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 Drain Pipes, Portland Cement,
 Chimney Tops, Canada Cement,
 Vent Linings, Water Lime,
 Fire Bricks, Plaster of Paris,
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 Springs.

The Montreal Star

VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 30

MONTREAL, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1889.

SUBSCRIPTION \$6.00 PER ANNUM

FISH and SALT
 LABRADOR HERRING,
 BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON,
 DRY AND GREEN CODFISH,
 LIVERPOOL COARSE AND FINE SALT,
 RICE, DAIRY and BABY SALT,
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
 Absolutely Pure.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multi-use of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL STREET, N.Y.

LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS.

Reception to Alboni-Lieutenant-Governor Angers' State Dinner—Another by Colonel Rhodes—Personal, &c.
 [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
 QUEBEC, February 3.
 Yesterday three important events came off here. The Hon. Premier gave a magnificent lunch at one o'clock to Madame Alboni, her husband and her company at the Parliament buildings. The only ladies present besides Madame Alboni were the wife of the Premier, Mlle. Mercier, and his sister, Mlle. de Cazes. Those invited and in attendance were Hon. Messrs. DeBoucherville, J. Blanchet, Marchand, Flynn, Sheehy, Gagnon, Maillet, P. H. Brousselle, Robertson, Duhamel, D. A. Ross, Turcotte, H. Starnes, Jas. McShane, Consul-General Dubail, Mayor Langelier, Rev. M. Lejeune, Cure Labelle, Messrs. Gye, de Cazes, J. Lavigne, Madine, Fauriol, L. Fréchette, Dr. A. Cameron, Mr. E. Blais, Mr. P. LePrêtre. The courtesy of the Premier and his wife was more than appreciated by Alboni and her company, one and all speaking in the highest terms of hearty and generous welcome they have received since their arrival from the Premier down. After a tour over the Parliament buildings the party took sleighs and were driven over the city, visiting the principal historic points of interest.

PRESS FREEDOM.

The Samoan "Times" Put Out of Joint by the Germans.
SHOCKING THE MODESTY OF BOSTONIANS.
Two Million Dollar Blaze in Buffalo, N.Y.
SUPPRESSION OF THE "SAMOA TIMES."
 The Editor was a British Subject.
 SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The *Samoan Times*, which the Auckland cable states that the Germans have suppressed, was published at Apia by an English subject named Casack. A number of copies of the paper were taken in this city, and ever since the trouble began in Samoa the paper was sought for for an intelligent summary of the happenings in the islands. The opinions expressed by the paper were conservative, and the journal was regarded as publishing unbiased reviews of the happenings in the recent battle between the Germans and the Samoans.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN FRANCE.

The Reconstruction of the Floquet Cabinet.
 PARIS, Feb. 2.—The *Liberte* announces that the Ministry will be reconstructed at an early date.
 It is the general impression to-day that the Chamber of Deputies will complete its legal term of office, and that the general elections will not occur until October. The majority in the division on the vote expressing confidence in the Government yesterday was composed of Republicans altogether. The minority included 169 members of the Right, fourteen Boulangers and fifty-three Republicans.
 The Oppositionist organs declare that the Government has been merely respite for a few days.
 The Boulangist papers consider the Government as lost.
 The *Temps* has no faith in the efficacy of the restorative measures proposed by Premier Floquet. It says: "What is really of moment is a change of policy."
 The *Scrutin d'Arrondissement* bill was tabled in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The bill contains a temporary provision prohibiting the holding of elections until the end of the term of the present Parliament.

CABINET MAKING.

Probable Advisers for President Harrison.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE SCYTHIA EXONERATED.
'Varsity Men Have a Boisterous Celebration.
THE REPUBLICAN CABINET.
 The Dry Goods Man to be "Ruler of the Navy."
 WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 3.—Senator Allison's declination of the treasury portfolio has set Cabinet speculation rife again. A prominent politician here, who was a member of President Arthur's Cabinet, to-day says his information leads him to believe that the Cabinet will be as follows:—State, Blaine; Treasury, Alger; War, Russ; Navy, Wamamaker; Interior, Clarkson; Attorney-General, Evans; Agriculture, Warner Miller; Postmaster-General, Estez. He claims this will provide a place in the Senate for Platt, and thus settle the New York quarrel, and will give the Treasury Department to the West.

We have been appointed agents for the pork packing house of Messrs. Cadbury Bros., successors to Messrs. John Plankinton & Co., or Milwaukee, and now beg to offer to the trade the following grades of Pork and Lard at lowest market prices:—
Heavy Mess Pork.
Back or Family Mess Pork.
Short Cut Pork, Ward brand.
Lard in 20 lb. tins.
Lard in 5 lb. tins, 60 lbs. to cask.
Lard in 3 lb. tins, 60 lbs. to cask.
And all other grades of Pork.
A complete assortment always on hand.
Fish of all sorts, Fresh, Smoked and Salt.
 Telephone 566.
LABRADOR HERRINGS!
 SS. Greenland & SS. Iceland
 The last of the Labrador fleet
NOW LANDING
 BARRELS, HALVES & QUARTERS.
 Prime No. 1 Labrador Herrings.
 Early application as quantity is very limited this season.
STEWART, MUNN & CO.,
 22 ST. JOHN STREET.
 Telephone No. 1235.
 Oct. 14 248

FAKE SIGNATURES
 To an Application for a License.
 Mr. Lafontaine, one of the clerks in the Police Court, on Saturday discovered that the handwriting of some of the signatures that had been affixed to petitions presented by certain hotel keepers for a renewal of licenses appeared to be somewhat identical. He consulted Judge Dugas on the matter, with the result that shortly afterward in one petition alone from a resident of the Centre Ward it was discovered that the names of no less than thirty well known citizens had been forged and were added on the list. The name of the man who forged these names has been ascertained, and it is not improbable that he will be brought up before the court for enquiry.

A FATAL DOSE.
A Little Boy Swallows Poison by Mistake—No Hope of Recovery.
 An accident which in all probability will end fatally, occurred last evening to a young boy named Hilaire residing with his parents at the corner of Mignonne and St. Charles Borromeo street. In the absence of his parents; the boy secured a bottle containing a mixture which the mother used for her eyes, which was poisonous when used internally. The boy swallowed such a quantity, that when Dr. L'Esperance was summoned to consider the case a hopeless one. He however administered antidotes as well as using stomach pump but without any apparent success. Enquiries made at an early hour this morning revealed the fact that but little hope was then entertained, and that death was momentarily expected.

FROM THE PRAIRIE CITY.
New Railways—Denise of a Newspaper Election of School Trustees.
 WINNIPEG, Feb. 3.—The Chicago and Milwaukee road is pointing this way and it is believed will shortly enter the province, the route is already being located from Fargo to Grand Rapids and the *Reggie Journal* says that the Northern Pacific is pushing through to that city from Brandon.
 A large number of snowshoosers and curlers left last night by C. P. R. for the Montreal carnival.
 The City Engineer is about to cease publication, the plant will be moved to Pilot Mound where a Liberal weekly will be issued.
 Seefeld, the Minnesota grain buyer who failed for half a million, is still here but will likely return home shortly.
 Mr. Crawford, M.P.P., was taken suddenly ill of heart disease on Saturday at the Grand Union and removed to the hospital.
 The election of school trustees comes off to-morrow. No interest is manifested in the election.
 Boynton Hall, Calgary, is burned. Loss, \$8,000; small insurance.
 An old lady, Mrs. Wilson, of Regina, broke her leg and died from the result.
 Prof. Martin, organist of the Congregational Church, died suddenly of inflammation of the lungs.

VERY MODEST BOSTONIANS.
Works of Art Objected to.
 BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The cold wave of artistic prudery which set the good people of Norwich, Conn., shivering a few weeks ago has reached Boston. H. Mansell, who recently returned from three years' study in Paris, brought back with him a wonderfully fine collection of large photographs of the work of his old master, Gustave Boulanger. These photographs, which are of a most artistic character, are to be exhibited at the Boston Art Museum, to be put on exhibition there for the benefit of the students who are interested in the work of the French masters. What made this collection especially valuable and unique was its completeness, being almost a resume of the lifework of the great teacher. Boulanger has long been known to many artists by his minor works, and what are really his masterpieces are comparatively little known to the side of the water. Among these pictures were a number of nude nudes in Turkish baths, and a Pompeian scene where the interest centres in a woman whose robes are about to be wound around her after the bath. The latter, attracted the attention of some person or persons whose sense of propriety was shocked thereby, and who feared the influence they might have on the young students who frequent the museum for the purpose of study. Letters were accordingly written to Gen. Loring, the director of the museum, and Gen. Loring removed the objectionable pictures. When the news of the removal came to the ears of the owner of the pictures, Mr. Mansell, who is a painter, and some of his brother artists, wrote a letter to Gen. Loring requesting that the rest of the collection be also removed.
 The action of the unknown person or persons who wrote to Gen. Loring has been subjected to a good deal of criticism in the papers of the city, inasmuch as the pictures, though nude, were in no sense impure, and were of great value as beautiful studies of the human figure. A collection of Rembrandt's etchings, which contained some really fine studies of the human form, and were now in the galleries many pictures far more open to this sort of criticism than the photographs which were removed.

FRENCH INFLUENCE IN HAYTI.
France and Germany Take Opposite Sides.
 PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 15.—The situation at Port-au-Prince shows but little change. Premier Legitime, by his many arrests, imprisonments and subsequent trials and occasional executions, has quieted down expressions of open opposition to his rule in the capital city. Hippolyte's forces remain near Lacer, on the road to San Marc. Many of the arms and supplies purchased have reached the northern forces, and are being used to stand attack in their present position, to which point they advanced after their victories at Henche, St. Michael and Dessalines. The recent affair at Grande Saline, where the Southern forces claim a victory, was participated in by but a small part of Hippolyte's forces, who retreated across the Arivebonne and rejoined a larger force at Levert, which is being held against the Southern army, as the loss of that place would cut off communication with Cape Haytien. Gonaves and St. Marc, General Prophete, Minister of War, commands the southern army approach Legitime, and General Piquant, Minister of the Interior, is approaching St. Marc, each commanding 3,000 troops. General Legitime leaves Port-au-Prince to reinforce the reinforcements to attack Lacer. The greater portion of the armies are "volunteers," secured in the fields and brought in under guard, frequently bound, and are immediately sent to the front to defend their captives. Hippolyte's forces are largely veterans of the former army and admirals of the late General Thelamagne, and consider themselves his avengers. Legitime will offer in the event of the capture of his capital to establish his rule over the island on the terms, acknowledging the northern departments under a separate government presided over by General Hippolyte. Legitime has placed under arrest and in double irons General Anorona, commander of the Toussaint batteries, because of his rising on St. Marc without orders. Legitime's supporters claim for him the most pacific intentions, and say that his influence would lead to the regeneration of the people of Hayti. The common people of Hayti appear to have received little from their contact with civilization but they are becoming more and more attached to the idea of foreign possessions as necessary. Her policy is to manufacture a *casus belli* where there is none, and out of the friction resulting to find a real *casus belli*. Her merchants brought forward a sort of fictitious grievance to justify German interference, and now that it is in possession, she can only be dislodged by force. Prince Bismarck, Colonel de Arnaud believes, waited the favorable opportunity of our national election, when he believed that Secretary Bayard would not dare to assume too resolute a course against Germany for fear of offending German-Americans with votes in their hands. Prince Bismarck and Secretary Bayard both miscalculated the patriotism of the German-American citizens. They would, Colonel de Arnaud thinks, stand firmly by their adopted country. He thinks, however, that it is a delusion to fancy that Great Britain will take sides with us against Germany. The British system of military colonization is too much like the German for her to wish to see it staid and approved. He thinks, however, that Germany will hold on to the islands, that she will propose a conference to the United States, and will offer to afford to citizens of the United States the same guarantees and firmer protection than they have had from the native authorities.

HERRING:
 Barrels Prime No. 1 Labrador.
 Kegs and Half Kegs Loch Fyne.
GREEN CODFISH:
 Draft in tins—
 No. 1 Large, in Tins and Barrels.
 No. 1 in Tins and Barrels.
 Liverpool Coarse Salt.
 Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil, brigs.
 Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil, brigs.
 Scotch Whisky.
 100 Cases "John Robertson & Son."
 100 Cases "Peelies Brand" also to arrive in wood.
BAIRD, BROWNING & CO.,
 209 Commissioners St.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.
Workingmen Going to Run Labour Candidates in St. Mary's and St. Louis Wards.
 Several workingmen's associations met at the Villa Marie Hall yesterday afternoon to take into consideration the question as to whether or not they should take part in the coming municipal elections. Mr. U. Lafontaine presided over the deliberations, which were pretty lively. After nearly three hours' discussion it was agreed to take part and to support none but *bona fide* labour candidates. A committee, composed of eight, was appointed to wait upon Mr. Theophile Godin and ask him to be a candidate in the next municipal elections in St. Mary's Ward, in opposition to Ald. Levesque. In so far as St. Louis Ward is concerned, the matter was fully discussed, but the whole question was left to a subsequent meeting for further consideration. It was ascertained that neither Ald. Laurent nor Mr. Savigneau would have the labour support, as both these gentlemen, it is alleged, have refused to accept the workingmen's programme. It is now admitted that, at all hazards, a workingmen's candidate will be brought out to fight that ward. So far, the workingmen have not decided to interfere with any of the other city candidates, but will see that their rights are respected in the two above named wards.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.
Carling.
 CALEDONIA vs. ST. JOHNS.
 Two rinks of the Caledonia Curling Club went out to St. Johns on Saturday morning to play a match with two rinks of the St. John's Curling Club. The Caledonia representatives came off the victors by 20 points. The following represented the Caledonia Club—Messrs. J. Robertson, J. Hickey, R. Peel, W. Sadler, R. Finlay, A. Lockerby, H. Brown and R. Wilson, the two latter gentlemen acting as skips. After the match they were entertained in right royal fashion by the St. Johns Curling Club.
Hockey.
 CHEVALS vs. M.A.A.A.—A ROUGH GAME.
 The hockey match between the M.A.A.A. holders of the championship, and the Crystal Hockey clubs, played on Saturday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the Crystals by three games to two. The match was well contested, and would have been a most enjoyable one but for the presence of rough play. No doubt, owing to the vacillating policy carried out by the referee, who on more than one occasion ought to have ruled off the offending members, more especially two players on the Crystal team. Allan Cameron, of the M.A.A.A. team, had his eye closed in the fourth game, but pluckily went on for the fifth. Shortly after play had commenced he was tripped and received an awful gash on the left side of his nose, splitting it open. He was conveyed to a doctor's near by, who stitched the wound up but ordered Cameron to his bed. Archie McNaughton, another player of the M.A.A.A., also received severe treatment at the hands of his opponents. During the last two games his breast and pants were covered with blood, which flowed from his hands and face, such play should not be countenanced, as it will do more to kill hockey than anything else. The conduct of some of the crowd was also reprehensible. The last game was played with only six men a side, McCabe being withdrawn on ac-

CLAY PIPE AND POWDER KEG DID IT.
 SCARVOT, Pa., Feb. 2.—While Patrick Farrell a miner, was sitting alongside of a keg of powder, making cartridges yesterday at Mayville, two men approached and asked him for a job. One of the men was smoking a clay pipe, from which a spark dropped into the keg of powder. Farrell, who was alone, started up and ran, but was arrested last night and found with a severely injured, and one of them will probably die.
Strikers Arrested for Assault.
 BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Feb. 2.—Amia Seranton, William Ryan and Patrick Sloughan, striking bit-polishers, engaged in assaulting William Crothers Thursday night because he advocated the employment of cheap foreign labor in the brick-making factory. The men were arrested last night and bailed out by their friends. The charge is assault with intent to kill. The trial takes place Friday morning. Manager Hawkins is protected by the police.
Conspiracy to Defraud.
 MILFORD, Feb. 2.—To-day Greene Bros., heel manufacturers, discovered an extensive conspiracy to defraud them on the part of employees, mainly juveniles. For weeks the firm noticed a marked discrepancy between the money paid for the work and the factory product. Investigation followed. To-day in a room where half eels are cut by girls and boys from 14 to 18 years of age, who are paid by the pound of heels cut, about twenty were caught stealing finished heels from weighed bags, for reweighing as new. The scheme has been going on for months and the aggregate losses are very large.
THE HINDOO MAGICIAN.
 Keller, the prestidigitator, speaking of the famous Hindoo magicians to a reporter of the *Buffalo Express*, said: "A trick which puzzles me for a long time was making a pineapple grow under a handkerchief. The juggler lays a handkerchief flat on the ground, and then begins to sing and beat on the tom-tom, when in the center of the handkerchief something begins to stir, and a pineapple grows up until just about the size of a pineapple, when the conjurer inserts his hand under the handkerchief and pulls out a ripe pineapple. I watched his trick several times before I could get a clue to it. The motion of life came to me. But one day I took a position on the stage—the conjurers sit on one side of a circle, making the spectators form the rest of the circumference—where I could see the juggler's motion more clearly, and I noticed that one of the confederates put a bag like a snake's bag near the conjurer's hand. He gave me an idea, and as he spread out his handkerchief on the ground I saw his hand make a trip swift as lightning to the bag and back under the handkerchief, and I saw something like the tail of a snake when he was making it to swell out. When the conjurer begins his music and the cobra raises his head, and this gives the lifting motion to the handkerchief. One of the first things a cobra was making excited is to swell out his neck and this makes the pyramidal shape. When the juggler puts his hand under the handkerchief he takes, with it a hollowed pineapple and removes the cobra inside of it, concealed by his hand. That is one of the cleverest tricks I saw in India."

