

TO KNIFE BOWELL.

CLARKE WALLACE AND JOHN HAGGART MAY SUK.

THE ORANGE CONTROLLER FIND HIS USEFULNESS GONE.

A Meeting of the Late Cabinet Ministers - Mr. Hunting Opposed to Mr. Bowell.

(Special to the Herald.)

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—It is generally believed here that Controller Clarke Wallace inspired the article in yesterday's Mail attacking Mr. Bowell. It has already been pointed out in this correspondence that with Mr. Bowell as Premier the usefulness of the Controller of Customs would be entirely gone. As long as Sir John Thompson was at the head of affairs Mr. Wallace was supposed to wield a strong influence in the Ministry. At any rate the Orangemen thought so. Now that the Orangemen have got the Premiership there is no more use for any watch dogs, so to speak, in the Administration. Mr. Wallace feels this keenly, and fears the result.

Had Mr. Haggart been Premier it is not likely that Mr. Bowell would serve under him, and then Mr. Wallace would have the chance of being taken into the Cabinet.

Between Mr. Haggart and Mr. Wallace Mr. Bowell will have some trouble in forming his Government. His friends, however, say that he will succeed. Some of them are pressing upon him to enter the House of Commons and this will do away with one objection which is being raised against him. But it is not likely he will do so.

For the present there is a blending process of the Orange and Green going on with an outward show that the Green is having it all its own way. For instance, that little arrangement of having Sir Frank being sent for by His Excellency is looked upon as being "awfully clever."

BUNTING OPPOSES BOWELL.

He Confers With Ministers—A Meeting of Former Ministers.

(Special to the Herald.)

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—Sir Hibbert Tupper is expected here on Tuesday from the coast. Some of his friends have started to work up his claims for the Premiership, but he is an impossibility.

C. W. Bunting, of the Toronto Mail, arrived here today. He had a long interview with Sir Adolphe Caron. Mr. Bunting is strongly opposed to Mr. Bowell. Mr. Bunting had also a conference with Mr. Haggart and Dr. Montague, who is still here working hard for the Minister of Railways.

Mr. Bowell called a meeting of all the former members of the Cabinet yesterday afternoon in the Privy Council Chamber. All the Cabinet were present. Of course a few Controllers and the Solicitor General were not in attendance. The whole political situation was talked over.

Senator Proulx has arrived in the city. He is here to press upon Mr. Bowell the claims of Senator Donald Ferguson, who is an aspirant for a place in the Cabinet. A meeting of the Conservative Association of this city has been called for the 28th instant, for re-organization. The Association has become obsolete, the president and the treasurer having resigned prior to the last general election for the Province.

THE YOUNGER TUPPER RETURNING

Death of the Premier May Precipitate General Elections.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 15.—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper passed through Winnipeg at noon today en route to Ottawa, where he was summoned from the Pacific Coast by the death of the Premier.

Interviewed by your correspondent Sir Charles absolutely declined to discuss the present crisis. The death of Sir John Thompson, he said, had not taken him time to be surprised because he was aware of the serious and dangerous nature of his ailments.

Sir Charles said he was delighted to hear that Canadian people proposed raising a fund for the family of the dead Premier. It pleased him greatly that the Canadian people were not going to unwisely spend thousands in a moment while the family were left in straitened circumstances.

As to death delaying general elections, Sir Charles said that the elections had not been considered by the Cabinet, but that if speculation was to be indulged in, there was as good reason for thinking that Sir John's death would precipitate elections as delay them.

THE COURT IN WHICH HE PRESIDED

Mourns For the Departed Judge and Premier—Tribute From the Bench.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 15.—At the meeting of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia this morning the Chief Justice said that since the court rose on Tuesday a great calamity had befallen the people of Canada; the first Minister of the nation had been stricken down with awful suddenness, leaving a bereaved family and mourning people to bewail their common loss. His Lordship proceeded to speak of the great attainments of the late Sir John Thompson; of his great services to the country; of his noble character, and of his remarkable judicial career. Attorney General Longley and C. S. Harrington, Q.C., spoke very feelingly on behalf of the Bar.

Times on Bowell's Selection.

London, Dec. 17.—In an article on the Colonies the Times to-day says that the selection of the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell as Prime Minister of Canada was the simplest expedient that the Dominion could adopt under the calamity, though it can hardly be expected that the arrangement will be more than temporary.

Castors for Tupper.

Quebec, Dec. 16.—The Courier du Canada, which is controlled by a relative of Sir Hector Langevin, is carrying on a regular campaign to convince the Conservatives that Sir Charles Tupper is the only man who can lead the party to victory in the next general election. The whole Castor element seems to be of the same mind.

Died Very Suddenly.

Paris, Oct., Dec. 15.—Mr. David Stewart, a well known citizen, died in a peculiar way today. It appears he was in his barn talking to a farmer's wagon, when suddenly he disappeared. The farmer went into the barn, and was greatly shocked by seeing the dead body of Stewart on the floor. His death was caused from heart disease.

THE DUKE OF YORK

Said to be Arranging for a Visit to Canada Next Spring.

London, Dec. 16.—The Duke of York is making arrangements for a visit to Canada next spring. After spending some time in the Dominion the Duke will proceed to Australia.

RECTOR'S SUIT FOR SALARY.

Rev. E. J. Fessenden Takes his Troubles into Court.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Dec. 15.—A suit has been entered against the congregation of Trinity Church of Chippawa by the Rev. E. J. Fessenden, Episcopal Rector of Ancaster, for salary as incumbent of Trinity Church, Chippawa, from 1891 to 1893. Several years ago while Mr. Fessenden was rector of Chippawa, the vestry desired to "bounce" him. He would not go, and the vestry applied to the Bishop of Niagara, who decided to remove the rector, whereupon the vestry stopped payment of Mr. Fessenden's stipend. Interesting questions of law and incidentally the authority of vestrymen, Bishops and ministers are involved in the features of the case which will come up for review.

YACHTING LAW SUIT.

Arising Out of the Sinking of Lord Dunsu's Yacht.

London, Dec. 16.—The rights and wrongs of the famous collision on the Clyde last summer, when the Satanita sank the Valkyrie are to be discussed in the law courts this week. Lord Dunsu and Mr. A. B. Clark, the Satanita's owner, are equally obstinate, and all well meant efforts to bring about an amicable settlement or to refer the dispute to arbitration have entirely failed. There will be a big array of counsel on both sides, involving enormous expense, and the case is, naturally, exciting the greatest interest among yachting men.

TRADE STATISTICS.

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—Goods were entered for consumption on in Canada, last month, to the value of \$7,352,848, the duty collected being \$1,317,978. The returns for November, 1893, showed a total importation of \$9,144,132, upon which duty was collected to the value of \$1,510,042. Exports during November amounted to \$15,964,149, which, compared with exports of the value of \$14,955,102 in November, 1893, show an increase of close upon a million of dollars.

Both Legs Cut Off.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 15.—Thor. B. Armstrong, of 23 York Street who is engaged as night mail clerk, while running across the tracks at the G.T.R. station last evening was struck by the yard engine and had both legs cut off, one below and the other just above the knee. He is now in the hospital and is doing as well as can be expected, but it is doubtful if he will survive the shock. Armstrong is 30 years of age, married, and has one child.

Had his Head Amputated.

Toronto, Dec. 15.—John D. Woodside, agent for the London Life Insurance Co., had his left hand completely smashed by the wheels of a trolley car about six o'clock this evening. While attempting to alight from a moving motor in Sherbourne Street, he fell sprawling to the pavement, his left hand being caught beneath the wheels of the trolley. Mr. Woodside was removed in the ambulance to the General Hospital, where the hand was amputated. He was badly cut and bruised about the head and body also.

Bishop's Narrow Escape.

Chatham, N.B., Dec. 16.—His Lordship Bishop Rogers had a narrow escape from drowning this afternoon. He was on his way to Newcastle and was being driven across the ice when the horse went through. In getting out of the sleigh, His Lordship went through and for fully half an hour he was in the water before being rescued. He was taken to the residence of Jno. O'Brien, M.P.P., where he was given every attention. There is fear that he may contract a severe cold.

An Old Couple Robbed.

Lynden, Ont., Dec. 15.—Last night three men entered the house of John Misner, near Troy, and seized Mr. Misner, tied him and also tied Mrs. Misner. They then proceeded to search the house. The hired man returning from the village while they were in the house, he, too, was seized and tied. The burglars made off with a gold watch and chain and about \$100 in money. Mr. Misner is about 70 years of age.

NEXT SATURDAY

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE HERALD

Pictures of the Star Babies of Montreal.

Prize Essays by Youthful Authors.

Letters on How to Convert a Bachelor.

A Christmas Tale of Ville-Marie, by B. F. D. Dunn.

And a host of other interesting and novel features. Sold at the regular price ONE CENT.

ADVERTISERS

This issue reaches the mothers of Montreal who do the buying for the homes.

Advertising copy for the illustrated supplement will have to be sent in at once, as it will be necessary to go to press by the middle of the week.

DEATH OF A NOVELIST.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON DIED OF APPOXY DEC. 8.

His Remains Interred on the Summit of Palma Mountain—Death of Lord Charles Pelham Clinton.

Auckland, N.Z., Dec. 17.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, of the date of December 8, are to the effect that the well-known novelist, Robert Louis Stevenson, had died from apoplexy. His remains were interred on the summit of Palma Mountain, 1,300 feet high. At the time of his death Mr. Stevenson had half completed the writing of a new novel.

Some time ago Mr. Stevenson, who was suffering from lung trouble, went to the South Pacific for his health. He became enraptured with the Samoan Islands and decided to take up his residence and spend the rest of his days there. He took a close interest in Samoan affairs and has written many letters to the newspapers in favor of the natives as against the treaty powers under whose direction the government of the Islands is conducted.

[Robert Louis Stevenson, novelist (generally known as Louis Stevenson), was born in Edinburgh, Nov. 13, 1850, and



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was the son of Thomas Stevenson, author of "Lighthouse Optics." He was educated at private schools and at the University of Edinburgh, where he was called to the Scottish Bar, but travelled and played at the literature. One of his earliest works was an account of his travels in California, but the book which established his reputation as a writer of fiction was "Treasure Island," published in 1883. Amongst the most popular of his works are "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which was dramatized and played at the Lyceum Theatre in 1888. Mr. Stevenson has also written a life of his father, the celebrated lighthouse engineer. The New York Critic says of Robert Louis Stevenson: "Truly in his power to harrow up the soul, freeze the blood, etc., Stevenson is unsurpassed by modern writers. We feel our

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FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Carnival will not be Dropped—Musicians Rewarded.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—The Ottawa winter carnival for the week beginning January 21 is now a settled fact. There was some talk of abandoning the carnival owing to the death of Sir John Thompson. An emergency meeting of the Executive Committee met on Saturday evening and it was decided that as success was assured and the preparations had been carried too far the carnival must go ahead.

