Moderate rent for a good tenant. Apply to A. E. Plante, 1763 Notre Dame Street. tf

BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET.

FURNISHED OFFICE AND STORE—To 1st May next. Convenient to Board of Trade. Address W., P.O. Box 826. tf

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—By young lady, unfurnished heated room, or flat of two or three rooms. Respectable West End locality, 5 or ten minutes from post office. References exchanged. Address Y.L., Herald. 26

FLAT WANTED.

FLAT WANTED—Seven or eight rooms, above St. Catherine Street, west from Union Avenue. Address, with terms, J.B., Herald Office. 24

ROOMS TO LET.

Advertisemts under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Wanted the address of a good clairvoyant. Box B 34, Herald. 22

FREE—To introduce it, we will give free a quantity of the Best Remedy on Earth for Catarrh. Call or address "Inhalation Co.," 2102 St. Catherine Street, Montreal. 29

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—Famous bed-bug, roach, rat and mice killer in tins, 25c, 50c and $1. Money returned if it does not clear your house. 71 Main Street. No agents selling this. 31

FOR SALE—For the million, kindling $2.00 cut maple, $2.50; Mill Blocks, $1.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; cut any length, delivered. J. C. McDiarmid, Richmond Square. Tel. 3853.

FOR SALE—Cheap Sewing Machines, Singer, Williams, Raymond and other makes, $7, $10, $15, warranted, at Lawlor & Co.'s, 467 St. Hypolite Street. 28

WAREHOUSE TO LET.

TO LET—One of the best warehouses in the city; hot water heating; elevator and goods slide. 196 McGill Street. Apply to 9 Bleury Street. 325

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—By steady young man, situation as night watchman; understands care of steam boilers; also handy man around gentleman's house; care of horses and good driver. Best of references. Address to J.J.R., 121½ St. Antoine Street. 32

WANTED—Middle-aged couple want position as caretakers of offices, club house or gentleman's private residence. Address Y.Z., 865 Hypolite Street, Montreal. 31

WANTED—Position as steward or head waiter, club or hotel, by thoroughly experienced man. References first-class. Address O.H., Herald Office. 32

PASTRYCOOK—Wants situation, either full day or part of day. Was ten years at the Hope Coffee House. Apply 15 Chappell, 724 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. 31

WANTED—A young married man, well educated, desires a situation as book-keeper or any kind of office work. Any reasonable offer accepted. The very best of references furnished. Address J. F. Gallagher, Care A. Scott, 2471 St. Catherine Street. 31

WANTED—Position by first-class millwright, as foreman in sawmill. Accustomed to handling mills of large capacity. English, speaks French fluently. Good knowledge of lumbering business in general. Address B 19, Herald Office. 31

WANTED—By a young boy, aged 16, a situation in an office as messenger, or at a jewelers. The best of references. Address M. Lightstone, care Mr. Baker, Baron de Hirsch Day School, 7 St. Elizabeth Street, City. 33

WANTED—A lad of 17 seeks a situation as clerk in a confectionery. Good references. Apply to J.C.E.H., care C.F.W., Box 401, Lennoxville, P.Q. 31

WANTED—Situation wanted by a first-class bicycle builder, mechanic, draughtsman and machinist; seven years' experience. Address B 20, Herald. 32

WANTED—Situation wanted by a respectable young man, as clerk or storeman; fair carpenter and plumber. Address B 21, Herald. 32

WANTED—By young married man, in poor circumstances at present, situation where in May he could invest a thousand dollars. Is a good business man and a smart mechanic. Sober and steady. Address Electro, 28, Herald. 31

WANTED—Situation by steady young man, in any capacity; good driver and used to horses; knows city and suburbs well. Good references. Address B 17, Herald Office. 30

WANTED—Situation by young man, to work in or around gentleman's house. Good reference. Address B 18, Herald Office. 30

WANTED—By a young man, situation in an office, or to learn a trade. Best of references. J. Hicks, 491 St. Andre Street. 30

WANTED—By a young man, work of any kind. A. Bosquet, 219 St. Urbain. 30

WANTED—Situation as cook, by respectable married man, with best city references. Well acquainted with club, hotel and restaurant work, and is a first-class carver. Address B 16, Herald Office, St. James Street. 30

WANTED—Situation of any kind by a strong young man, aged 15 years. Please address James Power, 177 Mitchison Street, Montreal. 30

WANTED—Situation as railroad bridge carpenter foreman, having had fifteen years practical experience at all kinds of work, such as bridge building, pile driving, depots and water tanks or anything in R.R. B. and B. line. Address M. F. Nelson, Flodden, Que. 30

WANTED—Englishman, with best references, wants situation as watchman, or to work about house; low pay. Address A.R., Herald Office. 31

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Washing, ironing or scrubbing by the day, by elderly woman. Address 106 St. Charles Borromee Street. 32

WANTED—Dresses or any kind of sewing to do in private families, by the day. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. Martin, 179 Bleury Street. 30

WANTED—By young lady stenographer and typewriter, fair speed, and willing worker, position in office. Salary, fifteen dollars per month. Apply P. Box B, Herald Office. 30

WANTED—By respectable lady, washing or ironing by the day. Apply 276 St. Antoine Street. 30

WANTED—By a respectable girl, living at home, situation in doctor's office or any other light work. Can answer telephone. Willing, cheerful girl. Apply 49A Chaboillez Street, off St. James Street. 30

WANTED—By a respectable young girl, work of any kind by the day or week. Best of references. Sleep at home. Apply 41 St. Maurice Street, upstairs. 30

WANTED—Dresses or any kind of sewing to do in private families, by the day. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. Martin, 179 Bleury Street. 30

WANTED—A lady, with excellent recommendation and much experience, desires engagement as governess. Willing to assist with serving and housekeeping. French and music taught. Or as companion and amanuensis to young or middle-aged lady. Address D. J., 11 Metcalfe Street, City. 29

WANTED—Writing and copying to do at home, by young widow. Address B 14, Herald. 30

WANTED—By a middle-aged woman, situation as general servant; is good plain cook and good laundress. Handy at anything around house. Address 21 St. Charles Borromee Street. 29

WANTED—Situation by a respectable widow. Work by the day. Hair mattresses re-made or repaired at ladies' residences. Address 15 St. Charles Borromee. 29

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young ladies, one as saleslady. Country town or village preferred. The other wishes to learn the millinery trade. Can furnish good references. Address B 28, Herald Office, 141 St. James Street, Montreal. 28

WANTED—Work by the day, by a respectable woman, washing, cleaning, etc. Good references if required. Address E. B., 169 St. Antoine Street. 29

HERALD WANTS

THE GREAT SOUTH SEA BUBBLE.

The Most Monstrous of Commercial Follies.

IT BEGAN JAN. 22, 1721.

The Projectors Were Finally Heavily Punished.

No creature smarts so little as a fool.
—Pope.

LAST Saturday was the one hundred and seventy-eighth anniversary of the "South Sea Bubble," that most monstrous of all commercial follies.

In the year 1711, Harley Earl of Oxford, with the view of restoring public credit, and discharging ten millions of the floating debt, agreed with a company of merchants that they should take the debt upon themselves for a certain time, at the interest of 6 per cent., to provide for which, amounting to £600,000 per annum, the duties upon certain articles were rendered permanent. At the same time was granted the monopoly of trade to the South Seas, and the merchants were incorporated as the South Sea Company, and so proud was the Minister of his scheme that it was called, by his flatterers, "the Earl of Oxford's masterpiece." In 1717, the company's stock of ten millions was authorized by Parliament to be increased to twelve millions, upon their advancing two millions to the government towards reducing the national debt. The name of the company was thus kept continually before the public, and though their trade with the South American States was not profitable, they continued to flourish as a monetary corporation. Their stock was in high request, and the directors, determined to fly at high game, proposed to the government a scheme for no less an object than the paying off of the national debt, this proposition being made just on the explosion in Paris of its counterpart, the Mississippi scheme of the celebrated John Law.

The first propounder of the South Sea project was Sir John Blount, who had been bred a scrivener, and was a bold and plausible speculator. The company agreed to take upon themselves the debt, amounting to £30,981,712, at 5 per cent. per annum, secured until 1727, when the whole was to become redeemable at the pleasure of the Legislature, and the interest to be reduced to 4 per cent. Upon the 22nd of January, 1720, the House of Commons, in committee, received the proposal with great favor. The Bank of England was, however, anxious to share in the scheme, but after some delay, the proposal of the company was accepted, and leave given to bring in the necessary bill. At this crisis an infatuation regarding the South Sea speculation began to take possession of the public mind. The company's stock rose from 130 to 300, and continued to rise while the bill was in progress. Mr. Walpole was almost the only statesman in the Hous who denounced the absurdity of the measure, and warned the country of the evils that must ensue, but his admonition was entirely disregarded. Meanwhile, the South Sea directors and their friends, and especially the chairman of the company, Blount, employed every stratagem to raise the prise of the stock. It was rumored that Spain would, by treaty with England, grant a free trade to all her colonies, and that silver would thus be brought from Potosi until it would be almost as plentiful as iron; also, that for cotton and woollen goods the gold mines of Mexico were to be exhausted. The South Sea Company was to become the richest the world ever saw, and each hundred pounds of its stock was raised to near 400: it then fluctuated, and settled at 330, when the bill was passed.

Meanwhile, innumerable bubble companies started under the very highest patronage. The Prince of Wales, becoming governor of one company, was said to have cleared £40,000 by his speculations. The Duke of Bridgewater and the Duke of Chandos were among the schemers. By these deceptive projects, which numbered nearly a hundred, one million and a half sterling was won and lost by crafty knaves and covetous fools. The absurdity of the schemes were palpable. The only policy of the projectors was to raise the shares in the market, and then to sell out, leaving the bubble to burst. One of the schemes was "A company for carrying on an undertaking of great advantage, but nobody to know what it is," each subscriber, for £2 deposit, to be entitled to £100 per annum per share. Of this precious scheme, 1,000 shares were taken in six hours, and the deposits paid. In all these bubbles persons of both sexes alike engaged; the men meeting their brokers at taverns and the coffee-houses, and the ladies at the shops of milliners and haberdashers, and such was the crowd and confusion in Exchange Alley that shares in the same bubble were sold, at the same instant, ten per cent. higher at one end of the Alley than at the other. All this time Walpole continued his gloomy warnings, and his fears were impressed upon the Government; when the King, by proclamation, declaed all unlawful projects to be public nuisances, and to be prosecuted accordingly, and any broker trafficking them to be liable to a penalty of £5,000. Next, the Lord Justice dismissed all petitions for patents and charters, and dissolve all the bubble companies. Notwithstanding this condemnation, other bubbles sprang up daily, and the infatuation still continued. Attempts were made to ridicule the public out of their folly by caricature and satire. Playing cards bore caricatures of bubble companies. In the face of such exposures, the fluctuations of the South Sea stock grew still more alarming. On the 28th of May it was quoted at 550, and in four days it rose to 890. Then came a tremendous rush of holders to sell out, and on June 3rd so few buyers appeared in the Alley that stock fell at once from 890 to 640. By various arts of the directors to keep up the price of stock it finally rose to 1000 per cent. It then became known that Sir John Blount, the chairman, and others has sold out, and the stock fell throughout the month of August, and on September it was quoted at 700 only.

The South Sea stock fell rapidly; a run began upon the most eminent goldsmiths and bankers, some of whom, having lent large sums upon South Sea stock, were obliged to abscond. This occasioned a great run upon the bank, but the intervention of a holiday gave them time, and they weathered the storm. The South Sea Company was, however, wrecked, and its stock fell ultimately to 150; then the bank finding its efforts unavailing to stem the tide of ruin, contrived to evade the loosely-made agreement into which it had partially entered. Public meetings were then held all over England, praying the vengeance of the Legislature upon the South Sea directors. The King returned, and Parliament met, when Lord Molesworth went so far as to recommend that the people, having no law to punish the directors, should treat them like Roman parricides—tie them in sacks, and throw them into the Thames. Walpole was more temperate, and proposed inquiry, and a scheme for the restoration of public credit, by engrafting nine millions of South Sea stock into the Bank of England and the same into the East India Company, and this plan became law. At this time a bill was brought in to restrain the South Sea directors, governor and other officers from leaving the kingdom for a twelvemonth.

On the 10th of February, the committee of secrecy reported to Parliament the results of their inquiry, showing how false and fictitious entries had been made in the books, erasures and alterations made and leaves torn out, and some of the most important books had been destroyed altogether. The properties of many thousands of persons, amounting to many millions of money, had been thus made away with. to the Earl of Sunderland was assigned £10,000; to the Duchess of Kendal, £10,000; to Secretary Craggs, £30,000. Mr. Charles Stanhope one of the secretaries to the Treasury, had received £250,000 as the difference in the price of some stock, and the account of the Chancellor of the Exchequer showed £794,451. He had also advised the company to make their second subscription a million and a half, instead of a million, without any warrant. In the third subscription his name was down for £70,000; Mr. Craggs, Sr., for £659,000; the Earl of Sunderland for £160,000, and C. Stanhope for £47,000. Upon this report, the practices were declared to be corrupt, infamous and dangerous, and a bill was brought in for the relief of the unhappy sufferers. In the examination of the accused persons, Charles Stanhope was acquitted by a majority of three only, which caused the greatest discontent through the country. Chancellor Aislabie was, however, the greatest criminal, and without a dissentient voice he was expelled from the House, all his estates seized, and he was committed a close prisoner to the Tower of London. Next day Sir George Caswall, of a firm of jobbers who had been implicated in the business, was expelled the House, committed to the Tower, and ordered to refund £250,000. The Earl of Sunderland was acquitted lest a verdict of guilty against him should bring a Tory ministry into power, but the country was convinced of his criminality. Mr. Craggs, the elder, died the day before his examination was to have come on. He left a fortune of a million and a half, which was confiscated for the benefit of the sufferers by the delusion which he had mainly assisted in raising. Every director was mulcted, and two millions and fourteen thousand pounds were confiscated, each being allowed a small residue to begin fhe world anew.

Beware of bubbles.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Some Interesting Happenings Gathered from the Exchanges.

There died in Morrisburg on Sunday night, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Anderson, mother of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of St. James Church in that place, formerly of Maitland. The funeral took place Wednesday to St. James Church, Morrisburg.

The Liberals of Grenville, will hold a convention at Prescott on Wednesday, Feb. 9th. It is called for 11 a.m., and it is expected that addresses will be made by Mr. F. T. Frost, M.P., Smith's Falls; Mr. D. C. Fraser, M.P., Guysboro, N.S.; Mr. George W. Dawson, Ottawa, and other prominent Liberals.

The new directors of the Huntingdon Agricultural Society, held their first meeting Wednesday, when Arch Muir, sr., was re-appointer president, and Malcolm McNaughton, vice-president. The prize list was revised and the programme for the coming season arranged.

The twenty-third annual report of St. Joseph Society, of Sherbrooke, has been issued. It shows that the Society paid out to sick members last year $1,155.59. Its assets are $9,307.96.

The case of the town of Agnes vs. the Montague Paper Mills, which has been appealed by the company, has been decided in favor of the town.

Mr. Norman McDonald, of Bury, was driving a load of lumber down a steep hill recently when his horses lost control of their load; two of the logs shot out from their fellows, forcing Mr. McDonald under the horses' feet. He received a kick in the chest from one horse, was trampled upon by the other, and the runner of one of the bobs was passing over one leg when assistance arrived and an accident with fatal possibilities was happily averted.

Mr. Alex. W. Easton, of Renfrew, and Miss Belle Halliday, daughter of Mr. John Halliday, of Springtown, were married at the residence of the bride's father on Wednesday last. Miss Halliday was, until recently, a teacher in the Renfrew Model School.

Mr. James Traynor, Carleton Place, writes to the Central Canadian Carleton Place, respecting the charges of discrimination against Catholics at the C.P.R. shops, says he is a Catholic, has never been discriminated against, and so far as his experience and observations go, Catholics and Protestant are treated precisely alike, and there is no semblance of religious distinctions.

Mr. V. Barnett and Miss Ada Kedey were quietly married by Rev. Mr. McLean in Arnprior on Wednesday morning last. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. S. Kedey, of that town. Both bride and groom are held in high esteem.

Mr. Phidime Vezina and his son crossed the St. Lawrence from St. Michel to River Lafleur, St. John, Isle of Orleans, on Thursday. The ice was in very good condition and is seven or eight inches thick. Mr. Vezina, who is 75 years of age, was the first man to cross the ice bridge that formed here forty-nine years ago.

The Liberal standard bearer of the county of Glengarry, Mr. D. C. McRae, was on Tuesday last elected warden of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, by a vote of nearly three to one.

At the meeting in Deseronto on Tuesday night Mayor Rathbun said he had on the previous morning received an offer from a company of capitalists who would put in a plant for the smelting by charcoal of iron ore there. This firm would require the Rathbun Co. to take 25 per cent. of the stock. They were ready to proceed this summer to erect the plant. He asked the town to assist the Rathbun Company to the extent of $20,000 bonus. A by-law will shortly be submitted to the ratepayers in that behalf.

Rev. Mr. Brook, of Scotstown, has been appointed by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, District Grand Chaplain of the Masons for St. Francis District.

Mrs. John P. Noyes, wife of the joint prothonotary of the district of Bedford, at Sweetsburg, Que., passed away on 19th January, after an illness of only a few days. Death was caused by pneumonia. The deceased lady was an active temperance worker and prominently identified with the W.C.T.U., acting as superintendent to the department of temperance instruction. To her efforts was mainly due the introduction of the teaching of hygiene into the schools of the Province.

OGILVY'S ANNUAL DRIVE.

One of the most pleasant events of the season was the annual drive of the employes of the firm of Messrs. Jas. A. Ogilvy and Sons, which took place last evening to Peloquin's Hotel, Back River. Two large sleighs left the store on the corner of St. Catherine and Mountain Streets and proceeded to the above place, where the large party sat down to a most sumptuous repast. After dinner the usual toasting was indulged in and after proposing the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the senior partner of the firm and the ladies, which were all ably responded to, a vote of thanks was tendered the firm by the employes, for the evening's enjoyment. After dinner the happy gathering repaired to the dancing hall where they tripped the light fantastic until the "We sma" hours. The singing of Mr. Bounet, Mr. Hughman, Miss Rapin and Mr. McDonald was well rendered and received loud applause. The piano and violin duet by Miss Mitchell and Mr. Taylor and piano solo by Mr. Beckwith, were well received. Mr. Davidson's lime light views were one of the principal features of the evening and were much appreciated by all. A great deal of credit is due Mr. G. W. Marks, who spared neither

6 KILLED, 4 INJURED.

Glasgow, Feb. 4.—A mail train and a freight train have been in collision on the Glasgow and Southwestern railroad, near noon. The driver and fireman of the freight train and four workmen who were on board the mail train were killed. In addition four persons were injured, some of them fatally.

Dr. Coderre's
RED PILLS
FOR
Pale and Weak Women.
Cure Women's Ills.

FOR LEARNERS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH

LESSON NO. 13.

THEMES FAMILIERS.

J'ai un chien très sûr, il aboie aux voleurs, contre tous les passants et après tout le monde.

Il est vrai que mon cousin paraît plus heureux, il a acheté bien cher la tranquillité dont il jouit.

Il adressa la parole au magistrat, qui lui dit de se taire.

Il m'a assuré qu'il était content de moi, et que j'avais bien agi envers lui.

Je n'aime pas sa conduite, il agit mal envers moi.

Ainsi vous croyez qu'il a agi de concert avec ce marchand pour me tromper.

Il s'agit de savoir si nous recevrons la lettre à temps.

Ne craignez rien madame, je vous aiderai à passer sur la planche.

Vous attendez une réponse, n'est-ce pas? Oui, mais j'aimerais autant qu'il ne me répondît pas.

J'aime mieux aller chez lui que de l'attendre ici.

Ce qu'il raconte est extraordinaire ; je n'ajoute pas foi à ce qu'il dit.

Son père ne se plaint plus, car le commerce va.

Il se plaint beaucoup, le commerce ne va pas.

J'irai à cheval, et mes sœurs iront en voiture.

Allons-y en bateau.

Vous pourrez y aller à pied, ce n'est pas si loin. Comme la distance est assez grande, ces dames pourront y aller en voiture ou en bateau.

Il est allé à la chasse, et il ne reviendra qu'à la fin de la semaine.

Nous irons à la pêche demain matin, et si nous n'attrapons pas de poisson, nous irons alors à la chasse.

Elles sont allées au devant de leur tante.

Ils arrivent de mardi en huit ; s'il fait beau nous irons au devant d'eux.

Mon frère est allé à sa rencontre, de peur qu'il ne s'égare, car le chemin de traverse est assez difficile.

Allez toujours, il ira après vous. Comme nous ne pouvons pas entrer tous à la fois, vous et ces dames vous entrerez les premiers, et nous irons après.

Je doute qu'il lui aille bien, il est trop large.

Tout ira bien, ne vous inquiétez pas.

Il est allé chercher sa sœur.

Je vous dis que cela ira, n'y touchez pas.

Attendez un instant, elle est allé en commission, elle ne tardera pas à rentrer.

S'il perd sa place, que va-t-il devenir? Ces deux vases-là ne sont pas tout-à-fait pareils, mais ceux-ci vont ensemble.

Puisque vous ne trouvez pas le domestique, il est sans doute allé faire uu message.

Je pense comme vous, il y a certainement quelque chose qui va mal.

Il m'a assuré le contraire, tout va de mieux en mieux.

Il paraît que les ouvriers vont bon train, l'église sera bientôt réparée.

Laissez-le faire, il va son train et il sait ce qu'il fait.

Nous irons les trouver dans les jardins de Kensington ; c'est leur promenade favorite.

Je vous conseille d'aller trouver son père de ma part, et de lui dire que je sais tout.

Elles sont allées se promener ; je doute qu'elles rentrent avant le diner.

Attendez-moi ici, je ne fais qu'aller et venir.

Je l'irai voir en passant.

Il n'y a plus d'espoir, il s'en va.

F. J. WATTEZ.

COLLOQUIAL EXERCISES.

I have a very trusty dog, he barks at robbers; all passers-by and everybody.

It is true that my cousin appears happier, he has paid very dear for the tranquillity which he enjoys.

He addressed the magistrate, who told him to be silent.

