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The Montreal Herald

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CURRENT CONDENSATIONS

TO-DAY'S TERRESTRIAL TATTLE TERSELY TOLD.

Weather to-day—Strong winds with snow flurries.

Turcotte & Menard, printers, Quebec, assigned yesterday.

Mr. Colombe, farmer, Quebec, had his home destroyed by fire yesterday.

Rumors of a general election in February are rife in the English clubs.

The German government has at last recognized the Republic of Brazil.

The McKinley bill is credited with causing many failures in the Russian port of Odessa.

Grand Master Powderly will address the Farmers' Alliance Convention at Ocala to-day.

Attempted assassination in Cork, for foreclosing a mortgage, is the latest outrage cabled over.

A pupil of St. Joseph College, Point Levis, was yesterday killed instantly by a fall down stairs.

Mr. Cunningham, a Kingston contractor, was killed yesterday by a wheelbarrow falling on him.

The aid of a Government steamer is sought to rescue vessels frozen fast in Sunnyside harbor, P. E. I.

A new peal of bells, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Trivitt, will be rung for the first time to-morrow at Exeter, Ont.

The Novelty Corset Co. building, 218 to 232 West 26th-street, New York, was burned last night. Loss $50,000.

The Nationalist meeting reconvened at 9 o'clock yesterday and soon afterwards adjourned until to day.

The bill granting £5,000 for seed potatoes for Ireland passed the House of Commons committee yesterday.

The retail dry goods store of Sheppard & Co., Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire last night, damages $200,000.

Government has decided to give the Trappist monks 5000 acres of land at Lake St. John to establish a monastery.

A number of residents of Halifax have been nearly poisoned by an escape from the gas mains into their dwelling houses.

An appeal for aid, in the shape of money, clothing and food, comes from Nebraska. Can such things be, outside of Ireland?

It is stated that English country roads are b'ack with tramps flocking to London to be "redeemed" by Gen. Booth's new plan.

The magistrates of Ghent, Belgium, don't approve of the drum banging Salvationists, and fine every member brought before them.

The Province of Quebec's claims for $10,000 and interest on some old debentures of the city of Hamilton have been allowed by the City Council.

The attempts made by U. S. Indians to draw the Canadian tribes into their agitation seem to have failed utterly. All is quiet in the Northwest.

An aluminium bronze gun with a range of 15 miles is the latest Yankee idea brought out by Dr. Emmons. If the doctor can stretch his ideas a bit the U. S. will be able to without a navy altogether.

Reason in all things, and the Indian Government thinks when a man over fifty wants to marry a girl under twelve that is unreasonable, so it is to be stopped.

His Majesty of the Cannibal Islands, King Kalakaua, is on a huntfor enlarged markets. He intends to visit Canada and Australia. Why not hitch his team with Minister Foster?

Sir John Huddleston is dead. The short history we give in another column will be a reminder of several old time *causes celebres*, in which that well-known jurist distinguished himself.

The Ontario Council of Architects do not consider the conditions of competition for the Montreal Board of Trade building satisfactory, and recommend members of their association not to compete.

There is a rumor that the U.S. Catholic Episcopate are about to issue a joint manifesto to their Irish flocks, supporting the stand taken by the Irish hierarchy against the leadership of Parnell.

The call extended to Rev. Carson of Toronto by a Detroit church seems likely to again raise the question "is a parson a laborer, and does he come under the alien labor law?"

The city of Toronto ran short $2,000,000 of the wherewithal to carry on business till next July. The mayor and town clerk found that times of financial stringency are unfavorable to borrowers, but after several rebuffs the joint action of the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Toronto rescued them from their difficulty. Even the Bank of Montreal has experienced a shortness of the needful for its share of the loan has to be paid on something like the instalment plan.

The Danbury Lockout Broken.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 5.—The lockout of the trimmers, which has paralyzed the hatting industry here for two weeks, was broken last night by concessions on both sides. The finishers submitted the following propositions to the manufacturers, which were agreed to: The old Finishers' Association to be recognized; the new union to be taken into the old; the finishers to be allowed to go to work under the agreement in force last August. The manufacturers had refused to recognize the old Finishers' Union since it bolted the articles of agreement two weeks ago. They now agree to recognize it as in the past.

Surgeon-General Baxter Dead.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Dr. Baxter, surgeon-general of the army, who was stricken with paralysis last Monday, died this morning. He never regained consciousness after the attack, save for an instant on Tuesday.

A SISTER STARTS TEARS.

Arrayed Against Her Kin, She Tells a Startling Story.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—It took two days to try the suit of Minnie Perrie against Peter Duffy for $10,000 damages, for breach of promise of marriage, but in less than an hour after it had retired the jury was back in court with a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,000, to which Judge Osborne added an extra allowance of 5 per cent, making $5,250 in all.

The most interesting episode in yesterday's proceedings was when Mrs. Kate Bourne, a sister of Mrs. Perrie, took the witness stand to testify for the defendant and against her sister.

Mrs. Bourne said that in October, 1889, her sister, Mrs. Perrie, told her that she was "going with" a rich builder named Duffy, who had plenty of money, and that she was going to get him by fair means or foul. All she wanted was his money.

He was slow and dumb and did not understand, but she thought she was smart enough to make him understand. Last February Minnie told her she had got Duffy "fast on her hook," and that she was going to swear out a false warrant against him and accuse him of breach of promise or mock marriage, or something of that sort.

She knew in her heart it was false, but she was bound to get him somehow, and if she could not do it by fair means she would by foul.

Mrs. Perrie seemed to be very much agitated while her sister was testifying against her, and wrung her hands and exclaimed: "Oh, Kittie!" while the tears ran down her cheeks and she walked to and fro.

On cross-examination Mrs. Bourne swore positively that she never told her sister Daisy Mc Caffry, who is fifteen years of age and a staunch friend of the plaintiff, that Duffy had promised her $800 if she would testify in his favor, and had already given her $25. She knew Deffy was being wronged, she said, and volunteered to go against her sister in order that he might get justice.

In rebuttal Daisy McCaffrey was called to the witness stand. Although Duffy's counsel made her repeat her story three times, she never varied a letter nor a syllable in the narrative, nor could she be made to contradict herself in the least.

She swore that her brother-in-law Bourne told her that Duffy was going to give his wife $300 to swear against her sister Minnie, and that Mrs. Bourne admitted to her that Duffy had given her $25 as an earnest of good faith. Mr. Duffy and Mr. and Mrs. Bourne all denied Daisy's statement.

The jury evidently believed the plaintiff and her witnesses, Several lawyers expressed their belief that the verdict would not stand because if the plaintiff told the truth a valid and binding marriage had taken place, and therefore there was no breach. Counsel for Duffy made the point on a motion to dismiss the complaint, but Judge Osborne overruled it. Neither the lawyer nor his client was in court when the verdict was rendered.

THE GLADSTONE CONFERENCES.

A Reply to the Nationalist Proposals Expected this Morning.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The following is the latest obtainable about the Clancy compromise: When the first deputation waited upon him Mr. Gladstone suggested that the Clancy resolution be modified. He objected to any reference being made to the difference between Parnell and himself. He was willing to discuss matters having a definite bearing on the situation, apart from any retrospection, but desired no reference direct or indirect to the question of Mr. Parnell's leadership. He informed the deputation of the decision of Messrs. Harcourt and Morley not to take part in the conference, and suggested that their names be omitted from the resolution. If these suggestions were agreed to, he was willing to enter further into the subject.

The delegates presented Mr. Gladstone's proposals to the meeting, Mr. Parnell presiding, and an animated discussion followed. Mr. John Redmond moved to rescind the Clancy resolution. Mr. Sexton seconded the motion and it was unanimously carried. Mr. Redmond moved a resolution authorizing Messrs. Leahy, Redmond, Healy and Sexton to request a conference with Mr. Gladstone for the purpose of representing the views of the Irish party and requesting an intimation of the intentions of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues in respect to certain details connected with the land question and the Irish police in the event of Home Rule being granted. Mr. Sexton seconded the motion and it was carried with only two dissentient votes, those of Messrs. Barry and Chance.

The meeting then adjourned and the new deputation immediately sought Mr. Gladstone and imparted to him the purport of the resolution. Mr. Gladstone convened an informal meeting of his available colleagues in his private room in the House of Commons, and Messrs, Harcourt, Morley, Granville, Arnold and others responded. Soon afterward Mr. Gladstone intimated through the "whips" that a second interview with the Irish deputation was unnecessary, the resolution and the written statement of the company having put him in full possession of the facts. The House having risen at 6 o'clock the Parnellites decided to postpone a further meeting until to-morrow at midnight. No reply had been received from Mr. Gladstone, but one is expected early in the morning. Mr. Harrington has cabled Mr. Parnell advising him to stand firm, assuring him that America is with him.

PRETTY MAMIE STARR, MURDERESS.

Romantic Career of a Young Lady Now on Trial in Chicago.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Mamie Starr, the young woman charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Newland by poisoning on the night of April 4 last, was put upon trial to-day. Mr. Newland was a rich real estate owner and lived in a handsome house at No. 6238 Wabash-avenue with his wife, daughter Grace and son George. The morning of the poisoning the young woman was sent to the Newland mansion from a mission home.

Early in the afternoon Mamie complained of having a toothache and Mrs. Newland gave her some money to buy medicine. Instead she purchased rat poison and put it into some corn which was served at dinner. When the family became sick she fled and was not found until the next day. Miss Grace and George Newland were saved only after hard work by the physicians.

When arrested the young woman confessed, but said she didn't know why she did it. Her defence is insanity.

In her testimony she said she was born in London in 1868, her father being John Langley, the brother of an English Duke. The latter's name she would not give. Her father died and her mother married a man named Freebe, and both are now living at Tawas City, Mich. In 1880, before she was twelve years of age, she married a man named William Starr, and one daughter was born, now eight years of age. She says her husband and daughter are now in Michigan. Mamie is very pretty and for some time she played soubrette parts on the stage.

Life Not Sweet at Honey Creek.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

BARABOO, Wis., Dec. 5—Peter Held, of the town of Honey Creek, Sauk county, took a dose of paris green and rat poison, enough to kill half a dozen men, last Saturday, with suicidal intent. As soon as the poison began to work he writhed in agony and Mrs. Held ran for assistance During the wife's absence Held took a pair of shears and stabbed himself repeatedly in the abdomen, but finding that the stabs only increased his agonies, he took his shotgun and, pointing the muzzle at his head, pulled the trigger. The charge of shot went too high and only caused severe scalp wounds and a copious flow of blood. Then he seized a hatchet and began striking at his head with it. At this point his brother-in-law and a neighbor arrived and put a stop to his efforts at self-destruction. He died Sunday morning in great agony.

Won't Want the Underwear Then.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

TORONTO, Dec. 5—Charles Dolson and James Jordon, both of Montreal, charged with stealing shirts and underwear from the store of A. M. Hobberlin, were to-day sent to the central prison for six months each.

THE IRISH ENVOYS ARE ALL ANXIETY.

Awaiting the Verdict of Their Colleagues at Home Before Making Engagements.

A NEW MANIFESTO TO IRISHMEN

Rumors of a Joint Letter By American Bishops to Support the Irish Hierarchy.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The Irish envoys, all of them, are still in this city and the indications are now that they will remain here until the Parliamentary party in London has decided one way or the other on the question of the leadership. They are now hopeful that the threatened troubles can be averted and that they will be able to resume their tour of the country with the memorable motto, "Peace With Honor," inscrolled on their banner. The most important of the cablegrams received by the envoys to-day was that from Ald. Hooper, proprietor of The Cork Daily Herald, and a powerful element in the Nationalist counsels. In substance it was to the effect that the delegation need not in the least fear the opinion of Ireland on the questions at issue, but that it was eminently desirable that the delegation should make some further expression of opinion additional to its manifesto of Sunday last, for the guidance of the people of Ireland. This despatch being followed by one afterward from the same source emphasizing the desirability, if not to say necessity, of another manifesto, the members of the delegation, Mr. Harrington included, were hurriedly summoned to confer. Their deliberations occupied the better portion of an hour and as the outcome Mr. O'Brien was authorized to reply. He did so in these words:

The New Manifesto.

