

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Jury Trial in the Case of Vozina vs. The Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London.

The Trial Continued Until Tomorrow, when it will probably be concluded.

TUESDAY, April 15. SUPERIOR COURT. Jury Trial.

Present—The Hon. Mr. Justice RAINVILLE. In the case of George Vozina vs. The Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, a special jury, half English and half French, was sworn in. The following are the jurors: Alex. Manson, J. G. Kennedy, John T. Henderson, Thomas Samuel, John Barry, Wm. Dangerfield, Zeph. Lapierre, Jacques Grenier, J. D. Rolland, A. Belanger, Gust. Fabre and L. J. Pelletier.

The counsel for the plaintiff briefly stated the cause of action, which is based on a policy of assurance against fire, issued by the defendant to Messrs. Gingras & Langlois, grocers, of Quebec on their stock of groceries, which was partially destroyed, the amount claimed being \$2,756. Gingras & Langlois having become insolvent the action is brought by the plaintiff in his quality of assignee. The grounds on which the company resist the claim are principally two, over exaggeration in the estimate of the loss both as to value and quantity and misrepresentation by the assured to the company. Witnesses were examined and the case was not concluded when the hour of rising was reached; the continuation of the enquiry was adjourned until tomorrow morning. The suggestion of facts for the consideration of the jury and their answers will be published after the conclusion of the trial.

Mr. Drouin, C.C., and Mr. Joseph for plaintiff. Mr. Kerr, C.C., and Mr. Lacoste, C.C., for the defendant.

First Division—Enquete and Merits. **Present**—The Hon. Mr. Justice DUBRETT. John Gillies vs. Mr. W. Kirwin and J. P. Whelan et al., garnishees, and plaintiff contesting—Continued to the 19th at 10.30 a.m.

Messrs. Monk & Co. for plaintiff contesting. Messrs. Doherty & Co. for garnishees.

Jean Bte. Thomas vs. The Napierville Railway and Ferry Co. and Dame Georgina Armstrong et al. opposants—Continued to next term.

Messrs. Kerr & Co. for opposants. William Roberts vs. James B. Howley—Struck from the roll, plaintiff paying the costs of the day.

Messrs. Duhamel & Co. for plaintiff. Messrs. Deloraine & Co. for defendant.

Damase Z. Belette vs. Stephen St. Denis—Witnesses were examined, counsel heard, and the case was taken on deliberation.

Messrs. Prefontaine & Co. for plaintiff. Messrs. Deloraine & Co. for defendant.

Dame Ann Shaw Low vs. Dame Ann Bann—Defendant was called as a witness, and upon the production of a doctor's certificate of her illness, the court appointed a deputy prothonotary as commissioner to examine her at her domicile. The case was suspended in the meantime.

Messrs. McLaren & Co. for plaintiff. Messrs. Abbott & Co. for defendant.

Nathan Michaels vs. E. P. Lachapelle—Witnesses were examined, counsel heard, and the case was taken on deliberation.

Messrs. Kerr & Co. for plaintiff. Messrs. Geoffrion & Co. for defendant.

John McIntyre, Jr., et al., vs. Frederick R. Lingham—Continued to the 16th instant, to be the first case.

Messrs. Bethune & Co. for plaintiff. Messrs. Church & Co. for defendant.

The Exchange Bank of Canada vs. Thomas Craig et al., and the Montreal Cotton Co. mis en cause.

The plaintiff filed a motion for commission rogatoire, which was granted. The defendants to declare whether they join in the commission or not.

Messrs. Macmaster & Co. for plaintiff. Messrs. Greenshields & Co. for defendants. Messrs. Davidson & Co. for mis en cause.

Wednesday's Roll. McIntyre vs. Lingham.

Mechanics Bank vs. McShane. Hon. Alex. Cross vs. The Windsor Hotel Co.

Cyrille Mongeon vs. The Montreal and Sorel Railway Co., &c., &c. Hunt and Griffith Bazen vs. Greene & Sons.

Gleeson vs. The Grand Trunk Railway Co. J.oyal vs. Bourgeon.

Pelletier vs. Bergevin and opposant.

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY EXHIBITION. SECOND NOTICE.

On looking at a large exhibition of paintings, such as illuminate the walls of the Art Gallery, one cannot help noticing contrasts in the style and method of treatment more marked than in any ordinary collection. The light and lively touch of versatile genius; the sombre and labored striving of talent; and the unreal effects produced by men who should never have touched a brush are all there; lessons of how some are born to be successful artists and how others vainly struggle to fill a role that nature never intended for them. An old proverb may be adapted here, that many men never paint, who think they do; and whilst their perseverance is to be commended, the pity is they waste their energies upon unprofitable tasks. *Arx longa, vita brevis*, and the man who seeks to woo the unwilling muse, curtails the short span naturally allotted to him.

But, returning to the pictures. Mr. J. Wilson, of Ottawa, sends a solitary specimen of his skill, a bleak and dreary scene, highly suggesting the fullness of its title "Soon Cometh the Winter with Iron Hand." It is a good piece of work, the bare branches of the trees standing bold and black against the stern bluish sky.

Mr. J. W. L. Forster's specimen of portraiture speaks well for his skill in this branch of art. It is well executed and deserving of commendation. This artist's other work "Reflection" is worthy of remark, although we think the aim has failed to reach the height suggested by the text attached to the picture—

"In the soul
The secret longings that arise
Which this world never satisfies."

The spiritual side of the subject leaves much to be desired. The harmony of colors in this picture is well preserved.

Places aux Dames—Mrs. C. M. B. Schreiber sends half a dozen samples of her studio and, we believe, the only lady artist represented in the collection.

"Weary, Friendless, and Forsaken" is a touching production and elicits our sympathy. The drawing is admirable; but

the coloring is not the best that might have been employed.

"Any and her kitten" is a captivating little gem, pretty and suggestive of childhood's happy innocence, when a kitten may become an object of devoted love. The pretty, round, rosy cheeks and the fine golden hair are excellently painted.

"My Love Had Golden Hair" is a good study of young womanhood; extremely fair and beautiful. There is certainly something of the angel in the face and "My Love" would pass well for a saint, had she a halo.

"An Ideal Head" does not satisfy our craving for the ideal, so far as types of female loveliness are concerned therewith. It is a combination of many types of beauty and the result is a most delightful face. There seems a want of finish about it, however, that dispels the charm, if one cares to scrutinize it.

"Mischief" is a capital study. Mrs. Schreiber's selections are all good and evince great artistic spirit and power.

Mr. W. Brynner, of Ottawa, sends three pictures. "With Dolly at the Sabot Maker's" is a good interior view with two figures—a very careful piece of work, well finished. "Asleep at the Church Door" and "Preparing to Spin," both studies of women, are creditable performances. The subjects are homely, but are harmoniously treated.

Mr. Homer Watson has five exhibits and a characteristic vein is to be seen throughout the series. "September Dawn," perhaps, is the best example of the artist's skill at phenomenal effect. The dark sky and grey mist rising from the dewy earth in the distance are well painted; the haze not being so much exaggerated as is usual in these attempts. "The Torrent" is a turbulent scene and treated in a sympathetic manner. The water rushing over the breakers is very naturally depicted. Similar in treatment is "The Mill in the Ravine," where the wind is high and weather stormy. Rugged scenes and rough weather seem to be Mr. Watson's forte. In "Through the Fields" we meet the same sky—though the subject is more peaceful. The trees are well drawn.

Mr. Oliver Clark's two studies of "Fruit and Flowers" are very highly finished examples of the still-life school. They are excellently rendered and deserve the highest praise.

Mr. Reford contributes "On a Lea-Shore," where an old hulk is stranded, against which the sea casts its spray in a most natural manner. A good piece of seascape, truly.

Mr. J. C. Miles sends us "On the Sands," the excellent qualities of which will be missed by many, from the erroneous position in which it is placed. It is a careful study, reflecting great credit upon the artist.

The other picture of this artist representing a scene from "The Bay of Fundy" is not so good a specimen of work. The waves are well conceived, but the coloring is not true to nature. Compared, however, with most of the water scenes it ranks well, and is altogether a vigorous production.

Mr. F. C. Gordon's "Life Study" is a good work. The face too was worth the time spent upon it. The shoulder seems awkward at first glance; but the anatomy is correct if the position be thoroughly considered.

Mr. O. R. Jacobs' "Young Pioneer" is a thoughtful piece of work and well treated—a sturdy young woodcutter worthy to be a pioneer.

Mr. W. Raphael gives us two studies, "The Gipsy" and "The Laborer," both of which are carefully performed. We prefer the latter, though he has somewhat the appearance of a tough customer.

Mr. T. M. Martin sends "Late for School" a very good picture of a young dork anxiously peeping round the corner. The picture is exceedingly harmonious and the face of the sluggard a brown study in itself.

Mr. Paul Peel's "On Muskega River" is a careful piece of brush-work, the foliage demanding special praise for its excellent approach to nature. "Canoe Lake, Muskoka," is also beyond fault-finding, and to those who know the place will especially commend it.

Mr. F. A. Verner's "Upper Ottawa," a picture that has been favorably criticized in England, is executed in the artist's happiest style. Its harmony is perfect and we are not tired of looking at it so long as the ordinary rendition of river scenery prompts.

Mr. Paul Peel's "Young Pioneer" is a very good domestic study, which will certainly captivate the lady visitors. The mother's happy face and the fat, watchful countenance of her child are excellently painted.

In reviewing the works that represent Canadian art in this Artistic exhibition, the principal works to which we would call public attention are the following:—

1. The Heart of the White Mountains—F. M. Bell Smith.

7. Canadian Fiddler—Robert Harris.

11. Italian Boy—P. P. Woodcock.

14. Study of F. C. Gordon.

15. Portrait of the Artist (from a Mirror)—F. M. Bell Smith.

16. The Upper Ottawa—F. A. Verner.

29. Daughters of Canada—F. M. Bell Smith.

30. Amy and Her Kitten—Mrs. Schreiber.

31. With Dolly at the Sabot Maker's—W. Brynner.

34. The Laborer—W. Raphael.

35. "All are gone, the old familiar faces"—Robert Harris.

