

EIGHTY-FIFTH YEAR. NO. 134.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1892.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

A GREAT SCHEME.

But the Promoters Didn't Get all Their Own Way.

The True Inwardness of the Bill of the Montreal Water and Power Company...

QUEBEC, June 6.—The bill of the Montreal Water and Power Company...

THE MUNICIPALITIES INTERESTED NEVER consented to transfer the contract...

THE PRESENT WATER AND POWER COMPANY was incorporated by letters patent...

MUCH NEEDED OPPOSITION. Mr. G. W. Stephens, by his opposition...

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

It Was Private Members' Day and Was in Consequence Quiet.

QUEBEC, June 6.—No committees sat this morning, the members, with the exception...

At three this afternoon few members were in their seats.

Mr. Hackett introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors...

Mr. Casgrain brought down a measure to amend article 705 of the Code of Civil Procedure...

The first order was private bills, and Mr. Villeneuve's measure to amend the charter...

Mr. Pelletier said that night schools would not be continued as they had been in the past...

Mr. Taillon said that the Government proposed to ask the Federal Government...

Mr. Carbray asked for documents concerning the remission of crown or stumpage dues...

Mr. Stephens was also of opinion that the matter should be looked into and the guilty punished as they deserved.

Mr. Flynn had not yet looked into the matter, but said he would.

Mr. Hackett's bill concerning the McCreedy estate was referred back to the committee for reconsideration.

When Mr. Hackett's woman's rights bill came up for the third reading...

There was some discussion on Mr. Duplessis' bill giving the franchise to French...

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These two men set out in skiffs, and by the most herculean efforts succeeded in placing the occupants of the various dwellings in secure places.

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Mr. Choquette asked if the Government were aware that Senecal & Fils had published a "Manuel de l'Industrie Laitiere," and if they intended to purchase copies for distribution.

Hon. John Carling replied the Government was well informed on the subject, but as Prof. Robertson reported that the book was largely taken from the reports of the Dairy Commissioner...

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Hon. John Haggart promised to bring down all papers in connection with the dismissal of Michael Quinn from the workshops at Levis.

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He then moved "That in the opinion of this House of Commons of Canada, the time has arrived when a substantial measure of home rule should be granted to Ireland, and this House expresses the hope that at the approaching general election in the United Kingdom a majority will be returned to Parliament pledged to enact a measure which, while safeguarding the unity and interests of the British Empire, will satisfy the legitimate national aspirations of the Irish people by granting to them a Parliament with jurisdiction over all matters of a local character."

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Col. Tisdale reviewed the previous action of the House respecting Home Rule, and reminded the House that the answer had been a snub, the Colonial Secretary having told the Canadian Government that upon such a matter Her Majesty must not rely, only upon the advice of her responsible advisers.

Mr. Campbell did not consider Col. Tisdale's reasons as convincing and urged that the resolution should be adopted. This was not altogether an Irish question, for Canadians of every nationality were anxious that the people of Ireland should be given a responsible government.

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JAMES G. BLAINE.



PRESIDENT HARRISON.



SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN.

Who will the Lightning Strike?

ways and means by which they intended to meet the avowed deficit. Mr. Taillon answered that the Government was not yet ready. The committee on private bills sat this evening and reported several measures, which will come up before the Legislature to-morrow. The Legislative Council sat half an hour and passed the following bills: An act concerning certain subsidies to railway and other enterprises and concerning the administration of Laval university, Montreal. The council will meet again to-morrow. Mr. Speaker Leblanc is not quite well. He was attended during his illness by Dr. Villeneuve.

Each faction keeps its mathematician, and is prepared at all times to convince the doubting delegates of the certainty of the success of each candidate. The highest claim for Harrison is 54 votes, out of a total of 902. A conservative estimate gives Harrison 476; Blaine 417. Another conservative estimate gives Blaine, 459; Harrison, 415, and Michigan for Alger, 28. These are the figures exhibited as conservative, but there is an uncertainty about some of the states. In the point of popular enthusiasm Blaine had the best of it to-day. The arrival of the Fort Wayne, Ind., Blaine club, the young men's Blaine club of Cincinnati, and certain Blaine delegations from the far West were made the occasion of successive demonstrations in behalf of the ex-Secretary of State. But many of the enthusiasts are but private citizens attendant upon the convention—Republicans from the Northwest, who have always been great admirers of the popular leader. The delegates to the convention for the most part display no outward evidences of their allegiance, and it is difficult to say how many of these will finally vote on the decisive ballot. There were several surprises to-night. The Ohio delegation, which was supposed to be about three-fourths for Harrison, turns out to stand 23 to 21 in his favor. The Pennsylvania delegates poll 51 for Blaine, 11 for Harrison. Tennessee, which was placed as 23 for Harrison to 1 for Blaine, polled 13 to 10 in favor of Harrison. The Wisconsin delegation had a warm time, but polled 17 for Harrison, 4 for Blaine and 2 for McKinley. There was one absentee.

How She Became a Missionary. "I'm doing missionary work a good deal of the time," was the reply of one of the most charming women of New York, to a friend, who asked how she busied herself. "I see by your looks you wonder what I mean by that. I'll tell you. A few years ago life was a burden to me. I had been a victim to female weakness of the most aggravated character for a long time, and the doctors failed to help me. Existence was a long steady, terrible torture—a lingering, living death. One day I saw Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription advertised in the newspaper. Something in the advertisement impressed me favorably. I caught at the glimmer of hope it held out as the drowning man is said to catch at a straw. Still, I did not dare to hope. But I got the medicine, and behold the result! I feel so well, so strong, and O, so thankful, that I go about telling other women what saved me. In no other way can I so well show my gratitude to God, and to the man who has proved a benefactor of woman, and my love for my suffering sisterhood."

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

TO-DAY'S WEATHER. The Probabilities are Fine, and Little Change in Temperature. METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, June 6, 11 p.m.—Fine weather, with general overcast in the Eastern district. A slight increase in pressure is taking place over Eastern Canada, and slight decrease over Ontario. In Quebec, it is fine and warm, with a tendency to lower pressure. Minimum and Maximum temperatures. Calgary, 61.70; Qu'Appelle, 42.74; Winnipeg, 48.78; Port Arthur, 32.00; Toronto, 50.78; Kingston, 54.70; Montreal, 62.80; Quebec, 55.70; Halifax, 48.68.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours: fair weather; stationary or a little higher temperature; a few local showers. 47th Port Arthur, 32.00; Toronto, 50.78; Kingston, 54.70; Montreal, 62.80; Quebec, 55.70; Halifax, 48.68.

Some interesting rumors. There was some discussion on Mr. Duplessis' bill giving the franchise to French...

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Blake in 1882 with what he called the milk and water speeches of to-day. He contended that the people of Ireland had no grievances, but that they were treated with more leniency in Canada, and charged with more responsibility in their own provinces in the Northwest, while at the same time asking the House to approve Home Rule for Ireland. Did not charity begin at home? The Orange Grand Master repeated the argument that the Irish party would never be content until they had secured separation from the Empire, and declared that if the Canadian Parliament should express any opinion of the subject it should endorse the policy pursued by the men of Ulster, who had in 1886 stood in the breach as defenders of British federation. Several times during his speech Mr. Wallace was interrupted by the Opposition, and requested that they should observe some of the deficiencies of the resolution, which he regarded as most unwise. The Canadian Parliament had quite sufficient to do to attend its own affairs and did not need to step out of its way to instruct the Imperial Parliament. He contended that Ireland was now more peaceful and prosperous than for years past, a result which he put down to Mr. Balfour's "grim wise" administration of the Crimes Act which had rendered Ireland more free from crime than for many years. There was, he declared, no portion of the British Empire where the laws were as just and as merciful as in Ireland; whose agrarian laws were so liberal that none of our provincial legislatures would attempt to pass them. It would be a gross piece of impertinence for this parliament to pass this resolution. Mr. McCarthy moved the following sub-amendment, "That this House is of the opinion that it ought not to interfere in questions not within its jurisdiction, save only in matters of exceptional and extraordinary character; that the question of Home Rule in Ireland being one on which the great political parties in Great Britain and Ireland are divided, and on which it would be inadvisable for this House to take sides; that, regard being had to the peace and prosperity which now exists in Ireland owing to the wise and firm administration of the law, the beneficial changes which have been made in the agrarian laws and the material aid which has been afforded to the impoverished portions of that kingdom, this House has reason to doubt the wisdom of the course adopted by it in the years 1882 and 1886 in offering to advise the Imperial Parliament as to the course it should take with reference to Ireland and in expressing an opinion as to the wisdom of the policy in favor of home rule for that portion of the United Kingdom."

Mr. Curran, after denying that the *True Witness* was his organ, declared that the previous Home Rule resolution would never have been passed except for the influence of Sir John Macdonald, and contended that Parliament was perfectly justified in expressing an opinion upon the question. He repudiated the idea that Home Rule would result in injury to the people of Ulster, and endeavored to show that the resolution proposed by himself in 1887 went further than the motion now before the House, but contended that the time was always opportune for expressing sympathy with Ireland. Mr. Curran praised the resolution, which he regarded as most unwise. The Canadian Parliament had quite sufficient to do to attend its own affairs and did not need to step out of its way to instruct the Imperial Parliament. He contended that Ireland was now more peaceful and prosperous than for years past, a result which he put down to Mr. Balfour's "grim wise" administration of the Crimes Act which had rendered Ireland more free from crime than for many years. There was, he declared, no portion of the British Empire where the laws were as just and as merciful as in Ireland; whose agrarian laws were so liberal that none of our provincial legislatures would attempt to pass them. It would be a gross piece of impertinence for this parliament to pass this resolution. Mr. McCarthy moved the following sub-amendment, "That this House is of the opinion that it ought not to interfere in questions not within its jurisdiction, save only in matters of exceptional and extraordinary character; that the question of Home Rule in Ireland being one on which the great political parties in Great Britain and Ireland are divided, and on which it would be inadvisable for this House to take sides; that, regard being had to the peace and prosperity which now exists in Ireland owing to the wise and firm administration of the law, the beneficial changes which have been made in the agrarian laws and the material aid which has been afforded to the impoverished portions of that kingdom, this House has reason to doubt the wisdom of the course adopted by it in the years 1882 and 1886 in offering to advise the Imperial Parliament as to the course it should take with reference to Ireland and in expressing an opinion as to the wisdom of the policy in favor of home rule for that portion of the United Kingdom."

Mr. Dalton McCarthy after a compliment to Mr. Curran expressed his complete dissent from the resolution, which he regarded as most unwise. The Canadian Parliament had quite sufficient to do to attend its own affairs and did not need to step out of its way to instruct the Imperial

BANK OF MONTREAL

The Year's Work Reviewed By The Officials.

Shareholders Also Have Their Say—Sir Donald Smith on the Past and Future of the Bank—General Manager Clouston's Remarks on the General Outlook—Some Interesting Statements By Both Gentlemen.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the Banking House yesterday at 1 o'clock. Among those in attendance were Hon. Sir D. A. Smith, James O'Brien, Robert Anderson, W. H. Meredith, H. Hogan, John Morrison, J. H. R. Molson, Judge Cross, John Crawford, John Dunlop, Captain Benyon, George Macrae, Q. C., J. W. Howard, Hector Mackenzie, F. S. Lyman, Q. C., James Burnett, J. B. Learmont, Hon. George A. Drummond, Hugh McLennan, E. F. King, A. T. Paterson, M. S. Foley, James Tasker, J. T. Molson, Lockhart McTavish, W. C. McDonald, R. Benny, H. E. Murray, Sir Joseph Hickson, R. Forger, J. A. L. Strath, Alex. Mitchell, Jas. Moore, W. Mackenzie, H. Gordon Strath, E. S. Clouston, E. B. Greenhalgh, Alex. Lang, W. R. Miller, Henry Mason, J. L. Marler, C. Meredith, C. Cheney, J. L. Morris, R. Moat, Richard White, A. B. Buchanan, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, John Beattie and A. Walsley.

On motion of Mr. Robert Anderson, Sir Donald A. Smith was requested to take the chair. It was then moved by Mr. John Dunlop, seconded by Mr. John Crawford, that Messrs. F. S. Lyman, Q. C., and James Burnett act as scrutineers, and that Mr. A. B. Buchanan be the secretary of the meeting.

THE ANNUAL REPORT. Mr. E. S. Clouston, the General Manager, was next called on to read the report, which was as follows:

The Directors beg to present the 74th Annual Report showing the result of the Bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1892. Balance of Profit and Loss Account 30th April, 1891, \$ 430,728 30 Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1892, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, 1,325,887 03 \$1,756,615 33 Dividend 5 per cent. paid 1st December, 1891, \$600,000 Dividend 5 per cent. payable 1st June, 1892, 600,000 \$1,200,000 00 Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward, \$ 555,615 33 Referring to the preceding figures, the Directors are glad to be able to meet the Shareholders with an improved statement as compared with that of the same period last year.

The figures in the subjoined Statement call for little remark beyond the item of \$135,000 in the Assets—which, being a new feature in the statements of the Banks, it may be well to explain, for the information of such of the Shareholders as do not reside in the Dominion, is the Bank's contribution to the Government "Bank Circulation Redemption Fund"—a Fund established under the present "Bank Act" for the protection of the holders of notes of any Bank or Banks at any time becoming insolvent.

It is to represent a sum of money equal to 5 per cent. upon the average circulation of all the banks for the year ended 30th June, 1891, 2 1/2 per cent. of which was payable to the Government on 15th July, 1891, and the remaining 2 1/2 per cent. to be paid on 15th July next.

The new Bank Act came into force on the 1st July, and appears to be working satisfactorily. During the past year the directors have thought it desirable, in the interests of the institution, to establish branches of the bank at Fort William, Ontario, and Nelson, N.C.

The head office and all the branches have passed through the usual inspection during the year. The Directors have had to lament the death, in June last, of their esteemed colleague, Mr. Gilbert Scott, who had served on the Board for the long term of sixteen years—having been elected a member in the year 1876. The vacancy has since been filled by the election of Mr. W. H. Meredith to the Board.

It has been thought desirable to provide an Assistant to the General Manager, and Mr. Alexander Lang, formerly Second Agent at New York, has been promoted to the position of Assistant General Manager. DONALD A. SMITH, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30TH APRIL, 1892.