He assured me that he was pleased with me, and that I had behaved well to him.

I do not like his behaviour; he behaves ill to me.

So you think he co-operated with this merchant to deceive me?

It is a question of knowing if we shall receive the letter in time.

Fear nothing, madam; I shall help you over the plank.

You expect a reply, do you not? Yes, but I would just as soon he did not reply.

I prefer to go to his house than to wait for him here.

What he relates is extraordinary; I do not believe what he says.

His father no longer complains, for trade is brisk.

He complains a great deal—trade is dull.

I shall go on horseback, and my sisters will drive.

Let us go there by boat.

You will be able to go there on foot; it is not so far. As the distance is rather great, these ladies will be able to drive there or go by boat.

He is gone hunting, and will only return at the end of the week.

We shall go fishing to-morrow morning, and, if we catch no fish, we shall then go hunting.

They have gone to meet their aunt.

They arrive on Tuesday week. If it is fine we shall go to meet them.

My brother went to meet him for fear he should lose his way, for the crossing is rather difficult.

Go, however; he will follow you. As we cannot all go in at once, you and these ladies will enter first, and we will follow.

I doubt that it fits him; it is too wide.

All will be right; do not disturb yourself.

He has gone to seek his sister.

I tell you that that will do; do not touch it.

Wait an instant; she is gone on a message; she will not be long coming in again.

If he loses his place, what will become of him?

Those two vases are not quite similar; but these match.

Since you do not find the servant, he is no doubt gone on an errand.

I think as you do, there is certainly something that is going wrong.

He assured me the contrary; everything is going on better and better.

It seems that the workmen are going on at a great rate. The church will soon be repaired.

Leave him alone; he is going on in his own way, and he knows what he is about.

We shall go and meet them in Kensington Gardens; it is their favorite promenade.

I advise you to go to his father from me, and tell him I know all.

They have gone for a walk; I doubt that they will come back before dinner.

Wait for me here; I shall be back again presently.

I shall call upon him on my way.

There is no more hope; he is dying.

F. J. WATTEZ.

REMARKS

Sûr—Notice that sûr means "sure," "faithful," "reliable," etc., whereas sur (no accent) means "on."

Aboie aux voleurs, etc—"Barks at robbers, (at) all passers by and (at) everybody,"

Il a acheté bien cher—Literally, "He has bought very dear."

Adresser la parole à—"To address," "to speak to."

J'avais bien agi envers iui—Literally, "I had acted well towards him."

Ne craignez rien—To translate "nothing" properly, "ne" must precede the verb and "rien" follow. The "ne" is often omitted in conversation ; but it should not be.

Planche—La planche means "the plank," "board," 'shelf," etc. Le plancher means "the floor."

N'est-ce pas?—Literally, "Is it not?"

Allons-y—"Let us go there," or "to it." Y follows the verb when the imperative form is used. In other cases it precedes. Nous y allons, "We are going there."

Irons—"Shall go." This is the first person plural, future indicative of aller, allant, allé, je vais, j'allai, j'irai, que j'aille, que j'allasse, etc.

Vous et ces dames vous entrerez—Notice the repetition of the vous.

Il est allé—"He has gone." Aller, be observed, is conjugated with the verb, être.

Je ne fais qu'aller et venir—Literally, "I do nothing but go and come."

The student is recommended to study the idiomatic expressions in the above exercise, and to endeavour to commit them to memory.

REMARQUES

Trusty—Ce mot veut dire affidé, fidèle, etc.

He addressed the Magistrate—Remarquez qu'en anglais on se sert du mot "addressed," tout seul. On peut "address" une personne, ou "address" une chose à une personne.

Co-operated—On pourrait traduire la locution, agi de concert, presque littéralement, "acted in concert."

Do you not—Il est rare que cette expression, n'est-ce pas, se traduit littéralement en anglais.

Brisk, Dull—Ce sont les mots ordinaires dont on se sert en parlant du mouvement des affaires.

You and these ladies will enter first—En anglais on ne répète pas le pronom devant le verbe dans des cas comme le cas actuel.

L'étudiant fera bien de remarquer soigneusement les idiotismes dans le thème ci-dessus.

"77"
FOR
GRIP
Old Firemen Say !!
that the first fifteen minutes of a fire often decides the fate of a building. It is the same with Grip and Colds, if you have "Seventy-seven" handy to take at the first sneeze or shiver, the disease is cut short. Whereas delay may mean Pneumonia.
Always have "77" handy for Coughs, Colds and La Grippe.
☞ A 25c vial leads to a $1 flask.
At druggists or sent on receipt of price.
Ask for Dr. Humphrey's Specific Manual of all diseases at your Druggists or Mailed free.
Humphrey's Medicine Company, New York

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
The Quickest, Most Direct and Popular Route to the
KLONDYKE
—AND—
YUKON GOLD FIELDS.
Choice of several routes, and impartial information given.
Full particulars as to sailings of all steamers from Pacific Coast cities for Alaska, and accommodation reserved in advance thereon.
Through passenger and freight rates quoted.
Alaska pamphlets and maps containing full information as to the Yukon district, furnished on application to any Grand Trunk Agent.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
137 St. James St., and Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN GOVT RAILWAY SYSTEM
Intercolonial Division.
On and after Monday, the 4th October, 1897, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway, from Bonaventure Depot	7.50	
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway, from Windsor Street Depot		19.45
Leave Levis	14.30	
Arrive River du Loup	17.50	
" Trois Pistoles	19.03	
" Rimouski	20.14	
" Ste. Flavie	20.55	
" Little Metis	21.19	
" Campbellton	24.30	
" Dalhousie	1.55	
" Bathurst	2.36	
" New Castle	4.00	
" Moncton	6.30	15.55
" St. John	10.30	13.00
" Halifax	13.30	22.10

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.
The buffet sleeping car and other cars of express trains leaving Montreal at 7.50 o'clock, run through to Halifax without change.
The trains of the Intercolonial Division are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax, via Levis, are lighted by electricity.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
138 St. James Street, Montreal.

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

BALMORAL HOTEL.
Best appointed Hotel in the city. First-class attendance. Low rates.
A. ARCH. WELSH,
Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Opposite Bonavehture Station.
This well-known Hotel, so conveniently situated for travellers, is re-opened, under the management of Mr. Gedeon Forest.
The table is first-class, and the cuisine under the charge of an experienced chef. Moderate charges and careful attention guaranteed. The dining room will remain open after the usual dinner hour every night from 8 to 12, on the European plan.
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THE ST. ELMO.
Cor. of McGill and Recollet Streets.
The Best 25c Dinner in the city.
BEST ALES, WINES and PORTER on Draught or in Bottle.
Polite Attention. Prompt Service

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PURE, SPARKLING, REFRESHING.
For sale at the Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants and all first-class groceries.
Telephone 1190.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT
Dear Sirs,—I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism, and lately have been confined to my bed. Seeing your MINARD'S LINIMENT advertised, I tried it and got immediate relief. I ascribe my restoration to health to the wonderful power of your medicine.
LEWIS S. BUTLER,
Burin, Nfld.

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GO TO
Wall & Walsh,
THE PRACTICAL PLUMBERS
We have had a large experience in all kinds of Plumbing, such as Gas Fittings, Iron, Tin or Brass Work putting up Gas Stoves, Electric Fittings, etc. We guarantee our work to be satisfactory and charges moderate.
WALL & WALSH,
562 CRAIG STREET

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Importer and exporter, wholesale manufacturer of all kinds of Furs for Men, Ladies and Children. Coats, Collars, Cloaks, Capes and also makes a specialty of the export of Furs. The highest market prices will be paid for all kinds of raw skins.
N.B.—The highest price paid for bees wax and ginseng.
HIRAM JOHNSON,
944 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
SUNDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE
Special train leaves Windsor Station at 10.00 a.m. on Sundays for Pointe Fortune, Vaudreuil, Hudson and intermediate stations. Returning arrives Windsor Station at 9.25 p.m.
Special train leaves Dalhousie Square on Sundays at 9.15 a.m. for
St. Jerome, St. Rose and Intermediate Stations,
Returning arrives Dalhousie Square at 9.45 p.m.
CHANGE IN TIME.
Taking Effect, 1st February, 1898.
Improvement in Vancouver and Canadian Northwest Train Service
The Pacific Express for OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA and NORTHWEST POINTS, KOOTENAY, and PACIFIC COAST, KLONDIKE, Etc.,
Will leave Windsor Street Station, Montreal, at 2.00 p. m week days. Eastbound Atlantic Express is due to arrive in Montreal at 2.00 p. m. week days.
Improvement in Ottawa Service.
Trains leave Montreal—Windsor Street Station, 9.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m., and *9.10 p. m. Dalhousie Square Station, 8.30 a. m. and 4.45 p. m.
Trains leave Ottawa at *4.25 a. m., 8.40 a. m., 10.05 a. m., 3.45 p.m. 5.50 p. m., reaching Windsor Street Station at 8.05 a. m., 2.00 p.m. and 7.15 p.m., Dalhousie Square Station at 12.50 p.m. and 9.55 p.m.
*Daily. Other trains week days only.
Best Route to the
KLONDIKE AND
YUKON GOLD FIELDS.
Frequent sailings from Vancouver and Victoria. Particulars on application at office.
Ask for a copy of our GOLD FOLDER containing most recent information as to routes, rates, etc.
CITY TICKET & TELEGRAPH OFFICE
129 St. James St., next to Post Office.

SHIPPING.
DOMINION LINE
ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY'S
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships Between
Portland
—AND—
Bristol.
(Avonmouth.)
Consisting of the following first-class Steamers :—

S.S. Milwaukee	12,000 tons
S.S. Monarch	12,000 "
S.S. Montcalm	8,200 "
S.S. Montrose	8,200 "
S.S. Monterey	8,200 "
S.S. Montezuma	8,000 "
S.S. Merrimac	6,500 "
S.S. Marino	6,200 "
S.S. Queensmore	6,000 "
S.S. Montpelier	5,800 "
S.S. Ashanti	5,600 "
S.S. Lycia	4,900 "
S.S. Etolia	4,900 "
S.S. Memnon	4,900 "
S.S. Parkmore	4,500 "
S.S. Niagara	4,200 "

Steamers of the above line are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain, and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched from PORTLAND as follows:
TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).
S.S. QUEENSMORE ....Feb. 5
*S.S. MEMNON..... Feb. 19
S.S. LOANGO..... Mar. 5
And Fortnightly Thereafter.
*Steamers marked thus are fitted with cold storage.
For rates of freight and other particulars apply to Grand Trunk Railway agents at all stations, or to
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
219 Commissioners St., Montreal.
Toronto Agency:—
R. DAWSON HARLING, 23 Scott St.
Chicago Agency:—
EARLE & MASSEY, 6 Sherman St.

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By the Royal Mail Steamer
"BRUCE"
(Highest Class at Lloyd's)
CAPTAIN P. DELANEY.
Sailing from NORTH SYDNEY every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening on arrival of Express train from the West, connecting at Placentia with the Nfld. railway system.
Returning, leaves PLACENTIA MONDAY and THURSDAY, on arrival of Express train from St. John's.
SHORTEST SEA VOYAGE
Quickest and Safest Route to any par of Newfoundland.
For all information apply to
R. G. REID,
St. John's, Nfld.
Or ARCHIBALD & CO., Agents,
North Sydney, C. B.

International Navigation Co's- Lines.
AMERICAN LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin screw Channel steamers.
I. cabin, $75 and upwards ; II. cabin, $45 and upwards.
Paris, Feb. 9, 10 a.m | New York, Feb. 23, 10am
St. Paul, Feb. 16, 10 a.m | Paris, March, 2, 10am
RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
I. cabin, $60 and upwards; II. cabin, $38 and upwards.
Kensington.....Wednesday, Feb. 9, noon.
Westernland.....Wednesday, Feb. 16, noon.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. Henry, 116 St. Peter Street, Mechanics' Institute Bldg., W. F. Egg, 129 St. James Street, D. Battersby, 178 St. James Street, opposite Temple Building. Union Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel. } Montreal.

Dry Kindling, $1.50.
Cut Hardwood, $2.00.
Geo. S. Bolton,
Tel. 7174. 170 Cadieux Street

SHIPPING.
ALLAN LINE
Royal Mail Steamships
LIVERPOOL AND PORTLAND SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamship.	From Portland.
13 Jan.	Carthaginian	29 Jan.
20 Jan.	*Mongolian	5 Feb.
29 Jan.	Sardinian	16 Feb.
3 Feb.	Laurentian	19 Feb.
12 Feb.	*Numidian	2 Mar.

*Steamers marked thus will call at Halifax westbound, to land passengers.
Steamers sail from Portland on arrival of Grand Trunk and C.P.R. trains leaving Montreal the previous evening 8.30 o'clock.
The Saloons and Staterooms are now in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music Rooms and Smoking Rooms on the promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam.
RATES Cabin: $50.00 and upwards, according to steamer, location of, and number of persons in room. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.
Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London, or Londonderry, $34.00 and $36,25
Single; $66.75 and $66.00 Return.
Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a Plentiful Supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage.....$22.50 and 23.50
Cape Town, South Africa.....$66.50

GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY and NEW YORK SERVICE (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York.)

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From New York.
7 Jan.	Pomeranian	27 Jan.
21 Jan.	Buenos Ayrean	10 Feb.
29 Jan.	State of Newbraska	17 Feb.

Rates—1st Cabin, $45; return tickets, $85. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $35; return tickets, $64.13. Steerage, $22.50.
The Steamships Mongolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.
The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship's promenade deck, the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

GLASGOW AND PORTLAND SERVICE.

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From Portland.
14 Jan.	Grecian	1 Feb.
28 Jan.	Sarmatian	15 Feb.
11 Feb.	Prussian	1 Mar.

NDON A D ST. JOHN N. B.. SERVICE.

From London.	Steamship	From St. John on or about
.....	latea	31 Jan.
15 Jan.	Mantinea	7 Feb.
26 Jan.	Cheronea	19 Feb.

LIVERPOOL, HALIFAX AND PHILADELPHIA SERVICE.

From Glasgow	From Liverpool to St. Johns and Halifax	Steamships	From Philadelphia on or about
15 Jan.	18 Jan.	Siberian	7 Feb.
26 Jan.	29 Jan.	Roumanian	18 Feb.
9 Feb.	12 Feb.	Assyrian	4 March

And Regularly Thereafter.
H. & A. ALLAN,
25 Common Street, Montreal.

JOHNSTON LINE,
Regular Sailings.
BOSTON TO LONDON.
S.S. Br. Empire .....about Jan. 25
S.S. Br. Trader .....about Feb. 4
S.S. Oriel .....about Feb. 10
S.S. Baltimore .....about Feb. 17
S.S. Barrowmore .....about Feb. 24
For rates of freight, through bills of lading, and full information, apply to all railway agents; Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston; 218 La Salle Street, Chicago; 208 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, or to
WM. JOHNSTON & CO., Ltd.
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

1897—WINTER SAILING—1898
BEAVER LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing Weekly Between St. John, N. B and Liverpool.
Calling at Halifax and Moville, Ireland, each Way.

From Liverpool.	Steamers.	From St. John. Wed.,	From Halifax. Thurs.
Sat, Jan. 22	Lake Superior	Feb. 9.	Feb. 10
Sat. Jan. 29	Gallia	Feb. 16.	Feb. 17
Sat, Feb. 5,	Lake Winnipeg,	Feb. 23.	Jan. 24
Sat, Feb. 12,	Lake Ontario	Ma 2	Mar. 3
Sat. Feb. 19.	Lake Huron	Mar. 9	Mar. 10

FIRST CABIN—Single, $50 to $60. Return, $100 to $114, according to steamer selected.
SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34. Return, $66.75. To Glasgow, $37.65. Return, $74.05. To Belfast, $35.25. Return, $69.25.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, and Belfast, $22.50.
For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to
D. & C. MACIVER, D. W. CAMPBELL.
Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool. General Manager, 18 Hospital Street, Montreal.
And St. John, N. B.
T. A. S. DeWOLF & SON,
Halifax.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
PACKET CO.
HANSA LINE
Maintaining Regular Communication Between
HAMBURG AND PORTLAND, Maine,
WINTER SAILINGS.

	From Hamburg.	From Portland.
ARMENIA (Magin)	8 Jan.	5 Feb.
ARCADIA (Pietsch)	5 Feb.	2 Mar.
ARMENIA (Magin)	2 Mar.	Apr.

Importers will find it to their advantage by having their goods come via Hansa Line, affording LOWEST RATES and QUICKEST DESPATCH.
Through Bills of Lading issued in connection with the Canadian Railways to the principal points in Canada and the Western States, also to Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and principal points in Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
For further particulars, apply to
JAMES THOM, Manager.
13 St. John Street, Montreal.

Dominion Line
STEAMSHIPS,
LIVERPOOL SERVICE
From Liverpool. Steamer. From Portland.
Jan. 1.....Scotsman .. ....Jan. 19, 1 p.m.
Jan. 15.....Labrador .. ....Feb. 2, 1 p.m.
Jan. 27.....Vancouver .. ..Feb. 12, 1 p.m.
Feb. 10.....Scotsman.....Feb. 26. 1 p.m
Feb. 24 .....Labrador .....Mch. 12, 1 p.m
From Liverpool. Steamer. From Boston.
Dec. 29.....Canada .. ..Jan. 15, 3 p.m.
Feb. 2 ....Canada.....Feb. 19, 8.30 a.m
RATES OF PASSAGE—To Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin, $50.00 to $90.00 single; $100 to $180 return. Second Cabin, $34 to $ 5 single, $60 to $7 return
Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
For further information apply to any agent of the company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
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Notice is hereby given, that the proprietors of Canadian Patent No. 51,222, Ty Machine, are ready to furnish upon demand the article protected by their patent aforementioned. All communications may be addressed to C. H. Greenwood, 8 Providence Street, Worcester, Mass.

THREADS ....AND.... THRUMS...

BY MADGE MERTON.

The majority of women are fond of perfumes, and yet they seldom use them as often or as liberally as they would if fashion did not exclaim against them. There is no doubt that "one man's meat is another man's poison," in the perfume line, for while there are people who like patchouli, there are others who call it vulgar and sniff indignantly and look disdaintully if a whiff of it reaches them. Some women prefer violet, others favor rose, and many are ever ready to take any old perfume with a new name which is put upon the market. New mown hay and crab apple blossom, lily of the valley, lilac and white iris, like the poor, are ever with us, and Japanese tongue-twisters followed the craze for saki-bowls and rose-jars, tea-baskets, ugly grinning idols and storks on the traditional one foot, into this country. I know one dear old woman who always declared that she liked Florida water better than anything else, because it refreshed her more, and the other scents were all "sickish." A taste for strong odors is like a taste for peppermints, sometimes offensive to others, and a common regard for the rights of those about us ought to influence us.

Some women use perfume because others do, some because they love the odors, and the fondness for sweet-smelling blossoms and perfumes is a sure mark of a sensuous nature.

In my mind I have decided that the reason perfumes are frowned upon is that while they are delightful when accompanied by fresh cleanliness, and though no objection is made to their being used as disinfectants, it sometimes happens that they are debased to the use of deodorizers. Nothing can be more disagreeable than a combination of unaired clothing, yesterday's cabbage, feverish breath and sweet violets. If a woman is sure soap and water, fresh air and a good digestion have had their perfect work, perfumes add to her attractiveness; if not, the odor is only a vulgarity, and not to be tolerated.

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To many people certain odors bring pain through the memory they awaken. There are old-fashioned folk who turn pale as the heavy perfume of syringa reaches their nostrils, for in the country the mock-orange decorates the house of death. A special sorrow has often created an aversion to a special flower. I knew a sweet-faced woman who sickened at the smell of lilacs. It swept forty years out of her life and brought her agony and grief and despair again. There are men in whom the whiff of violets caught in passing strangers in the streets, stirs old memories half-dead and almost forgotten. In "Aux Italiens" it was the jasmine flower. In real life it is a rose or a spray of mignonette, the spicy breath of a carnation, the thick sweetness of the tuberose, the airy fragrance of a bough of apple blossoms or the cloying perfume of a spike of hyacinth.

While one cannot be as sensitive about odors as those to whom they suggest better or, perhaps, worse days, there yet are a few cardinal rules about perfumes and flowers which ought to be observed by even the most ardent lovers of them. Supposing you have a widowed guest coming to visit you, don't put a great bunch of white roses and similax in her room. If your girl-friend has quarrelled with her lover, because some other man sent her a bunch of violets, do not expect her to enjoy a table decoration of violets. A good general rule is, do not use any heavily perfumed flower and another is do not use much perfume, nor so fill your boxes and bags and clothes-presses with sachet powder that you overpower the breathing apparatus of whatsoever may chance to be near you.

It is, perhaps, the nicer way to choose one particular odor and use it altogether. But there is this to remember—if you use it a great deal, you become so accustomed to it that you are likely to require more to satisfy your sense of smell than those around. Liquid perfumes, should seldom be used on any material. The very best are not unsatisfactory, but anything a little worse than the best, gives more satisfaction if used on the skin, while the sachets are more dainty and delicate, and lasting for gowns and handkerchiefs.

One of those days when frost and snow and sunshine had combined to make the pavements unsatisfactory for anyone except the small boy on skates; when the righteous, as well as the wicked walked in slippery places and the air was filled with sudden little shrieks, muttered exclamations, and those vibrant sets of giggles with which most humans greet the downfalls of other humans, a young party of twenty or so, was standing at a corner amusing himself. He wore a red tie and gig-lamp glasses.

In primer language : "It was a dude. See the dude laugh. Does the dude see anything to laugh at. No, but the dude can laugh at nothing. How nice to be a dude."

An old woman came along the street, and she had prepared for St. Catherine Street pavements by wearing a pair of gray home-made hose over her shoes. She was a little proud of her foresight and so she strutted over the ice. Then the young vacant-headed, before-mentioned individual laughed hard. He had been giggling a good deal, but when he saw something which was really funny, he did his best to be amused and made twice as many facial contortions as before. Then monkey-like he imitated her. But he had no woollen hose. He fell and a roar of genuine amusement went up from the crowds at the corner. Everyone seemed to be fully satisfied with his misfortune except gig-lamps himself who disappeared. As I boarded a car, I heard one man say to another. "I'd rather 'ave missed me car than have missed seein' 'im go kerflop," and mentally, I dittoed the remark.