36. Mischief—Mrs. Schreiber.

39. A Wait—Robert Harris.

44. Preparing to Spin—W. Brynner.

49. "The Color Sergeant Hard Pressed"—Robert Harris.

85. Asleep at the Church Door—W. Brynner.

The water colors are not nearly so good as a whole as might be expected from a glance at the artists supplying them. The most noteworthy and admirable are "The Doors," a capital character drawing of two gay Lotharios, well executed. Mr. A. P. Coleman's "Leaning Tower, Venice," is a good piece of dark coloring, very carefully drawn. Mr. L. R. O'Brien's "Devonshire Woodland Road" is a truthful work; but not up to that artist's full powers.

Mr. W. N. Crosswell's "Fishing House" deserves attention, being a good piece of coloring. Mr. F. A. Verner's "Buffalo" pictures are all good and worthy the highest commendation as well finished works. Mr. R. Harris' "Boss of the Shanty" is especially good, and so is that artist's "Bard Helen," which, with many other good pictures, is in the vestibule at the head of the stairway.

The excellent designs from Messrs. Hutchison and Steele, A. T. Taylor, T. C. Sorby, A. F. Dunlop, R. McCausland, J. W. H. Watts, and G. E. Stalkins, should not be missed although to the general public architecture and design do not offer so much attraction as to the technically educated.

It is noticeable that the oldest and most important branch of the Fine Arts is totally unrepresented. There is not a single specimen of sculpture on exhibition, save the usual few excellent specimens belonging to the gallery. It is a pity, for there are a few excellent sculptors in Canada, and we sincerely hope many more in embryo.

There are many works we have not mentioned; but the catalogue is long and the workmanship of an inferior kind to those we have recorded, which to our minds are the best specimens of Canadian Art exhibited.

We congratulate the Royal Canadian Academy on the success of their exhibition, which we trust will increase and multiply both in quantity and quality as the years roll on, until Canadian Art shall be recognized as an important element in the world's higher culture.

Hotels.

LORNE HOUSE, MURRAY BAY.—This well-known Hotel, situated on the cliff overlooking the St. Lawrence, will be re-opened for the season about June 1st. The House has been thoroughly overhauled and refurnished. The advantages and attractions of Murray Bay are too well-known to be dwelt upon here.

Families wishing to arrange for board, etc., can address the proprietors to No. 443 St. Catherine street, up to June 1st. WM. CHAMARD & CO. April 10 4m 87

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March 1

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W. L. MALTBY, Manager. Office, No. 181 St. James Street, Montreal. November 26 282

PATENTS

The Montreal Herald.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON, B. 10, St. James St. West. Editorial Rooms, up one flight of stairs.

The offices of THE HERALD are in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James St. West. Editorial Rooms, up one flight of stairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.
Royal Theatre Museum—Performances at 2.30 and 8 p.m.
Queen's Hall—Concert at 8 p.m.
Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge—Annual Meeting of Governors at 3 p.m.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

BY M. HICKS & CO.
Furniture—At their rooms, at 2 p.m.
BY W. E. SHAW.
Furniture—At 1454 St. Catherine street, at 10 a.m.

SOME FACTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Grand Trunk Company and the Grand Trunk Executive in Canada occupy an extraordinary position.

A bill for which they are responsible has passed both branches of the Parliament of Canada.

So satisfactorily it is demonstrated that the legislation was obtained by underhand means that the Premier of the Dominion was obliged to place the following notice of resolutions on the Orders of the Day of the House of Commons:—

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.—“That the entry in the journals of this House of the 27th of March last, with respect to the consideration of the amendments made by the Senate to the bill (No. 21) entitled ‘An act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada’ be now read.”

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.—“That the said proceedings be reconsidered and that a message be sent to the Senate informing their Honors that the amendments made by them to the bill sent up from the House of Commons, and the bill (No. 21) entitled ‘An act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada,’ were concurred in by this House in error and requesting their Honors to return the bill with the said amendments in order that they may be reconsidered.”

After these notices had been given, Mr. Hicks, General Manager of the Grand Trunk, appealed to the Premier not to go forward with his motions.

It is explained that the Grand Trunk proprietors are to meet in London tomorrow to take action on the bill; that the bill had been sent to England by a special messenger, so that a copy of it should not fail to be forthcoming at the meeting; that Mr. Hicks had pledged himself to his London Board that the bill would receive the Governor-General's assent in the form in which it finally passed; and that if anything should occur to prevent Mr. Hicks's pledge from being carried out, it would be ruinous to Mr. Hicks in his relations with his Company!

It is said that the Premier yielded to such representations in so far as to state that he would not ask that the bill should be sent back to the Senate, but that he would introduce a new bill interpreting the bill which has passed and placing it where it stood when it first left the Commons, not only making the double tracking of the road compulsory but giving the expenditure for this purpose priority over expenditures for “general purposes.” That is to say, the bill which the Premier has promised, will declare that the bill which will be laid before the Grand Trunk meeting in London tomorrow is not the bill that is to bind the Grand Trunk. It is saying that in the absence of further information the Grand Trunk shareholders will be voting on a bill which will be amended and greatly changed the day after they have disposed of it!!

It would seem to be clearly the duty of the Government, who have taken charge of the matter, to see that the meeting in London tomorrow will not be voting on incorrect information—on a bill which the Government are altering in a material sense—a bill which, to use Sir John Macdonald's words, “was concurred in by this House (of Commons) in error.” The Government know how to convey this information to England in time to reach the Grand Trunk shareholders before they cast their votes. There is no reason why the Grand Trunk meeting in England should not be adjourned rather than the business of the Government of Canada interrupted or the policy of two Governments in dealing with this matter altered to suit the meeting or Mr. Hicks. Neither Parliament nor the Government are responsible for Mr. Hicks's acts or for the calling of a Grand Trunk meeting in London at a date at which the Grand Trunk bill cannot possibly be assented to by the Governor-General. It would be treating Parliament with disrespect to make its progress with the public business hinge upon the whims of Mr. Hicks or the convenience of a number of railway shareholders in England, under the circumstances. The Parliament of Canada has a duty to perform to the country. It has to clear its skirts of all complicity in this scandalous business, and it should not be driven into a corner to suit Mr. Hicks's humor or to enable him to recover his standing with his employers. The time will be well spent by Parliament in undoing this wrong and vindicating its besmirched honor.

We cannot help suggesting that the proper way to deal with this affair is the manner in which Sir John was proceeding before Mr. Hicks appeared upon the scene with his personal appeals. What has Parliament to do with Mr. Hicks's standing with his company? Parliament

has been fooled and deceived; the Premier of Canada and the leader of Parliament has said so; all the facts attest the truth of the statement. And Parliament having been used and deceived, why should it consider Mr. Hicks's feelings in the matter? It must look first to its own honor and vindicate that, whatever may happen to Mr. Hicks. Is Parliament at all interested in ratifying Mr. Hicks's pledge to his London friends, that the assent of the Governor-General shall be given to this fraudulent bill? Is the assent of the Governor-General to be held as cheaply as Mr. Hicks values it? Who could authorize Mr. Hicks to make any such pledge? This very disclosure makes it imperative that the fraudulent legislation shall not be sanctioned by the Governor-General. It is usually expected that the Governor-General should assent to whatever bills are placed in his hands; but His Excellency has read the newspapers. He has read the debates in the House of Commons. He has read Sir John Macdonald's proposed resolutions. When the Grand Trunk bill will be handed to him for his assent, he will know that he is being asked to use his high office for the purpose of declaring to the law what is not law, what has been stolen from Parliament—what is a mockery and a deception, what the Premier himself says must not become law, but must be nullified. The Premier of this Dominion should hesitate before placing that bill in His Excellency's hands. If His Excellency were to decline to receive it where would the Premier be, with his resolutions in black and white on the Order of the Day, with both branches of Parliament indignant at this theft of legislation, with the whole country scandalized by such unparalleled proceedings? With Sir John's proposed resolutions before him His Excellency will certainly be justified in asking his First Minister for explanations, and what explanation can Sir John offer except the explanation he has already offered in his resolutions on the notice paper in the House of Commons? There the proposed resolutions stand to attest the fact that the bill to which His Excellency is requested to give the force of law was not the voice of Parliament, was obtained from Parliament by improper means and should not be vitalized into law. It is to be hoped that His Excellency will not be under the necessity of resenting so gross an indignity, so clear a prostitution of his great office.

THE DOUBLE TRACKING AND THE MONTREAL DEPOT.—It was reported in Ottawa yesterday that a movement was on foot to prevent the Premier from interfering further with the Grand Trunk bill. It was said that Mr. Hicks and Mr. Bell were working to induce the Government and the House to consent to the Grand Trunk putting up five millions of dollars of bonds as a guarantee for double tracking the road from Toronto to Montreal. Even if this substitute for a change in the bill could be accepted and the honor of Parliament left to take care of itself, the sum named would—according to Grand Trunk authority itself—be entirely inadequate. The Grand Trunk engineer-in-chief has estimated the cost of the double track at \$8,000,000 in cash, which would be poorly represented by \$5,000,000 of Grand Trunk bonds whose value it would be difficult to estimate.

If the Montreal city M. P.'s are alive to the city's interests they will insist upon the bill which the Premier has promised to introduce providing for the cost of the erection of the Grand Trunk depot which the company agreed to build. There is no sign of this depot going up, and the Gazette has intimated that its erection will depend upon the Grand Trunk bill going through all right. Here, then, is an opportunity for the city M. P.'s to distinguish themselves and secure the building of the depot. Will they do it? Will they take guarantees for this work also? Will Mr. Hicks, who desires to put up five millions, nominally, for the double tracking, refuse to provide the equivalent of \$400,000 cash for the long promised depot?