Table with columns for LIABILITIES and ASSETS. LIABILITIES: Capital Stock \$12,000,000.00, Reserves \$6,000,000.00, Unclaimed dividends \$565,615.33, etc. ASSETS: Gold and Silver Coin Current \$1,707,005.63, Government Demand Notes \$2,478,514.25, Deposit with Dominion Government \$1,308,000.00, etc.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. Sir Donald A. Smith, in moving the adoption of the report, said: We have before us, as you will see, the 74th Annual Report of the Bank of Montreal. It requires little either of explanation or comment from me. The balance carried forward is \$125,687 larger than in June last year, while \$135,000 have been paid to the Government as contribution to the "Bank Circulation Redemption Fund"—a new feature in our statements. This fund may be, and doubtless is, a great advantage to many of the banks and to the public generally.

but it is not required by our Bank in any way. In the careful administration which has always distinguished our affairs the public feel they have ample guarantee of its solidity without resorting to any such Fund. Permit me to compare the position of the Bank now with what it was in its earlier years. In 1817 its capital was \$350,000 and, by the way, as there was no other Bank, this represented the entire banking capital not only in Montreal, but of the whole of Canada, while at present the total of the banks doing business in Montreal alone is upwards of \$50,000,000. In 1819 your capital was \$650,000 and you then had a magnificent rest of \$4,188, while 8 per cent. interest was paid. Later on, however, on several occasions only 6 per cent. was distributed in dividends. Gradually the capital was increased until in 1841 it was \$2,000,000; in 1845 \$3,000,000; in 1858 \$12,000,000; in 1860 \$6,000,000, and in 1873 \$12,000,000, as it now stands, with a rest of 50 per cent. on \$4,000,000. It may be a question whether it might not have been more prudent to have stopped short at eight instead of \$12,000,000, and I believe the experience of the Bank is that for some years back it would have been easier to earn a considerably larger dividend on the smaller sum, instead of the 10 per cent. on the \$12,000,000, as is now paid. As with the Bank of Montreal, so with the commerce of the whole country, there is a considerable amount of grain in the farmers' hands, we are undoubtedly on a better and more assured basis, and with anything like a good harvest, we may reasonably hope for some improvement in the future. There is a note of encouragement also from the London market, the business of the bank in regard to South American securities, which, if well founded, may be taken as an indication that the crisis in that part of the world has been passed, and our lumbermen may look for increased demand from the River Plate. It is well to bear in mind, however, that to be healthy and lasting the recovery in business must be steady and gradual.

Business in the neighboring Republic has also been dull and disappointing, but there has been a steady improvement in Railroad Securities which would probably have been greater but for the extraordinary Silver Legislation and agitation which has undoubtedly tended to make the European investor hesitate until he can more clearly see the outcome.

Although the silver question is of importance to the Bank with a large interest in the United States, so many of our notes have been written and spoken of, and arrived at such opposite conclusions, that it would be useless for me to attempt to discuss it at length. To the ordinary outside observer, free from any sectional or political bias, it seems a step in the direction of depreciated currency, and it appears inevitable that the value of European Bonds, those of the Dominion, owing to a prudent abstention from the London market, continue to maintain their price. Thus, should the Government at any time wish to appeal to the English market for a loan they can do so with confidence. As you are aware there was a great set-back both in Europe and this country owing to the misfortunes of the late autumn, and the House of Baring in the Autumn of '90, but by the presence on the part of those at the head of the Bank, the Bank, and the other principal Banking and Monetary Institutions of the effect of this was greatly mitigated. The shock was, however, such that confidence has not yet been fully restored.

Still everything promises favorably for the future, but it is not for us to prophesy, but to take all the safeguards within our power to ensure success. It is in the air that there is some intention, or at any rate a proposal, to tax bank stocks and capital generally. It is to be hoped, however, that wiser counsels will prevail. Capital is very sensitive as regards any such impost, and we may rest assured that legislation of this nature would tend to drive from Canada that which we so greatly need, the means of developing the resources of the country. Better far, it appears to many of us, if we require money—and money is required, of course, to carry on the administration of the country—to go to direct taxation, to go to each citizen and make him pay according to his ability and means throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) For some years back in this province we have been spending far more of the public moneys than our means would permit of, for with the public chest, equally as with the purse of an individual, if you draw out every dollar in hand and besides run into debt beyond the means of repaying, the consequence cannot fail to be disastrous. We are promised an administration of economy, and this is strictly enforced. By employing not one individual more than is required for the administration of our affairs and assuring that everyone so employed is fully capable for the work he has to do; that there should be no drones, no supernumeraries, is the right way to make both ends meet; or better still, to have a surplus which can be used to the advantage of the country, and we look forward to this being carried out.

Happily the differences with our neighbors of Newfoundland appear to have been got over and the Behring Sea trouble, we are told, is in a fair way of being settled. Throughout the whole province, as well as extending to the Pacific, lines of railway have been built which have been extremely useful in developing the great resources of the country in every direction. We have steam communication with Japan and China from our own ports of Vancouver and Victoria, and the trade both in passengers and freight is even now very considerable, and within a few years, must grow to large proportions. If to this we are able to add a line of fast steamers from Europe to our own ports equal to those sailing between New York and Europe, and we have every reason to believe that the advance of Canada in material progress and all that makes the prosperity and the greatness of the nation will be such as we have very little adequate conception of at the moment.

To meet the development of the country, especially in the new part—that is in the Northwest and British Columbia—you are told here that branches of the Bank have been established at Fort William, at the head of Lake Superior, which must become a great and a very large place in the course of a few years owing to its being the chief shipping place for the grain from the Northwest, and also in Nelson, British Columbia, in the mining district. There you have placed, or are about placing, an agency, not that, either from one or the other, we expect for the first year to make a very large surplus, but to be ready to meet for the business that must arise at both these places as the surrounding district is developed. We know it is ascertained beyond all question that the district of the Kootenay, especially surrounding Nelson, is one of the very richest in minerals in the whole of America. We have this before us and with all the advantages that we have throughout the Dominion—resources requiring only to be developed—I think we may well look forward to the fact that Canada shall, within the next twenty-five years, be a country not only of importance, but of very great importance, indeed, and towards this the immigration now setting in will tend. We are glad to see that it is not the immigrants simply as for years before from the larger provinces, particularly from Ontario, but also from England, the continent of Europe, and what is still more gratifying, perhaps, a very large influx of people from the United States of America, many of whom had gone there expecting that they had an Eldorado before them—that it was quite a Paradise; but, having had the experience there, we are glad to find they are coming back into Canada, and they are going to contribute to the prosperity of the Northwest. (Hear, hear.) I believe that with all these not only the prosperity of the country is assured, but that of the Bank of Montreal will also go on from year to year; and as we have seen that has resulted from small beginnings, I believe that in the years to come there will be an increase which will compare well

with that of the past. I do not think it is necessary for me to make any other observations. The General Manager will put a statement before you which, I am sure you will admit with me, is both interesting and instructive. I have now to move the adoption of the report, seconded by Hon. Mr. Drummond, Vice-President. The motion was put and agreed to.

THE GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr. E. S. Clouston, the general manager, said: I have very little to add to what is before you in the printed statement of the affairs of the bank. The chief characteristics of the year just passed have been dullness and disappointment. After a succession of bad years it was hoped that the fine harvest, together with the remunerative prices ruling for grain, would stimulate trade and relieve the existing depression, but we have experienced as dull, if not a duller, year than those preceding. One cause appears to be that the farmers, after paying off their most pressing obligations to loan companies and implement makers, declined to hold the remainder of their grain for higher prices, a decision which may have had considerable loss to themselves and been productive of harm to the business interests of the country. If, however, as it is supposed, there is still a considerable amount of grain in the farmers' hands, we are undoubtedly on a better and more assured basis, and with anything like a good harvest, we may reasonably hope for some improvement in the future. There is a note of encouragement also from the London market, the business of the bank in regard to South American securities, which, if well founded, may be taken as an indication that the crisis in that part of the world has been passed, and our lumbermen may look for increased demand from the River Plate. It is well to bear in mind, however, that to be healthy and lasting the recovery in business must be steady and gradual.

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to see it made impossible for insolvents to obtain, either directly or through the medium of relatives, a re-transfer of their Estates, and we wish to see Bankrupt Traders prevented, if possible, from coming into competition with the Trader who has paid full price for his Stock. I wish to add one thing—I saw a reference in a financial article lately to what has been so often recommended to this Chair—the desirability of Merchants shortening their credits, and it went on to say that Banks were largely to blame for not enforcing this, as they only had to refuse long-winded paper. The only cure for the long credit system lies with the Merchants themselves, for if the Banks attempted to bring pressure by refusing long dated paper, the term of the note would be shortened but the credit would be continued as long as before. We have now 2065 Shareholders, as against 2,043 in 1891 and 2003 in 1890, being within five of the highest figure we ever attained—2,070 in 1885. If there are any other matters connected with the business of the Bank, on which the Shareholders desire information, I will have pleasure in answering any questions.

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. John Morrison observed that it was stated that a month ago the Bank reduced the rate of interest on deposit receipts, and when some depositors came to the Bank to withdraw their deposits, the management reduced the amount of their interest by the fifteen days of notice. He hoped this statement was not true.

The General Manager—it is not true. After a few further remarks from Mr. Morrison.

Mr. John Crawford said there appeared to him to be a reserve pervading the meeting with reference to discussion upon the statement and accounts presented. He thought there should be no disposition on the part of the Directors or Managers to stifle discussion. He knew full well that the present President had not been open to that charge, because he did everything to promote fair and reasonable criticism. With reference to the statements laid before the meeting he did not see that there was really much to say. The year's proceeds of the bank had been of an ordinary character, and there had been no astounding reversions either for or against the bank. The sum of \$125,000, which was transferred to profit and loss account, and some might think that this percentage was relatively small on a capital of twelve millions. It must be borne in mind, however, that even if this were so it was a vastly better showing than that of last year. The point he wished to emphasize was that the shareholders must begin to realize the inexorable logic of events and that in the present days of keen and cutting competition fancy dividends and bonuses must be relegated to the indefinite future. Success, he thought, could only now be secured through hard work, consummate judgment, economical management, and increasing vigilance. With reference to the Bankers' suggestion, he ventured to make one suggestion, and that was that they would not allow the suggestions of shareholders to be subordinated in a degree to those of directors and managers. With regard to the proposition of the Provincial Government and of their own Municipal Government to impose direct taxation, he hoped it was not seriously entertained, because nothing could be more conducive to a greater increase of general distress of the country and to prevent its influx. He thanked them for the kind attention with which they had received his remarks.

It was moved by Mr. James O'Brien, seconded by Mr. Justice Cross, and resolved: That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank. Mr. Justice Cross said: The services of the President, Vice-President and Directors cannot be too highly estimated. They control a very important institution. There is a French saying that nothing succeeds like success. We judge by their labors in the past, and are convinced that whatever they have done has been for the purpose of increasing the property of the shareholders, and giving us a full dividend. The resolution does not require any further remark from me. I think we must all be perfectly satisfied with the staff and the manner in which they have conducted the business of the Bank. We are also thankful to the President and to the General Manager for the extremely interesting review of trade and finance and the future prospects of the institution. I believe the Shareholders will concur generally in the feeling that we are indebted to the Directors for what they have done in the past.

In reply, the President said the Directors had taken all the interest it was possible for them to take in the affairs of the Bank, and they had endeavored to do everything that they possibly could for those who were acting. He expressed his deep regret at the loss of Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott was associated with him for many years, and he (Donald) learned to appreciate his worth. His death was a very general loss to the Bank. In Mr. Meredith, who was appointed to take his place, they had a gentleman of high ability, and who had proved to be a very excellent Director.

It was moved by Mr. Hugh McLennan, seconded by Mr. H. Meredith, and resolved: "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Assistant General Manager, the Inspector, the managers and other officers of the Bank for their services during the year." Mr. McLennan said: The Directors are dependent largely in the management of the institution upon the Executive, the General Manager, the Assistant General Manager, the Managers of the different branches and the Inspector, that their duties shall be performed in such a manner that no loss can occur to the Bank. The history of the Bank of Montreal contains the names of many men of ability and who were devoted to its service. As one of the Directors, I might say that if we can judge from the experience of previous years, in the future the prosperity of the Bank will be due in no little measure to the efforts of the staff of employees, who have given every satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

The motion having been carried unanimously, the General Manager said: Permit me to thank you for the resolution and the very kind expressions of Mr. McLennan. We are a first class staff in the bank, and we are thoroughly devoted to its interests, and have no doubt your kind motion will stimulate them to future exertions. Moved by Mr. Macrae, Q.C., seconded by Mr. H. Mackenzie, That the ballot be open for the election of Directors be kept open until 3 o'clock, unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued. This concluded the business.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The Scrutineers reported the election of the following gentlemen as Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year:—Sir John Caldwell Abbott, Mr. R. B. Angus, Hon. G. A. Drummond, W. C. McDonald, W. H. Meredith and Sir Donald A. Smith.

EXCELLENT FOR TRAINING.

I have found St. Leon water the very best thing to drink while in training and have used it every morning with the most satisfactory results during the last couple of seasons. It keeps the system in good condition and is superior, in my judgment, to all other drinks for the athlete. With best wishes, I remain, sincerely yours, W. M. Carman, champion bicyclist of Canada, 164 Shelburne street.

THE AMERICAN DOCTORS (30 Years practice in Europe and America.) THEIR SERVICES ARE FREE.

THE DOCTORS IN MONTREAL. Services free until August 1st. The staff of eminent physicians and surgeons, who have so long enjoyed such unparalleled success in New York and London, having cured thousands of cases of male and female weakness, catarrh, catarrhal deafness, etc., where other doctors have failed, have opened a permanent institute at 2303 St. Catherine street, between Mansfield street and McGill College avenue.

BLAINE The International City Gateway of Two Great Nations Where Commerce Moves With Tide and Rail.

Send to the undersigned for maps and pamphlets which will inform you about Blaine, Puget Sound, and the new state of Washington. Blaine, the future Metropolis. Population 1889, 25,189. Complete system of electric lights, water works, ten miles twelve foot sidewalks; six miles graded streets, has best land-locked harbor Puget Sound. Four greatest trans-continental Railways: The Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railways are just completed here. The Northern Pacific is only 15 miles away and the Union Pacific is coming as fast as men and money can build. Now is the time to buy lots and realize on the great rise in values.

New England Land and Harbor Improvement Co. ACCIDENTAL BLOCK SEATTLE, WASH.

THE KEY INDEMNITY CO OF CANADA. H. H. DATE, Manager.

CRAIG-Street, Montreal. The object of the Key Indemnity Company is to facilitate the recovery of accidents of loss. And as it secures as far as possible so desirable an end, with little or no trouble or expense to the loser, the promoters of the enterprise feel confident that its usefulness will secure general patronage.

MUNN'S BONELESS CODFISH. Got the Gold Medal at the Jamaica Exhibition.

STEWART MUNN & CO., MONTREAL. QUALITY VERY CHOICE. BUY THE BEST.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS. E. CHANTELOUP Heavy Brass and Iron Founder.