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There are women who take a nasty delight in telling young girls things they should never know; in lowering their standards of excellence and decreasing their faith in humanity. Any old scandal-mongering hag can do it. It is not clever. It is wicked. It is all very well to tell girls not to listen. The line between merely gossip and worse is a varying one, and a girl would need to be a mind-reader to be able to tell just when she ought to run away home. A woman who sets about poisoning a girl's mind, ought to be treated to a tar jacket and a feather boa.

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It is said that we all have our little haloes. Think of it! Real circles and waves and festoons of color emanating from our bodies and generated in some color battery in our souls, or minds, or spirits or whatever the something is, which is more us, than our bodies. Mrs. Besant said, I think, in a lecture that the old painters had the idea of spirit-emanation when they painted haloes about the heads of the holy people of old. It is further stated that the predominating trait of character determines the color diffused by us. Red is the light shed by some people. Some are always in a blue mist, others live and move and have their being in pink, and so on. All of which, I daresay, we shall see for ourselves when we get our third sight.

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It is quite a serious misfortune to have a tongue that insists upon going alone, that severs its connection with the brain, and simply wags and wags. Such a tongue wounds its owner's best friends, prejudices strangers, stabs and blisters and burns its heedless way along conversational lines, and covers its hapless owner with confusion. We have all seen the woman who makes remarks about red hair, then, with after-wisdom, flashes her eyes around to see if any of the company have anything more ruddy than seal-brown or taffy-color in the way of hair. Then there is the woman who wonders how people can do such or so, or wear this and that, or get along without which or t'other. After she has descanted for some time, it occurs to her that her listeners are doing all of these things, perhaps from choice, which they do not care to justify, or from necessity, which they have no wish to discuss.

—

I have a great many queries from girls about flirting. Men ask questions on the subject, too, and the odd thing is that each seems to think he or she is more of a flirt than his or her friend of the opposite sex. Some of my correspondents evidently think that a flirt is an accomplished person, and that flirting is clever. I am afraid that unless used very playfully, it is an opprobrious term which any woman or man has a right to resent. As for being a flirt and being proud of it, that is something quite beyond my comprehension. The word means "to play at courtship," "to coquette," and that is not a nice pastime, nor an improvement to genuine womanhood.

Sometimes girls are wrongfully called flirts because they are gay and companionable, and make their brothers' friends their own friends. Usually, a girl with many real friends of the opposite sex, is a cheery and sensible girl, and in no wise a flirt. It is your giddy little gad-about, who is all devotion to one young party at a time, who makes havoc with hearts.

Often she is just thoughtless, and her ideas of happiness being incomplete without a lover, she attaches one to her apron-string. When she finds he is not an angel, her fuzzy little head is in a whirl. Soon after, she decides that his successor is much nicer, and the bon-bons, the violets, the worked slippers and the sentimental poetry are as beautiful as ever.

The girl I very much dislike is not this capricious youngster, who scarcely knows her own mind, and is usually too young to marry, but that worldly-wise, old-young woman who is so afraid she will "encourage" a man, that she is never natural and always a little insulting in her studied coldness and correctness. The nicest girl does not flirt—that is sometimes cruel and sometimes only silly—and she does not play the prude and imagine all men are ready to fall at her feet if she should, for just once, forget herself, and look them squarely in the eyes.

And another thing. Married women have too often a habit of sighing over and for their old beaux, more particularly those to whom they were obliged by combined circumstances to give that metaphorical mitten. Don't worry over them. In nine cases out of ten they bless you every day of their lives for saying "no." A real friendship—one that you can carry into your married life, is a good thing, but those other little affairs are best forgotten. Above all things don't go on feeling sorry for the poor dear boys, it is not complimentary to them, and it is a little conceited of you.

Men folks who are good enough to scan this page, please read masculine nouns and pronouns and consider the remarks addressed to you.

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I hope every woman will read in the Ladies' Home Journal for February the article by Ruth Ashmore, from which the following paragraph is taken. The paper is called "The Business Girl and her Employer."

"You may meet your employer socially, but, during the hours that you are in the office you are employed by him, and you have no right to claim, and he has no right to ask, any social recognition. You can always be polite; you need not be hard-hearted, and there can be, without harm, an exchange of pleasant words. But during business hours there is wisdom in attending to your business and doing nothing else. Your self-respect should not allow you to be free in your manner with the different clerks who are your companions, and you should be wise enough not to have a confidant in the office.

"No matter who your employer is, you cannot afford to accept luncheons, drives, flowers or any special social recognition from him I do not mean that all men are bad. Again, I thank God there are thousands of good men, but masculine human nature is weak, and when things have gone wrong at home there is an immense satisfaction to the average man in getting a sweet sympathy, which he probably does not deserve, from a pretty, charming girl who believes in him. But you are hired to work, not to cater to the emotions of your employer, and when you are doing your work faithfully you are doing all that you are paid for."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited. Where requested, character will be delineated from the handwriting of correspondents. Address letters—Madge Merton, The Herald, Montreal.

Will my correspondents hereafter enclose only one study in each envelope, and if a full and correct delineation be desired, will each write more than three or four lines in the usual hand, with the accustomed style of pen. In so far as the writing is out of the ordinary, just so far will the delineation be incorrect. Photographs will be delineated, and if they are accompanied by address and return postage, carefully remailed to the owners. Correspondence is invited upon any subject. The women who are puzzling over questions relating to women will find they will be much helped by the opinions of the readers of this column, who may, I hope, be induced to enter upon a discussion of some of the most important questions.

—

Margery Daw.—I think you are very wise to put the wee girlie in darker gowns. Of course, there is nothing quite so pretty as white, but while it satisfies your taste, it certainly does prohibit the child from the freedom of action which a dark-colored one will give her. About the other matter, it seems to me you must be wrong. A husband could surely have no such thought for his wife's future. A moderate life-insurance is, I suppose, a good thing, but there are many men embarrassing themselves to pay heavy premiums, of which, the second wives and their second husbands will reap the benefit. I am glad the writing was correctly delineated.

Darus.—You are a little suspicious, a little vain, rather determined, original, generous, unassuming, orderly and of decided artistic tastes, deliberate in action and thought, but somewhat impulsive in speech.

Mack.—I think you are simply crazy.

Jessie Ketchum.—You must be from Toronto. Your name has a very familiar look. So you like grate fires too, and find in the open blaze cheerfulness and inspiration. To me there is always a caress in the flickering of the flames, and a whole bundle of comfort in the way in which it warms my toes. 2. I do not think it shows gentleness. In the others you are probably correct.

Glen L.—You are impulsive, an ardent lover, an implacable hater, original, artistic in taste, affectionate in disposition, lacking in forethought, have great powers of endurance, and a cheerfulness which is, in part, affected.

Rufus R.—You are orderly, unassuming, penetrating in judgment, not over-generous, very resolute, somewhat inconstant in heart affairs, refined in mind and philosophical enough to take life's hard knocks without crying out.

Gertrude L.—Sincerity, self-respect which is almost pride, cheerfulness, conscientiousness, generosity, daintiness in dress and manner and person, and strong self-will are shown here.

Dora.—Five cents' worth of tincture of myrrh will give you a great deal of comfort. Put five or six drops in a glass of water and rinse your mouth thoroughly with it, each time you brush your teeth, which should be after each meal and before retiring. 2. I would not write to the young man if I were you.

J. Uno.—Indecision, mirth, some vanity, justice, sincerity, gentleness, intuitive wisdom, and imaginative power.

J.P.—Yes, I attended a few of the lectures but a severe illness prevented my finishing the course. So you were there too, and I daresay we were knocking elbows and hadn't an idea of it at the time. Your quotation from Lowell:

"Heaping fields and highways
With a silence deep and white"

is very lovely, and did indeed suit that snowstorm. It is snowing to-day too, but this is a blustering one, and the papers say it came from Long Island. Your writing shows a temper, but not a "violent" one as you suggest. In fact I think you are more likely to be stubborn than "violent." There are also shown a cheerful and vivacious disposition, some selfishness, sympathy, ardor of attachment, strong emotional tendencies, intuitive perceptions and strong self-will.

C. Tuff—Your second letter did not reach me until after your delineation had been attended to. That was the reason I did not do as you asked.

S. T.—Sensitiveness, persistence, fondness for luxuries, originality, ambition and candor are shown here. "P" shows mirth, lack of order, energy, carelessness, sensitiveness and a "touchy" temper.

Coraline:—You should not find fault with your body, my dear. A weak and sick one does hamper your spirit I know. It is dreadful to rise each morning and feel that the day's duties make a span with the nightmare you had last night, but everything rights itself sometime you know, and we'll all be well in the springtime. I think, as you say, it is possible to live more for the spirit and less for the flesh than we do, and the nearer we fashion the requirements of our lives upon the needs of the better part of us the happier and more useful we will be. But a body is a very convenient shelter, for the spirit and until the latter has grown too large for its shell let us hope no unlucky chance will chip it and let the birdie out. Did you ever think that we owe it to our immortal part to keep in good health the material part, which is its dwelling? Sickness is not always brought to us by our own faults, but it always comes because of transgressions of laws of health. Accident does seem beyond the quiet law, but we must not moan and call Providence the cause of it all. Write me again if you will. I have a great deal of sympathy for you, but won't you try and make the best of it?

D. A.—You are very affectionate, generous, sensitive, erratic, somewhat careless and ambitious.

Mabel.—Candor, order, persistence, amability, lack of self-esteem and resolution.

Katydid.—Read "The Choir Invisible," by James Lane Allen. It has a strong accent of spirituality which is very cleverly made to sound above the materialistic surroundings. I am glad the handwriting seemed to you to be correctly read.

Earnest.—Your friend is a mistaken individual. A womanly woman does appreciate a man's courtesies, and if you men and brethren only knew how nice you look when doing the conventionalities with your hats you would never let an opportunity escape you. There are some men, though, who are strangely polite to others than their own. A man often does not consider it necessary to pay his wife the deference he would accord any other woman whom he met or took leave of, in the street, and I have actually seen a husband kiss his wife without removing his hat.

Nyleve.—You are very good to tell me how much you enjoy this page. I wish when my kind readers see anything they agree with or differ from they would write a few lines in a letter on that especial subject. It would add so much to the interest of the department if we could have a batch of opinions on various subjects. Excuse me for putting all this in your letter. I mean it for you and everyone else who reads it. 2. No, I was not in the "Sovereign" on the date you mention. I had just one trip up the river, earlier in the season. On that particular September day, I was down on the Maine coast, bicycling along the sandy track which the waves had made so smooth and firm for us. 3. There ought to be plenty of the work you mention, but I do not know of any one requiring it. Why do you not advertise? Your writing is an excellent hand for copying. I do so wish I could help you, but I have little opportunity of that kind. So much typewriting is done that copying is not as good pay as it used to be. I would read instead of doing fancy work most of the time. So you like Ruskin's "Queen of the Air," and Lowell's "Essays on English poets"? Your life is probably a very useful and unselfish one, but I understand your desire to be independent as to pocket money.

Maid of Erin.—You are affectionate, but do not give your love or trust very easily or very completely. There is a trace of suspicion, some wit and humor, considerable vanity, persistence, ambition and self-will.

Aimee.—I as so sorry you did not see your answer. The writing shows dexterity of mind, resolution, energy, order, sympathy and perseverance.

Baron A.—You are a little frivolous, a little vain, ambitious, decided, extravagant, fond of company, of good executive ability, and more selfishly inclined than you should be.

Cassie R.—I'm afraid you are too prudish.

John McG.—So the handwriting was correctly read was it, and you even admit that you do tell a falsehood now and again. I'm glad you agree with me about that, for it does seem rather impolite to tell a perfect stranger that he prevaricates. Most people, you know, beg me to "tell all the bad points," and then when they show the answer or discuss "Madge Merton," they are careful to declare that the reading is incorrect and that the vanity, self-esteem, selfishness or bad temper is quite out of the question.

Eleanor Duse.—It is a privilege, I am sure, to receive such a charming letter from a grandmother who is seventy years old, and I am indeed pleased to know that this page contains anything to interest or meet with the approval of so cultured an English lady. I am afraid, madam, we are, as you say, in great danger of setting ourselves upon pedestals. For my part I quite agree that men and women are equally good and bad. It has been the custom to decry men, but it seems to me that petty sins are quite as wicked as larger or more glaring faults. A crime is often no sin at all, all circumstances considered, and the cruellest of sins are not legally considered to be crimes. As you say, many a man is in prison for stealing mere money, and a woman who has stolen hearts and wasted happiness and even murdered, is at large, respected, admired and envied. I am very glad the writing was correctly delineated, and if you thought that weather cold, I find myself wondering what you think of this.

Eric.—You are candid, energetic, amiable, self-reliant and delicately-minded.

M. M. M.—Indolence, ardor of attachment, strong self-will, lack of order, good-temper, some self-esteem, a love of strong colors and lively company, and an undue appreciation of money are shown here.

Peter.—I would not alter it if I were you. It shows determination, faculty for consecutive reasoning, generosity, artistic impulse, candor and a sympathetic nature, with large approbativeness.

Greenie.—I do not think your writing shows either a strong will or a practical nature. The others are probably correct. You are very sensitive, and that bump known to phrenologists as comparison must be large. Everything is run upon a scale of comparison, and facts and words and hints and thoughts are made to apply to some particular person or thing. I do not believe you to be selfish, but your self-esteem is not absent. Jealousy is beyond any remedy I ever heard of, or believed in. I think the kind you mean is born in us, and is as much a part of us as our fondness for the esteem, admiration and love of the opposite sex.

Francesca.—They have been mailed to you. Write and tell me if you can arrange it. If not, we must try and get some other plan.

Uncle Jaspar.—Do you know I think you make a great mistake in imagining that either of them is in love with you. Do men always forget that flirting is a game two can play at? I should not be surprised to learn that they both refused you. As to the advice, I wouldn't marry a girl who expected to live in a ten-roomed house and keep two maids if I were a young man on fifteen hundred a year. As for the rest—"As the husband is, the wife is."

Mina L.—Some vanity, mirth, a contented mind, candor and indecision are shown here.

Imogene.—You dear little soul, I don't think you are old enough to flirt. I wouldn't think of such things for several years if I were you. Your writing shows fondness for dainty food, pretty trifles and bright colors, and you are truthful, self-willed and ambitious. I'm afraid you wrote the two specimens. There is no change except the slant.

Gloria.—Are you one of those new, new women who smoke, or do the male creatures of your family perfume your note-paper? I've always heard men declare tobacco's usefulness to rid plants of insects, and how delighted they will be to add "perfumer to Her Majesty" in the list of benefits. Well, jesting aside, I think you are a very efficient woman, the kind of philosophical one who would make a success of housekeeping even if she loathed it and loved music. Your fingers are exceptionally clever, and you are gay, very just, very sensitive, very ambitious, of good intuitive perceptions and not particularly patient.

Madge Merton

HER ACCOUNTS.

A famous evangelist told this story of a woman's way of keeping accounts the other day. They had been married but a few months, and had begun in the right way, determined to keep track of every penny and to save a little if possible. He bought her an expense book and told her how to keep it, and she faithfully scrawled her accounts every evening like the thrifty housewife that she was. One evening the young husband asked to see the book. His wife beamed with pride as he glanced at the red lines and the neat array of figures. Every few days this cabalistic sign appeared, "G. K. W., 25 cents," or "G. K. W., $1," or "G. W. K., $2." The sums varied, but the initials were always the same, and they appeared with astonishing regularity. The young husband was disturbed. "My dear," he asked, "who is this G. K. W. and why do you give him or her so much money?" The bride laughed. "Why, that isn't any one, Tom," she said. "You see at the end of every week there is always a certain sum for which I can't account, so I put down 'G. K. W.'—goodness knows what, don't you see?"

Another bride, who began keeping accounts soon after her marriage, made the following entries in her account book:—"January 2. Received from Bertie, $85. January 7. Spent it all."

YELLOW CHIFFON FICHUS.

There has come into being with the new year apparently a fancy for the fichu, or kerchief, or whatever one may be pleased to call a drapery of soft transparent stuff across the bust In black and white lace, muslin, chiffon and liberty silk, the kerchiefs, falling just to the waist line or clear to the toes are spread forth for sale. They are not extravagant investments. Many women choose to make their own, and their mission is to bring light and frivolous airiness to plain or sober dark dresses. Those most noticeable are pale yellow chiffon neckerchiefs, edged all about their many frilling ruffles with very tiniest bands of ermine or swansdown. They drape about the shoulders softly and knot on the corsage, and a few very smart ones are clasped on the breast by a couple of bright-eyed little ermine beads, below which the long ends fall nearly to the floor.

SOCIAL SUCCESS.

An aged grand dame who was and is still a great belle gives some sound hints to those who would be successes, socially. Among other things, she says:—"The most absolute necessity for being a favorite in every sense of the word is sweetness. Not surface sweetness, but that genuine kindliness of heart which makes us considerate for all about us at home as well as abroad, and which is just as sure to make itself evident as the tearose is bound to exhale its exquisite perfume. Never say mean things about any one. Your hearers may laugh at the time, but instinctively they feel they may be the next to suffer, and one by one they will drop away from you, for there is nothing so absolutely killing as ridicule."

DRESSING ON FROM $50 TO $200 PER YEAR.

It is the aim of all women to make the money which they are able to spend on their wardrobe go as far as possible. To assist them and point out the true economies of dress, Emma M. Hooper details, in the February Ladies'" Home Journal, how to dress on $50, $100, $150 and $200 per year. She proves that it is possible for a woman to dress neatly for the first-named sum, and shows how much better she can dress for the larger amounts by a sensible, systematic and intelligent expenditure of money than by the usual haphazard way of buying.

WHEN WASHING SILK.

In washing silk there are four things to avoid—rubbing, wringing, soap and heat. Have the water lukewarm, make a lather with a little dissolved soap, if very dirty; if not, use bran water. Don't allow soap in a lump to come in contact with silk. Take hold of one end of the article and "swish" round and round till clean. Rinse in cold water to which has been added vinegar, one dessertspoonful to a quart. Place between dry cloths and squeeze, preferably through a machine. Shake well, to get rid of superfluous moisture, and iron at once through tissue paper with a warm iron.

HER JOHNNIES.

Some veracious individual writes:—"I know a widow named Mayfield living in Paducah. She is the mother of four girls, and three of them married Johns and the fourth was engaged to be married on Sunday to a John and broke the engagement and ran away with a man by a different name. Two granddaughters also married Johns, and another granddaughter was keeping company with a gentleman named John; the old lady has a son named John, and he has a son named John, and three other grandsons also named John, and one great-grandson named John. In all, she has eleven Johns in the family."

UNCOMBORTABLE.

Russian professional photographers have a curious method of advertising people who neglect to pay their bills. They place their photographs in front of their shops, standing on their heads, thus giving the idea that some dignified Cabinet Minister, or lady of quality, is engaged in a difficult acrobatic feat.

DINING-ROOM HINT.

If a small hook is screwed on the under side of the dining table at each corner and loops sewed on the corners of the felt under cloth, it will be found a convenient means of adjusting its length when the table needs to be made smaller.

SOME REVENUE CASES.

Judge Desnoyers had a number of cases of infraction of the revenue laws before him in the Police Court yesterday.

A plumber named Joseph Sicard was fined $100 and costs or six months in jail for selling parts of illicit stills.

Narcisse Bolduc, 1324 St. Catherine street, for selling liquor without a license, was mulcted in the sum of $150, with the option of spending three months in jail.

For a similar offence, Lea Goudry, wife of Joseph Goudry, was condemned to the same punishment.

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Turn the X Rays on the plans of this society. It is the best in existence.
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Six men carefully selected from a large number, all of whom are stockholders, have volunteered to go to the Yukon Gold Fields under a two years' engagement for the purpose of prospecting, locating and developing Mining Claims. A member of the party is a man who has had experience in that section of the country.

A few shares still remain to be sold, payable as follows:
$2.00 per share with application.
$1.00 share upon ten days' notice.
$1.00 per share upon twenty days' notice.

The balance to form a reserve fund, subject to call upon thirty days' notice only if required.

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We will mail on application, free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair and remove scalp diseases. Address Altenheim Med. Dispensary, Dept. Y. J. Box 779 Cincinnati, Ohio.

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THREE LEADERS DISCUSS BRITISH POLITICS

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE CONCERT.

What England Needs is a Strong Government.

ATTACK ON LIBERAL POLICY

Defends the Government's Course on Colonial Matters.

Points From the Speech.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the Liberals were beaten at the general election because they were committed, in what he hoped was a moment of temporary insanity, to a policy which was absolutely hateful to every good citizen. They gained office by promising everything to everybody, and they lost office by giving nothing to everybody.

Criticizing Liberal policy, he said if the electoral reforms proposed by the Radicals were carried, four general elections must follow at the least, and a waste of five years before there would be a working Parliament.

The Government had adhered to the promises they made at the general election, and in the course of two years they had carried out the majority of those promises, and if they had the approval of the country they would carry out the rest.

In foreign affairs the Government had aimed at the maintenance of the peace of Europe, and they had been successful. At the same time he admitted that the position of the Concert of Europe was not satisfactory.

In times like the present the great need of the country was a strong Government, strong in its own convictions and its resolution to uphold them, and that we had.

In South African affairs he hoped an unhappy chapter had been closed.

The allegations of breach of faith with the tribes of the Indian frontier were absolutely untrue.