Yesterday Medical Health Officer Dr. Robillard received four bottles of anti-toxine from the Pasteur Institute in New York, and this afternoon he proceeded to put it to a practical test in a number of cases in both the Protestant and Catholic Hospitals.

There was a crowded attendance at the Ottawa College of Music and Oratory last evening when Rev. Prof. McKee's students held their annual competition for medals and prizes. The gold medal presented by the Mayor was won by Miss C. Morris. The silver medal was won by Alice Mackenzie, a girl of only twelve years of age.

Wants \$20,000 for a Broken Leg.

Toronto, Dec. 15.—Benjamin Rogers, superintendent for the Elgin Rogers and Co. the big coal firm, has taken proceedings against the Public School Board and the city for \$20,000 damages.

Last July, while looking through the basement of the Ryerson School preparatory to putting in front of the furnace and broke his leg. He was crippled for life. The school authorities say the opening is fully protected.

HARCOURT AS A MUTINEER.

HIS ATTITUDE THE SUBJECT OF A MINISTERIAL GATHERING.

A POSSIBILITY THAT A RECONCILIATION MAY BE ARRANGED.

The Important Question of Elections Said to have been Discussed at the Althorp Park Meeting.

London, Dec. 15.—A conference of the Rosebery section of the Cabinet was held today at Althorp Park, the seat in Northamptonshire of Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty. There were present Lord Rosebery, the Marquis of Ripon, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster General, and Mr. Bryce, President of the Board of Trade.

It was ostensibly a friendly gathering, but was really held for the purpose of considering the feud which has arisen in consequence of the refusal of Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to follow the Premier's lead in matters referring to the House of Lords and business of the coming session of Parliament.

Sir William Harcourt has not made a single speech in public since the close of the last Parliamentary session, and positively refuses to pay heed to the appeals of his Cabinet colleagues, and of influential members of the House of Commons, to identify himself in any way with the policy of Lord Rosebery, unless he is assured in accordance with his own policy. As the attitude maintained by Sir William Harcourt threatens to result in the dissolution of the Cabinet just before the dissolution of Parliament, Lord Rosebery has submitted and will consider his proposals. These, it is understood, include dealing with the House of Lords question by means of a resolution drafted by Mr. Bryce, the principle of which is borrowed from the law governing the United States Congress, which provides that a bill which shall have been rejected by the House of Lords shall become law if the passage of the measure by the House of Commons be reaffirmed by a two-thirds vote. The Chancellor of the Exchequer further stipulates that the local veto and the registration reform bills shall be passed before the dissolution of Parliament.

The result of today's conference, which has not yet been made public, is believed to be an agreement with the proposal of Sir William Harcourt, who if reconciled will take the stump in January in support of Lord Rosebery's policy. The defeat of the Liberal candidates for seats in the House of Commons for the North Lindsey or Brig district of Lincolnshire and for Forfarshire, have convinced the Liberals of the necessity for registration reform, the one man vote principle, and the holding of all elections on one day. Both the Budget and Forfarshire seats were won by the Unionists under the present system.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal Unionist leader in the House of Commons, has drawn upon himself universal ridicule by misstating the ironical observations of Lord Rosebery that the Unionists possessed all the wealth, intellect and intelligence of the country, while he doubted that there existed a single Liberal able to spell words of two syllables. This sneer at the pretensions of the Unionists Mr. Chamberlain took seriously, and in reply wrote a letter to the Times, which that paper published in the biggest type. Amongst other things in his letter Mr. Chamberlain said: "It is alarming to think of the destinies of a nation being committed to such ignorance." Mr. Chamberlain's communication has caused much amusement among the Liberal papers on all sides.

Letters from Lord Randolph Churchill received by friends in London state that his health is still far from good. Nevertheless, he states that it is his intention to contest Bradford in the House of Commons.

London, Dec. 16.—The European edition of the New York Herald this morning says: "Lord Rosebery left Euston Station this morning for Althorp Park on a visit to Lord Spencer. The Marquis of Ripon and other guests travelled there yesterday."

So runs the cold, colorless announcement in the evening's papers. The probability is that no more than this brief mention of a visit, fraught with importance and interest to the country will be found in the morning papers to-morrow or Monday. The fact is that, although even the Opposition organs have preserved a discreet silence upon the matter, this week has been one of little agitation in Ministerial circles. It has been known that the lack of cordial agreement between certain of the more prominent members of the Cabinet was rapidly sapping and exhausting its vitality. The attitude assumed by Sir William Harcourt toward the House of Commons, which has been much longer maintained without a definite split resulting. This, it is obvious, when forced upon the attention of the country must result in Ministerial disintegration.

Early in the week, however, Lord Rosebery called upon his opponent, one outward result of which was the apparent attempt at reconciliation and the serious official announcement that Sir William Harcourt would shortly break his self-imposed and long continued silence which caused so much comment. To-day's visit of Lord Rosebery to Lord Spencer's country seat, and the largest in the history of the Association.

The Treasurer's statement was a most satisfactory one. The total income for the year was \$32,196.34, besides which \$16,000 had been received in repayment of loans and mortgages. The expenses for the year had amounted to \$28,162.43, leaving \$4,033.91 to be added to the capital account, which now stands at \$134,032.93. The sum of \$25,000 has been invested in first mortgage real estate, bearing 5 and 5 1/2 per cent. There was a reduction in the working expenses of the year of \$500.

James A. Cantlie called attention to the President of the Association, which was a basis which would stand the higher death rate which must come as the older men die off.

Samuel Woods, who has always been the financial critic of the Association, said that in the forty-one years of his business experience he had never seen any such fair, distinct and clear statement as this one. It was prepared in a manner which was unequalled, and he would carry it into his hall with him as a model. (Laughter and applause.)

The reports were adopted on motion of J. T. McBride, seconded by S. S. Boxer. The report of the Education Committee was read and adopted, and Mr. Watson elected in the place of Mr. Fred. Birks. Mr. Campbell, for the scrutineers, announced that 1,783 votes were cast for the President, of which forty were spoiled. Mr. Campbell, for the scrutineers, announced that 1,783 votes were cast for the President, of which forty were spoiled.

ROSEBERY AND THE RADICALS. New York, Dec. 16.—Mr. George W. Smalley has the following in his cable letter to the Tribune from London: The Radicals are more and more getting the upper hand in that party which it was hoped Lord Rosebery might bring back to the old traditions and methods of true Liberalism. They are forcing Lord Rosebery himself to do their bidding, and speak with their voice. The address at Devonport is a proof. It is hardly one

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(Continued on Page Two.)

KNIGHTS OF THE GRIPSACK

HOLD THEIR ANNUAL MEETING IN FRASER HALL.

PRESENTATION OF REPORTS AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Sketch of Lieut.-Col. Massey, the New President of the Association.

Three hearty cheers and a tiger for Mr. Morin.

Colonel Massey spoke of his appreciation of the high honor done him, and expressed the kindest feelings towards Mr. Morin. The contest had been a gentlemanly one, and creditably to the Association. He asked the members to work to conserve the Association. The time had arrived when it was positively necessary to look into their liabilities and the capital accumulated, and he asked that the new Board might be authorized to look carefully into the whole organization, so that every member might be fully protected.

Mr. Morin briefly thanked those who had voted for him, and the members for the kind way they had treated him.

Mr. Cantlie, seconded by Mr. Sumner, moved a vote of thanks to the retiring chief officer and his colleagues.

Mr. Watson was deeply moved as he replied, and when he sat down he was greeted by a fresh outburst of cheers.

Messrs. McNally, the outgoing Vice-President, and Gurd, who had been re-elected as Treasurer, also spoke.

The other officers elected were: Vice-President, Alfred Elliott; Directors, James Armstrong, C. A. Prevost, W. D. McLaren, Jr., N. Tucker, J. T. McBride.

Two amendments to the by-laws were passed, one of which provides for the retiring president remaining a director for one year.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Colonel Massey has held a number of prominent positions especially in the militia force from which he retired in 1892 retaining the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, his last service previous to being elected president of the Dominion Rifle Association. He is an old traveller, having been on the road constantly for a number of years between 1869 and 1881, and is therefore known throughout most of the provinces of the Dominion. He has already been vice-president of the Association and is one of the original members.

AN ITALIAN CRISIS.

Crispi Prorogues the Chamber—Banco Romano Scandal.

Rome, Dec. 16.—A political crisis has been precipitated on account of the revival of the Banco Romano scandal and the making public of papers presented to the Chamber of Deputies by ex-Premier Giolitti making accusations against Premier Crispi. The Premier has charged Giolitti and others with forgery.

A Royal decree proroguing the session of the Chamber of Deputies was published today in the House Official Gazette. The Gazette also contains the resignation of the Minister Crispi to King Humbert, which concludes as follows: "I propose to His Majesty the prorogation of Parliament in order that the Chamber guarding itself against ambushes and surprises may take time to recover the calmness necessary to secure wisdom in its resolutions."

Signor Crispi's coup has caused the most intense excitement throughout the country. Sensational rumors of all kinds are afloat. The Don Chiscotte newspaper says that the Prime Minister's action is the gravest constitutional error that has been committed since the foundation of Italian unity.

The Opposition held a meeting and it is said will insist on an appeal to the country. They strongly protested against the action of the Government.

Funeral of the Lesseps.

Paris, Dec. 15.—The funeral of the late Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who died on December 7, took place at noon today in the Church of St. Pierre de Chailly, outside of Paris. The church was crowded with people who assembled to pay the last honors to the eminent French engineer. The body lay under a catafalque near the altar. The casket was surrounded by many floral offerings. After the funeral ceremony the remains were lowered into a vault which had been prepared for their reception.

Mr. Cox Returns To Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 15.—E. Strauchan Cox, of Central Canada, and formerly a member of the Ontario Legislative Council, arrived here this morning after his extended European tour. His journey abroad appears to have agreed very well with Mr. Cox.

Rev. J. St. John Deposed.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 15.—Rev. Joseph St. John, of Calvary Episcopal Church, Saginaw, against whom charges of gross immorality had been preferred, escaped a trial by renouncing the ministry, and yesterday, at the request of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Michigan, was deposed from the Episcopal Ministry by Bishop Gillespie. St. John no longer lives with his family. He is said to be in Montreal.

French Opera Condemned.

Quebec, Dec. 16.—Monsieur Beguin, coadjutor to his Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, has formally condemned the French Opera Company which performed in Jacques Cartier Hall. The mandament was read in all churches to-day.

Judge Sankler's Appointment.