GREAT FIRE IN BUFFALO.
Losses Now Into Millions.
 BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 2.—A great fire broke out in the big building corner of Wells and Carroll streets, known as the Root and Keating block. The fire was the most disastrous in point of great monetary loss known here. The following is a condensed statement of the losses as near as can be ascertained or estimated at this hour, 8 a.m.:—The Sibley & Holmwood six-story structure, corner of Wells and Seneca streets, fell a crumbling mass at 3:45 a.m. Estimated loss, \$120,000; insured. The Danbury Hat Manufacturing Company, next to the corner of the building, fell at 4:12 with a loss of \$100,000. T. W. Reynolds, boot and shoe dealer, 113 Seneca street, is completely burned out, his estimated loss being \$20,000. Swift & Stambach, dealers in stoves and ranges, 109 and 111 Seneca street, lost everything, the estimated damage being \$150,000, insured. The fire spread with the breeze and after successfully attacking the rear portion of the Jewett building proceeded to make headway against all the efforts of the firemen. The rear of the five-story structure fell at 4:12 with a terrific crash, and at 4:20 the magnificent Seneca street front and one of the finest in the city fell in like manner a prey to the flames. The estimated loss is \$200,000, insured. The Brozel House was doomed as soon as the blaze got fairly to work on the Sibley & Holmwood structure, being separated only by Wells street. The loss on this building is estimated at \$150,000, the structure having been insured for about \$90,000, and the furniture for about \$60,000 three years ago. Albert Eves' sample room, 155 Seneca street, estimated \$10,000. S. S. Eagan, wholesale liquor dealer, 133 Seneca street, estimated loss \$30,000. Fowler & Son, hardware dealers, 141 Seneca street, formerly the Bessler House, estimated loss, \$70,000. Edward Striber, 143 Seneca street, household effects, and a fruit store kept by an Italian, estimated loss, \$40,000. Sidney Shepherd & Co., dealers in hardware, partially burned, estimated at \$50,000, insured. Root & Keating's five-story building, a complete wreck, estimated loss, \$500,000, fully insured. The adjoining six-story

BORN TO BE HANGED.
 ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 2.—This morning the police found Samuel Rothschild of Hartford, Conn., apparently dying under the Robert street bridge. Rothschild had taken poison, but that not being sufficient to kill him, he threw himself from the bridge. Finding he was still alive he cut his throat with a pen-knife. This occurred last night, and while his own attempt at self-destruction was futile, the cold case near killing him. He may recover.

HERTER BROTHERS,
 154 FIFTH AVENUE,
 NEW YORK,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 Interior Decorations, Furniture,
 Stained Glass, Mosaics,
 Gas Fixtures, &c.
 IMPORTERS OF
 TAPESTRIES, FINE CARPETS, CURTAIN
 MATERIALS, PAPER-HANGINGS, &c.
 ect. 28

THE POLICE COMMITTEE
Transact Some Business—Vote of Thanks to Aid. Grenier.
 A meeting of the Police Committee was held on Saturday afternoon when there were present Aid. Jeannotte (in the chair), J. Grenier, Dubuc, McBride, P. Kennedy and Hurteau.
 Sergt. Neilson, who does duty at the Recorder's Court and who was dismissed by the Chief, was re-engaged with a warning and at a salary of \$500. Constable Prevost has been temporarily engaged to do duty in the same Court at \$500 per annum. It was decided to get a time book for the Recorder's Court in which each of the clerks as they enter and leave the office are to record their names and the hours. The clerk to be responsible for the proper keeping of the book. The office hours are from 9 a.m. to 5 o'clock p.m.
 Aid. McBride said that he for one could not allow them to separate without first placing on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered during the past seventeen years to the committee by Aid. J. Grenier, who was severing his connection with the committee. Aid. McBride paid a glowing tribute to the Father of the Commune in meeting with the approval of the committee, who have placed in their minutes a tribute to Aid. Grenier's life-long labours.
 Aid. Grenier, in graceful terms, acknowledged the compliment paid him by his brother alterman.
 Aid. McBride and P. Kennedy, with Chief Hughes, were appointed a sub-committee to select a site for a cab stand at the new Windsor street depot of the C. P. R.
 The meeting then adjourned.

MRS. DART'S TRIPLETS.
 President Cleveland's Prize for the three best babies at the Aurora County Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Molly, Ida and Fay, children of Mrs. A. Dart, Hamburgh, N.S. The blue ribbon "Last August the little ones became very sick, and as I could get no other food than what I could get from the milk, I commenced the use of Lactated Food. It helped them immediately, and they were soon as well as ever, and I consider it very largely due to the Food that they are now so well."
 Genuine photos of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year.

Lactated Food
 The best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick.
THE MOST PALATABLE, NUTRITIOUS, and DIGESTIBLE FOOD.
 EASILY PREPARED.
 At Drugists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.
 For Retail and Most Economical Food.
 150 Mails for an Infant for \$1.00.
 "See a valuable pamphlet on 'The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids,' free on application."
 WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. MONTREAL, P.Q.

THE RESULT WILL BE WAR
If Americans Insist on the Withdrawal of German Troops from Samoa.
 WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Colonel Charles de Arnaud, the distinguished military engineer, says that if the United States insists upon the resumption of the *status quo* in Samoa by the withdrawal of the German forces, war will be inevitable. The course of proceedings in Samoa, he says, is in keeping with a deep-laid policy on the part of Germany to extend her colonial possessions. She wants to build up her navy and give it an impetus by acquiring as many foreign possessions as possible. Her policy is to manufacture a *casus belli* where there is none, and out of the friction resulting to find a real *casus belli*. Her merchants brought forward a sort of fictitious grievance to justify German interference, and now that it is in possession, she can only be dislodged by force. Prince Bismarck, Colonel de Arnaud believes, waited the favorable opportunity of our national election, when he believed that Secretary Bayard would not dare to assume too resolute a course against Germany for fear of offending German-Americans with votes in their hands. Prince Bismarck and Secretary Bayard both miscalculated the patriotism of the German-American citizens. They would, Colonel de Arnaud thinks, stand firmly by their adopted country. He thinks, however, that it is a delusion to fancy that Great Britain will take sides with us against Germany. The British system of military colonization is too much like the German for her to wish to see it staid and approved. He thinks, however, that Germany will hold on to the islands, that she will propose a conference to the United States, and will offer to afford to citizens of the United States the same guarantees and firmer protection than they have had from the native authorities.

Too Much Coal on Hand.
 PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 2.—To-day the Reading Coal and Iron Company shut down all but twenty of its fifty collieries have been in operation, and they were on three-quarter time, and the only points left to keep the coal in the ground. The collieries will not be started again until the market shall require it.

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THE RESULT WILL BE WAR
If Americans Insist on the Withdrawal of German Troops from Samoa.
 WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Colonel Charles de Arnaud, the distinguished military engineer, says that if the United States insists upon the resumption of the *status quo* in Samoa by the withdrawal of the German forces, war will be inevitable. The course of proceedings in Samoa, he says, is in keeping with a deep-laid policy on the part of Germany to extend her colonial possessions. She wants to build up her navy and give it an impetus by acquiring as many foreign possessions as possible. Her policy is to manufacture a *casus belli* where there is none, and out of the friction resulting to find a real *casus belli*. Her merchants brought forward a sort of fictitious grievance to justify German interference, and now that it is in possession, she can only be dislodged by force. Prince Bismarck, Colonel de Arnaud believes, waited the favorable opportunity of our national election, when he believed that Secretary Bayard would not dare to assume too resolute a course against Germany for fear of offending German-Americans with votes in their hands. Prince Bismarck and Secretary Bayard both miscalculated the patriotism of the German-American citizens. They would, Colonel de Arnaud thinks, stand firmly by their adopted country. He thinks, however, that it is a delusion to fancy that Great Britain will take sides with us against Germany. The British system of military colonization is too much like the German for her to wish to see it staid and approved. He thinks, however, that Germany will hold on to the islands, that she will propose a conference to the United States, and will offer to afford to citizens of the United States the same guarantees and firmer protection than they have had from the native authorities.

Too Much Coal on Hand.
 PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 2.—To-day the Reading Coal and Iron Company shut down all but twenty of its fifty collieries have been in operation, and they were on three-quarter time, and the only points left to keep the coal in the ground. The collieries will not be started again until the market shall require it.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE, Saturday Evening, Feb. 1, 1889.

Montreal Stock Market.

The local stock market today was very strong, but was without much life. Gas was the most prominent feature, more than half the total sales being in this stock, opening strong at 199 and selling up to 199 1/2, the closing sale was lower at 199 1/4, with a rather easier feeling, as if the flurry was about over. This was the only trading in miscellaneous stocks. Telegraph was firm but inactive as was also Richelieu. North-West land was strong at 64 bid, no sellers under 65; 52 1/2 was offered for Canadian Pacific, with no sellers under 53 1/2 ex-dividend. Cotton stocks were dull and easier. Bank of Montreal stocks were also very strong, sold at 226 1/2 and at the close this figure was freely bid. Merchants was dealt in at 137 1/2 and 50 shares Ontario changed hands at 123 1/2. Commerce was firm but inactive. The day's sales amounted to 311 shares, compared with 355 yesterday, 610 the day previous, 547 on Wednesday, 287 on Tuesday and 180 on Monday, making a total for the week of 2,485, compared with 1552 the previous week.

There was no feature of interest in the week's markets, but at the close the feeling is decidedly better all round, with prices 1/2 points better in many cases. Banks of Montreal, Commerce and Merchants each sold up 1 point, and gas sold up from 197 1/2 (at 199), and closed the week firm. Cotton stocks were stronger, but were very little dealt in, and were not maintained at the highest figures. The following are to-day's sales:

MORNING BOARD. 5 Bank of Montreal... at 226 1/2, 37 do do... at 226, 20 do do... at 226 1/2, 10 Ontario bank... at 123 1/2, 17 Merchants bank... at 137 1/2, 7 Montreal Gas Co... at 199 1/2, 25 do do... at 199 1/2, 10 do do... at 199 1/2, 3 do do... at 199, 50 do do... at 199 1/2.

The closing figures are as follows, compiled by Messrs. D. L. McDougall & Co., No. 13 St. Sacrament street:

Table with columns: Bank, Value of shares, Dividend, Yield, etc. Includes entries for Bank of Montreal, Dominion Bank, Bank of Toronto, etc.

Canadian Railways in London. A special despatch to Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. Grand Trunk securities in London as follows:—1st preference 74, 2nd do 54, compared with 74 and 54 1/2 yesterday.

Exchange. The market for sterling continues quiet, with sales about steady at yesterday's figures. Actual transactions in New York 48 1/2 for sixty day drafts, 48 3/4 for demand. Between banks here the rates were 9 7/16 @ 9 9/16 for sixties, 9 15/16 @ 10 1/16 for demand. Cables 100. New York funds steady at 1-10 @ 5-32 premium between banks, 1 over the counter.

The following are to-day's rates compiled, specially for THE HERALD by Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., No. 10 Exchange Court:— Sterling 60 days... 4.87, Sterling 3 months... 4.87, Sterling 6 months... 4.87, Sterling 9 months... 4.87, Sterling 12 months... 4.87.

New York Stock Market. There was not much life in this market to-day, and the feeling at the opening was steady, but weakened early in the day and closed a fraction below yesterday's figures. New England closed 1/2 down from the highest point, 1/2 below the close yesterday at 47. Missouri closed opened firm at 47, and was held steady, recovering 1/2 to 7 1/2. Len & Nash was strong and advanced to 60, and closed firm at 59. Tobacco advanced

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY. Flour—Receipts to-day 250 barrels. The receipts for the week were 3,743 barrels, and the stocks in store show 300 barrels, compared with a week ago. Today's market was dull and unchanged, with no signs of improvement. Strong bakers are firm for choice at \$5.80/5.90 per barrel.

Table of flour and grain prices. Includes entries for Winter Wheat, Spring Wheat, Straight Roller, etc.

GRAIN. The local grain market is very quiet, except for oats, which are moving freely, with improved country rates. Sales are reported at 24 1/2 @ 55c per 35 lbs. Other quotations nominally unchanged, as follows: No. 1 hard, \$1.25 @ \$1.25; No. 2 hard, \$1.19 @ \$1.20; No. 12 Canada Spring, \$1.10 @ \$1.12; White Winter, \$1.20 @ \$1.21; barley, 70c @ 75c per bushel; oats, 30c @ 37c per 35 lbs. corn, 56c @ 57c duty paid.

Table of receipts to-day. Includes entries for Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY. Butter, 2,330 lbs.; Cheese, 48 lbs.; Eggs, 2,320; etc.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS. The wheat market opened steady and unchanged at 97c. For May delivery, and fluctuated during the day, between narrow limits, from 97 1/2 @ 97c, closing at 97c. Corn closed 1/2 lower on all options, and oats were a fraction stronger at the close. Provisions were firm and but little changed at the close.

Table of Chicago grain and provision prices. Includes entries for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, etc.

SILK AND COTTON TRADE. Prices of raw silk at Lyons have remained generally firm, although it is admitted that "bear" operations have not been wanting. The demand for China raw silks has been insignificant, but on the other hand this description has not been pressed for sale, holders being apparently prepared to wait patiently for a revival of demand. There has been little demand either for Japan flatuses or for the various grades of silk, and flatuses has been very quiet. From the Italian markets a steady current of business is reported, and prices are said to be well maintained with the exception of raw silks of the second and third class, prepared especially for the American demand; the supply of these is abundant, and they are moving only slowly. The tone of the Italian markets as a whole, however, continues cheerful.

INDICATORS OF REVIVING DEMAND. The indications of reviving demand in the Shanghai piece goods market, says the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian, which were manifested after the departure of the northern steamers, when the buyers for the river and other ports apparently began to take advantage of the cessation of competition by the northern buyers in order to lay in supplies for the future, developed into a large business, according to the mail advices dated December 14, now to hand. Though a fair amount of "forward" business had been done, the bulk of the transactions reported had been in goods on the spot and almost payment during the month, being generally stipulated. The demand had been mainly for 8 1/2 lb. gray shirtings, heavy shirtings, white shirtings and American sheetings. Sales to the extent of no less than 150,000 pieces of 8 1/2 lb. gray shirtings, ranging from 10s 6d to 11s 6d in fines, quantities had been recorded, while about 40,000 pieces of 9 lb. 12s. 12s. to 11 lbs. and 30,000 pieces 12 pound shirtings had also been disposed of. Upward of 50,000 pieces white shirtings had been sold. As regards all these descriptions, prices showed an improvement. The sales of American sheetings are estimated at the large total of 300,000 pieces, but in the case of these goods there is reason to think that clearance sales were made, as prices had a downward tendency in spite of the large trade.

CHILDREN ORY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA. Several cases of biliousness are reported every season of the year during the winter months in California. There is very little doing in potatoes and receipts are improving. We quote: Choice lots of poultry are scarce, and the approach of Carnival has created a better demand at firmer figures. We quote turkeys 8c @ 10c per lb., according to condition, chickens 5c @ 6c per lb., ducks 8c @ 9c per lb., geese 5c @ 6c per lb. We hear of sales of lined eggs from 15c @ 18c per dozen, and hard stock 12c @ 15c. Strictly fresh are sold at 20c @ 22 per dozen.

CONDITION OF TRADE IN NEW YORK.

