

The works will not be started again until the troubles have been adjusted.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The striking moulderers have made no efforts to procure a meeting with the employers, and the latter are in ignorance of what is demanded. The bulk of the men do not seem to know their own mind, and say they struck because they were ordered by their leaders to do so. The whole affair has the appearance of being a simple

The men employed at the "Good Will" box factory struck for eight hours this morning. At noon their demands were acceded to and they returned to work.

The men at the Cooper Lumber Co.'s yards were also victorious. The firm agreed to grant the eight hour day and the men went to work at noon.

Four hundred men employed by Demma & Durkas, furniture factory, struck to-day for eight hours.

Trouble is brewing in the lumber yards and the prospects are that unless granted eight hours and more pay, the lumber

shovers—several thousand men—will quit work. If they strike it will shut down most of the yards and cripple the saw business.

The union waiters are also threatening to strike unless certain demands are complied with.

♦

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST

THE N. P. ROBBING THE POOR MAN'S LOAFER

WINNIPEG, Man., May 2.—Flour went up 30 cents to-day, an increase of 80 cents within three weeks. The reason of the rise are the increased demand in the lower Provinces, occasioned by shutting out American flour through high duties and general improvement of the Eastern wheat and flour markets.

CULTIVATION OF BEET.

M. Villmon, projector of the Whitehead Beet Sugar factory, has forwarded to the farmers of that district a large quantity of beet seed for experimental

WINNIPEG ITEMS.

Notwithstanding the new school law separate schools are being carried on as usual.

A large number of English immigrants will arrive to-morrow.

The Ninetieth Lacrosse Club will make a trip to the coast during the summer.

♦

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.
A First Step to Imperial Federation.

LONDON, May 2.—In spite of the cavalier treatment which the Austrian delegates to London received at the hands of the House of Commons, the question of federation is booming in Australia to such an extent as to compel the recognition of the principle by the home Government at no very distant date. In furtherance of the object, a convention has been called to meet in a few weeks to formulate a federal constitution and perfect plans for its adoption by the various sections.

♦

Debt on Albert College.

BELLEVILLE, May 2.—An appeal is being made on behalf of Albert college, the debt on which, although it pays running expenses, has increased from \$20,000 to the union to \$30,000 now. This is owing to a revenue of \$2,000 per year having been cut off by the union. A public

WEATHER REPORT.

Temperature in the shade by standard thermometer, observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street: 8 a. m., 37; 1 p.m., 50; 6 p.m., 50. Max., 52; min., 25; mean, 38½. By standard barometer: 8 a.m., 30.16; 1 p.m., 30.15; 6 p.m., 30.10.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
TORONTO, Ont., May 2, 11 p. m. }

The high pressure which was over the Lake region last night has moved to the Maritime Provinces and Atlantic States and the low pressure has moved from the Northwest Territories to the western

Maximum temperature to-day: Calgary, 68; Qu'Appelle, 70; Winnipeg, 48; Toronto, 55; Montreal, 55; Quebec, 44.

Probabilities.

Lakes—Southwesterly winds and fine warm weather, followed this evening by local showers and cooler northerly winds.

Upper and Lower St. Lawrence—South to west winds; fair to-day, local rains to-night, cooler again to-morrow.

Gulf—Fresh to strong winds; increasing cloudiness, followed by local rain to-night.

Maritime—Southeast to southwest winds; stationary or higher temperature.

ALL ABOUT SHORTHAND.

This is the title of a 36-page pamphlet of information, containing answers to all the questions an inquirer would be likely to ask about systems, books, instruction, salaries of stenographers, how to secure positions, etc., etc. It will show what young men have done at home, on farms, and in workshops; how from the humblest beginnings the highest success has been reached by learning this art piece-meal, steady, and while pursuing other occupations. It shows the success of stenographers as compared with the success of young men in any vocation in life and will be seen to be marvelous and encouraging. The author of this system

the art while following the plow. The information he gives in this pamphlet will be of interest and value to every young man (or young woman either) who must earn their own living. The pamphlet is mailed free to anyone who writes for it.

Address D. L. SCOTT-BROWNE,
West 14th St. New York, N. Y.
The Dominion Line SS. OREGON, Cap.
Williams, from Liverpool, has been duly cu-
tered at Customs. Consignees are request-
ed to pass their entries without delay.

D. TORRANCE & CO.,
Agents

paid. Permanent position. Money advanced
for wages, advertising, etc. For terms ad-
dress Centennial Mfg Co., Chicago, Ill.
trw M3 75

STEAMSHIP

ALLAN LINE



Under Contract with the Governments of
Canada and Newfoundland for the
Conveyance of MAILS.

This Company's Lines are composed of the
following Double Engine Clyde Built.

IRON AND STEEL STEAMSHIPS
They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, and are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest.

	Tons.	
Acadian.....	931	Capt. C. Mylius.
Assyrian.....	397	Capt. John Beutley.
Anstrian.....	2458	Capt. Vipond
Brazilian.....	4108	Capt.

Buenos Ayrean.....	4903	Capt. R. Carruthers
Canadian.....	2806	Capt. Dunlop.
Carthaginian.....	4214	Capt. A. Macnicol
Caspian.....	2728	Capt. R. P. Moore.
Circassian.....	3722	Capt. Alex. McDougall
Corean.....	3488	Capt. C. J. Menzies
Grecian.....	3613	Capt. C. E. Loggell
Hibernian.....	2897	Capt. John Brown.
Hispanian.....	1925	Capt. Nunan.
Manitoban.....	2975	Capt. Johnstone.
Mongolian.....	4750	Building.

Monte Videau.....	3500	Capt. W. S. Mann.
Nestorian.....	3888	Capt. Whyte.
Newfoundland.....	919	Capt. McGrath.
Norwegian.....	3628	Capt. W. Christie.
Nova Scotian.....	3805	Capt. R. H. Huggins.
Numidian.....	4750	Building.
Parisian.....	5559	Capt. Joseph Elsiehle.
Peruvian.....	3338	Capt. John Wallace.
Phœnician.....	2425	Capt. John Kerr.
Polynesian.....	3983	Lieut. R. Barrett, RN.
Pomeranian.....	4394	Capt. W. Dietz.
Prussian.....	3888	Building.

Prussian.....	3530	Capt. J. Ambury.
Rosarian.....	3590	Capt. D. McKillop.
Sardinian.....	4376	Capt. Wm. Richards.
Sarmatian.....	3647	Capt.
Scandinavian.....	3008	Capt. John France.
Siberian.....	3904	Capt. John Park.
Waldensian.....	2556	Capt. D. J. James.

-Summer Appointments

1890.
The Steamers of the
Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec
and Montreal Mail
Service,
— ARE INTENDED TO BE DESPATCHED —

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
17 April	Sardinian	7 May	8 May
24 "	Polynesian	14 "	15 "
1 May	Parisian	21 "	22 "
8 "	*Nova Scotian	25 "	
15 "	Circassian	4 June	5 June
22 "	Sardinian	11 "	12 "
29 "	Polynesian	18 "	19 "
5 June	Parisian	25 "	26 "

12	"	†Rosarian.....	2 July	3 July
12	"	†Siberian.....		
19	"	Circassian.....	9 "	19 "
26	"	Sardinian.....	16 "	17 "
3	July	Polynesian.....	23 "	24 "
10	"	Parisian.....	30 "	31 "
17	"	†Rosarian.....	6 Aug	7 Aug
24	"	Circassian.....	13 "	14 "
31	"	Sardinian.....	20 "	21 "
7	Aug	Polynesian.....	27 "	28 "
14	"	Parisian.....	3 Sept	4 Sept

†To Glasgow.
Mail Steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight Wednesdays. Cabin, Intermediate & Steerage passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so (without extra charge) after 8 o'clock the preceding evening.

†N.B.—The Rosarian will not have accommodation for any class of passengers on voyages from Montreal and elsewhere.

*SPECIAL—The Nova Scotian is intended to sail from Montreal for Liverpool direct, daylight Sunday, May 25th. As this steam will carry cattle on the voyage to Liverpool the following low rates of cabin passage will be charged: \$50 and \$60, single, \$100 and \$ return, according to location of berth. Intermediate or steerage passengers will be carried. Passengers should embark after 6 o'clock Saturday evening, 24th inst.

The Parisian is fitted throughout with electric light, and each room is supplied with an independent switch, so that the light can be turned on or off at pleasure.

Rates of Passage from Montreal or Quebec.

By S.S. Parisian :- \$60, \$70, \$80, according to class.

The Intermediate and Steerage rates :
the same by all steamers, no extra charge
being required for passage by "Parisian."

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From Montreal to Glasgow on or about
17 April	Hibernian.....	3 May
24 "	Sarmatian.....	10 "
1 May	Canadian.....	17 "

8	"	Siberian	24	"
15	"	Buenos Ayrean.....	31	"
22	"	Pomeranian.....	7	June
29	"	Norwegian.....	14	"

These Steamers do not carry Passengers
voyage to Europe.

THE STEAMERS OF THE
London, Quebec and Montreal Line
ARE INTENDED TO BE DESPATCHED AS
FOLLOWS:—

From London.	Steamships.	From Montreal to London on or about
-----------------	-------------	---

17 April	Grecian	8 May
1 May	Brazilian.....	22 "
15 "	Assyrian.....	5 June
29 "	Grecian	19 "
12 June	Brazilian.....	3 July
26 "	Assyrian	17 "

These Steamers do not carry passengers
voyage to Europe.

**Liverpool, Queenstown, S
John's, Halifax and Balti-
more Mail Service**
ARE INTENDED TO BE DESPATCHED AS
FOLLOWS:—

From	From
Liverpool	Liverpool

Liverpool to Baltimore via St. Johns and Halifax.	Steamships.	Halifax via St. John N.F., Liverpool
15 April	Caspian	12 May
29 "	Carthaginian.....	26 "
13 May	Corean.....	9 June
27 "	Caspian	23 "
10 June	Carthaginian	7 July

24	"	Nova Scotian	21
----	---	--------------------	----

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN'S:—

Cabin.....	\$20.00	Intermediate....	\$1
Steerage	\$6.00		

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING granted at all Continental Ports, to all ports

For Freight, passage or other information apply to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orléans Havre; ALEXANDER HUNTER, 4 Rue Guisards; AUG. SCHMIDT & Co. or RICHARD BERN, Antwerp; RUY & Co., Rotterdam; C. HUGO, Hamburg; JAMES MOSS & Co., Bordeaux; A. THOMPSON, 14 Victoria St. East; JAMES SCOTT & Co., Queenston.

ALLAN BROTHERS & Co. 108 Leadenhall St.
C. London; JAMES & Alex. ALLAN, 70 St.
Glyde street, Glasgow; ALLAN BROTHERS
James street, Liverpool; ATLANS, RAE
Co., Quebec; ALLAN & Co., 112 La Salle street
Chicago; H. BOURLIER, Toronto; G.
ROBINSON, 136 St. James street, opposite
Lawrence Hall; D. BATTERSBY, 174 St. Jar
street; W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James street
or A. E. CHAFFEE, Jr., 236 St. James street
H. & A. ALLAN

8 State Street, Boston, &
25 Common street, Montre
May 1st, 1890.

The Montreal Herald.

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WILL H. WHITE, Secretary-Treasurer
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COLYNEUX ST. JOHN, Editor
Business Correspondence should be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY (Limited). All other Correspondence to be addressed "The Editor," Mr. M. ST. JOHN.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3.

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Old Homestead," at 2 and 8 p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL—"Relly & Wood's Variety Company," at 2 and 8 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL by Mr. W. E. Fairclough, in St. George's Church, at 4 p.m.

MASS MEETING re the Eight Hour Movement, at Papineau Market.

ROYAL HANDBELL RINGERS, Windsor Hall, at 2 p.m.

CONCERNING SOME RAILWAYS.

In another column will be found an account of a duel in debate between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Chapleau on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway. The gist of it is that Mr. Mitchell opposes the sale of the Intercolonial Railway to private parties, or the absorption by it of bankrupt schemes which were started to help the election of Sir John Macdonald's friends in the Maritime Provinces, and which have since shown their worthlessness for other purposes. The Government has been itching to sell the Intercolonial for some time past, and a few years ago a Paris syndicate was formed, more or less under ministerial auspices, to get control of that railway. The effort was at the time exposed by THE HERALD and was dropped in consequence, but Mr. Chapleau's language in reply to Mr. Mitchell shows that he is still hankering after a purchaser, if only it is possible to blind the Maritime Province people. The Government is anxious to sell the road, but cannot be induced to run it on business principles. Sir John prefers to run it at a loss and use it as a party machine. Mr. Chapleau was rather amusing in his desire to wriggle out of responsibility in the matter of selling the North Shore line, but though he dodged round words with some ability, the facts met him in the face at every turn. He, while controlling the Government of Quebec, sold the road to Mr. Senecal for a certain sum and Mr. Senecal shortly afterwards sold it to the Canadian Pacific at an advance of \$1,000,000. Now, Senecal and Chapleau were intimate friends, and it was within the scope of possibilities that when Mr. Chapleau sold the property of the Province for four million dollars, he knew that Senecal was about to sell it to the C. P. R. for five millions. And then gratitude to a friend!—and Mr. Senecal was thought to be grateful—for, after all, what is life without gratitude? What do you think about that sale?

AT THE WRECK.

The shareholders of the Direct Meat Company expressed regret at not seeing Mr. Bender at the meeting held to consider the best means of escaping from the wreck, and also expressed the hope that he and the underwriters would return the money they have received. We once knew a man who lost several hours in the best part of the day trying to get a pat of butter out of a dog's mouth. But that is as it may be. One thing is certain, that when English investors are again asked to subscribe to Canadian enterprises, it will be quite useless telling them that Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner of Canada, approves the scheme, because they will remember that he approved the Direct Meat Company's prospectus and wrote such a letter as induced people to join it. In the same way, it will be of no use saying that the Premier of Canada and his colleagues approve the scheme proposed, because the investor will at once remember that the Direct Meat Company had on its board a Cabinet Minister who accepted the directorship at Sir John's instigation, and they will remember that this minister, of all others, was the very one that must have known the absurdity of the statements to which he subscribed his name. As for telling the investors that the mayor of the place is also a director, it will, after the Three Rivers affair, be almost as well to tell him that the butcher's horse is on the board. A grievous harm has been done to Canadian credit by our baronet and his two associate knights, but the fact is that public morality has been so debauched in the last nine years that no moral obligation is recognized at all amongst certain of our public men. If this statement is exaggerated we will amend it on being told what pretext they have regarded. Assuming that the wanton destruction of life in the Northwest was not murder, there is one law which our rulers have not broken; we do not know of any other. Still it must not be forgotten that they have the support and encouragement of reverend gentlemen, professors, principals and what not, besides a good many eminently respectable men in business.

SENATOR BELLEFLORE said he wished he were in England, where he could get fair play, which he could not get in this country, where his people were crushed. The idea of the French in this country being crushed will elicit a smile that can only be equalled by that which follows the invitation, "Join me in a drink."

MAY FIRST IN EUROPE.

The great expectations which were formed of serious trouble, troops, Socialists, bloodshed, &c., &c., in Europe on the 1st of May were not realized. Considering the fact that all the principal capitals in Europe have been preparing for some kind of a row, the day passed off with, comparatively speaking, little disturbance. This is a matter for congratulation. The proper demands of the bona fide working classes are in no wise aided by the ranting, tearing, down-with-everything programme of the men who do no work, and who are chiefly remarkable for the length of their hair and the dirt on their faces. The real workmen have no sympathy with the down-with-everything cry, for they are well aware that stability and order are their friends. The amelioration in their condition is to be obtained, and by degrees will be obtained, by the force of reason, without blood being shed or their families deprived of the means of subsistence. And if Continental nations would only learn a few of the principles of liberty and the rights of men, and cease their vain endeavours to prevent public discussion of evils, they would not periodically be scared into acts of repression and gross tyranny. But what with their attempts to control trade with "protection" machinery and to regulate public speech to suit the sensitiveness of emperors and ministers, a large proportion of their people have only half enough to eat and an equally large proportion are ready for any political disturbance that may present itself.

A GROWING REVOLT.

A good many little happenings in American political circles indicate the growing strength of the revolt against continued high protection which is developing in the ranks of the Republican party. The Democratic triumphs last fall in Ohio and Iowa, the remarkable cutting down of the Republican majority in Massachusetts, the recent capture of that old-time Republican State, Rhode Island, by the Democrats—all on the tariff reform platform—are very significant "straws," showing how the political wind blows. The revolt of many of the more independent Republican papers, such as the Chicago Tribune and St. Paul Pioneer Press, against the McKinley tariff bill, is another significant sign of the times, which is emphasized by the fact that New York importers, including many Republicans who aided materially in securing Harrison's election, have called a meeting to protest against the measure.

One of the latest indications of the trend of public opinion is the revolt among the Republicans of Indiana, Harrison's own State, led by John Overmyer, one of the most prominent men of the party, and ex-chairman of the Republican State Committee. In a published letter he shows, first, that high protection was not a "fundamental principle" in the Republican party. It was not even mentioned in the platforms of 1856 or 1860, while, in 1864, "the Republican party made Johnson vice-President, with full knowledge that he was a free trader, thus evidently caring nothing, as a party, for protection." In 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1880, the Republican national platforms only demanded "a tariff for revenue, with reasonable incidental protection to home industry."

He says that the dogma of protection for protection's sake was injected into the platform of 1884, for the first time in the history of the party, to advance the personal aims of James G. Blaine, and contends that if this idea of protection be adhered to by the Republican party, it will speedily become politically bankrupt. He denounces the McKinley tariff bill, and says, among other things, "protection is none the less a failing issue; let it die the death."

"High tariff advocacy is a stumbling block in the way of political progress." There is no discounting the significance of such utterances from such a source. That prominent Republican politicians are beginning to realize the danger looming up ahead of them on the tariff issue is illustrated by a speech recently made by Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson at a Republican gathering. Referring to the active and powerful propaganda which is being carried on by the Democratic party against continued high protection and in favor of free trade, the gentleman referred to said (the italics are ours):

"The reinforced Democratic press is a startling thing for the Republican party to face, and it must face it with courage and wisdom. In New York City 1,400,000 copies of newspapers are printed daily. Less than 200,000 of them are Republican. This means that two-fifths of the Republicans of New York City and its environs are reading Democratic papers, taking the Democratic version of things, and the young people of the household being unconsciously educated against the party of their fathers. I would not abridge the latitude of discussion nor reading, but it is important that young people should at least read their own side as well as the other. In Boston the papers of greatest circulation are also Democratic. New England has largely gone from the faith of the days of the war in its newspapers. The same is true of nearly every large city in the country. Democracy has also pressed its conquest to the agricultural press, and in the last three or four years many of the farmers' papers in the West have become advocates of free trade. It was largely through this line, and that of the Farmers' Alliances, that the Democrats first based their claims that the Northwest was for free trade and changing to the Democratic party. Even as good an organization as that of the farmers was utilized, and Farmers' Alliances were established systematically with all the Democrats and all the weak-kneed Republicans in the neighborhood gathered into their folds. Then they were supplied with free trade literature, secretly and constantly. Such a propaganda has never been known in America as that of the Democrats in their hunt in secret and through a changing press in behalf of free trade in the West to-day. I submit to you as Republicans here to-night that it is time for our party to take notice of what the opposition party is doing by increasing and strengthening its press."

The Liberals and tariff reformers

of Canada should take a leaf from the Democratic book, and the people of Canada generally should make a note of the rapid and wide-spread growth of tariff reform principles in that country, which indicates the beginning of the end of the reign of protection.

The Gazette: "There was not much fireworks in the programme speech of Hon. Mr. Taitton on Tuesday night." * * * Mr. Taitton's is not a programme to excite the wild enthusiasm of those who never look before they leap." No indeed. Mr. Taitton's fireworks amount to Catherine wheel fizzes on a wet night, and the wildest enthusiasm he excites is that of the Quebec Chronicle in denouncing him.

Mrs. PARNELL, the mother of Mr. C. S. Parnell, the Irish leader, writes to the N. Y. Herald and says: "I would not now be alive but for benevolent people who provide for me, for I was fast, at my advanced age, dying of cold and starvation." There must surely be some explanation of this. It is impossible to believe that Mr. Parnell can wilfully allow his mother to remain in such a condition as she describes.

CHAS. J. RYKERT has performed about the only creditable act of his political career—he has resigned his seat in the House of Commons. He says he will appeal to the electors of Lincoln for the fair play which he could not get at the hands of the Government or of the Privileges and Elections Committee. If he can secure a whitewashing by re-election in Lincoln, it need only be said that that constituency deserves to be disfranchised.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

"LECTURING THE CONSERVATIVES."
The Conservatives appear to have determined that they will run the elections on purely party lines. The candidates they are providing for the several constituencies are straight party men, and no attempt is made to meet the views of those who are Liberals but are not Nationalists. This is unfortunate, for it improves Mercier's prospects. When there is a common enemy, there is no reason why those opposed to him should not unite to beat him. Taitton and the Conservative association of Montreal think differently. They can go their own way, and if Mercier gets a fresh lease of power they will be responsible. If candidates are not placed in the field that Liberals can conscientiously vote for, they will stay at home.—Huntingdon Gleaner, Ind.

FLYNN VS. TAITTON.

Mr. Flynn's stock is going up in this district. Thinking Conservatives realize that under his leadership they may be able to accomplish something. He is a man of ideas. He does not turn his eyes outwardwards every time that he is in trouble. He depends upon himself always. Yesterday we were again visited by dissatisfied Conservatives who expressed their high approval of our political course. Mr. Taitton's utter mismanagement of the affairs of his party proved the burden of their complaint. Personally, he is an amiable man, and it is quite within the range of possibility that he is an honest man. We have never said otherwise. But a master-tinker would manage a great political party far better than he could. And it is with his management that we have been dealing. If he really felt sincere about the future of his party in this Province, he would resign at once, and take Mr. Blanchet with him. As the two dromedaries would likely grow to be a big success, especially in the country districts.—Quebec Chronicle, Tory.

BIRTH.

IVES—At 200 University street, on the 1st inst., Mrs. H. R. Ives, of a daughter. m 104

She Was Right.

"Oh, day of rest! How beautiful, how fair,
How welcome to the weary and the old."

It feels good to have one day in the seven upon which work can be laid aside and care forgotten.

And it feels particularly good to be well and freshly dressed on that day. For this reason, gentlemen would feel it a great disappointment if, from any circumstance, they had neglected to provide themselves with the materials of a brand new toilet for Sunday.

As the spring advances, and there is the assurance of bright, warm weather, the demand for frequent changes of toilet increases, and Saturdays are very busy days with us.

Our Spring Ties and Gloves

are two remarkably popular lines. Neckwear in lovely shades. Gloves in popular colors and at popular prices.

SPRING UNDERWEAR

in medium and gossamer weights. Largest and finest collection in Canada.

CUFFS and COLLARS,

WHITE and COLORED SHIRTS, CASHMERE and SILK SOCKS, WALKING STICKS, PERFUMES, SILK and CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

SPECIAL SALE of these beautiful goods TO-DAY for Sunday wear, at

R. J. TOOKE'S,
IMPORTER OF
Gentlemen's High-Class Furnishings,
177 St. James Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carsley's Advertisement.

Saturday, May 3rd, 1890.

WHITE SILK RIBBONS
WHITE SILK RIBBONS
FOR FIRST COMMUNION DRESSES
FOR FIRST COMMUNION DRESSES
Specially imported for the above a very choice assortment of

WHITE SASH RIBBON
WHITE SASH RIBBON
Also a very fine quality of Narrow Ribbons to match, for arm badges.

S. CARSLY.

BLACK MOIRE RIBBONS
Just arrived a very elegant line in Moire Ribbons, all widths, with plain and fancy edges.

BLACK FAILLIE RIBBONS
In all the most fashionable styles and widths in three different qualities.

BLACK SATIN RIBBONS
Novelties in this favorite Ribbon are being added to our already elaborate assortment in all widths.

S. CARSLY.

BLACK SASH RIBBONS.
A complete line of Black Sash Ribbons can always be had at S. CARSLY'S in

PLAIN BLACK FAILLIE,
IN MOIRE,
IN SATIN AND MOIRE STRIPE,
IN MOIRE WITH FANCY EDGE,
And other Novelties.