MANUFACTURER OF New and Elegant Designs of Gas and Electric Fixtures, Brass Fenders, Fire Irons, Bank and Office Railings, Gas and Electric Globes, Etc., Etc. OFFICE AND WORKS: 587 to 593 Craig Montreal, St.

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A CULINARY ARTICLE. AN INFANT'S FOOD.

Unsweetened and free from all preservatives. Keeps for any length of time in all climates. Its Uniform Quality, Convenience and Economy render HIGHLAND EVAPORATED CREAM INFANT'S FOOD preferable to all other forms of cream or milk for Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Ice Cream, Charlotte Russe, Custards and all uses to which ordinary cream or milk may be put. Sold by Grocers and Druggists Everywhere. Write for our Infant Food Circulars and Highland Evaporated Cream booklet entitled "A Few Dainty Dishes." HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO. Sole Purveyors. Highland, Ill.

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"HERALD" BUILDING No. 6 Beaver Hall Hill MONTREAL.

45 to One 45 lbs of lean Beef required to make one pound Armour's Chicago Extract of Beef. There are many ways of using Armour's Extract. Our little Cook Book explains several. We mail it free. ARMOUR & CO., CHICAGO.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills FOR PALE PEOPLE. Ask NOT a Pur-gative Med-icine. They are a Blood Purifier, Purgative and Resolvent, as they supply in a concentrated form the substance actually needed to enrich the blood, entering from POOR and WASTED Blood, and also invigorating and building up the Blood and System, when broken down by overwork, mental worry, dis-eases, excesses and indis-cutions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR, and correcting all irregularities and SUPPRESSIONS.

EVERY MAN Who finds his mental faculties actually failing, or who is suffering from nervous debility, or who has lost his physical powers through overwork, or who is suffering from the effects of a cold, or who is suffering from the effects of a fever, or who is suffering from the effects of a long illness, or who is suffering from the effects of a long confinement, or who is suffering from the effects of a long stay in a hospital, or who is suffering from the effects of a long residence in a sanatorium, or who is suffering from the effects of a long residence in a convalescent home, or who is suffering from the effects of a long residence in a nursing home, or who is suffering from the effects of a long residence in a lunatic asylum, or who is suffering from the effects of a long residence in a workhouse, or who is suffering from the effects of a long residence in a prison, or who is suffering from the effects of a long residence in a hospital for the insane, or who is suffering from 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DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Annual Examination of the Pupils of the Mackay Institution. The Reverend W. Hanson Pulsford, M. A., the Reverend Edward Bushell, B. A., and Dr. A. B. Mackay, were the examiners of the Mackay Institute for 1892, and the examination took place on Tuesday morning May 31st.

After the first moment of surprise I felt a sensation of intense relief at this new attitude of Mary's, accompanied by a feeling of comfort and hopefulness such as I had not experienced since my arrival under her roof.

The examiners gave a greater proportion of the time at their disposal to the subject of articulation than to any other, and deservedly so, for this is the foundation of the whole work.

After this survey of the work done among the mutes, we returned to that done among the blind, and while much interested in all that was shown, regretted that it was impossible to give more time to this useful and interesting department of the work.

Taking luncheon with the pupils in their well-ventilated dining hall, we had an opportunity of seeing the good substantial fare which, with plenty of fresh air and whole some exercise, keeps them in such evident good health.

PRETTY MISS SMITH.

BY FLORENCE WARDEN. [Lovel's Canadian copyright series.]

CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued.) As I hurried to my room I decided that I would go back home that morning.

Mr. Marshall appeared that morning at the breakfast table. He looked haggard and ill, and I reproached him for coming down, but Mary accepted his presence with her new customary apathy.

now. I shall stay here until the end of the summer. A blank silence fell upon everybody at the table.

This calm decision on the part of a girl whose chief hold upon our esteem had been her yielding loveliness overwhelmed us with astonishment.

In the face of her apparent loss of confidence in me, I avoided any further private conversation with Mr. Marshall, lest she should again fancy that we were conspiring against her.

After the interchange of these few words the day hung heavily on my hands. Hilary did not come, Mr. Marshall returned early to his room, Mary avoided all of us; I was quite glad of the companionship of Mrs. Camden, and gave a more sympathetic ear than ever before to the recital of the doings and sayings of her aristocratic "friends."

Dinner was over early, and as soon as we left the dining-room I hurried round to the distillery, hoping that the revelations I had to make concerning the previous night would incline the night-watcher to be less reticent with me than before.

"Mr. Hopkins," I began, "I wish you would trust me a little more than you do." For reply he took his pipe out of his mouth, and said briefly: "Trust you? Now, does the missus?"

I grew crimson and was inclined to turn away without pursuing my inquiries further; but Hopkins did not mean to let me off like that.

"By what I can hear of the goings on in the 'ouse, it's all you and Mr. Marshall, you and Mr. Tom, and the missus out of it all; just as if she was only a child, and not a grown-up woman and her own missus."

Hopkins was too important a person to be treated lightly, so I condescended to explain. "Don't you know," I said, "that Miss Smith has not been herself lately, owing to the night-frights she has had?"

"Who do you think it was gave 'em to her?" he asked after a pause. "Well, that strange woman had a hand in it, I know," I said decidedly. "And last night, after all I said to you, you let her get in again, and she tried to smother Miss Smith during the night."

URGENT APPEAL.

Protestant Hospital Managers Must Have Money.

A Meeting of Citizens Yesterday—Resolutions Passed Which Back Up the Petition Forwarded to the Lieut.-Governor—Expressions of Good-will on the Work Being Done—Interesting Financial Statement.

The governors of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane have addressed a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, showing the work done by the institution since its foundation, and asking aid to complete the original intentions as regards accommodation, etc.

1. That the Hospital be empowered to issue debentures having a currency of twenty years, to the extent of \$150,000—in sums of \$500 and \$1,000 respectively—bearing interest as may be agreed upon per annum, payable semi-annually; to be secured by a first mortgage on the property of the Institution.

2. To enable the Governors to negotiate the said bonds on the most favorable terms, both principal and interest should be guaranteed by the Province.

3. From the first proceeds of the sale of the said bonds, the sum of \$50,000 be applied to the discharge of the present mortgage debt now held by the Province.

4. To secure the proper disposition of the balance remaining to the satisfaction of the Government, it is proposed to appropriate \$25,000 in defraying the present floating debt of the Institution, the remainder to be expended in the erection of the required buildings, with their necessary furnishings, the laying out and embellishment of the grounds.

5. It will be obvious to the Government that they will be amply secured for the payment of the semi-annual interest, by deducting the same from the quarterly amounts accruing to the hospital from the maintenance of indigent patients.

Should the Government accede to this proposition, we agree and bind ourselves to erect forthwith the proposed eastern wing to accommodate 200 additional inmates, also the requisite barns, stables and farm buildings.

The Government were pleased to ask that some guarantee of good faith be given by the governors. To this end the position of the Governors, and to bring influence to bear on the Government to grant this reasonable request, a meeting of the citizens of Montreal was called yesterday afternoon in the Mechanic's institute.

The first speaker was Hon. Justice Lynch, who said the institution was a matter which particularly appealed to the whole province, and was not one solely for the Government.

could get. We leave everything in his hands; he accepts or rejects patients and has entire control of the indoor working of the institution. Continuing, he said he had felt humiliated when the Government wanted a guarantee of good faith that the institution would be carried on as a Protestant institution.

The meeting then adjourned. The meeting then adjourned. The meeting then adjourned.

THE LADIES' ALLOES OF THE DAY. SORENSON & ST. PIERRE. MONTREAL.

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GILLET'S PURE POWDERED LYE. PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds of Soda. Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

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ROGERS ROCK HOTEL. Will open early in June. Address T. J. TREADWAY, Rogers Rock, N.Y. THE STRAND. ASBURY PARK, N.J. OPENS JUNE 1ST, 1892.

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THE MONTREAL HERALD CO. 4 and 6 Beaver Hall Hill.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7.

A PRACTICAL WAY OF COLLECTING WATER RATES.

At the commencement of the present year it was found necessary to get over 19,000 writs of execution from the Recorder's office to distrain for arrears of the water tax for 1891. This is no fanciful or exaggerated statement, but it embodied in the City Treasurer's report presented to the Council last week. It points out that even the national policy of taxing to its highest point every article used by the people, does not of itself bring prosperity to the working class. It shows that if Montreal is not overrun with what philanthropists now-a-days call "the submerged tenth" we have at least a sufficient number who find great difficulty in keeping their heads above water, and who are obliged to be helped along by writs and distrains with all their horrors and attendant legal expenses. With what gratitude these poor people must remember the assistance given.

Apart from any sentimental view it also shows that the present method of collecting the water tax is costly, oppressive and inefficient. The city loses money and some of the people distrained upon cannot fail to lose self respect and to be more or less driven into pauperism. In how many cases even the bailiffs find themselves powerless, simply because there is absolutely nothing to distrain upon, is not stated, but they must be many. It has been often suggested that the water tax should be made a tax upon property and collected from the proprietors, but there are difficulties in the way and the smaller proprietors protest most vigorously. But it is just in the cheaper houses that the trouble is found and some reform seems absolutely necessary. In this class of tenements the water rate is about equivalent to one month's rent and if it could be collected in that way the few cents exacted each month would be met much more readily than payment in a lump sum.

Proprietors object to be made collectors. They have sufficient difficulty very often in extracting their rents and they object to be answerable for a tax which they would have to pay whether the tenants paid or not; thus adding to the loss occasioned by a bad tenant, the cost out of pocket for the water rate. There is also the question of vacant tenements which would be a continual source of trouble. On the other hand people who are not pecuniarily interested in this class of property have many objections to the present mode of collection by stopping supplies and actions for distraint. By cutting off the water and so preventing cleanliness in such dwellings, and also disarranging their ordinary sanitary accommodations, there is always dread of propagating epidemic diseases, which, once started, are no respecters of person and do not ask, before attacking, whether one has paid the water rate or not.

In England, in many if not most cities, the water tax on houses, under a certain rental, is collected from the proprietors, and objections are met by allowing a system of compounding. The proprietor of any number of houses, within the rent limits, is allowed a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent by paying in a lump sum. This discount recompenses him for collection and also ensures him against losses by vacancies. The cities are saved the usual costs of collection, and citizens have not the shame of seeing the very poorest class oppressed and driven out of house and home in the city's name. Such a scheme might obviate the trouble here. Allow proprietors of tenements under say \$100 to compound in the manner described. An optional measure instead of a compulsory one might be sufficient to test it at first. The proprietors would be able to recoup themselves by a slight addition to the rental and we believe that most tenants would prefer tenements free from this odious tax.

A DEAD GIVE-AWAY BY A CONSERVATIVE ORGAN.

The Compton County Chronicle, usually a docile follower of the Conservative Government, is now "at outs" with it and is kicking vigorously. The cause of its new departure is not stated, but its neighbors ascribe it in some respect to the rejection of the claims of Mr. R. H. Pope and Mr. W. B. Ives to seats in the Cabinet, and perhaps it is also a little sourd that its name is not to be found among last year's recipients of Government pap, in the shape of advertising, printing and lithographing contracts. However, it is not our policy "to look a gift horse in the mouth." When anyone comes along and attacks our powerful opponent we welcome his services without enquiring too closely as to the reasons for them. Our journalistic confere scores the Conservative party and scores them heavily, that is sufficient for us.

In the first place it considers Sir John

Abbott and half the Cabinet as detriments and advises their retirement from office. It acknowledges the vigor of the Liberal attack on the Conservative position and also admits that their charges of corruption and boodling are perfectly correct. The St. John's land purchase job is referred to in plain language and the party is scored for venal support given to the Government in a matter that they knew to be indefensible.

In plain words it says: "In throwing light upon these votes the Liberal party are doing a decided public service." The Globe boodle exposures are also outlined, and it recognises that Sirs Hector and Adolphe are now equally labelled "unclean." Whether the editor is a sort of Jekyll and Hyde combination we cannot say, but after admitting the incompetency and rascality of the Conservatives it next goes on to justify a continued support of them. Perhaps Messrs. Ives and Pope may be taken into confidence and a fat contract come to the Chronicle next year. Who knows?

It admits the tu quoque argument to be unsound, but as in present circumstances that is the only one available for use it makes the best it can of it. The Liberals are no better than the Conservatives. Boodle and corruption are rampant in both parties. Better bear the ills we have than fly to those we know not of. Accused and accusers are tarred with the same stick. An old thief makes the best detective. These and similar arguments it uses to trim the scales to an equal balance, and then all at once pops into the Conservative side the great N.P., which in its opinion causes the Liberal scale to kick the beam and brings it out of the fray triumphant. It shows a terrible state of public opinion when political immorality can be thus condoned; when the best word that can be said for your friends is that they are no worse than others. Bad as Phariseism may be it is preferable to open scouting of the idea of virtue.

It may be a sort of consolation to people who have lost their own virtue to tell every one else down to their own level, but we can in no way agree to the conclusions that satisfy the Chronicle. The Liberal party have never upheld rascality and boodling as not only justifiable but laudable. Then public history does not justify the assertion that they are as base as the Tories. We will not compare Mackenzie and Macdonald, but among living leaders contrast Haggart, Caron and Chapleau with Laurier, Cartwright and Blake. Did corruption run riot during Mackenzie's regime? The Chronicle should judge past history by past deeds, and not contrast present known immoralities with its own conceptions of what others would do under the same circumstances. The Chronicle acknowledges the Conservative leaders to be corrupt and dishonest. It should aid the Liberals in "turning the rascals out." When the Liberals show themselves equally unworthy it will be time enough to serve them the same way.

COAL OIL STATISTICS.

We have received the following letter in reference to an article on the "Coal Oil Tariff." We are not at liberty to give the name of the writer, but he is one who has every opportunity of knowing that whereof he tells, and his statement throws a queer light upon the make up of the industrial tariff tables: Editor Herald.—We have read with interest your editorial in Saturday's issue on the subject of the Coal Oil Tariff. You quote from the industrial census to the effect that there are in Quebec nine oil refineries and in Ontario twenty refineries. We have been in the oil business for a long time and this information is very surprising to us. We know of no oil refinery in Quebec, and it would be a queer thing if there were. There are surely not more than ten refineries in Canada, and when we say ten we put it at an outside figure, thinking there may possibly be one or two we have never heard of.

The exact figures taken from Bulletin No. 8 of the Census of Canada, Manufactures, are as follows: Under the head "Lighting" oil refineries, 9 establishments, machinery and tools valued at \$1,849, employees, 77; horse power of steam engines, 6. That is for the Province of Quebec. For Ontario, oil refineries, 20, machinery and tools valued at \$516,510; employees, 270, horse power of steam engines, 1,725.

That is an exact copy, though it does look a bit fishy to find the establishments in Quebec average value of tools, etc., \$205 against \$25,825 in Ontario, and the engine power in Quebec averaging three-quarter horse power against 86 horse power in Ontario; but as Government figures we were obliged to accept them.