There was very little change in the relative condition of general trade as compared with the early part of the week, and commercial affairs are still characterized by quietude and a feeling of disappointment and hesitation. No new features have been developed that indicate any change in the controlling influences that prevailed early in the week or any increase in the volume of business. Speculation is still rather tame, and in some instances fall, with values tending downward, and money has continued abundant and readily available at the lowest rates that have prevailed this year. So far as the weather is concerned there has been no change that is in any way calculated to stimulate the demand for reasonable merchandise, and the winter industries are still at a stand waiting the appearance of winter weather. The absence of speculative interest seems to be general and characterizes all markets, the stock market at times having lapsed into dullness with trading strictly professional, the oil market has been unusually narrow, the further liquidation of the value of wheat seems to have had a restricting influence upon the volume of business in breadstuffs and provisions, and in many respects the trading in coffee has displayed so little animation and lack of features in principal markets of Europe as well here. That speculation should reflect these general features is all the more noteworthy in view of the favorable opinion entertained respecting the future, the absence of any disturbing actors, present or prospective, and the easy condition of monetary affairs on both sides of the Atlantic. The wheat market has been unsettled, irregular, and again lower, and with the export demand still absent and scarcely a demand for milling purposes, the fluctuations in values have been without any significance except to indicate the liquidation of speculative deals. The cheaper offerings of India wheat claim the attention of the English and Continental buyers, and the mild winter has allowed Odessa, the chief wheat port of Russia, to remain open to navigation. The export of corn and cotton has continued fairly active, the shipments of the former since the beginning of the crop year having been unusually heavy. Cotton has reflected the same air of dullness that is found in other produce markets. The distributive movement of trade has been of moderate proportions in nearly all departments. There has been a quiet feeling in the market, and in the latter part of the month, the only feature having been a further advance in print cloths, with the mills sold ahead for at least two months, and the cutting of ginghams as the result of Western competition. There has been no improvement in the demand for staple groceries. Philadelphia still monopolizes the bulk of the demand for refined sugar, because the independent refineries there have been willing to underbid the Trust. Raw sugar has been dull but steady, with very little fresh business reported, as refineries are generally pretty well supplied against their current wants. Coffee has continued quiet, but with a firm undertone, and while the surface indications are rather dull, the underlying sentiment is about good and of confidence. Tea is steady but quiet. The iron trade still holds, and in crude as well as in finished iron and steel a feeling of depression is observed. The surplus offerings in consequence of increased production have been sufficient to demoralize the market by causing consumers to hold off in the expectation of obtaining lower prices, while keen competition has again upset the steel rail market, and the resulting depression has led to a lively cutting of prices. The feature of the metal market has been the erratic course of copper and the unsettled feeling thereby engendered. On Tuesday the London market suddenly dropped 2 1/2, and there a sale was made at 16 cents, but since then London has about recovered the lost ground, but the cause of the flurry has not been satisfactorily explained. The syndicate has either been getting into shallow water or else changed its policy and commenced a deal. With reference to the events of the week we have shaken confidence in its stability.

BRITISH METAL MARKETS. LONDON, Feb. 1, 1889. BUTTER—Western creameries are quoted at 27c @ 28c; fancy higher; Western extra firsts, 25c @ 26c; Western firsts, 24c @ 25c; Western seconds, 17c @ 18c; Vermont extra creamery, 27 @ 28c; Vermont extra firsts, 24 @ 25c; Vermont dairy to choice, 23 @ 24c; fair to good, 20 @ 21c; to quality; West, 11c @ 12c; Jobbing prices 1 @ 2c higher. EGGS—The market remains in the same demoralized condition as previously reported. No falling off is noted in the receipts and no improvement is noted in the demand. What is to be the outcome? We quote: Eastern extra, 17c; fancy near-by stock, higher; firsts, 15 @ 16c; extra, 14 @ 15c; New Hampshire, 17c; fresh Western, 15 @ 16c; Michigan choice, 16 @ 17c; Southern, 15 @ 16c; Canada, 14c; lined, 10c @ 13c. Jobbing prices, 1c higher. GRASS SEEDS—The market quiet and unchanged, as last reported. We quote: Timothy, North, \$2.25 @ \$2.50; West, \$1.85 @ \$2.10; clover, North, 1 @ 1 1/2; West, 1 @ 1 1/2; red top, West, per 50-lb. sack, \$3; Jersey, \$3.25. POTATOES—A good fair demand is noted for all kinds, except Burbanks, which are plenty and have a slow sale. At the Eastern roads a good trade is noted, but at the Pittsburgh trade is quiet. We quote as follows: Houlton, Hebrons, 60c per bushel; Houlton rose, 60c per bushel; Astorbrook Hebrons, 53 @ 55c per bushel; Vermont rose, 48 @ 50c per bushel; Vermont Hebrons, 45 @ 50c per bushel; Vermont Burbanks, 38 @ 40c per bushel; New York rose, 40c per bushel; Hebrons, 40 @ 42c per bushel; New York Burbanks, 38 @ 40c per bushel; Chenango, 60c per bushel; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Hebrons, 35 @ 35c per bushel; rose, 60c @ 65c per bushel; Burbanks, 33 @ 40c per bushel. POTTERY—The situation is firm, with a fair demand at steady prices. Choice small Western turkeys are scarce, and sell at full prices. There is not much Northern stuff here. We quote: Northern and Eastern—Chickens, choice, 15c @ 17c per lb.; fair to good 12c @ 15c per lb.; turkeys, choice, 15c @ 17c; common to good, 10c @ 12c; fowls, choice, 12c @ 14c; to good, 8 @ 12c; ducks, young, 12 @ 14c; geese, 10 @ 12c. Western dry packed—Turkeys, choice, 15c @ 15c; fair to good, 12c @ 13c; chickens, choice, 13c @ 14c; to good, 9c @ 12c; fowls, choice, 10c @ 11c; to good, 8c @ 9c; ducks, 7 @ 12c; geese, 8 @ 10c. GAME—Trade is quiet, at old prices. Quotations are: Venison, 15c @ 16c

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POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE FOR JANUARY, 1889.

Table with columns: DELIVERY, MAILS, CLOSING. Includes entries for Ontario and West. Prov. and States, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants' Manufacturing Co. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Five per cent. on the paid-up capital of this Company has been declared this day, and that cheques for the same will be mailed to the shareholders on the 11th day of February.

Merchants' Manufacturing Co. NOTICE. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Hotel de Ville, on Thursday, the 12th day of February, 1889, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the annual statement, election of directors, and the transaction of general business.

THE SHEDDEN COMPANY.

(LIMITED). NOTICE. The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Shedden Company (Limited) will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 188 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 13th day of Feb. n. xt. at THREE o'clock.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 157 St. James Street, Montreal, at the hour of TWO o'clock, p.m., on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of FEBRUARY, to receive the Annual Report, for the election of Directors, and other purposes.

THE RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV. CO.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, on MONDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY Next, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON.

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Montreal, on MONDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY Next, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

NOTICE. The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a Semi Annual Dividend of Three per cent. for the last six months has been declared on the 15th and 17th clauses of the Act of Incorporation.

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Dividend No. 105. The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a Semi Annual Dividend of Three per cent. for the last six months has been declared on the 15th and 17th clauses of the Act of Incorporation.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

Half Term—October 24, 1888. For Catalogues apply to REV. PRINCIPAL ADAMS, D.D.L.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Description of a physician who has a fair demand at steady prices. Choice small Western turkeys are scarce, and sell at full prices. There is not much Northern stuff here.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN

A SPECIAL lot of men's braces are selling at S. Carley's for 10c per pair. No less than 400 out-door patients and 96 in-door patients were attended during the past week at the Notre Dame hospital.

Those contemplating the purchase of a Piano would do well to pay the warehouses of Mr. J. Sheppard, 2282 St. Catherine Street, a visit. He has received this week a choice and handsome assortment of Upright Pianos in fancy woods, Persian Walnut, Fancy Mottled Walnut, Honduras Mahogany with gilt panels, Cocobola, Rosewood etc., etc., from the celebrated Manufacturers, Geo. Steck & Co., New York; Mason, Usher, Tumbull, Ont. and Worcester Mass and Mendelssohn Piano Co. Low prices and easy terms.

THE mails next month will leave San Francisco for Australia on the 9th; for Sandwich Islands on the 19th and 20th; for China and Japan on the 4th, 13th and 21st. To ensure connection, correspondence should be posted at Montreal nine days before the dates of sailing from San Francisco. The China and Japan mail via Vancouver, B.C., will be closed at Montreal on Tuesday, the 15th inst. at 6:30 p.m.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company, with their Paris, France and London, Windsor street station on Dominion square, close to Windsor Hotel and Ice Palace, on Monday, 4th February. Their trains from and to Toronto and the West and Boston and the South, will, on and after the 4th February, arrive at and depart from that depot. Their Ottawa, Quebec and Winnipeg trains will run to and from Dalhousie square station as hitherto. The opening of this new station will be a great boon to Western and Southern travelers, as trains will call later than at present, and still reach destination as hitherto.

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FOR SALE. A VERY HANDSOME AND SOLIDLY built block of Wholesale Warehouses in the most central business portion of the city; could with slight alterations be made available for banking, insurance or other public institutions. About 185 feet front by 103 feet deep.

FRANCE, CANADA. BOSSIERE LINE. WINTER SERVICE. HAVRE FOR HALIFAX. SS. HENRI IV will leave Havre for Halifax on 30th January.

BERMUDA & WEST INDIES ROYAL MAIL LINES OF THE QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

FAVORITE ROUTE. Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas & Cuba, VIA NEW ENGLAND & SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WHITE STAR LINE. CALLING AT COEK HARBOR, IRELAND. Carrying British and American Mails.

CUNARD LINE. LANE ROUTE. New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.

HANSA STEAMSHIP CO. OF HAMBURG. WHITE CROSS LINE, OF ANTWERP.

FOR SALE. THE HOLTON PROPERTY, lying between Greene Avenue and the City of Montreal, containing 50 feet on Sherbrooke Street.

SEYMOUR PROPERTY BUILDING LOTS. We are authorized by Mr. Seymour to offer the remainder of the Building Lots at private sale on DORCHESTER STREET.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

GAS METERS. Money Saved by Purchasing Your Meters From Us. We are now supplying the public with Meters of our own manufacture, equal to any made, bearing the Government Inspector's seal, and guaranteed for five years.

GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. New York and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

WORM POWDERS. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contains their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

ASTOR-FLUID. Registered - A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for family use per bottle.

FOR SALE. A VERY FINE VACANT LOT FRONTING on the main thoroughfare of the city, containing 100 feet front by 100 feet deep.

FOR SALE. THE COTE ST. ANTOINE. A VERY FINE VACANT LOT FRONTING on the main thoroughfare of the city, containing 100 feet front by 100 feet deep.

FOR SALE. BUILDING LOTS. SHERBROOKE ST., East and West. ST. CATHERINE ST., East and West.

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SSION OF PARLIAMENT
The DAILY HERALD will be delivered to any part of the city, or mailed to any address in the Dominion of Canada, postage free, during the present session of Parliament, for ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE.

The Montreal Herald.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE HERALD COMPANY Limited.
No. 6 Beaver Hall Hill

MON. P. MITCHELL - President
WILL. H. WILSON - Secretary-Treasurer and Business Manager.
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN - Editor

Business Correspondence should be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY (Limited). All other Correspondence to be addressed to "The Editor," Mr. M. ST. JOHN.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1889

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Queen's Mate," 8 p.m.
THEATRE ROYAL—"The Bandit King," at 2 and 8 p.m.

RICHELIEU & OUL. NAV. Co.—Annual Meeting, 12 m.
CITY COUNCIL MEETING—3 p.m.

FIRST DAY OF THE CARNIVAL.
MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Laurier's criticism of the speech from the throne was in excellent taste, and to the point. There was not much in the speech to criticize; its amplitude of defect was found in that which it did not, but should have contained. There was no intimation of any intention to amend the customs laws. Mr. Laurier drew attention to some of the inequities of this act, but the Ministers defended it. They evidently think it right that of monies collected by fines, etc., the bulk should go to the customs officials and not to the public treasury. The system which converts a public department into a mercantile institution is just to their mind. Sir John's remarks on the subject indicate that he is in accord with the Montreal customs officer, who said that perhaps the merchants of Montreal were becoming honest. But there was something in his theory that the merchants of Canada liked it because they had made no objection to its continuance. The Government and its officials have a very poor opinion of commercial men who are not manufacturers—and contributors.

Mr. Laurier referred to the Franchise Act and the strange obstinacy of Sir John in retaining its most objectionable features, although the Conservative press throughout the country, following the example of the Liberal party, have condemned it and call for its practical repeal. Sir John will not have it so, and our friends the Conservatives must learn that if they chose to set up an idol and worship it, they must bow to its whims as well when they are stupid as at other times.

A sufficient contradiction to the childish story that the Liberal party intended to abandon their advocacy of reciprocal trade relations with the States was given by Mr. Laurier, who said that they desired to extend trade in every direction, but would not rush to Australia while neglecting to try the United States. He made a good deal of fun of Sir John's assumption of Providential powers in the matter of crops, but generously abstained from pressing the Government at the present moment on the fisheries question. He took them to task, however, on the absence from the speech of any proposal to grant any of the requests made by the workmen. He had appointed a commission to discover matters which were patent to all, and then promised that something would be done "to-morrow."

As Mr. Laurier said, it is always "to-morrow," except, of course, when votes are required at election times. From every account which has appeared it is evident that Mr. Laurier's capabilities as a leader were not overestimated last session. His conduct of the Opposition last year was admirable, and his manner of opening this session's work justified the belief that is entertained of his parliamentary business ability being no less conspicuous than his merits as an orator.

A LITTLE INCONGRUOUS.

The remarks which Mr. Van Horne made at the Board of Trade banquet on the subject of increasing Montreal's freight-handling facilities seem to have commended themselves to a great many people. And no one has seriously questioned the propriety of deepening the channel, or in fact of taking any and every means to accentuate the importance of Montreal as a port. But the returns show a falling off in the ocean trade, and a great falling off in the general trade with Great Britain. This naturally suggests the question: is there not something incongruous in making heavy expenditures at an ocean port while maintaining a policy destined to destroy, at least to limit as far as possible, the foreign trade of the country. As our import trade is checked, so to an almost corresponding degree will

our export trade suffer. The trade returns show that the decrease has begun, and, as trade finds its way into other channels, it is reasonably certain that the tendency to avoid Montreal will increase. Supposing it were true, as the restrictionists would have us believe, that the people of a country grow richer by increasing their taxes and decreasing their trade with other nations, it cannot be pretended that a shipping port will be encouraged by such a process. It is proposed now to put higher duties on woolen importations, to stop the importation of iron from Europe, and generally to hamper foreign trade as much as possible. If this is a sound policy, Montreal, at any rate, has nothing to gain by it. This is the chief concern of the Dominion, and those who are concerned in the foreign trade must soon find that their operations are not aided by the present plan and the proposed extension of its principles. We can hardly live upon Carnivals, and if every action of the Government is meant to discourage foreign trade, we shall probably before long realize that our ambitious views touching the port of Montreal are out of harmony with the existing state of things.

THE FAILURE OF PROTECTION.

The Chicago Tribune is not the only American paper which is devoting attention to Canadian affairs. Our staid and respectable contemporary, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, takes a hand in the discussion, but on more practical lines than the Chicago paper, which devotes its attention to booming that political will-o'-the-wisp, annexation. The Ledger takes up the trade question, and reasoning from the decline in our foreign trade, concludes that protection is a failure in Canada. Our Philadelphia contemporary is a protectionist journal, and claims that protection has been a success in that country; and it further argues that the system must necessarily be a failure in this country, because the elements which contributed to its success (only a temporary success in our opinion) in the United States are largely wanting in Canada—the economic conditions of the two countries are greatly dissimilar. As the Ledger's views embody important practical truths, though combined with some economic fallacies, we quote at considerable length:—

Canada is not the United States, and what prolonged trial has proved good for the latter may not be at all good for the former. The United States, with its great variety of climate and soil, its enormous mineral wealth, its vast vegetable growths, is in some far more a world in itself. It is less dependent upon other countries for the necessities of life, for the luxuries, even, and for its prosperity than any of the great nations of Europe. It can not only feed, clothe and house itself, but it can, out of its great abundance, furnish forth supplies for a large part of the people of foreign countries. That is not the case with Canada; it is a dependency in other fashions than that of owing allegiance to England. It produces much, but it still depends upon the United States and England for many of its comforts and luxuries. It would easily be possible to build about the United States Carey's "wall of iron," cutting off all intercourse with foreign countries without subjecting its inhabitants to serious deprivation, but to build a similar wall around Canada would be to subject its people to the most serious deprivations. A nation to enjoy the luxury of a high tariff, must be independent of its neighbors, as the United States is and as Canada is not. Both countries have experimented with high duties; the United States has, year by year grown richer under the protective policy. Canada has grown poorer. Here the public indebtedness is being rapidly decreased, there it is rapidly increasing. Here trade export and import, is steadily growing, there it is steadily withering. Under low duties Canada prospered; under high duties her property dwindled.