FANCY RIBBONS
All over 3 inches wide, in perfect colors—very suitable for Millinery purposes.
Per yard—12c—per yard.

S. CARSLY.

FANCY RIBBONS FOR NECK WEAR.

Just added to stock a novel assortment of narrow Ribbons in lovely shades.

Per yard—11c—per yard.
PONGEE SASH RIBBONS, 17c per yard
PONGEE SASH RIBBONS, 23c per yard
PONGEE SASH RIBBONS, 33c per yard
This Ribbon is all Silk.

S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777
NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

ARMOUR'S

EXTRACTS OF BEEF

Strongly Recommended by the best Authorities.

SOLID EXTRACT, in Jars, 2oz., 4oz., 8oz., 16oz.
FLUID EXTRACT, in Bottles, 4oz., 9oz., 16oz.

To be had of all Wholesale Drug and Grocery Houses, or from

JAMES ALLEN,
No. 6 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.
Agents Armour & Co., Chicago.

STEWART'S

Furniture Warerooms

1828 to 1834 NOTRE DAME ST.
(Near McGill Street).

NEWEST DESIGNS

Oak, Natural Cherry and Mahogany

BEDROOM SETS.

PARLOR SUITES of the very latest designs, covered with all the newest patterns and shades of coverin

WATCH REPAIRING!

MR. HENRY GRANT gives his personal attention to all watches left with us for repair. Over

45 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
enables him to guarantee perfect accuracy of workmanship. Established 30 years.
Charges moderate.

HENRY GRANT & SON,
72 Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street.

ONTARIO STREET.

IN THE MATTER OF

Expropriation

Opening of Ontario street, from Harbor street to the eastern city limits, in the Hochelaga ward of this city.

Notice to all Whom it May Concern.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed to value the pieces of land comprised in the above matter of expropriation, hereby give public notice that they will proceed to value the properties required for the above improvement on Friday, the Ninth day of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Commissioners' Room, City Hall, and that they will then and there be ready to hear the proprietors, and all parties interested, with their witnesses, title deeds, etc., etc.

THOS. D. HOOD,
M. MARTIN,
J. O. JOSEPH,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' ROOMS,
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 1st May, 1890.

(To be inserted in the HERALD and Gazette on the 3rd and 5th May inst.)

Atlas of the City of Montreal.

REVISED OR SECOND EDITION.

The revised original, corrected to date (new buildings, recent sub-divisions having been added with altered homological street lines and street numbering), will be open for inspection at offices of

CHARLES E. GOAD,
Civil Engineer,
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between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., from WEDNESDAY, May 7th, to WEDNESDAY, May 14th, after which date the necessary work of lithographing will commence.

The favor is requested of personal inspection and verification of properties of those interested to ensure the greatest possible accuracy.

In this edition owners names will not be added unless verified by actual owners and subscribers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.



Grand English Opera Festival.

The Event of the Season.

ONE WEEK, Commencing

Monday, May 12th,

—THE—

EMMA JUCH

GRAND

English Opera Company,

Under the direction of Charles E. Locke.

150 PEOPLE 150

20 GREAT ARTISTS.

The only JUCH with Januschowsky, Leonhardt, Freebert, Maculchol, Gonzales, Morse, Hedmond, Scovel, Prof. Singer, Tagliapietra, Scott, Bott, Harper, Vetta, Guise, Knight, Ward, Mass.

THE JUCH } GRAND ORCHESTRA.
THE JUCH } Grand Chorus
THE JUCH } THE JUCH

The Largest English Opera Company in the World.

MONDAY, May 12 — "FAUST."

TUESDAY, May 13 — "WILLIAM TELL."

WEDNESDAY, May 14 — "CARMEN."

THURSDAY, May 15 — "The Freischütz."

FRIDAY, May 16 — "RIGOLETTO."

Saturday Matinee, May 17 — "Il Trovatore."

SATURDAY, May 17 — "MIGNON."

Reserved Seats from \$2.00 to 50c, according to location.

Sale of Seats opens WEDNESDAY, May 7th, at 9 a.m., at Nordheimer's Music Emporium.

See the celebrated Steinway Piano used at all JUCH entertainments.

Great Rally of Tartan Plaids!

MAY 16th.

Entertainment and Event of the Season in the WINDSOR Hall.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of the Officers and Men of the Royal Scots' Office, and Members of the St. Andrew's Society and the Officers and Members of the Caledonian Society.

Novelties and attractions never before announced in Montreal. Admission, 25 cents.

Look out for Programme on Saturday next

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ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

April 25th to May 14th.

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April 5

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GASALIERS.

Very New and Artistic Designs.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.

TO-NIGHT!

The OLD HOMESTEAD

Every evening this week at 8 o'clock. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Manager, HENRY THOMAS.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA!

MME.

ALBANI!

ASSISTED BY SIG. RAVELLI, SIG. DEL PUENTE, SIG. NOVARO, assisted by other celebrated singers, will appear on

MONDAY, May 5th, 12 Verdi's Opera, LA TRAVIATA.

Wednesday, May 7th, Donizetti's Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Complete Orchestra and Chorus. Musical Director and Conductor—Sig. E. SAPIO.

Prices—Orchestra and Parquette, \$4.00; four rows Dress Circle, \$3.00; other rows, \$2.00. Sale of seats now open at Nordheimer's.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL.

Every Afternoon and Evening, Week Commencing Monday, Apr. 25th.

REILLY AND WOOD'S NEW BIG SPECIALTY COMPANY.

The Most Complete Vaudeville Organization in Existence.

25—ARTISTS—25
The Highest Starred Specialties of Europe and America.

Prices of Admission: 10, 20 and 30 cents. Reserved Seats, 10c extra. Plan at the N.Y. Piano Co., 28 St. James street.

Coming—The World Against Her.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL.

Every Afternoon and Evening, Week Commencing MONDAY, May 5th.

—POWERFUL MELO-DRAMA—

THE WORLD AGAINST HER!

Excellent Company! Magnificent scenery! Marvellous effects! Picturesque costumes! Superb settings.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.
Sixth Parliament—Fourth Session.

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, May 2.

A LAME EXPLANATION.

The first business of the House to-day was to listen to an explanation made by Mr. Wood, of Westmoreland. Certain newspapers charged him with being financially interested in the Cape Tormentine railway. His explanation simply amounted to a statement that he only acted in the interest of the people and not for his own personal benefit.

BOUNTY ON PIG IRON.
Item thirteen on the order paper called for a motion by Mr. Foster that the House should go into committee to consider a resolution to provide for a bounty of two dollars a ton on pig iron manufactured in Canada from Canadian ore between July 1st, 1892, and June 30th, 1897, inclusive. In support of this he made a lengthy speech, in which he claimed that this move was but an extension of the policy adopted in 1833. He claimed that in the development of the iron industry in all countries it was found necessary to extend similar aid. In Canada there was a duty of \$4 a ton and this bounty of \$2 would make the total assistance about \$6 a ton towards the manufacture of pig iron.

Sir Richard Cartwright condemned the move as another drain upon the people. He declared that no duty was calculated to do more harm than these duties on iron, the article in most common use, and consequently the burden of taxation would be widespread. He pointed out the great danger of increasing the number of specific duties. If this industry amounted to anything at all the country would be saddled with a duty which no one could doubt would soon become alarming.

Mr. Davies added to this protest against an unfair tax. He turned up a few of the Premier's promises when he commenced his policy of taxation. In no case could he find any reason to believe that these promises had been carried out. Sir John's promises in connection with the iron industry were shown to have been merely election pledges, and yet in face of all these broken promises he asked the House to still further tax this industry and so place the success of the Canadian at a still more distant date.

Mr. McDougall, of Picton, did not make a speech, but read what sounded like an essay upon iron. At any rate it had but little to do with the question at issue.

A speech made by Mr. Watson and a hasty reply by Mr. Daly was the cause of what nearly proved to be the "scene" of the session. The Speaker, however, sat on Daly, and he quieted down, after taking back any unparliamentary words which he had made use of. Then (to use a familiar Commons phrase) the discussion took a wide range.

When Mr. Casey rose he dealt first with the efforts of Mr. Daly to prove that he was a real Conservative representative. Then he battled with the iron industry, and came out squarely in opposition to the proposed move, on the ground that, if it was right to give a bounty to iron manufacturers, it was only right to treat farmers in the same way and give them a bounty for whatever goods they were able to ship to other countries.

Mr. Kenny then occupied the floor until the Speaker left the chair at six o'clock.

JOHN CHARLES RYKERT RESIGNS.

When the House met after recess there remained but one private bill on the orders of the day sheet. This was passed, and just as the orders of the day were about to be called Mr. Rykert arose amid profound silence. He at once referred to the scandal which forced the Commons to ask the committee on privileges and elections to sit day after day and to wade through piles of correspondence and listen to witness after witness before recommending the resolutions should be passed, and which resolutions declared the conduct of J. C. Rykert to be

DISCREDITABLE, CORRUPT AND SCANDALOUS. Mr. Rykert complained that he had not had fair play and gave as his reason for this that no specific charge had been formulated and, therefore, it was unfair that he should be called upon to defend himself just because a lot of private correspondence had been made public. He then started to criticise the methods which the committee had adopted and the conclusion to which they were arriving.

Mr. Blake at once rose to a point of order and reminded Rykert that he must not speak of the doing of so and so by the committee before that committee had reported to the House.

The Speaker agreed with this and Rykert continued, but spoke for but few minutes. He claimed that since the events spoken of by the witnesses and which had been charged against his character, had taken place, he had passed through two Parliaments, and that when elected his constituents knew the whole facts of the case. But, he said, "in view of what has lately taken place I feel that I can no longer occupy a seat in this House, but that it is my duty to return to the electors who sent me here. Mr. Speaker

I TENDER MY RESIGNATION as a member of Parliament for Lincoln County." As he finished speaking he slowly left the Chamber, and the House proceeded with the business of the evening.

The debate upon bounty on pig iron, which had threatened to last some hours was dropped, and the House went into committee and passed the resolution without any further discussion.

The act for better securing safety of certain fishermen passed its 3rd reading, with but little discussion.

The bill to amend the steamboat act was not discussed with quite so easily. Mr. Mills (Bothwell), took exception to the clause which requires that a steamboat engineer must reside three years in Canada before getting a license. To this, Hon. Mr. Colby, who is acting Minister of Marine, said that the same law had been enacted in the U.S.

Mr. Davies—Then this is retaliation? Hon. P. Mitchell was very severe upon those wished to discriminate against persons who wished to come into Canada. He claimed that this bill proposed an unjust interference with the shipping business.

Hon. Mr. Colby proposed an amendment providing that engineers having served on vessels registered in England and Canada shall be duly qualified. There was a short discussion upon this and the

clause was adopted. The bill stands over for further consideration.

The banking bill was again discussed in committee of the whole. The first clause taken up was that referring to unclaimed balances in banks. Hon. Mr. Foster proposed that a list of unclaimed balances and dividends should be forwarded to Government at the end of every five years. Mr. Tisdale contended that this period was too short and that in any case no amounts should be mentioned.

Mr. Mitchell took the same stand and urged that it would be well to let the clause stand over for future consideration.

Sir Donald Smith addressed the committee at considerable length. He could not agree with the clause as it stood, but would advocate that the time should be extended to at least ten years.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Foster could not see his way clear to do this, he would ask that the clause be struck out altogether.

The discussion lasted until twelve o'clock, and a very large number of members made known their views. They were pretty well divided in opinion, although the majority favored Mr. Foster's amendment.

Mr. Kirkpatrick moved that the term of years be made ten years. The majority opposed this and Foster's amendment carried.

The House adjourned at 12.10.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

Companion Picture to the Rykert Scandal.

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, May 2.—Francis Bros., of Pakenham, have sold to Saxe Bros., of Albany, N.Y., the Whitesh Lake, Indian Reserve. The transfer was finished yesterday and the price was about one hundred thousand dollars. This reserve was sold some two years ago by the protectors of Indian reserves, Sir John's present Cabinet, for \$316. The purchaser was Robillard, M.P., and within this short space of time it becomes worth the above large amount.

EQUAL RIGHTS CANDIDATE.

The Equal Rights had a fairly well attended meeting in St. James hall to-night. Mr. Dan Donaldson was chosen to contest the coming local election. A deputation waited on him and he has accepted the nomination.

THE COMBINE BILL FARE.

The bill to amend the Combines bill is dead. It was killed in the banking and commerce committee of the Senate this morning. There were many men present irrespective of the committee who favored the move as given in yesterday's HERALD. Among them were the officers of the Central Farmers' Institute; J. A. Matheson, Montreal, and J. T. Carey, the labor representative.

There was only one course open to vote either for or against the bill. The vote proved a crusher. There were eighteen members present, and fifteen of them voted that the bill should not pass committee. The three who said yes were Messrs. McCallum, Wark and Robitaille. Mr. Wallace read telegrams from grocers in Montreal, Sherbrooke and elsewhere, but neither this nor his own "stickiness" did him any good, and the bill drops out of sight.

A FALSE "WITNESS."

The Montreal Witness reiterates its statement that the Rev. Father Whelan of this city supported Mackintosh in the recent election for the purpose of defeating Hay. In an interview to-day Mr. Whelan said: "I voted for Chrysler; I never told anybody that I voted or intended to vote for Mackintosh; I never advised or asked anybody to vote for Mackintosh. The Witness' statements regarding myself are a tissue of falsehoods. I hope that this is sufficient."

MOWAT READY FOR THE FAY.

The Hon. Oliver Mowat arrived in the city to-day. He looks well and expresses himself as ready for the coming fight. It is understood that he is here simply for a few days rest.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Facts and Rumors Obscuring the Political Horizon.

It is now generally understood that Hon. Mr. Duhamel will not, as certain papers choose to say, accept a position as judge of the Court of Review. He will continue in the political arena, but, instead of presenting himself in his old constituency, Iberville, will run for La Prairie, Mr. Goyette, the present Nationalist member, having already expressed his intention not to run again.

As regards the St. Louis division, of Montreal, a gentleman who is well informed on the political situation stated to a HERALD representative yesterday that there was no doubt, whatever, that Ald. Rainville would present himself for that constituency in the interest of the Liberal party.

Dr. Prevost, of St. Jerome, has been definitely selected as the candidate for Terrebonne in opposition to Mr. Nantel. This is the same Dr. Prevost who gave Mr. Chabert such a close run on a previous occasion, and he is now acknowledged to be one of the most popular men in the county.

A convention of Nationalists will be held next week in Beauharnois, when, it is understood, Mr. Daniel Bergevin will be requested to present himself as a candidate in the interest of the National party, provided that Mr. Bisson persists in his determination not to run again for the county.

Hon. Mr. Robertson, ex-Treasurer of the Province, was in town yesterday to have an interview with his leader, Hon. Mr. Tait. He appears to attach very little credence to the rumor that a French-Canadian will run against him.

In Berthier county nothing definite has been decided as to who the candidates will be on either one side or the other, although the rumor is flying about that Mr. C. Beausoleil, M.P., will resign his seat in the Commons for the purpose of presenting himself in this constituency in the Provincial interest.

Dr. De Grosbois, the member for Sherbrooke, was in town yesterday, and with his usual smiling countenance assured his friends that he had no fears whatever regarding the result of the campaign in his county. In fact, so far as he was concerned, he was under the impression that he would be returned unopposed.

The latest report received last night was that Mr. Chas. Langelier had definitely decided to resign his seat in the House of Commons for the purpose of presenting himself in Montmorency County against Mr. Desjardins, whose

vote against the Quebec Bridge resolutions of Mr. Robidoux, has made for him many enemies among his staunchest supporters.

The talk is still continued of the labor organizations running candidates in some of the Montreal districts, and it is even reported that Mr. J. O. Beland has been nominated and has accepted the labor candidature for St. Mary's Ward. So far as the St. Ann's district is concerned, it is understood by those who have canvassed the division that a labor candidate would stand but a small chance of being elected there, owing to the large merchants' vote, particularly in the Centre and West wards.

As intimated in yesterday's HERALD, Hon. Mr. Taiton was offered the candidature for Jacques Cartier County at the mass meeting held in St. Laurent yesterday, and what is more, he accepted.

Mr. A. F. McIntyre, a leading barrister and reformer, in speaking at a reform meeting on the equal rights question, said: "We believe in equal rights, not for ourselves alone, but for others. That is the foundation of Liberalism, the traditional principle of the Liberal party. It is easier for Dalton McCarthy to tear down than to construct, and when he spoke in Ottawa as he did of carrying out his ideas with bayonets, if other measures failed, I can tell him there are thousands of true Liberals who will meet his bayonets long before he reaches our fellow-Canadians in Lower Canada to destroy their equal rights."

The Chronicle, in its issue yesterday, continues its attacks on the leader of the Opposition. In the course of an article it says: "A hundred business differences between brothers or partners will not deter us from stating and proving that Mr. Taiton is the weakest and most ridiculous leader ever foisted on a political party since the world began."

A statement has just been prepared showing the approximate number of Catholic and Protestant voters in the different districts of Montreal, and as it may prove of interest at the present time we give it below.

WARDS.	Catholic.	Protestant.	Total.
St. Anne.....	4,220	3,028	7,248
St. Lawrence.....	1,420	1,012	2,432
St. Ann.....	3,719	1,285	5,004
West.....	420	1,063	1,483
Centre.....	546	410	956
East.....	837	51	888
St. Louis.....	3,557	810	4,367
St. James.....	5,882	291	6,173
St. Mary.....	6,138	492	6,630
Hochelaga.....	1,271	133	1,404
St. Jean Baptiste.....	2,856	139	2,995
St. Gabriel.....	1,588	696	2,284
Totals.....	32,138	9,851	41,989

BREVITIES.

Mr. Joseph Duhamel, Q. C., has returned from the South greatly benefited by his trip.

The regular weekly match of the Vics Rifle Association will take place at their armory this evening. The ranges are 200 and 600 yards.

Another special meeting of the City Council will be held on Monday afternoon. On the orders of the day there are eleven by-laws for amendments, eight reports and thirty-one motions for consideration.

Shortly after twelve o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Jesse Joseph's green house, at 873 Sherbrooke street, took fire and the firemen at No. 4 station were called up by telephone and easily extinguished the blaze.

Walter Kavanagh has been appointed agent for the Norwich Fire Insurance Company, in addition to those which he already has. Mr. J. N. Molson having resigned to accept a similar position in the Manchester Assurance Company, of Manchester, Eng.

The Sixth Fusiliers have received an invitation to visit Toronto on Dominion Day as guests of the Toronto Summer Carnival Committee and also to take part in the military review. Col. Massey stated last evening that in all probability the regiment would accept the invitation.

Mr. W. A. Dunnett, the new lecturer of the Royal Templars of Temperance for this Province, has arrived and will commence work at once. His engagements for the present are:—Sunday, 4th May, Royal Templars' Hall, 118 Mansfield street, 4 p.m.; Monday, 5th, Mile End; Tuesday, 6th, Cote St. Louis; Wednesday, 7th, Royal Templars' Hall; Thursday, 8th, Sherbrooke street Church; Friday, 9th, Point St. Charles, and Sunday evening, 11th, at Cote St. Louis.

HAIR PROMOTER



Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is a cool and refreshing lotion; it is unsurpassed as a dressing and especially adapted for children. This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing and tonic.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals.

Sold by Druggists, 50 cts. per bottle.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

DIVIDEND NO. 46.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

MONDAY, the 2nd day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th of May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House in Toronto, on

TUESDAY, the 17th day of June next. The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.
B. E. WALKER,
General Manager.
Toronto, April 22nd, 1890. 24,301A10, 15M 97

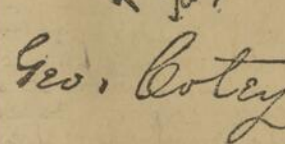
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Itching Skin Diseases

Scratched every night until the skin was raw. Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. An awful suppuration. Disease, eczema and psoriasis combined. Consulted physicians in vain. No hope of recovery, hears of CUTICURA REMEDIES, uses them, obtains immediate relief, and in five weeks is completely cured. Skin now as clear as a baby's. N. B.—This cure was effected Sept. 21, 1887, and is confirmed by letter, Feb. 21, 1890.

Cured by Cuticura

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary cure your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being for an ed in meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement



Geo. Cotey

MERRILL, Wis., Sept. 21, 1887.

I confirm my cure of Sept. 21, 1887, and cannot, in words, express the thanks I owe you for so great a skin remedy. It is without fail a blessing to mankind. I send you by mail, to-day, my photograph. That you may continue to perform these great cures with your wonderful CUTICURA REMEDIES is the earnest desire and wish

Of yours, GEO. COTLEY,
MERRILL, Wis., Feb. 21, 1890.

Cuticura Remedies

A single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES instantly relieves the most agonizing eczema and itching skin diseases, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing, itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot or blemish. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood and skin purifier,

PIMPLES, back-aches, colds, coughs, chapped and dry skin, prevent ed by CUTICURA SOAP.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 61 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

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BRANDIES.

Visitors to the PARIS EXPOSITION will have learnt that the leading brand in Paris, and, in fact, throughout France, is that of

Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.,

This house is the third largest shippers of Brandy in the world, Messrs JAS. HENNESSY & CO. and MARTELL & CO. only exceeding them.

For sale by all leading Grocers and Wine Merchants.

JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO.
Sole Agents for
U. S. AND CANADA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosbie and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

McCULL'S

RED ENGINE, LARDINE & CYLINDER

OILS

Are Still Giving the Best Satisfaction!

MANUFACTURED BY

McCOLL BROTHERS & CO., Toronto.

NOTICE TO CALL

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec

No. 56.

In the matter of David Elhier, heretofore of the parish of St. Eustache, district of Terrebonne, merchant, and now of the City and District of Montreal, Insolvent.

The Creditors of the said Insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Insolvency office, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the SEVENTH day of MAY inst., at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a Curator to the property of the said Insolvent, and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

Montreal, 1st May, 1890.

A. B. LONGPRE, Prothonotary.

NOTICE TO CALL

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec

No. 57.

In the matter of Michael Babcock, of Montreal, manufacturer of railroad supplies, and there doing business alone as such under the firm name of R. Millard & Co., Insolvent.

The Creditors of the said Insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Insolvency office, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the EIGHTH day of May next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a Curator to the property of the said Insolvent, and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

Montreal, 1st May 1890.

A. B. LONGPRE, Prothonotary.

WANTED, by a young man, a situation in an office; understands bookkeeping; writes good hand; both languages; best references. Address, M.G., HERALD Office, 10 m

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Imported French

FANCY LAMPS and

GLOBES,

AT AUCTION.

By BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers,

Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street,

On WEDNESDAY, 7th MAY,

AT ELEVEN o'clock.

About 100 Assorted Samples of

FRENCH FANCY LAMPS, GLOBES

and SUSPENSIONS, Etc.

Sale without reserve.

— BY —

BENNING & BARSALOU,

AUCTIONEERS,

NOS. 86 and 88 ST. PETER STREET,

— ON —

Wednesday, May 7th,

AT TEN o'clock sharp.

Regular WEEKLY SPRING SALE.

A General Assortment of

Foreign and Domestic,

Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

— COMPRISING —

Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Table

Linen, Towellings, Flannels, Muslins

and Assorted Handkerchiefs, and

other Furnishing

Goods, Embroideries,

Blankets, Cloaks,

Suits, etc.,

— ALSO —

Invoice Men's and Boys' Clothing, Braces,

Hose, shirts and Collars, Cuffs,

Feet and Straw Hats, etc.,

— ALSO —

Balance Cocos Matting, Wool Mats, Crumb

Cloths, etc.,

— ALSO —

CITY AND SUBURBAN

Embroidered robes selling cheap in S. Carley's dress goods department.

Messrs. Kent & Turcotte have been appointed curators to the estate of James Rafter, Esq., and Mr. J. B. Picken is named inspector.

Mr. H. R. Ives, Hon. Secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund, begs to acknowledge the receipt of five dollars (\$5.00) from E. K. Greene, Esq.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

On Monday next, 5th May, the West End branch of the Bank of Montreal will occupy their new premises at the corner of St. Catherine and Mansfield streets.