ELECTIVE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—The City Council decided yesterday, by a vote of 23 to 6, to petition the Quebec Legislature to make the office of School Commissioner elective. So far as the Protestant Board is concerned, we do not understand that there is at present any very strong feeling in favor of changing the mode of selecting the Commissioners. Stability is manifest in such a body, and experience is valuable in any public office and especially in positions dealing with matters calling for full knowledge of numerous details. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the constituency to which the candidates would be required to appeal would be a very intelligent body of electors, quite capable of selecting competent men for the position. There cannot be any anxiety in regard to the fitness of the men likely to be chosen if the office were made elective, but in the absence of any pressure for a change there does not appear to be anything to influence the Legislature to order the change, at least in regard to the Protestant Commissioners. If the Roman Catholic ratepayers desire a change in the mode of selecting their Commissioners, it is their own affair.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES do not appear to be very popular in Manitoba, the Government having shut them out from obtaining from the public offices the information necessary to their business. The Winnipeg Free Press says:—A large number of bankers and leading merchants of the city had an interview yesterday with the members of the Government, to request that some provision be made for allowing parties to make searches

in chattel mortgages, bills of sale and judgments, being considered to give the names of the parties to them. The interview was in consequence of the Government having prevented the representatives of the mercantile agencies from making general searches, and thereby practically putting an end to the reports for the mercantile agencies. The desire of the deputation was to be placed in such a position that this information could be again obtained by the representatives of the mercantile agencies, and reports published as before. The deputation was introduced by the hon. member for St. Francois Xavier, Mr. Gigot. We understand that a bill has already been introduced into the House by Mr. Killam to secure the object that the deputation has in view; and it is hoped that members of the Government will be satisfied from the representations of the gentlemen composing the deputation that this measure is necessary.

UNDER the heading “Grand Trunk of Canada,” the following communication appears in the Railway Times, of London, Eng.:—

It should be pointed out that the two monthly working statements, issued to day, take no account of the increased interest charges consequent upon the Grand Trunk having taken over five other lines from January 1st.

These lines are the Midland of Canada, the Michigan Air Line, the Montreal and Champlain Junction, and the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay, and Lake Erie. It is computed that about £17,000 net per month is required to meet the preference obligations of these lines.

I am, etc., R. L. ADAMS.

Imperial Buildings, Leeds, March 28th, 1884.

£17,000 stg. per month is over \$1,000,000 a year, which is quite an item to drop out of the expense side of the account.

THE TEMPERANCE MEN carried the day in the Council yesterday, and it was decided to petition the Quebec Government to limit the number of liquor licenses granted in the city of Montreal. The vote stood 16 to 12.

CREMATION.—“Sarcophagi” has stated a serious objection to cremation without meeting it fully. We dare say there are others who would like to discuss this subject through our columns.

NOTES HERE AND THERE.

An Argument in Favor of Cremation, BY SARCEPHAGI.

I have received a communication from a gentleman in which two anecdotes of Lord Palmerston are given, which are worthy of reproduction and comment. Let me quote the first:—

“When Lord Palmerston was Home Secretary, some thirty years ago, he had a characteristic way of replying to letters and depositions. When the Presbytery of Edinburgh, for instance, asked him to appoint a national fast on account of the appearance of cholera, he remarked that the filth of cities and towns was the chief source of contagion, and if allowed to remain ‘will infallibly breed pestilence and be fruitful in death, in spite of all the prayers and fastings of the united but inactive nation.’

These remarks are strongly applicable to Montreal and the filth in the streets thereof. Now that ‘the winter of our discontent’ is rapidly dissolving into spring, the ice-bound particles of last year's filth and refuse are being set free from their innocuous condition, decomposed into their various gaseous and miasmatic elements and inhaled by the inhabitants of the city. The natural process of removing the accumulated deposits of winter's filthiness is certainly a cheap one for the city's purse; but a bad one for the citizens' health. If the City Councilors had voted a thousand dollars for the purpose of taking away the mass of pollution that still disgraces the streets and disgusts the people, instead of trying to blow up the frozen river, they would have evinced a greater amount of sense than most persons credit them with and have displayed a more solicitous regard for public health than they are deemed capable of feeling. The state of the roads is simply too bad for censure; mud would serve better than ink to describe the foul impurity that still contaminates the atmosphere and is likely to do so for some time to come. If men were made to perform neglected duties, we should see our city guardians sweeping and carting all the refuse they are leaving for the elements to disperse. It is a pity we may not enjoy the spectacle.

Now for the other anecdote about Lord Palmerston:—

“When Lord Stanley, of Alderley, applied to him for a special permission to bury a deceased dignitary in the vaults of his church, he suggested that the soul of the dignitary be set more likely to go to Heaven because his body lies decomposing under the feet of the survivors, and adds that it would be just as reasonable to bury bodies under libraries, drawing-rooms and dining-rooms as under thorough churches.”

Of course, Pam was right so far as he went, though his argument was older than cemeteries. But to go a step farther, “Why should we bury bodies at all?” The question is one that is being asked in many places at the present time, and there are strong indications that sanitary science will overthrow sentiment in the long run, although the fight will necessarily be a slow one. In the choice between cremation and burial, reason is at loggerheads with a prejudice that springs both from sentiment and custom. From a health point of view, there is much to be said in favor of the furnace and little for the grave. Instead of putting a corpse to lie in the earth till it rot away, a slow process of years, during which unpeppable stages of decomposition take place, in a few hours the useless body is resolved into the elements of which it was composed. If it were possible to remove the earth from around the coffins of Mount Royal cemetery and lay bare the contents of that common charnel-house, perhaps the greatest antidote would be administered to the prejudice that poisons the common sense of this day. It is possible that such a feat of fester-fertilizing putridity can remain so near the dwelling places of the living and not breed disease amongst them? When decomposition takes place, where do the generated gases go? These cannot remain buried in

the earth. Again, after a man has died of some contagious disease, let us suppose small-pox, the germs of that disease do not disappear with the breath of life. We are careful to burn the bed, bedding and clothing that may be infected; but the body itself, the very central residence of the contagious poison, is as carefully preserved for the future spread of the disease.

The direct experiments of Dr. Freire, of Rio de Janeiro, proved that the surface earth taken from the Turnbuca cemetery was full of the same microbe that were prevalent in persons suffering from yellow fever. By being confined on a layer of this earth, domestic animals died in a few days, and an analysis of their blood showed the presence of developed parasites in vast numbers, clearly proving the earth is a good conductor of disease and a capital conveyor of contagion.

From a sentimental point of view, the burial of the bodies of those we love and respect is repulsive in the extreme. The slow and disgusting decay of the corpse after interment is offensive and horrible, and no gloss of sentiment can hide the hideous truth from the mind. How much better would it be to prevent the tedious process of decomposition and obtain the result of years by a clean and speedy change that would occupy but a few hours.

The crematory methods at present used are various. The Siemens furnace at Dresden effects combustion by heated air and quick results are obtained. The Brunetti apparatus takes four hours to destroy a body, and is expensive. Other furnaces are worked by gas, and a crematory has been invented for the burning of bodies after battle. A clever Italian chemist claims to be able to destroy a body in half an hour by means of a heated chemical solution.

In Rome, Vienna, and many other European cities, cremation has been performed for some time past, and is gradually increasing in favor with the people. The Cremation Society in New Orleans is growing rapidly and is now erecting a similar furnace to the one in use at Milan. In England Mr. Justice Stephen has happily dispelled the illusion that cremation is more concerning the illegality of cremation, and his judgment was a strong argument in favor of the innovation.

It is not likely cremation will be introduced into Montreal at present, although there is no reason, but sluggishness of spirit, against such a sensible idea being carried out. The most solid objection that has been urged against cremation is the total destruction of criminal evidence that is thereby involved. The only remedy would be a full descriptive certificate of the cause of death from a qualified doctor and a post mortem or analysis in every case of doubt or suspicion.

MARRIAGES.

PATRICIA CHANDLER.—On Tuesday, April 15th, at St. John's Church, Brom, P. Q., by the Rev. Robert Lindsay, M. A., Rector of St. Thomas, Montreal, and first Rector of Brom, assisted by the Rev. William Jones Rector of Brom, Mr. Jennie A. Chandler, of Maplewood, Brom, to Ursula P. Chandler, of Rockingham County, New Hampshire.

New Advertisements.

STATEMENT OF THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY

For the year ending December 31, 1883:

Ledger Assets, Jan. 1, 1883, \$45,529,581 54

INCOME.

Premiums, \$10,727,517 96

Realized Net Profit on Investments, \$1,400,000 00

Dividends, \$2,743,023 72

Interest on Bonds, \$1,370,570 57

Interest on Stocks, \$1,370,570 57

Interest on Real Estate, \$1,370,570 57

Interest on City and County Taxes, \$1,370,570 57

Interest on Other Assets, \$1,370,570 57

Interest on Other Assets, \$1,370,570 57

Interest on Other Assets, \$1,370,570 57

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New Advertisements.

WANTED, Salesman on commission to sell Oil Clothing. CAPE ANN OIL CLOTHING CO., 12 E. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md. April 16 m 92

PARTNER WANTED.

The advertiser requires a clever and energetic man as active partner in the best manufacturing business in the country and in full running order, with a staff of competent workmen. Profits large and orders in advance. Capital required, \$15,000. References exchanged. Address “Opportunity,” HERALD Office. April 15 b 91

THE FINEST

PHOTOGRAPHS

IN THE CITY

ARE TAKEN AT

SUMNERHAYES & WALFORD'S.

No. 1 Bleury Street.

April 14 1m 90

Private Butchers' Stalls.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all parties who now hold Private Butchers' Stalls, that their License will expire on the first day of May next, and that under the By-Law it is incumbent upon them, if they desire to renew such License, to send in a written application to that effect to the Market Committee, to be left in the City Clerk's Office not later than the

24th April instant.

No license will be granted for shops not adequately drained and ventilated, nor to parties in arrears at that date.

Printed forms of application can be had from the Meat Inspector, or at the City Clerk's Office free of charge.

The same rule applies to new applicants.

(By order) CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 15th April, 1884. m 92

County of Hochelaga

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SPRING SHOW OF HORSES.