Toronto, Dec. 15.—The Ontario Government has appointed Judge Sankler, of St. Catharines, Chairman of the Provincial Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

Dec. 15.	Arrived at	From
Elbe.	New York.	Bremen
Halifax.	Halifax.	Halifax
Sarnia.	Halifax.	Halifax
Dec. 16.	Halifax.	Halifax
Oregon.	Halifax.	Liverpool
Umbria.	New York.	Liverpool

Unsettled and Mild.

Toronto, Dec. 16.—A depression from the Western States now covers Ontario and Quebec and is causing rain most places. It is now dispersing. In the Maritime Provinces the weather is fair with high but decreasing pressure. In the Northwest the pressure is high and the weather cold over Manitoba, but further west a depression is moving Eastward and the weather is more moderate. The issue of storm warnings to Lake ports will be discontinued during the winter.

TEMPERATURES.

Minimum and maximum temperatures—Calgary, zero 24; Battleford, 2 below 6; Qu'Appelle, 6 1/2; Winnipeg, 10 1/2; Pelly, Sound, 36 1/2; Toronto, 42 1/2; Kingston, 32 1/2; Montreal, 32 1/2; Quebec, 32 1/2; Halifax, 30 1/2.

(Continued on Page Two.)

TO KNIFE BOWELL.

CLARKE WALLACE AND JOHN HAGGART MAY SUK.

THE ORANGE CONTROLLER FIND HIS USEFULNESS GONE.

A Meeting of the Late Cabinet Ministers - Mr. Hunting Opposed to Mr. Bowell.

(Special to the Herald.)

Ottawa, Dec. 15.—It is generally believed here that Controller Clarke Wallace inspired the article in yesterday's Mail attacking Mr. Bowell. It has already been pointed out in this correspondence that with Mr. Bowell as Premier the usefulness of the Controller of Customs would be entirely gone. As long as Sir John Thompson was at the head of affairs Mr. Wallace was supposed to wield a strong influence in the Ministry. At any rate the Orangemen thought so. Now that the Orangemen have got the Premiership there is no more use for any watch dogs, so to speak, in the Administration. Mr. Wallace feels this keenly, and fears the result.

Had Mr. Haggart been Premier it is not likely that Mr. Bowell would serve under him, and then Mr. Wallace would have the chance of being taken into the Cabinet.

Between Mr. Haggart and Mr. Wallace Mr. Bowell will have some trouble in forming his Government. His friends, however, say that he will succeed. Some of them are pressing upon him to enter the House of Commons and this will do away with one objection which is being raised against him. But it is not likely he will do so.

For the present there is a blending process of the Orange and Green going on with an outward show that the Green is having it all its own way. For instance, that little arrangement of having Sir Frank being sent for by His Excellency is looked upon as being "awfully clever."

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(Special

DE LESSEPS' PRIVATE LIFE.

A MONTREALER GIVES THE HERALD AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE WATERS THAT FILLED IT.

VERY LIBERAL IN MONEY MATTERS—HE LEFT LITTLE OR NOTHING.

An Opinion as to His Connection With the Ill-Fated Panama Venture.

Mr. Alban Stuart, of this city, was a personal friend of the late Count Ferdinand de Lesseps. Mr. Stuart was called upon this morning by a Herald representative and asked if he would talk about the great man.

"With pleasure," he said. "It was in 1869 I first met Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps. He was quick and incisive in speech, sometimes almost reaching abruptness, and although he had never been in the army his whole manner was that of a soldier. He had a remarkably pleasant smile, lighting up a countenance otherwise rather severe and possessed in a high degree of quality which for want of a better name is designated as personal magnetism. In dealing with him without being won over to his views.

"Mr. de Lesseps (I never heard his name used by any of his friends) was intensely proud of the Suez Canal, which he considered as his offspring and creation. I remember how when going from Port Said to Ismailia on board the Messageries Maritimes S.S. Tra, he pointed out to him every point of interest on the banks. At one point he said to me: 'Stuart, that is the spot where I am to rest.' He often expressed the wish to be buried on the shores of the great waterway he had brought into being, and doubtless his desire will now be fulfilled.

"A few days later I was passing through the 'Bitter Lakes' with him on a tug belonging to the Canal Company. Before the canal was made this was a great natural depression below sea-level, but waterless, many square miles in extent, between Ismailia and Suez; when the works were sufficiently advanced the waters of the Mediterranean and Red Sea were allowed to pour into it and it took about four months to fill it. On the day we were on it a gale was blowing and the surface of this inland sea was broken by waves which made our little tug skip about in a way decidedly unpleasant for landsmen's stomachs. Some Egyptian officers who were on board were all badly sea-sick. Mr. de Lesseps tapped me on the shoulder: 'Look here,' he said, 'I have often galloped on horseback across the very ground above which these gentlemen are now sea-sick.'

"During our stay on the Isthmus I noticed a small incident highly characteristic of his kindness of heart. I was staying at the 'Chalet' at Ismailia, a town almost exclusively inhabited by canal employees. Mr. de Lesseps gave a dancing party to which a large number of the canal people and their families were invited. Of course all the residents of the Chalet appeared in full evening dress, with the exception, however, of Mr. de Lesseps who had on a frock coat. 'I suppose you are wondering why I put on a frock coat,' he said to me, 'but I fancy some of the employees have not got any dress suits and so as to keep them in countenance, I have put on a frock coat myself.'

"At Paris he lived for a long time in an apartment, 9 Rue Richemont, on the third floor. Later on, the affairs of the Suez Canal became prosperous, he moved into a private residence, 11 Avenue Montaigne. This house or 'hotel,' as the French phrase it, belonged to Madame de Lesseps, and cost 1,700,000 francs (about \$340,000). At the time of her marriage Madame de Lesseps brought with her a dot of 100,000 francs (\$20,000). At the death of her father, Mr. de Brazart, she inherited 200,000 francs more. This money was invested in Suez Canal shares when they were at their lowest ebb. The enormous rise in their quotations, which subsequently took place, produced a sum sufficient for the purchase of the residence Avenue Montaigne.

"It was however at his country seat at La Chaux where he died on Friday last that Mr. de Lesseps most loved to dwell. It was situated in the department of the Indre about 120 miles from Paris and about ten miles from Issoudun, the nearest railway station. The country about it is neither flat nor hilly but consists of a series of long, rolling undulations, forming the transition between the plains of Solagne and the highlands of Auvergne. The appearance of the house itself is in no way striking, but it is a roomy and comfortable abode; the ornamental grounds and the rest of the property consists of a large farm which was rented out for 12,000 francs (\$2,400) a year.

The guests at La Chaux were almost exclusively intimate friends of the family with an occasional business visitor. They were received in the English style, made welcome and then left to a great degree to do what they liked. Hospitality at meal hours was, however, exact, and if a guest was late at breakfast, Madame de Lesseps would look at him with unforgiving eyes. This meal took place at 11.30 and was served French fashion on the bare table, without the interposition of a table cloth. Mr. de Lesseps prided himself on the arrangement that each guest had beside his plate a tiny jug of cream and a bowl containing about half a dozen lumps of sugar. The old man would explain that an immense amount of handiwork was thus avoided, and it is certainly the arrangement is eminently practical and worthy of imitation.

"About twice a week an excursion to some place of interest in the neighborhood was organized for all the guests who chose to join it. Generally we started about half-past nine, and an hour earlier the old man would go to a window at the top of the house, and for about five minutes blow deafening strains of a 'cor de chasse,' to inform everybody that it was time to get up. Those who are acquainted with the above mentioned ear-splitting instrument will acknowledge that as a means of awakening even the soundest sleeper, it was thoroughly effective.

"Remember another incident characteristic of this same simplicity of manner. One afternoon a riding party was got up. There were always about eight or ten horses in the stable, mostly with a marked strain of Arab blood; so a corresponding number of persons would always be mounted. Our party one afternoon comprised some Parisian ladies, who, like all the guests, had got themselves up in first class style for the occasion. After a pleasant hour we passed through Yvetot on our way home. This is a small market town about three miles from La Chaux. Our way lay in front of a butcher's store and there Mr. de Lesseps signed to us to stop. He dismounted, went into the butcher's store and selected a leg of mutton.

IN THE PALAZZO.

Her presence of mind was leaving her—she was but a slim, weak girl, and she felt an appalling certainty that in another few moments her feeble powers of resistance would give way, she should lose consciousness, and get knocked down and trampled upon by the half-maddened crowd. At this moment a voice fell upon her ear, the clear, calm high tones of an English voice sounding strangely distinct above the general uproar.

"Detta," it said, "clinging to that pillar. You will be pushed against it in a moment. Hold on till I reach you."

The words seemed to give her new life and courage—he was coming to her assistance. She raised her eyes to discover the pillar, and, with a desperate effort, as the crowd swept past, caught it with both arms, and clinging to the marble with the energy of desperation. What an age it seemed when Lordersford Conway, with silent determination, made his way toward her. It was no easy matter, as may be supposed, to cross the human current, even though the girl's position was undergoing hygienic improvements and plumbings had left a long piece of lead pipe. The man seized this and gave it a swing above the doctor's head, but fortunately, one of the guardians prevented the pipe from striking the girl. Nevertheless, Dr. Vallee was hit on the left side of the head, receiving a nasty gash from which blood flowed freely. Dr. Vallee lost consciousness, and only recovered his senses after some time. His life is said to be in danger.

LORD AYLMEY HONORED.

Military Officers Tender Him a Banquet at Richmond.

(Special to the Herald.)

Richmond, Que., Dec. 15.—The Right Hon. Lord Aylmer having resigned the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 54th Battalion, the officers and ex-officers of the Battalion entertained his Lordship to a complimentary dinner last night at the St. Jacob's Hotel.

Major Morey presided and Captain Harkon occupied the vice-chair. Among those present were Major Bernard, Major Hanning, Major Thomas, Captain Brown, Adjutant Aylmer, Hon. Henry Aylmer, Lieut. MacKenzie, Lieut. MacLeod, Captain Brooks, Lieut. Hewton, of the 53rd Batt., Captain Bothwell, Lieut. Lyston, Messrs. A. L. Lance and J. C. Sutherland.

Letters and telegrams of regret for unavoidable absence were read from Deputy Adjutant-General Aylmer, Lieut. Colonel Morhouse, Judge Tait, J. Bodard, M.L.A., Lieut. Col. Williamson, Capt. Watts, Capt. C. C. Cleveland, M.P.

A splendid repast was provided by the 'Deacon' by the tables were adorned with the splendid shooting trophies of the Battalion, and on the walls were the beautiful colors presented by the ladies of Richmond some years ago.

After the usual toasts, the Chairman very feelingly and eloquently proposed the health of the guest of the evening.

Lord Aylmer said he could not find words to return thanks for the kind expressions which had been showered upon him. When he took command in 1867 he was especially fortunate in having good officers and good men under him, and of the officers at that time he could not refrain from mentioning particularly Col. Hanning and Major Bernard. During the whole time that he had been connected with the battalion there had never been anything in the way of friction. And, resigning under such friendly circumstances, he would always hold the old battalion in memory and serve it whenever he could in any way.