An action has been taken out against a milkman on Brunswick street, who is alleged by the Health Department to have used ice for cooling milk, which he dug up in his yard.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

For first-class dyeing and cleaning try the Empire Dye Works, 24 Phillips' square. Parcels collected and delivered in any part of the city free. Thomas Highmore, manager. Telephone No. 4793.

TURKISH CIGARETTES, "Harem" and "Yildiz." Finest Brands in the market. Try them.

The firm of T. Doherty & Co., tea merchants, of this city, have filed a dissolution of partnership. The firm was composed of Messrs. T. Doherty and T. Kearney.

New PARASOLS just received at S. Carley's, in every style of material, novelties in handles; ladies should inspect our stock and make an early selection as we have hardly to like in the fancy novelties.

Edmond Beauvais, and Dame Carolina Desaulles, wife of Mr. F. L. Beique, Q.C., have registered at the Court House as partners, starting business in this city as custom brokers. Mrs. Beique contributes \$10,000 to the capital stock.

A large assortment of very fine Office Desks and Chairs at low prices. Inspection solicited. Also repairs and alterations. H. NIGHTINGALE, 7 and 9 St. John Street, Telephone 1691.

The High School cadets are going to give a military and calisthenic exhibition in the Victoria Park on the evening of Tuesday, May 13th, under the patronage of the Governor-General and Lady Stanley.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

To-night the second public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council. This time the meeting will be held on Papineau square, and some prominent members of the organization will deliver addresses in favor of the eight hour movement.

An evening contemporary declares that a fruiterer on St. James street, near the Bonaventure station, has suddenly left his city and his creditors. His store has been left well stocked with confectionery and fruits, and part of the household furniture has also been left behind. The landlord will probably take possession of the stock to make good the rent which is owing.

MONTREAL SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

During the past week eight houses have been examined and reported upon by the engineer of the association. Six of these were annual re-examinations, and two were houses examined for the first time.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

MR. LAREAU'S WILL.

The will of the late Mr. Lareau, M.P.P. for Rouville, who died last week, was admitted to probate yesterday. It was written by himself on the 10th of April last, a short time before his death. The widow, Margaret Robillard, is the universal legatee, but \$25 was left for the St. Vincent de Paul Society "for the poor." Mr. P. H. Roy and Mr. A. Robillard are executors.

EXPROPRIATION MATTERS.

The commissioners for the expropriation of Pine Avenue met yesterday to hear the objections to the limits. The question was taken en délibéré.

Tee commissioners for the opening of St. Catherine street east also met yesterday afternoon and took the evidence of the corporation witnesses on the properties of Messrs. Hogan and Hurlbut. The average price was 30 cents per foot.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SUBURBAN SERVICE.

As will be seen by our advertising columns the Canadian Pacific have arranged for an additional suburban train to leave Montreal Windsor station at 5.15 p.m. on week days, commencing Monday May 12th, stopping at Montreal Junction, Dorval, Valois, Beaconsfield, St. Anne's, Vandreville and all intermediate stations through to Winchester. Returning, this train will reach Windsor station at 9.45 a.m.

3,68,10M 104.

THE CHILDREN OF SILENCE.

The annual public meeting of the Mackay Institute for deaf mutes and the blind is to be held in the Windsor Hall on the 17th instant, when an interesting programme will be presented. The abilities of the pupils to use sign, written and spoken language, will be brought out, and if it be remembered that the deaf enter the school without a language of any kind, their attainments will be all the better understood and appreciated. Indeed, to those who, for the first time, witness such an entertainment as will be given on the 17th, the attainments of the pupils will seem little short of marvelous. This may be specially said of the speech and speech-reading, both of which branches have reached such perfection as to make it a misnomer to refer to "children of silence." The use of the symbols called "visible speech," and the part they take in teaching the pupils to speak and read the lips, will be a prominent feature of the programme. Some excellent specimens of work in cabinet-making, wood-carving, printing, fancy work, sewing, cooking, etc., will be on exhibition.

St. Andrew's Church [Church of Scotland]—Morning service at 11. Subject, "The Spring Freshet." Evening service at 7. Subject, "A Home and a Divine Work." Young men's class, 10.15 a.m.; young women's class, 3 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

Emmanuel Church (Congregational), St. Catherine, corner of Stanley street.—Rev. J. P. Noble, of Dundee, Scotland, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school, Bible and Chinese classes, 3 p.m. gratis. All are cordially invited.

IN THE COURTS.

Defendants in the Brady-Laird Case Still Prisoners.

Judge Mathieu's Decision Appealed From

In the Jesuit-Mail Case.

A Heartless Mother's Neglect --Grocery Thieves--

General Notes.

THE BRADY-LAIRD CASE.

The preliminary examination in the Brady-Laird case was continued yesterday morning. Detective Carpenter resumed his testimony, but the only important fact revealed was that the two prisoners, Brady and Laird, had been seen in St. John, N.B., in company with Walton.

Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, counsel for the accused, declared that he had no question to put to the witness.

Detective Campeau was then called, and stated that he knew the prisoners and their characters, and also detailed the circumstances of their arrest. Laird had in his possession at the time of his arrest \$93, and Brady was found to be in possession of \$6, while the woman, Aggie Ashton, had no money whatever on her person. The trunks were taken searched and several receipts for board, dated from Hot Springs, Arkansas were found. The witness also stated that Nellie Leslie, the other woman connected with the affair, had been arrested on Saturday last in a house on St. Catherine street. The witness then testified that the woman Leslie stated to him on her way to jail that she wanted to see Mr. Bessie of the Express Company to return a sum of \$350, which had been left with her by Walton for safe-keeping.

Detective Campeau also stated that he knew the woman Leslie to be a woman of disrepute, but did not know her name till she was brought to the Central Station in connection with this affair. At two o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Guerin and Mr. St. Pierre appeared before Judge Dugas to hear the decision of the latter on the motion made by Mr. St. Pierre, counsel for the accused, to admit them to bail. His Honor stated that so far the case for the prosecution was a very weak one, and that as far as the women were concerned he would accept bail. Mr. Guerin, on behalf of the prosecution, objected to the prisoners being liberated, stating that in the beginning of next week the prosecution would be in a position to bring substantial witnesses to prove the guilt of the accused. Judge Dugas finally decided that the women Aggie Ashton and Nellie Leslie could be admitted to bail providing sufficient securities should be furnished. The accused, Brady and Laird, were refused bail till Monday or Tuesday. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon bail not having been furnished, the accused were taken down to jail till Monday morning, when, it is understood, bondsmen for the four prisoners will be produced and accepted.

A HUSBAND'S STRANGE CONDUCT.

A young man named Octave Guenet, aged 21, was arrested a couple of evenings ago by one of the newly-appointed constables doing duty on the wharves for attempting suicide by throwing himself into the river. The young man when arrested was in the act of taking off his clothes, and stated to the constable that he wanted to end his life as he was going through a considerable lot of family trouble. The would-be suicide repeated several times to the constable on his way to the station that he was an unhappy man. When brought up before Judge Dugas yesterday, the accused was asked to explain his strange conduct, but on his promise to take better care of himself he was liberated, and departed from the Police Court with his young wife and three year old daughter, who had been informed of the husband's doings. The young man is a shoemaker by trade, and his young wife can not account for his strange conduct.

THE JESUIT-MAIL CASE.

In the case of the Jesuits vs. the Mail it was yesterday agreed to by Mr. J. J. McLaren, Q.C., of Toronto; Hon. R. Laflamme, Q.C.; Mr. R. C. Smith, and Mr. N. W. Trenholme, Q.C., counsel for the Mail, to appeal from the judgment given by Mr. Justice Mathieu last week, throwing out their objections as to the legitimate incorporation of the Jesuits in this province.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

A man residing on Larivière Lane was arrested yesterday morning at his home on a charge of threatening his wife. It appears that the accused came home drunk last evening, and that, not being pleased with the lecture given him by his wife, he grasped an axe, and threatened to kill her. The frightened woman rushed out of the house to seek protection in the Police Station on Ontario street east, and the brutal husband was subsequently arrested. Yesterday he was sentenced to two months in jail by his Honor the Recorder.

A STOLEN BUFFALO ROBE.

Early yesterday morning a man was arrested on Victoria Square on suspicion of stealing a buffalo robe, supposed to be the property of a carter. The prisoner, not being able to account for the property in his possession, was taken to the Central Police station. He pleaded not guilty yesterday morning before His Honor Judge Dugas and was remanded to jail for eight days till the owner of the stolen article is found.

A HEARTLESS MOTHER.

A young widow, the mother of three children, was yesterday sentenced to three months in jail by the Recorder for refusing to provide for her children. The accused is a young woman who was working in a factory at Hochelaga, earning good wages, but being fond of liquor her weekly allowance was found insufficient to support her family. Some of the neighbors have taken charge of her youngest child, a bright boy of three years. The oldest children, a boy and a girl, will be sent to the School of Industry.

GROCERY THIEVES.

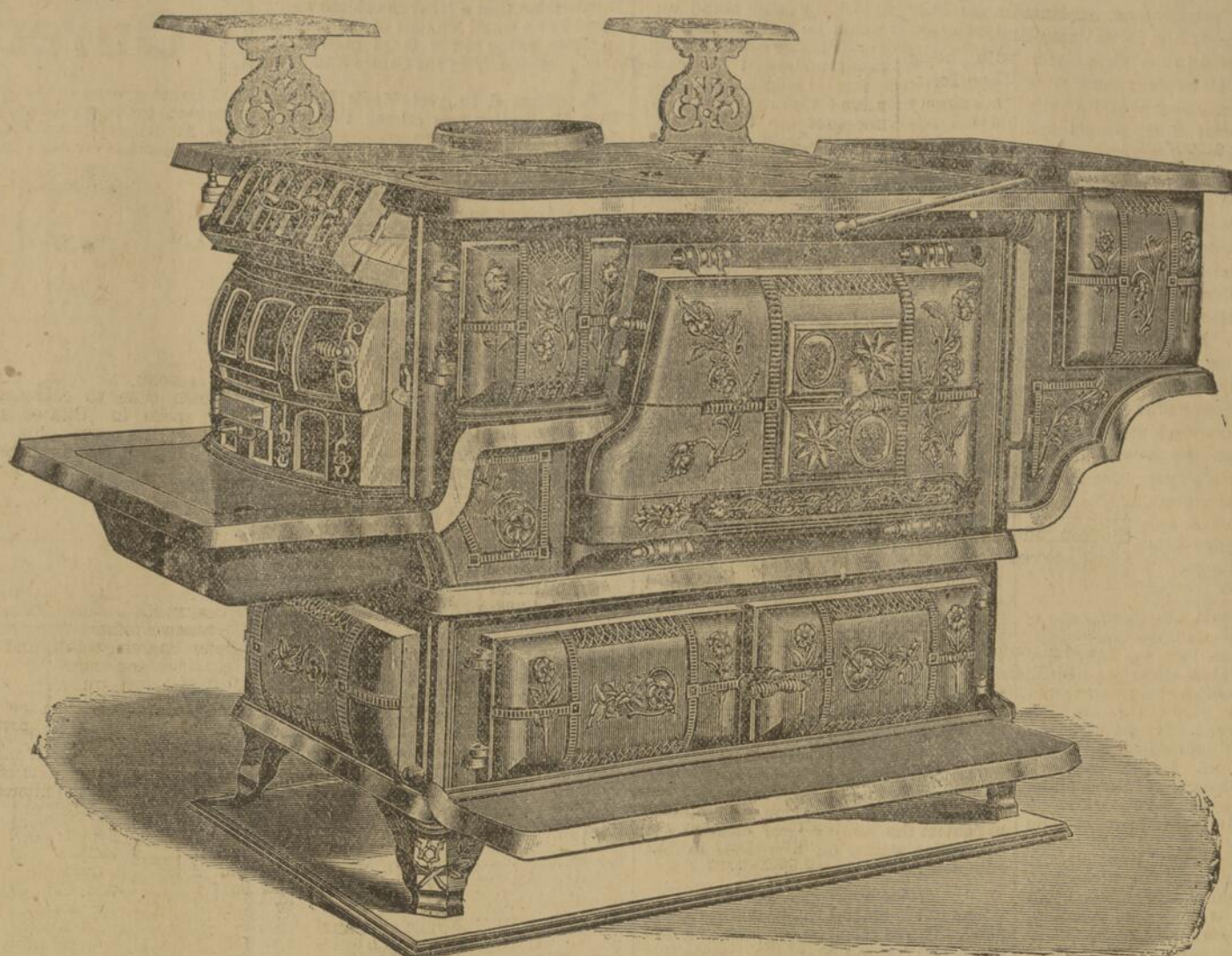
Three young men were arrested yesterday morning by Sergeant Charbonneau, of No. 6 Police Station, for breaking shop windows on St. James street and stealing therefrom. The young thieves had confined their operations to grocery stores where bottles of liquor, exposed in the windows, could be extracted. The accused yesterday afternoon were liberated on bail till Monday morning, when the preliminary examination will be proceeded with.

RECORDER'S COURT.

In the Recorder's Court yesterday seventeen prisoners appeared before Recorder De Montigny. Five female frequenters of the Court were fined \$3 or 15 days for being drunk and loitering on

"BUFFALO" STOVES AND RANGES

(BAXTER'S PATENT.)



"EVEN BALANCED DOORS."
A Complete Line of OVAL POT RANGES!
Round, Oval and Square Pot COOKING STOVES, for Coal or Wood.

All guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction!

H. R. IVES & CO.

NOTICE. We will now sell STOVES, IRON BEDSTEADS, etc., at retail, from our Wholesale Sample Rooms, Corner Queen and William Streets, two blocks west of St. Ann's Market.

Competent men in attendance. Goods delivered in any part of the city.—H. R. Ives & Co.

A complete line of our Stoves can be seen at J. A. DENIS, 210 St. Lawrence Street; TOWLE & MICHAUD, 1334 St. Catherine Street East; E. CAVANAGH, 2553 Notre Dame Street; A. IMBLEAU, 2317 Notre Dame Street; HETU & WILHELMY, 266 Notre Dame Street; G. LEPAGE, 1467 Notre Dame Street; I. C. ST. AMOUR, 1006 Ontario Street.

the streets. A man, 33 years of age, was sentenced to two months in jail at hard labor for being drunk and assaulting his wife. A hackman was fined \$5 or 15 days for being drunk and for fast driving. A carter for driving without lights was fined \$5 or 15 days. Several cases of drunkenness were dismissed by His Honor. The usual drunks were fined \$3 or 15 days.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A young woman employed as a servant in a private residence on Bleury street was yesterday sent to the Home for the Friendless, by the Recorder, on a charge of drunkenness. The principal offence of the young woman was to stop men on the street and lead them to disreputable houses.

A young woman was yesterday sentenced by Judge Dugas, in the Police Court, to six months in jail for stealing articles from her mistress. The accused was employed as a servant in a respectable family on Bleury street.

The action instituted against Barre & Co., wine merchants, by T. Barnabe on September 24th, 1890, for the sum of \$3,500, has been discontinued. Mr. Barnabe paying costs for both parties.

The case against Mr. Street, the book-seller, of Bleury street, for selling Zola's works, came up yesterday afternoon for hearing, but was further postponed till next week.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

FRENCH CANADIAN RIVALRY.

It was stated yesterday by well informed parties in military circles that a movement was on foot amongst the bright youths of the French Canadian Society to form a cadet corps similar to that now in existence. Sergeant-Major Gauthier, of the 65th, was approached on the matter, and stated that he would willingly take the command of the corps. It is also stated that the young soldiers would wear the Zouave uniform.

A VENERABLE BISHOP'S DEATH.

Intelligence was received from Sault au Recollet yesterday that Bishop Jacques Janvier Vinet, ex-chaplain to His Holiness, Pope Pius IX, died yesterday afternoon at the novitiate of the Jesuit fathers. Bishop Vinet was born on the 1st of January, 1806, and was ordained priest on the 20th of September, 1828. His remains will be taken to the Church of the Gesù to-morrow afternoon. On Monday morning at 9 o'clock a solemn funeral service will be held at the Church of the Gesù on Bleury street. The remains will then be taken to the burying ground of the Jesuit fathers at Sault au Recollet.

BACKACHE is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind Bleeding or Itching Piles found by experience that Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering.

"I have found by experience that Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief." We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by druggists at 50c. & \$1 per box. J. M. W. Wm. Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE REASON WHY

—WE USE—
Reed's Rosin Cement Roofing,

IT IS THE BEST.

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103 trs 783 and 785 Craig street, Montreal.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—MADAME JOULIN, Midwife, holding a diploma from the Faculty of Medicine of Poitiers, France, ex-pupils of the Maternity Hospital, Paris, and licentiate of the Province of Quebec, will, on the 1st of May next, remove from No. 38 St. Louis street to No. 294 St. Antoine, the former residence of Mr. Bodier, an ex-mayor of Montreal. Madame Joulin takes this opportunity to remind her numerous clientele, both in Canada and the United States, that they will find in this spacious establishment every comfort necessary to their condition. A large garden surrounds this fine residence, which gives convalescents the salubrious surroundings and fresh air of the country. Nothing will be spared to make this house unique of its kind in Canada; a model establishment, renowned for comfort, the best of attention and moderate charges. Several doctors are on the staff. The office put forth give Madame Joulin a right to expect liberal patronage. 73

Turkish Cigarettes.

HAREM

—AND—
YILDIZ

Finest Brands in the Market.

TRY THEM.

March 15th mws 81



GIBB & COMPANY,

HAVING RECEIVED THEIR

Spring and Summer Stock of

TAILORING AND HABERDASHERY,

ALSO

Pattern Suits from Poole,

INVITE INSPECTION

FLATS TO LET.

Two Large Flats to Let

—IN THE—

"HERALD" BUILDING,

BEAVER HALL HILL.

SIZE 60x120 & 60x80.

Well Lighted on all sides. Heated

by Steam.

Steam power can be supplied if required.

APPLY TO
HERALD COMPANY.

B. B. B.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

CURES

All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases.

SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure scrofulous eruptions, or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to five bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach, and to open the sluice-ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

BAD BLOOD

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the first bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

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The new Note Paper and Correspondence Cards with Envelopes to match. Blue grey on one side and pink on the other. Send for Samples and Price Lists.

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IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES

are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin disease shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff, which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Sealy Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which, if uncured, become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an Inflammation of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures, which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Sealy Patches, which are often as rubbed off, form again, or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

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The OINTMENT called

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ALTERATIVE PILLS.

Called "Pillule Antiscrofuline."

These two medicines have now stood the

test of 100 years' trial, having been introduced

to the public in the latter part of the last

century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of

the Proprietors,

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Prices 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 11s and 22s each.

Jan. drow

LENNOXVILLE.

UNIVERSITY AND SCHOOL OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

TRINITY TERM—School—Residence begins on Tuesday evening, APRIL 8th. University LECTURES resumed APRIL 10th. N.B.—PRINCIPAL ADAMS' address in Montreal, APRIL 3rd to 8th, 5 Beaver Hall Square.

HANDS OFF.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell's Speech
In Defence of the Maritime
Provinces' Rights
In the Intercolonial Railway.

[Hansard Report.]
Mr. Mitchell.—There has been a good deal said about the Intercolonial Railway and what should be done with it, and a good many of those who claim to speak on behalf of the interests of the country have endeavored to put forward this scheme, which they think would perhaps serve the interests of the road. I have listened to what the First Minister has said, and correctly said, as to the object for which the Intercolonial was built. It was not built as a commercial undertaking; it was built as a means of communication between the Maritime Provinces and the old Province of Canada. I can well remember when the constitution was framed for submission to the British Parliament that the present First Minister desired not to put this railway into the contract, and he urged that the construction of a railway should not form part of the constitution. But gentlemen who represented the Maritime Provinces on that occasion insisted that a clause should be inserted in the British North America Act, providing that the railway should be built and maintained by the Dominion of Canada as a means of communication, for all time, between the two extremes of the Dominion as it existed at that day. Without that road we would not have come into Confederation. Without that railway our constitution would have been a paper constitution, for there would have been no communication without going through a foreign country. We insisted on our point, and we gained it. The proposal submitted by the hon. member for Albert (Mr. Weldon) of taking in all the bankrupt stock roads in the Maritime Provinces and adding them as an incubus to the Intercolonial could not, if carried out, fail to make the condition of that road ten times worse than it is to-day. The hon. member for St. John (Mr. Weldon) can give us an account of some of those roads. I will not refer to some others, because my reference might be considered of a personal nature in view of our discussion the other night, but I may refer to them when the matter comes up on a motion to be submitted by the hon. member for North York (Mr. Mulock). A great many of those roads are of the same complexion. I desire to say in regard to the Intercolonial that that road should run and sustain itself, and it would sustain itself if properly managed. If the political baronies which are attached to it, and which have used the road to carry out their schemes, were wiped off, if the road were economically managed, if unnecessary employees were struck off the payroll, and if the railway was managed on business principles, I am satisfied it could be made to pay, and I trust the First Minister, who is now Minister of Railways, will give a little more attention to it, with a view to endeavoring to make it pay. The First Minister spoke of what this Parliament might do, and he said that the Legislature of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would agree to have the Intercolonial Railway sold, and run by a private corporation for personal and private interests. I trust the time will never arrive when the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will consent to any such arrangement. It would be a violation of the engagement under which we came into Confederation and I am satisfied they will never consent to any such arrangement. The hon. Secretary of State will recollect that two years ago one of his friends made a proposition of this kind, and the moment the matter was brought before this House and exposed the bubble burst, and the hon. gentleman himself on that occasion stated that the object for which the railway was constructed was for the purpose of enabling the Maritime Provinces to unite with Canada and secure not only a paper union but a commercial and practical union by giving the means of communication from Halifax to the centres of trade and commerce in Canada. I would deprecate the idea of placing the road in private hands. It would be a breach of the agreement made in 1866-67, and it would create a feeling of want of confidence in the stability of the Union if we departed from the arrangement by which this road forms a part of the constitution of this country, and by which it must be maintained by the Dominion for all time. Let me say a word or two about branch roads. I am willing to do anything reasonable to promote the prosperity of the Maritime Provinces, as well as the Dominion of Canada at large. But it will not be in the interest either of Canada or of the Provinces that this Government should deliberately undertake to buy up these branch roads which are earning almost nothing, such a road as was spoken of the other day, a road which earned \$14,000, while the cost of running was \$24,000. We do not want such roads as the Intercolonial. Was that the reason why Sir Charles Tupper telegraphed not to close anything until a certain gentleman came out here, and was it the inducement that made those gentlemen who hold bonds in the roads offer to transfer them to the Government for the issuing rate of the bonds? I am afraid there is a scheme abroad for the next general election in looking up something of the same kind as produced the letter or telegram sent to the hon. member for Albert (Mr. Weldon) by Sir Charles Tupper. I think I can see a magnificent scheme by which all the bankrupt roads in the Maritime Provinces and in other provinces may be induced, if they succeed, to transfer the administration of the day, to unite into a grand consolidated scheme. The object being to buy up the constituencies. I deprecate any kind of this kind, and I will stand up in my place and oppose it in every possible way. For the last notice of the Minister of Railways, not the Premier but his predecessors, the hon. member for St. John (Mr. Weldon) has a branch road, fifteen or sixteen miles in length, called the Derby branch. There is a road which runs down from Chatham to Blackville, and then on to nine miles, from which road the Government gave a subsidy of \$3,200 a mile. They gave the contract to a very good man from whom I received a good deal of support at the last general election. He took the contract for the construction of that road and he built, along with Mr. Gilson, the road from Fredericton to Newcastle, and this hiatus between the

Derby branch and Blackville. He took the contract, received a subsidy, built the road, and got his money, and now going on three years that road has been unused, and not a locomotive has been run over it the least traffic done. It is a disgrace to the country that that state of things should exist. It is a scandal in the country from which I come that the public money should be appropriated for the construction of a railroad to connect two important links and that after the road is constructed, the Government have so conducted the matter, that there has not been a locomotive run over it for three years. I called the attention of the right hon. gentleman to this matter last year and the year before. I now call his attention to it again, and I say that it is the duty of the Government to take some steps, either by purchasing or leasing this nine miles of road, or by compelling those people who have received Government money to run the road, to see that this road is operated, and that the \$28,000 of public money which has been spent on these nine miles should not be spent in vain. I hope the right hon. gentleman will see to that matter at once.