Speaking at Liverpool, in Philharmonic Hall, the other night, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said in part as follows:—

The last election was a phenomenal victory for their party, but all phenomena were capable of a scientific explanation. Why was it that their opponents were routed—horse, foot, and artillery—army scattered, and the leaders driven to the uttermost parts of the earth? (Laughter.) It was because they had committed themselves and their party in what they hoped was a temporary insanity, to a policy

HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

which was utterly hateful to every good citizen and to every patriotic Eglishman. They promised everything to everybody, and gave nothing to anybody. Had they learnt their lessons, had they abandoned the policy, which the country had condemned, or done anything to justify a reversal of the verdict of three years ago? ("No.") Had the little Englanders become patriotic and had the authors of the Newcastle programme—the most extraordinary mixture ever invented, for everyone wanted his own ingredient with it—withdrawn any of the nostrums which it included? Two reforms headed the way; first, electoral reform of the House of Commons, which involved eleven separate constitutional changes of the most revolutionary character. He believed every one of those changes would involve a separate bill, a separate action, and probably several of them a separate dissolution. Then came the turn of the House of Lords; it was to be retained as a peerage in order to reward wealthy Radicals. (Laughter.) But the House of Lords would not commit the happy despatch, and would not allow themselves to be abolished without consulting the people. They must have four or five elections and waste as many years before they could get to the banquet to which these gentlemen were looking forward—a banquet of general disruption and distinction. Looking at their opponents generally, their position reminded him of a story of Sir Walter Scott, who had a boy in charge of some doge at a railway station, and the boy announced that the dogs had eaten their directions and he did not know when they were going—(great laughter)—and the leaders reminded him of the promotion of a limited company, with the announcement that certain gentlemen would join the board after allotment. (Laughter.) He did not advise his hearers to take shares in that company. (Applause.) He claimed that unless the majority of the electors in this country had changed their views and become converted to Home Rule, and unless the working classes had fallen in love with local veto, there was no reason why they should give their confidence where it had been emphatically refused. The opponents of the Government said they had done too little, and in the next sentence they said they had done too much. They complained that the Unionist domestic policy was borrowed from them, and as to their foreign policy, they declared it to be provocative and aggressive. They declared at one time that they were cowardly because they did not go to war with all the great powers of Europe, and yet they were indignant at the very suggestion of strengthening the army. They professed the utmost affection for our colonies, and then ridiculed and sneered at every effort they made in order to bring them more closely together and unite them in the bonds of affection and kinship with themselves. (Applause.) As to the Government's home policy, he commended it to them as a strict fulfillment of the pledges which they had made. They had saved the voluntary schools; they had relieved agriculture, and in the workmen's compensation act they had conferred the greatest boon upon the working classes which they had ever received since the time when a Conservative Government gave them free education. (Applause.) Let them accept the fact that they had carried out the majority of their promises as evidence of their wish and intention to carry out the rest. (Applause.)

In regard to foreign policy, the position was different, for it was impossible for them to anticipate international events. They had not displayed the wisdom of many acts of their predecessors—such as the transfer of Swaziland to the Transvaal; but they would not have harassed their opponents as the present disorganized party seemed disposed to attempt to harass them now. The principle they had adhered to in all their relations with Turkey had been the maintenance of the concert of Europe, which meant the certainty that as long as it lasted there was no danger of a general war in Europe, and of the terrible consequences which would ensue therefrom. The present condition of Europe was such that if the concert failed, most serious results were inevitable. The state of affairs in Crete and Armenia was a disgrace to all the powers of Europe, but they knew from what quarters obstacles had arisen. He would go further and say that he thought most men must have come to the conclusion that the present position had become intolerable—(applause)—and it could not be allowed to continue indefinitely. (Renewed applause.) They knew that there was a risk in taking any initiative course, and it might be hoped that it would not be their duty to reserve their right and independence and to take isolated action, and he asked them to agree that no Government would have been justified in contemplating anything of the kind until at any rate they had exhausted every other possibility. (Hear, hear.) He could not conceive how those who professed to be representatives of Liberalism could complain of their conduct, when he recollected that it was the tenor of all Mr. Gladstone's speeches on former occasions that they should seek a settlement through the concert of Europe. (Applause.) Passing to the state of things in India, where they were carrying on military operations under difficulties of the most formidable character, he said it was impossible that after the attacks of the tribes we should do anything but undertake an expedition. He readily admitted that it was a most regrettable necessity, but they might at least regard with satisfaction the bravery of their troops and the loyalty of the native Indian army, and the evidences of the great resources of the Indian Government. He utterly repudiated the charge that there had been any breach of faith with the tribes. It had absolutely no foundation at all. The outbreak was said to be due to them not having evacuated Chitral, but he believed that if that evacuation had taken place, their present trouble was nothing to what they would then have had to face. (Applause.) It must be remembered that in India they held authority over 250 millions of people, and held that control with only an army of 80,000 men. They held their position in India, which they believed to be good, both for the native peoples and ourselves, through the knowledge that behind that army was the firm resolution and determination of Great Britain to bring all our resources to the defence of our position there. (Cheers.) In the case of Venezuela, they had settled the question by a treaty of arbitration, the terms of which would be satisfactory to both parties. The sad chapter of South African history, he hoped and believed, was now closed; at any rate he rejoiced to think that under the wise guidance of Sir Alfred Milner some progress had been made towards a better understanding between the two dominant races in South Africa, upon whose good relations must depend the prosperity and safety of that country.

AN IMPOSTOR CAUGHT

This Man Said He Collected Money for Notre Dame Hospital.

A man named Zotique Thibaudeau, pleaded guilty yesterday before Magistrate Lafontaine, to a serious charge. For some days past the authorities of the Notre Dame Hospital have received complaints that a man representing himself as being authorized by them, has been collecting sums of money, ostensibly for the benefit of the institution. The matter was reported to the detective bureau, and Detective Despault was detailed on the case. He was able to get descriptions of the man from various parties in Mile End and the eastern and western parts of the city, who had been canvassed by the collector, and succeeded in running the man down this morning.

Three charges were laid against the prisoner of obtaining money under false pretences, viz.:—From Charles Fauchille, 1712 St. Catherine street, fifty cents; from Moise Beaupre, 1716 St. Catherine street, and from the Misses Dery, 1728 St. Catherine street. The magistrate considered the charge so serious that he remanded the self-confessed swindler for eight days, in the hope that in the meantime others who had given the man money, might lay complaints.

LOOKED FOR DEATH.

As the Only Means of Relief From Bright's Disease.

But Dodd's Kidney Pills Again Proved Their Value—Seven Boxes Cured Mr. McIntosh, Who, it was Thought, Must Die.

Thamesville, Feb. 4.—The residents of Thamesville will zealously enter into the project of erecting a monument to the memory of Dr. Dodd, the discoverer of Dodd's Kidney Pills. While Dresden can rightfully claim that a very large number of lives have been saved, in that town, by this blessed remedy, yet its splendid work has not been limited to that town. Throughout the western peninsula of Ontario this great medicine is known and used, for experience has proved beyond dispute that it is the only cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all other forms of Kidney Disease.

The case of Mr. A. McIntosh, of the Clifford House, Dresden, is well known to the people of Thamesville. It was indeed a marvellous recovery, for few, if any, of our citizens thought he could get better. It was firmly believed that death alone could put an end to his sufferings. Although it was known that Dodd's Kidney Pills had cured many severe cases of Bright's Disease, it was thought the disease had secured too firm a hold in Mr. McIntosh's case for even that medicine to avail against it.

But only one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills was needed to prove that the medicine is just as sure a cure in the worst and most hopeless case, as in the mildest. Before Mr. McIntosh had been using them a week he began to improve. Soon it was seen that he was indeed recovering, and Dodd's Kidney Pills had gained one more splendid victory.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, or they will be sent on receipt of price by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

The Beaver Line R.M.S. Lake Superior arrived at St. John, N.B., Wednesday, 2nd February, 7 p.m.

MR. ASQUITH ON CHINA SITUATION.

England's Trade Rights Must be Respected.

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

Home Rule is Not Abandoned, Says This Leader.

Points From the Speech

Mr. Asquith began by remarking that if England suffered in competition with other countries it was not because of our free trade, but rather because of the more nimble spirit of enterprise and flexible methods of doing business of our opponents.

On the question of China Mr. Asquith made an important pronouncement. There was, he said, no desire to acquire territory. But our trade under treaty in China was entitled to share fairly and freely in every facility which was extended to other countries. The enforcement of that policy was vital to our industrial future.

He was glad that all parties were at one on the point, and the Government would obtain the unbroken support of the United Kingdom. He said this so that other countries might clearly understand how we were placed in this matter.

Having condemned the forward policy on the Indian frontier, Mr. Asquith turned to domestic legislation. He promised support to an increased army if the necessity could be proved; assured their opponents that Liberals had not gone back on the question of Home Rule; and urged that they ought to get rid of the chains by which an irresponsible Upper Chamber fettered the deliberate judgment of a free people.

Mr. Asquith opened a Liberal club in a working class district of Birkenhead, the other evening and made a speech during which he referred to Britain's position in the Far East.

Mr. Asquith, who was loudly cheered, thanked the meeting most heartily for the warmth of its welcome. On the other side of the silver streak dividing Birkenhead from Liverpool their Unionist friends were listening to one of the most distinguished members of the present Cabinet. It was a pity they could not exchange pulpits, or rather platforms, and while Mr. Chamberlain was defending the Government before the Liberals of Birkenhead, he (Mr. Asquith) should be attacking the Government before the Tories of Liverpool. (Laughter.) Mr. Chamberlain in such an interchange, would have an advantage which he did not possess, inasmuch has he had been behind the scenes of both of the rival political parties. (Laughter and cheers.) After regretting the death of Mr. Villiers, Mr. Asquith said it was undoubted that while we held our own in the neutral and unprotected markets of the world we were being every year more and more hardly pressed. No one, however, could produce a tittle of evidence to show that in that competition we suffered or our rivals gained because we were Free Traders and they Protectionists. The cause was not to be found in our Free Trade system, but in the more nimble spirit of enterprise more flexible methods of doing business, higher standard of technical education, and superior dexterity and inventiveness of labor of our competitors. Although there was no ground for doubting the wisdom of our Free Trade policy, he agreed that there never was a time when we were under stronger inducements to keep our grip of existing markets, and to explore new ones.

Trade vs. Territory.

He approached here a subject which was, and he hoped would continue, outside the range of party politics. He meant our relations with China and with the Far East. The extension of trading facilities as both Mr. Balfour and Sir M. Hicks-Beach had pointed out, was a totally different thing from the extension of our territorial possessions and responsibilites. (Hear, hear.) In the Far East there was happily no need and no temptation to add to our territorial or sovereign responsibilites. There was in the Chinese Empire a vast and innumerable population, capable of producing even now far more than they could consume at home and with undeveloped and unexplored resources which on the most moderate calculation were enormous, and which were only waiting for capital, enterprise, appropriate appliances, and improved means of communication. There, if anywhere on the whole face of the globe, was a market which had almost immeasurable potentiality for the future. Hitherto, it had to a large extent been shut to the outside world; but partly from external and partly internal causes barriers were crumbling away. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that apprehension was felt in this country when the idea got abroad that other European Powers were endeavoring to secure for themselves a preferential position in that country. He was glad to think that on this matter we were at to think that on this matter we were all at one. (Cheers.) We could dismiss as the idlest of alarms the notion that a European Government which possessed no coaling stations, and no ports of call, and which was dependent for the propulsion of its ships in these parts upon the hospitality and good offices of other countries, had the power, even if had the will, to dominate those far Eastern seas. (Cheers.) or had we the last reason to grudge the Empire of Russia access to an open port in the Pacific, which was to her a geographic and economic necessity.

Treaty Rights Must be Enforced.

We did not covet a square inch of Chinese territory. But our trade under treaty with China was entitled to share fully and freely every community and facility which was conceded to other countries. The assertion and enforcement of that right was vital to our industrial future. (Cheers.) It implied no menace or detriment to other nations. It claimed no exclusive privilege to ourselves. It struck no blow at the territorial integrity or sovereign attributes of the Chinese Empire and it involved us in no responsibility for the management of its internal concerns. (Hear, hear.) He pronounced no opinion upon the specific proposals which were reported to have been made by our Government at Pekin, and which presumably formed at this moment the subject of negotiation.

Domestic Legislation.

As to domestic affairs, the Opposition knew in outline the programme of the Government. They would be met with the proposals for a considerable increase of Army expenditure. The question of increasing the adequacy and efficiency of the army raised no party issue. It was a question of fact and expert evidence, and if it was brought home to the conscience and judgment of the House of Commons that, for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining a sufficient defensive force in a state of efficiency more public money should be spent, then, and only then, the Opposition would be as ready as the Government to do everything that the exigencies of the country required. (Hear, hear.) Lord Salisbury had promised a scheme for the disintegration and dismemberment of the metropolis. If the Bill reflected his lordship's expressed opinions it would meet with determined opposition. (Cheers.) Lastly there was to be a scheme for Irish Local Government. Mr. Balfour had asked for the Opposition's policy. If that meant what were their aims he replied that they had abandoned none of their ideals, and they has apostatised from none of the causes to which they had pledged their faith. In conclusion, Mr. Asquith said that they must get rid of the chains with which an irresponsible Chamber fettered and crippled the deliberate judgment of a free people. (Cheers.)

PLAIN CORRESPONDENCE

Likely to be Sent from Washington to Germany.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—It is announced that the Bundesrath (Federal Council) in plenary sitting approved its committee's proposal that a decree should be issued prohibiting the importation from America of live plants and shrubs and packages containing the same.

The decree will also in a certain measure affect American fruits. These are to be examined by experts on their arrival at German ports, and packages found to be infected with the fruit louse will be excluded. Instructions to this effect will be issued to the customs authorities.

This announcement, which is made by an official agency, appears to indicate a measure distinct from the decree issued on Tuesday by Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, prohibiting the importation of every kind of American fresh fruits but it is difficult to ascertain the exact details. The Bundesrath's measure, it is pointed out, is "far less stringent than similar measures at present enforced in individual States of the American Union."

The Associated Press learns that the Hamburg authorities yesterday permitted the unloading of apples from the United States owing to instructions received from Berlin as the result of the protests of United States Ambassador White against Dr. Miquel's decree.

Washington, Feb. 5.—A brief cable gram from Ambassador White at Berlin that came to the Department of State conveyed the only official information so far received as to the decree of exclusion of American fruit from Prussia. This cablegram was so meagre that a request has been sent to Mr. White for further details.

During the afternoon further advices were received from Ambassador White as to the nature of the decree. It would seem that the full details are not yet obtainable in Berlin, but it is expected that the Ambassador will cable the entire decree as soon as he can obtain possession of it. The important facts that were established by the last advices were, first, that the decree of exclusion uses the word "American" as descriptive of the place of origin as was first supposed, and includes the prohibition of dried fruits.

State officials have not recovered from their surprise at the method adopted by the German Government of accomplishing its object in the matter, and undoubtedly the correspondence to follow will set this out very clearly. The objection to the course pursued is threefold. In the first place it is said to be entirely without precedent and discourteous towards the American Ambassador at Berlin to make the decree and put it into effect without the slightest warning to him. In the second place, by making the decree take effect at once and stopping all fruits in transit a great injustice is done to shippers who thus, without warning, are made to lose heavily on their capital invested in the fruit. Third, the decree is condemned in that it makes no provision for the admission of fruit of absolute purity; permits no demonstration of origin or healthful condition, and in fact condemns all fruit, good and bad alike. These considerations are to be strongly urged upon the German Government as reasons why it should either revoke or modify the decree on the lines indicated before any more radical action is taken.

Whether or not the decree also applies to Canadian fruit is a matter of speculation, and in view of the large trade in Canadian apples this will be important for the Dominion authorities to consider.

The Associated Press ascertains that the Bundesrath supersedes the authority of Dr. Miquel's decree, which seems ill-advised in its rigor and suddenness, and which, naturally provisional, was occasioned by the recently reported results of experiments by Dr. Friedrich Von Kueger, of the Agriculture High School.

The Bundesrath's action is due, the Associated Press is informed, to a series of vigorous protests from the shippers affected, and especially those of Hamburg, on the lower Rhine, and at Emmerich, and still more to the protests of Ambassador White.

DOOM OF DYSPEPSIA

Averted by the Use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

No man or woman has a right to transmit disease to his or her children. It is a crime to doom an innocent child to a lifetime of agony. But hundreds of thousands do so.

Take Dyspepsia, Indigestion, or any Stomach disease. The children of parents afflicted with them cannot escape. They are far more liable to be attacked by their parents' disorder, than are the offspring of healthy parents.

The very worst case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, etc., can be cured, absolutely and permanently, in a few weeks, by the use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

There's no need to doom your innocent children to the agonies of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, etc. It is easily and cheaply prevented. Take a couple of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Thus you cure yourself, and ensure robust health (in so far as stomach diseases are concerned) to your children.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have not failed in a single case of stomach trouble. They are the only medicine of which this can truthfully be said. Their action is pleasant, simple, quick; their effect is immediate, positive, lasting.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, each box containing full double treatment, for stomach and bowels, are sold by all druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, by the Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

THE KELLY FAILURE.

Ant. W. M. Kelly, 597 Andre street, contractor, whose assignment has already been announced, filed his list of creditors yesterday. The liabilities amount to $3,282. The assets consist of claims, secured and unsecured.

HICKS-BEACH'S BRISTOL SPEECH.

Britain Needs and Possesses a Great Navy.

EYEING ALL THE POWERS.

Navy and Army, He Says, Are to be Increased.

Points From the Speech.

Sir Michael said that we might compare our navy with that which we possessed at the commencement of the century, when we had swept the seas of every adversary. He believed that, if necessary, we could do this again.

In the coming navy estimates, increased provision would be made for more sailors, and it would be seen that the First Lord of the Admiralty had got his eye on the building programmes of all the nations. The Government would also propose increased expenditure on the army.

According to last advices, the Indian Government did not need financial aid from this country, nor did he think it a sound policy that the British taxpayer should be asked to provide such aid. But in the case of the West Indian Crown Colonies, he thought they might be assisted. He thought Canada should contribute something to the naval defences of the Empire.

Speaking of China, he said the Chinese Government had approached this Government on the question of a loan, and negotiations were proceeding. Whether they should be successful or not, Great Britain would stand upon her existing treaty rights, and take care to preserve to her commerce all the advantages it enjoyed.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol the other evening, said that reference had been made by one of the previous speakers, Admiral Close, to the navy, and he would venture to say he was certain that there never was a time in which the country was at peace with the Great Powers of the world, in which anything like so much had been done to increase and improve the condition of the navy, as had been done during the past eight years. (Cheers.)

He believed we had a strong navy. We were improving that strength year by year. They would see in the coming Navy Estimates increased provision would be made

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.

for our great present want—more sailors. (Hear, hear.)

A Watchful Eye on All the Nations.

They would also see that the First Lord of the Admiralty had got his eye on the building programmes of all the nations of the world; and that, as they proved last session only, if anything occurred to disturb the balance of the naval power with the great nations of the world, they would take very good care that we kept something more than pace with the additions that they made. (Cheers.) Turning to the army, he was not in favor of attempting to vie with the nations of the Continent in our military armaments, but he admitted the necessity for providing for the increased needs of an ever-extending Empire. They would find that much of the coming session would be occupied with the discussions upon the condition and improvement of our army. They would find the Government prepared with proposals, not merely for increased expenditure, but also for real and tangible improvements both in the organization of the army and the condition of our soldiers. He was confident those proposals would be adequate for the interest of the country. (Cheers.)

West Indies and Canada.

Adverting to the Colonial Secretary's speech of the previous evening, he said we owed a debt for the past and the present to the West Indies, and in his belief we should do wisely in treating the case of the West Indian Crown Colonies as purely exceptional, and aiding them largely from the resources of the British tax-payer. Referring to the Dominion of Canada, he thought it was not creditable to the Dominion, or fair to the taxpayers of the United Kingdom, that such a colony should practically contribute nothing to the naval defences of the Empire.

A Fortunate Chancellor.

He had been a very fortunate Chancellor of the Exchequer during the last three years, the revenue of the country having increased in a manner beyond the anticipations of the most experienced judges in such affairs. The Government had been able, without increase of taxation, to spend millions, which had been already acknowledged, on the navy; to provide further millions for dockyards and military works; to relieve the agricultural ratepayers; to add largely to the sums granted by Parliament for the maintenance of the Voluntary schools. This had been owing to the remarkable increase of the revenue, year after year. But he saw signs of a change.

Negotiations For a Chinese Loan.

Speaking with regard to China, he advised them not to believe all they saw in the newspapers as to the conduct of Her Majesty's Government at Peking. As certain definite statements had been made with regard to financial assistance to be granted by this country to China, he thought it well to tell them plainly that the Chinese Government had approached them with a request for such assistance in order to enable them to provide for the indemnity still due to Japan, they had expressed to them their willingness to consider such application, and the negotiations on the subject were now pending with the Government of China. But what had been stated with regard to the tenor of those negotiations was both inaccurate and incomplete. They were not ashamed of those negotiations, and saw no reason why they should be disapproved of by this country, or by any foreign power. If those negotiations did not succeed, we should have done our best to show our friendliness to the Chinese Empire in the time of her need. We should take our stand upon our existing treaty rights, and should take great care to preserve to the commerce of this country all the advantages it at present enjoyed. (Cheers.)

As to the work of the coming session, they had measures of considerable importance, especially a measure for local government in Ireland, similar to that which we enjoyed.

CHICKERING RECEPTION TO MR. AND MRS. FRANZ RUMMEL.

A large reception, followed by a supper—the supper exclusively for the males—was given by Messrs. Chickering & Sons on Wednesday eveninglast, January 26th, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Franz Rummel.

A suite of rooms on the main floor of the building was thrown open and made pretty and effective by a profuse decoration of palms and plants, colored lights and some colored blossoms. During the evening Mr. Rummel went informally to the piano and played a nocturne by Louis Brassin, his teacher; Liszt's Twelfth Rhapsody and Chopin's D flat Nocturne. His performance was delightful, giving a piquant foretaste of what might be expected in the future. Mr. Rummel will give a recital in Karn Hall on Thursday evening, February 10th, under auspices of the Dominion College of Music.

TAKING OUT A DRUG STOCK.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4.—James Macdonald, formerly a well-known physician in Detroit, but recently engaged in the practice of his profession in Kincardine, Ont., will leave to-night for the Klondike. He will go alone, and will take with him a good-sized stock of drugs and medicines, and do both a drug business and a professional business among the gold-diggers. He starts from this city.

INTERESTING NOTES FOR THE LADIES.

Success in Dyeing Means Pleasure and Profit.

Beware of crude and worthless imitations of Diamond Dyes. See that your dealer gives you the "Diamond" when you ask for them.

Diamond Dyes have a world-wide reputation; their work is of the highest order, and their success is deserved.

There are forty-eight colors in the Diamond Dyes for dyeing wool and cotton goods; each dye is perfectly true to color, and as reliable as pure gold.