We have kept silence out of respect to the deliberations of our colleagues relying with confidence upon the matured judgment of the Irish party and the Irish people. We ask you not to be misled by any hasty or ill-informed American telegrams. It is our judgment that sober opinion here is overwhelmingly with us and we are satisfied, and the daily newspapers of the United States without exception support us in this belief, that Gladstone's bona fides are unimpeachable, and that the disruption of the Liberal alliance means destruction at the coming general elections. If the Irish Parliamentary party comes to a prompt decision it is our conviction that the Irish cause will occupy a more impregnable position than ever.

Mr. Harrington, it is understood, dissented from one portion of this despatch, however, and it was therefore sent as the expression of opinion of Messrs. Dillion, O'Brien, O'Connor, Sullivan and Gill. Next in importance to this correspondence or perhaps exceeding it was the hurried visit to Chicago of Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., and his equally hurried conference with the delegates. He said just before leaving that the visit was a purely social one, and the delegates echoed the statement with singular unanimity.

The Archiepiscopal Visitor.

The fact remains, however, that frequent visitor as the noted prelate is to Chicago, he has never been known before to arrive at noon and to depart four hours later, as he did to-day. Equally significant is it that he is a close and intimate friend of Archbishop Walsh of Dublin and Archbishop Croke of Cashel, two of the most powerful of the Irish prelates who are arrayed on the side of the National party, but whose signatures, nevertheless, were attached to the manifesto of the Irish prelates issued yesterday. Archbishop Ireland and all the members of the delegation were behind closed doors until within half an hour of the time of the departure of his train for the Northwest, and despite their reticence it is noticeable that at the conclusion of the conference the delegates were in more buoyant spirits than at any time since their arrival in Chicago. Report had it that the Catholic hierarchy of the United States had in contemplation the issue of an address to the faithful supplementary to that of their Irish colleagues, but no one of the delegation would admit this although one of their number said later that the mission of the archbishop, whatever it was, might prove pregnant of good results. Another said at a late hour to-night: "From every portion of this country strong evidences of approval of our position are pouring in. The people are beginning to see things as we see them."

Frequent Cable Messages.

Through the medium of the cable the delegates were kept well advised to-day regarding the conference between the grand old man and the representatives of the Nationalists. Their present position can be summed up thus: If an amicable settlement of the present trouble is reached, they will resume their tour of the country, however, Parnell, in spite of his heroic stand, is deposed by the majority, they will in view of the evident temper of the Irish element in the United States go no farther. Following this policy Dillon and O'Brien replying to-night to a despatch from St. Louis urging the envoys to keep their engagement for Sunday night on the ground that the local committee had gone to considerable expense and relied with confidence upon their appearance, said that in view of the present condition of Irish affairs abroad they did not consider it desirable or politic to participate in any public gatherings, and asked for the good of the cause that the meeting in question be indefinitely postponed.

Minister Mizner Dismissed.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In accordance with the resolution passed by the last session of Congress, the President to-day sent to the House the report of the Secretary of State on the killing of General Barrundia, of Guatemala, with correspondence which had passed between the State Department and Minister Mizner. In his final letter to Minister Mizner on the affair, after commenting on the course pursued by the Minister, Secretary Blaine says in conclusion: "For your course, therefore, in intervening to prevent the authorities of Guatemala to accomplish their desire to capture General Barrundia, I can discover no justification. You were promptly informed that your act was regretted. I am now directed by the President to inform you that it is disavowed. The President is, moreover, of the opinion that your usefulness in Central America is at an end. You will, therefore, leave your post with all convenient despatch, turning over our legation to Mr. Kimberly, as charge d' affaires, ad interim, through whom your letter of recall will subsequently be presented to the Guatemalan Government."

Destitution in N a.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 5.—President Morgan, of the Merchants' Exchange here, has received an appeal from the Ladies' Aid Society of Paxton, Neb. In the appeal it is stated that last summer's drouth caused a complete failure of crops in that county, and as a consequence the people are destitute. Clothing, boots and shoes and money are needed, and the ladies appeal to the country for aid to assist the settlers through the hard winter now at hand.

A Lost Comet Refound.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—A cable message announces that the comet discovered by Spitaler Nov. 16 and which has not been seen since and was supposed to be lost, has been refound.

A Fifty Thousand Dollar Fire.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The building of the Novelty Corset Co., embracing Nos. 218 to 232 West 26th-street, was burned to-night. Loss $50,000.

HAPPENINGS AT HALIFAX.

Poisoned by Escaping Gas—An Old Law Suit Settled—Wreck of a Schooner.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

HALIFAX, Dec. 20.—A number of residents of a couple of south end streets have been seriously affected by coal gas escaping from the gas mains into their houses. In one house a woman and her children were rendered unconscious and suffered severely, but are believed to be out of danger now. In others the occupants were made very ill and remained in that state for some time. The Cas Company are searching for the leak.

The case of John Cameron, executor of the will of his late wife and the guardian of John W. Cameron, an infant, against John W Burton, Henry P. Burton and Hugh G. Murray, administrators of the estate of the late William Murray, and trustees of Susannah M. Cameron, which has been in court since 1881, has been settled between the parties. The plaintiff claimed an accounting and the payment to him of the distribution share of John W. Cameron in the estate of Mrs. Cameron. The validity of Mrs. Cameron's will and of the decree of distribution of the Court of Probate in the estate of the late William Murray were the principal questions involved. The terms of the settlement involve the discontinuance of all the proceedings, a mutual release of all claims and demands and the payment by the administrators and trustees of $1000 to the plaintiff as guardian of John W. Cameron.

Schooner E. B. Newcomb, Capt. Hughes, from Rockland, Me., for Digby, in ballast, was totally wrecked at Round Island, Machias, Me., in yesterday's gale. The crew were saved with great difficulty. She was 89 tons, owned by Capt. W. B. Allen of Digby and said to be insured.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Wheat Buyers Going Out of Trade—Found Drowned—Escape From Lethbridge Guard Room.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 5.—There is trouble amongst the Brandon wheat buyers, six of whom have left the market, leaving the field to the other three—Messrs. Hastings, Nichol and Matheson. They say the reason of their quitting is that the C. P. R. is shoving up prices, so that now there is no money in the business for them, and they are compelled, much against their will, to go off the market. Good wheat there is quoted at seventy cents.

A telegram from Lethbridge says the body of ex-Mounted Policeman J. R. Cassidy has been found in the river a few miles above the town in shallow water. While under the influence of liquor a few days ago he wandered from Hasson's ranch and the police have been searching for him ever since.

A noted Montana horse thief and desperado named McDonald made his escape on Sunday night from the guard room at Lethbridge armed with a Winchester, He is still at large.

There is prospect of good sleighing, a snow storm having set in this afternoon.

NEWS NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

An Old Townsman's Escape—Business Troubles.

DEATH BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS.

Fires and Fire Alarms—Trappist Monastery—Cardinal Taschereau's Jubilee.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, Dec. 5.—Nothing has yet been learned of the missing money abstracted some time ago from the registered letter posted at St. Roch's.

Fireman S. Edwards, who narrowly escaped death in the railway accident at Lachine as reported yesterday, is an old Quebecer and formerly resided in Montcalm ward. He obtained some notoriety here as a pedestrian, having competed successfully in the "go-as-you-please" contests in the Quebec skating rink some years ago.

Messrs. Turcotte and Menard, printers of Joseph-street, assigned to-day. The principal creditors are Messrs. J. and W. Reid, F. X. Droiet and J. B. Prevost.

A pupil of the St. Joseph de la Deliverance College at Levis, fell down a flight of stairs this morning, and was instantly killed. Dr. Garneau is holding an inquest.

On Tuesday night the house of Mr. Michel Colombe, farmer of St. Isidore, was totally destroyed by fire. It started in the kitchen. A creamery near was saved with much difficulty.

The splendid fur store of J. B. Laliberte had a narrow escape yesterday. The shop was suddenly filled with smoke, and on a search being made for the cause it was found that the coal stored in the cellar had ignited through spontaneous combustion. It was soon extinguished without causing much damage.

Sir Hector Langevin is here, also Ald. Prefontaine, M. P. Sir A. P. Caron is expected here to-day.

The matter of establishing a monastery of trappists at Lake St. John will shortly be an accomplished fact, the Government having decided to give the order 5000 acres for a model farm on the Mistassini River.

In 1892, on the occasion of the golden jubilee of Cardinal Taschereau's ordination, there will be a grand convention here of all the old scholars of the Seminary and Laval University.

Is a Parson a Laborer?

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—A Washington despatch says that a question has arisen over the action of the Jefferson-avenue Presbyterian Church, of Detroit, in inviting Rev. W. W. Carson, of Kingston, Ont., to become its pastor. The contract labor law is strict on the subject of making contracts with foreigners for labor in the United States, and when the law was amended it was provided that actors, lecturers and singers could come. The case of ministers came up in New York and the United States Court decided that the importing church must pay a penalty of a thousand dollars for violating the law. The case was carried up. A bill is now pending in Congress exempting ministers from the operation of the law. In order to prevent trouble it is usual now for foreign clergymen to acquire a domicile in the States before entering into a contract with a church, and in such a case no danger is experienced.

Making a Fresh Start.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 5.—A morning newspaper says: At a meeting in Boston yesterday of the stockholders of the Kansas City Packing Co., the Chase Refrigerator Co. and the Cold Blast Transportation Co., it was decided to resume business. These three companies assigned about two weeks ago to Geo. E. Parker of Boston. The stockholders decided to advance 33⅓ per cent. on the capital stock and pay off all of the liabilities, which are over $1,000,000.

Not Proven.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Dec. 5.—John Shannon, accused of shooting Geo. Damn in East Zorra on Nov. 11 last, was this morning acquitted by Police Magistrate Field, the crown having failed to produce sufficient evidence to convict.

Petition for Clemency.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—The jury in the case of Blanchard, sentenced to be executed next Friday at Sherbrooke for murder, has sent a petition to the Governor General, praying for executive clemency.

Bothering Them Everywhere.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 5.—A number of gentlemen high in the councils of the Irish National League are in this city to-day to discuss the situation across the water. No action was taken, however, the meeting being entirely formal.

READY MONEY SCARCE IN THE QUEEN CITY

"Who Goes A-borrowing Goes A-sorrowing," Says the Mayor and City Clerk.

FINAL ESCAPE FROM THE DILEMMA.

But it Took the United Pull of Three Banks to Get Them Out of the Financial Bog.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—A chaste tomb of grey granite was to day placed over the grave of the late Hon. Geo. Brown in the Necropolis. It is about two feet high, and consists of a solid slab of granite, resting on a somewhat larger piece. On the upper face is the inscription, "George Brown, Nov. 29, 1819—May 9 1880," the monument was the choice of the widow and family of the deceased.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee to-day Ald. Saunders, chairman, announced that the city treasury was exhausted and funds were needed. He told of the steps taken by himself and the city treasurer to endeavor to raise money from the Bank of Montreal. The efforts had been in vain and then the Toronto Bank had been tried with similar results. Toronto banks, too, expressed annoyance because the business of the city had been given to the Bank of Montreal. It was now necessary to make provision not only till January but until the first of July and about $2,000,000 would be needed. Toronto bankers had finally suggested that if the Bank of Montreal would advance $1,000,000 they would find the other million. This was arranged so that the Bank of Commerce would advance $500,000 and the Imperial and Toronto $250,000 each. The Bank of Montreal could not at the time, owing to the situation caused by the Baring Bros. and others' failure, advance actual money, but it was finally arranged that they should get $3,000 cash and credit for the remainder of the amount. The Mayor remarked that the interest paid would probably be five per cent. Ald. Saunders closed by saying that advances could be paid back by May 1 if the first instalment of the taxes were collected by that time, but he said one thing I have to say and the bankers one and all said it, these outrageous local improvements must cease. No bank can carry you if these wild-cat schemes go on. The committee authorized the chairman to complete the negotiations with the bank.