Majors Hanning and Bernard responded to the toast of the 'Past officers,' the former referring to the time when the uniforms were home-made, and his Danville company were called the 'Red-gown company.' 'But they did good shooting,' Major Bernard said that since its organization in 1867 forty-five officers had retired from the battalion and fifteen of them had passed away.

Col. Aylmer, formerly of the Richmond Field Battery, and also of the 54th, also responded, thanking those present on behalf of his family, for the kindly expressions towards his father.

"Sister Corps" was responded to by Lieut. Hewton of the 53rd; the 'Press,' by Messrs. Lance and Sutherland, and the 'Ladies,' by Adjutant Aylmer and ex-Lieut. P. S. G. MacKenzie.

At the beginning of the evening, the Richmond Brass Band serenaded voluntarily in front of the hotel.

Creedon Re-instated.

New York, Dec. 15.—The Police Commissioners to-day re-instated Captain Creedon. At their meeting which commenced at noon two resolutions were offered by Commissioner Murray. One provided for the release from suspension of Captain Creedon and the other called for a conference between the president of the Police Board and Chairman Loxow of the Senate Commission concerning Creedon's case and other matters. Commissioner Sheehan cast the only vote against the first resolution, the second being carried unanimously.

Asphalt Combine Knocked Out.

Hamilton, Dec. 15.—J. F. Monck, Secretary of the Kraemer-Irwin Paving Company, has just returned from an extended trip through Holland, Belgium, France, Scotland and England. Mr. Monck has purchased the rights to the asphalt which will be required for the paving of King and James Streets and has also contracted for 3,000 tons in excess of all present requirements, thus knocking out the asphalt combine.

The Oregon's Passengers.

Halifax, Dec. 16.—Dominion Line steamship Oregon arrived in port to-day from Liverpool, with the following saloon passengers: Miss Young, Mr. Mellor, Captain Denmore, Dr. Walker, Lieut. Iman, Mr. Darling, Mr. McGregor, Rev. Mr. Aylmer, Mrs. Denmore, Mrs. Campbell, besides intermediate and steerage.

Smallpox Horse Burned.

Strathroy, Dec. 16.—Fire broke out about 9 o'clock to-night in the two-story frame carpenter factory of D. McCullum, Front Street, east, adjoining the building, and also a tenement adjoining the residence of McCullum. The latter building was that in which the smallpox patients resided before their removal to the isolation hospital. A strong wind was blowing freely from the north, but the fire brigade succeeded in confining the flames to the isolated building. The Board of Health arranged for a thorough disinfecting of the premises consumed, on Monday. The smallpox scare has entirely subsided, no fresh cases having been reported.

Poor Digestion.

Leads to nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's for Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

THE EMPEROR'S REBUFF.

Reichstag Does Not Approve of Prosecution of Socialists.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—The Reichstag by a vote of 188 to 68 adopted this afternoon the report of the committee who recommended that permission be not granted to the Public Prosecutor to take action against the Socialist members, who, on Thursday week, refused to rise and cheer for the Emperor. This is considered a direct rebuff to Emperor William. Chancellor Holnloh's debut was not considered a success.

MANIAC'S BAD LUCK.

Dr. Vallee, of Beauport Asylum, Seriously Injured.

Quebec, Dec. 16.—While doing his daily rounds in the men's ward in the Beauport Lunatic Asylum at 3 o'clock yesterday, Dr. Vallee was assailed by a mad patient. The department is undergoing hygienic improvements and plumbings had left a long piece of lead pipe. The man seized this and gave it a swing above the doctor's head, but fortunately, one of the guardians prevented the pipe from striking the girl. Nevertheless, Dr. Vallee was hit on the left side of the head, receiving a nasty gash from which blood flowed freely. Dr. Vallee lost consciousness, and only recovered his senses after some time. His life is said to be in danger.

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Enterprising.

Mr. Geo. E. Amyet, proprietor of the Dominion Corset Mfg. Company, of Quebec, has been in town looking for premises to start a paper box factory on a large scale. The above firm has already a warehouse in this city located at 1886 Notre Dame Street for the storage of their celebrated corsets, which have the largest sale in the Dominion of Canada. As soon as the new business is started they will likely remove their stock from the present premises into the new building.

OGILVIE ORDERS ELEVATORS.

Winnipeg, Dec. 16.—President Ogilvie, of the Ogilvie Milling Co., who is now here, has given orders for the erection of six new elevators in Manitoba.

Hints for Housekeepers.

Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1894.

"On Sunday preach and eat his fill. And fast on Friday—if he will." — Pope.

BREAKFAST.

Baked Mince Pie and Cream
Coffee German Pancake
Chocolate

DINNER.

Celery Cream Soup
Roast Ducklings
Orange Sauce
Spiced Currants

TURNIPS.

Squash Onions
Celery Potatoes
Biscuit and Swiss Cheese
Black Coffee.

SUPPER.

Cold Meat
Queen's Cake
Preserve
Tea.

RECIPES.

BAKED MINCE PIE.—Take about one pound of salt fish, pick it fine, and boil for fifteen minutes in a little water, then to it four potatoes, which have been boiled and skins removed, and the white and yolk of one egg well beaten, mix all thoroughly, adding a little pepper and salt and a piece of butter the size of half an egg, place on an earthen dish and put in one quart of bread crumbs.

GERMAN PANCAKE.—A New York dish very fine. Take four tablespoonsful of fine white flour, beat in a pinch of salt and a little milk to make a thin batter; beat all together; take a frying pan heated, and pour in the batter, and when the ordinary griddle cakes are on the griddle, throw in a little of the mixture in the pan, place it in a hot oven with door closed for 3 minutes. Serve in a hot plate with powdered sugar; this makes one cake.

CELERY CREAM SOUP.—Boil one cup of rice in two pints of sweet milk and a pint of cream. Rub it through a sieve, grate the blanched parts of three heads of celery, and add to it rice and milk, add one quart of white stock and boil it until it is quite tender. Season with red pepper and salt. Serve hot.

ROAST DUCKLINGS WITH ORANGE SAUCE.—Dress a pair of ducklings, chop the liver, heart and gizzard; grate the root of two lemons and add to the mixture the minced giblets with the grated orange peel and an equal measure of cream sauce; season with salt and pepper; stuff the ducklings with it; truss and roast them for an hour and a half, basting them with their own drippings or with a little butter when the birds are done; let the dripping pan over the fire, stir with a table-spoonful of rice and brown it; then stir in the orange sauce and let it simmer for five minutes; serve with the ducklings.

FIG PUDDING.—One cup of molasses, one cup of chopped suet, one cup of milk, 3 heaping cups of bread flour, 2 eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, one pint of milk, one cup of raisins, one cup of spices and figs chopped fine, dissolve the soda in the milk; add to the other ingredients; beat the eggs light and stir into the mixture; add to the mixture a little of the suet and steam five hours. Serve with cream.

Hints for Baking Cake.

It is always best to use a wooden spoon for mixing. All loaves and cakes baked in square tins rather than in round, and the mixture should not reach the top by more than an inch, to allow for rising, else it will run over the sides and spoil its appearance.

The temperature of the oven is a very important factor. It should not be too hot at first, or the outside will bake so much sooner than the inside, and the cake will fall at once. If it water drops, the cake will fall at once. If it water drops, the cake will fall at once. If it water drops, the cake will fall at once.

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BIRTHS.

EZARD—On the 12th inst., at 14 Essex Avenue, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Ezard.

HERSEY—On 13th inst., at 11 Bayle Street, Mrs. J. H. Hersey of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NICOLL-PEACOCK—At St. Anne de Belle, on 12th inst., at the residence of R. G. Simpson, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Thos. Nicoll to (Dolly) Ada Julia Peacock.

DEATHS.

MERRIMAN—In this city, on Dec. 15th, Edward Louise, beloved daughter of Michael Merriman, aged 5 years, and 8 months. Funeral will take place from her father's residence, 103 Britannia Street on Monday, at 2:30 to the Corde des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

ASSELIN—On Wednesday, December 12th, at 24 Hermine Street, Margaret Denney, aged 24 years, daughter of Jas. Denney, and dearly beloved wife of G. J. Asselin. Funeral from her husband's residence on Saturday, at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend. Quebec papers please copy.

DUSAULT—On the 13th inst., Lucie D'Orville, wife of Robert Dusaull, of St. Ursule, Comte de Maskinonge, aged 50 years. Funeral will take place on Saturday, the 15th inst., at St. Ursule. Friends and relations are requested to attend.

DOUGHERTY—In this city, on the 12th inst., Wm. Dougherty, aged 34 years. Funeral on Sunday, the 15th, at 4 p.m., from his late residence, 33 Centre Street.

KENT—On the 12th inst., Thos. Kent, in his 76th year of his age, at his residence, 207 St. Catherine Street.

STEVENSON—At his residence, 617 Mount Pleasant, Quebec, on Dec. 10, James Stevenson, General Manager of the Quebec Bank, in his 82nd year.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Detectives of the most reliable character furnished by the Canadian Secret Service, Temple Building, Montreal. This agency is under contract with the Provincial Government to perform all their criminal detective work. References: The leading banks, corporations and hotels of this city. Silas H. Carpenter, chief of office telephone 2131. House telephone 6049.

PERSONAL—Wanted, by middle-aged gentleman, correspondence with a lady between 40 and 50 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Must be a good housekeeper. Address "G.H.M., Herald office."

FOR SALE—Common Sense, Roach, Bad Bug and Rat Exterminator, in tins, 25c. each and \$1. Will return money if it does not clean your house. 111 Main Street.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1836 Notre Dame Street. Beautiful Set of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Open evenings.

Your Xmas Mince Pie

Will taste much better if you use the Genuine

COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder

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R. SEALE & SON
COR. BEAVER HALL HILL & DUNDAS ST.

I'll Have to Get Some More.

WHAT? WHY

LOST HEIR!

The Famous Parlor Game.

ONLY 25 CTS. EACH.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

The Copp Clark Co., Ltd., TORONTO

All Dealers have them.

An Appeal

TO RELIEVE THE POOR AND NEEDY DURING THE WINTER.

This work has been sustained as a centre of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge by a board who give their careful attention to all applicants for relief; and who are recommended by those who know of their dire necessities: then visited and helped. For many years this work has been sustained by the generous benevolence of our Fellow Citizens, who have always responded to our former appeals for needed aid; and we have not been disappointed. We need not remind our townsmen as to the necessity for this relief to be given, as it is well known that among the working classes on account of difficulty of obtaining labor to maintain their families, much destitution exists; not to mention beyond those—Widows and children.

In charity we have men and women with deep sympathies whom God hath blessed with plenty. Help us!