The Annual Spring Show of Horses, under the direction of the above named Society, will be held at the HAY MARKET, COLLEGE STREET, in this city, on

Tuesday next, the twenty-second instant, at ELEVEN a.m.

By order, H. BRODIE, Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, 15th April, 1884. 15, 8, 19, 22A 91

INMAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

City of Montreal, April 17, 9.30 a.m.

City of Chester, April 26, 3.00 p.m.

City of Chicago, May 1, 9.30 a.m.

City of Richmond, May 8, 3.00 p.m.

City of Berlin, May 17, 10.00 a.m.

City of Montreal, May 22, 2.00 p.m.

City of Chicago, May 29, 10.00 a.m.

City of Chester, June 7, 3.00 p.m.

City of Richmond, June 12, 4.00 p.m.

City of Berlin, June 21, 3.00 p.m.

From Pier 56, North River, New York.

Steering passengers booked at Very Low Rates.

Intermediate passage, \$40. Round Trip, \$75.

RATES OF PASSAGE—\$80, \$80 and \$100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children between 2 and 12 years of age, half-fare. Servants, \$50.

Special Round Trip Tickets, good to 15th July, at Reduced Rates.

Tickets to London, \$7; and to Paris \$15, and \$20 additional, according to route selected.

Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bath-rooms, and all other conveniences.

These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.

INMAN STEAMSHIP CO. (Limited)

No. 1 Broadway, N.Y.

C. C. McPALL, St. James Street.

Or J. Y. GILMOUR & Co., 84 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

April 16 m 92

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS

SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN

New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK.

Alyssa, April 22, 2.30 p.m.

Oregon, April 28, 5.00 a.m.

Nebraska, May 5, 8.00 a.m.

Arizona, May 13, 11.30 a.m.

Alaska, May 19, 4.00 p.m.

Wisconsin, May 26, 7.00 a.m.

Wyoming, May 30, 12.30 p.m.

Georgia, June 6, 4.00 p.m.

Nebraska, June 13, 8.00 a.m.

Arizona, June 20, 11.30 a.m.

Alaska, June 26, 4.00 p.m.

Wisconsin, July 3, 7.00 a.m.

Wyoming, July 10, 12.30 p.m.

Georgia, July 17, 4.00 p.m.

Nebraska, July 24, 8.00 a.m.

Arizona, July 31, 11.30 a.m.

Alaska, August 7, 4.00 p.m.

Wisconsin, August 14, 7.00 a.m.

Wyoming, August 21, 12.30 p.m.

Georgia, August 28, 4.00 p.m.

Nebraska, September 4, 8.00 a.m.

Arizona, September 11, 11.30 a.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The following are the hours for closing the English mails at the Montreal post-office during the current month—

Wednesday, 18th.....	5.00 p.m.
Thursday, 19th.....	5.00 p.m.
Friday, 20th.....	5.00 p.m.
Saturday, 21st.....	5.00 p.m.
Sunday, 22nd.....	5.00 p.m.
Monday, 23rd.....	5.00 p.m.
Tuesday, 24th.....	5.00 p.m.
Wednesday, 25th.....	5.00 p.m.
Thursday, 26th.....	5.00 p.m.
Friday, 27th.....	5.00 p.m.
Saturday, 28th.....	5.00 p.m.
Sunday, 29th.....	5.00 p.m.
Monday, 30th.....	5.00 p.m.

Registered letters and newspapers always close half an hour earlier.

LOCAL NEWS.

CARRENO and KELLOGG—In consequence of the great demand for tickets the Messrs. Harris respectfully solicit (to prevent disappointment) an early application for seats, at Prince's Music Store, 228 St. James Street.

THE LICENSES—Up to date eighty-two persons have made applications to the Provincial license officers for licenses, and it is stated that these will be granted in a few days.

ENGLISH CIGARETTES—Oxford, Cambridge, Up-Ton, Aesthetic, also Russian, Egyptian, pure perique, and all the popular American cigarettes. S. Hyman, 308 Notre Dame street.

MR. FENNEL has leased Lord Dufferin's (late Governor-General) cottage as an auxiliary to the Tadoosac hotel. His address to 1st May is 146 Mountain street.

PRESENTATION—The retail employees of Messrs. Willis & Co. on Monday evening presented one of their number Miss Harriet Delisle with an elaborately finished \$85 Wanner sewing machine on the occasion of her marriage, which took place yesterday.

THE REJECTED PICTURES by Mr. Carey were on exhibition yesterday in Mr. Geo. Bishop's window, St. James street, and attracted a good deal and not a little favorable criticism, the wonder being that they were rejected while so many others inferior in every way were accepted.

WE keep boys' and children's suits ready made for the profit they yield than for the aid they render in bringing us other business. There is not a style that is new and desirable but we can show in the turban, jockey, polo, derby, and a variety of others. The Standard Clothing Hall, 41 and 43 Notre Dame street west, [old St. Joseph street].

STRAYED—The police were informed yesterday evening that a little boy and girl were found astray on St. Catherine street East. They were found by a gentleman and taken to a house at the corner of Panet and St. Catherine streets, where they await some one to claim them. The children are too young to give any account of themselves.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—The Superintendent of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges, with thanks from Mrs. Lamb, basket of beef; Mrs. Andrew Robertson, parcel of cast-off clothing; Mrs. Duncan L. McDougall, parcel of cast-off clothing; A. Friend, the charitable Committee of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, par. J. Wilson, parcel of cast-off clothing; and Mrs. Helen Corlett, a pleasing Stella Perkins. Mr. Belus as Victor Newman, Mr. Stirling as Hon. Beverly Culman, and Mr. Henry Holland as Robert Kingsley were all very good. Taken altogether the play was a decided hit, and Mr. Florence is to be congratulated on having added to his repertoire a character which stands out clearly and distinctly as a creation of genius. Tonight and Saturday matinee will be the last performances of Facts, Tomorrow and Friday night Saturday evening over popular comedy The Mighty Dollar. Mr. and Mrs. Florence in their original creations of Hon. Bardwell Sloot and Mrs. Gen. Gifford. Ladies desiring to attend the matinee Saturday should secure their seats early, as the demand is very large.

REAL ESTATE—A large number of our heavy capitalists attended the sale of the Sherbrooke street villa lots at W. E. Shaw's rooms yesterday. The lot adjoining Mr. Redpath's house, nearly 10,000 square feet, was adjudged to Mr. Geo. Hagar for Mrs. Redpath, at 90c per foot, the other lots were withdrawn for the present. Mr. Shaw also sold on Saturday two small cottages at St. Lambert for Mrs. Leeming to Mr. R. D. Macpherson.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL—The Committee of Management of the Montreal General Hospital has appointed Dr. Gray medical superintendent for the ensuing term of three years. Dr. Bell, who has so successfully filled the position during the past three years, will establish a private practice in this city, and has taken Dr. Drake's old residence, Beaver Hall Terrace, recently occupied by Dr. Herbert Reddy.

TRINITY CHURCH CONCERT—The concert given by the ladies and gentlemen of the above church in the lecture hall on St. Denis street last evening was a very successful affair. Although the weather was very bad it did not have any effect on the attendance, as a very large audience gathered, and that they enjoyed themselves was evident from the frequent and hearty applause that greeted the performers, nearly all the members receiving well merited encores.

MATRIMONIAL—As will be seen by notice in another column Col. Ove P. Patton, of this city, general agent for Fairbanks scales, was married yesterday morning at St. John's church, Bromie, to Mrs. Chandler, widow of the late E. L. Chandler, M.P., for Bromie. The happy couple immediately left for New York on a wedding tour, and from there will go to the Maritime Provinces, returning to Montreal in about three weeks. We trust that the union of this amiable and accomplished lady and popular gentleman will prove as happy as their best friends could desire.

OUR school suits in youths' and boys' sizes are just what parents are in search of. They are made from good wear resisting fabrics and very serviceable both for school and play. See our show window for prices and styles. The Standard Clothing Hall, 41 and 43 Notre Dame street west, [old St. Joseph street].

BOYS DRIVING CARS—Although Alderman Macpherson stated in the council yesterday that strict orders had been given to the police to suppress this nuisance, the nuisance is not suppressed. There are many boys driving cars, especially in the night—boys who demand illegal fares on wet nights and will not open the cab door to admit the passenger until the latter has come to the boy's terms. These things happen under the notice of the police, who, when spoken to on the subject, have regarded the matter with indifference. An example should be made of some of these rascals who disgrace the honest occupation of a carter.

SUMMER COURSE OF BOTANY—In order to meet an expressed want, it has been decided to open, during the coming summer, a course of instruction in botany, designed chiefly to meet the wants of those already somewhat acquainted with the subject.

The classes will be under the direct instruction of Prof. Penhallow, by whom all the lectures will be given. The course of study will extend over seven weeks, commencing the first Tuesday of May. Classes will be held from 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each alternate day, viz:—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. A lecture will be given each afternoon at 4 o'clock, and students will be expected to devote the other hours to practical work. Lectures will be held in the Peter Redpath Museum, and field excursions will be made as often as practicable. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. W. C. Baynes, McGill College.

EMMANUEL CHURCH LECTURE—At the closing meeting of the season, under the auspices of the Young People's Association of the above church, a lecture was given last evening in the Lecture Hall, by Professor D. P. Penhallow, on "Japan, its People and its Customs." In spite of the inclement state of the weather a large audience gathered and listened to the lecturer with much attention. The lecture was a condensed history and description of that far away country, and told of the customs, manners and traits of the people of whom, until late, so little had been known. At the close the professor exhibited a fine collection of fancy work made by the Japanese, consisting of fans, paintings, lacquer work, etc. Before and after the lecture a fine musical programme was rendered by the members of the society. At the close a cordial vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer for his able and entertaining effort.