At the Trades and Labor Council this evening a proposition was advanced in a letter from the Knights of Labor, suggesting the holding of Sunday meetings to discuss labor questions and asking for the appointment of a committee to meet a committee from Knights of Labor.

The council of the Ontario Association of Architects at a meeting decided that students entering the office of a member of association shall be required to pass an examination of the second form of the Collegiate Institute or a standard equal thereto. These will be intermediate and final examination in addition.

The conditions of the proposed competition for the Montreal Board of Trade building were not considered satisfactory, members have been recommended to abstain from competing unless the terms are altered.

The students of Trinity Medical College held their 14th annual banquet at Webb's this evening and the gathering proved one of the most enjoyable and successful in the history of the school, nearly 300 being present. Chas Mackay presided and the principal speakers were the Dean, Dr W B Geikie, Hon G W Allan, G R R Cockburn, M P; Mr W B Brock, Chas It Pope, United States Consul and Lt Col G T Denison. The D an made a warm speech against subsidizing political institutions and called for their abolition.

The Missing Millionaire.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The mystery of the disappearance of Millionaire Benjamin H. Campbell has deepened. The theory of suicide which up to last night had been the only one given any credence by the detectives, has been cast aside, and the officers are now trying to find the capitalist alive and well.

Dr. Billings, one of the shrewdest young physicians in the city, who attended Mr. Campbell up to the time of his disappearance, says that the old man did not seem to have the slightest tendency towards insanity. It may yet be found that the capitalist rose from his bed because he had resolved to leave the city, and desired to make it appear that suicide was his intention. What those reasons might be cannot now be even surmised.

This morning the police entered upon a house-to-house search, and will go through every hotel, rooming-house and boarding-house on North Clark-street, a newly opened thoroughfare to the lake. If the old man was taken suddenly ill and found refuge in some place in that locality he will be found.

Death to Escape Exposure.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Joseph B. Abbott, who for years had been the confidential man of Sage & Co., the millionaire lumber dealers, committed suicide this morning. Shortly after midnight Abbott, who was under the influence of liquor, took a room at the Windsor. When repeated knocking failed to rouse him this afternoon the door was forced and he was found dead on the bed. He had not removed his clothing, and an empty laudanum bottle near by told how he had ended his life.

Later it was discovered that Abbott was a defaulter and that a warrant was already out for him. It is stated his shortage will reach $100,000. He was about forty years old and leaves five children. Since the death of his wife about a year ago he had become very dissipated.

King Kalakaua Means Business.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—King Kalakaua in in an interview to-day stated that he intended to visit Victoria, B. C. Hawaii will, of course, he said, have to seek a new market for its sugar when the American bounty system goes into effect. The market is believed to be Australia and the King's visit to Victoria is thought to have some connection with the new Canadian line of steamers to that country.

A Far Reaching Gun.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 5—Dr. Stephen H. Emmons, the inventor of the explosive "Emmonsite," to-day gave directions for the casting of an aluminium bronze gun at the Pittsburg Reduction Company's works. Dr. Emmons expresses great confidence in his new idea The gun will be finished in six months and will be tried at Annapolis. It will have a range of fifteen miles.

Ghost Dancing Stopped.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Indian situation as indicated by the lack of despatches received at the War Department is improving. No news from any of the agencies on the Sioux reservation were received to-day. No news from this region is interpreted as good news. A despatch was received stating that the Osage Indians, who have been indulging in ghost dances, have stopped dancing and that quiet reigns among them.

Vicious Electric Wires.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 5,—The first accident since electric motors were put on the Lake-avenue line four weeks ago occurred this evening, when the wires went astray and two ladies alighting from a car received severe shocks, and a dog was killed by the vagrant current.

TOPICS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Vessels Frozen In Port—Law Vacation—Fast Atlantic Steamers.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5,—Sir Leonard Tilley left for home this morning.

In the matter of the suspension of Messrs. Russell, Sebold & Co., Mr. Stevenson, accountant, is going through the books.

The Marine Department received a telegram this morning stating that the barbor at Sunnyside, P. E. I., is frozen over, and that a number of vessels are blocked in, several of them being loaded with potatoes, and other perishable goods, bound for United States ports. The aid of the Government steamer Stanley is asked to "break them out." The Minister has the matter under consideration.

This year's law vacation will begin on Dec. 15. In the exchequer court it will last till Jan. 8, and in the Supreme till Jan. 10.

A deputation from Brantford waited on the Railway Department to-day with regard to the payment of the balance of the subsidy to the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie railway, about $20,000.

With respect to the establishment of a fast line of steamers between Canada and Great Britain, Hon. McKenzie Bowell, acting Minister of Finance, said to-day that it was altogether probable that arrangements for the new line would be completed shortly but that he could give no definite information as yet.

A STRANGE FATALITY.

Man Killed by the Fall of a Wheelbarrow From a Scaffold.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

KINGSTON, Dec. 5.—A sad accident happened at the Penitentiary this morning, resulting in the death of David Cunningham, the instructor in masonry. The masons were working on the third floor of the new penal wing, when a wheel-barrow load of bricks was hauled up at the North end, and a convict wheeled it round to the west side, where it was needed, and unloaded it, standing just behind a hatchway. The bricks had all been taken out and the convict was about to pick the barrow up, when one of the planks sprung slightly with his weight and tilted the barrow over the edge of the hatchway. It fell wheel first twenty-five feet, striking Mr. Cunningham squarely on the top of the head, and knocking him, senseless to the ground. He was picked up, carried into the hospital and Drs. Strange and Sullivan summoned, also his family, who were appalled at the sudden calamity which had befallen them. Death ensued in a short time, his skull being terribly fractured. He was a brother of James Cunningham, M.P. of New-Westminster, B.C., and had been in the prison since 1883.

Thieves are prowling about the city. To-day one robbed a watch and chain worth $25 in Johnston's jewelry store, and others tried to rifle a till in Reaves' tavern.

New Peal of Bells at Exeter.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

EXETER, Ont., Dec. 5.—A chime and peal of ten bells, a memorial gift of Thomas and Elizabeth Trivitt, will be rung for the first time on Sunday next, Dec. 7. The bells are among the finest in Ontario and carry a gross weight of 9066 pounds. The six largest bells are mounted on frames to ring after the English method. For the past ten days workmen have been busy in the tower, and now all is ready for music in the air. The chime was manufactured by the Meshane Company of Baltimore, and Mr. F. P. Notes from that city will exhibit the chimes until Wednesday of next week. At the Sunday services the Rev. Principal Millar of Huron College preaches the sermons, and on Monday evening Rev. Canon Richardson, of the Memorial Church, London. Nearly two years ago the Trivitt Memorial Church was opened by the Bishop of Huron, and now the congregation rejoices in the additional munificent gift.

Exeter is thus placed ecclesiastically on a level with many Canadian cities. At the Monday evening service, in addition to the rector, Rev. S. F. Robinson, several of the neighboring clergy are expected to assist.

Canadian Indians all Quiet.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—The latest information from the Northwest confirms the previous assurances of the Indian agents that the Crees are all quiet on their reserves. The rumor, in so far as it relates to this tribe, was probably occasioned by the fact that Chief Pie-a-Pot has been sending out tobacco to the Wood Crees on the northern reserves, probably accompanied with invitations to pay him a visit. It was learned that messengers from Sitting Bull did cross the border but they were accredited to a band of United States Indians of the Sioux tribe who have been quartered on Canadian territory for some time, and to whom Sitting Bull had frequently sent runners requesting them to return to the Sioux reserve in Dakota.

Who Got the Diamonds?

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 5.—Ever since her return from her tour in the East it has been noticed that Mrs. Kirk B. Armour, wife of one of the great packers and bankers of this city, had been attending society receptions without any of her magnificent diamond rings, earrings and necklaces. Her collection of jewels was known to have been the most valuable worn in Kansas City, their cost, as was ascertained to-day, having been over $30,000. At first she turned the matter off lightly, but finally acknowledged that they had been stolen. Then it became known that the robbery occurred some weeks ago and that detectives had been working on the case ever since.

Charley Ross's Brother Dead.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A Stougton Ross, son of Christian K. Ross, of Germantown, Pa., and brother of Charley Ross, the kidnapped boy, died on Wednesday evening at the residence of Lewis K. Brewster on Burnet-street, East Orange, of typhoid fever, after two weeks' illness. He had lived in Orange for two years and won many warm friends. He was in the twenty-seventh year of his age. The funeral will take place to-morrow at Germantown, Pa. Mr. C. K. Ross and Mrs. Ross were at the bedside of their son, and are in the deepest sorrow.

Mrs. Von Loon Says Guilty.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The trial of Sophia Von Loon, aged 40, of No. 297 West Ninety-street, who tried to shoot Elias M. Carpenter, Superintendent of the Juvenile Asylum, two weeks ago, was begun in General Session yesterday, but it has not progressed far when Mrs. Von Loon concluded to plead guilty of assault in the third degree. She was remanded until Wednesday, when she will be sentenced.

Salvation Army Fined.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

GHENT, Dec. 5.—The Catholic magistrates of this city have declared the Salvation Army to be disturbers of the peace, and have fined all the members of the army brought before them.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollar Blaze.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Dec. 5.—Fire to-night in the extensive retail dry goods store of Sheppard & Co. caused $200,000 damage to the building and stock which are fully covered by insurance.

Died in Great Agony.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Robert Lowenstein died to-day at Frankfort, after being inoculated with Koch's lymph. His death struggles are said to have been terrible in their fury and evident suffering.

Burned to Death.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Mary Turpie, aged 90, mother of Senator Turpie, was burned to death yesterday at Delphi. Her clothing caught fire from the grate.

LIBERALS WRECKED BY IRISH ALLIANCE.

Prospects for Speedy General Elections When the Tories Will Scoop in All England.

GEN. BOOTH'S PLAN OF REDEMPTION.

Flocking to London to be Redeemed—Indian Marriages—McKinley Bill and Russia.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Notwithstanding the attempts at compromise the Irish conflict has assumed a character that will not soon be changed. The appeals to the people that are sure to follow to-day's proceedings will, it is expected, show whether Parnell is to remain dictator of the Irish Home Rule party, and all indications point to his popular endor

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Friday Evening, Dec. 5, 1890.

There was nothing of a specially interesting character in the financial situation to-day. Stocks were dull throughout, the money market was unchanged and there was nothing in the position to note. One or two failures were reported and there were rumors of several that are to come in the retail trade, but so far as can be seen at present these reports do not adversely affect the wholesale trade, although they may do so indirectly.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there was hardly any trading, aside from Canadian Pacific, which furnished the bulk of the business. It early declined 1 per cent. to 72, then rallied, and in the afternoon advanced to 72¾. The rest of the list was tame and inactive, and values showed no material fluctuation. Bank stocks were inactive and greatly nominal. Commerce was dealt in at 125, and small lots of Montreal, Merchants and Peoples also sold. In other stocks Montreal Telegraph was placed at 97½, while Richelieu, Street Railway and Gas were dull. The sales were 1018 shares. Following were the transactions:

MORNING BOARD.