"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

The members of the Board are:

Charles Alexander Hon. J. K. Ward
James Moore Joseph Richards,
Wm. Reid E. F. Ames
James Wilson, Jr. Henry H. Burland
Rev. F. Rielly

The Montreal Herald

Founded 1808.

MORNING & EVENING EDITIONS

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THE MORNING EDITION.

Has a larger circulation than all the other Morning Papers of the Province of Quebec combined.

THE EVENING EDITION.

which was first issued on the 11th of June has been a success from the start and is increasing in popularity and circulation daily.

NOTICE.

Merchants and others are hereby notified not to charge to the account of this Company the accounts of persons in the Company's service.

This Company will not be responsible for accounts contracted by persons in their service unless upon orders issued expressly to cover purchases made.

THE MONTREAL HERALD CO.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 17.

FREE SCHOOLS.

A resolution adopted some years ago by the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress called for free education. It was argued by the supporters of the proposition that it was clearly the duty of the State to provide for the elementary education of all children, and that not until the Government of the Province of Quebec fulfilled this duty would it be able to keep pace with the progressive communities of the Province. The proposition was opposed, of course. But one of its bitterest opponents was forced in the end to the following confession, "Society, even if it were only for the sake of security, must assure at least an elementary education to all children. For this purpose, those who possess wealth are asked to contribute to the education of those who have nothing."

That was the least which even an opponent of free public education could admit. Amongst the school inspectors, whose reports have been recently subjected to much discussion, there are many who are led by the extent of the evil with which they are brought in contact, to embrace far more advanced views. Mr. J. Fremont, of Ste. Famille, for instance, quotes with admiration the work of Garcia Moreno, the father of free and compulsory education in Ecuador, and deplors "that the state of our finances does not permit us to imitate such a noble example." Before Mr. Fremont, Pius IX., had pronounced a public eulogy of Garcia Moreno and his work, the practical result of which has been to increase the number of children attending school from 8,000 to 65,000. This fact is recalled for the benefit of those statesmen of ours who, on the ground that the Roman Catholic Church is averse to free education have abstained from working to this good end.

Let us turn to the practical side of the question. Education is certainly as much of a public benefit as good roads or any other general improvement. It has become the rule in all the communities around us to educate all the children. Quebec, consequently, in neglecting public instruction, is not only depriving itself of an advantage which might be of more or less importance if the Province were isolated from the rest of the world, but it is putting itself into a position of intellectual inferiority, compared with its rival provinces and states, which must result in dwarfing its social and industrial development. If we had not enough respect and love of education to popularize it for its own sake, we should still be bound to do so to enable our children to meet the competition of other nations in the various pursuits of life. It is argued, therefore, that we should put education on the same level as the other branches of the public service and compel all citizens to contribute to its cost according to their means.

These principles were all recognized in the framing of the law of public instruction in this Province, but the legislators only made a partial application of them. The school tax is insufficient, and as a result the father of a family of six or eight children must still pay twenty, and sometimes forty or fifty dollars a year for the education of his children. This is a heavy burden on many a family; oftentimes it is the straw which breaks the camel's back. The parent is forced to emigrate to a country where education is free. There are in the United States to-day thousands of Canadian families that left Canada for this reason, and are now enriching American industries by their labor. Such emigration is a direct loss to every business man and to every proprietor in the Province. They would see their property appreciate in value and their trade extend far more rapidly if it were stopped, and these gains would more than counterbalance the increased taxation which they would be subjected to. And they would enjoy with the rest of the people the benefit of free education for their children.

It is probable that persons will be surprised to find that only a small sacrifice is needed to secure this immense blessing. In Montreal the annual fees collected from pupils in the Commissioners' and subsidized schools aggregates only \$75,000. This is a large sum for the comparatively few families who are paying it, in addition to the other expenses occasioned by a numerous family. But if it were assessed upon the taxable real estate, it would mean only an increase of taxation of \$1 for every \$1,730 of property. In the whole Province the monthly contributions collected in the public schools amount only to \$178,000. Add to this \$222,000 as the fees collected in the other elementary schools, and there is a round sum of \$400,000 which could be raised by a

tax of one mill on the dollar, and would ensure free tuition in all the elementary schools of the Province.

So much for taxation. But outside of this means of income the Government has a large revenue. "Could not the Government encourage education in the same proportion as agriculture," asks Inspector Currier very pertinently. The present Government has declared its intention to vote no more subsidies to railways. Consequently in the very near future it will have a sum of four or five hundred thousand dollars available every year. That money could not be better spent than in assisting poor municipalities to establish and maintain schools on a proper basis.

In the meantime there have been recommendations which should receive the immediate attention of the Government. It has been suggested, for instance, that there should be a minimum limit to the salary of teachers; that the distribution of the Government grant should be made on a more equitable basis, and that those receiving the money should give better guarantee that they will use it to promote real progress; and that it should be required of School Commissioners that they shall know at least how to read and write.

AN IRON INDUSTRY.

They talk of a Canadian iron industry. Speaking at Watton the other night, John Haggart said that the Conservative policy was one of incidental protection. It was not intended that importation should be prohibited. That would lead to combines. But it was intended that the manufacture of articles that could be made in the country should be encouraged. That would lead to reduction in the cost of the manufactured article to the consumer. To-day Canadians got as good value out of goods made in Canada as they could get out of imported goods. Agricultural implements and leather were as cheap in Canada as anywhere else in the world. At present they were under protection, which would eventually make them as cheap as the product of any part of the world. Protection had had that effect in the United States. At present pig iron could be bought in Alabama for \$6 to \$6.50 a ton, cheaper than in any other part of the world.

By this John Haggart meant to say that the Canadian iron industry would result in the building up of such an iron industry as at present exists in the States. If he knows anything, and that is a hypothesis as at present it is, he knows that as a means to the building up of an iron industry, properly so-called, in Canada, the successive schedules enforced by the Conservative Government have been utterly and sublimely useless. The Canadian people believe that a Canadian iron industry, properly so-called, would involve the mining and smelting of Canadian ore, the delving of Canadian iron from the bowels of Canadian earth, the manufacture of Canadian pig, and the introduction of Canadian iron into the composition of every nail, bolt and hammer head, axe, plow and reaper that might be made in the country. That is what the Canadian people would call a Canadian iron industry. That is what they have been paying taxes for.

What have they got in return? Not an iron industry, but a hardware industry; not villages and towns of smelting furnaces, but cities of rolling mills and nail foundries and other hardware shops, busily engaged in turning the refuse iron of Scotland and the United States into articles for sale in a highly protected market. Sir Charles Tupper's schedule let in scrap iron to such an extent that the Canadian smelting industry was crippled in its infancy. The influence of the rolling mills men, as opposed to that of the former men, is seen again in the recent rebate enactment, which cannot fail to work for the exclusion of Canadian iron from Canadian manufactures.

Upon such conditions, how long will it take the Canadian furnace men to make iron for \$6 a ton? Is it not plain that the Canadian iron industry, of which Canadian protectionists have been talking for years, is a rotten and a hollow fraud?

THE NATIONAL FALLACY.

"Why not call it the National Fallacy?" the Herald asked the other day.

The Hamilton Spectator replied: "Four times the Canadian people have been invited to rechristen it; and four times they have decided that the old name was good enough for them."

That is the idea, exactly. The fallacy has been so widespread in Canada as to have assumed an entirely national spirit. But it is, nevertheless, a fallacy that a tariff designed to prohibit importation will raise the national revenue. This phase of the deception practised under the National Policy has been recently exposed by the solid argument of figures, which all protectionists profess to love. But under the National Policy the masses of people have been deceived in many other ways. The working man has had cause to observe the failure of the terms of the argument by which he was induced to believe that living would be easier and surer for him under the National Policy. The farmer has paid with cheap farm products for dear products of the factories. The buying power of the consumer's dollar has been cut down and he has not been able to recognize any compensation that he may have received.

The argument seems to have failed. Why not call it the National Fallacy?

Next!

Within the past few weeks three prize fighters have been killed in the ring. If this sort of thing continues the public will be forced to believe that prize fighting is becoming nearly as dangerous as American Football.

The year 1895 which will soon be with us, will be noted in Canadian history as the year when the Conservative party went into hopeless opposition.

Mr. Bowell will do very well to keep the place warm for Mr. Laurier.

If Haggart makes trouble, Mr. Bowell should throw him over. It would be a good riddance all round.

ABOUT OURSELVES.

Saturday's issue of the Herald bore better testimony than words could to the steady growth of this journal in the estimation of the reading and advertising public of Montreal. It contained sixteen pages of seven columns each; and of its 112 columns no less than 66 were taken up with advertising announcements, chiefly of holiday attractions. None of the other Montreal papers of Saturday equalled this, though the Star was a very good second, with only some four or five columns less. The Gazette, as usual, was not in it. On Saturday the Herald also struck the high water mark of its circulation, the issue showing an excess of several thousand copies over the average. And, even thus enlarged, the edition failed to meet the demand.

The Herald quotes these facts in no vain-glorious mood, but because it knows that its friends will be pleased to have these proofs that the public recognizes, as they do themselves, that the Herald is the premier paper of Montreal.

LIEUT.-COL. THE RIGHT HON. LORD AYLMER.

The officers and ex-officers of the 54th Batt., have just entertained Lord Aylmer to a banquet at Richmond as a farewell to his retirement from the command of the battalion. Although over eighty years of age, His Lordship is still active enough in every way for military duties, but having been in command for thirty years he has preferred to resign while leaving the work to younger men.

Lord Aylmer is descended from a family of soldiers. He was himself an officer in the rebellion of '37, serving under General Heriot; his eldest son is the present Deputy Adjutant-General at Ottawa and a younger son, Hon. Henry Aylmer, the Liberal member for Richmond and Wolfe during the Mackenzie regime, was a lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

Although he has never courted public life, Lord Aylmer has always been a public spirited citizen in his own community. He has been for many years the President of corporation of St. Francis College, and has taken, and still takes, a deep interest in every thing connected with the progress of agriculture. In his social relations, Lord Aylmer has always displayed, with dignity, that true aristocratic spirit which places genuine merit above accidental considerations.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The financial crisis in Newfoundland came as a very unpleasant shock to Canadian financiers this week. The fullest extent of the trouble has not even yet been made known. Sufficient is known, however, to show that the colony is in a hazardous condition. The Commercial Bank is said to be a hopeless wreck, and nearly all its directors, who were amongst the principal merchants, are also bankrupt. There appears to be little hope, too, of the Union Bank resuming payment, as it is asserted that an investigation shows that its last statement makes its position appear in a much more flourishing condition than the facts warranted. Delegates have been sent to London, Halifax and Montreal in search of assistance which no doubt will be rendered. In a measure consistent with safety. It is understood that a large amount of Newfoundland bank notes are in circulation in Canada, particularly in Montreal, while one gentleman interested, estimated that no less than \$30,000 worth of this paper was held by the Bank of Nova Scotia. So far, the Newfoundland houses doing business in Montreal have not been seriously affected and there was a general impression, despite alarmist rumors to the contrary, that they would weather the storm.