THE CIVIC FLOOD COMMITTEE—The final meeting of the special committee on inundations was held yesterday morning, when there were present Alderman Stevenson (chairman), Alderman Laurent, Messrs. D. A. P. Watt, Thos. Cramp, J. C. Baker, C. J. Jones and others. Mr. Kennedy, engineer of the Harbor Commissioners, concluded his evidence in reference to the inundations of the river, exhibiting a number of plans of the river and harbor he explained the nature and extent of the several inundations which had occurred during the last twenty years, and although not offering any suggestions for the prevention of floods in future, was still of opinion that they could be at least mitigated. The information as to the probable causes had been so meagre, so far, that it was difficult to put much confidence in it. He thought that if a series of experiments were made they might be able to obtain some definite information on the matter, and that although it might have to be done at a considerable cost, it would eventually prove a great benefit to the city. It was decided to report to Council for an appropriation of \$500 for a thorough survey of the river between Longue Pointe and Boucherville. The committee then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.
Academy of Music.
THE FLORENCE.
Mr. and Mrs. Florence drew another large audience to the Academy of Music last evening, despite the heavy storm. The play was well rewarded, for the new play, Facts, or His Little Hatchet, is brimful of fun. In the character of Pinto Perkins, Mr. Florence does the best work we ever remember to have seen this gifted artist do. His "make up" is really a wonderful work of art, even his intimate friends would fail to recognize the good-looking, jovial Florence so complete is the disguise. Mrs. Florence, as Matilda Starr, was in her element. Her innocent manner of receiving the wonderful stories of Mr. Perkins and potting them down was highly amusing, while her absurd poetry brought down the house. The costumes of the lady were elegant; rare models of the modiste. The other characters were rendered in a satisfactory manner. Miss Ethel Grey acted well. Miss Nellie Fitzpatrick made a handsome Mrs. Munro Jennings and Miss Helen Corlett a pleasing Stella Perkins. Mr. Belus as Victor Newman, Mr. Stirling as Hon. Beverly Culman, and Mr. Henry Holland as Robert Kingsley were all very good. Taken altogether the play was a decided hit, and Mr. Florence is to be congratulated on having added to his repertoire a character which stands out clearly and distinctly as a creation of genius. Tonight and Saturday matinee will be the last performances of Facts, Tomorrow and Friday night Saturday evening over popular comedy The Mighty Dollar. Mr. and Mrs. Florence in their original creations of Hon. Bardwell Sloot and Mrs. Gen. Gifford. Ladies desiring to attend the matinee Saturday should secure their seats early, as the demand is very large.

THE NEXT ATTRACTION for the week commencing Monday, April 21st, will be played the Devil's Auction. We quote the following from *Byrne's Dramatic Review*: "The Devil's Auction is a spectacular extravaganza upon which a great deal of money has been expended, and which has already secured the earnest approval of very many large American cities. It received its first New York production on Saturday night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, where it had been mounted with great care and elaboration, and supplied with a cast which for purposes of this kind could not be easily excelled. It may be said at once that the scenery was admirably painted and excellently handled. The dresses were beautiful, but becoming, and the performance was, on the whole, most satisfactory, both to the large audience and to the liberal management. The cast contained the names of James T. Moffat, Kate Girard, W. H. Bartholomew, the Lorettes, Martin Law, and other well-known comedians. The principal dancer was Madame Adele Cornalba, unquestionably the best premiere danseuse now in America. Gallagher, Gilmore and Gardner, who are the supporters of this picturesque enterprise, were disappointed by the non-arrival of a number of their ballet girls from England, but succeeded in presenting a satisfactory array of good-looking corpeses, in spite of all here and now, very beautiful girls they are. The Devil's Auction is up for a two weeks' run at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and will be seen under the same stage later in the season. Meanwhile it takes the road with every prospect of an even larger success than it has hitherto attained."

QUEEN'S HALL.
THE RAGAN LECTURES.
Despite the unfavorable weather and the many other attractions last evening, a very large audience assembled in the Queen's Hall to listen to Mr. H. H. Ragan's lecture on "Paris, the Magnificent," and all who attended were well repaid for their visit. Assisted by his beautiful series of views, he led his hearers through all the streets and palaces of the American Paradise, giving a very large amount of interesting information. The various happy hits were all well applauded, and much satisfaction was expressed at the lecture. The next of the series will be "Wales and the Isle of Wight," to be delivered on Monday evening next.

NOTES.
The opening of the Wagner festival at Boston on Monday was very successful.

CITY COUNCIL.

The License Question—The School Commissioners.
His Worship the Mayor called the City Council to order at 3.30 p.m. yesterday there being present Aldermen Rainville, Beausoleil, Roy, Genereux, Gauthier, J. C. Wilson, Mooney, Holland, Archibald, Gray, T. Wilson, Farrell, Robert, Fairbairn, McShane, Beauchamp, Donovan, Stroud, Mount, Laurent, Stevenson, Dubuc, Jeannotte, Prefontaine, Tansey, Hood, Berger, Prevost, Grenier and Rolland.

PETITIONS.
The Vigilance Association of the Parish of St. James presented a lengthy petition against any increase of the number of licenses already recommended by Council, for various reasons which were cited in the petition. They asked the Council also to petition the Quebec Legislature to the above effect.

On motion of Alderman Roy, seconded by Alderman Beausoleil, the petition was laid on the table, to be taken up in connection with the first Order of the Day.

Mr. John Millan petitioned for an enforcement of the by-law regarding soap factories. Referred to Health Committee.

A petition was read from the Butchers' Association requesting a conference on the abattoir question. Laid on the table.

Alderman Beausoleil, to be taken up with the thirty-first Order of the Day.

The petition of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, was presented by Alderman Beausoleil and also left over to be taken up with the first Order of the Day.

Alderman J. C. Wilson presented a petition from the Young Men's Christian Association against the Sunday evening leaver nuisance and moved that it be sent to the Police Committee, with instructions to take the necessary steps to stop the nuisance. Carried.

REPORTS.
The Water Committee's report for \$41,000 for pipe laying was referred to the Finance Committee, and their report concerning the Cote St. Antoine Water Company was referred to the City Attorney.

QUESTIONS.
Alderman Archibald asked if it were a fact that certain youths under 21 years were allowed to drive cabs while others were prevented.

Alderman McShane replied that strict orders had been issued to the police to do away with this kind of thing.

Alderman Roy inquired about the soap factory by-law.

Alderman Mooney replied that the law had not been enforced for some indefinite reasons, but it would be put into effect at once if so ordered by the Council.

Alderman Donovan wanted information about the reported visit of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners to Quebec to get an increase of taxation.

The Mayor had no knowledge of the matter.

Alderman J. C. Wilson wanted to know what the Intimidation Committee had done.

Alderman Stevenson said they would report at an early date.

ORDER OF THE DAY.
On motion of Alderman Beausoleil the fourth order of the day was taken up to memorialize the Quebec Legislature for certain amendments to the acts respecting education, and amongst others to render the School Commissioners directly responsible to the people by popular election.

Alderman Beausoleil moved a petition to that effect, seconded by Alderman Donovan.

The petition protested against any increase of taxation, in view of the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the school system. Alderman Beausoleil, speaking to his motion, referred to the petition addressed by the School Commissioners two years ago to the Council for an increase of taxation, which being refused, was then presented to the Quebec Legislature, and the result of the appointment of a Royal Commission, whose report had censured the School Commissioners, and in the face of that they were now again applying to the Legislature for more of the people's money.

Alderman J. C. Wilson agreed with the last speaker about the presumption of the School Commissioners in going to Quebec with their petition; he also approved of the plan to elect School Commissioners, but he did not believe too much money was spent on education, if only it were well spent. As for the Protestant school, he thought they ought to have more of a say in the new common school was greatly needed in St. Antoine ward. The rate of taxation was two mills on the dollar, and an increase of half a mill would be amply sufficient for all present purposes. However, he would vote for Alderman Beausoleil's motion.

Alderman Stevenson spoke of the anomalous position of the last speaker. He would have a distinction made in the petition between the Catholic and Protestant boards, the latter having managed their affairs remarkably well. The petition reflected on both boards, and he would therefore vote against the motion.

He also spoke strongly against the election of School Commissioners, as it would be impossible to get a more worthy or more efficient board than that which had been and was managing the Protestant schools of the city.

Alderman Holland also spoke to the same effect.

Alderman McShane spoke in favor of the motion, and Alderman Holland replied on the other side. He was at a loss to know where Alderman J. C. Wilson had got his information that the Protestant Board wanted more money and were asking for increased taxation. On the contrary, the Board was not at all anxious about the future, and even hoped for their ordinary revenue to build a school in St. Antoine ward.

Alderman Archibald spoke against the scheme of electing School Commissioners on account of the unwholesome influences of elections.

Alderman Donovan spoke in favor of the elective system in view of the gross extravagance of the Commissioners in the past.

Alderman Robert also spoke in favor of the motion.

Alderman Grenier replied to the last two speakers, and protested against Alderman Beausoleil's motion. He thought, too, that there were much more important matters requiring the attention of the Council.

Alderman Stevenson then moved in amendment, seconded by Alderman Mooney, that the consideration of the question be deferred until the publication of the report of the Royal Commission of Enquiry into the school system of Montreal. It would be much more in keeping with the dignity of the Council to wait till the report was published.

The amendment was lost by a majority of twenty-four to six.

Alderman Beausoleil moved in amendment that the election of School Commissioners be by ballot. This was, however, withdrawn, and the main motion was then put on Alderman Beausoleil's motion for the previous question, carrying by a large majority.

For the petition—Aldermen Gray, Berger, Tansey, Farrell, Prevost, Fairbairn, Roy, Mount, Beausoleil, Rainville, Dubuc, Holland, T. Wilson, Robert, J. C. Wilson, Beauchamp, Donovan, Jeannotte and Laurent—23.

Against—Aldermen Archibald, Rolland, Stevenson, Mooney, Hood and Grenier—6.

THE LICENSE QUESTION
being the first order of the day was then taken up.

Alderman Grenier moved the acceptance of the petition of the Vigilance Committee of St. James' Parish and the petition of the Quebec Government to limit the number of licenses.

Alderman Rainville moved in amendment, seconded by Alderman McShane, that the Council have every confidence in the present License Commissioners, viz: the Police Magistrates and the Recorder.