5 shares	Merchants at	142½
2 "	Peoples at	97½
8 "	"	97
50 "	Commerce at	125
75 "	Canadian Pacific	72
625 "	"	72¼

AFTERNOON BOARD.

3 shares	Montreal at	223
100 "	Telegraph at	97½
150 "	Canadian Pacific	72⅜

Messrs. D. L. McDougall, 10 St. Sacrament-street, report the closing prices as follows:

STOCKS.	Values of shares.	Last half-yearly dividend—Per cent.	Sellers—Per cent.	Buyers—Per cent.
Banks				
Bank of Montreal	200	5	223	222
Ontario Bank	115	3½	115	110½
Bank B. N. A.	100	3½	160	.....
Banque du Peuple	50	3	99	97
Molsons Bank	50	4	165	.....
Bank of Toronto	225	4	223½	220
Jacques Cartier B'k	25	3	98	.....
Merchants' B'k	100	3½	144	142
Hochelaga Bank	100	3	104	.....
East'n Townships B'k	50	3½	.....	.....
Quebec Bank	100	3½	.....	.....
National Bank	30	3	.....	.....
Union Bank	50	3	96	.....
Can. B'k Commerce	50	3½	125½	124½
Dominion Bank	50	5	.....	.....
Bank of Hamilton	100	4	.....	.....
Ville Marie Bank	100	3½	.....	.....
Standard Bank	50	3½	.....	.....
Federal Bank	100	3	.....	.....
Imperial Bank	100	4	.....	.....
Commercial Bank of Man	100	.....	100	.....
Miscellaneous.				
Intercolonial Coal Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
do. bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Cable	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Teleg'ph Co.	100	4	99½	97
Dominion Teleg'ph Co	50	3	.....	.....
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	2½	53	51
Street Railway Co.	191	.....	180	172
Montreal Gas Co.	40	6	200½	199
Canada Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
New Engl'd Paper Co.	100	5 &3	.....	.....
Canada Paper Co.	100	5	.....	.....
Canada Shipping Co.	100	5	.....	.....
Dundas Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Montr'l L'n & Mort. Co	100	.....	.....	.....
Montr'l Inv. & B'g Co	25	3	.....	.....
Royal Can. Ins. Co.	50	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Cotton Co.	24	3	.....	.....
Stormont Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Hochelaga Cotton Co	100	5	.....	.....
Coaticook Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Kingston Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
do bonds.	100	.....	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do bonds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guarantee Co. of N.A.	100	3	.....	.....
Accident Ins Co of N.A.	100	.....	.....	.....
L Ch'm & St Law J'n B.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cent'l R'y Bds	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, M. & M. R'y.	100	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Cattle Co.	.....	3½	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific R'y.	80	.....	72⅜	72¼
Londonderry Iron Co.	1	1½	.....	.....
do preferred	1	.....	.....	.....
Montreal 7 p c stock	100	.....	.....	.....
Canada N.W. Land Co.	£	.....	71	.....
Canadian Pac. L. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario & Quebec R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont. Corp. 4 p c stock	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 5 p c stock	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Electric Co	.....	.....	.....	159
New Street Railway	.....	.....	165	.....
New Gas	.....	.....	.....	185

Money.

The money market in its local aspect was without real change, but continued firm as before quoted. Call loans were at 6½ per cent., with the street rate at 8 per cent. Commercial paper was discounted at 7@8 per cent. The London market was easier again and the open market rate was cabled lower at 3⅜ per cent. Bar silver in London is cabled easier at 48⅛d per ounce.

Exchange.

Weakness continued to characterize the sterling exchange market and rates were again lower, owing largely to easier money abroad. New York funds, however, did not participate, in fact were better at par to 1-16 premium between banks and 3-16@¼c premium over the counter. Sterling was weak and lower. Between banks sixties were at 7 15-16@8 1-16c, and demand at 8 15-16@9c. Counter rates were 8⅛@8⅜c for sixties, 9¼@9⅝c for demand, and 9⅜@9⅞c for cables. Cattle bills were at 8⅛c@8⅜c, and documentary sixties at 7½@7⅝c.

New York Stocks.

Messrs. Bateman & Co. telegraph Oswald Bros. to-day over direct private wire as follows: The bears were in control again to-day up to 2 o'clock when there was something of a rally; declines were led by Union Pacific, Nor. preferred, L. & N. and St. P. Money was comparatively easy and exchange was down to within two cents of the gold importing point, but there were ugly rumors of distress in mercantile circles and the bear party was very active. It is known that the Union Pacific has a big floating debt and there were rumors of a receiver. In the West there is a manifest disposition to make and maintain better rates and by and by this will have an effect. The statement of assets and liabilities of the North American Company is promised soon. The continued issue of clearing house certificates is accepted by the street as meaning that money is tight in mercantile circles and for this purpose the certificates are taken out. The bank statement to-morrow must combat a loss of over three millions this week from sub-treasury operations. An irregular market is what Wall-street must expect until after Jan. 10, barring extraordinary developments on either side.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

Money closed easy at 4 per cent, the lowest rate of the day, the highest 6 per cent. Exchange closed lower: posted rates 481½@485½; actual rates 480@480½ for 60-day bills and 484½@484¾ for demand. Governments closed steady.

The fact that money on call was easy on the Stock Exchange at 5 per cent this morning and that foreign exchange was reduced another ½ per cent to 485½ gave a more favorable aspect to the monetary situation in some respects, but on the other hand the increase yesterday of nearly $2,000,000 of clearing house certificates, which it was understood were mostly taken out by up-town banks for the purpose of tiding their mercantile customers through, left an impression which neutralized the effects of easier money on call, and the lower rates of exchange. The stock market, therefore, opened weak, and during the morning, under a sharp selling of some of the leading stocks at intervals, prices went gradually lower throughout the morning. Union Pacific and North American were especially weak and recorded the greatest declines, and at noon prices were off ⅛@2 per cent lower. In the hour to 1 p m Louisville and Nashville was the feature. This stock was freely sold and declined sharply, being 2½ per cent below the closing price of last night at 1 o'clock. The rest of the list recorded further fractional declines during the afternoon. Union Pacific recovered most of its early decline and prices closed irregularly changed from those of yesterday, but in most cases slightly lower. The sales to-day amounted to 269,800 shares.

Messrs. MacDougall Bros. stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier-street, reported the New York markets as follows:

STOCKS	Closing prices yesterday.	Opening.	1.40 p.m.	Closing.	Sales.
Cotton Oil	15	14¾	.....	14¾	.....
Atchison	30¼	30⅝	29⅝	30⅜	.....
C. B. & Quincy	86¾	86¾	86¼	87¼	3800
Can. Pac. Railway	73	.....	.....	.....	100
C. C. C. & I.	58¾	58¾	58	58¾	2800
N. Y. Central	99	97⅞	.....	97⅞	.....
Cent. Pac.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Can. Southern	.....	48¼	48	48⅜	400
Den. & Rio Grande	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del. & Hudson	128	127	.....	127	300
Del., Lack & West	129½	129	129	130	16800
Erie	19	18¼	18½	18⅞	2100
Do. pref.	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. 2nd	97	95	95	96	200
New Eng.	30½	.....	31¼	31½	.....
Jersey Central	99	98½	98½	98	900
Kansas & Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lou. & Nash.	74	73	72	72⅜	20900
Lake Shore	105	105	104⅜	105	3400
Mich. Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. P., M. and Man.	99	99	99	99	.....
Man. Elev	96	96	96	97	100
Missouri Pac.	62	62	61¾	62¼	4500
N. Pacific	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20	1800
Do. pref.	61¼	61	59½	60	39200
Northwest	102	102¼	101	102¼	2800
Do. pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Miss.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. P. & Omaha	22	22	.....	22	600
Do. pref.	76	78	.....	78	.....
North American	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario & West	15	14¾	14¾	14¾	1700
Pacific Mail	31½	30⅜	30½	30½	600
Pullman Car	174	172	165	170	.....
Reading	30½	29⅞	30	30½	4100
Rock Island	70	69¾	69¾	70	5800
Rich. Terml.	16½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	3900
St. Paul	50½	50	49⅞	50½	28900
Do. pref.	105	1 44	203⅜	104	400
Tex. Pacific	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	2800
Union Pacific	47⅜	46⅜	45⅝	46⅜	26800
Western Union	76⅞	76	75⅞	76	2200
Wabash	9½	.....	9½	9½	200
Do. pref.	18⅜	17½	17⅝	17⅜	1500
Sugar	56⅜	56	57⅜	56⅝	.....
Lead	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	.....
Chicago Gas	35⅜	35	34⅜	35⅛	.....
Money	5	5	.....	5-6	.....

THE PULSE OF TRADE.

Money Getting Tight Has Caused a General Commercial Headache With Languor.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The somewhat restricted volume of business throughout the country reported to Bradstreet's a week ago continues a feature of the commercial and industrial situation, notwithstanding that colder weather within the last few days has tended to stimulate buying. Holiday specialties are fairly active at retail. St. Paul, Cincinnati and Memphis report a very good trade in seasonable lines, but at most other prominent distributing centres like announcements are qualified by admissions of a falling off in the total volume of trade, less satisfactory interior mercantile collection and a disposition to take no unnecessary risks on the part of bankers and traders alike.

Money is not materially easier at interior financial centres and the banks are still ignoring speculative requests for funds in their efforts to meet the demands of producing and distributing interests.

Bullish operations in the New York stock market have been suspended on the delay in perfecting the Western railroad agreement and the unsettled condition of the money market. European buying has been fairly large, but otherwise the speculation has been in the hands of traders and prices have tended downward on a very dull market.

Money was held very stiffly at New York until the Bank of England dropped its discount rate from 6 to 5 per cent. This had a good effect and call rates which had ranged from 14 to 6 per cent earlier in the week got down as low as 4 per cent on bankers' balances. Commercial paper is still taken at 6 to 8 per cent discount for best, with little wanted by bankers, except from regular customers.

The general tendency of prices of staples has been downward. Iron is no lower but weaker, no large orders are being placed. The effort to advance anthracite coal prices has failed. Prices for lake copper are expected to go off ½c in the near future. Large stocks and slack demand have shaded print cloths and wool is quiet and dull as previously with a reduced volume of sales at Boston this week. Cattle and hogs are off 5c at the west and provisions are a little lower on the week.

November bank clearings gained more heavily over those of November last year than did those of October over October 1889, owing to active trade and larger stock speculation. Total November clearings at 52 cities aggregated $5,441,712,586, an increase of 7.3 per cent. over last year.

Wheat stocks available in the United States and Canada east of the Rockies Dec. 1, were 9,612,000 bus. smaller than one year ago. The aggregate of domestic stocks, both coasts (Canada included), at European storage points and afloat for Europe on Dec. 1 is also nearly 10,000,000 bushels less than on Dec., 1889. Total exports, both coasts, equal 2,488,183 bushels, against 1,911,633 bushels last week and 2,327,342 bushels in the like week last year. Total exports, July 1 to date, equal 43,963,875 bushels, against 44,851,855 bushels in 1889.

Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 321 in the United States this week against 233 last week, and 281 this week last year. Canada had 27 this week against 36 last week. The total number of failures in the United States Jan. 1 to date is 9501 against 10,653 in a like portion of 1889.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
Smoke the Sohmer Cigar. 10c

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

MONTREAL MARKETS.

HERALD OFFICE,
Montreal, Dec. 5, 1890.

FLOUR—The market for flour was quiet and steady. There was a fair jobbing trade in small lots, but the market was not changed in any way. Popular brands were not plenty.