The United States Treasury has been aptly compared to a sieve. No sooner is it filled with gold than it begins to be gradually depleted, until the credit of the country is actually imperilled. Only a few days ago a second issue of \$50,000,000 bonds was floated and the gold in the Treasury replenished, the actual gold reserve touching over \$110,000,000. Gradually this amount has been reduced by means of withdrawals until it is now only about \$104,000,000. The Exchange market is very strong, and already some \$3,000,000 have been engaged for export on Saturday, and the probabilities are that before the end of the year, the reserve will again be below the \$100,000,000 mark. This gradually diminishing reserve will again in time necessitate borrowing in order that the country may be able to meet its obligations, unless something is done, and that speedily, to place the currency of the United States on a safer and more reliable basis.

Business on the Stock Exchanges has shown a decided improvement and prices generally are several per cent. higher than they were a week ago. The passage of the Railroad Pooling Bill through the United States Congress, has given a fillip to speculation in Railroad stocks in New York, while shares of the "Poor" Sugar Trust, which has declared a dividend on the basis of 12 per cent. per annum, have been greatly aided by the defeat of the "Free Sugar" Bill. Locally, the bullish elements have been the decided improvements in Railroad earnings, and the report that the Montreal Gas Company, are practically assured of a contract or an exclusive franchise from the city to supply gas at \$1.20 per thousand feet, for fifty years. It is also asserted in some quarters that large amounts of Gas and Street Railway stock are to be offered on the London market.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was discussed at length last week, has again attracted considerable attention. After further consideration prominent financiers admit that in its main features, it provides a clear and sensible scheme for reconstructing the United States currency system. Some of the details of the plan, however, especially the 30 per cent. deposit of legal tenders against notes, and the general abandonment of compulsory reserves against deposits, are regarded as open to serious objection. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that several other plans have been introduced into Congress, it seems to be the majority opinion that reconstruction will ultimately be found to run on the lines sketched by Mr. Carlisle. At the same time, according to Henry Clews, a well-known New York financier, there is little expectation that any legislation on this question will be consummated within the life of the present Congress.

The local money market shows no particular change. Money is offered freely on call at 3½ to 4 per cent. on approved security. A good deal of interest has been excited by a recent meeting of local bank managers, when it was proposed to reduce the interest on all deposits to 3 per cent. Only one bank, we understand, held out against this arrangement, and its action caused quite an amount of comment both favorable and otherwise. It is now learned that the authoritative source that the majority of the banks will from the 1st of January, reduce their interest rate as above mentioned. Should this prove to be the case it will undoubtedly help the Stock markets and large amounts now on deposit with the banks will seek other investments. The prospects then, for easy money throughout the winter, in New York a stiffening in money has been noted since the bond issue. Some loans have been renewed at 1½ per cent, but the ruling rate is now 2 per cent on call.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Hamilton Times (Lib.): All things considered, Mr. Bowell is the man for the place. We have great hope that the general elections may prove that the days of Tory Government in Canada are numbered, no matter who the Tory leader may be. It may not be an easier fight against Mr. Bowell, but it will be a more decent fight, and one far less costly to the country. Tupper would mortgage the labor of the people for three generations ahead, to keep office for himself and his son another five years.

Brockville Recorder (Lib.): The situation may be summed up by saying that Hon. Mackenzie Bowell is Premier, and the probabilities are he will remain so till the dissolution takes place, and an appeal made to the country, when he will be succeeded by Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, and the Tory troubles over cabinet formations and the premier-ship will be at an end.

Halifax Chronicle (Lib.): Personally and politically Mr. Bowell is a man of clean reputation, but his abilities are of a mediocre character; he is narrow minded, intensely partisan, self-opinionated and utterly devoid of tact. It must be something humiliating to the once proud Conservative party, which could boast of many able political leaders, to see the mantle of the premier-ship thrown over the shoulders of a man of such political calibre as Mackenzie Bowell. And yet there seems to be no help for it.

St. John Telegraph (Lib.): It was a comparatively simple matter to form a government after the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, because a new parliament had just been elected and the Conservative majority was secure for three or four years at least. But now in the course of a few months an election must be held and the people will then have an opportunity of pronouncing upon the merits of the Conservative policy. The Telegraph has never been of the opinion that even Sir John Thompson's leadership the present government had any chance of an appeal to the country, and certainly, with his powerful influence, the battle of the Conservative party will be fought under very grave disadvantages.

Toronto World (Con.): The best man for Premier and successor to Sir John Thompson is Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance. His only rival is Hon. John Haggart. And while Mr. Haggart is a stronger man in the way of political tact and in counsel, Mr. Foster is better able than any other member of the House of Commons to lead the Conservative party to its first great victory. Next, he is the best exponent of Conservative policy the party ever had in this country. On the stump, and in the House, he fears no one. He is clear, logical, convincing, can rouse the people and good reason why Mr. Bowell should be chosen for the responsible post of Premier. He is the oldest man in the late cabinet. He is an able debater. He is a capital department manager. He has taken much interest in the trade question, and he has made himself familiar with the international trade idea. He stands high in the estimation of his French Canadian colleagues. He is sound on the protection question, and, above all, he is a clean, honest, upright man against whom the slightest suggestion of dishonesty was never made. His most reckless enemy dare not attack Mr. Bowell's reputation for strict integrity and perfect honesty of purpose.

Belleville, Ont. (Lib.): The people of this city and district, at least, will agree that the Governor General, Mr. Bowell, should be chosen for the responsible post of Premier. He is the oldest man in the late cabinet. He is an able debater. He is a capital department manager. He has taken much interest in the trade question, and he has made himself familiar with the international trade idea. He stands high in the estimation of his French Canadian colleagues. He is sound on the protection question, and, above all, he is a clean, honest, upright man against whom the slightest suggestion of dishonesty was never made. His most reckless enemy dare not attack Mr. Bowell's reputation for strict integrity and perfect honesty of purpose.

Kingston Whig (Lib.): Every editor and publisher in the land will hold up his hand for Hon. Mackenzie Bowell for Premier, since for a time Conservatism must rule. He brought to his office a clean slate, free from all the political and industrial habits, which unremitting newspaper work creates. Therefore he discharged his duties with credit. His public appearances, while not brilliant, have been infinitely to his credit, being in line with the amenities of public life. Personally, too, he has been comparatively pure in a seething mass of ministerial corruption. He has honored the fourth estate.

Toronto Globe (Lib.): As to his assumption of the premier-ship, the criticism upon him must be simply that he is not a lawyer, or a strong enough man for the position. He is chosen simply because of the seniority resulting from a long continuance in office. He has the views and habits of thought of the average party man. Nobody need fear that he will be the author of any great political crime; nobody need hope that, whatever injustice or corruption may be done in the name of his party, he will protest. Under his leadership the party will continue to run in the groove.

The Minerva says: "Hon. Mackenzie Bowell has been called to take the reins of government at Ottawa. It is a judicious choice on the part of Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada. This choice will rally the sympathies of all those who have really at heart the interests of the country. Hon. Mr. Bowell was both in the House of Commons and in the Senate the impartial defender of the rights of the different classes and creeds which form the Canadian nation. His famous speech on the subject of separate schools in Ontario is still remembered. Since then he has never deviated from this line of conduct. He has not yielded to our situation. He fought side by side with Sir John Macdonald and Mr. John Hillyard Cameron, to maintain the equilibrium between the different elements of the nation. At the period when George Brown was endeavoring to 'cut' Catholicism, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell was his adversary. No person of his political religion is more in favor with the Catholic clergy of the Province of Ontario than Mr. Bowell. In the county of Hastings where he carried on his election contests before entering the Senate, the Catholic vote went always for him. He was the personal friend of the late Albin Dond, of St. Patrick's, to such an ex-

Fairbank's (St. Johnsbury, Vt.) Sausage Meat

The finest article of the kind ever put up.
100 lbs. FRESH IN THIS MORNING.
And regular supplies from now on during the Winter Season.
FAIRBANK'S SAUSAGE MEAT.
FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Agents.

THE CHRISTMAS SALE GOES MERRILY ON.

Whatever depression may or may not exist in general business circles there is no depression among the Old Reliable Italian Warehouse. As we have before stated, WE HAVE THE GOODS.

WE HAVE THE MEN AND BOYS

That know how to handle and rattle them out, and WE ARE DOING THE TRADE.

THE CHRISTMAS RUSH IS ON WITH A VENGEANCE.

Now is the time to secure your supplies. Take the electric cars—north, south, east or west—every line in the city passes within a stone throw almost of the well-known North-Hemmer Building (the new home of the Italian Warehouse), and you can make your Christmas selections in good time from the most select stock in the Dominion of Canada.

THE FINEST TEAS!

THE CHOICEST GROCERIES! THE BEST PROVISIONS! And a most unrivalled assortment of PURE and GENUINE HIGH CLASS WINES AND LIQUORS.

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CHRISTMAS SHERRIES (in wood and bottle)

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It is well known in the trade and is an acknowledged fact, that no other house in the Dominion (we except none) handles wines of the same "High Class Character" as our Cellars always contain.

CHRISTMAS CLARET AND SAUTERNES.

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CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING IN TINS.

Teyssonneau's and the Franco-American Food Co.'s Christmas Plum Pudding, in tins of all sizes.

Christmas Fruits, in Cans and Glass.

Christmas Vegetables in Cans and Glass.

Crystallized and Glass Fruits.

Harness, Kite Run, Horse

Chocolate and Chocolate Creams.

Tom Smith's "Christmas Crackers," Etc., Etc.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., IMPORTERS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

207, 209 & 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

AUCTION SALE.

By Mr. Hicks & Co.

SALE OF ELEGANT

Household Furniture.

Vase and Sons' Square Piano

Bell Organ, B. P. Mirrors, Crystal Glass

allers, Brussels Carpets, Turkish

Rugs, etc.

The subscribers are instructed by the Ex-

ecutors of the Estate Late Thomas Logan, to

sell at the residence, No. 4401 St. Catherine

Street.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 18TH.

All the fine Furniture and Effects therein con-

tained.

—COMPRISING IN PART—

Vase and Sons' Square Piano, Bell Organ, El-

egant Parlor Set, by Thomson, covered in

Silk Brocade, Old Sofa, Walker Chair

and Rockers, M. T. and Fancy Table

Lamps, J. P. Mirrors, Walnut Cr-

ystal Gasoliers, Walnut Ka-

chere, fine Ornaments and

Belvedere, Dining Room

Curtains, Portieres, Engr-

avings, Water Colors,

Brussels Carpets, Turkish Rugs, etc., Walnut

M. T. Sideboard, Extension Dining Table

Leather Dining Chairs, Fine Turkish

Carpets, Dinner Table and Tea

Sets, Glassware, Silverware, Cut-

lery, Crystal Gasoliers, Pic-

tures, fine

Bookcase, etc.