Under the same heading of Lighting we find it stated that there are eight electric light works in the province, employing altogether 20 hands, which, with our own knowledge of the size and capacity of the Royal Electric Light Co. of this city, stamps the whole of the figures given as valueless. Under the same head the gas works of Quebec are put down as five, against 30 in Ontario, but the machinery, tools, etc., are \$1,577,300 in Quebec to \$1,195,132 in Ontario, and the employees 645 in Quebec to 317 in Ontario. This makes the Quebec works average \$315,460 against \$39,838 in Ontario, and employ each 129 against 10 in Ontario. Taken altogether there wants a little more light all through this lighting section, as on the face of it there are many discrepancies to reconcile.

The Hon. Mr. Abbott, Premier of Canada, was knighted on the Queen's birthday. Now that he has received this long-expected honor, we shall hope to see him retire from the leadership of the Conservative party, and take with him at least half of the present Cabinet. Let us have more men who are in touch with the banking and business institutions of our country.—Compton Co. Chronicle.

We half agree with the above suggestion,

him the whole of the present Cabinet" we shall be in entire accord.

A CONTRIBUTION, in another column, calls attention to the prohibitive duty imposed upon cast iron pipes. The City Council has always professed great anxiety to reduce the cost of water, but allows without even protest the importation of a duty rate on cast iron pipes that forbids competition and forces them to buy their supplies from combines who are thus able to fix their own prices. The difficulty is that so long as the raw material is taxed to the extent of 40 per cent, it would be unfair to expect pipe foundries on this side to compete on level terms with the foundries of Great Britain. This is only one of the many instances in which a reduction or better still a complete abolition of the tariff on raw materials would do much to develop native industries.

How to Kill the Gerrymander.

An anonymous writer contributes a paper to the current Atlantic entitled "The Slaying of the Gerrymander," that grisly beast which has worked so much injustice in the eighty years of its existence. After giving an explanation and history of the word gerrymander, this writer shows how, under present methods of voting, a gerrymander with absurd results may occur even when there is no attempt at dishonesty. As a result of such a "natural" gerrymander—that is, one where there has been a perfectly honest apportionment under the existing system—a party may poll a large fraction of the total votes and secure no representation at all. If often happens that the voters are so evenly divided throughout the State that, no matter how the districts are made up, the majority party in the State will have a majority in each district. "Such is the condition in Kansas, Minnesota, Texas and other States. Again, it may happen that the strength of one party lies in a very small compass, while that of the other is evenly distributed throughout the State. Thus in New York the Democratic strength lies mostly in and about New York City, while that of the Republicans is spread over the whole State. The Democrats often carry the State, but seldom get a majority in the Legislature or in the Congressional delegation."

So that even if we adopt the rosy view that our progress toward perfectibility will finally eliminate the tendency to steal Congressional seats by active gerrymandering, the passive species will still work injustice, and it is clear that we should have a new system of apportionment.

Congressional management of apportionment would, in the opinion of the Atlantic writer, simply be a case of trouble. Another proposition is that Congressmen be elected by majority vote from the State at large; but this would only destroy the disease by killing the patient, since, under such a plan, the minority party would have no representation at all. Still another suggestion is to give the voters first and second choice. This applies only to the majority party, for the minority has no choice at all. The cumulative vote has also been proposed and is recommended by a special committee of the Senate in 1861. "This is a long way in advance of the other proposals, as it would stop gerrymandering and give the minority parties representation, but the plan is objectionable because so wasteful. A party might throw all its votes for one man when it might elect two, or it might divide its vote between two men and fail to get either when it could have had one; its uncertainty is a grave defect."

Here is the program by which this student of politics would sweep away the solecism of apportionment methods: "Abolish the electoral districts entirely, and allow all parties in the State to put tickets in the field, each containing as many names as the party sees fit, up to the whole number to be elected. This, of course, includes tickets put up by independent organizations and the minority parties. The voter selects his ticket and votes it as a whole, but marks thereon the name of the candidate whom he prefers. When all the ballots cast in the State for Congressmen are counted, the whole number is divided by the number of men to be elected, which gives the quota, or number of votes necessary to elect one candidate. Each party vote is now divided by this quota, which gives to it the number of Congressmen to which it is entitled, the successful candidates of the party being those who stand highest in order of preference. If the party has a sufficient number of votes to fill the quota, that name on the ticket which is the choice of the greatest number of votes is taken; if two quotas are filled, the first and second go in, and so on."

Not a Treasure.

Mrs. Brown (whose daughter really loved him)—"I suppose your wife thinks you're a treasure?" Van Billion (whose honeymoon is waning, and who realizes his mistake)—"No—a treasury."—Brooklyn Life.

"MADRE É HIJO." (MOTHER AND SON)

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NEWSPAPER FOLDING - MACHINES FOR SALE.

Two STONEMETZ FOLDERS, lately used in folding THE HERALD. Will fold to quarter size and trim at rate of about 1,500 Sheets Per Hour.

IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION.

MILTON STREET. AUCTION SALE RESIDUES OF LAND

Building Materials, Thursday, 9th of June Instant, AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

Will be sold on the premises, by Auction, the two following lots of land:—

1st. A triangular piece of land vacant, bounded on the northeast side by St. Urbain street, said side measuring about 26.4 feet; on the southeast side by Milton street, said side measuring about 83.3 feet; on the southwest side by subdivisions Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of lot cadastral 101, said side measuring about 88.3 feet; containing an area of about 153 square feet; and being the northwest portion of lot cadastral No. 100, in the St. Lawrence Ward.

2nd. A vacant piece of land, bounded on the northeast side by St. Famille street, said side measuring about 37 feet; on the southeast side by Milton street, said side measuring about 92 feet; on the southwest side by subdivision No. 13, of lot cadastral No. 76, said side measuring about 4 feet; on the northwest side by the balance of lot cadastral, subdivision No. 1, of lot 76, said side measuring about 92 feet, containing an area of about 368 square feet, the said lot being a part of the southeast portion of subdivision No. 1 of lot cadastral 76, in the St. Lawrence Ward.

Terms Cash. Full particulars will be given at the time of the sale.

At the above date and hour will also be sold on the premises, all the Building Materials lying on the ground recently expropriated for the opening of Milton street, from St. Lawrence street to University street.

Terms cash:—A deposit will be required on adjudication, and the balance due will have to be paid on the same day in the hands of the City Treasurer.

The Building Materials will have to be removed immediately.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk, THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer. CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 6th June, 1892.

TO CONTRACTORS. Fire Department.

Tenders for Repairs. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for repairs," will be received at the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, till noon, on Wednesday the 15th of June instant for sundry repairs to be executed at No. 3 Fire Station, corner of Wellington and Dalhousie streets. The whole in accordance with plan and specification to be seen in the office of the Building Inspector.

Each tenderer will have to deposit with the City Treasurer an accepted cheque on a chartered bank for \$300, as guarantee of the full execution of the contract. The committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders submitted. (By order), L. O. DAVID, City Clerk. CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 2nd June, 1892.

Fire Department. Winter Clothing.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for winter clothing" will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until noon on Friday, the 17th, June instant, for coats and pants for 33 officers and 120 men, and fur caps whatever quantity may be required. The whole in accordance with the samples to be seen in the office of the Chief of the Fire Department, where any other information can also be obtained.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. (By order), L. O. DAVID, City Clerk. CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 2nd June, 1892.

NELLEDA STREET. AUCTION SALE

RESIDUE OF LAND, ON FRIDAY, 10th of June, Instant, AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

Will be sold by public auction in the undersigned rooms. 201 ST. JAMES STREET.

A piece of land situated in the St. Mary's Ward, bounded by Fullum and Nelleda and measuring about 10 feet by 216.

Terms cash:—Full particulars will be given at the time of the sale. L. O. DAVID, City Clerk, THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

CITY HALL, Montreal, 6th June, 1892.

AUCTION SALE OF Building Materials,

FRIDAY, 10th of JUNE, 1892, AT 11.45 O'CLOCK A.M.

Will be sold by auction on the premises, the building materials lying on the ground recently expropriated for the widening of St. Catherine street at the corner of Fullum street.

Terms Cash:—A deposit will be required on adjudication, and the balance due will have to be paid on the same day in the hands of the City Treasurer.

The building materials will have to be removed immediately. L. O. DAVID, City Clerk, THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 6th June, 1892.

CHANDELIER!

New Handsome Bronze Chandeliers complete with Fancy Lamps \$5.50 and \$6.50; Handsome and brilliant for Parlors

Beautiful American PIANOS

New, Beautiful and Fully Guaranteed, at \$180.00, \$200.00 And Upwards.

The Finest Collection in the City at N. Y. PIANO CO.

AGENTS FOR Weber, Decker, Vose, Hale and other leading Pianos.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, a body corporate and politic, duly incorporated and having its head office in the City of Montreal, and Les Commissionsaires d'Écoles Catholiques Romaines de la Cité de Montreal, corps politique dument incorpore, ayant son bureau principal dans la cité et district de Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session for an act to amend the acts 32 Victoria, chap. 18, section 23, and as amended by 34 Vic, chap. 12, sections 1, 11 and 12, and 36 Vic, chap. 11, sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and by 38 Vic, chap. 33, section 1, to increase the rate of taxation for school purposes in the City of Montreal, and for other purposes. Montreal, April 24, 1892. GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Attorneys for the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal. BELLEFONTAINE, TURGEON & ROBERTSON, Attorneys for Les Commissionsaires d'Écoles Catholiques Romaines de la Cité de Montreal.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given that Dame Julie Morello, of the City and District of Montreal, wife separated as to property, of Vincent Truants, of the same place, and Dame Catherine Juliette Morello, of the City and District of Montreal, wife separated as to property, of Antonio Molinari, of the same place, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, and will ask to be granted leave to sell certain immovable properties to them bequeathed by the late Antonio Morello, dated 11th July, 1882, and made before M. Perrault Notary.

PREFONTAINE & ST. JEAN, Attorneys for the Petitioner. Montreal, 12th April, 1892.

The Dominion Wire Rope Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE ROPE

For Hoisting Mining, Inclines, Transmission of Power, Towing Ships, Rigging Guys, Etc., Etc.

Lang's Patent Wire Rope. For Transmission and Collary Purposes. Signal Strand Clothes Lines And Seizing Wire.

JAMES COOPER, AGENT, 203 St. James Street.

SMOKE HERO CIGARS

REPAIRING! Why drive a broken or shabby buggy, wagon or cart when you can have them REPAIRED AND PAINTED at the CUSACK CARRIAGE SHOP, 29 Busby Lane, where all repairs are promptly attended to at REASONABLE PRICES!

PATENTS

Caveats and Reissues secured, Trade-Marks registered, and all other patent causes in the Patent offices and before the Courts promptly and carefully prosecuted. I make a careful examination and advise as to patentability free of charge. With my office directly across from the Patent Office, and being in personal attendance there, it is apparent that I have superior facilities for making prompt preliminary searches for the more vigorous and successful prosecution of application for patent and for attending to a business entrusted to my care in the shortest possible time. FEES MODERATE, and exclusive attention given to all patent business. Information, advice and special reference sent on request. J. R. LITTLE, Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Causes, Washington, D.C.

Alcock's Corn and Bunion Shields

The best, surest, cleanest and cheapest remedy for corns and bunions ever produced. Easily applied—give immediate relief—afford absolute comfort. A package of the CORN SHIELDS or a sample of the BUNION SHIELDS sent, prepaid, on receipt of 10 cents. The Corn Shields are made large and small. In ordering, state size wanted. POROUS PLASTER CO., 274 Canal Street, - New York.

Geo. G. Robinson & Co. JEWELERS, WAT HMAKERS, Etc., 216 St. James St.

DIAMOND, PEARL, And Gold Jewelry.

Solid Silver, Fancy Pieces in Cases, Mounted Rhina, and Electro Plated Ware.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS

A SPECIALITY. Watches Regulated

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager. Thursday and Friday Evenings, June 9 and 10. First appearance of the beautiful and Clever Actress MISS --CARRIE RADCLIFF-- Direct from her New York and Philadelphia Starring Engagement, in a Special Production of "HAZEL KIRKE" The Exquisite and Ever-popular Play Popular prices. Sale of seats commences Tuesday, June 7th, at Nordheimers Music Store.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. THIS WEEK—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE. MILLER-CALHOUN OPERA CO. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

Grand Repertory of Comic Opera Success Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Wednesday Matinee "BOCCACCIO" Thursday "AMORITA" Friday Saturday Matinee and evening "BOHEMIAN GIRL" Thursday (AMORITA) Testimonial benefit to Temple Emanuel. Saturday evening closing performance, Grand Testimonial Benefit to the attaches of the Queen's Theatre. Seats for sale at Sheppard's Music Store and at the New York Piano Co.'s warehouses.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL. Every Afternoon and Evening—Week commencing Monday, June 6th. THE GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA Alone in a Great City Excellent Company, Beautiful Scenery, Stage Requisites, Etc., Etc. Price of Admission 10, 20, and 30 cents. Reserved seats 10 cents extra. Plan at the theatre from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m. Coming—TURNER'S BURLESQUE CO. and Vaudeville Stars.

EDWARD LLOYD'S FAREWELL CONCERT

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, Thursday, June the 9th. ALL SEATS RESERVED, 75c and \$1.00 at Nordheimers.

Box plan will be closed at 5 p. m., on Wednesday, after which no reserved seats will be sold.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL PHILLIPS SQUARE

Galleries open Daily 9 a. m., to 6 p. m. --TEMPEST COLLECTION-- NOW ON EXHIBITION. Admission 25 cents. Members Free.

LEPINE PARK—GRAND TROTTERING RACES!

JUNE 7th, 8th and 9th. \$3000-In Prizes—\$3000 62 ENTRIES MADE ALREADY.

RED MEN vs. WHITE

AT THE --CYCLORAMA-- THE GREAT INDIAN BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN --AND-- DEFEAT OF CUSTER.

A moving and wonderful scene of forest and field, mountain and valley, hill and dale, peaceful flowing rivers and the horrors of war. Indian admissions, Indian trophies, flying cavalry and lighted night.

Admission 25 cents. Schools and Institutions special rates. Lectures in constant attendance. The Cycorama open daily from 9 a. m., to 10 p. m.; Sunday, 1 p. m. to 10 10 p. m. 1981 ST. CATHERINE ST., (Cor. St. Urbain). The street cars converge here from all parts of the city.

REFRIGERATORS REFRIGERATORS CANADIAN MADE

Equal in make and price to American Importation. Wholesale and Retail. GEO. W. REED, --SLATE, METAL AND GRAVEL ROOFING-- 783 and 785 Craig Street.