Diamond Dyes color anything any color. They are fast to soap, washing and sun, and surpass all others in brilliancy.

Diamond Dyes are the strongest dyes made, hence the cheapest; one package is equal to three of any other make.

Never be deceived by the false claims of imitators of Diamond Dyes. If your merchant asks you to accept another make of dyes, be sure he is after large profits, and never thinks of your comfort and success.

Book of directions and sample card of forty-eight colors sent free to any address by Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

C. M. B. A.

Branch 26 of the C.M.B.A. will entertain their friends at their hall, No. 92 Alexander street, on Monday night. Ladies are specially invited to attend.

GENERAL STORE BURNED

McKellar, Ont., Feb. 4.—Early yesterday morning fire broke out in the general store of Wm. Robertson, Dunchurch, destroying that building with the greater part of the contents and the dwelling adjoining, the residence of F. B. Arthur, manager for the Delta Lumber Company and the post-office and telegraph office, both managed by Mr. Robertson. Mr. Robertson's loss, even if he had any insurance, will be very heavy, as he had just got in a large stock. He was away from home at the time having gone to Burk's Falls early that morning. The fire is supposed to have originated from the stove.

NEW MANHOOD

To you, my friend, young or old, if suffering the results of youthful folly, such as DRAINS. NIGHT LOSSES, IMPOTENCY, LAME BACK, VARICOCELE, etc., take the advice of my 30 years' experience.

DON'T USE DRUGS

when you can get nature's own simple remedy, the very essence of life itself—ELECTRICITY. The DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT for weak men is known the world over. I am the inventor. With it last year I restored manly vigor to 5,000 sufferers. Little book explaining all, sent sealed free upon request, or drop in and consult me free of charge. DR. T. SANDEN, 156 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. Office hours. 9 to 6; Sunday, 11 to 1.

A Porous Leather

"Kidduck"—which evaporates perspiration, keeps the foot dry, warm and hardy, while shedding water like a duck's back. Can be had only in the $4 and $5 grades of the Goodyear Welted—

CATALOGUE FREE

Slater Shoe.

SLATER BROS., 249 St. James Street, Sole Local Agents.

To Be In The Fashion For 1898 in Home Dyeing Use Maypole Soap Dyes.

No Failures, No Mess. No Trouble.

Bright, Fast Colors, no matter how old or faded an article may be.

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FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS ONLY

LIKE PHARACH'S HOSTS.

Where the city of Topeka, Kan., stands to-day, there was once a trading post forty years ago, and the country roundabout was but sparsely settled. The winter had been unusually long and hard, and many of the farmers found their stock of groceries and other provisions running low long before the roads became passable for teams. Trips to the post were made on foot and horseback, and, by a few who lived along the Kaw River and were fortunate enough to own them, on skates.

Among these were Robert Channing, a boy of sixteen, and his sister Eliza, a healthy, red-cheeked girl, two years younger. The Channings had moved to Kansas from Western New York, the summer before, and "Bob" and "Liza" had brought their skates along as a matter of course. A little before Christmas they had made the trip together to the post, dragging a hand-sled between them, and returning with a few Christmas trifles the post afforded, and such necessaries as were running low at that time. A severe storm set in the next day and continued for more than a week. Then came a week of intense cold, followed by rain and a general breaking up, which made the roads worse than ever before. The river, however, still remained frozen over, and the ice was considered safe, though somewhat musay in places along the edge. It was just at this time that the Channings found themselves entirely out of coffee and very low on bacon, with no other meat whatever. "Bob" and "Liza" were eager to make the fifteen mile trip again, and immediately began cleaning and sharpening their skates for that purpose. But Mr. Channing shook his head.

"I don't like to have you do it," he said, anxiously.

"Why, father, the river's safe. Just a little wet, that's all," replied "Bob," gaily.

"I think the river's all right myself after the hard freeze we had. It wasn't that I was thinking of."

"What then! Not robbers, I hope?"

"No, not human robbers, but worse, perhaps. This hard winter has been felt by beasts as well as men. And beasts come to men when they're hungry. I thought I heard a wolf howl this morning across the prairie. I'm not sure, but it makes me uneasy to have you go."

"Oh, pshaw; I'm not afraid of a cowardly wolf!" said "Bob," rather grandly. "Are you, 'Liza?"

"No; of course not," she assented. "They couldn't catch us anyway, and you can take father's pistol."

Mr. Channing went outside and looked out over the prairie, listening. There was no sound but the cawing of some hungry crows, and the cup of coffee which he had missed that morning, weakened his resolve. Mrs. Channing, who was a hardy New England woman, did not encourage his misgivings. Half-an-hour later he saw his two fresh-cheeked children skate away with a swinging stride, the little hand-sled bobbing along behind.

It was a pleasant thaw morning, and though there were pools of water on the ice in places, the skating was not bad. Once or twice the skaters thought they felt the frozen surface give beneath them, and concluded that perhaps after all there would not be many more days of safety. They reached the post, however, without accident, except that one of "Liza's" skate straps broke and had to be repaired, which caused some little delay. They ate lunch at the store, and after loading the sled, started back about three o'clock.

They felt almost immediately that the warm day had told on the already softening ice. Every few strokes there was a crackling beneath their feet and an almost imperceptible swaying movement of the frozen mass. "You had better skate on ahead, "'Liza,'" said "Bob" at last. "There is too much weight with both of us and the sled. I can drag it all right, and I'll let you take it awhile later."

This arrangement was made with good results, and for several miles they progressed with little cause for alarm. Then suddenly there came something which made Bab's heart jump. It was no movement or sound from the ice. From the bank above, and not so far behind, came a short bark, then a prolonged howl, followed by another and another. They were still four miles from home. The January sky had clouded thickly and it was growing dusk on the river. He had said that he was not afraid of wolves, but there was something in this dismal chorus and gathering night that made him bound forward and overtake his sister.

"The wolves!" he gasped. "A pack of them!"

The girl seized the rope without a word and in spite of the cracking and swaying ice, they leaned forward together at the top of their speed.

But they were not swift enough. They could tell by the voices that the wolves had descended to the river, and realized that they were gaining. Bob drew his father's revolver and fired two shots over his shoulder. This checked the howling for a brief moment, and they believed the pursuers had hesitated. Perhaps in this way he could keep them back long enough. He had four more shots and they were still more than four miles from home. Suddenly 'Liza stumbled and gave a low cry. Her strap had broken again and her skate hung uselessly on her foot.

"Oh, Bob! we're lost!" she cried, speaking now for the first time.

The boy whipped out his knife and cut the strings that held the bundles on the hand-sled.

"Get on!" he commanded, as he thrust the packages aside.

The girl obeyed, and in another moment they were speeding away again, though less rapidly than before.

The girl on the sled looked back up the river, where she could see a dark mass in the dimming light.

"Give me the pistol, 'Bob;'" she called.

He reached it back to her, and when the dark mass drew nearer, she fired into it. There was a yelp, and a brief pause. Then the pack moved forward again, howling now and then in concert. When they reached the packages they paused again and seemed to be fighting. This gave the fugitives a little better start, and "'Liza" felt encouraged. Then the dark mass came rushing on again and her heart sank. She had three more shots in the revolver, and when the band was a few yards behind she fired one of them, and a little later the second. Just before she fired the third, she felt the ice beneath the sled crack and give alarmingly. She realized that they were on a riffle, where the ice was always thinner than elsewhere, owing to the swiftness of the water, and she breathed easier as they passed beyond it. Then, for the wolves were close upon them, she fired the third shot, and the fierce howl that followed, told that it had gone home. There was a chorus of yelps and snarls—they were fighting over the wounded animal. And then, the girl could scarcely believe her eyes, for the dark, howling mass suddenly disappeared, and she saw the splash, which told that the thin ice on the riffle had broken through.

"'Bob!' 'Bob!'" she called, "they're drowning!"

"What? What did you say?' came the panting reply.

"They're drowning, I tell you! We're saved!"

The sled slackened and the boy tottered. He was at the point of exhaustion.

"Drowning-" he gasped.

It was true. The weight of the struggling mass had been too much for the weakened ice, and the swift water beneath had swept the hungary creatures to death. Two managed to struggle out and disappeared over the bank.

"Oh, Bob! It's like Pharaoh's hosts!" cried Liza, hysterically. "We're delivered from the Egyptians!"

They were, indeed. Bob listened a moment, then he cried:—

"Let's go up on the other bank, and go back and see if we can find any of the things."

Eliza hesitated at first, but presently her courage returned. The wolves were gone, and when they passed the break in the ice there was no sign of anything but the swift water. A few hundred yards further back they found everything but the meat. That the wolves had devoured. They gathered up the bundles and returned to the sled. Then Bob hastily repaired the broken skate strap, and a half hour later they reached home in safety.

When Mr. Channing heard the story he was filled with remorse and thankfulness.

"It was my weakness" he said, "to let you go, but, as Eliza says, God took care of you and delivered you as he did the children of Israel."

Bob sat rubbing his arms and looking into the fire. It was a pretty close call for the children, he said, thoughtfully.

THREE LITTLE BEARS.

(For Very Little Folks.)

Three little bears came into town.
"How do you do?" said everybody.
Their faces were smiling, with never a frown.
"How sweet!" said everybody.
The three little bears made three little bows.
"How very polite!" said everybody.
They bowed as boys bow in dancing-school.
"What airs and what grace!" said everybody.

One little bear had a little red coat.
"How smart!" said everybody.
One had a tippet all made of soft down.
"How cozy and warm!" said everybody.
And one was a fiddler of great renown.
"What charming music!" said everybody.

The three little bears began then to dance.
"How cute!" said everybody.
"What do you want, you little black bears
With manners so nice?" said everybody.
"I don't like to be a fool, so I want to go to school,"
Said the red-coated bear to everybody.

Then Tommy Perkins, making a bow,
Right in front of everybody,
Took down his book and his slate as well,
And began to explain to everybody
Just what the little black bears should do
To read and to cipher like everybody.

"Sit up quite straight, and mind your stops;
Say, 'A, B, C,' for everybody."
"A, B, C," said the three little bears,
All in one voice, to everybody.
"A, B, C! What fiddle-dee-dee!"
Was whispered aloud by everybody.

"I want to count," said one little bear.
"One! Two! Three! Four!" shouted everybody.
"We're not at all deaf!" said the three little bears.
"Oh, I beg your pardon!" said everybody.

"We'd like to learn manners," said the three little bears;
"And we'd like to learn from everybody.
"But every one hasn't fine manners," they said.
"Some have very bad manners," said everybody.

"What manners you have may be better than ours,"
Said the three little bears to everybody;
"For we live in the wood—which no manners requires."
"Then how did you learn?" said everybody.

"For when you came in you were quite as polite
As Tommy Perkins." said everybody.
"You bowed and you danced, while we all sat entranced,
So sweet were the notes," said everybody.

"You wanted to learn to say 'A, B, C,'
Like good little bears," said everybody.
"And when we exclaimed, 'Such fiddle-dee-dee!"
No notice you took," said everybody.

"And when we all shouted out, 'One! Two! Three! Four!'
Instead of roaring," said everybody,
"You gently reminded us all that in school
We must not be noisy," said everybody.

"If you won't teach us manners,
We're going back home,"
Said the three little bears to everybody.
"For after the night falls it won't do to roam;
So we'll say our farewells to everybody."

Then they stood up and bowed, and held out their paws,
And shook hands all round with everybody.

"We'll dance all the way, for we know how to play,"
Said the three little bears to everybody.
"And with our best compliments we wish you good-day."

"Good-day, and good-luck!" said everybody.

—M. C. McNeill, in St. Nicholas.

MIRABEL'S GIFT.

Grandma was going to have a birthday, and Mirabel was thinking. She had her chin propped by her two plump fists, and her elbows rested on her knees. Her fair little forehead was all in a pucker, and between her eyes were two straight up-and-down lines which brought the brows very close together, quite after the fashion of grown folks when they think unpleasant thoughts.

Not that birthdays are unpleasant; by no means. Mirabel always wished that hers would hurry up, and come two or three times in a year, each time attended by a frosted cake and candles, and a present too.

To receive a present from some one who loves you is a very easy and delightful act. To give one to quite the dearest grandma in all the world is a much more serious matter—a great puzzle, in fact.

Mirabel unclasped one fat fist, and anxiously regarded the two pennies it contained. She counted them slowly and carefully. Then she turned them over, and counted them again. She studied the Indian's stolid features, stood him on his head, and counted once more. It didn't do a bit of good, however, She had just two pennies, beyond the shadow of a doubt.

No one had told Mirabel that grandma was to have a birthday. Nobody knew that she was old enough to care for any birthday but her own. But she had seen Aunt Dora working day after day, on a piece of fine white linen with violets sprinkled all over it. And when Aunt Dora had put the very last stitch into the very last flower, and made it look almost as beautiful as the real ones that grow and have a perfume, she said to mama, "I wonder if mother will like her birthday gift?" And mama said, "Why, Dora, how could she help it."

Then she had watched mama pack a neat wooden box with quite the prettiest preserve-jars imaginable. Her mouth watered when she heard mama telling Aunt Dora what was in them.

Then mama had said:

"I should like to send mother something else for her birthday, but this is the best I can do this time."

And Aunt Dora had exclaimed, "Why, sister, she will be delighted, and very proud of you besides!"

Mirabel wished that she could make grandma delighted and very proud of her. But two pennies were so very few. The only thing she could thingk of that mama ever bought with two cents was a cake of yeast ,and of course a cake of yeast wouldn't do for grandma's birthday.

"I'll just have to tell her that I love her," thought Mirabel, rather sadly. "That's all that I can do. Mama says that even when people know that we love them, they like to be told about it. "I'll spend my two cents for a postage-stamp."

So she asked Aunt Dora to help her with the spelling, and spent nearly all one afternoon "getting her love ready to send to grandma," as she put it.

When her birthday came the postman brought grandma a little letter that made her wipe her eye several times before she could see to read it all.

"Dear Grandma," is said, "I love you ever so much—bushels and bushels. I wanted to send you something nice for your birthday, but I only had two cents. They wouldn't buy anything nice enough for my grandma. I can't make anything pretty, either. I can only tell you that I love you, and spend the pennies for a postage-stamp to send the letter.

"With lots and lots of love and hugs and kisses.

"MIRABEL."

"Well! well!" said grandma, and her lips trembled a little as she spoke. "Bless the dear child! That's the sweetest thing she could have done."

Grandma was indeed delighted with mama's fine preserves, and proudly arranged them well to the front on the lowest shelf in her preserve-closet.

Aunt Dora's beautiful embroidery she carefully laid away with her best table-linen, a sprig of lavender in its folds.

But when it came to finding a place for her third gift,—Mirabel's letter,—she got out the carved sandalwood box.

Mirabel would have clapped her hands if she could have seen this; for only grandma's dearest treasures went into that box.

Grandma looked with tender eyes at the faded old letter in which, so many years before, grandpa had asked her to be his wife. She stroked with loving fingers the fair, bright curl which had belonged to her dear little son who had died. She smiled at a tiny bit of sewing, the very first stitches that mama had ever taken. Then she kissed Mirabel's letter, put it in with the other treasures, and safely locked the box.

So one little girl, who thought that she could not do anything at all for grandma's birthday, had sent her grandma the very sweetest gift that she received.—Carrie Clark Nottingham.

THE SPOON AND THE SUGAR.

Mamma fixed some tea for Bessie—
Very weak, of course, for her—
With a teaspoonful of sugar
And a lot of cream and stir.

And when little Bess had drained it
She looked down into her cup,
Crying, "Oh, mamma, my teaspoon's
Eaten all the sugar up!"

BRAVE MESSENGER BOYS.

One evening in last October two burglars forced an entrance into the second storey rooms in a large building in Sixth street, in St. Paul, Minn., occupied by a firm of silk merchants, says the Youth's Companion. The building was closed and the rooms dark, and the burglars thought their robbery of the premises would be an easy one. They did not know that as soon as they entered the room an automatic burglar alarm would ring a bell at the office of a district telegraph company, a few blocks distant.

The bell was duly rung by the alarm, but it did not communicate with a police office, nor was there an officer on call at the district telegraph office. As it happened, there was only a boy on duty at the office, and he was sent at once to the place whence the alarm had come to "see what was the matter."

The boy's name was Edward Barry. He went boldly into the silk merchant's store and found what was the matter. But he was promptly seized by the burglars and thrust into a corner, while they went on rifling the establishment.

Meantime another messenger boy named Walter McGlynn came into the telegraph office. He was at once sent after Edward Barry. As he reached the top of the stairs and was about to enter the silk store, a revolver was pointed at him and he was told to throw up his hands.

Instead of doing so, however, he put one hand into his pocket, where he carried a revolver for such emergencies. He pointed the revolver at the man who was threatening him and pulled the trigger, but the weapon did not go off. Not being very much accustomed to the use of such weapons, the boy had failed to keep his revolver loaded.

When he found that the weapon was useless, Walter dropped it, and, though the burglar was still covering him with a revolver, he grappled with the man. By this time the light in the store which had enabled Walter to see the man had been extinguished, and the second burglar had escaped. Walter was now struggling with his burglar in the dark. He tried hard to hold him, but the thief was a man and Walter was a boy, and though he was a very resolute and lively boy, the thief soon threw him down and escaped.

By this time a third messenger boy, Robert Henderson, had arrived at the foot of the stairs, as eager for the fray as the others had been. Robert saw a man running down the stairs, and, knowing that it was not one of his comrades, he put out his foot and tripped the man up. The burglar fell headlong, with Robert Henderson close at his heels.

Robert not only ran, but shouted, "Police!" "Stop thief!" as loudly as he could. Soon a crowd was chasing the burglar, and Robert was in advance of the crowd. He had hold of the man's coat tail, but the man succeeded in shaking himself loose.

By this time the boys received important reinforcements. Before Robert left the telegraph office he had telephoned to the police about the alarm, and the patrol waggon reached the building where the burglary had been attempted just after the chase had fairly begun. The officers joined in it. It made a great tumult in the street; a night watchman down the street heard the noise, and came around the corner just in time to meet the burglar, who stopped, attempted to turn back, and fell into the arms of two of the pursuing officers.

Edward Barry was found unharmed. The plucky boys had prevented the burglars from taking any plunder whatever.

PUZZLE CORNER

Our juvenile readers are invited to try their skill in guessing the following puzzles. Answers should be sent in by Wednesday noon, addressed to Editor, Boys' and Girls' Department, The Herald.

EDITOR'S CHAT.

Dear Boys and Girls.—All the letters I have received this week have confirmed the knowledge that a feeling of good comradeship is springing up between the members of our circle. It is inspiring to see boys and girls working together so heartily, each doing his and her best, and so spurring others to emulate the example. One of our circle, Wilfred Sudbury, noticing my invitation to do so, has written on a subject which does not concern the Puzzle Corner. I have given Wilfred's letter, as I am sure all of our circle are interested in him, and if anyone can tell him what he wants to know about the game bantams they are heartily welcome to do so. In this way the members of our circle can, in some measure, get acquainted with each other, and I think the experiment will be a good one.

I regret not to have heard from some of my young friends this week, but hope they will turn up again next week.

EDITOR.

THE CORRECT ANSWERS

for last week were:

No. 1.

1, Charlie Mott; 2, Claude Westover; 3, C. Lester Patrick; 4, Harold Armstrong; 5, Jennie Casselman; 6, George A. Trenholme.

* * *

No. 2.

Wreath, earth, tare, era, re.

* * *

No. 3.

L—
LIP
ATHOL
IMMURED
LEARNEDLY
LI HUNG CHANG
LAUNCHING
FASHION
ALARM
ANT
G

* * *

No. 4.

Many hands make light work.

* * *

No. 5.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
Mayor Wilson Smith

1, Mint; 2, swash; 3, otto; 4, Myra.

* * *

No. 6.

Oshawa, Galt, Ayr, Madoc, Sorel.

* * *

No. 7.

The letter E.

* * *

No. 8.

N i t r i C
C h u r c H
L o u i s i a n A
A r m o u R
R a d i c a L
K i l d a r E
E x o d u S
W a r D
A n t I
L y r i C
L u c K
A E
C a n t o N
E x p r e s S

* * *

No. 9.

V—10—let. Violet.

* * *

No. 10.

Tobacco.

* * *

Marks Awarded.

1.	Wilfred Sudbury	320
2.	James Lockwood	309
3.	O. B. McCallum	292
4.	A. M. McIntyre	288
5.	H. Armstrong	284
6.	C. M. McIntyre	280
7.	M. Brittain	260
8.	Eddie Colborne	256
9.	G. Fraser	252
10.	C. Lester Patrick	244
11.	G. A. Trenholme	232
12.	Jennie Casselman	224
13.	Frances Glover	220
14.	C. G. Brown	208
15.	Amy Matthews	204
16.	A. Baird	196
17.	C. Bermingham	192
18.	Frank Baker	192
19.	Maude McKenna	188
20.	M. O'Flaherty	188
21.	C. H. Mott	184
22.	H. Alexander	156
23.	Lena Greene	156
24.	M. C. Quillen	156
25.	Channing Westover	152
26.	T. B. Palliser	116
27.	R. W. Louthood	112
28.	J. A. Tait	112
29.	R. McFarlane	100
30.	Evan Turner	96
31.	D. A. Grondin	68
32.	F. Sutcliffe	68
33.	Claude Westover	68
34.	Frances Scriver	52
35.	Gladys Parsons	28
36.	Melbourne McKee	20
37.	F. C. Stephens	4

NEW PUZZLES.

No. 1.—Decapitations and Transpositions.
(Contributed by Henry Alexander.)

I am a word of seven letters and am seen by the seashore.
Cut off my last letter and transpose, I am a cup.
Cut off my second letter, I am a tradesman.
Behead and transpose me, I am a garden implement.
Cut off my last letter and transpose, I am a boat.

* * *

No. 2.—Double Acrostic.
(Contributed by H. Armstrong.)

A celebrated fairy.
A summer resort on the Lower St. Lawrence.
A first inhabitant of America.
A small horse.
A stone on which figures are carved.
A sprite.
To kiss.
Part of a whole.
A joker.
The whole.
A meadow.
A well known school;
Sorrowful.
The initial letters give the name of the eldest son of a reigning sovereign.
The finals give what he will be some day.

* * *

No. 3.—A Puzzler.
(Contributed by M. Brittain.)