THE CONSISTENT COURSE.

A journalistic supporter of that mistaken policy—opulence by taxation—speaks of the European countries as an example for Canada to follow, and of the "determination of their respective people" "plus towards agricultural protection." If we are to take pattern by Russia and Germany, for example, why insist that we should "draw our inspirations from England," as we are frequently told by the head of the Government that we do. England's policy is the nearest approach to free trade that can be found in any great nation. And if we must copy the nations mentioned, who, we are told, are determined to protect the agricultural interests, why is the agricultural population of Canada persistently ignored? Everything that a farmer uses is inordinately taxed. It is he, who, in a great measure, supplies the fortunes which the monopolists are accumulating. The labouring classes help him in this, but they too are left unprotected. They pay through the nose for all they require in their households, but those for whose benefit they are squeezed are permitted to import cheap labour wherever they can find it. Cornwall imports cotton operatives from abroad to compete with Canadian labour, but the farmer and the workman are compelled to pay an extra price on everything that Cornwall produces, because Sir John Macdonald's Government will not allow him to buy where he can do so to the best advantage. In the same way Italian navies are imported to work on railways which are being built by subsidies taken from the public purse. It is unfair that Canadian workmen should be asked to help certain gentlemen to enter upon profitable railway operations, and at the same time be deprived of a chance of obtaining employment on that railway at ordinary Canadian remuneration. If the Toronto World is anxious to adopt what it says is the European determination to adopt a policy of "agricultural protection," it should advocate the opening up of all possible markets to the Canadian farmer, and frown upon a system which impoverishes him to enrich a few score capitalists.

We hear that several of Mr. Richard White's friends are endeavoring to persuade him to become a candidate for reelection as alderman for the West ward. We have already expressed our opinion of Mr. White's services as an alderman, but the proposition now made will place him, we should imagine, in a somewhat peculiar position. Having declared his intention not to be a candidate again, a number of his friends have directly or indirectly pledged themselves to Mr. George W. Stephens, who, on Mr. White's

determination being made known, permitted his candidature to be announced. No one, of course, will question Mr. Stephens' eligibility for the position, and many who might otherwise have supported Mr. White, owing to his declared intention, now committed themselves to Mr. Stephens. Having stated that he would not run, we shall confess to a little surprise if Mr. White embarrasses his friends by changing his mind.

The Editor of the Hamilton Spectator is a member of the Labour Commission which was appointed to hoodwink the workmen of Canada into the belief that the present Government is especially favourable to their interests. While the Editor is in Ottawa hoping to touch up the Labour Commission report, the Spectator is snarling and sneering at the workmen of Hamilton and charging them with dishonesty because they did not put up a candidate in opposition to Hon. Mr. Gibson, the new Provincial Secretary of Ontario, who was elected by acclamation on Thursday. Such singular conduct requires explanation. A little investigation will probably reveal to workmen the fact that Tory organs and Tory politicians are interested in them and their welfare in so far as they give their support to Tory candidates, and no further. The moment they think and act independently of the Tory bosses "their usefulness is gone."

"THE BLUE BONNETS" is a term by which the Scotch were once known. The Americans will soon be known as "The White Caps."

It, as a correspondent says, Dr. Montague is in the soup, we can only say we are sorry for the cook.

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MURDER OR SUICIDE.

There appears to be something very mysterious about the recent sudden death of Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria. The first announcement was that his death was due to the bursting of a blood vessel in the region of the heart. Following this came the story of suicide, and then the announcement that he was shot by an Austrian nobleman, the sanctity and honor of whose home he had invaded. The latter report comes from Paris and appears to be quite circumstantial in detail, as well as sensational, but it seems very improbable, not to say incredible, that such an account can be correct. The report that comes from London is to the effect that he committed suicide, as the alternative of fighting a duel with the Austrian nobleman referred to in the Paris account of the tragedy. The Austrian official account accepts the theory of suicide. What the real facts of the case are is difficult to determine. The only certainty seems to be that he met a violent death; whether it is a case of murder or suicide is a question which may not be settled beyond doubt for some time to come, perhaps never. The tragedy is one which necessarily excites a great deal of interest in Europe.

DON'T TAKE THEIR OWN MEDICINE.
Unfortunately there may be considerable loss to the public if the Montreal Star is to week about the difficulty of obtaining work here. But what is to be gained by presenting such a delictious and unpalatable morsel of itself, yet is very difficult for anyone to see what good can come out of dishing it up in the most attractive garb that our contemporary can devise.—Strathroy Dispatch.

But what about the doleful stories that were told in the time of the Mackenzie Government, that the Tories held it to be patriotic to magnify every tale of distress and depression. Now the Dispatch admits that times are hard, but asks to have nothing said about it.—London Advertiser.

A GENUINE REACTION.
The Montreal Star thinks the reaction in favour of the Reform party is not strong enough to indicate an early reverse to the Government. Well, other authorities quite as disinterested, think the change in the feeling of the people is deeply ominous. It is so disturbing to the party in power as to suggest an early election in order to secure a longer lease of office, if possible, before public opinion is too openly expressed against it. And the Government is evidently preparing for the crisis.—Kingston Whip.

THE CRUSHED SHIPPING INDUSTRY.
The effect of the policy of restriction and high taxation upon the country's commerce is pretty fully disclosed by the returns of the ship-building industry. The tonnage of vessels built in the Dominion last year was much smaller than in any year in our history. In 1878, 1,038 tons of shipping were built in Nova Scotia compared with 22,308 tons in the entire Dominion in 1888, and in 1878, ten years later, Nova Scotia built 47,639 tons, or more than double the tonnage built in the Dominion last year. Then, in 1888, the ship-building industry of New Brunswick was greater than that of the whole Dominion last year. Since 1878 the yearly tonnage of shipping built in the Dominion has declined from 109,976 to 22,698 tons.—Ottawa Free Press.

SQUIBS.

—Whether marriage is a failure or not, the run on the bank continues.
—It is easier for a camel to get through the eye of a needle than for the savage to get through his nose of an idol.
—Coal dealer—Would you like chesnut coal? Customer—Yes; but there is one chesnut I don't want, and that is your joke calling 100 pounds of coal and the driver a ton of chesnut coal.
—He—Well, may I hope then, dearest, that at some time I may have the happiness of making you my wife? She—Yes, I hope so, I am sure. I am tired of being fellows for breach of promise.
—Nibble—What kind of a table did Mrs. Husheroff set while you were boarding there, Wabble? Wabble—[haven't the least idea.] A pretty young widow was boarding there at the same time I was.
—Jobley—What is the play to-night? Finhorn—Sort of a variety, pink tights and blonde wig affair. Jobley—Not exactly the show to go to, eh? Finhorn—Well, no—at least not your own wife.
—"Is Washington's birthday observed in Texas?" asked a New Yorker who was visiting San Antonio. "Observed?" exclaimed the astonished Texan, who is another word for "drunk." "It takes four car-loads of beer to fill the demand that sacred day."

The Minister—As your guardian, I would, I must insist upon your regular attendance at devotional sessions. His charge—Why, then, exactly, what makes you use such dreadfully dreadful words? You need not put me to such a test. I have never loved of you, and a perfect dream of a wrap, and I'd just as lie go as not.
—A writer says that the ancient Romans had no word for "yes." But we would be willing to wager a fossilized cookie that when Claudius somebody asked Appius some question else if he would like to masander down the Nile, he would have said "yes" in another shop with a back room attachment there was some available expression in the language equivalent to "Don't care 't I do."

DEATHS.
PERRELLI.—On the 31st January, 1889, Charles Perrelli, advocate and ex-vice-consul of France, in this city, at the age of 47 years and 11 months.
The funeral will take place on Monday, from his brother's residence, 153 University st., at 8.30 a.m., to Notre Dame Church, Place d'Armes, and thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without any further invitation.

HALE.—In this city, on February 1st, 1889, George A. Hale, second son of the late Alfred Hale, aged 26 years and 7 months.
Funeral will take place from his mother's residence, 15 Vallee street, on Monday, Feb. 3rd, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances, and members of the Montreal Typographical Union are requested to attend.

The Advertising Department of "The Herald" is under the charge of Mr. Joseph Mitchell.
G. H. MUMM & CO.
EXTRA DRY.
THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE OF 1884.
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I make this offer in order that the public may know that all attacks upon the Mutual Reserve are made to further the interests of rival companies, and not in the defence of the widow and orphan.

J. T. PATERSON,
Actuary, and Author of "The Survival of the Fittest."

PROCLAMATION.
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Persons desirous to dance fancy dances can benefit by the classes I am about to form. Instruction in the art and the difference made plain between the original and the dances constructed for the stage, for instance, Highland Fling, itself, and some with Flagon Whig, which is another dance, and has been used considerably lately. Anybody is taught completely for five dollars. My classes for society dances every afternoon for juveniles and evenings for adults beginners can join any time. I have always a beginner's class.
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Extra Dry "Special" Champagne
Perrier Jouet "Special" in Magnums, 1 dozen in case, \$54 per case.
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Perrier Jouet "Special" in Half-pints, 4 dozen in case, \$32 per case.

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QUEEN'S HALL ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
A. Roy Macdonald, Jr. Principal.
Persons desirous to dance fancy dances can benefit by the classes I am about to form. Instruction in the art and the difference made plain between the original and the dances constructed for the stage, for instance, Highland Fling, itself, and some with Flagon Whig, which is another dance, and has been used considerably lately. Anybody is taught completely for five dollars. My classes for society dances every afternoon for juveniles and evenings for adults beginners can join any time. I have always a beginner's class.
Send for circulars and prospectus.

W. ALEX. CALDWELL,
Sec.-Treasurer.
Montreal, January 30, 1889.
ELEGANT COSTUMES
DANIELLS,
The Famous New York Costumer,
will be at the VICTORIA SKATING RINK, on and after February 1st, with a large stock of magnificent Co-sets for all events during Carnival Week, at reasonable prices.
Call and select stock at once.
Art Association
OF MONTREAL.
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

During the Carnival, in addition to the Penmanship Contest, the exhibition of works by Messrs. L. R. O'BRIEN, P. G. A.; W. BRANNIN, F. M. O'BRIEN, M. H. HARRIS, and F. W. WOODCOCK, U. G. Academicians, is on view.
From 10 o'clock and until 7 p.m.
Admission—non-subscribers, 2c. extra.

AMUSEMENTS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Mr. HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.
Engagement for 6 Nights and Saturday Matinee, Commencing MONDAY, February 4th.
—OF—
MR. J. C. DUFF'S
Comie Opera Company!
80 PEOPLE.

GRANDEST SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION IN THE HISTORY OF COMIE OPERA.
THE
"QUEEN'S MATE."
UNAPPROACHABLE IN CAST!
STRONG IN SCENES!
BEAUTIFUL IN COSTUMES!
AND
RESPECTABLE IN CHARACTERS!
60 PEOPLE EMPLOYED.
Seats at Nordheimer's.

NOT ON THE LIST!
GRAND CARNIVAL ATTRACTION!
SPARROW & JACOBS'
THEATRE ROYAL,
Week commencing Monday, Feb. 4th.
—OF—
MR. JAS. H. WALLING
Supported by an Excellent Star Company and assisted by his Wondrous ACTING HOBBIES—Charger, Bay-Raider, Jim and Texas—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Afternoons and Evenings, the Romantic Extraneous Drama entitled

THE CATTLE KING!
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons and Evenings, the Picturesque and Sensational Drama, entitled
THE BANDIT KING!
Prices of admission—10, 20 and 30c. Reserved seats 10c extra. Plan at Prince's Music Store.
Next Week—over the garden wall.

WINTER CARNIVAL!
GRAND BALL
—AT—
WINDSOR HOTEL,
—ON—
Friday Evening, Feb. 8, 1889.
Gentlemen's Tickets.....4.00
Ladies' Tickets.....5.00
Subscription Lists and Tickets at the Opera House, 1100 St. James Street, and at the Windsor Hotel.
WILLIAM CASSIS, Chas. Man.
C. G. CLOUSTON, secretary.

Programme for Carnival Week:
MONDAY, February 4th—Afternoon—Band and 5 o'clock Tea.
MONDAY, February 4th—Evening—Band and Hockey Match.
TUESDAY, February 5th—Morning—Band and Hockey Match.
TUESDAY, February 5th—Afternoon—Rink closed.
TUESDAY, February 5th—Evening—Children's Fancy Dress Carnival, introducing many novel and interesting features.
WEDNESDAY, February 6th—Morning—Band and Skating.
WEDNESDAY, February 6th—Afternoon—Band and 5 o'clock Tea.
THURSDAY, February 7th—Morning—Rink closed.
THURSDAY, February 7th—Afternoon—Grand Fancy Dress Carnival.
FRIDAY, February 8th—Championship Fancy Skating Tournament, under the auspices of the Amateur Skating Association of Montreal.
FRIDAY, February 8th—Afternoon—Band and Skating.
FRIDAY, February 8th—Evening—Championship Races and Games under the auspices of the Amateur Skating Association of Montreal.
SATURDAY, February 9th—Afternoon—Band and Skating.
SATURDAY, February 9th—Evening—Hockey Match.

The magnificent Band of the Victoria Rifles of Canada, under the leadership of Mr. Edmund Hardy, will play on all above occasions.
Special membership tickets (Gentlemen \$5.00 Ladies \$2.00) good for all entertainments during Carnival Week will be issued to strangers. Holders of these tickets are admitted to all the privileges of the Rink, and are cordially invited to participate in all the costume regulations of the Board in the Fancy Dress Entertainment.
Tickets can also be purchased for any of the separate entertainments.
Tickets are procurable at the Secretary's Office, No. 96 St. Francois Xavier Street, and at the Rink, Drummond Street.
Tickets will be sold at the rink offices on the evenings of the entertainments, provided the limited number of tickets has not previously been sold.
Tickets for reserved seats will be for sale at the Secretary's Office only, on and after Saturday, 2nd, from 2

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Mr. Laurier Criticizes the Speech From the Throne—Sir John's Reply.

Friday was a field day for the labour movement. District Assembly 125, Knights of Labour, presented three petitions. One demanded that one day in each year be set apart as a national holiday and be known as Labour Day.

Then came Mr. Lepine's speech. He defined his position very clearly. The general policy of the Government will receive his support, but he considers himself primarily a representative of the workmen, whose disabilities he will endeavour to remove by advocating the repeal of invidious laws.

Hon. Mr. Laurier replied in a most felicitous English speech to the mover and seconder of the Address.

White and a handsome compliment to the Government was made by the mover and seconder of the Address. He promised to resist to the utmost of his power any measure which might encroach upon provincial autonomy.

Hon. Mr. Laurier replied in a most felicitous English speech to the mover and seconder of the Address. In the effort of the former he saw evidence that the hereditary aptitude for government which distinguished many families in the old country is not absent from this.

As to legislation regarding the workmen, any move we made in that direction would at once be attacked by the gentlemen opposite as infringing upon the rights of the provincial legislatures.

The Franchise Act seemed to be more privileged than the Customs Act. Its career had not been glorious. The Government seemed almost from the first to be ashamed of this, one of their progeny, judging from the attempts to amend it.

Of the proposed measures none would set the world afire, most of them seemed of little importance were tinkering with the recently revised statutes which would serve to swell the statistics of the session.

Several applications for charters for new railways in the Northwest were presented on Friday. It is reported among the members that this session will be a propitious one for the passage of legislation which will extend our trade.

the price of cereals has increased." (Sir John laid his hand on his breast at this point and made a profound bow.) Mr. Laurier continued at some length, charging the Government about their old-time boasting as to their agency in increasing the price of farm products.

The fisheries question is one which should be approached with great caution and deliberation. He did not wish to criticize the intention of the Government, but he would offer a suggestion. In his opinion the Government should not be too hasty in adopting a policy, but should rather wait until the new administration is installed in the United States.

Mr. Laurier concluded by promising to deal with this question to accelerate the business of the session. Sir John Macdonald replied briefly. His voice was shaky and quavering at first, but seemed to gather strength as he proceeded.

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coasting privileges in Canadian waters. Mr. Brown seeks to amend the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Mr. Boyle will father a bill for the prevention of fraud by the peddlers and commission men selling nursery stock.

The Government will be bombarded with questions to-day. Mr. Casgrain wants to know what they will do in the Lehouardais case. Mr. Perry is curious about three things—whether the Government will give a subsidy to a subway across the Straits of Northumberland, if the P.E.I. Government has drawn any money in the last thirteen months from capital, and as to the intention of the Government respecting the appointment of preventive officers on the island in place of men dismissed the service a year ago.