Next I call his attention to a word in connection with the remarks of my hon. friend who has just spoken (Mr. Mitchell) and I shall recall to his memory something that happened two years ago. This is the second or third time in this Parliament that my hon. friend here has connected my name with a scheme to purchase the Intercolonial Railway. When he did this two years ago, it is true that it was in the small hours of the morning, when perhaps less importance might be attached to some statements made in this House, than if they were uttered in the early part of the afternoon. I then told the hon. gentleman that his statement was not correct. He had then stated that at a caucus or a meeting held at the office of the High Commissioner at London, a scheme had been propounded and discussed for the sale of the Intercolonial Railway. I told him that his statement was wrong, and that he had even mistaken his own recollection of a private and confidential conversation that he had at the Windsor Hotel in Montreal, with regard to the sale of the Intercolonial. He said he had taken place at the office of the High Commissioner in London, and told him that there was nothing correct in his statement, so far as I was concerned, or so far as the High Commissioner was concerned, or so far as the Minister of Customs was concerned, whose name, I think, he mixed up with my name, and the name of the High Commissioner. I told him that there had not been the slightest mention made about the Intercolonial Railway at the meeting which he took place at the office of the High Commissioner in London, and that the discussion was about some matters connected with duties to be imposed on steel rails, and the manufacture of iron. I take this opportunity also to tell the hon. gentleman that, perhaps, he is mistaken when he states, on his authority as one of the Commissioners, or as one of those who were a party to the negotiations for the Confederation of the Dominion, that the absolute condition was then, and should always remain, that the Intercolonial Railway should be worked by the Government whether at a loss or not, for all time to come. I do not think any one will support the hon. gentleman in that pretension. It was a condition of the Union that there should be a railway connecting the Maritime Provinces with the old Province of Canada to afford facilities for commercial communication, and that this railway— if it were necessary to build a railway— should be built by the Dominion Government. I do not think there has been any right in saying that it is an absolute condition for the maintenance of the Intercolonial Railway, and when it is an accomplished fact, that the Government is obliged to maintain, no matter at what cost, that line of railway. We have now the Short Line built at a heavy cost— and, as I think, at a cost properly expended—connecting these Provinces with the Lower Provinces. We might have assumed another railway beside the Short Line to connect the Maritime Provinces with old Canada, but I do not think my hon. friend is right in saying that it is an absolute condition for the maintenance of the Confederation that the Intercolonial Railway should be maintained as a Government railway when communication between the Maritime Provinces and Western Canada is established in a manner that cannot for the future be displaced or disturbed. I say that one of the conditions of Confederation was that there should be a communication between the Maritime Provinces and Canada, but now this communication having been established, I do not think it is an absolute necessity that the Government should maintain the Intercolonial Railway. I am not expressing that opinion in so far as I am a member of the Government, for I have no reason to do it, and I have no right to do it, and I do not want to do it, but I do not want it to be said in this Parliament, that it is an absolute necessity for the Government to maintain the Intercolonial Railway at a cost which might be, in the future, ruinous to the country.

Mr. Mitchell.—The hon. Secretary of State has made one of the most mixed statements I have ever heard in my life. You cannot make head or tail of it. He mixed up something I said about the Minister of Customs, and some steel rails, and an interview with the High Commissioner in London. There is some truth in that, I have no doubt. I made the statement in this House, and he said the discussion was only about steel rails. My information was that the discussion between the Secretary of State and the gentlemen who were promoting this scheme for the purchase of the Intercolonial Railway, was of something much more extensive in its character. My hon. friend has had a good deal to do with the transfer of railways. When he was Minister at Quebec, we know that the transfer of a very important railway called the "North Shore Railway" was made, and it was a transfer which inured to the benefit of certain individuals and not to the benefit of the Province at large. Two years ago when I brought up this question, I had the proof of what I stated in the book before me. I had the circular and prospectus which was issued by the friends of the Secretary of State, one of whom is out of the country, and the other, unfortunately, is dead. I have not the book at hand now, and I do not know that I can produce it, as I did on that occasion; but I then read the statement in which the scheme for the purchase of the Intercolonial Railway was made, and my hon. friend knows that for months they had gentlemen stationed at different points along the line of the Intercolonial Railway, to ascertain the earnings of the Government road, the traffic on the road, and the probability of a financial return coming from it. He knows that they had made a proposition to the Government, and if it had not been for my discovery of it, the matter would not have been ventilated in this House. I told my hon. friend that he was encouraging and favoring that scheme.

Mr. Waddie.—It might be a good thing. Mr. Mitchell.—It might be a good thing if the running of the road brings the country into debt; and, perhaps, it might be a good thing for individuals. Mr. Waddie.—It might be well to sell the road. Mr. Mitchell.—Yes, if you had a share in it you would like to sell. When my hon. friend the Secretary of State states that there is no obligation on the part of the Government of Canada to maintain that road, I say there is an obligation. The Maritime Provinces were induced to come into the Confederation by the understanding that a railway was to be built and maintained between the Provinces. Do you mean to say that the mere construction of the road is a compliance in spirit as well as in letter with such an arrangement, which had the force of a treaty, between these Provinces? No, Sir; the Government of Canada bound themselves to build the road and practically to maintain it. My hon. friend asks: Have the Government to maintain that road by sacrifices through all time? Let them economize in the management and working of that road, and they will not require to make sacrifices. The road could be run without costing this country much money, if any. But I do not care what it costs, the Government are bound by their agreement under the British North America Act to maintain that road, and any attempt to pass it out of the hands of the Government, so that it may be run for commercial advantages, irrespective of the facilities which it might afford to the Maritime Provinces, is something that cannot be thought of for a moment. The hon. gentleman says that since that road has been built another means of communication has been opened up between the centres of trade and commerce in old Canada and the Maritime Provinces. How has that been done? By running through a foreign country, depending on the bonding system of that country, which may be repealed at any time. Does the hon. gentleman contend that this is a compliance with the terms of the treaty under which the British North America Act was passed? Mr. Chapleau.—My hon. friend did not oppose the building of the Short Line. Mr. Mitchell.—I did not oppose it, and I do not oppose it now. They have the Short Line if they like, but if my hon. friend supposes that I shall accept the Short Line as a compensation for the Intercolonial, he is very much mistaken. While I am willing to give the people of St. John and Halifax the facilities of a shorter route—there is no danger in the matter about me—we have the Intercolonial, and this Parliament cannot take it from us. When that railway was built, it was not as a commercial undertaking. It was built in compliance with the treaty, and it was not with a military road to carry, for all time, with safety and facility, British troops and British materials, in case any difficulty arose with our friends on the other side of the border. There is no other way by which British troops or military stores can be transported across this continent; and my hon. friend is mistaken if he imagines that a road running through a foreign country will give the facilities and protection which the British Government demand. I do not wish to discuss the question, which is not a live issue; but I wish to inform my hon. friends that when they want to make it a live issue, when they want to allow this road to be stolen, for that is what it will amount to, they will be very much mistaken, if they expect to do it quietly. Mr. Chapleau.—I wish to say a few words in reply to the hon. member for Northumberland. He said I was wrong in stating that the articles of Confederation implied the absolute necessity of maintaining at all times the railway connecting the upper Provinces with Halifax. I might quote for my hon. friend, although he knows it, because he is one of the fathers of Confederation, Article 45 of the Act of Confederation, which says:—

"It shall be the duty of the Government to give effect to that agreement and to provide for the commencement, within six months after the union, of the railway connecting the River Lawrence with the city of Halifax and Nova Scotia, and for the construction thereof without interruption."

My hon. friend has thought proper to say that I had made a very mixed statement as to what had taken place in the office of the High Commissioner in London. I must apologise for my shortcoming in this respect, and I state that, when the hon. gentleman said I was connected with any project concocted in the office of the High Commissioner in London concerning the sale of the railway, he had stated a fact which he had taken from a confidential communication of a friend of his—he may have been a friend of mine—and that he misunderstood the facts and mis-stated them to the House. In the second place, the hon. gentleman has taken the opportunity of saying that the sale of the North Shore Railway was made when I was of Quebec, by the Premier there, was a transaction for the benefit and profit of certain individuals. I need not tell my hon. friend that I repudiate and deny the charge, and challenge him to prove what he says. If the hon. gentleman would read a report which has been published under the authority of the present Premier of Quebec, the hon. Mr. Mercier, he would find in the evidence taken by the commission, which was appointed to investigate the sale of the North Shore Railway, the statement made by Point St. Charles. No provision was made for the sale of that road as the best financial transaction which could have been made at the time for the province, and one of which the Government of Quebec had not cause to repent, but which the Canadian Pacific Railway had cause to regret.

Mr. Mitchell.—The hon. Secretary of State says that my allegation is not correct that the Government were bound to build the Intercolonial and to maintain it, and he reads the section of the British North America Act to prove his assertions. Why, the very section he reads shows that, in order to give effect and permanence to the arrangement or treaty which was made at that time, the Government were bound, within six months, to begin the construction of the road. They did not do so, and in that violated the treaty. But, in order to give effect to the arrangement, what was necessary? Did the arrangement mean that the Government were to begin the road and then drop it? No; they were to build the railway, and to give effect to the treaty, they were also bound to run it. The fair inference, the fair logical construction of the agreement, is that the Government are bound to run the road, and it would be a breach of contract if they did not. My hon. friend states another thing. He says I have used confidential communications which I obtained from a friend of his, and perhaps a friend of mine, in the Windsor Hotel, as to what took place in London. There was nothing confidential about it. The gentleman in question furnished me with a confidential published book which they intended to put forward to the world, and I had his permission to use the statement in this

House, and I did use it. The third statement he makes is that I was wrong in mentioning his name in connection with the sale of the North Shore Railway when he was Premier of the Province of Quebec. He says that Mr. Dan-can McIntyre made a report in his favor under a commission from Mr. Mercier, the present Premier of the Province of Quebec. What does he mean by that? Mr. McIntyre thought it was a good transaction. What has that to do with it? Does not everybody know that \$1,000,000 was cleared by Mr. Senecal and his associates, and it is generally believed in the Province of Quebec that some other people were interested in it. The less my hon. friend says about it the better. The people of the Province of Quebec believe that they have lost \$1,000,000 by the transaction which was countenanced by the hon. gentleman when he was Premier, through his friend, Mr. Senecal, and his associates, and I believe it. I dare say, if the hon. gentleman wants the proof, that we can get it.

Mr. Chapleau.—I desire to say that what my hon. friend has just stated is utterly, completely and essentially unfounded and untrue. I desire to be parliamentary in what I say. It is untrue in this manner. The transaction has been declared by men who are not my friends to have been a good financial arrangement for the Province of Quebec, and, when my friend says that the sale of the North Shore Railway, which was a transaction between the North Shore Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway—that is, between two private companies—was made to the detriment of this country, to the extent of \$1,000,000, he should know, as he does know, that I was not at all favorable to such a bargain. My hon. friend should know, and he does know, though he does not say so, that I had personally been in favor of a transaction which would make the North Shore Railway the joint property of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway, a transaction which would not have entailed the disbursement of a dollar from this Dominion or from anybody else. This Dominion or from anybody else. The hon. gentleman knows that, and he should not repeat what may have been written in his paper, but which is essentially contrary to the truth.

Mr. Mitchell.—My hon. friend is attempting to put words in my mouth which I never uttered. He states that I spoke of a sale of the North Shore Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway. I never mentioned the Canadian Pacific Railway in this transaction. I say that the sale of the North Shore Railway to Mr. Senecal and his associates by the Government of which my hon. friend was the head, was made for \$1,000,000 less than Mr. Senecal sold it for a very short time afterwards, and I say that the interests of the Province of Quebec were sacrificed to that extent. The transaction in regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway is another thing, and I do not charge my hon. friend with that; but I repeat that the general impression is that the transaction between the Government of Quebec, when he was the leader of it, resulted in Mr. Senecal and his associates receiving a million dollars more than they paid for it.

Mr. Chapleau.—My hon. friend does not know what he is talking about. Mr. Mitchell.—Yes; I do. Mr. Chapleau.—To whom did the North Shore Railway Company sell, if not to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Mitchell.—The Government of which my hon. friend was a member did not sell to the Canadian Pacific Railway. They sold to Mr. Senecal and his associates, and the latter sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. That is where the \$1,000,000 came in, and I should like my hon. friend to tell us how the profit was divided.

Mr. Chapleau.—I do not intend to satisfy the curiosity of the hon. gentleman on that point.

Mr. Mitchell.—It is just as well you do not.

Mr. Chapleau.—The sale of the North Shore Railway has been characterized as the best financial and political operation—

Mr. Mitchell.—For some individuals, no doubt.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It appears necessary to state that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. Letters couched in decent language bearing on matters of public interest, and written on one side of the paper only, can usually find room in THE HERALD. We require to know the name of the correspondent, but not necessarily for publication.

Music for the Million.

Sir,—Fortunately for the residents of Montreal, the summer months are approaching, and soon we will be wondering, not as we have lately, how shall we keep ourselves warm, but how shall we keep ourselves cool and enjoy the pleasure of our, to us, too short summer evenings. But, perhaps, this won't apply to all classes in Montreal, for the rich or upper class will vacate at the seaside, while the poor toilers will have to make the best of what is here. Now, some parts of Montreal, viz., the vicinity of Dominion Square and Viger Gardens, are enlivened in the summer evenings with sweet music at the expense of the city, I believe; but how about poor Grif-fintown and Point St. Charles? No provision is made for them. Are they not deserving of it, or is it not possible to find decent music, or have their elders no interest in the people? It seems strange. They have a kind of a park by Wellington Bridge, which is the most accessible at present to both Grif-fintown and Point St. Charles. What is the matter with giving us a band this summer? Don't we pay our taxes? If we do, give us a chance to spend our evenings in God's pure, fresh air, on the only park we have. The music can be found, and I know it, for there is at least one or two bands in Point St. Charles equal to any in the city, and could, I believe, be got at a very reasonable figure. If the aldermen of this division have got any grit in them they will see that we get our band this summer.

W. D.
Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

A MARVELOUS SIGHT.
The human skin, under a powerful microscope, is a marvelous sight. You conclude at once that nature intended the skin to be kept clean, with pores all open, that impurities in the blood may find ready escape. The Turkish Bath does this thoroughly. It cleans the blood and improves the whole man. Send for circulars to Manager Turkish Baths, Montreal.

Children Cry for

"TRUTH"
Bible Competition!
NO 20.
An Immense List of Rewards.

An unusual interest was taken in the last TRUTH Competition, and at the urgent request of our publishers, we have prepared a list of rewards very large and the prizes valuable. They are so arranged that even if you have not won a prize, you will find a reward as if you had, provided always that your answers are correct. Do not delay, however, any longer than you can possibly help.

The questions are as follows: Wherein the Bible are the following words first found: 1. WINGS; 2. LEGS; 3. FEET.

FIRST REWARDS.
First, one very Fine Toned, Well Finished Upright Piano, by celebrated Canadian Firm, 500
Next seven, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch, excellent movement, \$40... 280
Next fifteen, each a Ladies' Solid Gold Ring, \$7... 105
Next ten, each a Fine Black Silk Dress \$30... 300
Next twenty, each a Complete set of Dickens' Works, handsomely bound in cloth, 10 vols., \$25... 500
Next seven, each a half dozen Silver Plated Forks, \$3... 210

SECOND REWARDS.
First one, Fifty Dollars Cash... 50
Next ten, each Five Dollars in Cash... 50
Next fifteen, each a Superior Book Family Bible, beautifully illustrated, usually sold at \$15... 225
Next seven, each a Gentlemen's Book Gold Open Face Watch, good movement, \$45... 315
Next fifteen, each a Gentlemen's Bound Volume in Cloth and Gold, Dore Bible Gallery, \$7... 135
Next seven, each a Fine Silver Plated Sugar Shell... 21

THIRD REWARDS.
First one, an Elegant Upright Piano, by celebrated Canadian Firm... 500
Next eleven, each a Fine Quadruple Plate Individual Salt and Pepper Cuet, new design, \$5... 55
Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Plate Tea Service (4 pieces) \$10... 200
Next twenty-five, each a Queen Victoria's New Book, \$3... 75
Next seven, each a Gentlemen's Open Face Solid Silver Watch, \$15... 105
Next thirty, each a Silver Plated Pickle Cuet... 150

FOURTH REWARDS.
First seven, each a Elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces, specially made for TRUTH... 350
Second five, each a Fine French China Tea Service of 41 pieces, specially imported, \$40... 200
Next seventeen, each a Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, handsomely bound with gilt edges, a most beautiful volume of 10 vols., \$2... 35
Next eighteen, each a Gentlemen's Bound Volume of Life in the High Seas, \$2... 36
Next one, Family Knitting Machine... 30

FIFTH REWARDS.
First one, One Hundred Dollars in cash... 100
Next five, each Ten Dollars in cash... 50
Next fifteen, each a superbly bound copy of the Bible Gallery, usually sold at \$15... 225
Next seven, each a Gentlemen's Fine Gold Open Face Watch, good movement, \$60... 420
Next nineteen, each a well bound volume of Dore Bible Gallery, \$2... 38
Next eleven, each a Gold Plated Pencil, \$1... 11

SIXTH REWARDS.
First one, an elegant Upright Piano, by celebrated Canadian Firm... 500
Next eleven, each a Fine Quadruple Plate Individual Salt and Pepper Cuet, new design, \$5... 55
Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Plate Tea Service (5 pieces) \$10... 200
Next twenty-five, each a Queen Victoria's New Book, \$3... 75
Next seven, each a Gentlemen's Open Face Solid Silver Watch, \$15... 105
Next thirty, each an Imitation Steel Engraving of "Asking a Blessing," \$2... 29

SEVENTH REWARDS.
First one, Twenty Dollars in Gold... 20
Next seven, each a beautifully bound copy of Dore Bible Gallery, a choice gift book, \$7... 49
Next eleven, each Five Dollars Cash... 55
Next twenty-nine, each an Imitation Steel Engraving of "Asking a Blessing," \$1... 29

EIGHTH REWARDS.
First seven, an elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces, specially made for TRUTH... 350
Second ten, each a Fine French China Tea Service of 68 pieces, specially imported, \$25... 250
Next seventeen, each a complete set of George Eliot's Works, bound in cloth, 5 vols., \$15... 255
Next eighteen, each a half dozen Silver Plated Forks, \$3... 54
Next twenty-nine, each a copy of "War in the Soudan," \$2... 50

NINTH REWARDS.
First one, Twenty-Five Dollars in cash... 25
Next seven, each a beautiful bound copy of Dore Bible Gallery, a choice gift book, \$7... 49
Next eleven, each a Fine Black Silk Dress, \$30... 330
Next seventeen, each a Ladies' Solid Gold Ring, \$7... 105
Next twenty-nine, each an Imitation Steel Engraving of "Asking a Blessing," \$1... 29
Next twenty-five, each a copy of "War in the Soudan," \$2... 50

TENTH REWARDS.
First, One Very Fine Toned and Well Finished Upright Piano, by celebrated Canadian Firm... 500
Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch, excellent movements, \$50... 250
Next fifteen, each a Ladies' Solid Gold Ring, \$7... 105
Next twenty-nine, each a Half Dozen Silver Plated Forks, \$3... 87
Next seven, each a very fine and valuable German Silver Sugar Tongs, \$2... 14

ELEVENTH REWARDS.
First one, One Hundred Dollars in cash... 100
Next five, each \$10... 50
Next fifteen, each a superbly bound copy of the Bible Gallery, usually sold at \$15... 225
Next seven, each a Gentlemen's Fine Gold Open Face Watch, good movement, \$60... 420
Next nineteen, each a well bound volume of Farm Treasury, \$2... 38

TWELFTH REWARDS.
First, One Very Fine Toned and Well Finished Upright Piano, Rosewood Case, 500
Next fifteen, each a Ladies' Solid Gold Ring, \$7... 105
Next forty-one, each an Imitation Steel Engraving, Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair, \$2... 82
Next twenty-nine, each a Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, handsomely bound with gilt edges, a most beautiful book, \$10... 290
Next seven, each a Gentlemen's Open Face Solid Silver Watch, \$15... 105

THIRTEENTH REWARDS.
First ten, each a Fine Black Silk Dress, \$30... 300
Next seven, each a beautifully bound copy of Dore Bible Gallery, a choice gift book, \$7... 49
Next eleven, each Five Dollars cash... 55
Next twenty-nine, each a Half Dozen Silver Plated Forks, \$3... 87
Next twenty-nine, each an Imitation Steel Engraving of "Asking a Blessing," \$1... 29
Next eighteen, each a World's Encyclopedia \$2... 36

FOURTEENTH REWARDS.
First one, an Elegant Upright Piano by celebrated Canadian firm... 500
Next eleven, each a World's Encyclopedia \$2... 22
Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Plate Tea Service (4 pieces) \$10... 50
Next twenty-five, each a well bound copy of Dr. Naphey's Valuable Book, \$2... 50
Next eleven, each a Gentlemen's Open Face Solid Silver Watch, \$15... 165

FIFTEENTH REWARDS.
First seven, an elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces, specially made for TRUTH by Powell, Bishop & Stonier, Hartley, England... 350
Second five, each a Fine French China Tea Service of 68 pieces, specially imported by TRUTH, \$40... 200
Next seven, each a complete set of George Eliot's Works, bound in cloth, 5 vols., \$15... 75
Next eighteen, each a World's Encyclopedia \$2... 36

A few names of winners in previous competitions: L. North, 50 Markham St., Toronto; Plans, R. Hest, Brantford, Ont.; Nosi March, manager Smith Coal Co., Toronto; House and Lot; Geo. Black, 41 East Ave. S. Hamilton, Ont.; Caroline Puskey, 119 Berkeley St., Toronto; S. C. Cash, 1000 Dundas St. W. of Gold Waters, Silver and China Tea Services, Black Silk Dress Patterns, Bibles, etc.

One dollar must be sent for four months' subscription to TRUTH with your answers. The three answers must be correct to secure any prize. Three dollars is the regular price for a year's subscription; you are therefore charged nothing extra for the privilege of competing. We retain the right to return the money and deny any one the privilege of competing.

TRUTH contains every week, 16 pages of choice interesting reading for the home circle, and is well worth the amount charged irrespective of any prize. Lively, pithy, pointed editorial paragraphs on current events, political and otherwise, from an unbiased standpoint for father's reading, Contributors' Page for all thoughtful readers, Tested Domestic Recipes, and Medical Health Notes for Mothers; Latest Fashions, artistically illustrated, for the young ladies; Choice Music and Young Folks' page for girls and boys; Copyright Stories and Serial Tales for all the family as well as many other attractions. Full lists of the prize winners will be published in TRUTH immediately at the close of the competition. No street and number to be assured of the utmost fairness. The distribution of the prizes will, in the hands of disinterested parties, and the prizes given strictly in the order the letters arrive in TRUTH office. Fifteen days after the 1st of July will be allowed for letters from distant points. About 135,000 persons have received rewards in the previous TRUTH competitions. Don't delay. Send now. Address THE PUBLISHER TRUTH, 73 to 81 Adelaide Street W., Toronto, Canada.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Five per cent. for the current half-year, making a total distribution for the year of Ten per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, as well as many other places, and after Monday, the second day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the institution on Monday, the second day of June next. The chair to be taken at One o'clock.

By order of the Board.
W. J. BUCHANAN,
General Manager.

Montreal, 22nd April, 1890. 96 ws 21

The Merchants Bank OF CANADA.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June next, the chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.
G. HAGUE,
General Manager.

Montreal, 22nd April, 1890. 213A \$10,17,21,31M 7,14J

Banque Ville Marie.
NOTICE
Is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3 1/2 p.c.) on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking Office, in this city, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st May, both days inclusive. Notice is also given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the same place, on WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at TWELVE o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.
U. GARAND, Cashier.

Montreal, April 24th, 1890. ws 31M 97

The Calgary & Edmonton RAILWAY COMPANY.
The undersigned PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway Company hereby call a GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Company, to be held at the Windsor Hotel, in the city of Montreal, on MONDAY, the 26th day of May next, for the purpose of electing Directors of the said Company, passing by-laws and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Montreal, this 25th day of April, 1890.