Alderman Jeannotte moved, seconded by Alderman Roy, that the main motion be voted upon without discussion.

Alderman Robert moved the adjournment, and Alderman Roy appealed from the decision of the chair allowing discussion on the motion of the previous question.

The vote being taken the Mayor's ruling was rejected by a majority of 17 to 12.

The vote on the previous question was then taken and carried by 15 to 14.

The main motion was then voted on with the following result:

Yeas—Aldermen Gray, Archibald, Fairbairn, Gauthier, Rolland, Stroud, Roy, Mount, Stevenson, Holland, J. C. Wilson, Beauchamp, Hood, Jeannotte, Laurent and Grenier—16.

Nays—Aldermen Berger, Tansey, Farrell, Prevost, Prefontaine, McShane, Beausoleil, Rainville, Dubuc, T. Wilson, Mooney and Robert—12.

A motion to adjourn was then put and lost, and it was moved that the thirty-first order for a special committee to consider the advisability of purchasing the two abattoirs be taken up.

Another motion to adjourn was then put and lost.

Alderman Archibald moved in amendment that all the orders referring to cattle, abattoirs and markets be taken up together.

Alderman McShane moved the previous question and Alderman J. C. Wilson moved the adjournment, which was carried.

POLICE NOTES.
The Recorder's Court—The Longest List Yet for His Worship—Another Eganio Comes to Grief—The Police Court and a Trio Who Were Found Drunk.

The criminal record in the Court of His Worship the Recorder took an upward jump yesterday that exceeded all previous days of the year, there being thirty-seven prisoners for trial. This long list, no doubt, was partly due to the two holidays coming together. Although the list was such a long one, it did not take His Worship much time to settle the various cases.

Of the thirty-seven prisoners fifteen had been arrested as simple drinkers, and the majority of these being up for the first time, they were either allowed to depart with a reprimand or requested to pay nominal fines. The other cases disposed of were as follows:

James L. Williams, was arrested on a trio of charges for being drunk, assaulting a man named Connors, and breaking glass. He was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$5, pay \$4 damages, or go to jail for one month.

George D. Laird, charged with being drunk, disorderly and resisting the police on Craig street, was found guilty and sentenced to three days in jail.

Henri Bordone, charged with being drunk and driving, fined \$5 or 15 days.

Frank Harkness, charged with being drunk on McGill street, was fined \$5 or fifteen days.

Charles Lawson, arrested asked to contribute \$5 or go down for one month.

Isidore Benard was charged with assaulting Philias Robitaille, found guilty, and fined \$5 or one month jail.

He put up the case and departed. Benoit Kicher, charged with vagrancy, was acquitted.

Walter Moore, for being drunk on Dorchester street, was asked to pay \$5 or go down for 15 days.

Elsie Lacours was arrested on a warrant for keeping a house of ill-fame, pleaded not guilty, and her trial was fixed for Thursday.

Louis Labelle, charged with being an inmate of the house, was also remanded for trial on Thursday.

Ovide Patenaude, Theodore Julien and Philomene Morin, also charged with being inmates, were discharged.

Emily Anthony, wife of John F. Harold, was arrested on a warrant for assault and battery on her husband, and was committed to jail for one month.

Albert Henri, a youth of 16 years, was arrested by Detective Cinq Mars for beating his invalid mother; this turned out to be a very hard case, and His Worship was about to pass a severe sentence when the ill-used mother of the prisoner pleaded guilty.

Warwick Moore, for taking into consideration that the young man contributed something to his mother's support suspended sentence and allowed him to depart after giving him a very severe reprimand.

Rosale Nelson had also been brought in by Cinq Mars, on the charge of vagrancy. She had been staying at the Home for Friendless Women on Pine street, but had lately given signs of insanity, and it was thought better to have her sent to some safer place. She was, therefore, fined \$1 or three months' jail. As she had no money she of course went down.

Police Court.
In the above court yesterday there were seven cases, but none of a very brilliant or startling kind, and the accused were either discharged or remanded for sentence.

MR. C. H. DUGAS, P. M.
William Gorbidge was up charged with stealing \$50 from Henry Portlock, and was remanded until Thursday.

Duncan McIntyre, charged with stealing paint, was discharged. Adolphe Champagne and Antoine Bergeron were charged with stealing a quantity of wine from the store of Piche. The first one of these pleaded guilty and was remanded until Thursday for sentence. The other pleaded not guilty and was discharged, there being no evidence to convict.

Toussaint and Major had also been arrested on the same charge, but were also discharged for the same cause—no evidence. Packey Lippin, stealing money from Catherine McCreag, pleaded guilty and had his sentence suspended.

Joseph Latulys, arrested on suspicion of larceny, was discharged, as no owner could be found to claim the articles supposed to be stolen.

MR. DESMONTES, P. M.
presided, but there were only two cases for him to dispose of. These were The Queen vs. Eugene Dockett, the accused being charged with larceny; he was found guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labor. The case of Patrick Sheehan, charged by Margaret Howley with assault and battery, was continued until the 18th inst. at 10 a.m.

A DELIBERATE SUICIDE.
Whiskey the Cause.
Yesterday morning, about half-past eleven o'clock, a man, dressed in a dark suit, entered the office of the Colonization Bureau at the Quebec Gate Station and engaged in conversation with the clerk, saying that he was going to drown himself, asking the young man to tell his wife where he had gone. He then walked out of the office to the edge of the river-

ment wall, followed by the clerk. As the man was apparently under the influence of liquor, the clerk did not give much attention to his assertion; but he was soon deceived, for the man tried three successive times to throw himself into the water, but was each time prevented by the young clerk. The fourth time, however, he succeeded, and jumped feet foremost into a clear space of water in front of the C. P. R. depot. A piece of scaffolding thrown him by the young man he pushed it away, and although he had three chances of saving himself he persisted in trying them, and folding his arms was carried under the ice. By this time considerable crowd had gathered about the spot watching to see if the ice would move so that the body could be grappled for. About 12 o'clock the pack ice floated down from where the man was supposed to be, but the body could not be found.

From information received it is known that the man was a French Canadian named Francois Carriere, about 35 years of age. He resides at 10 Rolland lane and was employed at the shoe store of his uncle, Mr. Lavoie, corner of St. Antoine and Inspector streets.

A Herald representative called on Mr. Lavoie, and was informed that he was a French Canadian named Francois Carriere, but was subject to fits of melancholy and had frequently been heard to say that he would put an end to himself. When these fits were on him he was in the habit of taking a glass too much, but otherwise he was steady and had been employed at the same store for the past twelve years.

The unfortunate man left his house between eight and nine yesterday morning and proceeded to his place of employment where he had been employed for some time, saying at the same time that he was going to commit suicide because he could not agree with his wife. His friends thought he was joking and took no further notice of the matter, until they received the news that a doctor had to be sent for, and she is now in a very weak state.

IN THE TOLLS.
Clever Capture by Detective Gladu—An Employe of an Ottawa Firm Robs His Employer and Absconds—His Capture Last Evening with the Money in His Possession.

Shortly before eight o'clock last evening the following telegram was received at the Central station:—"OTTAWA, April 15.

"Laird Wilson, 24 years of age, has absconded. He is charged with larceny of money from his employer. He is rather tall, fair complexion and hooked nose."

The telegram was placed in the hands of Detective Gladu with instructions to be on the lookout for the young man should he happen to visit our metropolis, and but a little over three hours later Mr. Gladu was in Ottawa, consulting a police station. The capture was effected by the detective as follows: Mr. Gladu, thinking that it was possible that Wilson might come this way, and knowing that a C. P. R. train left the capital at six o'clock and was due here at 11.30, was on hand at the depot when the train arrived. On entering the cars nearly the first one he met was the individual he was after.

"Well Laird," said the detective, "so you got here, did you?"

Wilson was so startled at being recognized that he started back in amazement, turned very pale and stood like one in a dream.

"Sit down," said the officer, "Your name is Wilson, is it not?"

"Yes."

"Then you are my prisoner?"

He offered no resistance and Mr. Gladu took him to the station in a hack. When there the prisoner was searched and the following articles found on his person: A gold English lever watch, a bank book, purse, and \$435.10 in cash. On being questioned he would only say that he had been tempted and took the money and that he was sorry that he had done so.

Laird Wilson, the young man in question, is of a very respectable family, 23 years of age and does not look like a person who would be guilty of an act which has brought him to his present painful position. He has been for a long time employed as book-keeper for Mr. W. A. McBride, of Ottawa, and was one of that gentleman's most trusted employees, he doing all the banking for the house. It appears that yesterday afternoon he was given over one hundred dollars to buy tickets, but he did not return to the store at the time for closing suspicion was aroused, and enquiries both at the bank and at his residence failing to find him, Mr. McBride at once informed the police who sent telegrams to various points, and thus the dispatch which led to his arrest reached Montreal.

Detective Gladu, who certainly deserves credit for his prompt action and clever arrest, leaves for the Capital this morning with his prisoner.

THE SPRING BREAK-UP.
Along the River.
We have received advices from the following places as to the condition of the ice and other particulars in regard to the clearing of the rivers:—

BOUCHERVILLE—The ice is still firm and shows no signs of moving.

BEAUFORT—The ice is fast breaking up.

BERTHERIE—River is clear. Water rising gradually.

COLEVILLE—The ice began to run down last night. River pretty well cleared down.

COMO—The river is open between here and Oka.

LANCASTER—River clear of ice.

LACHINE—The ice did not move to any extent to-day.

LONGUEUIL—Ice moved considerably to-day. Water falling slowly.

QUEBEC—The ice is daily becoming more rotten, in many places being covered with water. The bridge, however, remains firm. The canoe men of Levis have got up quite a corner on passengers crossing between the city and the island. They have cut a large hole in the ice opposite the landing place 50c each to ferry them over it. Horses are no longer able to cross the bridge.

ST. ANNES—The lake ice is broken, but is prevented from moving by contrary winds.

LOUISVILLE—There was a slight shove this morning.

THREE

DOMINION DESPATCHES.