Walnut M. T. Bedroom Set, W. W. Springs,

Hair Mattresses, and Bureau, Wash-

stands, Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Pillows,

Horse Bedsteads, Singer Sewing

Machine, Crystal and Bronze

Gas Brackets, Walnut

Desk, Carving, Brussels

Carpets, Turkish Rugs, Pictures,

Hall and Stair Carpets, Crystal

Hall Light, Walnut En-

Stand and Chairs.

Gas Cooking Stove, Kitchen Effects,

Bures, fine

Also two Sets Black-Robes.

Everything in good order.

Sale at 10 o'clock.

H. HICKS & CO.,

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Of Rare and Valuable

OIL PAINTINGS!

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The undersigned have pleasure to give

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A Most Important Collection of

Oil Paintings.

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LEAN, Print seller and publisher to Her

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The collection comprises genuine works by

the following eminent artists:

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Thursday and Friday Evenings,

DECEMBER 20 and 21.

At 7.30 each day.

H. HICKS & CO.,

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Catalogues are being prepared, and pictures

will be on view Tuesday Evening, from 10 to 10.30

Dec. 18th, and Wednesday, Dec. 19th, from

10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

SERENA ANN. HER FIRST CHRISTMAS KEEPING.

By MARY E. WILKINS.

The young lady laughed again. "My name is Miss Pamela Soley," said she. "Take hold of my hand, and don't cry, and we'll go and find your mother."

So Serena Ann carried her red mittened hand, timidly around the kid gloved fingers of the young lady, and they went back down Hanover street. They walked on both sides, they looked in every shop, but all in vain.

The truth was that poor Aunt Love had missed Serena Ann much sooner, and had started off on a wrong track in search. When she had discovered that her little niece was not behind her and looked around in dismay and lost the color out of her pretty pink cheeks, several sympathizing ladies had gathered around her, and one had been quite sure she had seen a little girl just like Serena Ann in a lambs wool tippet and brown silk hood, run down a side street a little way back. So Aunt Love went down the side streets, looking and inquiring of everybody.

She almost cried as she went along, carrying her big green bonnet, looking in vain for Serena Ann. She did not know what to do, but finally it occurred to her that it was nearly the time for her to meet Joshua Simmons at the Sign of the Lamb, and that in all probability some benevolent person would have taken Serena Ann home. So Aunt Love hastened to the Sign of the Lamb, but it took her some time, for she had wandered quite a distance.

But Miss Pamela Soley was not wise enough to think that the best plan was to take Serena Ann to the Sign of the Lamb at once, since she knew that her Aunt Love had been looking for her. She was quite a young lady, in spite of her stately manners, and not had much experience in rescuing lost little girls. She stood for some time in Hanover street, holding Serena Ann's hand, deliberating what to do. But finally a bright thought struck Miss Pamela Soley: "My brother Solomon is coming for me in our chaise to take me home to Jamaica Plain, where we live," said she. "He is going to meet me at the corner just below here in about half an hour. We will make your purchases and then we will ask him what to do. My brother Solomon always knows what is best to do. He is older than I, and carried off many honors at Harvard college. Don't cry, Serena Ann. He'll be sure to find your aunt for you."

Serena Ann was somewhat comforted. For the young lady had a way at once sweet and commanding, and she went hand in hand with her and purchased a beautiful jack-knife for Ebenezer, with one nippence, and a piece of white nain-sook for her mother's apron with the other. Miss Pamela Soley herself made two purchases—a little rosewood workbox, with scissors, and thimble, and ivory bodkin, all complete, and a doll in a very handsome spangled dress like a princess. The last purchase rather surprised Serena Ann, for she had thought the young lady too old to play with dolls, by she eyed it admiringly. She had never had a doll herself, except one which Aunt Love made for her out of a cornucopia. She sighed when Miss Pamela Soley tucked the doll with the rosewood workbox out of sight in her great muff.

Mr. Solomon Soley was waiting in the chaise on the corner when his sister appeared with Serena Ann and told her story. He was a handsome young man, in a very fine mulberry colored cloak. "We must take her to the Sign of the Lamb at once," Mr. Solomon Soley said, decidedly, and Miss Pamela and Serena Ann got promptly into the chaise and they made haste to the Sign of the Lamb. However, just before they reached the tavern, Miss Pamela remembered an errand which her mother had begged her to do at Mr. Thomas Whitcomb's store, and had her brother leave her there, saying she would join them in a few minutes.

But when Mr. Solomon Soley inquired at the Sign of the Lamb, he found that Joshua Simmons and Aunt Love had driven away in their chaise some half an hour before, and the hostler, who had been told, did not remember that they had merely gone to look about the city a little for the missing child, and were then coming back to the tavern to see if she had in the meantime been brought there. However, another hostler remembered that the lady carried a large green bonnet and was crying.

"That was Aunt Love," said Serena Ann, and she began to cry, too. "Don't cry," said Mr. Solomon Soley. "You shall be taken home safely to-night."

Then he turned the chaise around, and drove back to the store, where his sister had stopped, and before Serena Ann fairly knew it they were on the road to Braine-tre.

It had grown very cold, and the wind blew. Mr. Solomon Soley told a great deal about the chaise and the hostler, and the lady carried a large green bonnet and was crying.

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pulled her hood promptly. "Put this on," said she. "Don't say a word. If you don't you'll be laid up with influenza, and the wedding will have to be postponed, and that's a bad sign."

"What'll you do?" asked Joshua Simmons, hesitatingly.

Aunt Love untied the green bandbox. "Put on this bonnet," said she. "I'll be so dark when we get home that the neighbors can't see it."

So Joshua put on the hood and Aunt Love the wedding bonnet, and it happened that when they finally overtook Solomon Soley, who had not much the start, and whose horse had not a stone in his shoe and made a delay, that the occupants of the two chaises looked hard at each other and saw nothing that they were looking for.

For Joshua Simmons, who was naturally so dark, what ashamed of his woman's headgear, kept his face turned well away, and both Solomon Soley and his sister, Pamela, thought that the woman's headgear, the chaise, and not the aunt and the young man for whom they were looking.

As for Serena Ann, she was fast asleep under the camel cloak and saw nobody, and her Aunt Love and Joshua never framed she was there. Moreover, they were looking for one gentleman in the chaise with her, and here was a young lady also. He wore a camel cloak, too, instead of a mulberry cloak, as they had been told.

So the two chaises rattled on almost as fast as a stretch on the turnpike, but finally Solomon Soley's horse forged ahead a little, for his horse was fresher.

They reached Braine-tre and when they were within a half mile of the Bagley farmhouse, Joshua Simmons turned into another road, which was a little shorter than the one he had been following, and so Serena Ann had reached home. And so it happened, since Solomon Soley's horse was a little faster, that both chaises turned into the Bagley yard at the same time, and Serena returned from her Christmas outing with something more exciting than a flourish of trumpets.

Serena Ann herself was so tired and sleepy that she could not fairly realize anything. It seemed to her like a dream; the chorus of surprise and delight, Mr. Solomon's and Miss Pamela's coming into the house and getting warm, and eating supper, and borrowing a footstool before they started on their homeward journey, everything. She scarcely even grasped in its full measure of delight the fact that Miss Pamela presented her with the rosewood workbox and the doll when she kissed her good-by, but Serena Ann had gotten out of the pleasant memories of her life, and had her first Christmas keeping.

THE PARIS COCHER.

A Queer and Pathetic Relic of the Glided Days of Louis XV.

When, Theophilus, you feel that you have been run over and abused by this hard, old, wicked world and would like to be an emperor for a few minutes to get even, come to Paris, my dear boy, and call to your side one of these whip snapping lords of the pavement, and for 1½ francs in shabby glory you can drive around the streets of the brilliant city and run over people like a king. It doesn't make any difference. The man has a number and a license to whip up his horse when he comes to a crowd.

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The cab is the last touching symbol of royalty in France. It is the plaintive remnant of the old French constitution, which consisted—succinctly stated—in running over people and then having them guillotined for being in the way. Pay your cabman with reverence, Theophilus, in these bare and democratic times. He is the nation's reductio ad absurdum of Louis XV—pathetic, with the gilt rubbed off.—Independent.

The Dyaks of Borneo.

The ferocity of the Dyaks of Borneo was well known to the world. No social or religious function could take place among the tribes without bloodshed. Young unmarried girls came forth from the long seclusion to which they had been condemned since childhood so anxious that they could hardly stand. A slave was killed in their honor and the blood of the victim sprinkled over them. Head hunting had decimated the race. It was imperative that husbands should conjure evil spirits by bringing a human head to their wives before the expected birth of a child. Boys might not aspire to manhood without having earned the badge of the head hunter.

A skull was the first gift of a lover to his mistress and the last token of respect by which the living could honor the dead. On account of his rank no petty chief could be buried without many freshly decapitated heads to form his escort into the next world. The greatest respect, moreover, was shown to such trophies. They were smoked over a fire to preserve them. Their lips were forced open to receive the choicest morsels during the family meal. Tobacco and betel nuts were also spread before them. They were looked upon as honored guests, and every effort was made to win their friendship.—Fortnightly Review.

A Terrible Shock.

Mrs. Bangleton was reading of a street car accident in Chicago to her husband.

"The cars ran together," she said, "and Miss Wabash, who was standing in the aisle, was thrown from her feet and—"

"Gee whizz," exclaimed her husband, "those cars must have been going a hundred miles an hour!"—Detroit Free Press.

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MONTGOMERY MONUMENT.

The City Council of Quebec Will Allow it to be Erected.

Quebec, Dec. 15.—The City Council adopted the report of the sub-committee to enquire into the Montgomery monument scheme. Americans will now have liberty to erect a shaft or a commemorative inscription within the city's limits. No opposition was made to the scheme.

The Dominion Government may grant permission to erect a shaft or an inscription on the spot where Montgomery fell as the grounds belong to the Federal Government. The citizens of Quebec, however, are disposed to allow the Americans to erect a monument in honor of the American general.

He Has Them All.

There are Havana cigars and Havana cigars—some are made here and some in Havana. Ross, the tobaccoist, of 20 Chaboullier Square, keeps some of the best domestic made cigars and some of the finest imported cigars brought into this country direct from Havana, and he sells them at the very lowest prices. Ross also has on hand one of the best selections of meerschaum and briar pipes, exactly suitable for Christmas trade. Try him. Opposite No. 4 Fire Station.

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WORRIED TO DEATH.

THE VICTIM OF AN UTTERLY UNCHRISTIAN AND UNJUSTIFIABLE WORRY.