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES

HANDSOMELY ILLUMINATED BY EDWIN COX & CO., 114 St. Francois Xavier St. Mention the Herald.

E. B. EDDY CO

Mammoth Works: HULL, P. Q. LARGEST IN CANADA.

Pails, Tubs, Washboards

For about 35 years have Eddy's woodenware taken precedence over all others.

When buying a Pail, Tub, Or Washboard, See that you get one stamped The E. B. EDDY CO.

WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR MANUFACTURES MONTREAL BRANCH, 318 ST. JAMES STREET 318

SPORTING EVENTS.

Opening Races at Lepine Park This Afternoon.

Program of To-day's Events—The Shamrocks Remarkable Junior Team—St. Anne's Boating Club Officers—Morris Park Racing Results and Entries—Lacrosse at the Coast—Winnipeg Defeat the Garrys.

The racing season for Montreal will be inaugurated this afternoon at Lepine Park, when the first day's races take place.

First race, three minute class—Purse \$250—M. Drolet, Ottawa, g g Fred D.; J. Lefebvre, Montreal, br m J. B. J. Durand, Montreal, br m Willie Banks; Grand Vail, Blue Bonnets, b m Sunset; Broderick, St. Hyacinthe, ch Gold Star; McBarry, Montreal, b s Felix T.; McBarry, Montreal, blk m Verouner T.; Martin & Flynn, Montreal, blk s J. P. Kysdyk.

Second race, 2.40 class—Purse \$300. R. Marien, Montreal, br. g. Billy. W. H. Phelps, Richmond, Vt. b. s. Charley P. P. McLaughlin, Kingston, br. s. Billy S. Fall, Blue Bonnets, br. m. Pan Frank. Webster & Comstock, Brookville, ch. s. Banner Boy. D. Deardon, Richmond, Black Merrill.

Third race, 2.24 class—Purse \$400—M. Drolet, Ottawa, b Ben B.; Charles Taylor, White River Junction, g g Factory Boy; W. H. Phelps, Richmond, br m Lady Collins; L. Lapointe, Plattsburg, b g Prince; G. R. Wright, Hall, br g Half Penny; R. Arbour, Montreal, ch g Tennyson; C. Cusick, Merrickville, b m Little Belle.

Yesterday's Races at Morris Park. MORRIS PARK, June 6.—The following were the results of to-day's racing:

First race, welter weight sweepstakes, 5 furlongs—1, Stonenell; 2, Lavish; 3, Contribution. Time, 59.

Second race, selling sweepstakes, 7 furlongs—1, Wyandotte; 2, St. Anthony, 3, Alcide. Time, 1:27 1/2.

Third race, Cassanova stakes, 6 furlongs—1, dead heat between Katie A. and Sissy; 3, Propriety. Time, 1:13 1/2.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—1, Morello; 2, Shelly Tuttle; 3, Eagle Bird. Time, 1:06.

Fifth race, Hudson River handicap, 1 1/2 miles—1, Banquet; 3, Livonia; 3, Tom Rogers. Time, 2:01 1/2.

Sixth race, a selling sweepstakes, 1 mile—1, Now or Never; 2, Arab; 3, Kirkover. Time, 1:40 1/2.

TUESDAY'S ENTRIES. First race, 3 mile—Key West 108, Tom Hayes 108, Kilder 103, Rosa H 103, Zazling 99, Tormentor 110, Fairy 110, Fagot 97, Wah Jim 97, Frank Kinney 97, Ring Crab 117, Gloaming 105, Sonora 92.

Second race, 1 mile—India Rubber 112, Actor 106, Cateby 95, Fidelio 95, Gertie D 111.

Third race, Van Nest stakes, five furlongs—Charcoal, 97; Lavish, 110; Lyrist, 110; Right Away, 105; Leonard, 105; War Paint, 100; Oliona, 106.

Fourth race, six furlongs for three-year-olds—Wah Jim, 110; Dr. Ross, 110; Doncaster, 110; Vernon, 110; Best Brand, 110; Juliana, 110; Deanna, 110; Sonora, 103.

Fifth race, Melrose handicap, one mile and one-sixteenth—St. Florian, 126; Mars, 105; Oric, 105; the Pepper, 105; Kenebec, 105; Addie C. colt, 110; Harlem, 97; Entre, 107; Chikened, 108; Pickpocket, 106; Zaring, 102; Kilkenny, 102; Hamilton, 100; Sonora, 100; Henry, 100; Paragon, 100.

Six race, 3/4 mile—Bismarck, 84; Count, 84; Airplant, 111; La Cigale, 76; Daisy Woodruff, 104; Ballyhoo, 104; Cerebus, 107; Bellewood, 113; Dr. Wilcox, 96.

BOATING. St. Anne's Boating Club Elect Officers for the Season.

St. Anne's Boating Club held their annual meeting in the club house at St. Anne's on Saturday night last. A large and enthusiastic attendance of members was present.

The reports of the different officers were read and showed that the last year had been one of the most prosperous in the history of the club. A considerable number of new members were elected and the officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows:

Commodore, H. M. Perrault, president, J. W. Grier, vice-president, R. C. Simpson; secretary, A. H. Burton; treasurer, A. Sabiston; starter, pro tem, A. H. Burtold; committee, C. H. Stephens, Thos. N. Nicoll, John Crowe, T. P. Owens, W. Townsend, C. D. Hanson. Major Bond, who was compelled by circumstances to resign any official position, sent a subscription of \$20 to be used at the discretion of the committee to forward the interest of the club during the season.

BASEBALL. Some Heavy Scoring Done Yesterday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. At Boston—R H E Boston.....2 4 2 1 3 0 3 0-17 16 5 Pittsburgh.....1 1 0 2 1 0 0 0-4 10 3 Batteries—Nichols and Kelly; Baldwin, Camp and Mack. Umpire—Gaffney.

At Brooklyn—R H E Brooklyn.....0 2 0 2 1 0 0 0-3 12 4 Cleveland.....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-3 12 4 Batteries—Haddock and Con Daily; Young and O'Connor. Umpire—J. Nash.

At New York—R H E New York.....1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0-4 12 2 Louisville.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1-3 5 2 Batteries—Crane and Fields; Vinn and Grim. Umpire—Sheridan.

At Philadelphia—R H E St. Louis.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 4-7 13 2 Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-15 11 3 Batteries—Breitenstein and Buckley; Esper and Clements. Umpire—Hurst.

At Baltimore—R H E Baltimore.....3 0 1 2 5 1 4 0-23 21 5 Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1 8 5 Batteries—Cobb, Gunson, Hess and Robinson; Luby and Kittridge. Umpire—Emslie.

At Washington—R H E Cincinnati.....0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 3-11 3 Washington.....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0-4 7 3 Batteries—Burton, Mullins and Murphy; Knell and Milligan. Umpire—Macullar.

Baseball at Lachine. A well-contested game of ball between teams representing the Lachine Baseball Club and the Globe Woolen Mills took place last Saturday afternoon resulting in a victory for the home nine. Excellent play was shown by both teams.

LACROSSE. Lacrosse at the Coast. Vancouver defeated Victoria on Saturday by a score of 4 goals to 3. The match played on May 23 between Westminster and Victoria has been ordered to be played over again.

Winnipeg Defeats the Garrys. The first game for the championship of Winnipeg city lacrosse series was played on Saturday between the Winnipeg and the Garrys. The Winnipeg won in four straight games. Finch, the crack goal-keeper, played with the Winnipeg.

Shamrock Juniors Out at Huntingdon. HUNTINGDON, June 4.—The Junior (7) Shamrock lacrosse team played here to-day and the match resulted in the defeat of the home team by a score of 6 goals to 2. The home team put up a very good game, and when the personnel of the Shamrock team is taken into consideration such a defeat is hardly to be considered. It is a matter of surprise here that when the Junior Shamrock team were invited to play a match here they would bring some of the star players of the senior team to compete against a junior country club. The play was more evenly divided than would be expected from the score. The combination play, however, of the Shamrock team was too good to be withstood by a team having only occasional veterans together, and Tucker and O'Meara

passing got the home boys rather rattled. Devine at point was a strong, if not a brilliant player, what he lacked in skill being made up by rough play and abuse of the umpire. White in goals played a good game, and Dwyer (another senior man) and the balance of the team played good, clean lacrosse. Had the Juniors played the team they should and not brought out one-third of their senior men, the result would have been of a different nature. The play of the home team was good, and when it is considered that several of the players never played in a match of any kind until the present season, we do not feel anything but proud of the showing made by them to-day.

The playing of the defence was good all around, and when they could play the Shamrock home to a standstill, it is more than creditable. Were the home team schooled more in combination they would have held their own. It is hoped that if the Junior Shamrocks are again invited here they will come with a real junior team. The teams were:

Shamrock. White.....Goal.....Hayton Devine.....Point.....M. J. Boyd Price.....Cover Point.....Lamb Dwyer.....Defence Field.....O'neyc O'Hara.....Centre.....Caron McAfee.....Home Field.....Wright Taiton.....Outside Home.....McMillan O'Connor.....Inside Home.....Moir O'Meara.....Umpires.....W. D. McCallum Referre—J. A. Cameron.

Huntingdon. Hayton.....Goal.....M. J. Boyd Price.....Cover Point.....Lamb Dwyer.....Defence Field.....O'neyc O'Hara.....Centre.....Caron McAfee.....Home Field.....Wright Taiton.....Outside Home.....McMillan O'Connor.....Inside Home.....Moir O'Meara.....Umpires.....W. D. McCallum Referre—J. A. Cameron.

CONFERENCE NEARLY OVER. Many Reports Presented Yesterday and Considerable Business Transacted.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. PEMBROKE, Ont., June 6.—The Methodist Conference re-assembled at nine o'clock, the President in the chair. Albert College, Belleville, presented its report through Rev. F. Chisholm.

The Memorial Committee recommend that leaflets, containing information as to the nature of and mode of raising connectional funds, be printed and circulated among the people.

Rev. Mr. DeLong read the report of the committee on Oka Church. The Conference offered its help to build, if a site of indisputable title could be secured.

The following probationers will attend college: W. P. Boshart, J. Nelson, F. H. sold, C. R. Westgate, W. J. Conly, J. H. McConnell, A. Fairbairn, F. W. Warden, E. A. Davis, W. Wilson, R. G. Peavor, C. S. Hughan, J. R. Hodgson, A. J. Robertson, J. I. Smith, R. B. Ewen, J. W. Humphrey, C. A. Sykes, R. Corrigan, B. A. H. Osborne, B. A., P. L. Richardson, B. A., A. H. Farnsworth, W. H. Stevens, A. C. Mc Gillion, E. R. Kelly, C. J. Hill.

H. Osborn and R. Corrigan are appointed to Victoria college, the rest to Wesleyan Theological college.

An interesting discussion arose on the report of the Sustentation Fund committee. This fund is to supplement salaries that fall below the minimum. The Conference recommends that each circuit raise twenty cents per member. Rev. William Jackson thought that this assessment should be compulsory. The amount raised during the year is \$2,099.53 and disbursed through-out the conference. Montreal circuit raised \$565 and received \$148. Rev. James Kines and others believed that the fund would grow. It is really a home mission fund. It was felt that only those circuits which have made a determined effort to contribute to it should receive anything from it.

Co-operation with the Prison Reform Association was provided for. The Church Pro-synod committee recommended permission to sell the property belonging to St. James church, Montreal, on St. Paul street, and Temple building, also the parsonage belonging to Mountain Street church. This was granted.

The St. Lawrence Camp Ground committee recommended that an appeal be made to the churches to raise the amount needed to liquidate the debt. It was thought that if the site, valued at \$1,000, were sold the balance might be thus supplied.

S. E. Mitchell was appointed as lay representative at General Board of Missions. Fraternal greetings were sent to other conferences now in session.

The amount raised for the Superannuation Fund in the conference is as follows: Paid by ministers, \$2,592; paid by circuits, \$9,984. Total, \$12,576.

GAMES OF CHANCE. A resolution touching amusements and games of chance was moved by Rev. W. A. Hanna. He wanted the attitude of the Church defined.

Dr. Williams thought the discipline was clear enough on this matter. Mr. Scanlon could not see how any Christian could engage in these amusements.

Mr. Oxley believed in moral suasion. Several urged the need of stringency in applying these rules, but the majority favored simply an affirmation of the attitude of the Church.

The substance of the resolution was ordered to be embodied in the pastoral address, so that it might be brought before every circuit in the conference.

AFTERNOON SESSION. A communication was read by the secretary from Rev. Dr. Withrow, editor of Sunday School Literature. It was sent from Bayront, Syria. He sent greetings to the conference, and asked for the continued sympathy of the church in his work.

The special committee on deaconesses presented the scheme, which has been already outlined to the conference. After some very hearty words of commendation by Mr. J. M. Oxley, Revs. H. F. Bland, C. R. Flanders and others, the scheme was endorsed by a unanimous vote. This provides a constitution for a training school and home for deaconesses.

In connection with this report a discussion arose as to the employment of an authorized female evangelists. Several speakers thought that no ministers should be permitted to engage those who are not amenable to the Methodist church.

Rev. Mr. Jackson was asked to prepare a resolution expressing the sense of the conference in this matter. In order to develop the movement it was ordered that Rev. H. F. Bland, "who," as Mr. Jackson said, "as far as Canadian Methodism is concerned, is the father of the movement," be appointed with whom persons eligible as deaconesses might communicate, and who would be authorized to recommend these to the president and call the committee together.

A strong resolution passed the conference relating to the opium traffic and praying the British Government to suppress it. It was moved by Rev. H. F. Bland, seconded by Mr. J. Macdonald Oxley. It was ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to English papers and Secretary of State for Colonies.

The board of examiners reported in regard to the recognition of degrees, that all degrees from Canadian universities be recognized, but those from foreign universities only on proper evidence furnished if asked for.

The Sabbath school report showed an increase in the number of scholars of 1376, conversions 1121, number learning catechism 545 increase.

The Sabbath Observance committee recommended continued attention to this important work, endorsed all bills looking toward the observance of the Sabbath, and memorialized the managers of the World's Fair at Chicago to close the Exposition on Sabbath.

The following statistics will be of interest: Number of members, 34,436; on trial, 1,370; increase, 483; amount raised for missionary fund, \$32,348; educational, \$3,512; contingent, \$909; general conference, \$1,010; Union church report, \$757; Sabbath school aid, \$380; sustentation, \$2,098.

port of French Methodist Institute, Montreal. Number of pupils 72, of these 15 came from Roman Catholic families. A number of pupils are from Oka and Nipissing district. The report refers to the gratuitous services of Mrs. McConnell and Hutchison, also to the kindness and sympathy of Douglas church and the mission band.

A resolution expressing regret at the death of Rev. Louis N. Beaudry, formerly a minister of this church, was carried unanimously.