Add together one hundred and one, six, fifty, and fifty-one; then to all of these add half of the last. If you get on to it, you may have a pension.

* * *

No. 4.—Hidden Islands.
(Contributed by C. G. Brown.)

1. You can buy a good bicycle for fifty dollars.
2. Please get one pound of either fat pork or lean steak.
3. The young cub and its mother were both shot.
4. The River Tennessee is in the United States.
5. Watch the animal take food from the visitor.

* * *

No. 5.—Charade.
(Contributed by Jennie Casselman.

My first is ploughed for various reasons, and grain is frequently buried in it to little purpose.
My second is neither riches nor honors, yet the former would generally be given for it, and the latter are often tasteless without it.
My whole applies equally to spring, summer, autumn and winter.

* * *

No. 6.—Enigma.
(Contributed by Lena Greene.)

My first is in injury, but not in hurt;
My second is in muddy, but not in dirt;
My third is in battle, but not in war;
My fourth is in window, but not in door;
My fifth is in Herald, but not in Star;
My sixth is in carriage, but not in car;
My seventh is in June, but not in May;
My whole was a very joyous day.

No. 7.—Numerical Puzzle.
(Contributed by George Fraser.)

I am composed of 15 letters.
My 11, 7, 12, 5, 4, 9 is a sweet drink.
My 8, 10, 14, 6 is a bazaar.
My 1, 3, 13 is a beverage.
My 2, 10, 1, 15 is the plural of a headdress.
My whole is a well-known place of amusement in Montreal.

No. 8.—Anagrams.
(Contributed by A. N. McIntyre.)

1. Rob all hot meal.
2. L. H. rest lawn lace.
3. May came if sod w.c.
4. Sot, row in and sit.

These are names of well-known places in Montreal.

* * *

No. 9.—The Landlord's Invitation.
(Cintributed by Evan Turner.)

Here'S to Pa'nds Pen Das 'OOI alh OURin ha!RMLes. Smirt ha! N D Fun leTFRIE'nds HI!RE ign B ejuST an DKIN-dan-Devils PEAK of None.

This is an inscription on an old-fashioned jug. See if you can read it.

* * *

No. 10.—Cross Puzzle.
(Contributed by Wilfred Sudbury.)

(1) Instruction and amusement, 'tis well should be combined,
Still puzzles which are too much this are apt to be declined.
(2) No more of this I need to say,
Than that 'tis one of U.S.A.
(3) This we all will have to do
Before we are this column through.
(4) One of a fam'ly of twenty-six this is
A favorite alike with maid and "Missis."
(5) A bird. Well, yes, this is a bird.
Tho' you might almost doubt my word.
(6) "How sweet is this!" Nay, do not sigh,
I'm using prose, not poetry.
(7) If on this plan you should invest,
If you live long you'll come out best.
In whole, placed together in proper rotation,
Find what is creating now quite a sensation.

OUR POST BAG.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

Tom Palliser—Five of your solutions are correct, Tom, and your originals very good. For this you are entitled to thirty-six marks. Your nice cheery letter pleased me very much Tom, and I have given it below so that all our boys and girls may enjoy reading it too.

Tom's letter reads:

Dear Editor—I think I sent in three original puzzles last week, I have since found out that but two are allowed, I beg your pardon for doing so. You have no idea how much I enjoy the "Puzzle Corner," and "Our Post Bag." All week I am looking forward to Saturday night when I find some new puzzles to try, I am getting to like it more every week. This week I answer seven puzzles which I hope are all right, if they are not, as Michael O'Flaherty said, blame not the heart, but the head. I do not understand how to solve "Buried Canadian Towns," but probably by seeing the answers in next Saturday's Herald I shall, I am sending in two original puzzles which I hope will please you, which will please

Yours truly,
TOM PALLISER.

Claude Westover—You have done very nicely, Claude, four of your five answers are right, and your original puzzle is accepted. So this week you have gained twenty-four marks, which will go far in helping you to mount higher.

Channing Westover—Look out, Channing or your little brother will get ahead of you yet. Four of your five answers are correct, and your two originals accepted. So this gives you a total of thirty-two marks for this week. Keep it up, Channing, I notice you are scoring very well.

George A. Trenholme—Your letter is a model of neatness, George, and does you credit. Out of the nine answers you send in, seven are correct, and your oiginals are excellent. This gives you a total of forty-four marks for this week. I was greatly amused at your request, and have no doubt the boys and girls will laugh over it as much as I did, so here it is:

Requesting the editor to print his paragraph.

By the way,
I wish to say,
If I may,
That on some day
You might display
Your face so gay,
Eh?
The thing would pay,
So don't say nay.
Excuse this lay
I do you pray
Yours G. A.
Trenholme.

Frances Glover.—Well, Frances, your efforts have been successful and all of your six answers are right, and I am pleased to accept your originals. Your marks for this week are forty in all. Yes, Frances, our Circle is steadily increasing and I hope al lyour new members may display as warm an interest in our Puzzle Corner as you do.

Michael O'Flaherty.—Your bright, clean letter pleased me immensely, Michael, and I have reproduced it so that our friends may enjoy reading it too. Of the nine answers you send in eight are correct, and your originals are very good indeed. You are thus entitled to forty-eight marks for this week. In his letter Michael says:

Dear Mr. Editor,—It is often said that "there is always room at the top," but I do not think that this saying applies to the top of your list of contestants. Its top appears to be crowded at present. Three times did I seek for an interview with Premier Wilfrid (Sudbury,) and as many times was I barred out by the throng of bright boys and girls who were on the same errand as myself. However, I am not discouraged, Mr. Editor, and I send you a new set of answers and two contributions, all of which I trust you will place to the credit of

Yours truly,
MICHAEL O'FLAHERTY.

C. Bermingham.—You have six out of your nine answer right, Charley, (am I right?) and your originals are accepted. This gives you forty marks for this week. You have done so well, C——, that I do not think you need feel discouraged or afraid that the puzzles will become too difficult for you to solve.

Melbourne McKee, (Richmond, Que.)—We are pleased to have a Richmond boy in our circle, Melbourne, and give you hearty greeting. Your three answers are correct and entitle you to twelve marks. Yes, Melbourne, our boys and girls are invited to send in original puzzles with answers, for which, if they are accepted, they receive eight marks for each, but only two can be accepted from the one contributor each week. This week you have gained twenty marks, which is a fair beginning.

M. Brittain.—I am curious to know if this correspondent is of the fair sex,, and, if so, if her name is Maude. Perhaps next week we may be favored with the desired information. Your paper is exceedingly neat, and the originals very clever. Of the ten answers you send in nine are correct, making your total marks for this week fifty-two, which is a very nice total, indeed.

Eddie Colborne.—You have done very well again this week, Eddie. You have seven of your eight answers correct, and your originals are accepted, for which you are duly awarded forty-four marks. Your letter is certainly neater this week, Eddie, and I hope you will persevere in that respect.

James Lockwood.—Your paper this week, James, is, as usual, up to the mark. All your nine answers are right, and your originals very good. You are, therefore, entitled to fifty-two marks. You are working well, James, and your efforts, as well as that of the others, are being watched with the greatest interest.

Lena Greene.—All the answers you send in are right, Lena, but you forgot about sending the answer in again to your puzzle. However, you have six answers right, which entitles you to twenty-four marks, to which you add sixteen more for your originals which are accepted, making in all a total of forty marks.

Jennie Casselman.—You have done splendidly this week, Jennie. Nine of your ten answers are right, and your originals very good. So that this week you have gained fifty-two marks, which is a very good showing, I think. I like to see the girls showing the boys what they can do, and to make it evident that they must work hard to win their laurels.

C. M. Macintyre.—Well, May, all the seven answers you send are correct, and your originals accepted. This gives you forty-four marks for this week. Your paper as well as that of your sister is extremely neat and creditable.

C. Lester Patrick.—That is right, Lester, you did not omit answering any of the puzzles, and the consequence is that you have nine right. Your originals are very good, and bring your total marks for this week up to fifty-two.

Jas. A. Tait.—I am glad to know you are so much interested in this department, James, and to see you working so well. You send in nine answers, six of which are correct, for which you are awarded twenty-four marks. You send two originals, but only one can be accepted, as the second is minus the answer. This makes your total marks for this week thirty-two.

Maude McKenna.—I must congratulate you, Maude, upon being one of those who have solved all of the puzzles correctly this week. Your originals are capital and altogether you can justly feel proud of your work. You have gained the highest score possible, namely, fifty-six marks.

Evan Turner.—I like the tone of your letter, Evan, and admire the whole-hearted way in which you attend to your work at school. If you can make time, I think you will find solving the puzzles a profitable diversion. Of the seven answers you send in, five are correct, and your very unique puzzle is accepted. For this you are entitled to twenty-eight marks in all.

Orick B. McCallum.—That is what I like to see, Orick, you aim high, and although you have fallen a little short of the mark, still you made a good attempt. Of the ten solutions you send, eight are correct, and your originals are very clever. Your score for this week is, therefore, forty-eight.

May C. Quillen.—You have done very nicely, May. Seven out of your nine answers are correct, and your originals are accepted. You therefore receive forty-four marks for this week.

Marcilla Macintyre.—I am glad to hear, Marcilla, that you have made up your mind not to be easily discouraged. All of your eight answers are correct, and your originals are accepted. This makes your total for this week forty-eight.

Harold Armstrong.—Your papers show great care, Harold, being neat and well-written. Of the nine answers you send, eight are correct, and your originals accepted. This gives you a total of forty-eight marks for this week.

Henry Alexander.—You are setting a bright example, Henry, and although this is only your third week, you have made a splendid score. You have succeeded in solving all of the ten puzzles correctly, and your originals are accepted. You also score the highest possible marks, fifty-six.

R. W. Southwood.—You have got seven answers right, Willie, and your originals are accepted. This gives you forty-four marks for this week.

A. Baird.—You send nine answers, but only eight count, as one of the puzzles is contributed by you. Of your answers six are correct, and your originals are very good. The second one is very clever, but too personal to be printed for fear of the libel law. Your total marks for this week are forty.

Charles G. Brown.—You tried hard, Charlie, and have got five answers right. Your originals are also accepted. You are entitled this week to thirty-six marks. I will try and send you the paper you ask for.

A. Mathews.—All of your seven answers are right, Amy, and your originals very good. Your marks for this week number forty-two.

Charlie Mott.—All of your six answers are right, Charlie, for which you get twenty-four marks. I hope you will soon send us some more original puzzles.

George Fraser.—I am glad, George, you realize the importance of being punctual, and it was nice of you to express your regret in the way you did. Of the seven answers you send in six are correct, and your originals are very good indeed. Your marks for this week total forty.

Wilfred Sudbury.—I was pleased to receive such a nice long letter from you, Wilfred. Since I have been hearing from you each week I feel that we are quite old friends. Of your ten answers nine are correct, and your originals are accepted, which gives you fifty-two marks this week. Being much pressed for time this week, I will leave your queries over till next week, but will give your letter, so that if any of our young friends can give you the information you desire about the game bantams, they can have the opportunity of doing so.

This is Wilfrid's letter :—

St. Lambert, Feb. 1, 1898.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I have not written a proper letter to you before, so you will please forgive me if this is rather a long one. I like the puzzle corner, and am always glad when Saturday comes round. I hope there will be another when this is done. I do not think it fair that there should be two or three answers to any one puzzle, one as good as another. Last week in No. 6 (2) I had Matawan; the answer was Halifax. One was as right as the other. This week in No. 8 (7) Exodus or Ecclesiastes would be right. You ask us to write on other subjects. Will you answer me a question. I have some game bantams. Must the combs be cut off the roosters before they are fit to show? I saw they were all cut off at the exhibition. Is it cruel to cut them off?

Yours truly,
Wilfred Sudbury.

One Source of Pain and Suffering Under Human Control.

The remedy known as South American Kidney Cure never fails to give relief in six hours in all derangements of the kidneys or bladder. Bright's disease, diabetes, inflammation or ulceration of the kidneys, neuralgia, consumption, hemorrhage and catarrh of the kidneys, inflammation of the bladder, etc. It purifies and regulates the urine, removes sediment in urine and prevents scalding. It is worth a thousand times its cost for prostatic troubles in the old, such as enlargement, inflammation and ulceration of the prostate gland.

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You pay nothing, simply send your Name and Address

Plainly written, and we will send you 20 Packages of IMPERISHABLE VIOLET SACHET PERFUME (which for delicacy of odor, natural freshness and inexhaustible character is unsurpassed) to sell for us (if you can) among friends at 10c. per package. When sold remit us the money, and we will send you free for your trouble the above described ring, which is stamped and warranted Solid Gold, set with Genuine Garnet. Send address at once, mention this paper, and *state that you want Perfume*, and we will send it. No money required. We take all risk. Goods returnable if not sold.

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HIS OWN COBBLER.

The Home Repairing Outfit. A complete set of tools for Boot, Shoe, Rubber, Harness and Tinware Repairing. 44 articles packed in a neat, strong box: weight, 18 lbs. Every family needs one. They sell like hot cakes. Price for the complete outfit delivered within 50 miles of Montreal $2.75. The Bailey Donaldson Co., Montreal.

Back numbers of the Herald containing complete sets of Puzzle Pictures, will be on Sale at Herald Office for next three weeks. Readers may therefore enter the competition at any time.

The Merchants' Lunch Rooms

"Why Don't You Advertise?"

We never had to do so, all our advertising was done in our place of business.

Others in our line are advertising every day "Something for Nothing" full dinner, 15c., etc.

We have not moved from our original idea of a First Class Restaurant, but have tried all we know how to persuade a good many of our patrons to go to these cheap places and not crowd out the better class who know a good thing when they see it. We try to have everything first-class, and only 25c worth for a quarter.

F. UPTON, Merchant's Lunch Rooms, 20 Hospital Street.

You Can't Afford

to waste fuel in heating your factory, competition is too keen to allow of it.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and in general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments for its best recommendations."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, England. Sold at 1s 1½d; 2s 9d.

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1897. - - 1897.

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WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

D. Morrice, Sons & Co.

—AGENTS—
Montreal and Toronto.

Protestant Hospital for the Insane.

The adjourned Annual Meeting of this Institution will be held in the Mechanics' Hall Long Room, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 4 p.m., for the reception of the annual report and the Election of Governors and new business.

ROBT. REID,
Hon. Sec'y.

COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS

BY

Goldwin Smith.

A BYSTANDER

In the Weekly Sun, Toronto.

Present indications with regard to the Chinese question and the relations of the powers seem to be rather in favor of peace, though rumor changes from day to day. The report that Germany is veering over to the side of England is in itself likely enough. Germany is always threatened by a combination of France with Russia, and she must know, if England were overpowered, what her own fate would be. The German Emperor, half crazy, and bitten with the poison for colonial aggrandizement, now styled megalomania, as he is, can hardly shut his eyes to so manifest a fact. It appears that whatever influence America may exert is being exerted on the side of Great Britain. American Protectionists do not want to buy of other people, but they want to sell to other people, and therefore they support the free trade policy of England, which would keep open to them the ports of the East. Russia's aim is always a port on an open sea. In the relations between the powers, however, the step has been taken, from mere jealousy and suspicion, such as interfered with their concert in the case of Crete, to direct antagonism, and thus the world is on the whole brought nearer to war. The Afridis, we may be pretty sure, will henceforth have Russia, and, if she can control him, the Ameer behind them. The Dervishes will have France behind them in Africa. What the African expedition of Mr. avendish means will be presently better known, but it sounds like a filibustering expedition, with a semi-official character, which, of all things in the world, is the most likely to breed trouble. Anxiety about the state of the army in England does not abate, and the subject is evidently going seriously to occupy Parliament. Let Captain Mahan say what he will about the ascendancy of sea power, how is the British fleet to bar the progress of Russia in Central China?

Mr. Skrine, an Englishman, writing in an American magazine, has some instructive remarks on sources of political danger in India. Among these he reckons the tendency of the officers of Government to leave the seats of their duty for their cool hill resort at Simla. In the days of the company, the rulers lived constantly among the ruled, and the passage to England being then very long, they did not so often quit India on leave. Separation and estrangement must weaken control. Mohametan fanaticism, in Mr. Skrine's opinion, is another menace, and has been intensified by the recent embroilment of the British Government with the Sultan, and the Sultan's victory over Greece. The incendiary writers in the native press are students from the numerous—Mr. Skrine thinks too numerous—colleges and schools mainfained by the Government. More graduates are turned out than can find employment. The abolition of the company, and the transfer of Indian government to the Crown were opposed in England by a few Liberals who saw the danger of bringing India immediately under the political influence of England. The forecast of these objectors was verified by the mischievous vagaries of such a Viceroy as Lord Ripon. Perhaps, however, the greatest danger of all is the reckless multiplication of the Hindoo peasantry, which is outgrowing the means of subsistence, and compelling the despisers of Malthus to reconsider their views. Altogether, there appears to be not a little cause for anxiety in the state of the Indian Empire. Conquest is conquest, however beneficent the conquerors, and is never without its dark shadow.

The two Houses of Congress have changed character. The Senate, which was supposed to be the sheet-anchor of conservatism, is now the revolutionary body, while conservatism finds refuge in the House. The character of the Senate has been materially lowered by the admission of territories still in a frontier state, and little better than mining camps or cattle ranches, to statehood for the sake of their Senatorial votes, as well as by the election of representatives of the "mean whites" who are now supplanting the old families of the South. The consequence has been the passage in the Senate, by a majority of forty-seven to thirty-two, of a resolution making Government bonds payable in base coin. One Silverite did not want the effrontery to avow that he would pay in silver, whatever might be the depreciation. Let anybody in his senses try to forecast what the consequence of this would be to a vast commercial community, not only in its internal concerns, but in its relations with the foreign countries with which it trades. The House of Representatives, by a large majority, refuses to concur in this repudiation of public faith; so it is to be hoped, when the question is fairly put to them, will the American people. Silverism is a revival, under another form, of greenbackism, to the verge of which the nation, under the pressure of an enormous debt, was once lured, but from which its honesty and good sense at last recoiled. Again there will be a severe struggle; but good judges seem to feel confident that this second trial will be met like the first.

In the Pall Mall Gazette is an article by Lady Macdonald of Earnscliffe, on her husband, whom she hails as a builder of the Empire. The wife, as is very meet and right, gives us the bright side. A very bright side socially Sir John Macdonald had, and it stood him in good stead in his public life. As a politician, his severest critics must allow that he played the game with consummate skill, that he was free from anything hypocritical or sanctimonious, and that he always stood by his friends. There was a notion, which he was supposed himself to cherish, that he resembled Disraeli. A faint likeness between the faces of the Highlander and the Hebrew there may have been; in the characters there was none, unless it were that both politicians were opportunist in an eminent degree. Disraeli was a man of programs and phrases, of sentimental and dramatic effects. Sir John Macdonald was an unimaginative and unsentimental tactician. His forte was the management of men, and his eloquence consisted in saying the thing that would bring him the necessary votes. Palmerston, rather than Disraeli, was his English counterpart. But there is always a difference between the English and the Colonial politician. Sir John was a most curious and interesting product of the soil on which he grew.

In General Middleton died a good old soldier, who had seen stricken fields, and one to whose memory Canada owes gratitude, not only for what he did, but for the manner in which it was done. Had he thought only of his own reputation, or of being, like Grant, a ruthless sledge-hammer of war, he would probably have stormed Batoche as soon as he found himself before it and have filled Canada with mourning. Not only gratitude is due to General Middleton's memory, but a certain measure of reparation. There is a passage in Mr. MacMullen's generally excellent History of Canada which is not just and calls for revision. The infamous charges brought against General Middleton's character were pressed by the same party which had attempted to obtain impunity for Riel, and with the same object of capturing the French vote. Of the four charges three were ignominiously dropped, while the fourth was substantially and morally disproved. The Home authorities must have had the whole case before them when General Middleton, on his return, was advanced to a post of honor.

There has been another hideous case of lynching in the South, the victim this time being a woman. At Memphis, Tenn., a female negro clubbed a young man who had killed her two sons in an affray. She was pursued into the bush with bloodhounds, caught, stripped naked, and while running through the swamp, torn to shreds with buckshot; her head was almost shot off, and her trunk mutilated with knife cuts. Such are the traces which slavery leaves on character even thirty years after its extinction. Let it not be forgotten that the men in this country who would now be foremost in pointing to these atrocities as a stain on American civilization are the same who, when freedom and the slave-power were grappling with each other for life, not only displayed the most ardent sympathy with the slave-power, but attempted to aid it in defiance of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, and at the risk of involving Canada in the war.

A correspondent calls the attention of the Bystander to the demand of the English engineers in the late strike for limitation of the product of machinery as interfering with the employment of hands. This is a very old story. When Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny his house was gutted and his machines were wrecked by an anti-machinery mob. The mill of Arkwright, another improver of machinery, was sacked. Many living Englishmen remember seeing the midnight sky glow with incendiary fires kindled by the enemies of threshing machines. Opposition to the use of machinery on the part of trade unions is akin to their attempt to prevent the superior workman from taking advantage of his skill or his strength, lest he should thereby injure his inferior. The community, of course, cannot consent to such interference with the means of production any more than it can consent to a unionist monopoly of labor. Not only machinery, but the simplest farm implement, must have superceded manual labor in its day, and if the machine-breakers' views had prevailed from the beginning, we might, instead of using spades or ploughs, be grubbing up edible roots with our fingers. Nevertheless, we can sympathize with the manual laborer. Industrial transitions, however inevitable, and however beneficent in the end, are often cruel in their bearing on those who are making their bread by the system which is passing away. We are always being called upon to admit that everything in this world of ours, including the social organism, is imperfect. We can only recognize the imperfection and mitigate the suffering which it entails as best we may.