The measures introduced by the Government in the Senate are of great importance. That respecting bills of lading deals with a subject about the jurisdiction over which there is doubt. It is an act similar to that introduced by the Ontario and Nova Scotia Legislatures and to that in force in England.

Hon. J. J. Boss, of St. Anne's, is a guest at the Hall. Mr. Wm. Owens, M.P.P., is a guest at the Hall. Senator Ryan is seriously ill at his residence in Peel street.

Mr. John Underwood, merchant, of New Glasgow, N.S., arrived in town yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Stockum, of Brooklyn, are in the city to see the Carnival sights and are the guests of Mr. C.A. Cornwell.

Since yesterday an area of high pressure has moved quickly from the northward to the St. Lawrence valley and has given decidedly colder weather in Ontario, and continued cold in Quebec. A deep disturbance covers the territories, attended by snow and rain.

Lakes—Partly cloudy weather, gradually rising temperature, light snow in some localities. St. Lawrence and Gulf—Moderate winds, fair and very cold. Maritime Provinces—Winds, mostly northerly; fair and colder; light snow in some localities.

NEW NOVELS AT STREETS.—A Transaction in Hearts, by SALTUS, Author of Tristram Varick, MR. INCOUL, etc., 25c; Alline by ZOLA, 25c; Young Guard, 60c; Odette's Marriage, 60c; Crown of Shame, by FLO. ARRY, AT 25c; My Friends, by JEAN MIDDLEMAS, 25c; Study in Scarlet, a very exciting story of Marmon Revengo, 25c, A Two Years' Vacation, JULES VERNE, 25c. 50,000 other novels in stock. Second-hand novels exchanged. Visitors to the Streets will notice that we have 200,000 reprints of their most popular songs and piano pieces at one-fourth of prices in New York. 29 Bloor, 2326 St. Catherine.

Carsley's Advertisement. Monday, February 4th, 1899.

CARNIVAL. LADIES' KID GLOVES. PRICE LIST. 4-Button Kid Gloves.....\$0.45 4-Button Jollette Gloves......55 4-Button Embroidered Back......75 4-Button Heavy Embroidered......75 4-Button L. Brabant.....1.10 4-Button Victoria Embroidered.....1.25 4-Button Superior.....1.40 4-Button Jubilee.....1.45

Special Carnival Prices: 4-Button Suede Embroidered.....\$0.75 4-Button Length Suede Embroidered Mousquetaire.....1.25 4-Button Suede Ladies.....1.25

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. THE LARGEST INCREASE OF ANY BRAND. "Piper-Heidsieck" "SEC" CHAMPAGNE. Importation in 1888, 43,432 Baskets, Being an Increase over 1887 of 4,116 Baskets. JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

THOS. ROBERTSON & CO. MONTREAL AND GLASGOW. IRON, STEEL AND METAL MERCHANTS. Giffway Supplies, Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Supplies. SOLE AGENTS FOR "COLTNESS," "DALMELLINGTON," "GARTSHERRIE," "EGLINTON," and "DALZELL" Steel Boiler Pumps, "ALL PORTS" sanitary appliances, "LUKEN'S" Charcoal Iron Boiler Plate, "THOS. GLOVER'S" Ry Gas Motors, Manufacturers of WROUGHT IRON TUBING, for Gas, Steam & Water. Also, BOLLER CUBES, made from Iron or Steel.

McINTYRE, SON & CO. DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR Ferd. Rouillon KID GLOVES, Grenoble. Erskine, Beveridge & Co.'s LINENS, Dunfermline.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE. In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus— without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

GREAT REDUCTIONS DURING JANUARY. In all kinds of FURNITURE and BEDDING! A complete stock of the FINEST GOODS of the latest designs to select from. GEORGE STEWART, 1828 to 1834 Notre Dame Street, Jan. 11

Canadian Pacific Railway. FOR SALE, Woollen Mill Property! ALMONTE, ONT. The favorably known and thoroughly equipped Woollen Mill, situated in above named town, and known as THE VICTORIA MILLS, with all machinery and plant necessary for the manufacture of FINE WOOL TWEEDS.

NOTICE. COMMENCING MONDAY, 4th Feb., 1899. ALL TRAINS FOR TORONTO, PETERBORO and Points West, and trains for BOSTON, NEWPORT, FARNHAM, SHERBROOKE and ST. JOHN will arrive at and depart from the new WINDSOR STREET STATION on Dominion Square.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Stores, Residences and Shops. —ALSO— BUILDING LOTS In Desirable Localities. Apply to CHARLES HOLLAND, 219 St. James street.

CARNIVAL Havana Cigars! PHILIP HENRY, 134 ST. JAMES STREET. Telephone 739. "Pepita or the Queen's Mate." This opera will be produced at the Academy during the Carnival Week, and the Music can be had at the POPULAR MUSIC STORE, GEORGE J. SHEPPARD, 2282 St. Catherine St.

FROSTED LEAVES. Latest popular Waltz, by Fred. W. Holland-bright, well written, good time, title page engraved with beautiful Souvenir of Carnival 1899. Price 50 cents at the Popular Music Store. GEORGE J. SHEPPARD, 2282 St. Catherine St. PUBLIC NOTICE. Is hereby given that an application will be made, at this session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of the Montreal Safe Deposit Company, for the purpose of carrying on the business of receiving on deposit, for safe keeping and storage, jewelry, plate, money, specie, bullion, stocks, bonds, securities, and papers, and generally all valuables of any kind whatsoever. NICOLLS & BROWN, Attorneys for Applicant. Montreal 16th Jan. 1899.

AUCTION SALES. By Benning & Barsalou. EXTENSIVE SALE OF 2 Stocks of Harness, Bridles, Buffalo Robes, etc., etc. BY AUCTION. ON JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE. On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 5th and 6th Feb. next, At ELEVEN o'clock.

A very fine lot of Harness and Buffalo Robes, coming from two large failures of the Province of Ontario. The said Robes were purchased from the late Northwest Buffalo Robe Company, and will be sold with full reserve for account of whom it may concern. Lots are as follows: 60 Buffalo, Green and Black Wolf Robes, 75 Horse Blankets, assorted, 50 Bell Straps, 25 pairs New and second-hand Pairs, 10 Trunks, 75 Sets Second-hand Working Harness, single and double, 75 Sets Light Nettle Buggy Harness, also an assortment of Family Harness; 5 sets Carriers' Harness, for carriages, 75 Second-hand Halters, 75 pairs New and second-hand Pairs, 125 pairs new Bridles, 10 new Collars, 20 pairs Halters, new and second-hand. Sale without any reserve whatever, in lots to suit purchasers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. In Re C. & N. VALLEE, Hotel Keepers. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to FRIDAY, the 11th day of FEBRUARY next, at noon, for the purchase of the "DELOBINIÈRE HOUSE," situated at Vandreuil, 21 miles from Montreal. The property consists of— 1st. 1 Lot of ground measuring about 187,000 feet in surface. 2nd. 1 Three story wooden building thereon, measuring about 100 feet. 3rd. 1 Wooden building, used partly as an ice house and partly as a laundry. 4th. Three islands in the Ottawa River, in front of the Hotel, measuring about 100, 150, & 200 feet in surface, respectively. This Hotel comprising 76 Bedrooms, 2 Parlor Rooms, 1 Dining Hall, 1 Billiard Room, capable of sitting 200 persons at a time, and is all fitted with Electric Light, Electric Bells, Water Closets, etc., etc. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further information apply to, CHS. DESMARTHAU, Curator, 1598 Notre Dame Street.

WAREHOUSE TO LET, No. 15 VICTORIA SQUARE. APPLY TO McINTYRE, SON & CO., 13 Victoria Square. Jan. 18 2m 18

SMOKE Otello and Extracto CIGARS. MANUFACTURED BY L. HARRIS & SON, DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Cures Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus' Dance, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Headache, Nervousness, Weakness, Gloom, Forebodings, Depression of Spirits, Fear and Dread of coming Danger, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, and all symptoms resulting from Overwork, Excess of Indulgences, Intoxication, etc. \$2.00 per bottle or 3 bottles for \$5.00. A full line of Dr. Kline's preparations kept in stock. Headquarters for the above remedies. J. A. HARTÉ, 1780 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLOROZYNE. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, etc. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox physicians. Of course it would be only reasonable that this singularly popular did not "apply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January, 1885. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Montreal Mining Company will be held at the office of the President, 190 St. James street, on Wednesday, the 20th February, 1899, at ONE o'clock p.m., for the transaction of the general business of the Company. By order of the Board, ROBERT ANDERSON, President, Montreal Mining Company, J.B.P. 29 February 1st, 1899.

173 ST. JAMES STREET. Ladies' and Gentlemen's FINE FURS! A SPECIALTY. Nov. 21 1898

On THURSDAY, the 14th day of FEBRUARY, 1899, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m., to the highest and last bidder, will be sold, at the office of L. Bedard, Notary, No. 1282 Notre Dame Street, in the City of Montreal, the many valuable properties herein-after described, depending on the substitution created by the Will of the late Louis Raymond Bliss dit Bedard, senior, viz:— 1. A lot of ground situated in St. Lawrence Ward, in the City of Montreal, and known and designated as number three hundred and twenty-eight (No. 228) of the subdivision of the lot known as number three hundred and twenty-six upon the official plan and book of reference of St. Lawrence Ward, in the City of Montreal, with the buildings thereon erected. 2. A lot of ground known and designated as number three hundred and twenty-seven (No. 227) upon the official plan and book of reference of St. Lawrence Ward, in the City of Montreal, with the buildings thereon erected. For conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned Notary at his office. L. BEDARD, N.P., 1730 av. 1582 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Children Cry for Pitche's Castoria.

AVENGED HIS HONOUR.

Crown Prince Rudolf Was Killed by an Austrian Nobleman.

Death Followed a Betrayal.

The Heir Apparent Caught in the Wronged Husband's Palace.

Vengeance Not Long Delayed.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria met his death at the hands of one of the greatest nobles of the Empire, who shot the Archduke for the purpose of avenging the betrayal of his wife by the heir apparent.

The following is stated to be an absolutely authentic account of the tragedy and of the circumstances in connection therewith:

On Sunday night the Crown Prince appeared at a ball given by the German Ambassador, Prince Reuss, in honour of Kaiser Wilhelm's birthday. Both the Archduke as well as his father, the Emperor, who was also present, wore the uniforms of the Prussian regiments, of which they hold the honorary colonelcies. The Archduke was in the highest spirits, his laughter rang through the rooms, and he appeared to enjoy himself amazingly. He, however, aroused some comment by paying rather marked attention to a very beautiful Princess, whose husband, a member of one of the oldest families of princely rank in Austria, is almost as well known in Paris as at Vienna.

At about 1 o'clock in the morning the Archduke escorted his wife, the Crown Princess Stephanie, to her carriage, and, after kissing her hand and bidding her adieu, remained a few minutes longer in the vestibule chatting with the German Ambassador. On leaving the embassy he directed his steps to the Michaeler Platz, where he had promised to meet his brother-in-law, Duke Philip of Saxe-Coburg, and Count Hoyos, formerly Minister at Washington and now Ambassador to the French Republic. It had been arranged that they should drive thence out to his hunting lodge at Meyerling, some thirty miles distant from the metropolis. The road lies through the heart of the beautiful Wiener Wald, and the drive, which is a charming one, had been planned for the purpose of rendering it possible to be out on the moors in the early dawn.

On reaching the Michaeler Platz, the Crown Prince found his brother-in-law and Count Hoyos waiting for his arrival and a handsome drag, drawn by four spirited horses, ready to convey the party out to Meyerling.

Suddenly, however, the Crown Prince turned to his companions and begged of them to excuse him, and muttering something about being "en bonne fortune," declared that he would join them later in the day. Both Duke Philip and Count Hoyos entreated the Archduke to forego his rendezvous, warning him of the risk, and of the scandal which would inevitably ensue if his intrigue were become known. However, the Crown Prince laughingly told them to cease their remonstrances, which he declared were quite useless, and after specially enjoining them to avoid mentioning to anyone that he had failed to keep to the original plan of driving out with them to the shooting lodge, he disappeared like the Herengasse, waving in the air a pass key, and singing snatches of a popular ballad. The fur collar of his heavy military cloak was turned up so as to conceal his features from view, and but few would have imagined that the solitary officer wending his way through the dark streets on foot, unattended by either aides-de-camp or servants, was the heir apparent "en bonne fortune."

The Duke and Count Hoyos, together with the equestrian of the Crown Prince, then got on to driving out with them to the shooting lodge, and started the horses off in the direction of Meyerling, where they arrived about three hours later.

On Monday morning at 7 o'clock one of the richest and most powerful nobles of the empire, a man of princely rank, although not a member of any of the royal or reigning families, was in the act of leaving his palace for the purpose of trying a young horse, which, reared in the Imperial stud farms at Godollo, had just been presented to him by the Crown Prince, when suddenly he happened to catch sight of a man skulking in the shadow of the wall just under the private staircase leading up to his wife's apartments. The Prince sprang forward to catch the stranger, who endeavored to save himself by flight. The Prince, who was faster on foot, soon overtook him and clutching his cloak, tore it from him. To his horror he discovered that the recreant was no other than the heir to the throne. The latter, taking advantage of the momentary consternation of his pursuer, sprang forward, and, sticking his pistol to the plain two-horse drag, which he invariably uses on such occasions, was driven off before the wronged husband recovered his senses.

Reaching the shooting-lodge at Meyerling at about 11 o'clock, the Crown Prince spent the remainder of the day out on the hills, and made no mention of or reference to the unpleasant ending of his adventure to his friends. On Tuesday his old valet, Johann, who has attended him from his boyhood, noticed that his master was very much worried, and on asking why, was told rather curtly that it was nothing.

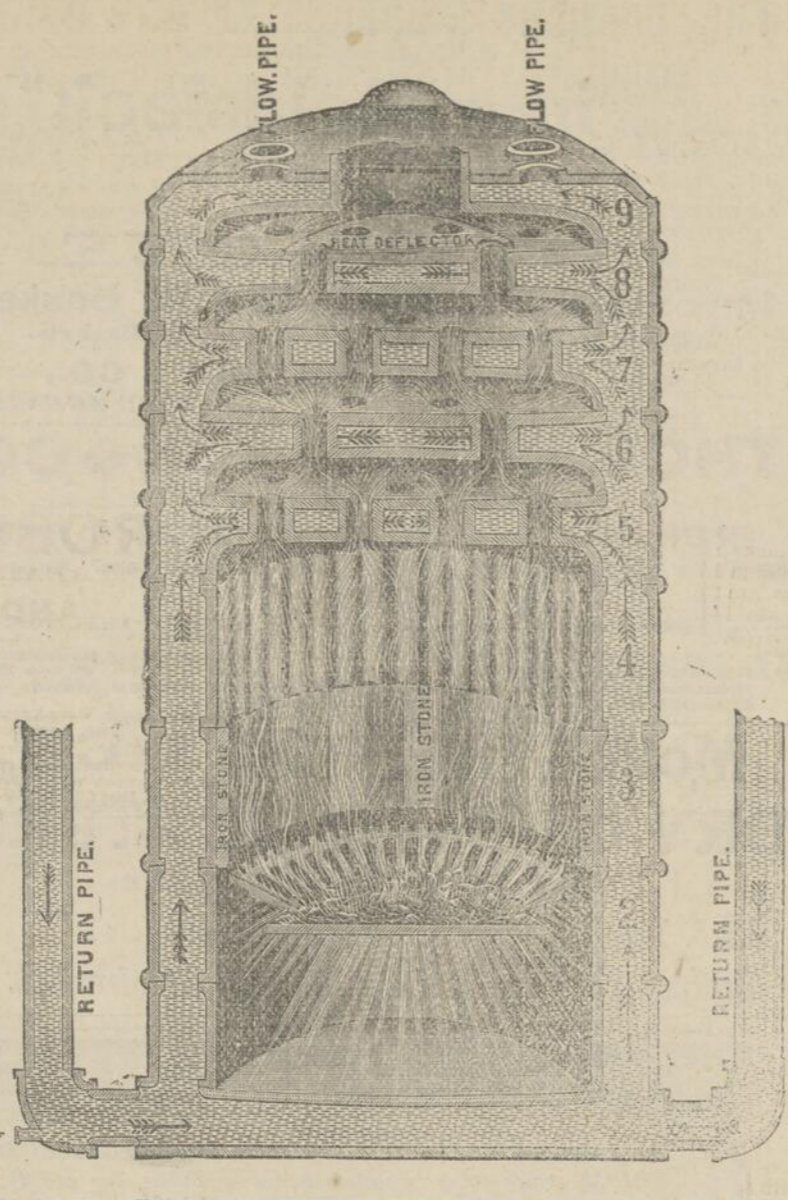
On Wednesday morning the Crown Prince awoke very early and called to Johann to open the blinds and bring him his letters. It should be mentioned that the shooting-lodge at Meyerling is a small two-story building, and that the Crown Prince occupies an apartment on the ground floor, scarcely five feet above the level of the garden. On opening the blinds the valet remarked that there were two strange men in the garden, and mentioned the fact to the Archduke. The latter carelessly replied that they were probably some of the beaters come for orders, and then, sitting up in his bed, propped the pillow up against the window, and, leaning his head against it, commenced to read his letters, evidently in a state of great excitement and worry.