Spring Wheat, patent	5.75	@	5.80
Winter Wheat patent	5.10	@	5.40
Straight Roller	4.60	@	4.65
Extra	4.25	@	4.45
Superfine	3.80	@	4.10
Fine	3.30	@	3.50
Medium Bakers'	5.00	@	5.10
Ontario bags—extra	2.05	@	2.15
City Strong Bakers'	5.45	@	5.55
OATMEAL:			
Standard, brls	4.65	@	4.70
" bags	2.30	@	2.35
Granulated, brls	00	@	5.00
" bags	00	@	2.50
Rolled Oats, bags	2.55	@	2.60

Grain.

Oats continued firm and in demand at full prices. In other respects there was no change, there being hardly any movement. In New York No. 1 Canada barley is at 96@98c, No. 2 at 89c and No. 2 extra at 92@93c.

White winter wheat per bu	$1.00	@	1.05
Red winter wheat per bu	$1.00	@	1.05
Oats, per 32 lbs	00	@	44
Peas, per 66 lbs	73	@	75
Corn, per bush	70	@	71
Barley, per bush (malting)	65	@	70
Buckwheat, per bush	47	@	49
Rye, per bush	64	@	65

Provisions.

The provision market has ruled quiet. Pork has an easy tone. Canadian short cut has sold at $16.50 for a car load. Western mess $15 for new. Lard has sold at $1.65 per pail and ham at 12c.

Dressed Hogs.

There has been no change in hogs. Trade has been fair at steady prices. Car lots $5.65@$5.75 and jobbing lots up to $6 per 100 lbs.

Poultry.

The market for poultry was steady and unchanged, all the offerings being taken at full prices, Turkeys 9c, chickens 7@8c, and geese 6c per pound.

Eggs.

There was no change in the condition of the egg market. Prices were firm, especially far all good stock. Fresh were at 21@22c, and good limed at 19@20c.

Butter.

The market for butter was quiet and unchanged. For finest goods suitable for table use a firm feeling prevailed, as the supply of such was light. The grades next below were steady, but not in abundant supply, while medium goods were plentiful and difficult to sell. We quote creamery 22@22½c; finest fall townships 21c, straight dairies 18@20c, western 14@15c and rolls 15@16c.

Cheese.

The cheese market was firm, but the general position remained as before. Much of the stock is held above what can be realized, yet there are buyers for all that is offered at current rates. We quote finest 9½c, fine 9¼c, and medium 8¾c@9¼c.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Messrs. Oswald Bros. furnish the highest, lowest, opening and closing quotations on the Chicago Board of Trade to-day as follows:

	Wheat Dec	Wheat May	Corn Nov	Corn May	Oats Nov
Highest	—	90½	—	54½	— 46½
Lowest	—	98⅝	—	53½@½	— 45½
Opening	—	98⅝	—	53½	— 45½
Closing	—	99	—	53¾	— 45¼

	Pork Jan.	Pork May.	Lard Jan.	Lard May	Ribs Jan.	Ribs May.
Highest	10.75	11.55	5.92½	6.45	5.40	5.90
Lowest	10.50	11.40@42½	5.85	6.40	5.30	5.85
Opening	10.75	11.55	5.92½	6 42½	5.40	5.90
Closing	10.50	11.40@42½	5.85	6.42½	5.30	5.87½

Messrs. Baldwin & Farnum telegraph Oswald Bros. to-day over direct private wire as follows:

Wheat—Opened this morning at 98⅞ and closed at that bid, in the meantime having sold down to 98⅝ and up to 99⅜. It has been a nervous market, fluctuations being quick. Bloom, who is credited with being long a lot of wheat, bought some to-day openly and has been making loud bids for wheat he could not expect to get. A number of our good operators have been very pronounced in their bullish expressions, but it rather looks as if they were enlisted in an effort to make the market go the way it would not. Price was doubtless helped by some agriculture state report, saying that Hessian has done considerable damage and by strong cables, Liverpool being ¼ to ½ higher, Berlin and Paris higher. Clearances, flour 39,000. Outward movement of wheat light. Exports 6,000, shipments 149,000. Receipts in the Northwest 552 cars.

Corn—Has been strong. There is hardly any contract here. Receipts are light and amount visible very small. Daily receipts are less than generally expected with not over 15 per cent. contract grade. Advance in New York today also helped our market. These conditions make bears tired about selling. Our view is that these conditions make prices what they are and as corn is high we cannot advise buying. Receipts 302,000; shipments 250,000; exports 116,000.

Oats—Dull, strong all day, showing an advance again.

Provisions—Weak all day, caused by liquidation in near stuff which continues. Packers refuse to carry even at the ridiculous prices and the scarcity of money makes them timid. We still say sometime this month, or early part of next, these provisions should be bought. 20,000 hogs to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

CHICAGO, Dec 5.—Wheat ruled firm until the report reached the change floor that the banking firm of Delamater & Co. had failed, when there was a rapid decline of 1c. The market closed ½c lower.

Corn—The market was sustained by the good cash demand, closing ⅜c higher for May, ½c higher for Jan. and 1⅜c higher for the present month.

Oats were fairly active, the shorts covering freely. Closing prices were ½c higher.

Receipts—Wheat, 166 cars; corn, 232 cars; oats, 164 cars.

Provisions declined under free sales by the packing interests. Pork declined 15@17½c; lard 5 @10c and ribs 2½@10c.

Closing—Wheat Dec, 90½c; Jan, 92½c; May, 99c.

Corn, Dec, 51⅛c; Jan, 51; May, 53⅞@54c.

Oats, Dec, 44½c; Jan, 43½c; May, 45½c.

Pork—Dec, $8 25, Jan, $10 50; May, $11 40@$11 42½.

Lard—Dec, $5 55; Jan $5 82½; May $6 42½.

Ribs—Dec, $4 80; Jan, $5 30; May, $5 85.

New York Flour, Grain and Provisions.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Flour closed dull and weak. Fine grades Spring $2.75@$3.25; do. winter $2.90@$3.45; superfine spring $3 25@$3 65; do. winter $3.35@$3.70; extra No. 2 spring $3.60@$4; do. winter $3.75@$4; extra No 1 spring $4.10@$5.30; do. winter $4.15@$5.10; city mills extras $4 15@$5.70 for West Indies and Southern flour closed quiet; trade and family extras $4@$5.10.

Wheat—Options opened steady and prices firm on a more active demand. The shorts covered somewhat and at the close prices were ⅛@¼c higher. Spot lots closed nominal. Spot sales of No. 2 red winter, 103@103½c; No. 3 do, 98@99c; ungraded red 86@105c; No. 2 red winter, Dec, 102⅝c; do. Jan, 103⅜c; do. Feb, 104⅛c; do. March, 105⅝c.

Corn—Options were fairly active and steady closing ½@1½c higher. Spot lots closed steady, spot sales of No 2 mixed 64@64½c; No 2 mixed Dec 63c; do Jan 61½; do May 60¾c.

Oats—Options were moderatly activ and strong, closing ½@¾c higher. Spot lots closed firmer, spot sales of No 1 white 54c½; No 2 do 52c; No 1 mixed 50½c; No 2 do 50c; No 2 mixed Dec 50⅜c; do Jan 51½c; do May 52c.

Rye and barley nominal.

Pork—Dull, new mess $10.75@$12. Lard closed steady, Jan $6.16; Feb $6.33; March $6.40.

Butter — Steady; Western creamery 26@28½c; Eastern do 25@27c.

Cheese—Quiet, factory New York cheddar 9½@9⅝c; Western flat 8½@9½.

Eggs—Firm, Eastern firsts, fresh, 31@32c; Western do, 30c; Canadian firsts, limed, 21½@22½c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—At the wool sales today 6158 bales were offered. A better feeling prevailed and there was a good demand for good grades. A few parcels of greasy cross-bred pieces and lambs were eagerly competed for at full rates. Cape wools were in active request and advanced ½d. Following are details of the day's sales with the prices obtained:

New South Wales—Sales 400 bales scoured at 1s 2d@1s 6d; do locks and pieces at 1s 1½d@1s 2½d; greasy at 6¾d @1s do locks and pieces at 5½d@9d.

Queensland—Sales 64 bales; scoured at 1s 3½d@1s 4d; do locks and pieces at 9d@1s 1½d.

Melbourne and Victoria—Sales 300 bales; scoured at 10d@1s 5½d; do locks and pieces at 9d@10d; greasy at 8¾@11d; do locks and pieces at 5d@9½d.

New Zealand—Sales of 1400 bales; scoured at 10dd@1s 7½d; do locks and pieces at 9d@1s 7d; greasy at 7d@11½d; do locks and pieces at 3@8½d.

South Australia—Sales 700 bales; scoured at 6d@1s 5½d; do locks and pieces at 9d@1s 2¾; greasy at 7½d@9½d; do locks and pieces at 5¾d@8d.

Tasmania—Sales 200 bales; greasy at 8d@9½d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—Sales 2400 bales; scoured at 7½d@1s 8½d; do locks and pieces at 9d; greasy at 5½d@8d; do locks and pieces at 4¾d@5½d.

British Metal Markets.

GLASGOW, Dec. 4.—Scotch warrants at 47s 5d.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Dec. 4—No. 3 foundry, G M B, at 13s 7½d.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Tin, spot, at £91 15s; do three months' futures at £92 5s; market steady; G M B copper, spot at £56 2s 6d; do futures at £56 15s; market firm; soft Spanish lead at £13.

CLOSING PRICES.—LONDON, Dec. 4.—Spot tin at £92 5s; do three months' a £92 15s. sales of 10 tons spot and 60 tons futures; market firm; G M B copper, spot £56 7s 6d; do futures at £56 15s; sales of G M B copper, 225 tons spot and 925 tons futures; market firm; Scotch warrants in Glasgow at 47s 10d; No. 3 Middlesborough iron at 44s; soft Spanish lead at £13.

Commercial Notes.

Linseed oil in London is cabled at 21s 4½d per cwt.

The Hudson Bay Company's and C. M. Lampson & Co.'s fur sales take place the ensuing year as follows: Hudson Bay Company, Jan. 19 and March 9, 10, 11 and 12; C. M. Lampson & Co., Jan. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 26; March 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21; June 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, and Oct. 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 3.—There is occasionally a slightly improved demand, but it is rarely important. Business is not sufficient to give an appearance of activity to the market. The recent fall in the price of cotton conduces to carefulness. The difficulty experienced by India merchants during the last three months in completing their contracts with native dealers has seriously discouraged operations in an important section of the market. Some manufacturers are strongly fortified with orders, but many are very anxious to sell. Export yarns sell moderately. Spinners wanting orders accept offers which they have previously refused. The home inquiry is slow. There is little change in the cloth department. Sales are fairly numerous, but are rarely of importance. There is a trifle more business for India, but the inquiry for China is scanty. The demand for the smaller foreign and home trades gives the most effective support to the market. Orders from these sources promise activity, but lack strength.

Cotton Markets.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—Cotton, firm; American middlings 5⅛d.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Cotton quiet. Uplands 9 7-16; Orleans 9⅜. Futures barely steady; Dec 9.20; Jan 9.35; Feb 9.49; March 9.59.

Acknowledged with Thanks.

The treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges $50 from Mr. Robert Anderson. The board of outdoor relief acknowledges $50 from the same gentleman. The superintendent acknowledges from Mr. George Bridgman, box of hams; Mr. J. Burt Sutherland, Mrs. J. B. Wood, Mrs. D. Robertson, Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Mrs. J. E. Kirkpatrick, box of clothing.

Smokh the Sohmer Cigar, 10
Smoke the Sohmer Cigar. 10c

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Good Sleighing—Small Attendance—High Price for Butter and Eggs—An Ancient Goose.

MONTREAL, Friday, Dec. 5.

"List to the music of the bells."