EVENING SESSION. This session was in memoriam of those who have died during the year. Rev. W. H. Graham presided. The following is the death roll for your year: One, H. Davis, Thos. O. Adkins, S. G. Phillips, M.A., N. H. Howard, Wm. Hansford, D.D., Wm. McGill, Wm. Brown, Robt. Baillie, Jabez Agaz, Wm. Scott, D.D., T. W. Constable.

The president called on some who had been for years intimate with these ministers, who in a few remarks bore testimony to their fidelity and usefulness.

The conference is thinning out. Rev. Dr. Hunter asked permission to leave conference to-night. The Stationing Committee will probably present its final report to-morrow, as it is expected that adjournment will take place at latest by to-morrow evening.

CORRESPONDENCE. Canada Under Misgovernment. Editor Herald:

I have just read for the second time your able article of date (Monday) on "Why immigration hangs fire," and no intelligent citizen of Montreal or of the Dominion can dispute your statements of the causes. I will just single out one instance where the people of this city are robbed by the tariff.

Nearly 3000 tons of cast iron pipes have been recently purchased by the Montreal waterworks. I am prepared to prove that the extra cost to the users of that imperative necessity, water, on this one contract is at least \$25,000 over what it should be if British superior pipes were allowed to come in at a duty of 12 1/2 to 17 1/2 per cent.

Does the public know that the tariff on British makes of water pipes is to-day over four times what it was twelve years ago? Whenever I name this fact to either Tory or Liberal friends they remark that it is monstrous, disgraceful or outrageous, and yet no serious attempt is made to have the inquiry remedied. The shameful maintenance of the rate of duty has also this bad effect—namely, that British manufacturers are not now tenderers for these contracts, and my unfortunate taxpayers are in the hands of home combines who can exact enormous profits, owing to their being "protected" in place of the consumers of water.

AN OVERBURDENED HOUSEHOLDER. Montreal, June 6.

AN ELEVATOR AT PRESCOTT. Mr. Walter Shanley Writes a Letter in Favor of the Project.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD. PRESCOTT, Ont., June 4.—Mayor Caruthers has received the following letter regarding the shipment of grain via the St. Lawrence route and also the necessity of having an elevator at Prescott:

MONTREAL, 3rd June, 1892. John Caruthers, Esq., Mayor, Prescott, Ont.

DEAR SIR: I was pleased to learn from your recent letter that active steps are being taken towards the erection of a large grain elevator in Prescott—an enterprise that I firmly believe would prove a paying one for those interested in it. Prescott is really the foot of lake navigation in Canada, as Ogdensburg, opposite, is in the United States.

The British manufacturers are not now tenderers for these contracts, and my unfortunate taxpayers are in the hands of home combines who can exact enormous profits, owing to their being "protected" in place of the consumers of water.

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The British manufacturers are not now tenderers for these contracts, and my unfortunate taxpayers are in the hands of home combines who can exact enormous profits, owing to their being "protected" in place of the consumers of water.

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St. JACOBS OIL THE GREAT REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. RHEUMATISM is defined to be a painful inflammation affecting the muscles and joints of the human body, chiefly the larger joints, as the hips, knees, shoulders, &c. It is of two kinds or stages: Inflammatory and Chronic. St. Jacobs Oil CURES CHRONIC CASES OF 40 YEARS. Symptoms.—The disease is the same—chronic or inflammatory—though the former stage is of a slower, more obstinate character. It is distinguished by soreness and stiffness of the muscles, and the misery is more in the nature of an ache than an acute pain. NO RELIEF AFTER CURE. Treatment.—Rub the parts freely with St. Jacobs Oil, rub hard and vigorously, producing warmth, and if the pain is slow in yielding, wrap the parts in flannel steeped in hot water and wrung out. NO RETURN OF PAIN. A FACT ESTABLISHED BY RENEWALS OF TESTIMONY WHEREIN IT IS SHOWN. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

BARRISTERS, NOTARIES, ETC. CHAS. S. BURROUGHS, W. HERBERT BURROUGHS, BURROUGHS & BURROUGHS, Barristers and Solicitors, NO. 613 AND 614 NEW YORK LIFE, Place d'Armes Square, MONTREAL. Telephone 1521. A. F. MCINTYRE, Advocate, Barrister, Solicitor, Etc. CHAMBERS: 806 & 807 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING MONTREAL. J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Q.C. R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, ADVOCATES, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c. BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDING, 1724 Notre Dame Street. Hon. H. Merleor, C.R., F. X. Choquet, B. C. L. C. Beaussant, J. P. G. Martineau, B.C.L. Merleor, Beaussant, Choquet & Martineau, ADVOCATES, No. 76 St. James Street, MONTREAL. P. O. Box 203. TELEPHONE No. 2. F. B. Macleannan, Q.C., J. W. Liddle, H. Chinc.

Maclennan, Liddle & Cline, (Late Macleannan & Macdonald), Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc. CORNWALL, Ont. James Leitch, R. W. Pringle, Leitch & Pringle, BARRISTERS, Notaries Public, Etc., CORNWALL, Ontario. Geo. C. Gibbons, Q.C., Geo. McNab, P. Mulken, Fred. F. Harper, Gibbons, McNab & Mulken, Barristers, Attorneys, Etc., Office: Corner Richmond & Carling Sts., London, Ont. Macdonald, Macintosh & McCrimmon, —BARRISTERS— 49 King Street West, TORONTO. EDMUND GUERIN, B.A., B.C.L. Advocate, Barrister, Etc. Commissioner for the Province. Law Chambers Nos. 208 and 209, 2nd Flat, New York Life Building, Montreal. Bell Telephone. A. F. McIntyre, Q.C., R. G. Code, J. F. Ordo, McIntyre, CODE & ORDE, Barristers, Notaries, Etc. Supreme Court and Departmental Agents, OTTAWA, Ont. Joseph Duhamel, Q.C., F. R. Marceau, L. B. B. Alfred E. Merrill, L. L. B. Duhamel, Marceau & Merrill, BARRISTERS, Etc., 1709-Notre Dame Street-1709 Royal Insurance Building, Opp. Infirmary. Telephone No. 2. C. A. Geoffrion, C.R., A. Dorion, J. B. Allan, GEOFFRION, DORION & ALLAN, ADVOCATES, 107 St. James Street, IMPERIAL BUILDING, PLACE D'ARMES.

The Sicily Asphaltum PAVING COMPANY, MONTREAL. Sidewalks, Cellar Floors, Yards, etc., P

MARINE MATTERS.

Navigation Impeded in River and Gulf.

Arrival of the Sardinian Royal Mail Steamer—The River Falling Once More—Fog in River and Gulf Causes Great Delay to Shipping—Marine Notes From the Ancient Capital.

The river, which a week or ten days ago had risen considerably, has again been falling steadily. The Montreal gauge registered yesterday 23 feet 11 inches. At Sorel on Sunday it was 30 feet 11 inches, and 27 feet 10 inches at Cape la Roche on the 4th.

Much inconvenience has been caused during the last few days by the prevalence of fog in the Gulf and river. Navigation has been rendered very difficult, and ships have consequently been much detained, and often obliged to anchor.

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. received a telegram yesterday afternoon from Quebec stating that the injuries sustained by the Saguenay are not serious, and she will be in a condition to run on her usual trip to-morrow.

About 10 a.m. yesterday the Allan line royal mail steamer Sardinian arrived in port for the second time this season. She should have arrived four hours earlier, but was detained between here and Quebec by the fog, being obliged to anchor twice. She had a very fair voyage from Liverpool, which she left on May 26, but ever since nearing the Banks she has been hampered by the fog.

The Sardinian was the first of the mail steamers from the Northwest, which continued till she reached Cape Rosier. Besides the passengers she left at Quebec, the Sardinian brought on to Montreal 152 passengers, of whom 28 were cabin, 71 intermediate and 53 steerage. Among the intermediate passengers were 20 boys and girls from Miss Wemy's home in Devonshire, on their way to the Belleville branch of the same institution.

THE OREGON'S PASSENGERS.

FATHER POINT, June 6.—List of saloon passengers per steamship Oregon, Captain Gibson, Dominion Line, from Liverpool 27th May, inward at Father Point 5.15 a.m.: Mrs. F. W. Major, Misses Major, Mr. Kyle, Miss Kyle, Walter Crane, Mr. W. Caple, Mrs. Caple, Mrs. Fairbairn, R. E. Stock, Mr. Utley, Mrs. Peters and two children, Mr. C. Dickson, Miss L. White, Mrs. S. Glog and infant, Rev. Canon Beaudin, George Stroud, Rev. McAllister, Edward Cooper, Mr. McKill, Mr. J. C. Maddock, Miss Maddock, Major General Twigg, Mr. Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Lane, Mrs. Roby, Saloon 32, intermediate 60, steerage 350, oilmen 8.

Port of Montreal. ARRIVED—JUNE 6. Steamship Camperdown, 1823, Lamb, Quebec, light, Carbray Routh & Co. Steamship Edmondslay, 980, Mair, Sydney, C. B. coal, F. C. Henshaw. Steamship Deddington, 1411, Wright, Sydney, C. B. coal, F. C. Henshaw.

Steamships. Lake Winnipeg, 2157, Herriman, H. E. Murray. Straits of Magellan, 1717, Clark, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Lemuria, 1081, Young, Anderson & Co. Bona, 1567, Leach, McLean, Kennedy & Co.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 6.—Arrived—Steamers Rhoda, Emily, Kingston, Cummings, Montreal, tow; Thompson, Reliance, Deseronto, lumber; schooners Parsons, Alexandria Bay, light; Annie, Minnes, Kingston; barges Tilley, Montreal; Noyes, Montreal; Aid, Montreal; Scotland, Brockville; Puritan, Deseronto, lumber; Cryler, Bygones, lumber; Denmark, Bygones, lumber.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., June 6.—Passed up—Steamer Africa and barges, Toronto to Amherstburg, light; steamer Rhoda Emily, Oswego to Chicago, coal; steamer Persia, Montreal to St. Catharines, general cargo; steamer Langdon, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; tug Active and barges, Kingston to Port Arthur, railroad iron; schooner Erie Belle, Hamilton to Ashtabula; steamer Canada, St. Catharines to Cleveland, light.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 6.—Down—Steamer Nipigon and barges, Baraga to Ogdensburg, lumber; Haskell, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo; Lake Michigan, Toledo, Montreal, corn; Tecumseh and barges, Bruce to Collins Bay, timber; Rosebud, Duluth to Kingston, timber; Scotia and barges, Manistee to Collins Bay, timber; Vanillon and barges, Serpent River to Oswego, lumber; Hebard and barges, Pequaquo to Ogdensburg, lumber.

WIND—Southwest, light. LIME KILN CROSSING, June 6.—Vessels passed up—Cuba, Ruste and consort, Oakes, Minneapi and consort, Josco, Pueblo, Grover and consort, Pontiac, Empire and barges, Hurlbut, Consort, Gilmer, Ephekie, Castala, Centa, St. Louis and consort, Saginaw Valley, St. Lawrence, Hesper, Griffin, Parker and consort, Owen, Sheldon, Church, Cleveland and barges, Dean, Richmond, Newburg, Kalyuga and consort, Roland, Gch, Hoyte, Consort, Charant, Lokwood, E. M. Peck, Republic, Cormoran and consort, Aztec and consort, Cambria, Dranko and consort, Enterprise and consort, Kalkaska, Chicago, Olympia, Ward, James, Pickands, Clarion, Niwick, Tempest, No. 2 and barges, Hodge.

Down—Sibley and consort, Armour, Balgaria and consort, Denver, E. Brady and barges, Wissaticook, Ragee, Manola, Wheeler, King and barges, Robert Mills, Maclator and consort, Wright, Tico and barges, Walker and barges, H. E. Packer, Wergeland, Whitney and consort, Cherokee and consorts, E. J. Mills, Reinder, Depere, Sevon, Snook, Alaska, Moran, Jowitz, Stark and consort, Fayette, Brown, Wolf, Mercer, Niagara and barges, Conna, Lackawanna, Orion and barges, Pawnee and barges, Alcona and consort, Burton, schooner and barges, Schlesing, Burlington and barges, Algonquin, Salina and barges, Sheppard.

Passed up—Wawatam, Houghton and barges, Seguin and consort, Gladstone, Newago and consort, Mommerill, Cayuga, Quinto, Jessie and consorts, Prat, Ash, Riohard, Jackson, Gladding, City of MacKinnon, Armenia, Comestog, Milwaukee, Hopkins and consort, Allentany and barges, India, John Eddy, Shaw, Rhodes, Martine, Pontiac, Josco, Greiner, Peck, Spokane and consort, Neff, Oades, Parker, Castalia, Nicolo, Wetmore, Burnette, Elphickie, Griffin, Grover, Cobb, Pueblo, Veronica, Helena, Minneapolis and consort, Hesper, Iena, Sagaw Valley, Rust Barnes, Rounds, St. Lawrence, Cuba, Sparta and consort, Peck, Parker and consort, Roman, Republic, St. Louis and consorts, Nonburg, Fish, Cambria, H. Lockwood, Groh, Olympia.

Down—Rugee, Atlantic, Cherokee and consort, Walker and consort, Orion and consort, Wissaticook, Depere, Pawnee and consort, Robert Mills, Starke, Bassell, Snook, Matos, H. E. Parker, Manola, Moran, Whitney, Wayne, Alfred, Wright, Wergeland, Enterprise and consort, schooner and consort, Niagara and barges, Burlington and barges, Alcona, Alta and barges, Saxon, Music, Kalkaska, Sheppard, Wolf, Mercur, Jewett, Fayette, Brown, Lackawanna, Salina and barges, Corona, Neosho, Schlesing, Algonquin, City of Windsor, Prince, Forrest and consort, Gladiators, Orson, Porter, Stevens, Miami and barges, Chamberlain and barges, Lenty and barges, Swallow and barges, Jenks, Alpena, Curtis and consorts, Portage, Morley, Owen, Northern, King, Junita, Craftsman, Specular and consorts, Tilley and consorts, Western Reserve, Queen of the Lakes, Joliet, Maruba, Flora, Boston.

SATURDAY, June 6.—Passed up—Duncan, Keweenaw, Poits, United Empire, Glidden, Warmington, Massaba, Devereaux, Lockwood, Hadley, Iron Duke, Iron State, Nyanza, City of Traverse, Panther, Massasoit, Kelley, Warner, Gilchrist, State, Hiawatha, Bruce, Iron Age Iron City, Gladstone, Omaha, 102, Castalia, Parks, Foster, Macey, Wilson, Bartlett, Newaygo.