REV. J. EDGAR HILL SPEAKS ON THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

If He Had Joined in Mourning the Premier to Death He Would Not Feel Comfortable Today.

"Canada's Great Sorrow," was the subject of an able sermon delivered by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, at the Church of Scotland yesterday morning. "He cometh up like a flower and is cut off," Job 14:2, was the text. At the beginning the reverend gentleman quoted the revised rendering of the text as follows: "Like a flower half-blown he is cut down," and then said: "The literal rendering of this phrase is richer in pathetic suggestion than the rendering either of the authorized version or the revised version. A flower half-blown is more full of interest than the full-blown flower. We have watched it day by day progressing towards maturity and assuming steadily finer features of interest and beauty. Hope runs high and fancy points her loveliest picture. First there was the green flower-bud; then there was the first promise of the flower and the vague promise of loveliness untroubled. By and by the petals begin to open and we could well forecast the full flower in all its brilliancy. Confidently we left the plant at the sunset knowing that to-morrow's sun should spread out the long-looked-for flower in full-blown splendor to fulfill our hopes, to delight our eyes. But, alas! there was to be no full-blown blossoming. Alas! our highest hopes, so near fruition were doomed to be dashed. The morning's sun was never to unfold the beauty of the lovely flower. For in the night a fell hand was laid upon the half-blossomed flower. At the first it lay in the morning cut down and withered, our hopes vanished and our hearts sore. Just at a moment when we were about to raise the cup of delight to our lips, it seemed as if a hand of a fiend dashed it away, and scattered its precious contents forever."

Here the speaker told the story of Dumas' "Black Tulip," illustrating graphically the disappointment of a bulb-cultivator when anything happened to a flower; and then said: "Such is human experience often enough; and there is no more shocking and trying experience which ever falls to our lot. The contrast fairly unmans us. The comparison of what is with what might have been crushes our spirits and magnifies for the time our sense of suffering. Had this blow come at another time, we say, we should not have felt it so badly. But to come when our hopes were so radiant and when we were expecting just the very opposite, is enough to unbalance our confidence in the natural fitness of things and in the reasonable succession of events."

"Our spiritual organization has been put out of gear, and the machine will work badly for many days to come. God save us from such strong contrasts, such rich lights and such cruel shadows, such radiant hopes and such cruel disappointments. It is more than we can bear. Some such thoughts passed through many a Canadian spirit, and many another spirit too, when the crushing tidings reached us, that the great Canadian hero, Sir John Thompson, had suddenly expired in the home of the Empire, a few moments after he had received a signal mark of his Sovereign's favor, and a few hours before he was to enjoy the distinguished honor of his Sovereign's hospitality."

The contrast between what should have been and what was, between what in the ordinary course of events we reasonably expected, and what in the extraordinary turn of affairs came so unexpectedly, dazed the strongest mind amongst us for a season, and plunged us in the great sea of this world's uncertainties. In the great sea of this world's uncertainties, our fate that day at Windsor and beyond, it was altogether vain. Now that we have somewhat recovered from the shock and regained our mental balance, the time has come to reflect on this sad, sad occurrence, and to realize our great national loss."

"The occurrence, itself, so appalling, was no chance stroke of an evil fate, and no direct blow of a Divine hand. Our dead Premier lies in his coffin to-day, the victim of fell disease operating by natural laws and bringing round tragic but natural results. Only in that understanding of the laws of life and the causes of death."

can one learn a lesson of wisdom from his sad fate. The disease by which Sir John died was spoken of as the product of worry, and in the ordinary way the strong physical force of the late Premier would have lasted years. "But," said Mr. Hill, "there was an extraordinary and illegitimate worry through which our dead minister had to pass, which the best minds can stand the worst, and by which the strongest frames are often bowed in the dust. I speak plainly, as I am wont to do; and the inference from the calamity which has so shocked us is that Sir John Thompson was the victim of an utterly unchristian and unjustifiable worry which, acting on a fine nature like his, was very likely to aggravate, if not originate, the trouble from which he suffered and which is likely enough to have precipitated his sudden death. It is a shame to wrong our public servants, because of concern that lie outside the range of their public duty. It is a crime against our country to embarras a Minister of the Crown in the discharge of his duty by attack on his ecclesiastical conviction and by insinuations against his sincerity and conscientiousness. People are far too ready to take up such matters and magnify them into the exaggerated glass of their own shallow minds. Time and again I have felt my indignation rise to white heat at the unfair and uncharitable assaults made upon Sir John Thompson because in a matter of ecclesiastical opinion he happened to differ from his assailants. And while we to differ from his assailants, it is well that we should as a people, lay to heart one of the most important of its lessons. Good government is only possible when competent men of good character are at the head of affairs. But competent men of good character will hesitate to take office if stupid narrow minds are to be allowed unrebuked to interfere with a man's most sacred rights and asperse his most sacred notions."

The speaker illustrated that one man had nothing to do with another man's conscience and said "Sir John Thompson felt keenly these attacks and suspicion of him which these implied had reason to believe. He was being down such worry every day, and had to live long enough faithful and able service would have lifted him far above the possibility of harm from all the bigots could do. But he has been cut down prematurely; and if I had joined in the hounding of him to death I should not feel so comfortable to-day children and the sympathy of the entire community."

FRAUD IS CHARGED.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST ST. JOHN'S BANK DIRECTORS.

KNOW THE CRASH WAS COMING, AND LOOKED OUT FOR NO. 1.

Special Session of the Legislature Opened—Gov. O'Brien's Speech—Extent of the Suffering.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 15.—A special session of the Legislature opened this afternoon. Gov. O'Brien delivered the Speech from the Throne and devoted his attention almost solely to the financial troubles. Having briefly detailed the events of the past week, including failure of banks and the satisfactory condition of the Colonial Savings Bank, the wretchedness of the people and the necessity of immediate action to relieve distress, he announced the intention of the Government to appoint a select sub-committee to consider the whole question, investigate banks as allowed by their charters and adopt some means of establishing a circulating currency. He stated further that the Government had arranged for providing means for paying the interest on the colony's debt due at the beginning of the new year, that being their first duty on assuming office.

The Governor does not think the situation more than a temporary inconvenience and is of the opinion it is not likely to permanently injure the colony, but he censured the method of trading shown by the recent failures. Many plans are in embryo for dealing with the financial questions. The majority favor the legalizing of the notes. Some incline toward the issuing of treasury notes; others in an issue of new debentures, the Government claiming a lien on the bank assets. It is reported that arrangements are being made to establish a branch of some English bank here. English firms show every desire to extend their help. Telegraphic messages received from them to-day are very cheering. Several of them intend sending out adjusters to see what terms they can possibly give to firms in a position to continue business, it being felt that the closing up of so many houses as are involved in financial trouble would ruin trade here for the future.

The Union Bank is now almost certain to survive the panic. Financial aid is freely accepted today. The papers announce the assignment of two large houses today, but the assignments have not been registered yet. Statements of the condition of both of the closed banks will be presented Monday, and startling revelations are anticipated. It is said that some of the mortgages executed in favor of the bank are not valid, owing to negligence in drawing the deed. The Savings Bank specie is not yet exhausted. The people are showing commendable wisdom in taking only sufficient amounts to meet pressing needs. The Bank of St. John's yesterday left Bermuda yesterday bound here. There is no sign of disorder yet.

Halifax, Dec. 15.—A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., to a commercial agency says the firm of Thorburn and Tessier has suspended. St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 16.—The shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland are preparing for a lively meeting to-morrow. Several committees have been formed to watch the interests of special bodies of shareholders. All will support a resolution for the removal of the present Directors and Managers. It is likely that the Bank will be placed in the hands of trustees.

Clergymen in all the city churches in their sermons to-day dwelt upon the crisis. They urged confidence and self-reliance, unity for the public good and a determination on the part of the people to work to regain their former position. It is probable that a public meeting to consider the condition of the unemployed will be held early in the week. The steamer "Vernon," with three bank representatives, will arrive here about midnight to-night.

The Northern mail steamer Virginia Lake arrived this morning, bringing about one hundred and fifty passengers. Their narrative show that the whole country is in a deep distress. People are ruined who last week were in comfortable circumstances. The entire coast, with settlements containing about 150,000 souls, is absolutely destitute, except for the provisions sent from St. John's during the fall, and ice will soon make communication impossible. The miseries of forty years ago, when Indian meal was a staple diet, promise to be surpassed.

Bank directors and others who knew a crisis was impending, are accused of collecting the accounts the day before the crash, and drawing gold, and it is alleged that they have been taking carloads of property from their premises after midnight all the week and storing it with friends.

THE SITUATION.

London, Dec. 17.—Discussing the Newfoundland question, the Times says: "Even if we were disposed to do so, we cannot in our position as a naval power view with indifference the disaster to and possibly the ruin of the colony we may some day regard as among the most valuable of our naval stations. Neither can we view the present situation without consideration for the widespread suffering that an absolute refusal to grant assistance would entail. It is probable that the Government will, if the assistance required takes anything like the radical proportions that at present seem necessary, it can only be granted at a price, the surrender of the Constitution and the return of Newfoundland to the condition of a Crown colony. But even if the colony is prepared to accept this condition, further information will be required before the Government decides to what extent it can justly meet the wishes of Newfoundland."

Holiday Gifts for Gentlemen.

Smoker's set of Meerschaum Pipe, cigar and cigarette holder. 50c
Meerschaum holders in cases. 50c
Genuine Meerschaum holders. 25c
Tobacco jars. 25c
Tobacco pouches. 10c

Together with an endless variety of smokers' sundries at Jacob's uptown store, 2,317 St. Catherine Street.

A Quarry Company.

Peter Lyall, contractor; Peter Alexander Peterson, civil engineer; D. A. McCaskill, merchant; William G. Reid, contractor; George McDougall, manager, all of the city of Montreal, are applying for incorporation as "The Montreal Quarry Company, Limited," with a capital of \$200,000.

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Compound Slippery Elm Bark Cough Drops.

10c per box.

Chief of Police Dropped Dead.

Thamesville, Ont., Dec. 15.—Thomas C. Radcliffe, Chief of Police, dropped dead in C. A. Mayhew's store here to-night. Deceased had been troubled with heart disease for some years, which was the cause of his death. Deceased leaves a wife and two children. The sympathy of the entire community.

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The following organs are now in stock, ready to be shipped on receipt of orders:

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1 English Oak. 500
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Vocation—2 manuals and pedals, pipe front. \$1500
Vocation—2 manuals and pedals, pipe front. 850
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Vocation—1 manual, pipe front. 450
3 Transposing Key Board, pipe front, the most powerful reed organ, built especially for churches. 250
Mason & Hamlin—Pipe front, very powerful. 325
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Domination. 75
Berlin. 150
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