Johann then left the room to prepare the coffee, but meeting Count Hoyos in the hall said:

"There are two men in the garden whom I have never seen before and whose looks I don't like."

At this moment a pistol shot was heard.

All rushed to the Crown Prince's room, where a terrible spectacle presented itself. The window-pane was smashed into a thousand pieces, and the Archduke lay dead in the bed with the back of his



SPECIAL NOTICE!

We are now ready to supply our NEW IMPROVED

Gurney Hot-Water Heater!

Guaranteed More Economical in Fuel, Quicker in Circulation, and Larger Heating Surface Than Any Boiler Now Made.

CONTAINS ALL KNOWN IMPROVEMENTS!

Combines Strength, Durability,

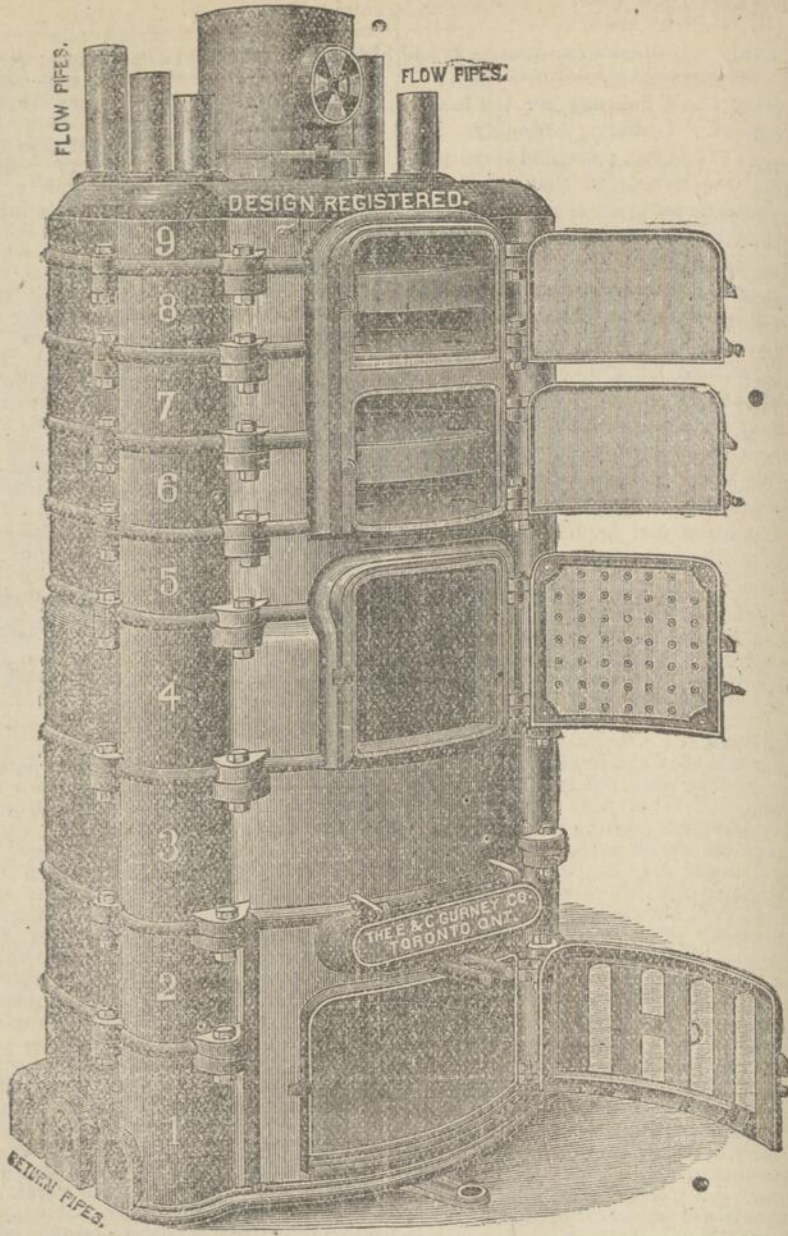
And is Elegant in Appearance.

EASY TO MANAGE.

E. & C. GURNEY & CO.,

355 and 357 St. Paul Street.

Price Lists to Trade Only. Descriptive Circulars on application. MONTREAL.



skull shattered and the brains scattered on the sheets. The strangers in the garden were seen to jump the fence and mount horses. Like lightning they disappeared into the forest, not, however, before Count Hoyos had recognized in them the husband and the brother of the Princess with whom Rudolf had danced frequently at the German Embassy ball.

As the Crown Prince reclined in his bed, with his back turned to the light while reading his letters, the wronged husband must have had time to take a deadly aim.

THE STORY TOLD IN LONDON. LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Pall Mall Gazette of to-night says: "We have received private information from Vienna to the following effect. The real reason why the Crown Prince shot himself was because he had no option but to take his own life or fight a duel with the brother of a princess whom he had betrayed. The Princess, who belongs to one of the highest families of Austria, fell a victim to the Crown Prince's lawless love, and when her condition rendered further concealment impossible she confessed the secret of her shame to her brother. Thereupon the latter went to the Crown Prince and gave him the alternative of killing himself with the brother of his victim. The Archduke accepted the former alternative and shot himself in the head.

The doctors summoned to sign a certificate to the effect that he had died of apoplexy refused to do so, and a very stormy scene ensued. One of the doctors told the whole story to the Neue Presse, which published the news. That is why the Neue Presse was suppressed yesterday. The doctors remaining obstinate, the truth has now come out at last.

The lady is said to be the Princess S. The whole of the sad affair is but another illustration of the havoc which lawless passion has made with the ruling men of Europe during the last few years."

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—It is officially announced that Crown Prince Rudolf committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The weapon used was a revolver. The Wiener Zeitung says: "Prof. Wiederhofer, who performed the autopsy, found a large wound in the side of the head, which must have caused instant death. The revolver, with one chamber discharged, was found on the bedside close to the right hand of the dead Prince. The position in which it was found proves beyond doubt that the Crown Prince committed suicide. The pericranium was torn and the skull bones were partially shattered. The report of the revolver was heard by no one, the Crown Prince's attendants having left the house to make preparations for a hunting excursion."

HE NEVER GOT MAD. How Mr. Bowser Made a Euchre Player of His Wife.

"What's the reason we never have a game of cards?" suddenly inquired Mr. Bowser the other evening, after finishing his paper.

"Because you—you—"

"Because I what?"

"You get mad."

"I do, eh? That's another of your off-hand statements. You nor no other person on the face of the earth ever saw me get mad over cards."

"Don't you get out of patience?"

"No, ma'am, I don't? On one or two occasions you have seen fit to raise a row because I beat you four games out of five, and I said that I would never play with you again. However if you think you can keep your temper, and if you want to learn the game of euchre so as to be able to take a hand in company, I will spend the next half hour in trying to teach you."

"And if I happened to beat, you won't—"

"I won't what! Mrs. Bowser, you are acting very strange for a sensible woman. If you are afraid you will lose your temper and want to cut my throat, why, don't play."

"Shall we play according to Hoyle?"

"Certainly, Hoyle is the standard. What's the use of playing if we don't play according to the standard. Now then, cut for deal."

"I got every one, and Mr. Bowser shoved back from the table and looked at me in amazement. I dealt the cards and turned up a diamond. I had the joker and the right and left, while he happened to hold five others, I saw him smile sweetly, but as I took three tricks and made my point he rose up and whispered:

"I don't wonder that some ministers denounce card-playing! I can see where it is wicked!"

"Where?"

"You stacked that hand!"

"Mr. Bowser!"

"Of course you did! You deliberately robbed me of two points in the game? But I got my eyes opened now, and if you can cheat me again you are welcome to."

"Just sit right down."

"Sit right down and play! You think you know all about euchre, but I'll show you that never saw a card. It's my deal. Clubs are trumps. What do you do?"

"I pass."

"I should say you would! Play to that—and that!"

He took the first two tricks, but I took the next three and euchred him.

"I expected you to," he said in explanation. "Indeed I can give you four points on every game and then beat you."

He scored one point on the next hand, and I on the next. I was then three to one, and having a strong hand I made a march and went out.

"And do you call that playing cards?" he demanded as he sprang up.

"Certainly, Mr. Bowser. You saw every card as it was played. I have beaten you two straight games."

"I never will believe it! You nipped me out of them!"

"Well, try once more, and watch me if I nipe!"

He shuffled, dealt and turned up hearts. Luck was with me. I had the joker and two bowers, and I passed.

"Oh, you do! Well, I should think you would. It's a wonder you didn't order me up."

"When he found himself euchred he turned white and gasped:

"How did you get those cards?"

"You gave them to me, Mr. Bowser."

"Never! You took 'em off the pack!"

I finally half satisfied him that I didn't, and I dealt and turned up spades. He passed with four in his hand and I turned it down.

"I order you up!" he shouted.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW FOUNDLAND invite tenders for the construction and operation of a line of railway in the Colony of about 20 miles in length, the tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, St. John's, New Foundland will be received up to the 15th March, 1888.

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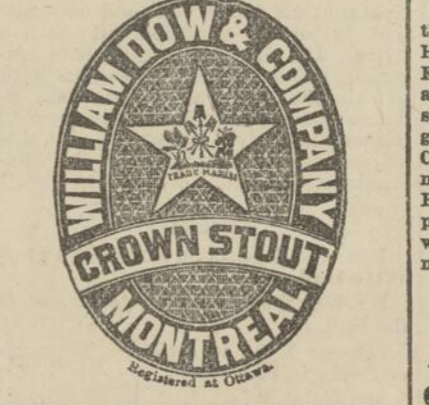
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JOHN BODEWIN'S TESTIMONY.

Published by J. THEO. ROBINSON, Montreal.

CHAPTER V.

AN OFFSET TO THE DINNER.

Miss Newbold's opportunity to retrieve herself came, not many days later, through the innocent machinations of Mrs. Craig. Mrs. Craig also wished to retrieve herself. She had given the Newbolds a bad dinner. Aloneness was out of the question with Mr. Newbold concerned, unless it might be through making Mr. Newbold's daughter happy. Her head had not touched her pillow, the night after the dinner, before it began comparing rides and walks and excursions in various directions, with a view to Miss Newbold's amusement. Chance, after all, decided her choice. Mr. Hillbury offered a professional errand of his own as an excuse for a ride half-way to the top of one of the famed peaks of the neighboring range. A party was quickly made up. Mr. Newbold, who had not declined to attempt a twenty-mile ride on horseback, including a good deal of mountain work; but he was obviously pleased with the plan, for his daughter's sake. Bodewin was invited, Mrs. Craig informing him that he was expected to supply those minds with a banquet without which a pleasure party, like dance music, is flat.

"We are all monotonously, major every one of us—Mr. Hillbury, Miss Newbold, Joe, and myself. You must come along and change the music." The riders made an early start from the Willies House. Mr. Newbold stood on the curbstone and watched them out of sight, Josephine taking the lead, with Mr. Craig on her right and Hillbury on her left, followed by Mrs. Craig with Bodewin beside her. He did not speak a word. Half a mile beyond the camp they left the stage-road for one of the many stony trails which climbed the sides of the gulch, branching in various directions towards as many different mines. Always ascending, northwards, they crossed the belt of burned timber, and entered the dark and fragrant spruce woods, the last and toughest growth on the mountain-side. Here they rode singly in a green twilight checked with golden lights. The trail was barely distinguishable; the horses' heads were a soft thud on the thick-lifted layers of spruce needles, or struck, with a hollow ring, the trunk of a fallen tree in stepping over it. No bird-call broke the stillness; no sounds of any kind betrayed the small furtive activities of forest inhabitants. It was late, even for the season, of wild flowers from the cold-bosomed snow of the range. A few patches of the indistinguishable fire-weed lighted the dim slopes; and occasionally, beside the trail, there bloomed in its weird beauty a poppy-shaped flower on a long stem, with petals coloured like the wings of a lunar moth.

From time to time Josephine, riding ahead, tried the silence shyly with her voice. It was a voice with one or two exquisite notes, and it was beside the note, ever welcome, of youth. It was like a human response to the dumb litanies of the forest. Josephine was happy to be on horseback in a new and singularly interesting, if not always healthful region. The keen edge had passed from the season, with regard to Bodewin. She was content to let him keep his impressions of her, however unfortunate they might be, without any effort on her part to correct them, so long as a morning like this found her still in a healthy and cheerful mood. So honest a girl could not keep her head low because of a single slip, which hurt her delicacy rather than her conscience, and merely affected her passing relations with a stranger. In forgiving herself, she forgave Bodewin, and she was at peace with the world. Nevertheless, stranger as he was, she wished, before he drifted out of her life altogether, that he could be cleared of the reproach which still clung to him in her thoughts. Was it through little things, for the season's oblivion that he kept silent when the truth was demanded of him? Was it likely that in the past his life-threads had become entangled with those of Harkins—a man whom common report called an unscrupulous rogue, though a merry one, and whose name, with his spoils when won? What could there be in common between them? Yet she constantly heard it said that Bodewin would not appear against Harkins. Why not? Well, let it go! She was sure to come one day, and then she would see some horrible injustice in her thoughts, if she let them dwell on this subject, which had already proved a pitfall to her discretion.

"Isn't she charming?" Mrs. Craig said to Bodewin. The trees parting had allowed him to keep at her side. "So extravagantly pretty and yet so simple and womanly! Don't you think so?" "I have not tried my epithets on her yet," Bodewin replied. "But I dare say I could find fault with you, if I should not call her extravagantly pretty, and I doubt if it would be safe to rely on her simplicity."

"Oh, I don't mean that kind of simplicity! She is simple like an antique, like a good goddess." "Which one do you mean?" he said. "There is the Goddess of Liberty on the Capitol. Do you call her simple?" "No, I call her decidedly ornate. There is a word which just describes her if I could only think of it." "Do you mean the Goddess of Liberty? You bewilder me so with your translations." "No, I mean my goddess."

"Perhaps western is the word you want." "Western? Well, it isn't such a bad word if you take it right." "I mean it right." "Somehow I cannot talk to you this morning, Mr. Bodewin. I think you are not in your happiest vein. Are you?" "I have no happy vein, Mrs. Craig. They all 'pinched out' years ago." "Sink a new shaft then, and prospect for more. Isn't that good advice?" "If one had any new ground to sink on. The really virtuous thing to do would be to overhaul the old dumps and try to make day's wages out of them."

"You'll never be as proper as that! The American does not live who is content with day's wages merely at anything." "It is time he was born, then," said Bodewin. "Don't be so dismal! It is uncomplimentary, and it isn't patriotic. When you see a girl like that from Kansas City, doesn't it make you feel how rich the country must be in girls?" "Bedewin laughed. "If it be not rich for me—and then the trees crossing them apart, he lifted his hat and dropped behind. When they next met, Mrs. Craig took up the burden briskly, the thread being still the same. "She's not a Kansas City girl, you know."

"No." "No, she is not a Missourian. It would be strange if she were, even in name. Her family—that is, her mother's family, has no cause to love Missourians. Her mother's father was shot dead—on his

own doorstep, if you please—by a mob of Missourians during the border troubles."

"An unpleasant little incident in the family history, I should say." "Unpleasant! Ah, it must take a good many generations for a shock like that to die out of the blood! And there was it came to the shooting—journeys and hardships and struggles and excitements. You don't ask what his offence was?" "I suppose his offence was that he was a Free State settler."

"A brave and consistent one; yes. He was one of that band of families who were turned back by the cannon planted on the Missouri River to prevent the steamboats from landing Free-State men. They went north by way of Iowa and Nebraska (a circuitous little journey), and when they reached the border again, they were met by government soldiers and deprived of their arms as if they had been a band of convicts. No one, it seems, ever thought of disarming the Missourians. The grandfather Fletcher, Joseph Fletcher, hence Josephine, had signed a protest against the shameless election frauds. They came to his house one night and demanded to search the premises for incendiary books and papers. The New York Tribune would have been incendiary, I suppose, in those days, or Whittier's poems. He refused to let them in. He told them his wife was very ill—"

"Was she ill?" "Of course she was—so ill that she died soon after. They accused him of signing the protest. He did not sign it, and they then politely informed him that they would not disturb his wife that night, but would trouble him to go with them. They were going to tar and feather him, or do something hideous to him."