SATURDAY, June 6.—Moonlight, Ironton, Northern, King, Western, Reserve, Chion, Maruba, Nyack, Ira Owen, Aganda, Chisholm, Bourke, Nestor, Prentice, Middlesex, Cohoon, Roanoke, Vienna, Belle, Athabasca, Sweetheart, Sunshine, Ketcham, Livingstone, Pape, City of Berlin, Water, 14 feet.

Shipping Notes. The Allan steamship State of California, from Glasgow, arrived at New York on Sunday, p.m. The Allan steamship "Sarmatian," from Glasgow, arrived at Quebec at 5 p.m. on Monday.

The Allan steamship Norwegian, from New York for Glasgow, arrived out on Sunday morning with the loss of one out of 600 cattle. The Allan steamship Pomeranian, from Montreal for Glasgow, arrived on Monday morning with the loss of one ox out of 541 cattle and 117 horses.

Steamship Whitefield, Dalziel, London, Price Brothers & Co.

NOTES.

Tug steamer Silver Spray arrived down yesterday with a tow of canal boats and barges.

Steamship Nigretia arrived from Montreal at 9 a.m. and proceeded.

Steamship Springwell, in ballast, passed up to Montreal at 1 a.m. She ships a cargo of deals for Europe; freight, forty shillings, lowest on record.

Steamship Tordenskjold will sail at daylight to-morrow morning for Sydney for another cargo of coals.

Steamship Sarmatian arrived at 5 a.m., landed passengers and freight at the breakwater and proceeded for Montreal.

Bark Helene, Capt. Christoffersen, at Metis, from Fredericton, lost main topmast and main yard and broke her pump gear in a hurricane which she encountered during the passage.

Capt. Stone has been made master of the ship Ellerslie now at this port and arrived here Saturday to take command of the vessel.

Dominion Line steamship Oregon arrived in port at 6 p.m., landed passengers and freight at the breakwater and subsequently left for Montreal.

The Steam Engine Hoisting Association have again lowered the record. Seventeen hundred tons of coal were put out of steamship Tordenskjold inside of twenty-four hours.

Bark Louise, a small vessel with special ports, has been chartered for a full cargo of timber at twenty-one and six.

Bark Helene, a thousand ton vessel, was to-day fixed for Dublin at eighteen and six and forty-two and six for timber, and deals respectively.

Steamships Feliciano and Victoria, which have been detained in the river below by fog, will arrive in port to-night.

Gulf Reports.

Noon—June 6. L'Islet—Clear; strong west wind.

River du Loup—Dense fog; west wind.

Father Point to Martin River—Clear; west wind. Inward, 5.30 a.m., Oregon.

Martin River—Inward Sunday, 7 p.m., Greeldans.

Cape Magdalen—Foggy; calm. Inward, 6 a.m., Bonavista. Outward, 7 a.m., Mongolian.

Fame Point—Foggy; calm. Inward, 6 a.m. Polino and Ello.

Anticosti—Foggy; raining. Two barks inward Saturday.

Magdalen—Cloudy; variable wind.

Cape Ray—Clear; south wind. Outward, Bencroy, 5 p.m.

River du Loup—Clear; west wind.

Schooner Invermay and Parisian at wharf.

Father Point—Clear; north wind.

Metis—North wind. Inward 9 a.m. Great lands.

Cape Chatte—South wind. Inward 2 p.m. Bonavista.

Martin River—West wind. Inward 1 p.m. Polino.

Cape Magdalen—Raining; gale northeast wind. Inward 11 a.m. Elloie.

Fame Point—Raining; northwest wind. Outward 9 a.m. Mongolian.

Point des Monts—Strong north wind. Inward one ship.

Anticosti—Clear; variable wind.

L'Islet—Raining. Inward 3 p.m. Oregon.

Low Point—Cloudy; west wind. Inward Flamboro, Daniel, Newfoundland, Weatherly, Monkator, Lauderdale. Outward Saturday 9 p.m. Valetta, Sunday 4 a.m. Louisburg, bark Odin, ship Minister Marine, taken off this morning by tugs Merrima and Gladiator, proceeded for North Sydney.

Inland Navigation.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 6.—Arrived—Steamers Rhoda, Emily, Kingston, Cummings, Montreal, tow; Thompson, Reliance, Deseronto, lumber; schooners Parsons, Alexandria Bay, light; Annie, Minnes, Kingston; barges Tilley, Montreal; Noyes, Montreal; Aid, Montreal; Scotland, Brockville; Puritan, Deseronto, lumber; Cryler, Bygones, lumber; Denmark, Bygones, lumber.

Cleared—steamers Hazelton, Milford, Reliance, Deseronto, general cargo; Cummings, Montreal, tow; Thompson, Kingston, tow; Rhoda Emily, Chicago coal; Seymour, Ogdensburg, tow; schooners M. Annette, Port Hope, coal; Delaware, Trenton, coal; Emma, Cape Vincent, coal; Parsons, Alexandria Bay, coal; Fisher, Kingston, coal; Deseronto, Scotland, Montreal, coal; Aid, Montreal, coal; American, Montreal, coal; Noyes, Montreal, coal; Cornwall, Montreal, coal; Riley, Montreal, coal.

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The Dominion line steamship Dominion, from Montreal May 25, with a shipment of cattle, arrived in Liverpool on Monday, June 6, and landed her livestock all in good condition.

"August Flower"

For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used your preparations I procured a bottle of August Flower, and commenced using it. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained in strength and flesh rapidly; my appetite became good, and I suffered no bad effects from what I ate. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form. JAMES E. DEBERICK, Saugerties, New York.

W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S. C., writes: I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy.

Veronica, Helena, Minneapolis and consort, Hesper, Iena, Sagaw Valley, Rust Barnes, Rounds, St. Lawrence, Cuba, Sparta and consort, Peck, Parker and consort, Roman, Republic, St. Louis and consorts, Nonburg, Fish, Cambria, H. Lockwood, Groh, Olympia.

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SATURDAY, June 6.—Passed up—Duncan, Keweenaw, Poits, United Empire, Glidden, Warmington, Massaba, Devereaux, Lockwood, Hadley, Iron Duke, Iron State, Nyanza, City of Traverse, Panther, Massasoit, Kelley, Warner, Gilchrist, State, Hiawatha, Bruce, Iron Age Iron City, Gladstone, Omaha, 102, Castalia, Parks, Foster, Macey, Wilson, Bartlett, Newaygo.

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RAILWAYS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CHEAP EXCURSIONS

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Appointments To-Day. Meeting of the Board of Trade Council at 3 p.m. Meeting of Harbor Commissioners at 2 p.m. Auction sale of horses, carriages and harness at Fraser's rooms at 2.30 p.m. Auction sale of Turkish rugs at Hicks & Co's rooms 2.30 p.m.

Dividends Payable. Montreal Cotton Co. 14 p. c. 47th July. Books closed June 31 to 15th. Eastern Townships Bank 3 1/2 p. c. 15th July. Books closed June 15th to 30th. C. & D. Sav. Bank 7 p. c. yearly. July 2. Books closed June 15 to 30th.

FINANCIAL

MONTREAL, June 4. The Stock Market.

The local market to-day can easily be called the dulllest day of the year. The total transactions amounted to 175 shares, and there was no feature of interest. Street Railway was a little stronger at 213, and Gas advanced to 21 1/2. Pacific and Richelieu were steady and unchanged, the former selling at 73 1/2 and the latter at 89 1/2. There was one sale of Bell Telephone at 100. The bank sales were very quiet and were confined to a few shares of Merchants and Ontario. This afternoon nearly all the members were at the Bank of Montreal meeting. To-day being White Monday we have no reports from London or Liverpool. Sales were as follows:

MORNING BOARD. 10 Merchants... 131 30 Bell Tel... 106 15 Ontario... 112 10 Gas... 210 25 Richelieu... 73 1/2 25 Street Railway... 213 60 Pacific... 89 1/2 25 Street Railway... 213

AFTERNOON BOARD. 15 Ontario... 112 10 Gas... 210 25 Richelieu... 73 1/2 25 Street Railway... 213 60 Pacific... 89 1/2 25 Street Railway... 213

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

Table with columns: Description, June 5, Ask. Bid., June 6, Ask. Bid.

BANKS

Table with columns: Bank Name, June 5, June 6

MISCELLANEOUS

Table with columns: Company Name, June 5, June 6

BONDS

Table with columns: Bond Name, June 5, June 6

London Stock Market.

There was no session to-day on account of the holiday. The following will prove of interest: From London to-day we have advices that the old firm of Barclay, Bros. has now reduced its liability to the Bank of England by £1,000,000 by the sale of the Buenos Ayres and Western railway debentures, which it held. This is very important. When the securities held in this way are distributed, we may expect London to become a factor again in the American market.

The following from the Wall Street Journal gives Mr. Morgan's view of the London outlook: Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan arrived at his office this morning, looking well. He tells us that so far as he can see there is no disposition abroad to sell American securities now. Such securities as they have had to sell have been sold. The selling reported generally coming from London now may be set down as selling on orders from this side. If there were more respectably shown here when London does buy, it would be time to buy. As it is when London buys somebody here immediately sells. They have become sick of this and simply won't buy until the situation in this respect changes.

The financial situation abroad is serene enough and is steadily growing stronger. Argentine securities are recovering and this is helping them. The silver question, I do not think, is as disturbing a factor there as people imagine.

Exchange.

Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., foreign exchange brokers, report the market as follows:

Table with columns: Location, Rate

MONTREAL, June 6.

Between Banks, COURTESY. Buyers, Sellers, Rate.

Table with columns: Item, Rate

Wall Street Gossip.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., New York, have wired the following to Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien over their private wire: Omaha has declared a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. on the preferred.

The receivers of Georgia Central want a receiver for Richmond and Danville properties.

Some Lehigh Valley stockholders have been found who object to the lease of Reading, and want an injunction and a receiver.

The bear position is: Buy corn and sell Burlington. A meeting of Illinois Central stockholders is called at Chicago for June 15th to ratify the purchase of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas property for \$25,000.

We have excellent authority for saying that Sugar Co. will probably make its dividends on the common stock quarterly hereafter, commencing next October. No official action has yet been taken in the matter.

Telegrams from Washington this morning have been rather uneasy in tone, and there has been considerable selling by people who are supposed to have acted on political information. London houses have done nothing. Chicago houses have been buyers in quite a number of cases. Probably the largest selling by any one interest has been by Gould, Brown and Bouldin, who have sold about 5,000 shares of the grangers, especially Burlington & Quincy and St. Paul, Moore and Schley and Phila sold St.

Paul Waerishoffer & Co., Bearnas and Lamontagne were the principal buyers.

New York Stocks.

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

Table with columns: Stock Name, June 6th, June 5th

The feeling is still easy. Receipts are liberal and demand light. Choice tubs of creamery in tub lots can be had for 19c. We quote:

Table with columns: Item, Price

Butter.

The market still has a weaker tendency. The sales at centres show a large falling off from the figures realized a fortnight ago. We quote white at 94 to 95c, and colored 91 to 92c. There was no Liverpool cable to-day on account of the holiday.

Cheese.

The heavy receipts of eggs and small demand tend to weaken prices still further. The figures for last week were 710 cwt. and of somewhat inferior lot at 92c. The export trade has not assumed any proportions as yet.

Eggs.

The demand for ashes continues small, and no change is reported in values, which we quote as follows:

Table with columns: Item, Price

Live Stock Markets.

We cannot say what has transpired in the market of the past week, except it is on account of the shippers waiting for a decrease in freight rates. There is at present in shipping circles a vigorous kick being inaugurated against the high freight rates. The shippers claim that it is impossible for them to ship cattle with a profit, at the present rates; last season, at this time especially, there was a manifest loss being made, and they cannot understand why the ship owners should put up their freight rates, just at the time when it is expected, the bulk of the shipping is to be done. Those shippers who can, are holding back until such time as they can see their way clear to ship at a profit, which at present they cannot do. The only ones doing any business in this way are those who have space engaged. The shipper is not purchasing any cattle he can get for the purpose, although he knows that at the present freight rates there is no money in it. The Americans are taking advantage of the Chicago freights and are buying heavily in Chicago, thus giving our shippers all the American cattle to compete against. Live-stock cables are slightly higher this week, being quoted at 10c to 11c. An advance on this will probably take place this week on account of the supply having greatly diminished. Newcastle cables say the selling prices are slightly better; while Glasgow cables that trade is very dull, and no likelihood of an advance this week. Irish cattle are going freely, the prices being much better. Shipments last week were 710 cwt. and 51 sheep. It is quite evident now that breeders are holding back their stock for better prices, as the cattle coming forward are not of the best. No distillery cattle was moving and there is no certainty that this grade will not be shipped before the middle of July. This points a month later than usual. At the Point yesterday there was no demand for export cattle, but during the afternoon it got livelier, and some buying was done at prices ranging from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per lb., very few going over the former price, with fairly good butchers' cattle at 4c per lb.

EUROPEAN MONEY MARKETS.

What Was Done on the Bourses for the Past Week.

LONDON, June 6.—Discount rates remain unchanged. This is an indication that the cheapness of money is due rather to an absence of demand than to any excessive supply. Bankers' efforts to advance rates have been neutralized by a steady inflow of gold. The strength of Indian exchanges and the agitation in New York, kept silver firm during the week. Derby day, the Jewish feast day and approach of the Whitsuntide holidays, and of the dissolution of Parliament combined to keep business on the stock exchange in a stagnant condition. The hope for improvement in American railways has not yet arrived. The pressure to sell here is partly balanced by purchases, on account of New York operators for a fall.

PARIS, June 6.—The Bourse settlement was easy, and the market remained steady throughout the week past.

BERLIN, June 6.—Prices on the Bourse were irregular. The heat had a wearying effect on operators, and business was stagnant.

FRANKFORT, June 6.—The past week was a quiet one on the Bourse here.

COMMERCIAL.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

To-day's Receipts in Montreal.

Table with columns: Item, Total

Toronto Markets.

TORONTO, June 6.—Wheat, Spring, No. 2, 78c to 81c; white, 81c to 82c; red winter, 81c to 82c; No. 1 hard, 81c to 82c; No. 2 hard, 81c to 82c; No. 3 hard, 81c to 82c; No. 1 regular, 72c to 73c; No. 2 regular, 62c to 63c; barley, No. 1, 52c to 54c; No. 2, 42c to 43c; No. 3 extra, 45c; No. 3, 42c to 43c; peas, No. 2, 60c to 62c; oats, No. 1, 32c to 34c; corn, 50c to 51c; flour, extra, \$5.50 to \$5.80; straight roller, \$3.65 to \$3.95; market steady. Sales White autumn and spring wheat, outside at 81c to 82c. Oats to arrive at 34c to 34 1/2c.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Closing Prices for Grain and Provisions.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien quote the Chicago market to-day as follows:

Table with columns: Month, Op., High, Low, Cl., Op.