By order,
JAMES ROSS,
EDMUND R. OSLER,
HERBERT C. HAMMOND,
W. R. G. GIBSON,
NICOL KINGSLEY,
HERBERT S. HOLT,
DONALD D. MANN,
Provisional Directors of the Company.

CALCARY & EDMONTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY will be held at the Windsor Hotel, in the city of Montreal, at TWELVE o'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 26th day of May, A.D. 1890, to authorize the Company to issue bonds under the powers conferred by the Acts relating to the Company, passing by-laws and other business as may properly come before the meeting, and to authorize the Directors to make financial arrangements and contracts for the construction of the line, and to sell or otherwise deal with the Stock of the Company, and to appoint one or more financial agents, with power to represent the Company, and to enter into any contracts or agreements with the Dominion Government in reference to any subsidy or loan granted, or to enter into an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, under section 12 of the Railway Act of Incorporation, and to sanction the acts of the Directors, and generally to do such acts as may be necessary in furtherance of the undertaking.

BY ORDER.
Dated at Montreal, 25th day of April, 1890.
April 26 26A \$10,17,24M 99

Tenders for Bonds.
The Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the City of Montreal invites tenders for the purchase of \$5,000 of its bonds issued under the authority of the Legislature of the Province.

The bonds are in sums of \$1,000 each, payable in thirty years from 1st January, 1890, and bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable at the City Hall, Montreal, on the 1st January and 1st July in each year. Payment of interest and principal is guaranteed by the City of Montreal upon the security of the City School Tax. Tenders for bonds (40, marked on the envelope "Tender for Bonds" and stating price offered) to which accrued interest will be added, will be received by the undersigned up to noon of SATURDAY, the 10th May next, and the Board will meet at its meeting on the afternoon of that day.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

E. W. ARTHUR,
Secretary.

April 22 22A 26,29 A 1,3,6,8 M 95

Montreal Street Railway Co'y.
An Interim Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on and after the 15th May.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

E. LUSHK,
Manager.
April 29, 1890, for m 13,5M 103

RIVER AND HARBOR.

Pilots Reporting and Receiving Their Instructions.

FOUR OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ARRIVE YESTERDAY.

The First Arrival of Mediterranean Fruit.

All pilots have been instructed by Mr. Robertson, secretary of the Harbor Commissioners, to report personally to him on their first trip to this port this season. In accordance with the order, all incoming pilots have made a report on the buoys in the river. This is done so that the Harbor Commissioners can report to the Government as to the manner in which the buoy contract has been carried out, as this is the first season that the Harbor Commissioners can report to the Government as to the manner in which the buoy contract has been carried out, as this is the first season that the Harbor Commissioners can report to the Government as to the manner in which the buoy contract has been carried out.

The Champlain Beacon will not be placed before Monday, but an effort will be made to raise it on Saturday. The iron buoy at the head of Lake St. Peter will be placed as early as possible, but in the meantime there is a large spar buoy in place of the iron buoy.

Mr. Robertson says the contractors have carried out their work very satisfactorily. Yesterday was quarterly pay day at the Harbor Commissioners' office for pilot pensioners and pilots' widows. The Harbor Commissioners have charge of this fund, a small amount being taken from the pilots' fee every trip. There are six superannuated pilots who receive \$300 a year, and sixteen widows who receive from \$120 to \$150 per annum. For the quarter ending May 1st the pilots' fee was \$4,000. This income is about \$5,000.

The receipts of grain at the Canal office for the week ending May 2nd were: Wheat, 5,368 bushels; corn, 455,546 bushels; oats, 433 bushels; barley, 300 bushels, 1,755 barrels of flour also came down by canal last week.

The first boat to come direct from Chicago this season was the propeller Cuba, which arrived down yesterday.

The Dominion Line steamship Ontario, Captain Conch, from Avonmouth Dock arrived in port yesterday.

The next Allan Line steamer to arrive from London will be their new vessel, the Brazilian. She is third in size of their fleet, and was dated to leave London for Montreal on May 1st, on her first trip.

The steamship Avlona, Capt. Howick, arrived in port last evening with a big cargo of fruit from the Mediterranean. The fruit, largely lemons, which is in excellent condition, was procured in the ports of Messina, Palermo and Sorrento. The Avlona had an uneventful passage. She left Sorrento on April 5th and passed Gibraltar on the 10th. From there to Cape Race she had strong north-west to south-west winds, with occasional squalls and heavy gales. Heavy field ice was met sixty miles east of Cape Breton, which was cleared, and the steamer passed Cape Ray on the 27th. Shortly afterwards field ice was again met and the steamer was delayed two days, after which she got a passage through it and had fine weather to Father Point. Her cargo of fruit was being rapidly unloaded at the Victoria pier last night and it will soon be on the market. Another fruit laden steamer, the Sicilian, is on her way up the river.

The Allan Line steamer Grecian (Capt. Legallais) arrived from London yesterday afternoon. She met plenty of ice off St. Pierre, but was fortunate in being detained by it only twenty-four hours. She passed the Thompson liner Gerona, forty miles east of Cape Ray. The Gerona was then running eastward and signalled the Grecian that the passage was blocked. She had evidently been up to the edge of the ice field some time before and was returning to find another passage.

The Allan Liner Hibernian, Capt. Wallace, arrived from Glasgow yesterday. When out on the banks during a fog, a small American sealer cut across her bow so close that she was nearly run into. Had it not been that the Hibernian reversed her engines and stopped astern, the sealer would have been cut in two. The sealer ran around alongside the Hibernian, and the captain called out to the officer on the bridge in a nasal twang, "Any ice to the eastward?" The officer was so indignant at the sealer's audacity in running across his bow that he turned his back on him. The New York Maritime Register reports a list of one hundred and ten sailing vessels bound for the St. Lawrence.

The steamship Mand and Hibernian, which is to run in the coal trade for T. B. Henshaw, is now discharging her outward cargo at Quebec.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

ARBOR DAY.

Planting Trees at Royal Arthur School. A very pleasing, and at the same time interesting, event occurred yesterday afternoon at the Royal Arthur School, on Workman street. It took the form of a special Arbor Day, organized by Mr. W. Patterson, M. A., the head master, who, in order to make the occasion a memorable one in the school's history, had invited the parents of the scholars to be present on the occasion. In response, a large number of them put in an appearance. Shortly before two o'clock the boys and girls, numbering five hundred and thirteen, marched in capital order from the building to the grounds in front of the school. Here they were formed into a square, with the staff and visitors in the centre. The scholars then sang, in a very acceptable manner, "Praise God From Whom All Blessing Flow." The Rev. Dr. Smith addressed those present in very happy terms and pointed out the necessity of opening up Delisle and Albert streets to enable the scholars to have an easy access to the school. The School Commissioners should lose no time in opening up Delisle street so as to get rid of the dirty barns, which so far do not have a bad effect on the health, not only of the scholars but of the residents in the neighborhood. Then again it would only cost a few

hundred dollars and it would prevent parties from trespassing on the school property, as is at present done. He also advocated the establishment of an observatory on the top of the school. It would not cost much and would enable the scholars to have a beautiful view of every part of the city, and, what was more important, the teachers could give them some capital lessons in geography, which would be very advantageous to them. In conclusion he called upon the boys and girls to respect the trees about to be planted and to guard them well against any damage.

Mr. W. W. Robertson also spoke a few cheering words to those assembled, and in the course of a very interesting address said that he would like to see a grass border running along by the side of the trees, and he would be very happy to contribute towards the same. Then again, when this was completed he would like to see flower beds scattered here and there, each class having one allotted to its care. He thought it would be of great benefit to the scholars and would give them a liking for horticultural pursuits, which in time as they grew up would enable them to beautify their homes with floral decorations and at the same time create a love for the beautiful and chaste, not only in floral art, but in all that appertained to it. To make a home what it should be, an earthly paradise. But in order to complete the ideas he would ask the little boys now standing smilingly before him not to learn the bad habits of smoking and chewing, and above all to abhor the greatest curse any country could ever have brought into it, "Strong Drink." (Applause.) If the little ones only carried out the advice he had tendered them, then indeed they would realize that life was worth living, and they would be sure to turn out kind husbands to their wives and kind fathers to their children. In conclusion he said that he would be very happy to give a prize of \$10 to the class who could show the best flower plot at the end of the season, if his idea was acted upon and the gardens formed as he had suggested. (Loud cheers.)

Messrs. S. R. Clendinning and M. Macdonald also made stirring speeches to the boys and girls, after which the pupils present planted twenty-eight trees along the front and sides of the school grounds. The pupils then sang "God Save the Queen," followed by three hearty cheers for the visitors and three more for the staff, after which they marched back to the building and each class assembled in their rooms. Mr. Patterson, the head master, smilingly asked his visitors to take their places along the corridor in order to see the way in which the scholars could be got out of the building in a quick march.

"Attention—Right face—Quick march," and in an incredibly short space of time the five hundred youngsters were got out of the building in the most orderly manner, greatly to the admiration of the visitors.

Under the direction of Mr. Patterson the visitors were taken through the different class rooms, which were found to be in an exceedingly clean state, and on the walls were hung many pretty pictures, thanks to the excellent taste displayed by the several members of the staff, the whole having a very cheering effect.

Votes of thanks were then tendered by the visitors to Mr. Patterson and his fellow teachers for the courtesy shown to them, and Mr. Patterson having replied in felicitous terms, a most pleasant event was brought to a close.

As the visitors were going downstairs and on glancing out of the window one and all were of the opinion that the scene of Messina, Palermo and Sorrento. The Avlona had an uneventful passage. She left Sorrento on April 5th and passed Gibraltar on the 10th. From there to Cape Race she had strong north-west to south-west winds, with occasional squalls and heavy gales. Heavy field ice was met sixty miles east of Cape Breton, which was cleared, and the steamer passed Cape Ray on the 27th. Shortly afterwards field ice was again met and the steamer was delayed two days, after which she got a passage through it and had fine weather to Father Point. Her cargo of fruit was being rapidly unloaded at the Victoria pier last night and it will soon be on the market. Another fruit laden steamer, the Sicilian, is on her way up the river.

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A BLESSING.

There are scores of the most intelligent ladies and gentlemen in Montreal who consider the Turkish Bath one of the blessings of life. It is a great medicine and yet a pleasure. Send for circulars to Manager Turkish Baths, Montreal.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The General Hospital ambulance was called to Wind Mill Point on the canal bank for an unknown man who had fallen over an embankment while trying to level a part of the road near Black's Bridge. The man is a laborer who resides at Point St. Charles and has been in the employ of the city for several years.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

A WOMAN BEATER.

A woman called at the Central Police Station last night and asked for protection from her husband, who had come home drunk and threatened to kill her with an axe. He went to his mother-in-law's room, and, after having severely beaten her with his fists, threatened to kill her. Two policemen went to the house and arrested the man, who will appear before the Recorder to-day.

SUBJECT TO EPILEPSY.

A short time ago a young woman, who is said to have come from Quebec, engaged herself as a servant to Dr. Valois, residing on St. Lawrence street. Three or four days after her engagement she was taken with an epileptic fit while at work. After recovering consciousness she admitted that she was subject to such fits. While alone in the house last evening she was seized with a fit. The neighbors hearing her fall telephoned for the Notre Dame Hospital ambulance, to which institution she was taken. The doctors at the hospital do not consider the case serious.

A ROBE STOLEN.

A carter complained at the Central Police Station last night that a robe had been stolen from his carriage while he was assisting in removing a frame in a house on Dorchester street. It seems that a gang of young thieves are taking advantage of the moving season to carry on their depredations and steal everything they can lay their hands on, and it is probable some of these stole the carter's robe. The police are on the lookout for them.

FOR ANY CASE OF nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Liver Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

Children Cry for

MUNICIPAL MUMPS.

How Our Civic Rulers Propose Getting Over Difficulties.

FINANCE COMMITTEE DOINGS.

Abolition of the Horse Tax—Recommended Market Improvements.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The regular weekly meeting of the Finance Committee took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by Mayor Grenier and sixteen aldermen. They were: Rolland (chairman), Farrell, Clendinning, McBride, Martineau, Harteau, Stephens, Jeannotte, Brunet, J. B. R. Dufresne, Robert, Prefontaine, Malone, Lamarche, Cunningham and Wilson.

A petition was read from the Central Trades and Labor Council asking the city to impose a special tax on all building stone brought into the city from any place outside of the Island of Montreal. The reason given is said to be the importation of stone from Terrebonne and other places which is of a much softer material than stone obtained at the quarries at Cote St. Louis and elsewhere near Montreal, and in consequence cheaper. This affects the trade of the Montreal quarries, and the special tax is asked to cover the difference. Referred to the City Attorney.

The opinion of the City Attorney on the petition of Messrs. H. Joseph & Co. to have a tax levied on real estate brokers was read. He favored the imposition of the tax, as the city had the right to do so according to its charter. Referred to Ald. Clendinning and Harteau to enquire into and make a report.

The Mayor said that as the tax question had been raised he wished to inform them that he had made a compromise with the poor people who sold ice cream by giving them licenses for \$20, instead of \$40 as per the law.

Ald. Stephens contended that the Mayor could not do that any more than the man in the law. The law was there and the Mayor's action was illegal. The Mayor, "Well, I have done it anyway."

Ald. Cunningham said that there was some talk of the Hon. Mr. Mercier abolishing the horse tax, and he thought it would be a good thing to do something regarding this obnoxious tax. He had been waited upon by several Jewish traders who were not very well able to pay the tax, and he hoped some leniency would be shown towards them.

Ald. McBride characterized the whole as unreasonable. The Mayor's action was finally sustained.

The chairman of the Road Committee recommended the paving with granite blocks of Place d'Armes Hill, from St. James to Craig streets (\$5,000), St. Lambert Hill, from St. James to Craig (\$7,000), and Barracks street (\$15,000). Concurred in.

It was decided to concur in the report of the Police Committee in favor of increasing the officers' salary, which had been overlooked by the board of chairmen. The recommendations are: 12 sergeants, from \$700 to \$800; 26 acting sergeants, from \$600 to \$700; the chief detective, from \$900 to \$1,000; 8 detectives, from \$800 to \$900. Also to increase the salary of Mr. Bienvenue, in the Recorder's office from \$600 to \$800.

The report of the Market Committee and the building inspector on needed alterations and improvements to Bonsecours market, amounting to \$5,400, was read and on the motion of Ald. Clendinning it was concurred in, subject to the approval of the Committee.

The report of the Road Committee on the widening of Little St. Antoine street on the southwest side was read, the estimated cost, \$50,000, to be borne by the parties interested caused a good deal of discussion, and action was deferred until the next meeting when the proprietors will be heard.

The petition for the appointment of a harbor pilot was laid on the table. The chairman of the Road Committee asked for an advance of \$20,000 to enable the Road Department to change their yards from Sanguinet street to De Lorimier avenue, and to build works which are absolutely necessary for the men to make repairs to the wood and asphalt pavements. It was concurred in.

Ald. Clendinning then moved that the old yard be sold as soon as vacated. The Mayor brought up the question of the census taking, and suggested that the city employ of all denominations be requested to urge upon their congregations the importance of giving the assessors all the information they desire correctly.

The question of the employees in the assessors department being without a head was brought up, and on the motion of Ald. Farrell it was decided that they in future should be under the supervision of the chairman of the assessors.

THE MARKET'S COMMITTEE. A special meeting of the Market's Committee was held yesterday morning, when there were present Ald. Malone (chairman), Cunningham, J. B. R. Dufresne, Robert Griffin, Lamarche and Boisseau.

The report of the sub-committee and Building Inspector on urgent improvements to Bonsecours market was concurred in and referred to the Finance Committee.

It was decided to appoint a sub-committee to consider the propriety of giving the market clerks badges. Ald. Lamarche suggested that farmers and others paying at one market, if they removed their produce to another, should be forced to pay over again. He believed that a good deal of money was lost by dishonest persons forging market clerks' signatures in chalk on wagons and pretending that they had already paid at another market. Referred to a sub-committee.

The next question taken up was the report from the Council, on the motion of Alderman P. Kennedy, on the appointment of a hay inspector. It was resolved not to entertain the idea, on the ground that those who buy hay should see that what they pay for they get. A telephone will be placed in the hay market office, so that the clerk can communicate with the police if required.

The tenders of Messrs. Alf. Montraud and Joseph Desjardins for two stalls in St. James market were accepted. A petition from the stall-holders in the basement of Bonsecours market for ventilation pipes was referred to the chairman and Alderman J. B. R. Dufresne to examine and report on.

It was decided to concur in the enlargement of St. Lawrence market to St. Constant street, and a report to that effect will be presented to Council.

HOW TO RAISE THE WIND.

A private sitting of the Finance Com-

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

mittee was held in the Mayor's office yesterday morning to consider the demand on the Road Committee for money for permanent paving and opening and widening streets, and for new fire and police stations. This money can be obtained by two methods. First, there is the Consolidated Loan, of which the first issue was floated in London two years ago and amounted to \$240,000, and is a first charge upon the city. Owing to the increased assessment of property and the redemption of bonds, a further sum of about \$2,000,000 can be borrowed on this loan and first charge. The second way of raising the money is by negotiating a new loan as authorized by the Act of last session, which empowers the city to borrow a million dollars for permanent street improvements, and two hundred thousand dollars for the construction of the tunnel under the Champ de Mars or the extension of St. Lambert Hill. Thus \$1,200,000 would be a second charge upon the city. Ald. Clendinning contended it would be ridiculous to borrow money on a second charge at 3½ per cent. when they could raise it on a first charge at 3 per cent. The Mayor and others contended that as borrowing further money would necessitate a new circular, and opening fresh negotiations on the London market, they had better wait a year until by the redemption of more bonds and the further increase of assessments they would be able to borrow four millions instead of two. It was stated that ex-Mayor Abbott's opinion was adverse to the placing the whole of the loan on the market at once, as it would tend to injure the credit of the city. It was finally resolved to report to Council in favor of borrowing the \$1,200,000 on a second charge at 3½ per cent. on bonds redeemable in forty years.

SMALL FIRES.

At 7:30 last evening an alarm of fire was sounded from box 128 for a slight blaze in a shop at No. 1564 St. Catherine street caused by the explosion of a lamp. Very little damage was done.

An alarm of fire was sounded at 11:45 from box 83 at the corner of Maisonneuve and Dorchester. It proved to be a chimney fire. There was no damage.

DRIVING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

A carter was arrested on Notre Dame street last night for not having lights on his cart. He had another man on the box with him and both were under the influence of liquor and neither had a number. The man who was with the carter is an employee of the Road Department and had a considerable amount of money on his person at the time. Both will appear this morning on charge of loitering, being drunk and driving a cart without a number.

THE HEIRESS AND THE SPOUSE.

In the case of the runaway heiress, who was brought back from St. Albans with her butcher boy husband, Detective Gladu yesterday arrested the boy on a warrant issued at the request of the girl's mother, charging the young man with enticing her daughter under age and secreting her for the purpose of marrying her against the will of her relatives. The charge is a serious one, the maximum penalty for such an offence being fourteen years in the penitentiary. The enquiry in the case will be opened on Monday.

MONTREAL AND CALIFORNIA.

Comparisons Made by a Montrealer Returned from the Pacific Slope.

Mr. A. Freeman, proprietor of the celebrated Freeman's restaurant, of St. James street, who left Montreal in June last for California, returned yesterday, and was generally congratulated by his numerous friends on his improved appearance. In conversation with a Herald representative, he stated that he had spent most of his time on his ranch at Petaluma, Cal., where he raises cherries, plums, apricots, prunes and other kinds of fruit. One of the principal objects of his excursion, he said, was to examine the mine districts and interview mine men in order to post himself regarding the prices in the different localities. He would remain in Montreal for a few months, during which time he would see what he could do towards advancing the California mine business here. Speaking upon the subject of drunkenness and immorality in Montreal, he intimated that it was a model city when compared with the principal cities of California. The favorite drink there was not so much wine as whisky, and the moral tone of the people where it was bad was very bad. As regarded the principal hotels in Montreal he said they would compare very favorably with some of the finest on the Pacific slope, while his remarks regarding the revengeful and vindictive character of the Chinese led his listener to forever hold the Mongolians almost in dreadful abhorrence.

Speaking particularly of the California wine trade, he said that it promised well to be largely increased during the present year, and in support of his opinion quoted figures to show that in spite of the blockade and the stoppage of freight movement for nearly half the month on the Central Pacific there were 251,654 gallons of wine shipped overland in January, 1890, against 224,396 in January, 1889. The shipments by sea showed, he said, a still larger increase. During the month of January 27,620 gallons and 556 cases were shipped by water to foreign ports and 387,449 gallons and 44 cases to domestic Eastern ports. Reducing the cases to gallons this showed total shipments by sea of 410,569 gallons for January, 1890, against 272,198 gallons for January, 1889. The totals by sea and rail were 608,223 gallons in January, 1890, against 496,594 in January, 1889, and 400,618 for January, 1888. The increase of 171,629 gallons over the corresponding month of last year, in spite of a considerable rise in prices, indicated, in his mind, a steady growth in the Eastern demand.

PERSONAL.

Chief Justice Ritchie and Lady Ritchie, of Ottawa, are staying at the Windsor. Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, is a guest at the Windsor.

Col. and Mrs. Kelly, of Holdsworth, Eng., arrived at the Windsor yesterday. Judge Champagne, of the Magistrates' Court, is confined to his house with facial erysipelas.

Captain Greateau, of the 42nd Highlanders, and Mrs. Greateau, registered at the Windsor last evening.

Mr. R. M. Wells, C.P.R. solicitor, arrived in the city last evening from Toronto and put up at the Windsor.

The following members of Madame Albani's Opera Company arrived in the city last evening and are staying at the Windsor:—Signor Perugini, Del. Puete, Sig. Sapio, Saml. Grau, L. M. Rubew, Miss A. Baire, Mr. R. A. Smith, Luigi Revelli, and wife. Madame Albani is expected here to-day.

SPORTING NEWS.

Baseball.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
At Brooklyn..... R. H. E.
Boston.....115100012-11 18 0
Brooklyn.....000000110-2 9 2
Batteries—Nichols and Bennett;
Hughes, Lovett and Daly. Umpire—Powers.
At Philadelphia..... R. H. E.
New York.....200020002-6 6 7
Philadelphia.....01000330-7 6 2
Batteries—Russie and Buckley; Vickery and Decker. Umpire, Lynch.

At Chicago..... R. H. E.
Pittsburgh.....052001001-9 12 3
Chicago.....100101040-7 12 4
Batteries—Jones and Wilson; Eidegeorge, Coughlin and Kittredge. Umpire, Zacharias.

At Cleveland..... R. H. E.
Cleveland.....000100000-3 4 2
Cincinnati.....20100201-6 6 1
Batteries—Lincoln and Zimmer; Rhines and Harrington. Umpire, McQuaid.

At Syracuse..... R. H. E.
Syracuse.....020100024-9 12 4
Brooklyn.....020100000-3 6 7
Batteries—Lyons and Daly; McCullough and Foy. Umpire—Barnum.

At Rochester..... R. H. E.
Rochester.....120000000-3 4 2
Athletics.....01000230x-6 10 2
Batteries—Barr and McGuire; McMahon and Robinson. Umpire—Emmelle.

At Toledo..... R. H. E.
Toledo.....024000430-13 14 3
Columbus.....000010002-3 5 6
Batteries—Cushman and Sage; May and O'Connor. Umpire—O'Dea.

At St. Louis..... R. H. E.
St. Louis.....400200023-11 15 3
Louisville.....100000020-3 10 4
Batteries—Stivets and Earle, Ebbett, Meaker, Ryan and Wreckbecker. Umpire—O'Brien.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
At Toronto..... R. H. E.
Toronto.....001010000-2 6 3
Detroit.....003000400-7 10 2
Batteries—Serad and Grim; McCarthy and Wells. Umpire—Curry.

At Hamilton..... R. H. E.
Hamilton.....100000005-6 10 1
Bay City.....000100000-1 4 1
Batteries—Latouche and Twoby; Shepard and Arundel. Umpire—Collins.