There have been more cases of telepathy, as supernatural warnings of deaths, or other events taking place at a distance are rather pedantically called. The apparition of a friend is reported to have been seen at the moment of the friend's death. A number of these cases were examined and proved to be illusions. A part of the story is found to be always the subsequent reception of a letter announcing that death or the event whatever it was, had occurred at the moment of the warning. But in none of the cases was the letter produced. Strange coincidences sometimes take place. The Bystander happens to know a case in which at the very moment when the person was lying in a fainting fit, a telegram was received from a distance, enquiring whether it was true that he had died suddenly. The enquiry was caused by a mistake about a name, and the coincidence was purely accidental. People may often, from merely natural causes, have a vague presentiment or anxiety which, when the event has taken place, their imagination, working backwards, dresses up into a definite warning. A lady suffering from derangement of the nerves fancied that she had seen the dead body of a suicide floating on the water the day before the suicide was committed. The delusion was, no doubt, the offspring of retrospective imagination. A subtle sort of vanity may contribute to the self-deception. To have had a supernatural warning is to be an object of special interest. The craving for evidence of the existence of a spiritual world at a time when traditional proofs seem to be failing naturally gives birth to these illusions.

A PRETTY WEDDING.

On Tuesday last the home of Mr. John Murphy, 9 Summerhill avenue, was the scene of a very interesting event, the occasion being the marriage of his second daughter, Miss Martha C. Murphy, to Mr. William H. Breithaupt, of New York city, and formerly of Berlin, Ont. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, of the American Presbyterian Church. The bride was charmingly attired in white satin trimmed with Irish point lace and natural orange blossoms. The maid of honor, Miss Breithaupt, sister of the groom, wore white satin, with an overdress of chiffon. The bridesmaids, Misses Grace and Louise Murphy, were gowned in green and pink. The groom was supported by Mr. Elliott, of Boston, as best man; Mr. Albert Breithaupt, his brother; and Mr. James Gill Gardner, of Sherbrooke. The guests were Mrs. C. Breithaupt, mother of the groom; Mr. John Breithaupt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Breithaupt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Ramsay, the Rev. T. S. and Mrs. McWilliams, Mr. and Miss Holden, Mr. G. A. Green, Miss Malloch, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Childs, of Boston; the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fleck, Prof. and Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Currie, of Perth; Mr. and Mrs. McCaskill, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thompson, Mrs. A. A. Murphy, Miss Murphy, Mr. W. McL. Gardner, Mr. Lorne Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. John Currie. The bride carries with her, from a large circle of friends, many beautiful gifts, accompanied by the kindest wishes for her future happiness in her new home in New York.

PAPER WAS WELL MET.

London, Ont., Feb. 4.—Wholesalers generally, express satisfaction at the way paper is being met for the February payments. Accounts due at the first of this month are among the heaviest of the year. Though the paper is not due until to-day, many of the retail dealers have been remitting during the past three days.

N. Y. COLONEL AND HIS BEAR HUNT

Exciting Time in the Woods Near Mattawa.

GUIDE KILLED THE GAME,

But the Skins Were Not Fit for Exhibition.

Mattawa, Ont., Feb. 5.—It has just been announced to an eagerly expectant world that Col. W. L. Peers, of New York, has got his long-sought bear. In the beginning, the odds were that the bear would get the Colonel, but by the grace of a half-breed guide and an axe, the expedition was disastrous only to the bear.

Col. Peers arrived here some time ago with a young arsenal and the latest things in the way of bowie-knives.

"Bear," said the Colonel. "Bear; I want bear!"

He was hastily informed that he should have his bear, and by this soft rejoinder immediate trouble was averted. Then on the following day the Colonel and his outfit were shipped down to Deux Rivieres, where for a certain period he was swallowed in the wilderness.

For several weeks naught was heard from the Colonel or his party. Then one day the glad news came down the Ottawa that the Colonel's party had been sighted, and the anxious habitant turned out to learn the news.

"Has he got his bear?" was the nervous inquiry sent up and down the line.

When the news came down that the Colonel had, indeed, got his bear, the shops opened again, the round of life took up its way, and business was resumed.

"Bear," murmured the Colonel, stepping once more into civilization; "bear. Well, I guess."

He Had the Proofs.

But that was all. To substntiate his remarks the Colonel displayed two green hides. After patient examination the habitants discerned that they were really bear-hides, and not woodchucks as a superficial examination suggested. But how the Colonel got his bears has only just come out.

After departing from Deux Rivieres the Colonel and his outfit journeyed north and east to the shores of Hamilton Lake. Here they camped, and after the Colonel had lubricated the palms of his hands after the fashion of the sturdy woodchopper, he went out after game.

For a certain number of days the Colonel climbed about the windfalls of the wilderness without seeing his bear. Then the joyous day arrived. With his half-breed guide the Colonel came into Line Lake. Here the half-breed suddenly exhibited signs of intense cardiac affection. Clutching the Colonel by the collar, he attempted to sit upon his unatomy. The Colonel resisted the attempt, and the Indian hissed "Muckwa, muckwa!" which is Algonquin for bruin.

Looking into a tree top, the Colonel saw his game.

"Hey, what!" he exclaimed. "Say, I'm not looking for quail-pigs!"

"Muckwa!" retorted the half-breed. "Shoot! Shoot!"

Lifting his gun the Colonel squinted long and patiently through the sights. About the time the bears ought to have died of old age the Colonel concluded to shoot. But before he could pull the trigger the half-breed grabbed him again.

"Get out!" roared the Colonel pleasantly. "Get out you infernal cross-eyed, cross-bred child of iniquity. Leggo that gun!"

Escaped the She Bear.

The Colonel was continuing in this strain when the impassioned half-breed made it known that the old she bear had returned for her cubs and was just about to bite the Colonel in the mid-rib. When he recovered the she bear had wisely departed, so the Colonel turned his gun on the bears up the tree and let go with both eyes shut. Instantly the air was full of bear.

When the Colonel recovered from the shock of a 150-pound bear dropping on his hat he saw the half-breed intently occupied with an axe. It appears that the bears after falling on the Colonel had sought to sample his trouser leg, and from this the Colonel was only saved by the guide's prompt work.

But it was hard on the bears. By the time the half-breed was through with them they were chopped up fore and aft, their heads knocked off and their hams converted into sausage meat. A lingual encounter thereupon occurred in the Quebec fastness, when the half-breed discovered that the Colonel held those bear hides in higher esteem than he did his own. Having concluded this, the Colonel sadly gathered the remains in a tote-sack, and the great bear-hunt was over.

But the Colonel's sadness was complete, There was not even enough left of the bear hides to hang upon a wall. They might have been turned into a fish net or mosquito bar, but the half-breed's axe had destroyed them for exhibition purposes. Hence the Colonel's suppression of the facts. But all the same, the Colonel got his bear, and from the look of the hides it is all the same to bruin.

GOLD AT TEMISCAMINGUE

Visitor to Montreal Tells of Finding the Yellow Metal.

Mr. Louis Lacouture, the manager of the Lake Temiscamingue Navigation Company, was in the city yesterday holding an unofficial conference with the C.P.R. authorities relating to tourist traffic into the newly opened-up district about Lake Temiscamingue. Among other interesting things, Mr. Lacouture reports that gold has recently been discovered in this district, and that as soon as spring opens extensive surveying and assaying will be carried on. Silver and copper are already mined in paying quantities along Lake Temiscamingue.

It is Mr. Lacouture's intention to develop an extensive tourist traffic into this new country, which he describes as a sportsman's paradise. The large number of small lakes are filled with trout, bass and maskinonge, while the pine woods are still full of deer, moose and caribou. When navigation opens three hundred families are to be taken up into this new country, where a grist mill, a cheese and butter factory, and a busy little settlement have already been started.

LONDON HOUSE FAILS.

London, Ont., Feb. 4.—The dry goods firm of Runyans & Butler, have suspended payment. The bulk of the goods were purchased in the Old Country, and the paper maturing could not be met, owing to the poor business. Messrs. Arthurs & Company, of Glasgow, are the largest creditors. Their representative, Mr. Buchan, of Toronto, is in charge taking stock. While the liabilities of the firm are heavy, they have ample assets, and if given time, there is no doubt that all claims will be paid in full. It is understood that Mr. Butler has left the firm.

GOOD NEWS FROM GOOD MEN.

CLERGYMEN SPEAK STRONGLY

IN FAVOR OF

Dr. Williams Pink Pills.

A Medicine That Cures When Other Remedies Fail.

SUFFERINGS FROM RHEUMATISM.

From the Gazette, Galena, Illinois.

A gentleman connected with the Gazette was recently conversing with Rev. Joseph Sechler, who spoke of the above mentioned disease. Mr. Sechler is a clergyman of the Reformed church and has been a prominent minister of that body for over thirty years, and has nearly all that time resided in Lena, Stephenson County, Ill. He was active in founding the Northern Illinois College at Dakota, in that county, and was, for eight years, secretary of that institution and for two years its financial agent, which position he had to abandon from causes hereafter mentioned, since which time he has taken charge of a congregation of his brethren in the town of Harlem a few miles from his residence.

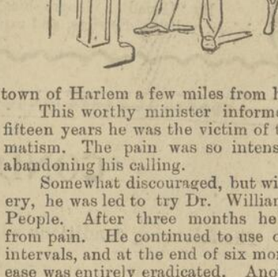
This worthy minister informed the reporter that for fifteen years he was the victim of that dread disease, rheumatism. The pain was so intense that he contemplated abandoning his calling.

Somewhat discouraged, but with a faint hope of recovery, he was led to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. After three months he was comparatively free from pain. He continued to use of the remedy at longer intervals, and at the end of six months he felt that the disease was entirely eradicated. Another great benefit came to him at this time.

During this fifteen years of suffering there was added to the malady the lesser one of piles which itself would have been a terrible affliction but for the overshadowing one of rheumatism. In the effort to cure the greater the lesser one gave way. He can now fulfil the duties of his calling without being diverted by the agony that he suffered for so many years. He can with confidence conscientiously recommend these pills to all afflicted with the disease mentioned.

THE PASTOR'S WIFE.

Rev. B. F. Stratton, of Little Britain, is one of the best known ministers in the Bay of Quinte Conference, of which body he is an ex-president. Wherever Mr. Stratton and his estimable wife have been stationed they have won hosts of friends among all classes for their unassuming and sincere Christian work. A few years ago Mrs. Stratton was attacked with partial paralysis and her restoration having been attributed to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a reporter of the Napanee Beaver was sent to Selby, where they then resided, to interview her.



In reply to the reporter's question Mrs. Stratton said she was perfectly willing to give her experience that those similarly afflicted might be benefited. Mrs. Stratton said that before moving to Selby she had been greatly troubled by a numbness coming over her sides and arms (partial paralysis) which, when she moved, felt as though hundreds of needles were sticking in the flesh. For over a year she had been troubled in this way, with occasionally a dizzy spell. She was becoming emaciated and easily fatigued, and was unable to get sleep from this cause. The trouble seemed to be worse at night time. Mr. Stratton had become greatly alarmed at her bad state of health, and it was feared that complete paralysis would ensue. Knowing a young lady in Trenton, where Mr. Stratton had been previously stationed, who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, it was determined to give them a fair trial. When Mrs. Stratton began using the pills she was very thin and her system badly run down, but after taking the pills for a time, all symptoms of paralysis disappeared, and she found her health and strength renewed and her weight increased. Mrs. Stratton is about fifty years of age, and a more healthy, robust, and younger looking lady is seldom seen at that age.

In reply to the reporter's inquiry as to what Pink Pills had done for his wife, Mr. Stratton said, "Look at her, look at her, doesn't she show it," and the reporter could not but admit the truth of the statement.

FATAL DISEASES

that have been cured by

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

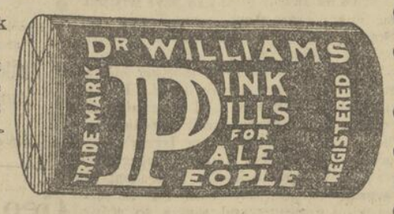
CONSUMPTION, PARALYSIS, DECLINE, HEART DISEASE, LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, SPINAL DISEASE.

These Pills also cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, St. Vitus' Dance, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia, Kidney Troubles, After Effects of La Grippe, Anæmia, Ladies' Ailments, etc.

Refuse all Substitutes

as they are worthless.

The Genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are always put up in a package just like this

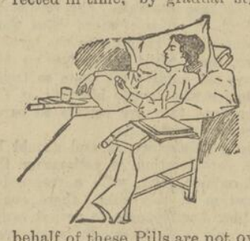


The Wrapper Printed with Red Ink on White Paper

If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A MISSIONARY'S WORK.

One of the most melancholy features of our nineteenth century civilization is the large number of pale, listless young girls to be met with in every walk of life. Too frequently parents do not recognize that there is anything seriously wrong, until at last they are forced to admit that their child is in a decline, and when treatment is taken up it is often too late, and a loved one is followed to an untimely grave. A pale or waxy complexion denotes anæmia—in other words poverty of the blood---which, if not corrected in time, by gradual stages leads to an early grave.



Among the symptoms denoting poverty of the blood, are severe headaches, loss of appetite, dizziness, fainting spells, violent palpitation of the heart on light exertion, etc. In this emergency Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are beyond all comparison the most valuable remedy known.

That the claims made on behalf of these Pills are not over stated is amply borne out by the following letter from the Rev. David Forbes, missionary, Poplar Dale, Algoma, Ont. Mr. Forbes writes: "I feel that I would be remiss in my duty did I not write to let you know the wonderful benefit derived by a young lady here from the use of your Pink Pills. Miss Mary Martin was taken sick two years ago, and all the medical treatment she underwent proved of no avail. Visiting the family in my capacity as missionary, I saw with sorrow that unless something was done to avert the progress of her trouble, she would not be long for this world. She was pale, almost bloodless, and subject to all the distressing symptoms which accompany anæmia, and bring the victim to an early grave. I urged the parents to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They acted upon my advice, and I am rejoiced that they have fully and entirely restored her health, and in the rosy-cheeked girl of to-day you would not recognize the invalid of a short time before. 'The words of her grateful mother to me were these: 'We have to thank you, Mr. Forbes, for recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have saved our daughter's life, and we are more grateful than we can say, and freely give you permission to send this testimonial, in the hope that some one in similar circumstances may be benefited.'"

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

From the Simcoe Reformer.

In the early days of Methodism in Canada the gospel was spread abroad in the land by the active exertions of the circuit rider. It required a man of no ordinary health and strength, an iron constitution and unflagging determination to fulfil the arduous duties incumbent on one who undertook to preach salvation to his fellow men. Many fell by the wayside, while others struggled on and prospered, and a few are to-day enjoying a ripe old age, happy in the knowledge that a lasting reward will soon be theirs. Rev. David Williams, who lives two miles southwest of Nixon, Norfold County, Ontario, was one of these early days circuit riders. He was a man of vigorous health, and although without many advantages in the way of early education, he succeeded by dint of hard and constant study in being admitted to the ministry. For many years he had been a sufferer from kidney and kindred diseases. He tried all kinds of remedies, and although sometimes somewhat temporarily relieved, he gradually grew worse until, in October, 1885, he was stricken with paralysis. From this he partially recovered his power of speech, but it left his memory so poor that he could not remember the name of the person to whom he wished to speak without thinking intently for several minutes. In addition to this trouble he had intense bodily suffering; pains in the head, across the forehead, in the temples and behind the ears, across the lower part of the skull and in the joint of the neck. He had great weakness and pains in the back, hips and legs. In fact, so much did he suffer that sleep was almost an impossibility and he fell away in weight until he weighed only 145 pounds. By this time, December, 1895, he became despondent and felt that if he did not obtain relief, he would soon bid adieu to the things of this world. On the 20th December he read of a cure in the Reformer by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and, being seized with a sudden inspiration, at once wrote to Brockville for a supply of this marvellous remedy. Immediate good results followed their use and he has improved wonderfully during the past year. He has recovered his bodily health and strength, is comparatively free from pain, and his memory is nearly as good as it ever was. Mr. Williams says: "I can heartily endorse the many good things said of these pills in the papers, and strongly recommend them to anyone suffering as I was."

Suppose you try them.

A BROADMINDED DIVINE.

The Rev. Samuel R. Calthrop, D. D., is the pastor of the May Memorial church in Syracuse, N. Y., and one of the most prominent and popular men in the city. He was born in England, and received his scholastic training at St. Paul's school, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He came to Syracuse about 1850, where he has labored ever since. We give herewith a good likeness of him and are allowed to publish a letter written by him last year to the editor of the Syracuse, N.Y., Evening News. It follows:

Rev. Dr. Calthrop, Syracuse, N.Y.

To the Editor of the Evening News:—

DEAR SIR,---More than 35 years ago I wrenched my left knee, throwing it almost from its socket. Great swelling followed, and the synovial juice kept leaking from the joint.

This made me lame for years, and from time to time the weak knee would give out entirely, and the swelling would commence. This was always occasioned by some strain like a sudden stop. The knee gradually recovered, but always was weaker than the other.

About 15 years ago the swelling recommenced, this time without any wrench at all, and before long I realized that this was rheumatism settling in the weakest part of the body. The trouble came so often that I was obliged to carry an opiate in my pocket everywhere I went. I had generally a packet in my waistcoat pocket, but in going to a conference at Buffalo, I forgot it, and as the car was damp and cold, before I reached Buffalo, my knee was swollen to twice its natural size.

I had seen the good effects that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were having in such cases, and I tried them myself, with the result that I have never had a twinge or a swelling since. This was effected by taking seven or eight boxes.

I need not say that I am thankful for my recovered independence, and I may add that my knee is now far stronger than it has been for 35 years.

I gladly give you this statement. Yours,

REV. S. R. CALTRROP,

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cure when other medicines fail.

WHAT CANADA HAS LOST SINCE 1782

By the Carelessness of Treaty Makers.

WHAT RICHARD OSWALD DID

A Chapter of Canadian History That is Not Comforting.

It might have been.
—Past Perfect.

CANADA'S loss by the Treaty of Independence and Since," is the title of a comprehensive and suggestive article from the pen of Thomas Hodgins, Q.C., which will appear in the January number of the Asiatic Quarterly Review, and which is designed to influence English public opinion regarding colonial interests. The article marshals a number of facts taken from original letters which have never been published in histories or State papers to expose the alleged grasping policy of the United States, and the indifference or want of diplomatic skill on the part of England's representatives in dealing with that policy. From the time when diplomatic relations were first commenced between the two nations in 1782-3, with the peace negotiations resulting in the treaty acknowledging the independence of the thirteen American colonies, up till the present time.

Mr. Richard Oswald.

The paper opens with a sketch of the circumstances leading up to the opening of peace negotiations between a Mr. Richard Oswald, a nominee of the English Secretary of State, Lord Shelburne, and Dr. Franklin, then diplomatic representative of the United States in Paris. To this Mr. Oswald, who is felicitously described by Dr. Franklin as "a plain, sincere old man, desirous of being useful in doing good," and incidentally to Lord Shelburne, the writer attributes the weakening of England's position, and the loss to Canada of a large and valuable tract of territory. Mr. Oswald had been a successful Scotch merchant with large estates in the West Indies and America. His unfitness for the difficult task of coping with such shrewd diplomatists as Dr. Franklin, John Adams, John Jay, and Henry Laurens is to be seen from the following opinion furnished by an eminent American diplomat: "Of all the remarkable incidents in this remarkable transaction, nothing now seems so difficult to account for as the mode in which Great Britain pursued her objects by negotiation. The individual pitched upon to deal with the United States was a respectable private gentleman, nominated at the suggestion of Dr. Franklin, with whom he was to treat, because he thought he would get along easily with him.

Each of the American representatives, Mr. Hodgins tell us, had a special interest to further in the treaty. "Dr. Franklin's special object was the cession of Canada and Nova Scotia to the United States. Mr. Jay's concern was the extension of the western boundary across the Canadian lands to the Mississippi. Mr. Adams championed the New Englanders' claim to the Canadian fisheries.". The partial realization of these aims, he says, was due to the fact that Mr. Oswald had been continued in the position of negotiator until he had weakened the position of the Government which he represented.

"The Canada Paper."

Upon his arrival in Paris, Mr. Hodgins says, Mr. Oswald had been given a confidential paper of "Notes for mere conversation matter between Mr. Oswald and Mr. Franklin," which contained the startling proposal that Great Britain should voluntarily cede the whole of Canada and Nova Scotia to the United States. On his return to London, Mr. Oswald had reported to Lord Shelburne the result of his mission, and had handed him the confidential notes, afterwards known in the negotiations as the "Canada paper." This document Lord Shelburne had not reported to his colleagues, and his conduct in this regard had been severely criticized by Lord John Russel and others. The opinion of Sir G. C. Lewis, and an entry in Dr. Franklin's diary, are quoted as showing that Lord Shelburne had read no remark upon the "Canada paper," and that Mr. Oswald had construed his silence into approbation.

He Liked the Idea.

Continuing, Mr. Hodgins says: "Mr. Oswald was shorn of the Samson locks of his diplomatic strength when he confided to Dr. Franklin his personal opinion that the conquest of Canada by Great Britain had been detrimental to the relations of the American colonies to the Empire," an opinion not shared by Dr. Franklin, as will presently appear. And when Dr. Franklin hinted that "England should make us a voluntary offer of Canada," he found that "Mr. Oswald much liked the idea," and promised "that he should endeavor to persuade their doing it." This was the man who, upon the succession of Lord Shelburne to the leadership on the death of Lord Roedingham, had become the British plenipotentiary, under a commission drafted for the British Ministry by Mr. Jay, authorizing him to treat with the Commissioners of the United States "for the settlement of great political and territorial interests which eminently required an experienced and adroit negotiator, skilled in cool, judicious, and scientific diplomacy, and one who had a local knowledge of America, equal to that possessed by the American Commissioners."

What Canada Lost.

A sketch of the territory in question follows: "Canada, at that time, was one of Great Britain's largest and most important territorial possessions, for it included not only her present great domain, but also the Great Lakes and the rich agricultural territory south of Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, down to the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers —out of which southern, and subsequently ceded, territory containing about 270,000 square miles have been formed the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota—a territory contemptuously described by Mr. Oswald in his despatches as the 'back lands of Canada,' 'a country worth nothing, and of no importance;' but which, if retained by Great Britain, would have made her combined Canadian possessions 3,916,297 square miles, or larger than the territorial area of Russia in Europe, and Asia (excluding Siberia); and thereby constituted British influence the dominant power on the American continent.

"About the time Mr. Benjamin Vaughan, an intimate friend of Dr. Franklin, was despatched by Lord Shelbourne, to give private assurances to the latter that the change of Administration did not involve a change of policy."

What Might Have Been.