This was the first of the typical Montreal market days for this winter season. A heavy fall of snow had made good sleighing while the atmosphere was almost at a spring temperature and exhilarating as only a fine day in the Canadian winter can be. Under the circumstances it seemed most surprising that there was not a larger attendance of farmers at the markets. Perhaps the country roads are too heavy yet, for it is scarcely possible to judge far off parish roads by the state of the city streets. At any rate the attendance at Bonsecours market was, if anything, smaller than usual, and at St. Antoine at 6 o'clock the market was all black and deserted, not a buyer or seller present.

There was a good crowd of buyers turned out, for a walk in the crisp morning air was most enjoyable, and from a buyers' point of view it was quite an ideal morning for marketing. To paraphrase Claude Melnotte

All the air
Was musical with bells,
Whose ev'ry tinkling syllabled forth,
Come buy.

But in spite of all this musical invitation there was very little produce brought foward for them to purchase and most of the buyers were sighing for the "good time coming," when the turgid and swollen river now rushing past the market and forming an impassible barrier to the produce from the rich lands of the south, should by the keen operations of Jack Frost be itself converted in a level highway, along which that produce can be brought at the lowest possible cost of transportation.

The small supply brought appeared to be keenly competed for, and the farmers who had brought really tempting looking fresh butter and "reliable" new laid eggs, realized prices that might well make his backwoods brother, whose only market is the cross-roads store, turn green with envy. Thirty-five cents a pound for fresh butter sounds a big price, but it was readily obtainable for prime makes, and thirty-five and in one instance I saw forty cents a dozen given for eggs. Of course these are what may be called fancy prices, and appear to be only obtainable by well known makers, whose own reputation is as reliable as the goods they bring. In most instances sellers and buyers appeared to be mutually acquainted, and no doubt this was the case, for good eggs could be bought from reliable dealers for fifteen cents less, but many people seem inclined to pay the price for the certainty of really fresh.

Poultry and game were in great abundance, poultry perhaps a little overdone, keeping prices very low, though in this as in most articles there are several prices and several qualities. I saw one interesting relic in the shape of a venerable gander which I was assured was the very one that an ancient seafaring man, Captain Noah of the barge "Ark," once took a fancy to. The goose was missing, but will be found at once when the poultry dealer gets a customer for the gander, and possibly the dealer may get his share of the "sauce" at some future date. The dreary cave where the fishmongers keep their scaly spoil seemed to have few temptations for purchasers. Business was very quiet in that line considering that it is now the fasting season of Advent, when the great majority of our population eschew meat three days a week.

Meats.

BEEF—8c @ 15c per lb.
MUTTON—9c @ 14c per lb.
VEAL—9c@12c per lb.
HOGS—Dressed—$7.50@8 50 by the 100 lbs.
PORK—8c @ 12c per lb.
HAM—12c @ 15c per lb.
VENISON—10c@13c per lb.
BACON—12c @ 14c per lb.
SAUSAGE—10c @ 12c per lb.

Fish.

SALMON—20c to 25c per lb.
DORE—10c@12c per lb.
PERCH —10c per lb.
HADDOCK—6c@8c per lb.
FINNAN HADDIES—8c@10c per lb.
OYSTERS—30c per peck.

Country Products.

EGGS—Fresh, 26@30c; case, 19@22c.
CREAMERY BUTTER—22c@26c per lb.
DAIRY BUTTER—20c@22c per lb.
FAIR DAIRY—17@20c per lb.
CHEESE—12@14c per lb.
MAPLE SUGAR—10c per lb.
MAPLE SYRUP—In tins, 70@80c.
NEW HONEY—In comb, in 1b sections 17@20c.
STRAINED HONEY—10c@12½c per lb.

Vegetables and Fruits.

POTATOES—60c@80c per bag.
SWEET POTATOES—5c per lb.
CABBAGE—30c @40c per dozen.
RED CABBAGE—5@10c each.
QUEBEC TURNIPS—50c per bag.
CARROTS—30c per basket
BEETS—40@50c per bushel.
TURNIPS—25@30c per basket.
PARSNIPS—50c per basket.
ONIONS—50@60 per bushel.
LEEKS 10c@20c per bunch.
CELERY—25c@40 per doz.
PARSLEY—5c per bunch.
PEACHES (Californis)—60c@75c per doz; $1.75@$3 per basket.
GRAPES—8c@20c per lb.
CRANBERRIES—15c per quart.
ORANGES—25c per doz.
LEMONS—25c per doz.
APPLES—30@45c per peck.
PEARS—20@50c per doz.

Fowl and Game.

TURKEYS, Hens—80c@$1.10 each.
TURKEYS, Gobblers — $1.20 @ $2.00 each.
TURKEYS, Spring—75c@$1 per pair.
GEESE—7c to 9c per lb.
DUCKS—60@$1 per pair.
FOWL—10c per lb, 50@75c per pair.
CHICKENS ROASTING—50@75c per pair
BLACK DUCKS—80c@$1.00 per pair.
BLUE BILLS—50c per pair.
TEAL DUCKS—45c per pair.
RED HEADS—90c per pair.
WOOD DUCKS—60c@70c per pair.
PINTAILS—50c@60c per pair.
PLOVER, FROZEN—$2.25@$2.50 per doz.
PARTRIDGES—40@65c per brace.
QUAILS—$2.50 per dozen.
PRAIRIE CHICKENS—$1.20@$1.40 per pair.
PIGEONS—$2.00 per doz.
HARES—35c to 45c per pair.

To Answer a Very Serious Charge.

One Lorenzo Wilson was arrested yesterday by Assistant High Constable Douglass on a police court warrant charging him with an assault on a young girl fourteen years of age. It is alleged that Wilson kissed the girl against her will and attempted to take certain liberties with her which she resented. In the absence of bail the accused was committed to jail to await trial.

Smo tkehe Sohmer Cigar, 10c

MANY MUNICIPAL MEMOS.

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING YESTERDAY.

Difficulty in Getting a Quorum—Money Claims Settled—The Butchers' Special License—An Impassioned Appeal from Ald. Jeannotte—City Hall Items.

As was to be expected, the proceedings at the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon were very tame. There was a difficulty in getting up a quorum, only Ald. Rolland, Hurteau and Farrell putting in an appearance. After waiting till about 4 o'clock, it was decided to telephone to Ald. Martineau, requesting him to attend so as to permit of a meeting being held. Immediately after the order to summon him by telephone had been given Ald. Martineau entered and sat down at the round table with a smile.

Ald. Farrell was appointed to replace Ald. Clendinneng on the sub-committee to which the claim of Mr. Laforte respecting a drain on Dufferin-street was referred.

A petition was received from a number of Dorchester-street proprietors protesting against their being obliged to pay for a drain constructed for the purpose of connecting sewer "dead ends," so as to prevent flooding after rainstorms and also to secure proper ventilation. The drain in question is situated between Berri-street and St. Denis-street. They maintain that the work had been done not as one of private but of public utility, which had been rendered necessary in the interests of the health of the residents of that vicinity.

Ald. Jeannotte supported the petition in a long speech, in which with characteristic volubility he went into the whole subject in detail, emphasizing his remarks with frantic gesticulations.

During the delivery of the impassioned oration of the president of the Police Committee Ald. Malone fell asleep, Ald. Martineau looked solemn, stroking his long whiskers at regular intervals, Ald. Farrell gazed pensively at the ceiling, and Ald. Rolland affected to be busily engaged in reading over the mass of documents—petitions, Road Committee reports, etc.—that lay before him. Only the mayor, who had come in and taken his accustomed seat on the chairman's left, listened, or appeared to listen, to the speaker.

A deputation of butchers, headed by Mr. Pelletier, their lawyer, was introduced. They had been fined for infractions of the city bylaw which prohibits them from selling meat without having first paid the special license of $200, and they came before the committee to ask that the judgments of the Recorder against them be suspended until a decision has been given by the Privy Council on the appeal that has been brought before that body on the subject.

Ald. Jeannotte sprang to his feet again and made another lengthy speech on the question, but whether the delegates were thankful or otherwise for his voluntary advocacy of their cause was not apparent, as they listened to the speech in silence and made no sign of approval or dissent in regard to his statements.

Ald. Martineau thought that the council might see its way to amend the by-laws so as to reduce the tax to $50, but he feared that even then some of the butchers would object to its payment.

The question was referred to the City Attorney.

Messrs. Raza and Nelson, two witnesses, who had been employed by the city in the Pine-avenue expropriation, were present to object to the cutting down of the amounts which they considered were due to them for their labors. Their bill had been reduced one-half and they declared that there must have been some misunderstanding on

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Thousands of Dollars for a Broken Heart.

How it Was Done—The Hamilton Case to be Argued—Puris de Chavannes—A Great Painter—The Autumn Academy—Some Excellent Canvasses—The Talleyrand Memoirs—The Winter Fashions.

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

This has been a busy week "Court way." Many a maiden whose heart has been smashed to atoms by inconstant man will rejoice and shake hands, metaphorically, with every judge of the Court of Appeals. And this press of the digits and the palms is all on account of the sealed verdict rendered to Miss Clar Campbell in the celebrated case of Campbell vs. Arbuckle for breach of promise. The judgement of the lower courts was affirmed. This judgment was that the plaintiff should receive $4500 and an allowance of $1000 for expenses. The plaintiff, Miss Clara Campbell, was the daughter of an iron merchant of Iowa. The defendant was Charles Arbuckle, of Brooklyn, millionaire, dealer in coffee. No one can cross the big bridge that connects wicked Gotham with the pious City of Churches without noticing an immense brick structure fro m the topmost bricks of which may be read i letters six feet tall "Arbuckle's Ariosa Coffee.' And this is the man that wooed towed a young lady from the West, who had just then returned from an eight years' sojourn in sunny Italy. And this is the lady who would stand no trifling with her palpitator. And she didn't. And she has won her case. In the Hamilton will case Surrogate Ransom has decided to give hearings in the contest brought by Evangeline L. Hamilton over th will of Robert Ray Hamilton. Dec. 12, 14 an 15 Elihu Rout and Henry L. Sprazue, wh appear on behalf of the proponents of the will, handed up to the Surrogate an answer to the objections to the probate of the will, in which Schuyler Hamilton, jr., denied the statements of the woman that she was the lawful widow of Mr. Hamilton and it is agreed that the validity of the marriage will be tested in the proceedings. This remarkable case is full of interest, and as the decision will involve the distribution of many thousands of dollars' worth of real estate in this city, besides the mooted question of irregular marriage ceremony, the world will await with bated breath the final result of the notorious case.

Puris de Chavannes

is now esteemed a great decorative painter. About two years ago at the exhibition of the works of the French Impressionists given by Mr. Durand Ruel, at the National Academy of Design, of which I wrote you at the time, Puris de Chavannes, who, though not an impresionist, was present at the time. Then it was that the Art Amateur pointed out his great skill in decorative composition, the charm of his color, and his uncommon success in rendering atmospheric effect in the simplest possible manner. At that time his reputation even in France was made the subject of savage attacks, and in this country those that did not sneer at his work wisely shook their heads and held their tongues. But public opinion in France having definitely turned to his side, it may be presumed that no one here will now question his right to be considered a great decorative painter. Through the Art Amateur I am informed that the change in public sentiment is in a great measure due to the collective exhibition made later in the galleries of Mr. Durand Ruel, rue Lafitte and rue Lepeletier, Paris.

The Autumn Academy.

The National Academy of Design is now open for the purpose of exhibiting its fall picture show. Less than four hundred paintings and pieces of sculpture furnish the various galleries, which shows the determined effort to suppress several hundred poor works, nearly twice as many having been rejected as now hang on the walls. This stern severity has caused much bad feeling among the eight hundred would-be exhibitors; at the same time it gives the patron of fine arts more ample opportunity for studying the examples hung for his inspection, and perhaps delight. The portraits occupy much space.