At Buffalo..... R. H. E.
Buffalo.....000211000-4 10 4
London.....21322016-17 16 2
Batteries—Dunning and Oldfield; Jones and Murphy. Umpire—McLaughlin.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.
At Pittsburgh..... R. H. E.
Pittsburgh.....000000001-1 6 0
Buffalo.....10020001-8 1 0
Batteries—Morris and Carroll; Keefe and Mack. Umpires—Gunning and Matthews.

At Philadelphia..... R. H. E.
Philadelphia.....110000000-2 4 2
Boston.....05000010-6 8 1
Batteries—Husted, Cunningham and Milligan; Radbourne and Kelly. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert.

At Brooklyn..... R. H. E.
Brooklyn.....002010021-6 10 0
New York.....030000000-3 5 5
Batteries—Murphy and Kingslow; Keef and Ewing. Umpires—Gaffney and Barnes.

At Cleveland..... R. H. E.
Cleveland.....011200000-4 7 0
Chicago.....04121200-10 12 3
Batteries—Emmons and Brennan; Baldwin and Farrell. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

THE TURF.

SEMIOLINA WINS THE THOUSAND GUINEAS. [SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]
LONDON, May 2.—The race for the 1,000 guineas stakes, run at Newmarket to-day, was won by Semolina, Memoir 2nd and Fatuite third.

QUOTING.

THE MONTREAL CLUB.

The committee of the Montreal Quotting Club have this season, at considerable expense, prepared the quiting grounds in first-rate order, and the members are hereby notified that everything is now ready for them to practice. It is to be hoped that the members will be on the grounds for regular practice, weather permitting, every evening, so as to keep up the first class standing of the Montreal Quotting Club. The situation is central, between Des Rivières and Windsor streets.

BOWLING.

THE M.A.A.A. CHAMPIONS.

One of the most exciting bowling matches played this season was brought off last evening on the Le Canadian Club alley, between teams representing the M. A. A. A. and Vics bowling clubs. The match was to decide which club should have the honor of holding the championship series trophy. First one and then the other would hold the lead, and it was only towards the last ends that the M. A. A. A. representatives, by some masterly work, succeeded in winning the match by forty-five pins. At its conclusion the players cheered each other and the numerous spectators cheered both of them. Following is a summary:

	VICS.	Aver.
Fraser.....	147	164
Belcourt.....	135	192
Stark.....	144	100
Brown.....	132	168
Baillie.....	133	157
Mathews.....	129	144

	M. A. A. A.	Aver.
Henshaw.....	182	144
Gardner.....	137	213
Delorme.....	170	178
Higginson.....	162	168
Gardner.....	163	142
Gardner.....	185	149

GRAND AGGREGATE.
M. A. A. A. 2221
Vics..... 2876

Majority for M. A. A. A. 45

LACROSSE.

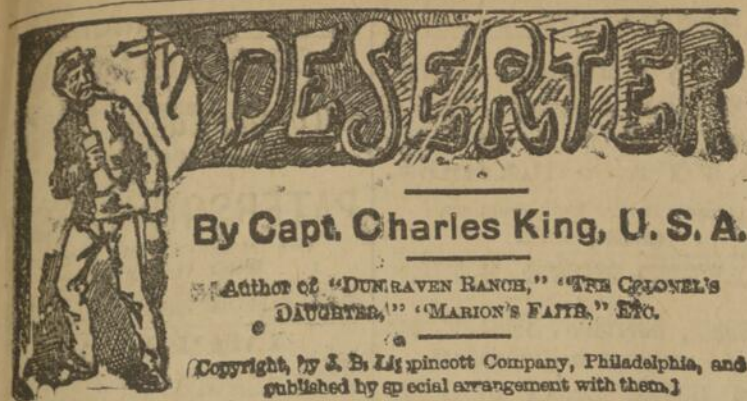
THIS CRESCENT A. A. A. ELECT THEIR FIRST OFFICERS.

A meeting of the newly formed Crescent Amateur Athletic Association was held in the Mechanics' Institute last evening, there being nearly one hundred members present.

The following officers were elected: President—Wm. Eno, Jr. 1st vice-president—W. J. McCaffrey. 2nd vice-president—W. Bramley. Secretary—E. C. Frappier. Assistant secretary—C. Ward. Treasurer—J. J. O'Neill.

Committee of management—Messrs. J. McDonald, Sefton, McCaffrey, Smith, Breslin, McNulty, Serasin, McLeod and Wilton.

After discussion it was decided to have the same rules and constitution which govern the M. A. A. A., but with leave to the committee of management to strike out any part thereof they may see fit to do.



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CHAPTER XIX.



He sprang up and went right out with me.

Within the week succeeding the departure of the Rayners and Miss Travers, Lieut. Hayne's brother-in-law and his remarkably attractive sister were with him in garrison and helping him fit up the new quarters which the colonel had rather insisted on his moving into and occupying, even though two unmarried subalterns had to move out and make way for him. This seemed rather delightful to do. There was a prevailing sentiment at Warrenner that nothing was too good for Hayne nowadays; and he took all his adulation so quietly and modestly that there was difficulty in telling just how it affected him. Towards those who had known him well in the days of his early service he still maintained a dignity and reserve of manner that kept them at some distance. To others, especially to the youngsters in the—th as well as to those in the Riflers, he was unobtrusive, and was frank, unaffected and warm hearted. He seemed to bask in the sunshine of the respect and consideration accorded him on every side. Yet no one could say he seemed happy. Courteous, grave far beyond his years, silent and thoughtful, he impressed them all as a man who had suffered too much ever again to be light hearted. Then it was more than believed he had fallen deeply in love with Nellie Travers; and that explained the rarity and sadness of his smile. To the women he was the center of intense and romantic interest.

Mrs. Waldron was an object of jealousy because of the priority of her claims to his regard. Mrs. Hurley—the sweet sister who so strongly resembled him—was the recipient of universal attention from both sexes. Hayne and the Hurleys, indeed, would have been invited to several places an evening could they have accepted. And yet, with it all, Mr. Hayne seemed at times greatly preoccupied. He had a great deal to think of.

To begin with, the widow Clancy had been captured in one of the mining towns, where she had sought refuge, and brought back by the civil authorities, nearly \$3,000 in greenbacks having been found in her possession. She had fought like a fury and proved too much for the sheriff's posse when first arrested, and not until three days after her incarceration was the entire amount brought to light. There was no question what ought to be done with it.

Clancy's confession established the fact that almost the entire amount was stolen from Capt. Hull nearly six years before, the night previous to his tragic death at Battle Butte. Mrs. Clancy at first had furiously declared it all a lie; but Waldron's and Billings' precaution in having Clancy's entire story taken down by a notary public and sworn to before him eventually broke her down. She made her miserable, whining admissions to the sheriff's officers in town—the colonel would not have her on the post even as a prisoner—and there she was still held awaiting further disclosures, while little Kate was lovingly cared for at Mrs. Waldron's. Poor old Clancy was buried and on the way to be forgotten.

What proved the hardest problem for the garrison to solve was the fact that, while Mr. Hayne kept several of his old associates at a distance, he had openly offered his hand to Rayner. This was something the Riflers could not account for. The intensity of his feeling at the time of the court martial none could forget; the vehemence of his denunciation of the captain was still fresh in the memory of those who heard it. Then there were all those years in which Rayner had continued to crowd him to the wall; and finally there was the almost tragic episode of Buxton's midnight visitation, in which Rayner, willingly or not, had been in attendance. Was it not odd that in the face of all these considerations the first man to whom Mr. Hayne should have offered his hand was Capt. Rayner? Odd indeed! But then only one or two were made acquainted with the full particulars of Clancy's confession, and none had heard Nellie Travers' request. Touched as he was by the sight of Rayner's haggard and trouble-worn face, relieved as he was by Clancy's revelation of the track that had been woven to cover the tracks of the thieves and ensnare the feet of the pursuers, Hayne could not have found it possible to offer his hand; but when he bent over the tiny globe and looked into her soft and brimming eyes at the moment of their parting he could not say no to the one thing she asked of him: it was that if Rayner came to say, "Forgive me," before they left, he would not repel him.

There was one man in garrison whom Hayne cut entirely, and for whom no one felt the faintest sympathy; and that, of course, was Buxton. With Rayner gone, he hardly had an associate, though the esprit de corps of the—th prompted him to appear at the billiard room. As Mr. Hurley was fond of the game, an element of awkwardness was manifested the first time the young officers appeared with their engineer friend, Hayne

had not set foot in such a place for five years, and quietly declined all invitations to take a cue again. It was remembered of him that he played the prettiest game of French carroms of all the officers at the station when he joined the Riflers as a boy. Hurley could only stay a very short time, and the subalterns were doing their best to make it lively for him. Some, indeed, showed strong inclination to devote themselves to Mrs. Hurley; but she was too busy with her brother's household affairs to detect their projects. Hurley had turned very red and glared at Buxton the first time the two met at the club room, but the bulky captain speedily found cover under which to retire, and never again showed himself in general society until the engineer with the scientific attainments as a boxer as well as road builder was safely out of the post.

And yet there came a day very soon when Mr. Hayne wished that he could go to Buxton's quarters. He had in no wise changed his opinion of the man himself, but the Rayners had not been gone a fortnight before Mrs. Buxton began to tell the ladies of the charming letters she was receiving from Mrs. Rayner—all about their travels. There were many things he longed to know, yet could not ask. There came to him a long and sorrowful letter from the captain himself, but, beyond a few matters relating to the company and the transfer of its property, it was all given up to a recapitulation of the troubles of the past few years and to renewed expressions of his deep regret. Of the ladies he made but casual mention. They were journeying down the Mississippi on one of its big steamers when he wrote, and Mrs. Rayner was able to enjoy the novelties of the trip, and was getting better, but still required careful nursing. Miss Travers was devoted to her. They would go to New Orleans, then possibly by sea around to New York, arriving there about the 5th of June; that, however, was undecided. He closed by asking Hayne to remind Maj. Waldron that his copy of Clancy's confession had not yet reached him, and he was anxious to see it in full.

"The one thing lacking to complete the chain is Gower," said the major, as he looked up over his spectacles. "It would be difficult to tell what became of him. We get tidings of most of the deserters who were as prominent among the men as he appears to have been; but I have made inquiry, and so has the colonel, and not a word has ever been heard of him since the night he appeared before Mrs. Clancy and handed over the money to her. He was a strange character, from all accounts, and must have had some conscience after all. Do you remember him at all, Hayne?"

"I remember him well. We made the march from the Big Horn over to Battle Butte together, and he was a soldier one could not help remarking. Of course I never had anything to say to him, but we heard he was an expert gambler when the troop was over there at Miners' Delight."

"Of course his testimony isn't necessary. Clancy and his wife between them have cleared you, after burying you alive five years. But nothing but his story could explain his singular conduct—planning the whole robbery, executing it with all the skill of a professional jailbird, deserting and covering several hundred miles with his plunder, then daring to go to the old fort, find Mrs. Clancy, and surrender every cent the moment he heard of your trial. What a fiend that woman was! No wonder she drove Clancy to drink!"

"Will you send copies of her admission with Clancy's affidavits?" asked Hayne. "Here they are in full," answered the major. "The colonel talks of having them printed and strewn broadcast as warnings against 'snap judgment' and too confident testimony in future."

Divested of the legal emburances with which such documents are usually weighted, Clancy's story ran substantially as follows:

"I was sergeant in K troop, and Gower was in F. We had been stationed together six months or so when ordered out on the Indian campaign that summer. I was dead broke. All my money was gone, and my wife kept bothering me for more. I owed a lot of money around headquarters, too, and Gower knew it, and sometimes asked me what I was going to do when we got back from the campaign. We were not good friends, him and I. There was money dealings between us, and then there was talk about Mrs. Clancy fancying him too much. The paymaster came up with a strong escort and paid off the boys late in October, just as the expedition was breaking up and going for home, and all the officers and men got four months' pay. There was Lieut. Crane and twenty men of F troop out on a scout, but the lieutenant had left his pay rolls with Capt. Hull, and the men had all signed before they started, and so the captain drew it all for them and put each man's money in an envelope marked with his name and the lieutenant's too, and then crowded it all into some bigger envelopes. I was there where I could see it all, and Gower was watching him close. It's a big pile the captain's got," says he. "I'd like to be a road agent and nab him." When I told him it couldn't be over eleven hundred dollars, he says, "That's only part. He has his own pay and six hundred dollars company fund, and a wad of greenbacks he's been carrying around all summer. It's high on to four thousand dollars he's got in his saddle bags this day."

"And that night, instead of Lieut. Crane coming back, he sent word he had found the trail of a big band of Indians, and the whole crowd went in pursuit. There was four companies of infantry, under Capt. Rayner, and F and K troops—what was left of them—that were ordered to stay by the wagons and bring them safely down; and we started with them over towards Battle Butte, keeping south of the way the regiment had gone to follow

Mr. Crane. And the very next day Capt. Rayner got orders to bring his battalion to the river and get on the boat, while the wagons kept on down the bank with us to guard them. And Mr. Hayne was acting quartermaster, and he stayed with us; and him and Capt. Hull was together a good deal. There was some trouble, we heard, because Capt. Rayner thought another officer should have been made quartermaster and Mr. Hayne should have stayed with his company, and they had some words; but Capt. Hull gave Mr. Hayne a horse and seemed to keep him with him; and that night, in sight of Battle Butte, the steamboat was out of sight ahead when we went into camp, and I was sergeant of the guard and had my fire near the captain's tent, and twice in the evening Gower came to me and said now was the time to lay hands on the money and skip. At last he says to me, 'You are flat broke, and they'll all be down on you when you get back to the post. No man in America wants five hundred dollars more than you do. I'll give you five hundred in one hour from now if you'll get the captain out of his tent for half an hour.' Almost everybody was asleep then; the captain was, and so was Mr. Hayne, and he went on to tell me how he could do it. He'd been watching the captain. It made such a big bundle, did the money, in all the separate envelopes that he had done it all up different—made a memorandum of the amount due each man, and packed the greenbacks all together in one solid pile—his own money, the lieutenant's and the men's—done it up in paper and tied it firmly and put big blotches of green sealing wax on it and sealed them with the seal on his watch chain. Says Gower, 'You get the captain out, as I tell you, and I'll slip right in, get the money, stuff some other paper with a few ones and twos in the package; his seal, his watch and everything is there in the saddle bags under his head, and I can replace it in five minutes, and he'll never suspect the loss until the command all gets together again next week. By that time I'll be three hundred miles away. Everybody will say 'twas Gower that robbed him, and you with your five hundred will never be suspected.' I asked him how could he expect the captain to go and leave so much money in his bags with no one to guard it; and he said he'd bet on it if I did it right. The captain had had no luck tracking Indians that summer, and the regiment was laughing at him. He knew they were scattering every which way now, and was eager to strike them. All I had to do was to creep in excited like, wake him up sudden, and tell him I was sure I had heard an Indian drum and their scalp dance song out beyond the pickets—that they were over towards Battle Butte, and he could hear them if he would come out on the river bank. He'd go quick," says Gower, "and think of nothing."

"And I wouldn't believe it, but he did. He sprang up and went right out with me, just flinging his overcoat round him; and he never seemed to want to come in. The wind was blowing soft like from the southeast, and he stood there straining his ears trying to hear the sounds I told him of; but at last he gave it up, and we went back to camp, and he took his lantern and looked in his saddle bags, and I shook for fear; but he seemed to find everything all right, and in the next ten minutes he was asleep, and Gower came and whispered to me, and I went with him, and he gave me five hundred dollars, in twenties. 'Now you're bound,' says he, 'keep the sentries off while I get my horse.' And that's the last I ever saw of him. Then a strange thing happened. 'Twas hardly daylight when a courier came galloping up, and I called the captain, and he read the dispatch, and says he, 'By heaven, Clancy, you were right after all. There are Indians over there. Why didn't I trust your ears? Call up the whole command. The Riflers have treed them at Battle Butte, and Capt. Rayner has gone with his battalion. We are to escort the wagons to where the boat lies beyond the bend, and then push over with all the horsemen we can take.'"

It was after daylight when we got started, but we almost ran the wagons 'cross country to the boat, and there Capt. Hull took F troop and what there was of his own, leaving only ten men back with the wagons, and not till then was Gower missed; but all were in such a hurry to get to the Indians that no one paid attention. Mr. Hayne begged the captain to let him go, too, so the train was left with the wagon master and the captain of the boat, and away we went. You know all about the fight, and how 'twas Mr. Hayne the captain called to and gave his watch and the two packages of money when he was ordered to charge. I was right by his side, and I swore—God forgive me!—that through the crack and tear in the paper I could see the layers of greenbacks, when I knew 'twas only some ones and twos Gower had slipped in to make it look right; and Capt. Rayner stood there and saw the packet, too, and Sergt. Walthe and Bugler White; but then two were killed with him, so that 'twas only Capt. Rayner and I was left as witnesses, and never till we got to Laramie after the campaign did the trouble come. I never dreamed of anything ever coming of it but that every one would say Gower stole the money and deserted; but when the captain turned the packages over to Mr. Hayne and then got killed, and Mr. Hayne carried the packages, with the watch, seal, saddle bags and all, to Cheyenne, and never opened them till he got there—two weeks after, when we were all scattered—then they turned on him, I own officers did, and said he stole it and gambled or sent it away in Cheyenne.

"I had lost much of my money then, and Mrs. Clancy got the rest, and it made me crazy to think of that poor young gentleman accused of it all; but I was in for it, and knew it meant prison for years for me, and perhaps they couldn't prove it on him. I got to drinking then, and told Capt. Rayner that the—th was down on me for swearing away the young officer's character; and then he took me to Company B when the colonel wouldn't have me any more in the—th; and one night when Mrs. Clancy had been raising my hair and I wanted money to drink and she'd give me none, little Kate told me her mother had lots of money in a box, and that Sergt. Gower had come and given it to her while they were getting settled in the new post after the Battle Butte campaign, and he had made her promise to give it to me the moment

I got back—that somebody was in trouble, and that I must save him; and I believed Kate, and charged Mrs. Clancy with it, and she beat me and Kate, and swore it was all a lie; and I never could get the money."

"And at last came the fire, and it was the lieutenant that saved my life and Kate's, and brought back to her all that pile of money through the flames. It broke my heart then, and I vowed I'd go and tell him the truth, but they wouldn't let me. She told me the captain said he would kill me if I blabbed, and she would kill Kate. I didn't dare, until they told me my discharge had come, and then I was glad when the lieutenant and the major caught me in town. When they promised to take care of little Kate I didn't care what happened to me. The money Mrs. Clancy has—except perhaps two hundred dollars—all belongs to Lieut. Hayne, since he paid off every cent that was stolen from Capt. Hull."

Supplemented by Mrs. Clancy's rueful and incoherent admissions, Clancy's story did its work. Mrs. Clancy could not long persist in her various denials after her husband's confession was brought to her ears, and she was totally unable to account satisfactorily for the possession of so much money. Little Kate had been too young to grasp the full meaning of what Gower said to her mother in that hurried interview; but her reiterated statements that he came late at night, before the regiment got home, and knocked at the door until he waked them up, and her mother cried when he came in, he looked so different, and had spectacles and a patch on his cheek, and ranch clothes, and he only stayed a little while, and told her mother he must go back to the mountains, the police were on his track—she knew now he spoke of having deserted—and he gave her mother lots of money, for she opened and counted it afterwards and told her it must all go to papa to get some one out of trouble—all were so clear and circumstantial that at last the hardened woman began to break down and make reluctant admissions.

When an astute sheriff's officer finally told her that he knew where he could lay hands on Sergt. Gower, she surrendered utterly. So long as he was out of the way—could not be found—she held out; but the prospect of dragging into a prison with her the man who had spurned her in years gone by and was proof against her fascinations was too alluring. She told all she could at his expense. He had ridden eastward after his desertion, and making his way down the Missouri, had stopped at Yankton and gone thence to Kansas City, spending much of his money. He had reached Denver with the rest, and there—she knew not how—had made or received more, when he heard of the fact that Capt. Hull had turned over his property to Lieut. Hayne just before he was killed, and that the lieutenant was now to be tried for failing to account for it. He brought her enough to cover all he had taken, but—here she lied—strove to persuade her to go to San Francisco with him. She promised to think of it if he would leave the money—which he did, swearing he would come for her and it. That was why she dared not tell Mike when he got home. He was so jealous of her.

To this part of her statement Mrs. Clancy stoutly adhered; but the officers believed Kate.

One other thing she told. Kate had declared he wore a heavy patch on his right cheek and temple. Yes, Mrs. Clancy remembered it. Some scoundrels had sought to rob him in Denver. He had to fight for life and money both, and his share of the honors of the fray was a deep and clean cut extending across the cheek bone and up above the right ear.

These family revelations were told throughout the garrison and comment of every kind was made thereon, there is reason for the belief that Mrs. Buxton found no difficulty in filling her letters with particulars of deep interest to her readers, who by this time had carried out the programme indicated by Capt. Rayner. Mid-June had come; the ladies, apparently benefited by the sea voyage, had landed in New York and were speedily driven to their old quarters at the Westminster; and while the captain went to headquarters of the department to report his arrival on leave and get his letters, a card was sent up to Miss Travers which she read with cheeks that slightly paled:

"He is here, Kate."

"Nellie, you—you won't throw him over, after all he has done and borne for you?"

"I shall keep my promise," was the answer.

CHAPTER XX.

"And so she's really going to marry Mr. Van Antwerp," said Mrs. Buxton to Mrs. Waldron a few days later in the month of sunshine and roses.

"I did not think it possible when she left," was the reply. "Why do you say so now?"

"Oh, Mrs. Rayner writes that the captain had to go to Washington on some important family matters, and that she and Nellie were at the sea shore again, and Mr. Van Antwerp was with them from morning till night. He looked so worn and haggard, she said, that Nellie could not but take pity on him. Heavens! think of having five hundred thousand dollars signing its life away for you!—especially when he's handsome. Mrs. Rayner made me promise to send it right back, because he would never give her one before, but she sent his picture. It's splendid. Wait, and I'll show you." And Mrs. Buxton darted into the house.



With one shriek of warning and terror she springs towards them—just in time.

When she reappeared, three or four young cavaliers were at the gate chatting with Mrs. Waldron, and the picture was passed from hand to hand, exciting varied comment. It was a simple carte

de visite, of the style once spoken of as vignette—only the head and shoulders being visible—but it was the picture of a strong, clear cut face, with thick, wavy black hair just tinged with gray, a drooping mustache and long English whiskers. The eyes were heavy browed, and, though partially shaded by the gold rimmed pince-nez, were piercing and fine. Mr. Van Antwerp was unquestionably a fine looking man.

"Here comes Hayne," said Royce. "Show it to him. He likes pictures; though I wouldn't like this one if I were in his place."

Mr. Hayne stopped in some surprise when hailed, greeted Mrs. Waldron warmly and bowed courteously to Mrs. Buxton, who was watching him narrowly.

"Want to see a picture of the man you ought to go and perforate?" asked Webster, with that lofty indifference which youngsters have to the ravages of the tender passion on subjects other than themselves.

"To whom do you refer?" asked Hayne, smiling gravely, and little imagining what was in store for him.

"This," said Webster, holding out the card. Hayne took it, gave one glance, started, seized it with both hands, studied it eagerly, while his own face rapidly paled, then looked up with quick, searching eyes.

"Who is this?" he asked.

"The man who's engaged to Miss Travers—Mr. Van Antwerp."

"This—this—Mr. Van Antwerp!" exclaimed Hayne, his face white as a sheet. "Here, take it, Royce!"

And in an instant he had turned and gone.

"Well, I'll be hanged if I knew that he was that hard hit," drawled Webster. "Did you, Royce?"

But Royce did not answer.

A gorgeous moonlight is bathing the Jersey coast in sparkling silver. The tumbling billows come thundering in to the shining strand, and sending their hissing, seething, whirling waters, all shimmer and radiance, to the very feet of the groups of spectators. There are hundreds of people scattered here and there along the shingle, and among the groups a pale faced young man in tweed traveling suit has made his way to a point where he can command a view of all the passers by. It is nearly 11 o'clock before they begin to break up and seek the broad corridors of the brilliantly lighted hotel. A great military band of nearly forty pieces is playing superbly at intervals, and every now and then, as some stirring martial strains come thrilling through the air, a young girl in a group near at hand beats time with her pretty foot and seems to quiver with the influence of the soldier melodies. A tall, dark eyed, dark haired man bends devotedly over her, but he, too, seems to rise to his full height at times, and there is something in the carriage and mien that tells that soldier songs have thrilled his veins ere now. And this man the young traveler in gray watches as though his eyes were fascinated. Standing in the shade of a little summer house, he never ceases his scrutiny of the group.