Flour.

The demand for flour continues light and only a jobbing trade is being done. Some small shipments to the lower ports are noted. We quote values unchanged as follows:

Table with columns: Item, Price

Oatmeal, etc.

The meal market continues dull and heavy. No new feature is noted. We quote values generally as follows:

Table with columns: Item, Price

Feed.

A small jobbing trade is doing in bran and shorts. Moullie continues quiet. We quote:

Table with columns: Item, Price

Provisions.

There is a fair demand for hog products and the market keeps firm at quotations.

which do not show any material change. We quote:

Table with columns: Item, Price

The Chicago Markets.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien have received the following over their direct private wire:

CHICAGO, Ill., June 6.—No English, German or French markets to-day owing to holiday. There were some fairly good orders to buy wheat the early part of the session, based on reports of rust and the belief that sunshine after so much rain would be unfavorable to the crop. But the market all day has shown the effects of heavy realizing on Saturday. Holders having had bad luck in securing profits heretofore, made good use of the strength the last of the week to secure their profits, the result of which has been a heavy market to-day. Although the clearances were large, the visible supply decreased over 1,500,000 bushels, and reports of rust are numerous. Yet all of these had no effect, simply for the reason that the market had all the advance it could stand without a reaction. Exporters appear to be liberal; buyers around 80c bushel are conspicuous for their absence, on any good crop cables are in evidence. The market is undoubtedly a partial cause of the very weak close. The corn situation can be summed up in a few words. Fine weather, receipts largely over the estimate. High prices and no shorts. The inevitable result 3c to 5c per bushel decline. Buyers of mess pork for speculative purposes, who are quite plentiful, were numerous after the market has advanced a dollar per barrel were to be counted again among the unfortunates. The large receipts of hogs and the continued selling by packers for the past three or four days are having their effect on prices. The demand for ribs and lard continues good, and the market was strong in view of the number of hogs anxious to go abroad in boxes.

Chicago Gossip.

Messrs. Lamson Bros. & Co. report the following over direct private wire to Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien:

Chicago, June 6.—Wheat, 80,000 bushels; corn, 172,000 bushels, and oats, 190,000 bushels.

The Hatch bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 160 to 48.

St. Louis, June 6.—Reports of rust in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Ohio.

Rain and slightly warmer in North and South Dakota. Cloudy and warmer in Minnesota. Rain at Duluth; temperature, 46 to 70. Cloudy and warmer in Wisconsin; temperature, 58 to 70. Rain and cool in Nebraska; temperature, 50 to 62.

Cloudy and warmer in Iowa; temperature, 60 to 64. Clear, cool and rain in Kansas and Colorado; temperature, 48 to 56. Cloudy and warmer in Arkansas and Missouri. Rain in Southern Missouri; temperature, 62 to 70. Partly cloudy and warmer in Illinois. Clear and warmer in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. Rain in the East and South. High barometer in Upper and Northwest Canada and the South.

Lead in Delaware. Washington predictions: Cloudy with showers through Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas generally; fair and warmer through Central and Eastern States.

Cotton Market.

New York, June 6.—Cotton spots, steady; uplands, 7 1/2 to 8c; Gulf, 8 1/2 to 9c; futures, easy. Sales, 167,300 bales; June, 87,708; July, 87,722; Aug., 87,777; Sept., 87,744; Oct., 87,794; Nov., 88,004.

New York Provisions.

New York, June 6.—Flour, steady. Wheat—Receipts, 363,000 bushels; exports, 317,000 bushels; sales, 4,080,000 bushels; 156,000 spot; spots irregular, closing lower; No. 2, red, 98c at 1 1/2; afloat ungraded, 84c to 81 1/2; No. 1 northern, 91c; No. 1 hard, 95c to 95 1/2; No. 2 northern, 86c to 87c; No. 2 Chicago, 91c to 91 1/2; No. 2 Milwaukee, 90c; No. 3 spring, 85c; to 85c; options, declined and closed easy. No. 2 red, June, 90c; July, 91c; Aug., 92c; Sept., 92c; Dec., 95c.

Rye strong; western, 84 to 88c. Corn—Receipts, 54,250 bushels; sales 2,215,000 bushels; futures, 449,000 bushels; spot, 44c; 55c elevator. Ungraded, mixed, 57c to 61c. Options lower. June, 57c; July 58c; Aug., 58c and Sept., and Oct., 64c.

Oats—Receipts 29,000; exports 51,000; sales 225,000; futures 51,000; spot, spots quiet; options dull, weaker; June and July 37c; August 37c; September 36c. No. 3, 37c to 37 1/2; do white, 43c to 44c; No. 2, 38c to 39c; do white 44c; mixed western 36 to 40c; white do, 40 to 46c; white state, 40 to 46c.

Sugar—Refined active, firm; standard "A" 4 1/2 to 4 7/8; cut loaf and crushed 5 to 5 1/2; powdered, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; granulated, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4.

Eggs—Firm, fair, demand; state and Pennsylvania, 10c to 10 1/2c; western, poor to prime, 10 to 10 1/2c.

Chicago Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Everything and nearly everybody was against wheat to-day and the result was a very considerable loss in value. At the opening better weather in the west caused weakness. Fluctuations were narrow and the close was easy at 1 1/2c decline. Corn was weak from the start and closed near the bottom. The weakening factors were the passage of the Hatch bill, the better weather, heavy estimated receipts for to-morrow, the unexpectedly large receipts and free selling by longs. The close shows a loss of from 2 1/2 to 4 1/2c for the famous futures, the near by months suffering most. Oats are off 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c. Pork is down 1 1/2c to 1 1/4c. Lard is unchanged to 5c higher, and ribs are 5c off.

Wheat—Receipts closed—Wheat, June 84c, July 84c, Aug. 84c, Oct. 84c, June 50c, July 49c, Sept. 48c. Oats, June 32c, July 32c, Aug. 32c. Pork, July 10.45, Sept. 10.62. Lard, July 36.75, Sept. 36.50. Short ribs, July 36.25, Sept. 36.35.

Cash quotations were: Flour, unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 84c; No. 3 do, 80c; No. 2 red, 88c; No. 2 corn, 51c; No. 2 oats, 33c; No. 2 white oats, 36 1/2c; No. 3 do, 35 1/2c; No. 2 rye, 78c; No. 2 barley, 60c to 62c. Mess pork, \$10.35 to \$10.37. Lard, \$6.23 to \$6.25. Short ribs, \$6.27 to \$6.29. Whiskey, \$1.16.

The Visible Supply.

Wheat, 2,910,000 bushels, 2,922,000 bushels, 16,475,400 bushels, 4,477,000 bushels, 3,724,000 bushels, 5,965,887 bushels.

Compared with last week, wheat decreases 1,402,000 bushels; corn increases 753,000 bushels and oats increases 205,000 bushels. Compared with a year ago, wheat increases 11,432,595 bushels and corn decreases 1,129,887 bushels.

The arrivals for the four series of sales amount to 83,592 bales.

A circular, issued by Dunlap, of Bradford, says: The advance in the prices of wool has not been maintained, and prices are approaching the former rates. The business in English wools is small. Buyers are waiting for the new clip, which it is expected can be brought on earlier terms.

At Antwerp there is a fairly active demand and prices are firm.

Business Notes.

Wm. A. Shepard and Adelaar Laughran, advertising agents, S. J. Remington & Co. Jos. Wm. Cronin, manufacturer, is sole

of corn, 15,000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of barley and 3,000 bushels of rye. The shipments were 3,395 barrels of flour, 3,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn, 3,000 bushels of barley, and 1,000 bushels of rye.

TOLEDO.—The receipts were 18,000 bushels of wheat, 14,000 bushels of corn, and 1000 bushels of oats; and the shipments were 17,100 bushels wheat and 30,000 bushels of corn.

A stronger demand for wool is noted in all markets. The new wools which are coming forward are attracting considerable attention, and manufacturers are taking them quite freely. Whatever lots of old wools which still remain are being disposed of, in some instances above market quotations, provided they are just what the manufacturer wants. The supply of some grades is so small that dealers will have the best side of the market for several weeks. Prices being paid in the west are above the current quotations in the east. It is becoming more and more probable that wool values are to be on a higher basis than those of last year. Much, however, will depend upon the next London sales to determine the future of the market. As long as Australian wools are held as low as they are at present it will be difficult for domestic fleeces to bring better prices; however the chances are that foreign wools are to be higher. New territory wools are coming forward more rapidly. In quality they are not above the average of last year. Pulled wools are still in good demand. Buyers are in a medium condition are scarce. There is still a fair supply of A wools. Australian wools are moving more freely, but prices are no higher. The supply is ample for the present demand, but it is not large. Carpet wools are quiet and unchanged.

PRIME'S REPORT IN A BAD WAY.

PRIME'S REPORT Shows the Situation to be Critical.

DWIGHT, Ill., June 4.—The condition of the crops goes from bad to worse.

The country has actually lost all that it gained last week, and we are not under as general favorable conditions for finishing up our spring work as we were then.

June has opened as May did—cold, wet, and cloudy. Were it not for the amount of tile the country, now a great sea of mud, would be a great sea of water.

In both Central and Southern Illinois the winter wheat is all heading out. At no time in the history of the crop has its condition been more critical than now. Up to last Saturday the reports were generally of a favorable character, but since then deluging rains have fallen all over the areas just mentioned, and also extended into Missouri and Kansas. If the present wet weather continues much longer wheat cannot make a good crop, as it requires dry weather to fill, but more fear is now entertained that with repeated showers and warm weather, rust will follow.

Tremendous rains have fallen the present week in Missouri. Rust has made its appearance on the upper blades of wheat. All of the wheat is soft from so much moisture.

In Kansas the wheat has not all headed out yet. There are some few complaints of wheat turning yellow near the roots. Rain is making rank straw. In this State wheat has just about held its own during the last twenty days.

Indiana reports that the early wheat will not be fit to cut for a month yet. Only the most advanced of it is headed, and little or none of it has commenced to fill. General prospects have not improved materially over thirty days ago.

The State of Ohio as a whole shows an improvement over fourteen days ago. While the recent rains have made wheat rank so far little has lodged, and there are no reports yet of the appearance of rust. No wheat will be fit to cut before the first of July.

There is no wheat headed yet in Michigan, and will not be for ten days at least; the general condition is about the same as the last report.

In Kentucky the greater part of the wheat is already headed out. The early wheat will do to cut by the 25th of June. Everything now depends upon the weather of the next 20 days.

In Tennessee the earliest wheat is now beginning to turn, and the crop is turning out better than was expected. Some of the earliest will be fit to cut by the 15th of June. Texas reports the early wheat is about ready to cut. Prospects generally better than 30 days ago. By wire this morning from St. Francisco: "The weather forecrops continues favorable. Harvesting in the earliest districts in ten days will be pretty general."

In Southern Minnesota the average height of the spring wheat is from two to four inches. The crop will not need rain for thirty or forty days. In Northern Minnesota most of the wheat is up now, growing rapidly, but the ground is wet and cold.

In North Dakota on the first of June, 1891, wheat was twelve inches high. To-day very little of the wheat is over two inches high, and it is doubtful if over 60 per cent of an average acreage has yet been seeded.

In South Dakota the average height of the wheat is three inches. The conditions are more favorable than last year at this time.

In Wisconsin the spring wheat is fully as high as last year at this time, and the crop is in excellent condition.

It looked last week at this time as if this report to-day would show that the bulk of the corn crop of the country had been planted. This has been by far the most discouraging and backward week for corn planting and vegetation of any kind to make any growth. The ground has not been in a condition for two days out of the seven upon which the planters could run a single consecutive day. There are a great many reports now that where corn was planted last year there was a great deal of it rotted in the ground, the stand was poor, and will have to be replanted. A very liberal and conservative estimate of the corn situation to-day is that not over 65 per cent of the entire corn acreage of the country is now in the ground.

Every surplus oats State now shows a decided decrease in the acreage. This arose from the fact that the season was so late farmers found it impossible to put in the usual acreage and expected to put the land left over into crop. Of course oats are backward, but look better than we have reason to expect under the discouraging conditions of the last 14 days. The cool, cloudy weather has been favorable for them. In the low, wet lands a large proportion of the oats are drowned out completely, but on high, well-drained lands oats do not seem to have materially suffered up this date.

London Wool Market.

LONDON, June 4.—The imports of wool during the past week were: From New South Wales, 24,323 bales; Victoria, 6,207; South Australia, 2,843; Tasmania, 40; New Zealand, 6,832; Cape of Good Hope and 11,432,595 bushels and corn decreases 1,129,887 bushels.

The arrivals for the four series of sales amount to 83,592 bales.

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At Antwerp there is a fairly active demand and prices are firm.

Business Notes.

Wm. A. Shepard and Adelaar Laughran, advertising agents, S. J. Remington & Co. Jos. Wm. Cronin, manufacturer, is sole

member of the Hochelaga Carpet Beating Company.

Tancredi Sylvestre and Joseph L'Ecuyer have formed a partnership as grocers under the name of T. Sylvestre & Co.

Mr. Joseph Maloney has registered as keeping blacksmith and carriage shop under the name of Maloney & Co.

Francis Jasmin and Napoleon Jasmin have formed a partnership as monument builders under the name of Frs. Jasmin & Fils.

J. O. Lafreniere and Joseph Bourdon have formed a partnership as grain and flour merchants, under the name of J. O. Lafreniere & Co.

Joseph Belair and Rosario Charet have formed a partnership as painters and decorators under the name of Belair & Charet.

John Winder and David Reid Kennedy (J. Winder & Co.), upholsterers and furniture dealers, have dissolved partnership.

Joseph Albert Perrault, Aristide Lenon dit Rolland, and G. H. Lenon dit Rolland, furniture dealers and jewelers, as Perrault & Co.

J. P. Fremont, J. A. Perrault, G. H. Lenon, dit Rolland, furniture manufacturers, etc. (Fremont, Perrault & Co.), has been dissolved.

George McKinnon, Robert M. Liddell, E. A. Robert, Joseph Albert Robert, of Montreal, and Wm. H. Robert, of Beaufortville, will do business in partnership as "The Dominion Bank Co. of Montreal & Co."

Sarah Elizabeth McComb, Cote St. Antoine, wife, separate as to property, of Alex. Fisher, is authorized by the latter to declare that she carries on business as plumber, gas fitters, etc., in Cote St. Antoine, and no other person is associated with her.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

The following is the official return of the traffic earnings of the road from May 21st to May 31st, 1892, compared with those during the corresponding period last year:

Table with columns: 1892, 1891, Increase for 1892

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year.

Table with columns: Balance for Profit and Loss at 30th May, '91, Net Profit for year, after full provision for all losses and deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits and rebate on current deposits, Amount recovered from debts written off in previous years, 50,000, 838,983 99

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