Concerning what might have been the writer says:—

"Nor was Lord Shelborune's Government without material aid from the American Congress. In the session of 1779, Congress had instructed its Commissioners, in any negotiations with Great Britain, to insist upon the grant of independence, the Mississippi boundaries, and the fisheries, as ultimata. But in June, 1731, Congress withdrew their claims respecting the Mississippi boundaries and fisheries, and instructed their Commissioners that "a desire of terminating the war has induced us not to make the acquisition of these objects an ultimatum on the present occasion."

"The American Commissioners were, therefore, fully aware, before the negotiations commenced, that Congress had limited its ultimatum to the independence of the United States. But not being as simple-minded as Mr. Oswald or Mr. Vaughan, they did not evince a reciprocal indiscretion by disclosing this later action of Congress to the British representatives.

"At this time the military and financial outlook of the United States was depressing. . . . Such were the favorable influences surrounding the Ministry of Great Britain in these negotiations. But, careless of the future of Canada, and to the astonishment of the allies of the United States, they yielded to every demand, abandoned the Loyalists, and, after losing thirteen British colonies, in a fit of unintelligible and unappreciated benevolence gratuitously made the United States a present of sufficient Canadian territory to make nine and one-half more—thus adding to the lost and revolted colonies an empire comprising 351,000 square miles, about equal to the combined territorial area of France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, and alienizing its British occupants."

Change Came Too Late.

Mr. Oswald readily assented to the Draft Treaty drawn up by Mr. Jay, providing for "the independence of the United States the cession of nearly the whole of Canada (excepting only the small northern strip along the St. Lawrence river); the right of the United States to the Canadian fisheries; and the free navigation of the Mississippi to Great Britain—but without entrance or exit for her ships." Compensation for the Loyalists' reversal of confiscations, and the payment of American debts to British merchants were refused.

To avert the impending disaster, the article states, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Strachey was sent to Paris; but, so far had the Government been committed, and to such an extent were the Cabinet secrets known to the American Commissioners, that, although he managed to modify the terms somewhat by his diplomatic skill, he failed "to get back the rich agricultural territory of southern Canada between the Ohio and Mississippi, but he regained a portion to the present river and lake boundary. He also failed to to get the Nova Scotia boundary to commence at the Penobscot river, but he recovered the territory between the St. John and St. Croix rivers."

The conduct of the American Commissioners during the negotiations is illustrated by the statement of Mr. Jay. "Had I not violated the instructions of Congress their dignity would have been in the dust." Mr. Strachey said of them, "These Americans are the greatest quibblers I ever knew. God forbid if I ever should ever have a hand in such another peace."

Other Losses to Canada.

The latter part of the article is devoted to a summary of cases since Independence was acknowledged, where he claims a similar policy has gained for the United States Territory and privileges at the expense of Canada. "The generosity of Great Britain has, in later years, further 'endowed the Republic' with other large portions of Canadian territory, and has made aliens of other British subjects who had their homes there. During the war of 1812, the British forces and Canadian militia had captured and held possession of Maine on the east, and all of Michigan, and the territory westward to the Mississippi, which had been won back from the United States in fair fight, and at the close, was held by right of war. Great Britain's historic generously restored all these conquered territories to the United States, as a peace offering, by the Treaty of Ghent, in 1814. Her generosity was unappreciated, and she was afterwards rewarded with the Maine and Oregon boundary disputes, and an angry and insolent threat of war. By the Ashburton treaty of 1842, she ceded some milions of Canadian acres, which a concealed 'Red Line Map' of 1782 would have proved to have been British territory." Among the other illustrations of the policy of the United States are the invasions of 1775-76, 1812-14, and 1837-38; the Fenian raids of 1866, 1870 and 1871; the carrying out of the Washington treaty of 1871; and certain provisions of the McKinley and Dingley tariff bills.

Among the recent opinions quoted is that of the late Sir John Macdonald, who, in referring to the negotiations for the Treaty of Washington in 1871, said:—"The American Commissioners have found our English friends so squeezable in nature, that their audacity has gone beyond all bounds. . . . I am greatly disappointed at the course taken by the British Commissioners. They seem to have only one thing in their minds—that is to go home to England with a treaty in their pockets—no matter at what cost to Canada."

HAMILTON GROANS

Are Turned to Song—And Pains are Effectually Dispelled by the Greatest of all Pain Cures—South American Rheumatic Cure.

Mr. I. McFarlane, 246 Wellington street N., Hamilton, says:—"Was very bad with rheumatism for many weeks—cured with two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure." Mrs. Phillips, Sr., corner Hunter and Gaith streets, Hamilton, says: "South American Rheumatic Cure is the quickest relief for rheumatism I ever tried." Mrs. Parkin, Binbrook, says:—"I had sciatica so badly I could not put my feet to the floor; pains were intense. Great relief from one bottle—4 bottles completely cured." Mr. J. S. Bates, Grandford, writes:—"South American Rheumatic Cure is the best remedy in the world for acute rheumatism. Have tried it and know."

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.

MASONS MEET.

The brethren of Corinthian Lodge, A.F. & A.M., at their regular communication Wednesday evening, were honored with a visit from the members of St. Lawrence Lodge. Fraternal greetings were exchanged, and a pleasant half hour passed. Owing to the death of one of the members of St. Lawrence Lodge, no entertainment was held, however.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

AT THE THEATRES.

—BY PAUL PRY.—

The Chicago Times-Herald, last week, published an illustrated article on, "Four greatest living actresses."

Those named were Bernhardt, Duse, Modjeska and Nethersole, a selection, to my mind, not easily to be improved upon, if indeed a careful survey of the field would suggest any amendment.

Yet it is quite impossible to believe that the selection of names met with universal approval. There are so many men of many minds, and women, too, that it would be quite out of the question to set down any given opinion upon such a subject that could pass unscathed without any demurrer soever. I introduced the subject to some friends this week, and I told them of the selection of the four. Whew! but some of them couldn't see it at all. On the contrary, there are those who want to know you know, why Nethersole was included in this significant quartet, and one party, who must be joking, questions the right of Modjeska to figure in the front rank.

All of this affords an opportunity not to argue a question of preference and opinion, than which nothing could be more utterly useless, but to suggest a basis of comparison and selection which may not have occurred to some who express opinions with a grim and flinty assurance of their own infallibility.

In choosing a quartet of greatest living actresses, mere personal whims and prejudices are not to be taken into account, and it must be remembered that the great actresses of the past, as history appreciates greatness, are those who have been engaged in delineating tragic episodes and serious characters. It is the tragedienne and not the comedienne who holds the first rank. The Rachels, Ristoris, Cushmans and Neilsons live in history, and in this view of the case it is obvious that in selecting certain names from among those who still hold the stage, only those devoted to poetic tragedy and portraiture of a serious character should be chosen.

Thus, while Ada Rehan deserves a place at the head of the list in any contest among the comediennes, her triumphs have been in a field quite apart from that in which the present research may be made. In like manner the charming Ellen Terry would be barred from selection as one of the four immortals, for the reason that she shines brightest in comedy, and also in consequence of the fact that she has never been an independent star.

Olga Nethersole has established an international reputation in the brief period of four years, and has become one of the most influential stars on the stage, and, mark my words; when she once more deigns to pay Montreal a visit, it will be the event of the season, no matter what other attraction we may have. Although sometimes too luxuriant in her manner, there is a trace of wild genius even in these errors, and I believe that she has fully earned a place on the roll of honor with Bernhardt, Duse and Modjeska If not, then the quartet must remain incomplete, since Mary Anderson has left the stage and Mrs. Fiske has played but one successful character, and in that we shall soon see her in Montreal.

* * *

But you cannot avoid the differences of opinion that occur with reference to theatrical matters. Take for instance the arguments over this year's stock company as compared with last. Can anyone tell why friends should fall out over the relative merits of various actors or actresses? Is there any reason why A should consider B a numskull because the latter is inclined to enthusiasm in behalf of some actor who does not chance to be in A's good books?

Of course there is no reason at all for such a heated view of the matter, and it is not creditable either to the good sense or general intelligence of persons who deny others the same right of free opinion that they insistently demand for themselves. Some opinions are obviously of greater value than others, for the reason that they are built upon a more substantial foundation of absolute knowledge and experience. The man who calmly and persistently devotes himself to any special art or profession is much more likely to accumulate sane and sensible views in regard to the subject of his researches than the individual who only considers the matter casually and at long intervals. The verdict of a skilled physician is of more value than any notions of medical practice the layman entertains, and, while the judge on the bench may not express his views so freely as the loafer who spends his time at the corner grocery, they are certain to carry much greater weight

Knowledge, therefore, is and should be the only consideration in estimating the value of opinion, but, with a reasonable discrimination at this point, there ought to be a liberal willingness to permit every man to think as he likes. It is not even worth while to become angry or annoyed if he thinks and says many foolish things. Perhaps that is better than not to think at all.

* * *

In New York on Monday night, Mr. William H. Crane received a royal welcome at the Knickerbocker Theatre, where he made his first New York appearance this season. He was seen in a new role—Major Richard Fairfax, in Mr. Eugene W. Presbrey's "A Virginia Courtship." The play and the actor scored a success, and Mr. Crane and the author had to make speeches before the curtain.

* * *

Miss Fanny Davenport was also seen in "Joan," by Miss Frances Aymar Mathews. "Though based on one of the most stirring episodes in history—the story of Joan of Arc—the play lacked dramatic interest. Even Miss Davenport's excellent delivery of the lines failed to awaken enthusiasm for the production."—New York Herald.

That is just what The Montreal Herald said when the play was seen here a few weeks ago.

* * *

Marion Manola Mason and her husband, "Jack" Mason, are stranded in Savannah, Ga., and Mrs. Mason has telegraphed to Boston for funds to get out of that city. To add to her troubles, Mrs. Mason is ill and is almost distracted over the fact that her daughter, Adelaide Mason Mould, who is but seventeen years old, has suddenly left for New York with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Askin. Mr. Askin was the manager of the company, and it is said that he filled the girl's head with the idea that if she cut loose from her mother he would make a great actress of her. Hence, says Mrs. Mason, her flight. Just to add to the general commotion, Mr. Mason had a fight with his leading man, Sol Aiken, on Saturday, and as a result, does not look as picturesque as usual.

The Manola-Mason company were billed to appear in Savannah in "Friend Fritz" on Saturday, but no performance was given. This was due to Mr. Mason's fight with Mr. Aiken and his quarrel with Mr. Askin over the finances of the company.

* * *

The Francais programme publisher has adopted a novel method of making people read the advertisements. He has several mis-spelled words among them, and patrons are asked to make the corrections; the first correct answer opened on Friday morning, after the delivery of the first mail, wins two of the best seats in the house. Publisher Moore tells me he received 273 answers last week, 115 of which were correct.

"Dick" Milloy, of this city, now with "The Sporting Duchess," writes me an interesting letter from New York, in which he says:—"Walter Woodall, late of the Francais Company, entertained Francis Byrne and myself during the "Sporting Duchess" engagement in Philadelphia. Mr. Byrne is playing the role of Rupert Leigh, and I am doing Dick Hammond, the jockey."

* * *

Miss Margaret Mather has been telling a Rochester reporter that she intends to produce "A Winter's Tale" next season, in the most sumptuous manner. She has also confided to the attentive ear of the writer in question, her conviction that the public is yearning for Shakespeare. I don't know how Miss Mather's business on the road has been progressing this year, with "Cymbeline" as the big feature of the tour. But I do remember that when she produced the play in Montreal, and subsequently took it out upon the road, there wasn't exactly that furious rush to see it which indicated an insatiable yearning for the Bard of Avon. which the actress so optimistically describes. In fact, there was a marked disposition to allow Miss Mather to remain more completely in solitude during business hours than was entirely to her liking. Still. I presume, tastes as well as times do change, and Miss Mather may find more cheering conditions nowadays than those which met her at the period to which reference is made.

* * *

Charles Coghlan and his company gave a professional matinee of the Royal Box at the Garden Theatre last Tuesday, before a very large audience of players. Mr. Coghlan, when called upon for a speech, took occasion to qualify in great measure the lines uttered by him in the play in the scene when the actor, Clarence, advises Celia Pryse against the life of the stage. These lines, which were printed upon parchment and distributed as souvenirs during the recent engagement of Mr. Coghlan at the Fifth avenue theatre, had given rise to no little comment for the reason that their language is especially forceful and admits of no misconstruction. In his speech Mr. Coghlan referred to these lines and expressed the wish to disclaim, as a veteran, any belief in their truth, declaring that he had found the people of the stage quite like those in other walks of life.

* * *

NOTES.

Miss Beryl Hope, who will be remembered in connection with the Theatre Francais, is to be the leading lady of a stock company at the Queen's Theatre. "Saints and Sinners" will be the first production. I understand there will be no vaudeville.

"Silas Hood," the most recent surprise in the novel line, is to be dramatized. Arthur Farrar Clark, recently associated with Kirke La Shelle in the management of "The Wizard of the Nile," is backing the enterprise, and will put the play on the road next season.

"Rosedale" is, it is said, to be given a big revival at the Francais very shortly.

"Mary Mannering" was injured last Thursday while playing in "The Tree of Knowledge" at the Lyceum, New York. Edward J. Morgan struck a hairpin so forcibly that it was driven into the actress' head. Miss Mannering was overcome, and the curtain was lowered.

Reuben Fax, the Canadian actor, is winning unlimited praise for his excellent impersonation of the Bishop of Ballarat in "What Happened to Jones," a really remarkable blending of character portraiture and true humorous conception.

Rose Coghlan is said to have been offered the part of Mrs. Malaprop in a revival of "The Rivals" proposed for next season by Joseph Jefferson.

Pauline Hall has signed to sing in revivals of "Erminie" by the Castle square opera companies. She has denied a rumor that she has forsworn the vaudeville stage.

William De Shetley has closed a contract with Cora Tanner, and will direct her starring tour in a big scenic revival of the well-known English melodrama, "Alone in London." The play is still a good drawing card, and Mr. De Shetley's promised production will add to its popular favor.

Mr. W. E. Phillips has sufficiently recovered from his long illness to get down to his theatre. He was welcomed by many friends who had missed him for five weeks.

It is said that when Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen arrived in New York from England they ordered to be driven direct from the steamer to the Garrick Theatre, where "Secret Service" was being performed. It was being produced in London, where they were unable to see it, although desiring to do so, having heard so much of its success. Their Excellencies expressed great delight and personally complimented Mr. William Gillett, the author. Since then the play has been translated into German and French, and is meeting with great success in those two countries. "Secret Service" will be seen shortly at the Academy of Music.

Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York," "Jack and the Beanstalk," and "The Girl From Paris" are soon to visit the Academy.

Mr. Harrington Reynolds, the Francais' leading man, was laid up with illness the early part of this week, but has recovered sufficiently to rehearse "A Night Off,' which is to be played next week.

Mr. Charles Dickens Cliffe, an old member of The Herald staff, in the course of a very interesting letter, says:—

My Dear Paul,—What wealth of talent, scenery, and detail of lighting and theatrical accessories is to be found in London. True, Paul, there is no place like London, as you know, from that last visit of yours, which one of the French papers remarked was made without crossing the ocean.

Was not that Terriss murder an awful shock to us all? I meant to have written you long ago about poor Terriss, or "Breezy Bill," as he was known. Terriss and my father played football together, and I had the pleasure of meeting him a few weeks previous to his death. He remembered you kindly, and referred with gentle gratitude to the excellent notices in The Herald of all Sir Henry Irving's productions. Of course, you remember Terriss played Bassanio in the "Merchant of Venice." It has been hard for all his theatrical brothers and sisters to think that his sturdy footsteps will be heard no more on the boards, and the voice which was the very intonation of kindness has been stilled forever. A large sum has been subscribed for his memorial. Enough of retrospective sentiment, for London, i.e., busy London, forgets the tragedies of life in a day.

As "Bobby Henders" used to say in Montreal, "I am going to get busy," and tell you about Mr. Beerbohm Tree's production of "Julius Caesar" in his own theatre, Saturday, January 22nd. It was a revival which in several ways is exceptionally interesting. Believe me, it was what the boys call a "corker." Then, you know Franklyn McLeay, the clever young Canadian actor, took the part of Cassius, and it is safe to say that his conception of this most difficult role blossoms into the best balanced, most subtle, and finished performance of the age. I will tell you more of him later in this letter.

Mr. Tree has acted wisely in reducing to two the fighting scenes marking the termination of the tragedy. He has arranged most skilfully into two acts the conspiracy, the assassination of Caesar, and the consequent excitement among the citizens. Thus you see Mr. Tree, who takes the part of Antony, has distinct prominence of long duration. How like a one-eyed man Mr. Tree is, when considered as an actor-manager! He is compelled to have one eye on art and the other on the exchequer, and in some cases he is a one-eyed man. He has combined the utmost reverence for the dramatist with knowledge of the requirements of audiences of to-day, however, and his work will live in the history of the dramatic art.

Since Chatterton's rule at Drury Lane, when "Julius Caesar" was played by a strong company headed by Phelps, the play has dropped out of the acting Shakespearean list in London. In 1881 it introduced on the same boards the Ducal Court Company of Saxe-Meiningen, but of course the performance was in the German tongue, and its most telling feature was the manipulation of the crowd. To this point Mr. Beerbohm Tree has given great consideration. Indeed, he dared to introduce a woman into the cast.

With the manager and proprietor as Antony, Mr. Lewis Waller as Brutus, Mr. Franklin McLeay as Cassius, Mr. Charles Fulton as Caesar, and Mr. Louis Calvert as Casca, the cast of principals is one stimulating interest to more than ordinary degree.

In anticipation of Sousa's Band visiting England, a very amusing burlesque on the familiar American march-king is being put on at Barnum's show in the Olympia.

It is a notable fact that at the march out of soldiers last Saturday (22nd inst.) night, when 13,000 troops mustered, march after march was played, and Sousa's "Washington Post" and "Cotton King" and "El Capitan" were the favorites.

* * *

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Two Canadian girls, who are extremely clever entertainers, are playing at the Francais this week. One is Miss Emily Devera, who was born right here in Montreal, the other is Miss Carrie Whallen, born in Hamilton, Ont., and a neighbor for many years of Miss Julia Arthur.

Miss Blanche Mortimer, wife of Mr. W. H. Lytell, well known as a stage manager, died on Sunday, at Gilboa, Catskill Mountains. Her last appearance on the stage was some years ago, in "The Runaway Wife," with Mr. McKee Rankin.

Opera—Following are the words of the chorus in the "El Capitan" song:—

To arms, to arms, for liberty,
To arms, to arms, for liberty.
Behold, El Capitan,
Gaze on his misanthropic air,
Notice his penetrating glare,
Come match him if you can.
He is the champion, beyond compare.

Drama—I, too, have lost track of the members of the Pitou stock company as it appeared here. They are distributed pretty thoroughly now.

Theatre-goer—The lady and gentleman you refer to are both married.

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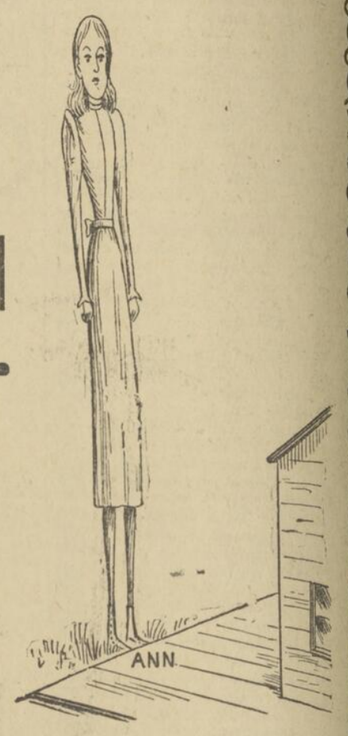
SECOND PRIZE.....Boy's or Girl's Silver Watch
THIRD PRIZE.....Boy's or Girl's Silver Watch
FOURTH PRIZE.....Set of Dickens' Works
FIFTH PRIZE.....Set of Thackeray's Works

1 CASH PRIZE		$5.00
5 CASH PRIZES	each	1.00
5 CASH PRIZES	each	50
5 CASH PRIZES	each	25

Canadian Geographical Features.

No. 6.



This is.....
Name of Guesser.....
Address.....
School.....

Canadian Geographical Features.

The first Six Puzzle Pictures of this Contest represented famous Canadian Historical Personages. The contest will consist of Eighteen Pictures in all. The subject for the Second series of six is Canadian Geographical Features.

EXPLANATION OF THE TERM.

By "Canadian Geographical Features" is meant mountains, passes lakes, valleys, districts, and capes, all located in Canada.

CONDITIONS.

The following conditions will govern the contest:

1.—The five prizes first-mentioned will be awarded only to persons giving all the pictures correctly. The cash prizes will be given in any case, the BEST solutions being awarded the prizes, whether they are absolutely correct or not. That is to say, if one correct answer is sent in, the sender will receive the bicycle. If two are received, the bicycle and the watch will be given. And so on.

2.—Each contestant must be a regular attendant at a school anywhere within The Herald's territory. Contestants are allowed aid from the members of their families.

3.—Each contestant must cut the picture from The Herald. Write the solution underneath on the line left for that purpose. Then write your name and the name of the school you go to, and your address. Hold the pictures until the last has been printed.

4.—Put your pictures in an envelope and address the envelope to The Herald Puzzle Picture Department. BE SURE TO WRITE NAME AND SCHOOL PLAINLY.

5.—The prizes will be awarded for the BEST SETS of answers, irrespective of time received, thus giving school children everywhere an equal chance with the school children of Montreal. BEST means not only the most correct answers, but also the neatest and best appearing set of clippings.

6.—You can send in as many answers as you please, providing you use a separate picture each time—no more than one solution of each picture is allowed on any one clipping. It is not necessary to send a second set of solutions to all the puzzles in order to change your answer to any one or more of the puzzles; in other words, if, in your opinion, one or more of the pictures will bear different constructions, and you desire to submit each of these constructions as a part of your complete set of solutions, you can do so by using another clipping containing the particular picture in question. Thus sending two copies, say, of that clipping and one of each of the remaining clippings comprising the whole series, all pinned together in the upper left-hand corner. Be sure that you fully prepay postage in sending in solutions, if you send solutions by mail.

7.—The contest will not close until one week after the last picture is printed. This will allow time for additional study of the more difficult pictures. Details regarding the exact time when the contest closes will be given in a future issue.

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