At last the musicians go and the people follow. The sands are soon deserted; the great piazzas are emptied of their promenaders; the halls and corridors are still patronized by the few belated chaperons and their giddy charges. The music loving girl has gone aloft to her room, and her aunt, the third member of the group that so chained the attention of the young man in gray, lingers for a moment to exchange a few words with their cavalier. He seems in need of consolation.

"Don't be so downhearted, Mr. Van Antwerp. It is very early in the summer, and you have the whole season before you."

"No, Mrs. Rayner, it is very different from last year. I cannot explain it, but I know there has been a change. I feel as—as I used to in my old, wild days when a change of luck was coming. It's like the gambler's superstition, but I cannot shake it off. Something told me she was lost to me when you boarded that Pacific express last February. I was a fool ever to have let her go."

"Is she still so determined?"

"I cannot shake her resolution. She says that at the end of the year's time originally agreed upon she will keep her promise; but she will listen to no earlier marriage. I have about given up all hope. Something again—that fearful something I cannot shake off—tells me that my only chance lay in getting her to go with me this month. Once abroad with her, I could make her happy; but—"

He breaks off irresolutely, looking about him in the strange, hunted manner she has noted once or twice already.

"You are all unstrung, Mr. Van Antwerp. Why not go to bed and try and sleep? You will be so much brighter tomorrow."

"I cannot sleep. But don't let me keep you. I'll go out and smoke a cigar. Good night, Mrs. Rayner. Whatever comes of it all, I shall not forget your kindness."

So he turns away, and she still stands at the foot of the staircase, watching him, uneasily. He has aged greatly in the past few months. She is shocked to see how gray, how fitful, nervous, irritable he has become. As he moves towards the doorway she notes how thin his cheek has grown, and wonders at the irresolution in his movements when he reaches the broad piazza. He stands there an instant, the massive doorway forming a frame for a picture on silhouette, his tall, spare figure thrown black upon the silver sea beyond. He looks up and down the now deserted galleries, fumbles in his pockets for his cigar case, bites off with nervous clip the end of a huge "Regalia," strikes a light, and before the flame is half applied to his weed throws it away, then turns sharply and strides out of sight towards the office.

Another instant, and, as though in pursuit, a second figure, erect, soldierly, with quick and bounding step strides across the glittering moon streak, and Mrs. Rayner's heart stands still.

Only for an instant, though. She has seen and recognized Lawrence Hayne. Concealed from them he is following Mr. Van Antwerp, and there can be but one purpose in his coming here—Nellie. But what can he want with her—her right-ful lover? She springs from the lower step on which she has been standing, runs across the tessellated floor, and stops short in the doorway, gazing after the two figures. She is startled to find them close at hand—one, Van Antwerp, close

to the railing, facing towards her, his features ghastly in the moonlight, his left hand resting, and supporting him, on one of the tall wooden pillars; the other, Hayne, with white clenching fists, advancing upon him. Above the low boom and roar of the surf she distinctly hears the clear tenor ring of his voice in the tone of command she last heard under the shadows of the Rockies, two thousand miles away:

"Halt!"

No wonder a gentleman in civil life looks amazed at so peremptory a summons from a total stranger. In his high indignation will he not strike the impudent subaltern to earth? As a well bred woman it occurs to her that she ought to rush out and avert hostilities by introducing them or something; but she has no time to act. The next words simply take her breath away:

"Sergt. Gower, I arrest you as a deserter, and thief! You deserted from F troop,—th cavalry, at Battle Butte!"

She sees the fearful gleam on the dark man's face; there is a sudden spring, a clinch, a straining to and fro of two forms—one tall, black, snaky, the other light, lithe, agile and trained; muttered curse, panting breath, and then, sure as fate, the taller man is being borne backward against the rail. She sees the dark arm suddenly relax its grasp of the gray form and disappear an instant. Then there it comes again, and with it a gleam of steel. With one shriek of warning and terror she springs towards them—just in time. Hayne glances up, catches the lifted wrist, hurls his whole weight upon the tottering figure, and over goes the Knickerbocker prone upon the floor. Hayne turns one instant: "Go indoors, Mrs. Rayner. This is no place for you. Leave him to me."

And in that instant, before either can prevent, Steven Van Antwerp, alias Gower, springs to his feet, leaps over the balcony rail and disappears in the depths below. It is a descent of not more than ten feet to the sands beyond the dark passage that underlies the piazza, but he has gone down into the passage itself. When Mr. Hayne, running down the steps, gains his way to the space beneath the piazza, no trace of the fugitive can he find.

Nor does Mr. Van Antwerp appear at breakfast of the following morning, nor again to any person known to this story. An officer of the—th cavalry, spending a portion of the following winter in Paris, writes that he met him face to face one day in the galleries of the Louvre. Being in civilian costume, of course, and much changed in appearance since he was a youth in the straps of a second lieutenant, it was possible for him to take a good look at the man he had not seen since he wore the chevrons of a dashing sergeant in the Battle Butte campaign. "He has grown almost white," wrote the lieutenant, "and I'm told he has abandoned his business in New York and never will return to the United States."

Rayner, too, has grown gray. A telegram from his wife summoned him to the seaside from Washington the day after this strange adventure of hers. He found her somewhat prostrate, his sister-in-law very pale and quiet, and the clerks of the hotel unable to account for the disappearance of Mr. Van Antwerp. Lieut. Hayne, they said, had told them he received news which compelled him to go back to New York at once; but the gentleman's traps were all in his room. Mr. Hayne, too, had gone to New York; and thither the captain followed. A letter came to him at the Westminster which he read and handed in silence to Hayne. It was as follows:

"By the time this reaches you I shall be beyond reach of the law and on my way to Europe to spend what may be left of my days. I hope they may be few; for the punishment that has fallen upon me is more than I can bear, though no more than I deserve. You have heard that my college days were wild, and that after repeated warnings my father drove me from home, sending me to Wyoming to embark in the cattle business. I preferred gambling, and lost what he gave me. There was nothing then left but to enlist; and I joined the—th. Mother still believed me in or near Denver, and wrote regularly there. The life was horrible to me after the luxury and lack of restraint I had enjoyed, and I meant to desert. Chance threw in my way that temptation. I robbed poor Hull the night before he was killed, repacked the paper so that even the torn edges would show the greenbacks, resealed it—all just as I have had to hear through her pure and sacred lips it was finally told and her lover saved."

"God knows I was shocked when I heard in Denver he was to be tried for the crime. I hastened to Cheyenne, not daring to show myself to him or any one, and restored every cent of the money, placing it in Mrs. Clancy's hands, as I dared not stay; but I had hoped to give it to Clancy, who had not arrived. The police knew me, and I had to go. I gave every cent I had, and walked back to Denver, then got word to mother of my fearful danger; and, though she never knew I was a deserter, she sent me money, and I came east and went abroad. Then my whole life changed. I was appalled to think how low I had fallen. I shunned companionship, studied, did well at Heidelberg; father forgave me, and died; but God has not forgiven, and at the moment when I thought my life redeemed this retribution overtakes me."

"If I may ask anything, it is that mother may never know the truth. I will tell her that Nellie could not love me, and I could not bare to stay."

Some few weeks later that summer Miss Travers stood by the same balcony rail, with an open letter in her hand. There was a soft flush on her pretty, peachy cheek, and a far away look in her sweet blue eyes.

"What news from Warrenner, Nellie?" asked Mrs. Rayner.

"Fluffy has reappeared."

"Indeed! Where?"

"At Mr. Hayne's. He writes that as he returned, the moment he entered the hall she came running up to him, arching her back and purring her delight and welcoming him just as though she belonged there now; and—"

"And what, Nellie?"

"He says he means to keep her until I come to claim her."

THE END.

MUST NOT BE CONFUSED WITH common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

FOUR VERY RICH MEN.

The Fortunes of Rockefeller, Astor, Vanderbilt and Gould.

Richer Than the Rothschilds—The Standard Oil and Western Union Magnates Inherited Nothing—They Will Soon be Billionaires.

There are at least four men in America richer than the richest man in Europe. They are John D. Rockefeller, the president of the Standard Oil Trust; William Waldorf Astor, who has just succeeded to the fortune of John Jacob Astor, his father; Cornelius Vanderbilt, the head of the Vanderbilt system of railroads, and Jay Gould, the speculator and railroad magnate. The aggregate wealth of the Rothschilds reaches nearly \$1,000,000,000, but no individual Rothschild is worth over \$75,000,000. Here is an estimate, obtained from the most reliable sources, of the fortunes of the Americans named:

John D. Rockefeller \$135,000,000
William Waldorf Astor 125,000,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt 100,000,000
Jay Gould 90,000,000

It has been supposed that the late John Jacob Astor was the richest man in the world, and so he was for a time after the division of the wealth of William H. Vanderbilt, who, at the time of his death, was worth \$200,000,000. John D. Rockefeller has made money faster in the past few years than any other mortal ever made it. He is so rich that he cannot count his own millions. He said under oath, in a legal proceeding not long ago, that he could not estimate his fortune within \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000. The estimate of \$135,000,000 is not considered excessive. If anything, it is under the actual amount.

Rockefeller was once a newspaper reporter, and less than two decades ago was a business man of only moderate means in Cleveland, O. His attention was attracted to the opportunities for making money in the handling and refining of the product of the Pennsylvania oil fields. He started a comparatively small refinery, and from that grew the most powerful monopoly on earth—the Standard Oil Trust. How rapidly the Standard has grown is shown by the fact that in 1880 its capital was only \$3,000,000, whereas it is now \$90,000,000. The par value of the stock is \$100 a share, but it is quoted at \$170. It pays dividends amounting to 10 per cent. per annum. Rockefeller owns more than a majority of the stock, so that something like \$100,000,000 of his fortune is represented in the trust. He also has extensive natural gas interests in Ohio, and in addition is a large owner of Government bonds and the securities of railroads and other corporations.

It has been said, and it is probably a fact, that the Standard Oil Trust is the best managed corporation in the world. John D. Rockefeller is the directing spirit. He looks and acts more like a preacher than a schemer. He is, in fact, a deacon in a Baptist church. He has stooping shoulders, drooping eyelids and a face that is almost sepulchral. He lives in a handsome home in West Fifty-fourth street, just around the corner from Fifth avenue. It is in this neighborhood where the Vanderbilt mansions, the finest in New York, cluster.

His diversions are few. Little is heard of him and less is seen of him. He is inaccessible at all times. He wields the enormous power of the Standard Oil Trust from behind portals. And this power is proved by the irresistible way in which opposition to the Standard in all forms has been crushed. There is, however, one thing to be said of the Standard. If an opposition line or refinery is started and assumes proportions sufficient to make it formidable, an offer, and a fair one at that, is made for its purchase. If the offer is refused the Standard puts down prices, interferes with facilities and makes its competitor's business unprofitable. The competitor in the end gives up. The Standard never was a producer in Pennsylvania, but when the Ohio oil field was discovered it proceeded to secure all the productive territory, and now controls the situation there absolutely.

William Waldorf Astor's wealth is principally in real estate. The original John Jacob Astor bought farm after farm along the King's Highway, the old post road, extending from the Battery in New York to Albany. The King's Highway is now known as Broadway. His heirs followed his example, and thus it is that the Astors have, at one time or another, owned the best part of Broadway.

People who desired to put up residences or business structures would obtain ground leases from the Astors, and on corn fields and potato patches reared buildings, which, at the expiration of the leases, reverted to the Astors. As a rule these leases ran for twenty-one years. The Astors have never been speculators, and as a consequence their fortunes have never been impaired by the fluctuations of Wall street. They have never been obtrusive, and the only one of the family who has ever aspired to political honors is William Waldorf, who served in both branches of the State Legislature and was also Minister to Italy. He is not likely to figure in politics again. He made something of a name as a novel writer, but his literary, as well as his political aspirations, seem to have recently subsided. He is under forty, tall, well built and agreeable in manner. He wears eye glasses and dresses very quietly.

His home is a double brown stone house in East Thirty-third street, three doors from Fifth avenue. He will soon take possession of his father's mansion on Fifth avenue, a large and substantial, but rather old-fashioned house. The Astor property is easy to manage, for it involves merely the collection of rents, with the occasional sale or purchase of a building or lot. Probably no individual fortune of any magnitude, either in America or Europe, is so secure as William Waldorf Astor's. Only an earthquake devastating Manhattan Island could wipe it out.

Cornelius Vanderbilt inherited \$30,000,000 from William H. Vanderbilt. He was previously the possessor of about \$5,000,000. Interest and appreciation in the value of the bonds and stocks left him by his father made up the balance of the \$110,000,000 with which he is credited. His fortune is very sagaciously invested. It is principally in stocks and bonds, but of a class that in Wall street are known as "gilt edged." Even a panic in the stock market would not be apt to diminish the value of his fortune over 10 per cent. and his impairment would not be permanent.

He was the favorite grandson of old Commodore Vanderbilt, whose name he bears, and he was likewise the favorite son of his father. He is an excellent business man. His methods are conservative. Vanderbilt is unassuming. He has never sought political preferment, nor, for that matter, has any member of

the Vanderbilt family. He is an ardent church man and his contributions for church work are large. He attends the fashionable St. Bartholomew's Church in Madison avenue and may be seen any Sunday afternoon on his way home from service with his prayer book and hymnal in hand.

He is never heard as a public speaker except at the meetings of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which he provided with a handsome building. He and Chauncey M. Depew lunch together every day that they are both at the general offices of the Vanderbilt roads in Forty-second street. He depends on Mr. Depew for counsel, as his father did before him, and he is as fond of Mr. Depew's clever sayings at an assemblage of bankers. The estimate of Jay Gould's fortune is made up on the "market value." In one way it is a precarious fortune. It is composed almost entirely of the securities of the corporations controlled by him, and these are speculative in the extreme. A panic in Wall street might reduce his fortune one-half. Gould has practically retired. His health is not good, and he has put the active management of his properties in the hands of his eldest two sons, George and Edwin. He has contracted rather than extended his interests during the past three or four years, until now his holdings of stock are not great outside of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Missouri Pacific Railroad and the elevated railroads in New York.

His sight has failed to such an extent recently that he wears gold bowed spectacles almost constantly. He has grown rather tired of his yacht, but in the summer finds it convenient in going between New York and his country place at Irvington on the Hudson. Rockefeller and Gould have made their fortunes in a single generation. Astor's fortune represents the accumulation of four generations and Vanderbilt's of three generations.

Rockefeller's fortune probably yields at its estimated value, 5 per cent. Vanderbilt's yields about the same. Astor's fortune is calculated to yield six per cent. Inasmuch as many of the stocks and bonds owned by Gould pay no interest at all, it is not probable that he derives three per cent. on his total wealth. Taking these figures, the annual and daily income of the four men, compounding the interest semi-annually to allow for reinvestment, are as follows:

YEARLY AND DAILY INCOMES.	
	Yearly Income.
John D. Rockefeller.....	\$6,810,000
William Waldorf Astor.....	8,612,500
Cornelius Vanderbilt.....	5,980,000
Jay Gould.....	2,717,000

If the rule of natural increase were followed the four great fortunes would be as follows at the end of the periods named, counting the interest at the rates named above and compounding it semi-annually.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.	
One year.....	\$141,381,000
Five years.....	72,300,000
Twenty-five years.....	473,779,000

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR.

One year.....	\$183,612,500
Five years.....	167,987,500
Twenty-five years.....	97,550,000

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

One year.....	\$115,593,000
Five years.....	140,445,000
Twenty-five years.....	377,894,000

JAY GOULD.

One year.....	\$9,271,000
Five years.....	104,445,000
Twenty-five years.....	189,458,000

The foregoing figures show how fast fortunes mount up even at ordinary rates of interest. Every one of the four great fortunes in America is likely to be augmented beyond its natural increase by advantageous investments. If Rockefeller keeps on piling up money as he has in the past, and there is reason to believe he will, he can count his wealth at \$200,000,000 in two or three years. If he lives twenty-five years, as every one of the four great millionaires is likely to do, and his success keeps up, there is no telling how rich he will be. He may be a billionaire.

H. I. S.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

AVARICE HAS ITS PENALTIES.

[From the Lewiston Journal.]

I hear of a close-fisted old fellow in a town in Lincoln county, who one day went to a blacksmith's shop in his neighborhood to get the handle welded on to the blade of an old-fashioned brick-oven shovel. Said he to the welder of the sledge "You jest mend that ere whilst I'm gone down to the corner with this pair o' yellins, 'n I'll get it when I cum back-er-long."

The smith mended the shovel and left it standing against his anvil. When the owner came back he stopped the "yellins" and entered the shop.

"Wall," said he, "how much is to pay on that ere little job?"

"Six cents," was the reply.

The old fellow stood for a full minute with his head dropped forward and his eyes on the floor. Then he spoke, "I'm sorry I hed it done."

"All right," said the blacksmith, "that's easily remedied," and he raised his hammer and struck the iron a clip and unwelded it.

"There," said he, "it's all right now."

This time the old gentleman dropped his head and looked at the floor for full five minutes. At the end of which he said solemnly, "I'm sorry you did that."

"Well, you were sorry it was done and now it is just as it was when you brought it here," was the reply.

"I can't kerry that home that way," said the owner of the article. "The folks want to use it. I guess you'll have to weld it again."

"All right," said the other, and in two minutes the work was done again. "Wall, what's to pay on it now?"

"Eighteen cents," was the reply. "Six for mending it the first time, six for unwelding it and six for welding it again."

The bill was paid without a word, and the shovel was carried home to the "wimmen folks."

EPH'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 flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette, —Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by grocer labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

MUSCLE MAKING.

Different Development of Muscles in Similar Lines.

SHORT LEGS AND LONG LEGS.

Apparently as Much Depends on an Athlete's Disposition as on His Muscular Makeup Says Malcolm W. Ford—Famous Runners and Jumpers Cited as Instances.

Followers of athletic sports often ask, "Where does So-and-so get the power to travel over the ground so fast?" or in some other case, "How is it that such a heavy fellow is so active?" Any attempt to have certain rules by which to answer these questions with even a fair degree of accuracy is thought by most instructors to be useless, so far as analyzing muscular development is concerned. Good athletes vary so much in height, length or girth of limb, weight and age that it is most perplexing to even a careful observer to think out why it is that So-and-so can accomplish certain athletic feats, when some one else who looks just as strong and takes as much practice cannot show anywhere near such excellence.

Most instructors or judges of athletes lay more stress on a man's disposition than on the size of his muscles in endeavoring to explain why he is so strong and active. The power of concentration is known to be largely developed in a good athlete or, in other words, the ability to summon one's self for an effort is prominent in men who have made good athletic records. As the mind controls this ability it is quite natural that an athlete's disposition should be considered of importance in describing the cause for his athletic ability.

It must not, however, be supposed that one's mind has all to do with excellence in muscular feats, for the arrangement, if not the size of the muscles, is known to come as for a large share. Most good athletes have what are commonly called "long muscles." Their sinews do not stand out in knots, but they extend more over the whole length of the bone.

Different kinds of exercise will put different shaped muscles on a man, and an arm which is used simply on pulley weights in a gymnasium can be distinguished from one which has been used in rowing, tug of war, or horizontal and parallel bar exercises. The former, accustomed to a great deal of light work, will be more knobby in appearance. The lines of its muscles will be clear cut, and as a sample of muscular development it will be very good. When, however, it is put to heavy work something will be found lacking. There will be no action to the muscles, and as most athletic feats consist of concentrated efforts, the arm just described, not being used to them, will be compared with some other one which might not have such pronounced looking muscles, but which may be at home at being used in straining.

The illustration "Two Perfect Arms" shows very well two different types of muscular development. "E" is the right arm of H. H. Baxter, the holder of the American record for the pole vault. "F" is the arm of the well known athlete Frank J. Kilpatrick, who in his day was a great tug of war man and dumbbell shover. He also was a good general athlete, but strength of arm was his forte. Baxter's arm has, without doubt, been mostly brought up to its fine state of development by the exercise of the game he has made such a record at. Pole vaulting consists of an athlete clearing a bar by means of a pole with which he runs, sticks in the ground close to the bar, and swings himself over the latter by means of the momentum of his run and lifting with his arms.

While in the air all the weight of the body is supported by the arms, which in turn bear on the pole, and an athlete who can lift well with his arms, whether or not he can gain much momentum from his run, can perform at the game better than one who may be able to gain much force in his run but has not the strength in his arms to enable him to lift enough. Much practice at pole vaulting is felt by most athletes in the arms simply because they do so much work; and if Baxter took no other exercise for his arms than pole vaulting, their appearance would not change from the illustration, even though his favorite exercise does not develop all the muscles of the arm.

It can be readily imagined that Kilpatrick's arm, having such tremendous muscles for its length, can perform an exercise like showing heavy dumbbells far better than an arm like Baxter's, even though the muscular development of both were comparatively the same. Kilpatrick's arm fits a man 5 feet 7 inches high, while Baxter is over 6 feet 1 inch high. The muscles of Kilpatrick's arm have a better leverage in showing a heavy weight than Baxter's, and the latter might practice forever and still not be able to make any kind of a showing with Kilpatrick at lifting or showing a weight. Still, for all this difference in power the muscles in Baxter's arm, in proportion to its size, stand out far better than those of Kilpatrick's. But by their physical arrangement it can readily be imagined why there is such a difference in performing heavy feats.

Baxter's arm is of the slender type, and although he is not known to be extra good at the same position as Baxter's the biceps, which are so pronounced on the front part of Baxter's upper arm, would in Kilpatrick's display a sight generally seen in ancient engravings of athletes and gladiators. Kilpatrick's upper arm, when bent at the time this picture was taken, measured 16 inches in circumference. He weighed about 160 pounds, and he could take a dumbbell weighing even a few

pounds more than that figure and shove it slowly away his head.

The illustration "Both have run 100 yards in ten seconds" shows the legs of two Harvard college athletes. "A" is Everett Wendell's and "B" is Wendell Baker's. The inside measurement of "A" is 33 inches, while that of "B" is 36 inches; still both have traveled 100 yards in the same time, and neither could run the distance faster than their credited time. He stands 6 feet, and weighed when he made his record 138 pounds. Wendell is three inches shorter, and of about the same weight as Baker, the lines of "B" are seen to be much finer and more sinewy than shown in "A," still, so far as speed is concerned, one leg accomplished just as much as the other.

To show still more variety in length and shape of leg the reader is referred to the illustration "Legs for Jumping," Fig. "C." This is ponderous compared with "A" and "B," and although it is the same length as "A," it is many inches larger around the upper part. "C" belongs to H. M. Johnson, the celebrated professional sprinter and jumper. He holds the record for a 100 yard run of 9 4-5 seconds, and although he is about the same height as Baker, his leg is four inches shorter. Johnson's weight in running condition is about 180 pounds, which is forty pounds more than Baker, still he has run 100 yards faster, and would be considered a more active man generally, for he is also a great jumper.

By these illustrations it will be seen that there is a great difference in length, size and shape of the legs of prominent sprinters, and comparing "B" with "C," without being told who owned them, one would hardly suppose that "C" could carry its owner over ground faster than that of "B." There are none of the fine lines in "C" which are displayed in "B," although the development of the former is very large. It would not, however, be thought that the rapid motion necessary in running fast would be found in "C." The two athletes represented by these legs have a very different style of running. "C" strides about 7 feet 3 inches in running 100 yards, while "B" will go 6 inches further, but the shorter one is put in a little quicker, which enables more ground to be covered in a certain space of time for a certain distance.