"How did he do that?" "I suppose they told him. At all events he refused to go with them. Wouldn't you like to know?" "Possibly I should."

"You know you would—any man would! They tried to compel him; he resisted, and they shut him in. The family were desired not to pollute the territory with their presence any longer. Their friends, the Missourians, escorted them to the border—the wife, two grown sons, and Miss Josephine, then a girl of sixteen. At some little town in Ohio they buried their mother. The sons remained there, and are now wealthy men in Cleveland. The daughter married Mr. Newbold. I cannot imagine how he ever persuaded her to go back with him to Kansas, but he did after the sacking and shooting were over. Josephine was born at Wyandott. She is just as old as the Free State Constitution."

"Did Miss Newbold tell you this story, Mr. Craig?" "No, oh, no! That would not be like her, I am sure. Mr. Newbold told it to Mr. Craig one day when they were alone together in the office. He was speaking of his wife's delicate health, and the trial it was for Josephine to leave her. But Mrs. Newbold, it seems, has a perfect horror of the frontier; I should think she would have. When she found her husband bent on this trip she insisted Josephine should bring him company; to take care of him, I suppose, if he should be ill. He spoke very nicely about his wife, Mr. Craig said; but I dare say he couldn't help being a little complacent over her anxiety about himself. Miss Newbold has never mentioned her mother to me but once. She told me that her mother was born among the mountains, that she had never seen them since her childhood, and often dreamed of them with a homesick longing; that she wanted her (Josephine) to see them and be among them, as if she should be ill. I think that is so natural, and, of course, she would not say it to her husband."

"Wouldn't she? Why not?" "Could she talk about her dreams of the old home in the East she never expected to see again to a man like Mr. Newbold?" "She perhaps does not take the same view of Mr. Newbold that you do. At all events, she was willing at one time to exchange those dreams for a reality which must have been something like this."

"Ah! that was the husband of her youth. Does he look like the husband of anybody's youth? He has deteriorated. He has let himself down, you may be sure of that. He has that sleek, prosperous blood in him." "On that point there are no martyrs on Mr. Newbold's side?" "I should say, judging from papa Newbold, that as a family they would be distinguished by good digestions and a tendency to conform whenever opposition was likely to make things uncomfortable. However, I can't be just to him. I gave him such a horrible little dinner, and we never can forgive the people we have irretrievably wronged."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BATHS FOR NEW YORK BELLES. Luxurious Appointments That Rival the Fabled East. New York Times: The luxurious habits of New York women have grown nearly to rival the stories told of Poppaea, who had bushels of fresh rose leaves picked every night to sleep on, and who took a daily morning bath of asses' milk to keep her skin soft and satiny. This is not quite the form that luxury takes here, but the amount of time and labour spent in the care of the person and the preservation of beauty is something that is expected to surprise the people who give it no attention. The maid has ceased to be sufficient attendance, her time being more or less absorbed by the toilet and cognate matters, so the present plan is to engage the services of a woman who goes out by the day, or hour, and whose cards read, "Ladies' Toilets." She has entire charge of the persons of her customers, and it is her duty to see that they are kept beautiful. Once or twice a week she rubs, combs, brushes, clips and cleans their hair, undertaking to keep it soft, sleek and thick. She manicures the nails, and uses and recommends such unguents as are warranted to keep the hands soft and white. She is a pedicure as well, and keeps her customers' feet in as perfect condition as her hands. She has a thousand different devices for beautifying the face, and undertakes to ward off wrinkles by her rubbings and emollients. She trains eyebrows in the way they should go, removes superfluous hair, induces eyelashes to thicken and lengthen, and keeps the skin unblemished and fair, by her luxurious emollients and fresh hair, and their bloom without the use of rouge. She looks after the figure, too, having a system called the "Swedish movement," by which she tightens up flaccid muscles' round the throat and loins, and removes any of the disfigurements of outline that have resulted from tight lacing and the abnormal tendency of flesh to any one part of the body. She reduces flesh, too, and undertakes to develop symmetry. Her principal occupation, however, and the one best relished by her luxurious emollients, is the hair-sage bath. The tub is filled with warm

water, quite as hot as can be comfortably borne, and into this is thrown a bath bag, consisting of a little sack of coarse cloth, loosely filled with almond meal, powdered orris root, and grated soap. The water turns soft and milky as the contents of the bag dissolve, and the skin is rubbed with the bag, which makes a smooth, violet perfume, and leaves the flesh as soft as a child's. The bath is rubbed dry and rolled in a big sheet of Turkish toweling, and then every inch of the body is carefully rubbed, kneaded, and pinched with hands moistened in violet water, which impregnates the skin with a faint, flower-like perfume. This takes the place of exercise in a great measure, and women who are too indolent or too busy to walk or practice in a gymnasium find this keeps the skin in equally good condition and in a more luxurious condition of setting the blood circulating. Another fancy of these dainty women is to sleep in silk. They have long abjured any other wear for underclothes, and now there are being shown in the shops that cater to all the new whims of the sets of silk sheets and pillowcases in all colours. With these go the beautiful East Indian blankets, woven entirely of raw silk, and down spreads covered with surah or satin. These sheets and pillowcases are hemstitched with a crest or monogram embroidered in one corner. Some of them have a delicate vine embroidered along the edge or a broad band of Aranu work. They are of all delicate colours and white and black. Mrs. George Gould, who has a passion for violets, has several sets of these delicately patterned sets of pale lilac, with wreaths of Parma violets embroidered all around them. The Hindoo blanket is a deeper purple and the violet coloured spread is perfumed with sachets of violet powder.

CORSICA'S CAPITAL. The Strange and Interesting Old City of Ajaccio.

Its Huge Oblong Houses—An Island of Great Forests, Snowed Hills and Olive Orchards—The Pleasant a Staple Food for Man and Beast. The island of Corsica is most striking and imposing in its nature and scenery. A compact cluster of mountains, rising from the blue depths of the Mediterranean and uniting in a small space all the characteristics of mountainous regions, it may be considered as their epitome—a pocket edition of Switzerland or Norway. Only 120 miles from one slender tip to the other, and about half as wide, it contains a magnificent chain of snowed heights, crowning a lofty plateau that embraces nearly the whole island. Monte Rotondo is 9,053 feet high, Monte d'Oro 8,690, while Monte Cinto and others almost equal these. In some calculations have made Monte Cinto the highest. Beside those have named, there are no less than 100 monogram entorelled in the island. Following the general plan of the earth's arrangement, as exemplified in Italy, Norway and our own country, the mountain chain runs nearly north and south, nearer to the western than to the eastern coast, and the development is more steep and abrupt, to the east more gentle, sloping out into alluvial plains; to the west the deep harbours and lofty promontories, to the east the more fertile and thickly inhabited regions.

Not more than one-tenth of the soil is cultivated, but there are no deserts and but a small proportion of the heights; the mild climate and humid air, which wraps the island in a robe of luxuriant forests. These forests are the pride and glory of Corsica and are quite unequalled in Europe. Chestnut trees grow in a continuing succession along their fruit forms the staple food of the inhabitants, eaten roasted or boiled during the season and ground into flour for preservation, chestnut flour costing in the market only about half as much as wheat flour, and being used in the form of porridge, or porridge, though the natives boast of twenty-two different ways of cooking chestnuts. The nuts also serve as food for the horses and mules, and their cheapness and ease of production have done much to keep the population in an indolent and degraded state, an effect similar to that of the bananas and yams of the West Indies upon the people of those countries. The finest timber trees also abound—they supply most of the French and Italian navy yards and have been renowned from the remotest times for beach, pine, oak, larch and oak. One species of oak (Quercus ilex) which bears a small leaf like a holly, prickly at the edges, is especially valuable. The wood is very dark, and so heavy that a cubic foot will weigh seventy pounds; the famous oak of Great Britain only weighing fifty-five pounds to the foot. There is one species of pine that formerly grew here so luxuriantly that it was known as the tree of Corsica, and obtained an enormous size, but unfortunately it is now almost extinct, in consequence of fires and careless treatment. This wonderful forest region we have not yet seen, as it exists chiefly in the interior of the island, where it has been counted forty-four forests belonging to private individuals, and 167 belonging to the community. Near the shore the hills are almost entirely covered with olive groves, the valleys between them being laid out in fields and gardens, but everywhere, by the shore and inland, there are many olive groves, there is "machie," This machie, otherwise spell "makis" and called scrub by the English, is really more like a jungle; a thick interwoven growth of bush and tree, myrtle, arbutus, heath, clean-cut oak, prickly pear, and a thousand other shrubs, forming an almost impenetrable wilderness, which has played an important part in Corsican history and manners.

THE PNEUMATIC DYNAMITE GUN. Testing Captain Zalinski's Invention. New York, Feb. 1.—A further test was made by Captain Zalinski, at Fort Lafayette, yesterday morning, of the pneumatic dynamite gun. The projectiles were directed toward Coney Island Point. The first shell, weighing 875 pounds, and was loaded with 550 pounds of sand. It attained a range of one mile. The second shell, weighing 980 pounds, the heaviest yet put into the gun, was loaded with 300 pounds of nitro-gelatin and 200 pounds of dynamite. When fired it shot through the water in a perfectly straight course, and exploded in the water 1,798 yards away, sending up a volume of water and black mud high in the air.

The third shot was made with a 10-inch sub-calibre projectile loaded with 220 pounds of sand and dynamite in a range of 3,012 yards. All shots were fired at an elevation of 25 degrees. Among those who witnessed the three trials were Commander Goodrich and Lieutenants Corden, Fullam and Fiske, of the Navy Department. The latter, cousin of the King of Spain; Captain Varela, military attaché of the Spanish Legation; Captain Namino Urinado, of the Spanish army, and Mr. F. Cambreling, The Duke and the party were entertained by General Dore, being the Captain Zalinski's house.

The tests made yesterday were highly satisfactory to Captain Zalinski and the naval and army officers present. In military circles it is said Captain Zalinski will get the appointment as Assistant Inspector General there being a vacancy which President Cleveland is about to fill. It is understood that great efforts are being put forth by military men to secure his appointment.

REAL SCOTCH HUMOR. Bright Fishes Gathered Here and There by a Herring. Dr. Scott, of Greenock, says the Scottish World, used to tell of a sailor who came to be married, but when asked if he would take the woman to be his wife, looked blank and said: "I would like to know first what you are going to say to me." At another time when the woman was asked if she would obey him, he did not answer, the man—also a sailor—exclaimed: "Leave that to me, sir."

In those days people that felt sleepy during the sermon used, as now in Germany, to shake off the drowsiness by standing up, but poor human nature made this at times an occasion of display. At Old Monkland a man who had on a rather gaudy vest stood up more than once and threw back his coat, apparently to let his vest be seen, but the minister, at length said, "No, Sir, you had better sit down. We have a' seen your brow waistcoat."

It was to Mr. Bower that the grudge-digger once said: "Trade's very dull the last I have seen of a leavin' creature for three weeks!" The people seem to have had a dislike to sermons being read. They used to say: "Hoo can we mind the minister's sermon if he can mind it himself?"

What are we to think of the lady who sent to her minister, Mr. Risk, of Dalsert, a polite message that he should clean his teeth, and received the answer that "she should scrape her tongue."

Then his people sent a deputation requesting him to tell them more in his sermons about renouncing their own righteousness, he tartly replied: "It is the first time I heard that you had any righteousness to renounce."

Mr. Thom, of Govan, maintained a great warfare against the Glasgow magistrates. One day, while he was standing with the provost in the street, a ragged urchin came up begging, and was sternly driven away by the provost, who had himself risen from nothing. Mr. Thom interposed, and said: "Hey laddie, there's a poor fellow, he's got to be provost of Glasgow, and you're to be magistrates!" One of the magistrates saw him one day riding a good horse, and said: "You're better than your master, Mr. Thom, for he rode on an ass." Mr. Thom retorted: "We would be willing enough to ride on asses, too, but there's no to be got nooadies." They've made them all magistrates."

EPHRAIM'S COCA.—GREATFUL AND CONFORTFUL.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that all constitutions may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every attack of 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. See *Cook's Gazette*.—Made simple with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by grocers labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

OF RESPECTABLE ANTIQUITY.

Ajaccio curving along the edge of the bay of the same name, in the form of a horseshoe, the hills rising close behind it, has but three or four good streets; sufficiently to accommodate the houses of New York or Philadelphia, but distinct, and about twice as long as they are wide. These houses are let out in flats, each flat being complete in itself. The effect is very singular, and it is evident that the whole town was built at one time, otherwise some variety must have been inevitable. Such indeed was the fact, for although the city is said by its inhabitants to have been founded by Ajax, who gave it his name, and therefore must be of a very respectable antiquity, yet when the walls were first built at Ajaccio, at first it was built upon the hill afterward farther along the shore, and it was only in the sixteenth century that the Genoese, then masters of the country, decided that it should stand here, and built his houses in the present position. It never moves again.—*Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

Of Von Bulow Labouchere tells this story: He was walking one day in Berlin when he met a man with whom he had formerly been acquainted, but in terms, but whose acquaintance he was desirous of dropping. The quondam friend at once accented him. "How do you do, Von Bulow? delighted to see you! Now I'll bet you that you don't remember my name?" You've won that bet," replied Von Bulow, and turning on his heel, he walked off in the opposite direction.

It is stated that the result thus far of using dogs as messengers and sentinels in the German army has proved most successful. They have now been in training for a year, and have made wonderful progress. The kind found most suitable for this work are the shepherd's dogs. The plan adopted is to train each dog to regard one of the soldiers as his master, the conduct of his training being in this man's hands. When on duty the animal is kept with the sentinels, and their natural intelligence aids them in speedily understanding and adapting themselves to the work. As an instance of what these dogs can do, on one occasion a soldier taking a dog from the sentinel went off to reconnoitre. After making his observations he wrote two reports, giving one to a Uhlan, mounted on a fast horse, and placed the other in a casket tied to the dog's neck. The latter reached the sentinel first. When it was considered how much smaller an object a dog is than a soldier on an enemy's feet, and how it can run close to the ground, it is not unlikely that dogs may be important auxiliaries.

INSURANCE.

Standard Life ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825. Subscribing Assurances.....\$100,000,000.00 Invested Funds.....32,000,000.00 Bonuses distributed.....22,000,000.00 Annual Income.....4,450,000.00 Deposited with Government.....1,150,000.00 Next Division of Profits in 1890. W. M. RAMSAY, Manager. A. I. HUBBARD, City Agent.

GUARDIAN Fire and Life Assurance Co. PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000 stg. Total Funds.....\$19,500,000.00. Fire risks written at current rates. ROBT. SIMMS & CO. and GEO. DENHOLM, General Agents. A. W. RAPHALL, SPECIAL AGENT. 89 Hospital Street. December 4.

The Royal Canadian Fire and Marine Insurance Co. 157 St. James Street Montreal. Capital.....\$500,000. Assets.....700,000.00. Incomes.....\$17,975.00. ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., President. HON. J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Vice-President. HARRY HUTT, ARCHD. NICOLL, Secretary. J. H. UNDERWATER, Geo. H. McHENRY, Manager. Agents for City and District of Montreal since 1855.

Norin British and Mercantile FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 85. Head Office for Canada, Montreal. DIRECTORS: GILBERT SCOTT, Esq., HON. THOMAS RYAN, W. W. O'NEILL, Esq., ARCHIBALD MACNICHES, THOMAS DAVIDSON, Manager and Director.

Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company. CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The HON. HENRY STANBES, Chairman, EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq., General Manager, Le Creux, Montreal, and Le Creux, Montreal, W. J. BUCHANAN, Esq., General Manager, Bank of Montreal. Capital.....\$10,000,000. Amount invested in Canada.....\$3,000,000. Assets.....\$35,000,000.

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest rates. Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties insured at reduced rates. W. E. SMITH, Chief Agent for the Dominion Sub-Agents: OYRILLE LAURIN, FRANK G. HERRISAW, 15 Place d'Armes, 4 Custom House. Having been appointed Sub-Agent for the Dominion for the City of Montreal, I take the liberty of asking my friends to favor me with a share of their Insurance Risks. F. C. HUTTON, Esq., 4 Custom House Square. Telephone Communication.

STEAM ENGINES. Embracing the Leonard Ball Automatic Cut Off, 8 Horse Power to 100. 25 Horse Power and upwards. Leonard Patent, Short Port, and all other kinds of engines, from 2 to 300. Our Latest Pattern, solid frame, 25 horse power and upwards. PORTABLE ENGINES, ALL SIZES. STEEL BOILERS. 3 STYLES. 40 SIZES. STATIONARY. UPRIGHT. LOCOMOTIVE.