G. T. R. EMPLOYEES.
Mr. Hickson's Ultimatum—Wages Must be Reduced.

TORONTO, April 15.—The delegates from the employees of the Grand Trunk who interviewed General Manager Hickson have received a letter from Superintendent Spicer that the diminishing receipts compel the management to order a reduction of five per cent. on all salaries of all train hands receiving over \$1 per day, the reduction, if accepted, to take immediate effect and to continue for six months. A meeting of the employees has been called for Sunday afternoon to discuss the situation.

QUEBEC.

The Sheriffs and Their Tariff—Municipal Nominations—Personal Other Gossip—The Gulf Telegraph Service—Sudden Death.

QUEBEC, April 15.—A number of sheriffs from different parts of the Province have arrived in town. They want the Government to make certain changes in their tariff.

A new temperance organization in connection with St. Patrick's Church is in course of formation.

The Street Railway Company put on their summer cars for the first time this season to-day.

A young seal was captured on the ice near the Island of Orleans this morning. Quite a number have been seen in the vicinity of late.

The municipal nominations took place at the City Hall to-day, but very little public interest was manifested. There will be contests in a couple of the wards, and not more than three or four new men will appear in the new Council.

Hon. Judge Monk has arrived in town, and took his seat on the Queen's Bench to-day. He will assist for the balance of the present criminal term.

SHREBROCK, Q., April 15.—Mrs. John Chalmers, of Brandon, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday morning.

Mr. L. J. Demers, proprietor of *Le Canadien*, left town yesterday for New York. Mr. Demers will take a trip for a couple of weeks.

It is reported that the Marine Department has made no arrangements this season with the Great North-West Telegraph Company for furnishing the usual weather reports from stations between Quebec and Fox River. Should this service be abandoned the loss will be felt by shippers in general.

ONTARIO.

Emigrant Waifs—The Ontario and Quebec Railway—Centennial of the Queen—The Semi-Centennial date to be changed—Lighting of Toronto—Grand and Walsh's Sale.

TORONTO, April 15.—Sixty lads, their ages ranging from 12 to 17, have arrived here from Dr. Barnard's homes for destitute children, London, Eng., in charge of Rev. F. Fielder. The lads are bright and intelligent looking and will be apprenticed to farmers and other trades, as soon as they are all placed, leave for Peterboro to establish a branch house there as headquarters for the reception and distribution of 150 girls coming in June as servants or for adoption.

The building of the late Upper Canada Club to be occupied as headquarters of the Ontario and Quebec railway will be ready for occupation at the beginning of next week. The company has expended about \$10,000 in alterations and improvements and it will, without doubt, be one of the handsomest and most commodious railway offices in every respect. Mr. Fielder, as soon as they are all placed, leave for Peterboro to establish a branch house there as headquarters for the reception and distribution of 150 girls coming in June as servants or for adoption.

A resolution of condolence with Her Majesty on the death of Prince Leopold was adopted by the City Council to-night, ordered to be engrossed and forwarded.

At the meeting of the committee on arrangements for the semi-centennial celebration, it was decided to recommend to the general committee to change the date of holding the celebration from the week commencing on the 16th June to the week commencing 30th June, so as to embrace Dominion day and Independence day. It has been urged that the change will be beneficial in many respects.

The lighting of the city formed a prolonged discussion. It was decided to have a three months test of 25 lights from each of the Toronto and Canada Electric Light Companies, the one preferred to get 50 lights and probably 100. The balance of the city to be lit by gas for the term of five years.

At Grand & Walsh's spring sale of horses, 32 saddle and carriage horses were sold to-day realizing over \$5,000. Buyers were present from Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, New York, Montreal, Winnipeg, and other cities. Spaulding of Buffalo bought a brown mare at \$500, and Graham of New York a grey mare at \$550.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

St. John Civic Matters—Sent to Court.

ST. JOHN, N.B., April 15.—Mayor Grant and the new city Government were installed to-day.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 15.—Robert Stather and James Hughes sentenced in the Supreme Court yesterday to confinement in the penitentiary, stand to-day for Dorchester in charge of two constables.

The Newfoundland Troubles.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F., April 15.—The assault on the Protestants of Carboneau on Sunday night culminated last night in a serious affray, in which shots were exchanged between the belligerents, but so far as present information goes there were none mortally wounded. All last night the Orange body were under arms parading the streets of Carboneau.

The Pechonobas Horror.

RICHMOND, April 15.—The coroner's jury in the case of the victims of the Pechonobas mine disaster rendered a verdict that they lost their lives by an explosion, which was unexpected, unforeseen and unavoidable. The jury exonerated the mining company, and praised it for its efforts and appliances to prevent such a catastrophe. The verdict causes much indignation.

A Notable Celebration.

EDINBURGH, April 15.—The celebration of the tri-centenary of the foundation of Edinburgh University opened to-day, where a great assemblage of eminent men was present.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

The Disputed Immigration Statistics—Life Saving Stations on the Lakes—The Case in regard to the Boundary Award.

From our own correspondents.

OTTAWA, April 15.—A meeting of the Immigration and Colonization Committee was called to-day for the purpose of adopting the report. After it was read, Mr. Trow said that, in his opinion, it would be better if some modification could be made of the remarks regarding the approval of the statements made by Mr. Irving, the United States officer who gave his evidence before the committee as to the immigration at Port Huron, from the dishonest way in which he carried on his work to the United States Government, afterwards coming to that committee and giving contradictory statements there. It was not right that such a man should be recognized by them. He was willing to see his evidence published but, at the same time, the public ought to be left alone to judge for themselves without any special mention of the same.

There was a reference in the report to the effect that the Provincial Government of Ontario had assisted to bring immigrants to the country, afterwards leaving them unprotected in Toronto. It was, after some discussion, moved that a committee of seven revise the report and modify the objectionable clauses. Mr. Allison (Hants) thought this was fair, but the motion was lost. Mr. Bain suggested that the entire remarks about Mr. Irvine be struck out and a paragraph inserted pointing out that the evidence on the matter of immigrants passing Port Huron, given by Mr. Irvine, would be found on a certain page in the pamphlet. This would not suit either, and the consequence was that the report was adopted on a division. Mr. Allison (Hants), Conservative, voting with the Opposition members.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

A return was brought down this afternoon showing the location of the life-saving stations of Canada and other particulars relating thereto. From this return it would appear that there are eight in all, the first at Cobourg, on Lake Ontario, owning a 19 foot metallic lifeboat with a crew of four men. Another at Poplar Point, Lake Ontario, supplied with a self-righting and self-bailing wooden boat, 26 feet long, and manned with a crew of six men. The third station is at Port Rowan, on Lake Erie, where there is a 25 foot surf-boat manned by six men. The next station on the list is at St. Catharines, N.S., where there is a life-boat at the main station, another at the East End station, also surf boats. This station is supplied with a rocket apparatus and a life car, and has an establishment of a superintendent and 5 assistants. The next station at St. Paul's Island, N.S., has a life-boat and a staff of a superintendent and five assistants. The Toronto station has a 25 foot metallic lifeboat with a crew of five, and lastly the Wellington, Lake Ontario, station is supplied with an unsinkable boat, 25 feet long, manned by a captain and six men. All the above stations are supplied with life-preservers, although none of them have any wreck guns.

THE BOUNDARY AWARD.

A return brought down this afternoon gives the first of the joint cases to be submitted to the Privy Council in regard to the agreement between Ontario and Manitoba respecting the boundary award. The points are briefly as follows:—Neither Government is understood by the agreement to abandon any previous claim on the disputed territory, nor to withdraw its courts or officials. The provisions of the agreement are to be carried into effect by the necessary legislation in each of the two provinces as early as possible in the next session of the Legislatures, and are to be binding. In the meanwhile, in the territory south and east of the height of land which divides the waters flowing into the great lakes from those who flow into Hudson's Bay, the laws of Ontario only shall be in force and its courts have jurisdiction. Pending the dispute all proceedings, suits, &c., are suspended till the decision of the Privy Council. The Lieutenant-Governor of each province will in the meantime appoint police commissioners for Rat Portage and for the territory along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in this district. The duties of the commissioners are set forth at length. If the laws of the two provinces conflict the commissioners shall have power to make regulations so as to remove the conflict, and also have the power of appointing license fees. The by-laws respecting Rat Portage are suspended, and the affairs of the town administered by a municipal board of five members, possessing the same power as that of a council, or every male person who is a British subject and twenty-one years of age, will be entitled to vote at an election in both Provinces to pass concurrent legislation determining the matters relative to such elections. Courts can only be held by consent of both Governments at any place north and west of the height of land in which courts of that Province have not hitherto been held. For the purpose of considering the question of the true boundary line the following evidence is to be submitted to the Privy Council: The book of arbitration, documents, the cases submitted to the arbitrators on behalf of the Dominion and Ontario, respectively, and all maps referred to the acts of the Legislature of Ontario on the subject, the notes of Chief Justice Sewell on trial of the De Reinhard case, etc., etc. The decision of the Privy Council shall be carried into full effect by such future legislation as may be necessary.

THE TEXT OF THE JOINT CASE.

Manitoba claims that the boundary is the meridian of the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and Ontario claims that the westerly boundary is either the meridian of the most north-westerly angle of the Lake of the Woods or a line of latitude.

The questions submitted to the Privy Council are whether the award is or is not under all the circumstances binding. In case the award is held not to settle the boundary in question, then what in evidence set forth is the true boundary between the two provinces whether in case legislation is needed to make the decision effectual was passed by the Dominion Parliament and the Legislatures of both provinces in connection with the Imperial Act 34-5, Vic. cap. 28, or otherwise will be sufficient, or whether a new Imperial act for the purpose is necessary. A lengthy report of a meeting of the Privy Council is also submitted in which the Minister of Justice is of the opinion that legislation by Parliament is necessary.

As regards the agreement with Manitoba he cannot conceive any circumstances arising anterior to the time when the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council may be expected, which would render necessary legislation on the part of the Dominion to provide for the parts involved being heard in advance of the decision of that tribunal, and he is unable therefore to advise concurrence in the view expressed by the Attorney-General of Ontario in this respect. The committee concur in the report of the Minister of Justice.