The illustration "Legs for Jumping," Fig. "D," shows the leg of E. W. Johnson. He is very unlike in build to his namesake, H. M. Johnson, represented by "C." They are about the same height, but the inside measurement of Johnson's leg is 37 inches, which is even greater than Wendell Baker's. E. W. Johnson holds the best record in the world for a standing high jump without weights, 5 feet 3

inches. H. M. Johnson holds the best record of the world for a standing broad jump without weights, 10 feet 10 1/2 inches. There is a difference of four inches in the length of their limbs, and the one shown in "C" is about four inches more in circumference at the upper part than "D." Both are good all round jumpers, with the advantage on "D's" side, but this may be due mostly to the fact that "C" has paid more attention to running. "D" has never made a fast record at the latter game, and the little he has done at it showed a very long, slow stride. He has not the ability to stride quickly, and yet, judging by the length of his limbs, one might suppose that he should make a runner of an unusual standard. He weighed when he was in his best condition 162 pounds, or nearly twenty pounds less than "C."

The "long muscles" previously spoken of are well displayed in "D," and when doing any kind of jumping this athlete shows a great deal of action. He does not jump with what might be called a nervous snap, but uses more of a slower muscle contracting force is used. The action of "C" when jumping is quick compared with "D," and the same ability to concentrate quickly is shown in his jumping that he displays in running 100 yards. Considering the great difference in physical characteristics between "C" and "D," would it ever be imagined by one having a theoretical idea of athletic ability that "C" could run so fast as 100 yards in 9 4-5, and that "D" could not run fast enough to be worthy of mention, or that "C" could stand still and give a further spring than "D," while the latter can outjump "C" in nearly every other way?

These questions are interesting, and their very complication makes them all the more difficult to answer. One great reason that must not be overlooked of a certain athlete excelling some other one in a certain game, seemingly against all plausible theories, is that an athlete, as a rule, takes up a special rule which he likes, and, with continued practice, develops the muscles used, and thereby becomes unusually proficient. Then when he is compared with some other one who theoretically may be better built for the game, but who has not practiced so much, it should not be difficult to say why he is actually better at the particular event than the other one.

There is a great deal of truth in the idea that certain athletes are built for different games, for it would be found by trying a number of novices in a gymnasium in many kinds of exercises that each branch would produce better performances by some man than by others. It is easy to see that one man having small arms and heavy legs can not climb a rope as well as another who may have big arms and small legs, but the big legged man may jump further than the one with badly developed lower limbs. It is a well known fact that patrons of gymnasiums are finely developed above the waist while devotees of athletic grounds show equally good results in the legs. This is mainly due to the difference in apparatus used in the two places.

MALCOLM W. FORD.

Can You Do Better

When attacked by croup, sore throat, colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, rheumatisms, burns or any kind of pain or soreness, can you do better than use Yellow Oint? It is a medicine which never fails to give satisfaction. It is magical in its power over pain, and is the safest and best remedy where soreness and inflammation exist.

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MRS. FAD TELLS A STORY.

How Her Husband Experimented With a Patent Door Spring.

Mr. Fad entered the room clasping a long, queerly shaped parcel in his hands. Without his usual query of "Where's the evening paper?" he said condescendingly, "There it is, my dear. This article will cause more joy in our home than any purchase we've made for some time."

"Am I to infer that you have at last bought an ice pitcher?"

"Ice pitcher! Mrs. Fad, have you no thoughts above eating and drinking? This is something useful. I'm surprised you don't know what it is."

My husband, without wasting more words, unwrapped his new purchase and placed it on the table. It looked like a teapot without either handle or spout as much as anything else.

"There, Clementina, this will prevent you sneezing; this is a sure cure for colds in the head; this—"

"What's the name of the medicine," I interrupted.

"Medicine!" he sharply retorted. "Who said anything about medicine? You're all alike. The four cardinal points of every woman's brain should be: Bargains, which are always bought from some poor, inexperienced, philanthropic storekeeper; weddings, which are funeral in their semblance of gaiety; lunches, where you feast upon gossip, and 'My Medicine.' There, my lecture is finished. This is not medicine. It's a plain, every day door spring."

I nodded submissively that he might see I was attentive and pretended I did not see he was now slyly reading from the circular.

"This spring is easily adjusted—never squeaks—a child can understand its adjustment. Why, Mrs. Fad, this is marvelous—no more slamming doors. The house will become like Paradise. I think I will try it on the door now. Where's the hammer?"

Every housekeeper knows that no article is so easily found as the hammer, so they will appreciate my answer of "In the kitchen." It is in the kitchen, but the man of the house invariably loses himself when he begins to look for anything in the kitchen, and thus we obtain the time to search upstairs for the hammer. We found the hammer, and then I sat down to rest. Mr. Fad's idea is: If you want an undertaking to be successful never ask advice. I noticed the iron supports of the spring had been drilled for screws, and when I saw Mr. Fad preparing to fasten the spring to the door with some carpet tacks I couldn't help murmuring:

"Mr. Fad, Absalom—don't you need screws for that spring?"

"My dear Mrs. Fad, when your husband chose you from the many anxious seekers for his hand did he ask you then whether your education in carpentering had been completed?"

After this crusher Mr. Fad placed a chair in front of the door, carefully put the spring on the chair, glancing at me to see if I was appreciative of his efforts. I became consciously unconscious and he proceeded. Being called from the room at this time, I could hear the adjusting of the spring accompanied by the dull thuds of silence. The hammering ceased. In order to please Mr. Fad I decided to enter the room through the springed door. As I turned the knob I was pleased to note that the spring had been so nicely adjusted that the usual unladylike shove with which you usually enter a spring door was here not necessary.

"Here; don't push that door as if it was a baby carriage being propelled to a bargain counter. You're just like a child trying to see how much a delicate piece of mechanism will bear. Come in, quickly. Now's your chance. Jump, and don't let it catch your dress."

I jumped over the threshold, expecting to hear the quick slam of a disappointed door. But, like Casablanca, the door didn't or couldn't move. It seemed fond of staying open. Having been opened for repairs it had made up its mind not to be closed after they had been made.

"Are you sure you followed all the directions?" I inquired of Mr. Fad.

"Yes, I arranged it for any sensible person, but when you came sneaking along the hall, then tiptoed to the door, it was not a fair treatment of an upright spring. Watch me, Mrs. Fad. This is the way an American mechanic enters his home."

Mr. Fad threw a withering glance at me, which I promptly dodged, causing it to strike the clock full in the face, thereby stopping it and making it hold up its hands.

"Now, Clementina, attention! Upon reaching the door you open it with a push, walk into the room, the door closing gently behind you." As he said: "Closing gently," the door hung motionless. "The door," he repeated, "will gently close," but the door was immovable. I determined to aid him. I examined the spring and found that it had been fastened to the door, but not to the jamb. I casually mentioned this to Mr. Fad.

"Ah," he said, ironically, "that's it." "I presume that you have an idea that this spring is an endless cable, and can be attached to everything in the room. This is a beautiful thought, almost an electrical one, but unfortunately you were not consulted when they patented this device. Have you any other sensible criticisms?" At this I left the room. Although some distance from the room Mr. Fad was in, I could hear him talking to the spring as he slowly wrenched it from the door. After a long interval of silence I heard: "Clementina! Clementina!"

I did not hurry, but walked to the room from which these sounds came; turned the handle of the door, and—stayed out. I pushed, but the door was as immovable as an elevator gate after the brakeman has politely slammed it in your face.

I waited, then said quietly and firmly: "Mr. Fad, will you kindly open the door?"

A muffled voice replied: "Open the door. That's so sensible. That's bringing balm to my wounded spirits. Didn't I tell you this infernal spring has sprung a trap on me? That's what I wanted you for, to let me out. I'm locked in. I've broken the hammer and screw driver. Help me, foolish, but free woman."

"Mr. Fad—Oh, Absalom, your gentle wife is sorry, but wouldn't it be pleasing and appropriate for you to chant:

Spring, spring, gentle door spring, That evening when Mr. Fad, having first burst his way out, appeared he had the spring with him, but it was packed away in a box. "I am going to send this spring to a dear friend of mine," he said, apologetically. I looked up and asked him if I might know the happy recipient.

"Now I call that magnanimous and kind, Clementina, for I want to ask you her address."

"What lady's address?"

"Your mother's."

I made a spring—not a door spring—

at him, and the doctor says he will soon be able to be out again.

CHAMPLAIN'S ENTRANCE INTO THE LAKE

It was on the 3rd of July, 1609, when Champlain first gazed upon the lake which subsequently bore his name, and which to-day is the sole monument that perpetuates his fame. We do not know certainly the exact hour, but it was early in the morning when the canoe which bore him glided out from between the overhanging maples and cedars which lined either bank of the Richelieu, and entered the broader waters of the lake. The spectacle which met his eyes was one which brought exclamations of astonishment from his mouth, and as his canoe swept onward over the level water new beauties and wider expanses of natural loveliness broke upon his view. Even then he was a world-wide traveler. He had visited Mexico, Vera Cruz and Panama. The luxuriant loveliness of the tropics and the more sober beauties of semi-tropical regions were familiar to him. He had seen the best that the continent of Europe had to show. He had gazed upon the green meadows of Acadia and the awful grandeur of the Saguenay. But never before had he looked upon a scene of such picturesque beauty, and such varied loveliness as this body of water presented to his appreciative eyes as it lay revealed in the dewy light of this warm July morning.

Not a breath was moving in the air. The lake, between its widening shores, stretched before him smooth as glass. Through it the noiseless paddles moved the noiseless bark in which he stood and gazed. Behind him came the twenty-four canoes, silently following his silent wake. The paddles rose and sank in perfect unison. The oared faces of the Indians and their feathered scalp-locks showed brilliantly in the morning light. The air was odorless with the perfumes of gums and flowers. Here and there lilies starred the water whitely. Large fish leaped, splashed and drove their sharpened wedge of motion along the level surface. Through the dewy air came the pure, sweet note of the hermit thrush. Far overhead the hunting eagle, sweeping round and round in watchful circles, came to a sudden stop, flattered for a moment, and then, with rightly balanced poise, drove headlong downward into the lake. Ducks blackened the waters for acres. The mother-ducks watched the playful fawns bounding along the sand. The lumbering moose waded laboriously shoreward, and on the marshy bank stood at gaze. Above, the sky was sapphire. Over the eastern mountains the sun shone redly. The mighty woods came to the water's edge, an unbroken mass of natural forest. The lake, to which he was to give his name while living, that was to be his everlasting monument when dead, welcomed his entrance between her shores with the finest expressions of her loveliness. Champlain had come to his own, and his own received him gladly.

[Murray's "Lake Champlain and its Shores." De Wolfe, Fiske & Co., Boston.]

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar Nectar, 5 Cents

BISMARCK NO MARTYR.

[From the New York World.]

In the discussion of an event like the passing of Prince Bismarck from the stage of active work in making the world's history it is well to recall the incidents which preceded it, and which are likely to be forgotten in the sympathy which is naturally felt at a great man's fall. For this reason the special despatch from the *World's* correspondent in Berlin, which we publish this morning, is one which will command serious attention.

Prince Bismarck cannot be looked upon altogether as the martyr to the whims of a young Emperor. While Kaiser Friedrich was dying at San Remo he took no pains to conceal his desire for the death of the suffering monarch and for the quick accession to the throne of the Prince, who he imagined would be easily kept under his own control.

Dr. Mackenzie has told the world sufficient of the events of those days to enable us to judge of the Chancellor's methods and intrigues, which were the outcome of his hatred of the then Emperor and the English influence in Berlin.

Now the tables are turned. The Emperor of a few months, once snubbed by her son, has regained her power in the councils of the Hohenzollerns, and the result has been the downfall of the official who abused his power in the attempt to maintain his supremacy indefinitely. It is well to have these little incidents brought to memory just now, when the world is trying to make out the ex-Chancellor a political saint. Bismarck forgot that blood is, and always will be, a great deal thicker than water.

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PROUD OF THE RELATIONSHIP.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

"Oh, Mr. Dusenberry," cried her little brother, "I am so glad you are going to be kin to me."

"Ah, Johnny, is that so?" he gasped, a look of happiness flitting over his face. "How did you know? Come here and sit on my lap and tell me all you have heard."

"Sister's other feller come here last night," began the boy, after he was safely in the arms of the young man, devouring a quarter's worth of candy, "and I heard them talking 'bout you."

"What did they say?"

"He was mad," replied the terror, "cause sis goes with you so much."

"And what was her reply to him?" continued the young man, the look of happiness spreading further across his features.

"She said," began the youth again, "that he needn't get mad 'cause you come to see her, as you was a soft snap and was saving him lots of money that would go to fix up their house after they were married."

The look of contentment on the young man's face gave way to the pallor of despair, and he gasped:

"Oh, how is that going to make me kin to you?"

"Oh," went on the boy, "I'm comin' to that now. She said that when you proposed to her she would be a sister to you; and won't that make you my brother?"

As the child picked himself off the floor he beheld the form of a young fit through the front door.

A Cure For Rheumatism.

I can recommend Hagar's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for rheumatism. I had it for some time, and was cured by using part of one bottle. I can also recommend it for chilblains, burns, frost bites, sprains, bruises, etc.

Mrs. H. PROUDLOCK Glen Almon, Que.

FOOD FOR FISHES.

It May Be a Fly Hook, a Minnow or a Worm.

THE CHARMS OF SPRING ANGLING.

The Beautiful and Gamy Brook Trout. Where He May Be Found and When He May Be Caught—Bass of Various Kinds—The Giant Silver King.

ANY men in all ages have found angling a means of livelihood or a source of healthful recreation.

"Simon Peter said: 'I go a-fishing,' and he said: 'We also will go with thee.'"

This quotation from St. John graces the title page of Isaac Walton's famous book precisely as given above.

Nineteen centuries ago the disciples of the Saviour earned their daily bread by "casting the net into the sea," and those who went with Simon Peter simply had to add their manual strength and dexterity to that of their leader.

But "times change, and we change with them." Suppose a man of this later age meets a friend and in answer to a query, "Where are you going?" the friend replies: "I intend to try my luck at the lakes for a week or so." If the questioner desires to go along he cannot start on the instant, as did the fishermen of old. Unless he is a regular sportsman and has his "kit" for all sorts of service, he must buy an outfit, suitable, say, for fly fishing. In detail these things are the purchases will look for something like this: attend

Rod of split bamboo, greenheart or lancewood, weight eight ounces, \$10 to \$75. Click drag reel, \$5 to \$50. Silk line, enameled and strong, \$3. A fly hook, \$5 to \$15. Early spring trout flies, darkhackle, miller, or coachman, 25c. to \$1.50 each. Fish basket, \$2.50. Landing net, \$5 to \$15.

A miscellaneous assortment of indispensables, such as a bait box, box of split shot, a clearing ring, sinkers and knife, \$10 to \$30. Besides these things, which are solely for the use of the fish, the angler must attend somewhat to his personal comfort. He should wear old clothes and warm ones, particularly if he intends to fish from a boat, and to these add a pair of hip rubber boots for brook and pond fishing, not forgetting in any event a suit of oil skins for use in rainy weather.

Thus equipped for a contest with the members of the finny tribe, the angler of the early spring time may look about him and decide where to go and what sort of fish shall claim his attention. Railways have to so great an extent annihilated distance that the man of means and leisure may at small inconvenience cast his line either in the lakes of Minnesota, the rivers of Canada or the waters of the south Atlantic, and choose as the object of his pursuit anything from the small and beautiful brook trout to the giant tarpon that lurks along the reef bound coast of Florida.

While perhaps not so exciting as the forms of sport indicated above, the spring angling along the inland rivers and lakes brings much satisfaction and substantial results. There is some compensation even in hooking a sucker, and one may get a battle royal when a huge Mississippi catfish swallows his bait. Shad are plentiful, and just shy enough to make the water chase interesting, and pickerel, pike, whitefish and fresh water herring all amply reward the skillful angler.

For whoever seeks amusement by the water's edge, let the reader, like Isaac Walton, "wish him a rainy morning * * * and that if he be an honest angler the east wind may never blow when he goes a-fishing."

Louis Bierbauer, who is generally known, who is to play second base in the Brooklyn Players' team during the coming season, was born Sept. 28, 1865, at Erie, Pa. He commenced his baseball career in 1883 with a semi-professional team of his native city. After playing with several minor teams he signed with the Philadelphia Athletics. Through the release of Quest he was placed on second base and did well. For four seasons he guarded that position for the Athletics, playing more than five hundred championship games. He led in the official fielding averages of the American Association in 1887, ranking second in 1890 and fourth in 1886 and 1888. Everything considered, it is safe to count him as one of the coming "stars."

Beauty of Person. Some excellent people take serious exception to Grant Allen's remark that, being a man, he took it for granted that the first business of a girl was to be pretty. Now, it may be that Mr. Allen is not so far out of the way after all. It is certainly the duty of every woman, and man, too, to be as good looking as possible, because beauty gives pleasure to other people. Beauty of person is the expression of something corresponding to it in the mind and soul, and is to be prized accordingly. True beauty comes from the cultivation of the higher graces of the mind and soul, as well as the care of the body, and cannot exist without this. A dried up old professor who knows forty languages, and yet is weak eyed, lank haired, stoop shouldered and dyspeptic, is as far from being a perfectly developed man as the prize fighter. Of the two the prize fighter is far the more agreeable object to look at. The Greeks were nearer right than we think when they gave physical culture so high a place. So, girls and women of all ages, be as beautiful as you can. Make yourselves handsome by physical exercise, by intellectual work and by cultivating a sweet temper and generous, kindly spirit to all mankind.

A. D. White and Coeducation. Ex-President White, of Cornell, is enthusiastically in favor of coeducation and athletic exercises. Coeducation makes women more womanly and men more manly, he says. And sunshine, fresh air and vigorous physical exercises are more important for girls than for boys even, because "co-ed" girl students in their zeal for study are apt to neglect their bodies. In his judgment no girl should be permitted to take a college course unless she also took a proper system of regular exercise in a gymnasium or elsewhere.

Left A Legacy. Last winter left a legacy of impure blood to many people, causing tired feelings, lack of energy, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, etc. From 1 to 4 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters never fails to cure any of the foregoing diseases by unblocking the secretion and removing all impurities from the system.

Accessions to the Public Domain. Louisiana was purchased from Napoleon, Florida was bought from Spain, Alaska from Russia, and Texas was annexed.

High Speed Vessels. Engineering says that Great Britain has now 10 war vessels of 3,000 tons and upwards, with a minimum speed of 19 knots; the United States, 8; France, 5; Spain, 3; Japan, 2, and Russia, 1. The United States accordingly now claim that, in the important matter of high speed war ships, they rank second, and are not far behind Great Britain.

What Three Days' Work Will Do. Edward Atkinson, the statistician, is credited with having shown distinctly that one man's work in Minnesota for one day produces the flour which one man would consume in a year; that another man's work for one day carries it to the market, and that a third man's work for one day puts it into bread and on the table. That is to say, three days' work of one man is enough to produce the bread which one man eats in a year.

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THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Northern Siberia—A Region Where Tremors of Temperature Meet.

The northern coast of Siberia, said Hon. G. G. Hubbard, in a recent address before the Geographic society at Washington, is a low plain. The rainfall is much greater than the evaporation; the rivers overflow their banks and the whole country for 4,000 miles in length and 800 miles in breadth is a great bog, called the Tundra. On these plains the ground remains frozen the greater part of the year to a depth of several hundred feet. In midsummer the ground thaws about one foot in depth, and the top of this ice bed is covered with moss and lichens and many varieties of flowers. Under the lichens are found miniature pine forests one or two hundred years old—the beginning of a coniferous region which extends from the Ural east to the neighborhood of the Sea of Okhotsk, 2,400 miles, and from the fifty-eight to the seventy-ninth parallel of north latitude, 600 miles, far north of the Arctic circle.

In some parts of the Tundra an earth stratum alternates with a stratum of ice; and in these carcasses of elephants and rhinoceroses have been preserved for thousands of years, and the trunks of large trees with their roots bedded in the ice. In this dreary uninhabitable land, ice bound for nine months of the year, exposed to the fury of the fierce gales of the Arctic ocean, De Long lost his life. In summer the mercury rises to 103 degs., and falls from November to February to 40 degs. No other region can show such extremes. "It is colder than the North Pole and hotter than the equator."

Easter Day Superstitions. There are a great number of queer superstitions attached to Easter day. Most boys and girls have heard of and wondered at the quaint notion that prevails in Germany among the children that the hare lays the many colored Easter eggs, and the English have an equally curious notion about the sun dancing on Easter morning. As to the origin of the superstition there appears to be no definite explanation, but doubtless many are familiar with Sir John Suckling's poem, "The Bride," in which occur the lines:

But oh, she dances such a way!
No sun upon an Easter day
Is half so fine a sight.

In support of this belief the English peasants will tell you to look at the sun's reflection in a pond or other body of water on Easter morning, and you may see it dance. So you may, to be sure, and so you will on any morning in the year, if the water is ever so slightly ruffled. We need not add that in this country and generation these and similar superstitions are not believed in by intelligent persons.

Where Forks Are Unknown. At least half the world know not the use of the fork, and fully one-quarter of all the men, women and children in it eat with their fingers, says a modern traveler. The Egyptian and the Turk pride themselves on their cleanliness in using fingers rather than forks. The forks, they say, have been in some other man's mouth, and you must depend on your servants for the cleaning. A large part of the 250,000,000 inhabitants of India eat with their fingers. The Burmese do not know the use of chopsticks, and the Siamese have the same table utensils as were used by Adam and Eve. The 400,000,000 Chinamen use in the neighborhood of 1,000,000,000 chopsticks every morning, noon and night, and the Korean carries his chopsticks wherever he goes. The chopstick is about as big around as a state pencil and not much longer. They are made of wood, ivory or metal. It is customary at every first class Japanese hotel to give each guest a fresh pair of unused chopsticks at every meal.

Foreign Fast Trains. The following table, from statistics collected recently, is given by The Railroad and Engineering Journal, and shows the average speed of fast trains in different European countries:

Country.	Speed per hour in miles—Including stops.	Without stops.
Great Britain.....	41.7	44.6
France.....	32.8	39.2
Holland.....	35.5	35.0
Belgium.....	31.8	33.5
North Germany.....	31.3	34.3
South Germany.....	31.2	33.0
Austria-Hungary.....	30.0	32.0
Italy.....	29.5	31.8
Russia.....	29.0	31.7

The great oriental express, which runs between Paris and Constantinople, passing over the railroads of a number of European countries, including Germany, is pronounced the fastest long distance express train run in Europe.

Indian Honesty. An incident is told in Golden Days of one of the Indian boys at Hampton, Va., who did not like to take his medicine, and his nurse agreed to pay him so much every time he took it. At first he was pleased with this arrangement, but one evening the nurse found that he had made no marks on the card where he kept a record of the number of times he had taken medicine. She asked what it meant, and received an explanation from which many a white boy might learn a lesson, and spare his mother much trouble and annoyance.

"Me lay here all day doing nothing; you pay me for it—not right. Me take medicine; me not take money."

A Waste of the Noble Metals. A Chicago photographer has recently called attention to the great amount of money which is absolutely thrown away every year by the photographers of America. He says: "It is estimated that there is from forty to fifty thousand dollars' worth of nitrate of silver and gold used by the photographers every year in Chicago alone, and as much more in the great state of Illinois." He further estimates that if all the money that has been thrown away in solutions for washing and fixing photographs in the United States during the past twenty-five years had been saved it would amount to enough to retire every photographer in the country today with an independent fortune.

What Three Days' Work Will Do. Edward Atkinson, the statistician, is credited with having shown distinctly that one man's work in Minnesota for one day produces the flour which one man would consume in a year; that another man's work for one day carries it to the market, and that a third man's work for one day puts it into bread and on the table. That is to say, three days' work of one man is enough to produce the bread which one man eats in a year.

Ex-President White, of Cornell, is enthusiastically in favor of coeducation and athletic exercises. Coeducation makes women more womanly and men more manly, he says. And sunshine, fresh air and vigorous physical exercises are more important for girls than for boys even, because "co-ed" girl students in their zeal for study are apt to neglect their bodies. In his judgment no girl should be permitted to take a college course unless she also took a proper system of regular exercise in a gymnasium or elsewhere.

Left A Legacy. Last winter left a legacy of impure blood to many people, causing tired feelings, lack of energy, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, etc. From 1 to 4 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters never fails to cure any of the foregoing diseases by unblocking the secretion and removing all impurities from the system.