The Talleyrand Memoirs,

the American edition of which has been so much talked of, is to be published in this country by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, simultaneously with their issue in Paris and in London. The work is to be completed in five volumes, the first of which is expected to be in readiness in the next year, the others following at intervals of a few weeks.

Talleyrand died in 1838, leaving instructions that his memoirs should not be made public until thirty years after his death. The publication was planned for in 1868, but was withheld at the instance of Louis Napoleon, who had reason to believe that the memoirs contained certain facts, conclusions and criticisms which were not entirely favorable to the Napoleonic idea. The volumes have now been prepared for the press under the supervision of the Duc de Broglie, who is the present owner of the manuscripts. The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Minister of the United States to France, has written a general introduction for the American issue of the work.

Talleyrand's long diplomatic career, his unique character, his exceptionally incisive and powerful intellect, and his keen and satirical analysis of the men with whom he had to do, render it probable that his long expected memoirs will be one of the most noteworthy books of the century.

The Winter Fashions.

Colored jackets are the vogue. Many of them in blue, red, green and Canadian gray are to be seen any bright afternoon on the promenade. One of the favorite materials for the colored jacket is the heavy beaver cloth. This is made up with considerable severity of outline, the weight and color of the cloth making as audacious an effect as most women crave. Such garments are often plainly bound with black braid, the buttons or frogs being the only additional ornament. Fur is used on the heavyest and some are braided or overlaid with passementeries.

Broadcloth appears for all classes of wraps. Its use is, perhaps, the newest feature of this winter's wrappings. In jackets it is faced with fur and sometimes has fur sleeves. The minx sleeves and facings are pretty and comfortable looking, though somewhat clumsy. Blue and green broadcloth jackets faced with light-colored furs, "monflon" and a fur called "silver fox" (a good imitation), are proving attractive. They are double-breasted with loose fronts and fitted backs in the reefer style. Black broadcloth trimmed in gold braid is striking.

Comparatively few jackets are now cut in one piece, the attached skirt being the present jacket fad. On well-turned figures it is extremely natty. The skirt may be sewed on straight across the hips all around, or the jacket proper may run to the bottom in front or back, or both, leaving the skirt pieces to be set in between. The latter style, particularly if the back piece be left free from the sides, presents the effect of a man's coat tails. The tight fitting jackets are very tight. Some are given the straights or diagonal double-breast from the turn of the bust to the waist, leaving a V alone, which is finished with or without a collar, and allowing the skirts below to set apart. When these jackets are closed all the way up it is with single breast usually, elaborate cord or passementerie pugs or ornamental buttons relieving the front.

Circulars

are more in vogue than usual, and grey camel's hair circulars are given collars of krimmer cloth, forming a pointed yoke in front, and running in a slender point to, or below the waist line in the back. The circular lars are tied in at the waist behind and held firm within in front. The scarlet cloth circular so generally worn many years ago, have given some designer a happy inspiration this winter. Not only are red beaver and other red cloth jackets shown but full-length red cloaks are made up in various materials and styles. One of scarlet ladies' cloth has a yoke and Medici collar of black velvet with double shoulder ruffles of the cloth stitched on the edge. A long coat of crimson beaver is trimmed with black braid. A red beaver coat has black gimps in runs about the armholes jacket fashion, and also upon the cuff. The red cloaks are made in the Roman style and with a Watteau shirring in the back, after the manner of the breakfast robes, also in light coats and in plain circular form. The long grey Cheviot ulsters, with deep cape open back and front, are excellent stree wraps. It is a matter of course that the Medici collar appears upon every style o wrap.

Pocket Flaps

are in favor both on wraps and gowns. Double flaps, the upper one the smaller are seen more frequently than single ones. Pockets are set in straight or curved slits, bound or stitched on the edges, or are inserted obliquely. Two pockets also, a small one directly over a large one, each with narrow flaps are on or in many jackets and the oblique pockets have narrow and usually irregularly scolloped flaps. A notice ble characteristic of this season's work is the lining of the wraps. As much attention now is paid to the inside as to the outside of a garment; satin seems to be the chosen lining for all styles of cloaks not lined with fur. The color of the satin may be the same as that of the outer material though differing in shade, but it is as often of bright colors, strongly contrasting with the wrap which it lines. Wadded and quilted satin lining gives warmth without much added weight to many cloaks.

Novelties in Jewelry.

Among the lovely things which are accounted as novelties are the ornaments set with the delicately tinted Wisconsin pearls. These are formed in odd shapes as frequently suggest their own settings. For instance, one that I held in my hand the other day needs only a golden head and tail to turn it into a very creditable fish. Another by the addition of golden legs, wings and bill is made into a pelican. Another pink pearl becomes the body of a stork. These are all scarf or lace pins, as are also the golden quill pen, tipped with pearl, and the tiny Tam o' Shanter cap, whose crown of pearl is set in a band of gold.

A very elegant ornament which can be used in the corsage or upon the coiffure is a spray of the wild carrot whose diamond blossoms spring from silver stems. This is almost as delicate and perfect as the maiden hairpin, which is a coruscating mass of brilliants, with just enough of a gold setting to hold them in shape. White enameled jewelry is in high esteem, for the showcases hold many a bit of it, noticeably a big feathery petaled chrysanthemum with diamond centre, and a large curled feather whose stem is tied with a love knot of small brilliants. There is nothing prettier than the moonstone in an artistic silver setting. As it is supposed to bring good luck to the wearer, one might at least possess some such ornament. Here as in the gold jewelry, the heart seems to be the caprice of the moment, and a pair of these upon a bar of silver, surmounted by a tiny charm of brilliants, is as pretty a thing as any young girl need desire. As to flower jewelry in colored enamel one can only say that it is as fashionable as ever and more exquisite in form and coloring than when it first appeared. The white field daisy has won such admiration that it is copied in black enamel with a big golden heart, and the effect is excellent.

Shoe-tie fasteners have become almost indispensible to womankind. A pair of silver snails, silver owl's heads, with gleaming topaz eyes, a double knot of gold wire are some of the designs of these little contrivances.

Garter clasps are in endless designs, as in the case when the clasp takes the form of the monostone medallion, set about with Rhine stones. Many of the clasps designed to order have mottoes either in French or English. A very excellent design for one of these clasps is a big hook and eye of burnished gold. Another pattern consists of a small golden dirk with one enamel pansy and the word "Amor" engraved below. All of the above articles come in acceptably about this season of the year.

BETSY BANCKER.

THE NEW YORK BOWERY.

Characteristic Scenes of Daily Occurrence on This Famous Street.

The stranger who starts from the New York Post-office and passes up Broadway will receive a very different impression of the metropolis from one who, leaving the same point, proceeds through Park Row and up to the Bowery. In either case he will be struck by the composite character of the population, and reading the business signs, will be likely to cogitate as to the soundness of the traditional theory that the people of the United States are mainly of British descent. But the difference in types, both native and imported, is more marked in the Bowery than in Broadway. In the latter are evidences of wealth that are absent in the former, and moneyed people the world over, almost, have grown very much alike.

The well-to-do of foreign birth become Americanized much more quickly than their poorer fellow countrymen. The round cap lingers longer on the head of the German in the Bowery than it does on Broadway, and often he may be seen there just as he came from the Fatherland, though he may have landed on these shores a long time before. His wife continues to go abroad hatless, and generally with a baby over her shoulder. The homes of the poor stand thick on the streets leading to the broad thoroughfare on both sides, and from them emerges the less prosperous of all degrees and nationalities. The Hebrews—German, Polish, and Russian—particularly abound. The Chinese quarter of New York is just off the lower Bowery, into which the Mongolians debouch in a way that the upholders of the exclusion law would be interested in contemplating. The Italian has become diffused as to occupation generally over the city, but the Bowery is one of his favorite haunts, and strong-necked women of his race may be seen there bearing burdens on their heads that are sometimes almost as large as themselves, and others also, without burdens, habited in brilliantly colored garments, with pleasant, comely faces, and soft black eyes that cause many a backward glance on the part of the passers-by. There is even a constituency for a Roumanian theatre on the great street; and Turks and Armenians, with their round truncated cap, are not wholly lacking. Peddlers and rag-pickers can be seen either plying their respective callings, or going with their stores to or from their homes, which are not far off.

People with small means of subsistence are left little choice as to neighborhood, and the honest and law-abiding element of the Bowery population does not find itself in very good company. That large class of men in our cities who hang around cheap liquor shops, and whose mode of support is a perennial mystery to most people, except the police, conspicuously appears. They are prominent candidates for terms in the penitentiary, and not a few of them are ex-convicts. The "tough" is there in his most pronounced form. The numerous cheap lodging-houses on the street harbor a great many undesirable citizens, while the pawnshops—those unerring landmarks of misery—tell their own story. It would be unjust to a large number of worthy and prosperous people to convey the impression that the Bowery has no redeeming traits, for it has its creditable and legitimate business just as other streets have. Among its types are those of the reputable tradesman and the respectable working-man. The average countryman, the miner, the ranchman, and sailor—white or black—who visit the city find more congenial territory on the Bowery than on Broadway. They select the latter as the place to have their "fun" in, and there are their wants catered to by the proprietors of cheap theatres, dime museums, shooting-galleries, restaurants, concert saloons, etc. Here, too, they replenish their wardrobes and make their general purchases. The long-haired cowboy, with new clothes, broad brimmed hat, and fierce mustache just dyed, shows what a grafting of Bowery civilization upon that of the plains can produce. There is scarcely a place in the world where the student of humanity can find a more extensive and varied field of observation than is supplied by the Bowery.—Harper's Weekly.

What's in a Mug of Beer.

A writer in a German newspaper has had the temerity to jot down the ingredients which go to make up a glass of beer in Germany. The pharmacopœia of the beer barrel this scientific man sets forth in alphabetical order. We give the German nomenclature for fear of spoiling the brew. It consists, says the writer, of:

Alcohol,	Laugensalz,
Athloplenol,	Malzextract,
Aloe,	Metalsalze,
Belladonna,	Mohn,
Biercouleur,	Moussirpulver,
Bilsenkraut,	Natron,
Bitterklee,	Nieszwurz.
Buchenspane,	Nux vomica,
Caraghenmoos,	Pikrinsaure,
Coloquinten,	Pottasche,
Enzian,	Quassia,
Fichtennadeln,	Reis salicylsaure,
Gogel,	Schafgarbe,
Gelatine,	Spanischer pfeffer,
Glycerine,	Soda,
Haselnuzspane,	Starkezucker,
Housenblase,	Starkemehl,
Herbstzeitlose,	Strychnin,