THE MONCTON Sugar Refining Company (LIMITED). JOHN L. HARRIS, JOHN MCKENZIE, President, Secretary. C. F. HARRIS, Treasurer. MONCTON, N.B. Samples at 54 St. Francois Xavier Street. D. W. MITCHELL, JAMES M. MITCHELL, Managers.

GOLD BRONZE GAS LAMPS! Gasaliers, Gas Bracket, Electric Bellows and Gas Globes in great variety. All First-class Goods, and at Low Prices. N.B.—Prompt and special attention given to the removal and re-fitting of Gas Fixtures, Kitchen Ranges and Range Boilers, etc., during the moving season. Heating of buildings by hot water a specialty. E. C. MOUNT & CO., 16 Victoria Square, Gas Fitters and Electrical Bell Hangers Plumbers and Steam Fitters. Telephone 265.

GENEAU'S LINIMENT. 35 YEARS OF SUCCESS. No more RHEUMATISM, No more BRUISES, No more SPRAINS, No more TENDRONS, No more RHEUMATISM, No more BRUISES, No more SPRAINS, No more TENDRONS. This precious remedy cures promptly and surely all kinds of Rheumatism, Sprains, Contusions, Dislocations, Windgalls, Cuts, Sprains, Swellings, and all other ailments of the limbs. It is the best remedy for the relief of the limbs of the aged, the young, the infirm, the lame, the crippled, the paralytic, the rheumatic, the gouty, the neuralgic, the catarrhal, the bronchitic, etc., etc. Rubbing to be made with the hand during the day, without cutting the hair. N.B.—MONTREAL: 107, R. B. BARRÉ, PHARMACEUTICAL WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA. C.A. CHOUILLON, 107, R. B. BARRÉ, PHARMACEUTICAL WHOLESALE AGENT FOR CANADA. RETAIL: ALL GOOD PHARMACIES.

D. LORN MacDOUGALL & CO. STOCK BROKERS. LORN S. MACDOUGALL, MEMBER MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE. MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, 11 & 13 St. Jacques Street, Montreal. Buy and sell all securities quoted in Montreal New York and Boston. Bonds of all kind, bought and sold. Bond business especially looked after. Correspondents:—Goodbody, Glyn & Dow New York; Blake Bros., Boston. Bond Agents for A. Rosewell & Co., and Standard Bond & Investment Co., 91 London Exchange.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Commencing Monday, 4th February. Trains Leave Montreal From WINDSOR STREET STATION. 9.00 A.M.—Day Express for St. John's, Farnham, New York, Manchester, Nashua, Boston and New England points, via Montreal and Boston Air Line. 9.20 A.M.—Day Express for Brockville, Sherbrooke, Kingston, Peterboro, Toronto, etc. 3.40 P.M.—Fast Express for St. John's, Sherbrooke, Lake Umbagog, St. Denis, Chicoutimi and Sorel. 5.40 P.M.—Local Express for St. John's, Farnham, Sutton, Newport, Stratford, etc. 8.05 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, Farnham, Newport, Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Boston and New England. 8.45 P.M.—Night Express for Smith's Falls, Kingston, Peterboro, Toronto, Owen Sound, St. Thomas, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points in Ontario and West-Canada.

From Dalhousie Square Station: 8.10 A.M.—Fast Express for Berthier, Riverview, Louisville, Three Rivers, Quebec, etc. 9.00 A.M.—Fast Express for Laculche, St. Denis, etc. 1.30 P.M.—Saturday Only.—Suburban Train for Ste. Therese and Intermediate Stations. 3.00 P.M.—Except Saturdays and Sundays—Suburban Train for Ste. Therese and Intermediate Stations. 3.30 P.M.—Sundays Only.—Local Express for Three Rivers, Bouchette, Quebec, etc. 4.30 P.M.—Local Express for St. John's, Farnham, Brockville, Kingston, Peterboro, etc. 5.00 P.M.—Local for St. John's, Farnham, Brockville, Kingston, Peterboro, etc. 5.30 P.M.—For St. Therese and St. Jerome, St. Litz and St. Eustache Branches. 8.20 P.M.—Night Express for Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, and all points in the North-West and on Pacific Coast. 10.00 P.M.—Night Express for Three Rivers, Bouchette, Laculche, etc. on the Intercolonial Railway and Lower Provinces.

From Bonaventure Station: 8.30 A.M.—(G. T. Ry. to St. Lambert) for Montreal, Richelieu, St. Denis, etc. 5.20 P.M.—(Chambly, Richelieu, Marieville, etc.) Buses Daily, Sundays included. Other trains week days only, unless noted otherwise. For car and sleeping cars on trains so marked. American Customs Officer at station to examine baggage destined for the United States. TICKET OFFICES: 266 St. James Street, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, and Windsor Street and Dalhousie Square Stations. Feb. 2.

Canada Atlantic RAILWAY. In connection with Grand Trunk Railway. Fastest and Shortest Line to Ottawa. SOLID through trains between Montreal and Ottawa, lighted by the Electric Light. Magnificent PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS in the European plan. The ONLY LINE in Canada using ELECTRIC LIGHT on trains. Trains Leave Bonaventure Depot at 8.50 A.M. for Valleyfield and Alexandria, arriving in Ottawa at 8.20 P.M. —AND AT— 4.30 P.M. for Alexandria and Maxville, arriving in Ottawa at 8.20 P.M. For tickets, parlor car accommodation, Freight Rates and full information, apply to the General Passenger Agent, Montreal, or to the Company's Office, 136 St. James Street. Tickets and Seating Parlor Cars can also be secured at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, ticket offices, Bonaventure Depot and 143 St. James Street. A. E. CAIRNS, PERCY R. TODD, General Agent, Genl. Pass. Agent, Montreal, Ottawa. E. J. CHAMBERLIN, General Manager, Ottawa. December 10.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY. STEAM ENGINES. Embracing the Leonard Ball Automatic Cut Off, 8 Horse Power to 100. 25 Horse Power and upwards. Leonard Patent, Short Port, and all other kinds of engines, from 2 to 300. Our Latest Pattern, solid frame, 25 horse power and upwards. PORTABLE ENGINES, ALL SIZES. STEEL BOILERS. 3 STYLES. 40 SIZES. STATIONARY. UPRIGHT. LOCOMOTIVE.

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J. G. SIBBALD, Importer and Commission Merchant. Steel Rails Iron, Metals, &c. Agency for Canada for the Morris Arms works, Car Complex, Baltimore's Car Wheel Dressing Machine. 146 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

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A GOOD OMEN.

Favourable Weather for Our Festivities.

THE VISITORS COMMENCE TO ARRIVE

To Witness King Carnival and the Doings of His Subjects.

PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Clear and bright with the frost "Genii" holding their own. This is how the carnival is being ushered in. Weather that delights the hearts of those who have the Carnival uppermost in their thoughts. It would seem after the uncertain, very uncertain, weather that has prevailed for some time back, that the presiding genius of the weather factory had satisfied his propensities of annoyance by keeping the projectors of the carnival on the tenter hooks of anxiety as long as he reasonably could, without doing away with the chances of a carnival. Thus satisfied, he proceeded to give them more than they expected in the shape of exceptionally fine weather, so that to make a long story short, the carnival as auspicious as possible. The weather yesterday justified the foregoing, for it was in every respect a model Canadian winter's day, clear, steady blue sky, overhead, and dry, glistening snow underfoot. Nothing better could be desired, and yesterday's visitors who had already arrived, as well as Montrealers, made use of it for all they were worth. The city presented an appearance of unwonted animation for a Sunday, especially in the vicinity of the Dominion Square and the Ice Palace.

Today is the opening day, and His Excellency the Governor-General will do the needful this afternoon by declaring the carnival open, when he proclaims the Ice Palace completed.

How the different features of the carnival were thought of and originated will be certain to be interesting to THE HERALD readers to give the stranger readers—of whom there will be no doubt a great many this morning—the necessary information. To begin—the whole show, the idea in itself is a kind of a chestnut—for there were carnivals years before Montreal or Maisonneuve, its founder, were thought of—but the manner of its carrying out is far from being so. Several years ago some prominent members of the principal sporting organization of the city, the M.A.A.A., bethought themselves that a winter festival, with the features that Montreal could supply, would be bound to be a success. They hastened to perfect them, and the result was the carnival of the year 1883, a very crude affair compared with those that followed. However, from then until the present, with the exception of the year that the smallpox epidemic prevailed (1886), and last year, when some hitch arose, there have been carnival seasons, one an improvement on its predecessor, so that the ensuing—the fifth carnival—if precedent goes for anything, should be the most successful of the lot.

THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS. The main attraction of the carnival, and always was, the Ice Palace, and to this a few words are in order. The principal carnival, organized by a committee of gentlemen, who give their services for nothing, and the funds for the show are supplied by voluntary contributions from the citizens. This organization of gentlemen is divided into an executive and a general committee, each in charge of their own particular feature of the show.

Well, then the Ice Palace Committee have charge of the ice palace, and with a grant of \$5,000 odd from the Executive Committee, they have managed the work. The "ice" was not the best people say—and it took some weeks ago. It went on intermittently, owing to the weather, until the finished result was attained. The weather, as just stated, was the prime factor in this department, and the ice had to contend with. The committee would be metaphorically patted on the back one day when the thermometer registered a low zero and flattened out the next by warm weather when they would dissolve and melt away. Next in point of importance to the Ice Palace—its own particular committee claims more so—will be the grand Fancy Carnival Drive on Thursday afternoon. This is a decided novelty and the kind that has been made at a variety of places in Montreal. All the various clubs, athletic, social, and other organizations in the city are each to have cars of unique design, which will parade through the principal streets. The gentlemen who have the drive in hand, if they have their efforts crowned with success. With a small grant of \$2,500 from the executive committee they have gotten up a feature that certainly promises to be next to the attack on the ice palace—the great feature of the carnival.

After the drive comes the skating rink and toboggan slides. These are managed by private clubs, but run in conjunction with the Carnival. The Victoria Rink—the premier one, and patronized by the *haut ton*—will furnish attractions in the shape of fancy races, masquerades, races, etc. The Dominion Rink will not be a whit behind, and its enterprising manager has on the card races, masquerades, etc., furnishing sufficient attractions. The two toboggan slides, the Park and Tugue Bleu, will have grand masquerades, toboggan races, etc., the former offering a decided novelty in the shape of toboggan races. The dates for the attractions in the Victoria Rink are Grand Children's masquerade Tuesday evening, grand masquerade Wednesday evening, and skating tournament on Friday. In the Dominion Rink the races and fancy skating tournament on Friday. In the Dominion Rink the races and fancy skating tournament on Friday.

The Executive Committee will leave the Mechanics' Hall at 12.15 o'clock in five sleighs drawn by white horses and proceed to the Grand Trunk Depot to meet His Excellency, the Governor-General, Lady Stanley and party. On their arrival, Mr. Joseph Hickson, the President of the Carnival Committee, will accompany them to the Ice Palace. The party will enter by the main entrance, and will be met by the ladies entrance, as in previous years. In the evening the Vice-Regal party will attend at the opening of the Ice Palace. He will be received at the entrance by the President and his committee, who will escort him to the band stand in the centre, which will be decorated with flags and bunting, whilst the floor will be covered with hand-some rugs. An address will be presented to him, and His Excellency will reply and formally open the Ice Palace at 10.15. The Vice-Regal party will then proceed to the Victoria Skating Rink to witness the championship hockey match between the Victoria's and the M.A.A.A. Hockey Clubs. This is all the official programme of the day. His Excellency will be accompanied by a thoroughbred English bulldog, which accompanies them in all their tramps in their western country. A deputation of the St. George's Snowshoe Club of this city will be on hand to receive and give them a hearty welcome, and a good time generally whilst here. A contingent of the Oritani Snowshoe Club, of New York, will arrive in the city to-morrow evening, and will be met at the G.T.R. depot by a deputation of the Snowshoe's Committee, who will escort them to the Windsor, where they will stop. The St. George's Snowshoe Club are making great preparations for their entertainment to be given at their club house behind the mountain to-morrow evening. The grounds will be grandly illuminated, and the club house decorated both inside and out on a most elaborate scale. To add to the effect huge bonfires will be lit on the grounds surrounding the house, whilst a brilliant array of fireworks will be let off at intervals during the evening. The official programme to be gone through promises to be a real artistic treat, many of the noted singers in and around the city, as well as strangers from afar, having signified their intention of assisting in this festive week. The principal attractions of the M.A.A.A. Snowshoe Club are not going to be left out in the cold. Their concert at the Queen's Hall the night of the storming of the ice palace will be a genuine treat. The club will be open to all strangers, and their toboggan slide likewise, and their annual races and dinner on Saturday will form prominent features in the week's gaiety, as well as being a fitting close to the great week of sports ever seen in the city. Mr. T. L. 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opening by His Excellency taking place on Tuesday afternoon. This gives a kind of forecast of the events of the week, which are more fully detailed in the official programme.

It remains to complete the final arrangements for the Carnival is the allotment of positions to the different sleighs in the Fancy Drive procession. This will be done this afternoon at the final meeting of the Fancy Drive Committee to be held at Mr. Lomar's on St. Sacrament street.

The Ice Palace was completed on Saturday morning and all the debris carried away during that day and all day yesterday. It was visited by thousands of people who pronounced it worthy of the epithet of the "Genius". The contractors deserve every credit for the satisfactory manner in which they have acquitted themselves of their onerous task rendered more difficult by the unusually warm weather that prevailed for several days—by which 4,000 blocks of ice were melted, thus entailing a loss of nearly one thousand dollars. One hundred and seventy men have been employed on its construction. The castle, as it stands, contains 25,000 blocks of ice of an average weight of 325 pounds each, making the total weight of 4,063 tons. Given ordinary Canadian winter weather it is calculated that it will remain intact as at present consigned until the end of April before it begins to dissolve.

The building arch is being rapidly constructed, men have been working on it night and day and it is expected to be finished about noon to-day. It will be larger than in former years, and from calculations made of the stands and bleachers, instead of holding 150 snowshoers it will accommodate 300. The attention of snowshoers in general is called to the fact. A hope is expressed that all who can spare the time will don their winter pastime costume and assist in making the what it should be the chief source of Monday's programme, by helping to fill up the vacant spaces on it.

The Winnipeg St. George's snowshoers will arrive in the city this morning by the Canadian Pacific Railway, at 8 o'clock. They will be accompanied by a thoroughbred English bulldog, which accompanies them in all their tramps in their western country. A deputation of the St. George's Snowshoe Club of this city will be on hand to receive and give them a hearty welcome, and a good time generally whilst here.

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of the Carnival Committee, will accompany them to the Ice Palace. The party will enter by the main entrance, and will be met by the ladies entrance, as in previous years. In the evening the Vice-Regal party will attend at the opening of the Ice Palace. He will be received at the entrance by the President and his committee, who will escort him to the band stand in the centre, which will be decorated with flags and bunting, whilst the floor will be covered with hand-some rugs. An address will be presented to him, and His Excellency will reply and formally open the Ice Palace at 10.15. The Vice-Regal party will then proceed to the Victoria Skating Rink to witness the championship hockey match between the Victoria's and the M.A.A.A. Hockey Clubs. This is all the official programme of the day. His Excellency will be accompanied by a thoroughbred English bulldog, which accompanies them in all their tramps in their western country. A deputation of the St. George's Snowshoe Club of this city will be on hand to receive and give them a hearty welcome, and a good time generally whilst here. A contingent of the Oritani Snowshoe Club, of New York, will arrive in the city to-morrow evening, and will be met at the G.T.R. depot by a deputation of the Snowshoe's Committee, who will escort them to the Windsor, where they will stop. The St. George's Snowshoe Club are making great preparations for their entertainment to be given at their club house behind the mountain to-morrow evening. The grounds will be grandly illuminated, and the club house decorated both inside and out on a most elaborate scale. To add to the effect huge bonfires will be lit on the grounds surrounding the house, whilst a brilliant array of fireworks will be let off at intervals during the evening. The official programme to be gone through promises to be a real artistic treat, many of the noted singers in and around the city, as well as strangers from afar, having signified their intention of assisting in this festive week. The principal attractions of the M.A.A.A. Snowshoe Club are not going to be left out in the cold. Their concert at the Queen's Hall the night of the storming of the ice palace will be a genuine treat. The club will be open to all strangers, and their toboggan slide likewise, and their annual races and dinner on Saturday will form prominent features in the week's gaiety, as well as being a fitting close to the great week of sports ever seen in the city.

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