NOTES.

A return brought down this afternoon shows the number of acres of public lands surveyed in Manitoba and the North-West Territory in the year 1883 to be 27,000,000 acres.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In the Senate the consideration of the bankruptcy bill was resumed. A section agreed to to-day provides that any person owing provable debts exceeding \$300 may voluntarily petition to be adjudicated bankrupt, and any trader who leaves the State to avoid creditors or conceals himself to avoid creditors or makes a fraudulent transfer of property or fails within twenty days to redeem his property on an execution or has suspended payment for thirty days, is deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy.

THE Tariff Debate.

Mr. Morrison, in moving the consideration of his tariff bill in the House to-day, described the financial condition of the country, that the estimated surplus revenue was \$1,000,000, and dwelt upon the necessity of reducing taxation. To fail to reduce taxation and relieve the people would be a flagrant disregard of public duty. The pending bill might not be all that was required, but it was an advance towards a promise of a more complete tariff reform. Such reform and adjustment of the tariff was not believed to be attainable in the present session. It would create a surprise that in the opinion of the minority of the committee the measure was not sufficiently harmonious to secure their approval. A horizontal reduction might not be best, but none other was now practicable. The Protectionists opposed it, not because it was horizontal reduction but because it was a reduction at all.

Kelly made the opening speech in opposition to the bill. He did not believe that any cheapening of goods could relieve any American industries. The evil was not that goods were not cheap enough or that America could produce them. The truth was, the power of production the world over had outrun the power of consumption and all the markets were overstocked and in every land skilled and industrious people had been idle for a large portion of all recent years. He then proceeded to give chapters from the terrible lives of the industrial classes of England as seen by himself in order to show the fearful condition of the laboring classes in that country. He said the proposition now made was that the United States should enter the race with the world for cheapness which had led to such terrible results in England. In one town he had seen women making trunks, and yet a gentleman from Kentucky was returning to Congress every year because he advocated the placing of trade chains on the free list. After describing the wretched condition of laborers in Birmingham and surrounding towns, Kelly said he did not want American goods to become so cheap that they could be sold to other people. God forbid that American labor should ever be employed in any production that should be cheap enough to be sold to the industrial towns that surround Birmingham. Much was heard about free raw material. He denied that the free trade Democracy of the country represented on this floor was in favor of free raw material. The pending bill put twenty or thirty articles on the free list but not one of them was raw material. He spoke earnestly in favor of stopping all importation of cheap labor as one means by which the markets could be increased and of keeping wages high as another way.

Mills followed advocating the measure.

THE VOTE ON THE QUESTION.

The analysis of the list of yeas and nays on the question of considering the tariff bill shows that an affirmative vote was cast by 135 Democrats and 5 Republicans, and the negative by 99 Republicans and 39 Democrats. Up to the hour of adjournment, over 85 Representatives had placed their names on the list of yeas, and the bill was carried over to to-morrow. The duration of the debate is variously estimated at from 10 to 20 days.

THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

A Few Days Will Tell the Truth of their Washington, April 15.—The U. S. Consul at St. John's, Nfld., telegraphs that a whaler is hourly expected from the north, which will probably be able to furnish information regarding the Greely party, and that if there is any foundation for the report that they have been picked up, Commodore Walker says the report should not have been published. It is undoubtedly false. Engineer Melville admits that there may be some foundation for the rumor. The news of the rescue of the Polar party came through Consul Malloy in the same way as the report of the rescue of the Greely party.

PRESIDENTIAL GOSSIP.

Delaware's Delegates.

WILMINGTON, April 15.—Delaware has elected 80 anti-administration and 67 administration delegates to the State convention, but the preference of 13 is unknown. It is said that the Blaine men will control the convention.

Blaine in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 5.—The Republican state convention here to-morrow elects delegates to Chicago, and nominated electors and congressmen at large. It is understood that the convention will pass strong resolutions instructing the electors to vote for Blaine. The convention is largely composed of Blaine's followers, some even putting a ratio as high as four for Blaine as against one for Field.

Liberty of the Press in Sweden.

LONDON, April 15.—The Swedish Government has summoned four leading Norwegian newspapers for a libelous offence against the Crown. The poet Bjornsen, whose articles are especially implicated, has left Paris for Christiania to reply personally to the citation.

The New Russian Loan.

BERLIN, April 15.—The *German Gazette* considers Russia's new loan of \$15,000,000 for constructing railways as a step towards the consolidation of the internal affairs of the empire.

Scotch Fishermen Drowned.

LONDON, April 15.—Sixteen Aberdeen fishermen have been drowned in a gale.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Reported Capture of Amoy.

PARIS, April 15.—It is reported that the French fleet has occupied Amoy to secure the payment of an indemnity from China. The capture of Hong Hoa terminates the campaign in Tonquin, and the French demand on China will be very heavy.

Great Excitement in China—Punishing the Offenders.

SHANGHAI, April 15.—The Chinese Government is greatly exercised at the success of the French in Tonquin, persons in any way responsible for the reverses being degraded and punished, and active measures taken to prevent further loss of prestige. The Viceroy of Canton has been publicly degraded for refusing to obey orders. The officers answerable for the loss of Bac-Ninh have been condemned to be beheaded, and the Governor of Yunnan has been summoned to Peking to receive punishment. A general levy of men for the army has been ordered. It is believed that administrative charges of great importance are imminent.

THE Next American Convention.

CHICAGO, April 15.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America here this afternoon it was decided to hold the next national convention in Boston on the second Wednesday in August. The date may be changed, as it is contingent on Mr. Parnell's ability to be present.

Important Proclamation by the Mahdi.

CAIRO, April 15.—The Mahdi publishes a letter commanding the tribes to push forward the siege of Khartoum, to blockade all the roads and embarrass the Turks and Infidels in all their ways possible. Shows Their Good Sense.

SHAKIM, April 15.—Two sheikhs of the Tokar tribes have arrived here. They ask pardon and say they have had enough of fighting against the English.

Funeral of Charles Reade.

LONDON, April 15.—Charles Reade, who was buried to-day, was laid at his own request beside Laura Seymour, the actress, his life long friend.

Prominent Persons.

—The Emperor William's health is fully restored and he now attends to his usual duties.

POPULAR PASTIMES.

The Turf.

THE NEWMARKET MEETING. The Newmarket Craven meeting opened yesterday with fine weather. The Bushes handicap was won by Sweetbrier by three lengths, Keene's Challenge second, and the Marquis of Hartington's Argill third. There were five starters.

Yachting.

THE NICE REGATTA. NICE, April 15.—In the regatta here to-day to-day the American yacht *Gitan* won the race for schooners over 30 tons, beating the English yacht *Gladys*. The regatta which began to-day will continue on Wednesday and Thursday, and promises to be even a greater success than that of 1883, the first having become such a popular one. A number of valuable prizes are offered for competition. Two first awards of 4,000 francs will be given for schooners and also for yachts of thirty tons and upwards. The best yacht of fifteen to thirty tons will receive 2,500 francs, and 1,000 francs for those of ten to fifteen tons. On the second and third days 2,500 francs will go to the fastest yacht of any size, and a number of prizes varying from 2,000 to 500 francs will be awarded for other boats. The principal prize of 6,000 francs and gold medal for steam yachts of thirty tons and upwards, in addition to the money award, will be of vermeil and silver for the second. The charge for entries is one per cent. of the amount offered as the first prize.

Lacrosse.

THE AMERICAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND. The eight players selected as first half of the American lacrosse team going to Europe comprise W. A. Davis, J. K. Simson and S. J. Johnson, of the Union Club of Boston, Wheeler, Ritchie and Gerndt, New York club, Hodge of Princeton and Cottle of Yale. If the second eight chosen are equally as strong players, the American team will give our English friends all they can do. Wheeler will be the regular goal keeper of the team. He stands about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs 145 pounds, is a strong runner, and has played in the lacrosse for the New York club the past four years. Hodge, who will probably play point, stands 6 feet high, weighs 165 pounds, is a fast runner, having a record of 53 seconds for a quarter-mile. Has played point and been captain of the Princeton College team since its organization. Davis, of the Union Club of Boston, stands 6 feet high, weighs 150 pounds, and has played cover point on the Union team for the past two years, and he will probably be assigned the same position in his European matches. He has a record of 53 seconds for a quarter-mile, 2nd; 1st in 48 seconds for a half mile, and is an all round athlete. He joined the Union four years ago and has played the first 12 in all games since. 13 out of 15 of them being victories. He is a strong, cool and determined player. Cottle, of Yale, stands 5 feet 11 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, is a strong runner, and has played point and cover point in the Yale team since they organized, two years ago. Gerndt stands 5 feet 9 inches and weighs 153 pounds. He has played in the New York University team four years, and last year in the New York Club. He is a good all-round player, throws overhand and sideways, catches readily and is a good dodger. Ritchie stands 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 157 pounds. He has played with the New York Club for eight or ten years when they were the Ravenswood club. He is probably the best dodger of the team so far selected, and is a good general player. Simson, 5 feet 9 inches high, weighs 164 pounds. He has played with the New York Club since 1873, has a record of 103 for 100 yards, and is a good general player and athlete. Johnston, 5 feet 8 inches and weighs 155 pounds, has played first home for the Union in all their hardest battles the past four years, and is a strong player and good at dodging and throwing overhand or sideways. Mr. H. H. Balch, of the New York Club, says:—"The chances of the team are excellent. The English play a good game, but so do we. The Manchester team is said to be a pushy hard, but the best Irish probably will take place in Belfast, Ireland, when, on June 13, an 'all Ireland' team will face us, and on the next day, when a team of picked Irishmen and Englishmen will have to be met. Still, I believe our chances are even there."—*Boston Herald*.

BASEBALL.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES. WILMINGTON, Del., April 15.—Providence 5, Wilmington 0.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 15.—Baltimore 8, Detroit 4.

RICHMOND, Va., April 15.—Buffalo 10, Virginia 7.

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