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Fine stone residence, 12 rooms, bath, etc., furnace, good brick stable, Elm-ave.....10,000
An elegant modern stone residence, 12 rooms, extension kitchen, hot water heat, electric bells, concreted cellar, etc., Dorchester-street $14,000
Brick residence, 8 rooms, Cadieux-street 4,000
Fine New Stone Residence, extension kitchen, hot water heat, cemented basement Wood-avenue 5,500
Splendid Modern Stone Residence, 13 rooms, Upper Peel-street, fine location 12,500
Fine new cut stone residence, 12 rooms, cemented basement, extension kitchen, west Dorchester-street..... 11,000
2 cut stone residence and two cut stone tenements, Point St. Charles..... 6,000
An elegant cut stone residence, 16 rooms conservatory, all modern improvements, fine location, Peel-street 19,500
2 splendid modern brick residences, 14 rooms each, corner Dorchester-street. Very desirable. Will exchange for smaller properties..... 26,000
Solid brick house, 11 rooms, bath, furnace etc., Cadieux-street..... 2,750
A good stone residence with 24,000 feet of ground, on Bleury-street, easy terms 18,000
Fine stone residence, 12 rooms, hot water furnace Mansfield-street..... 75,000
A Very Superior Brick Residence, with 2 Story Extension, hot water heat, 15 rooms and all modern conveniences, a most desirable home, and a great bargain, McGill College-avenue.....10,000
Nice Stone Residence, 8 rooms, bath, &c., Greene-avenue, very desirable location, easy terms..... 4,500
Fine New Stone Residence, 12 rooms and all modern improvements, hot water furnace, etc., Sherbrooke-street, very attractive house..... 9,250
Brick Cottage, 8 rooms and extension, good stable and coachhouse, Hochelaga 1,85,
Fine Stone Residence, 11 rooms, bath, etc., 3 story extension, near St. Louis Park, very desirable, a great bargain.... 3,750
2 Elegant New Tenement Residences, 8 rooms each, bath, etc., west end..... 5,000
A very nice Cottage, 10 rooms, bath, etc., St. Martin-street, near St. Antoine.. 3,000
5 Brick Dwellings, 8 and 9 rooms each, corner of Alexander and Jurors-streets, a good business corner, well adapted for factories.....12,000
Stone residence, 10 rooms, corner of St. Louis Park 6,500
Frame House and large garden in business stand on Papineau-road.
Brick Residence, 10 rooms, Stanley-street 5,000
Fine Stone Residence, 12 rooms, hot water heat, etc, St. Luke-street..... 8,250
Stone House, 10 rooms, bath, etc, St. Antoine-street..... 4,250
Nice brick house, 6 rooms, with good stable, Laval-avenue, near St. Louis Park. A bargain..... 2,000
Fine Stone Residence, 10 rooms, bath, &c., Metcalfe-street, near Sherbrooke-street.....10,500
Fine cut stone cottage, 9 rooms, bath, etc., Coursol-street, West End, very desirable 4,600
New Stone residence, extension kitchen and all modern improvements, Bishop-street..... 12,500
Good Stone Residence, 10 rooms, Victoria-street for 4,100
Frame Residence, 10 rooms, bath, etc., stable and coach house, Victoria-avenue, Cote St. Antoine..... 3,000
Fine stone residence, 12 rooms, elegantly finished, Union-avenue near Sherbrooke.....10,000
Brick house, large lot, Cote St. Antoine. 3,950
Fine stone residence, 8 rooms, Shuter-street, English basement..... 7,000
Nice stone residence, Palace-street..... 6,000
Fine Stone Residence, 12 rooms, bath, etc., hot water furnace, electric bells, etc., Winning-avenue..... 7,000
2 Solid Brick Residences, 12 and 8 rooms, corner of Plateau and Winning-ave, 8,000
Three Brick Concreted Houses, 8 rooms each, Dumaies-street, $1,500 each.
Nice brick house, 10 rooms, Tupper-street, newly renovated and papered 3,750
New stone house, 10 rooms, Tupper-st... 4,300
Brick house, 10 rooms, Fort-street..... 3,850

Additional houses on all the principal streets and several of the most elegant residences in the city from $20,000 to $75,000 each. Call for particulars.

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VACANT LOTS.

5 lots 118 x 140, Olivier-street, Cote St. Antoine, 35cts.
Lot 120 x 168, facing Mount Royal Park and Upper St. Urbain-street, very desirable building property. 37½c.
Lot 135 x 165, on Papineau road, with buildings, suitable for a factory, a great bargain. 12c.
Elegant lots 50 x 110, in the new Victoria Park, west St. Lambert, bargains.
10 lots 250 x 110, Claremont-avenue. 17c.
4 lots 60 x 120 each, Montreal Junction. 7½
And a large number of additional residence and business lots in all arts of the city.

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Another of 40 acres at Petite Cote, two miles from city limits, with good houses and out-buildings. A splendid garden farm. And a nice farm of 43 acres Sault-au-Recollet, with two stone houses, good outbuildings, etc., good investment at $5 000 can be sold in building lots. The proposed St. Denis-street Boulevard and tramway to Sault aux Recollet and the C. P. R. extension from junction at Sault aux Recollet to Maisonneuve, will double the value of the property.

A fine garden farm, 45 acres all planted with vegetables at Notre Dame de Grace, St. Luke, close to C.P.R. station.

Also a large number of excellent Eastern Townships and Ontario farms for sale from $1,500 to $12,000 each. Call for particulars.

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2 Fine new tenements (superior), hot water heat, all modern improvements, extension kitchen, Mountain-street.....11,000
Elegant New Stone Block 6 Fine Tenements, St. Hubert-street, near Roy, 14,400
New Brick Block 6 Fine Tenements, 7 rooms, bath, etc, Roy-st, near St. Hubert..... 9,000
Two Solid Brick, 3 story houses, containing 4 good tenements and store, cor. of Cadieux-street..... 6,000
Two Brick-encased Tenements, Sanguinet-street 1,850
Another solid brick block, 12 tenements, with corner store and dwelling, West End..... 20,000
12 fine new brick tenements, St. Charles Borrommee-street. Easy terms of payment 20,000
2 brick houses, 4 tenements, Jurors-street 7,000
2 three story brick ditto, 4 tenements, Jurors-street..... 9,000
4 elegant new brick tenements, 8 rooms each, bath, etc., Coursol-street.....10,000
3 brick houses, 6 tenements, 7 rooms each, extension kitchens, sheds, double roofs and double floors; West End.....10,200
Stone house, 4 tenements, extension kitchen, Charron-street, Point St. Chs.. 6,000
2 brick self-contained houses, 8 and 6 rooms, bath, etc., Upper St. Urbain-street for..... 3,000
new brick tenements, Laval-avenue.... 4,000
3 brick tenements, Sydenham and Rachel-streets..... 2,000
Stone house, 2 tenements, Lorne-avenue 5,000
Stone house, 2 tenements, 6 and 8 rooms, marble mantles, Laval-avenue, near St. Louis Park..... 5,500
10 solid brick tenements, and 2 solid brick residences on Upper St. Urbain street for..... 25, 0
2 new stone tenements, 6 and 7 rooms each, bath, etc., extension kitchens, Drolet-street, near St. Louis Park.... 4,250
2 blocks of 7 brick tenements, Eleanor-street..... 10,00
nais-street..... 11,000
Block 4 brick tenement houses, Parthenais-street..... 7,000
2 brick houses, 4 tenements, Parthenais-street..... 2,000
2 brick tenements, Richmond-square.... 5,000
2 elegant stone tenements, 6 and 8 rooms, Durocher-street, for..... 7,250
Two stone tenements, 7 and 8 rooms, Belmont-street 7,50
Brick house and 3 tenements, Maple-st.. 4,50
Three new brick tenements, 6 and 7 rooms, Coursol-street..... 5,300
13 brick tenements, large yards and stables, St. Dymnique, street, very cheap; easy terms..... 8,000
12 brick tenements, corner Charron and Liverpool streets, Pt. St. Charles ... 8,000
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Stone residence, 8 rooms, bath, etc, St. Antoine-street..... .....$20.00
A fine stone Residence, 11 rooms, Drolet-street, close to the beautiful St. Louis Park 15.00
Two fine new tenmements, all modern improvements, extension kitchen, Mountain-street.

Fine new stone residence, 12 rooms, extension kitchen, etc., all modern conveniences, West Dorchester-street, very comfortable and desirable, $500.

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TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

Academy of Music—Mlle Rhea at 2 and 8.
Theatre Royal—Weber & Fields' Variety Company at 2 and 8.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

On the sixth page of to-day's Herald will be found the Provincial Budget speech, delivered yesterday afternoon by Hon. Mr. Shehyn, Provincial Treasurer. It is an exhaustive review of the finances of the Province, so clearly and plainly stated as to be within the comprehension of every voter who is able to read and think for himself. There is no attempt at juggling the figures to make the worse appear the better view, no concealment or omission of any important facts connected with the debt, assets, revenue or expenditure, but a plain and frank statement of the financial situation as it actually exists. The statements made and the points elaborated in the speech show that the Provincial Treasurer has all the facts of the financial situation completely at his command, while the details given and the explanations made indicate a careful collection of revenue, a vigilgant supervision of the various items of expenditure, and a wise husbanding of Provincial resources. He also frankly and plainly tells the people that if the policy of extending railways and other public works is to be kept up, if the demands from all parts of the Province are to be met even in part, not only can there be no decrease in the annual expenditure, but there must necessarily be an increase and an augmentation of the Provincial debt as well—directly or indirectly the people must provide the means of carrying on these works. It is well that the Hon. Treasurer has spoken so frankly and plainly; it may tend to moderate the demands being made upon the Provincial Treasury and enable the people to understand that the extent to which judicious economical measures can be carried out must depend largely upon themselves—their representatives in the Government and the Legislature cannot effect very much in the way of economy if they insist upon financial aid being given to railway and other enterprises in all parts of the Province. Even admitting their necessity and utility the Government and Legislature are compelled to exercise a wise and careful discrimination and the people should be equally careful and discriminating in their demands.

At present we do not propose to go into a lengthy review of the budget; later on we shall take up salient points as opportunity offers. In the meantime we commend it to the careful perusal of Herald readers.

PERSISTENCY IN BLUNDERING.

It is pretty certain that so far as renomination for the Presidency is concerned, Presidency Harrison's endorsement of the McKinley bill in his message has sealed his political fate—he cannot be renominated. If the overwhelming defeat experienced by the Republicans on the tariff issue were not sufficient evidence of that fact, the outspoken protests of prominent Republican journals and politicians supply all that is wanted. The outspoken utterances of such papers as The Chicago Tribune, St. Paul Pioneer Press, and many others that might be mentioned, need not be cited. Here is the opinion of a prominent merchant of Chicago, who has lived under many tariffs and many changes, and has learned from experience the results which follow the raising or lowering of duties. He says: "President Harrison endorses the McKinley bill, and he makes a woful blunder. The effects of that measure are only beginning to be felt. So far the opinions regarding it have been theoretical, but when the old goods are sold out and the new stocks on which the advanced duty has been paid are placed on the market the increase in prices will create a feeling far greater than now exists. This also means a dark outlook for the weaker commercial concerns. President Harrison's financial policy and his championship of the McKinley bill form a combination that augurs ill for the people of this country. Leaving politics out of the question entirely, President Harrison shows that he lacks appreciation of the public needs." That is an emphatic condemnation of President Harrison, as well as a very serious forecast of the baneful influence of the McKinley bill upon the trade of the country and the increased burdens it will throw upon consumers. The fact is, if the McKinley bill is not materially modified in many of its provisions, especially those which affect the raw materials of manufacturers and the food and clothing of the people, the demoralization of the Republican party in 1892 will be absolute and complete; the rout of November, 1890, will be nothing to it. And yet it seems quite evident that Major McKinley and his Congressional following will resist any modifications of that measure, notwithstanding the demands therefor coming in from all sections of the union, from prominent Republican journals and politicians. Their action looks very much like a case of "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad;" because refusal to reform a measure which has caused the Republicans so much disaster is simply playing into the hands of the Democrats. It is very doubtful if the carrying out of Blaine's reciprocity policy could avert disaster under existing circumstances. President Harrison's blunder in endorsing the McKinley bill when there existed no particular necessity for his doing so, is just what might have been expected from a well-meaning man, thoroughly partizan in disposition, devoid of political sagacity and apparently unable to appreciate the significance of the disaster which overtook his party last month. Such men are apt to be very plastic in the hands of strong-minded politicians of the McKinley and Quay stamp. That the Republican party will ever think of re-nominating him, unless it be for the purpose of burying him politically, is exceedingly improbable.

AN ACCUSATION HARD TO BELIEVE

Some people find difficulty in believing the statement that Bishop Cameron of Nova Scotia endeavored to influence the electors of Antigonish by pointing out the sums of public money they had received in consequence of having elected Sir John Thompson and the probable additions to the amount they would receive by continuing their support. They say that it is incredible that a clergyman of standing and reputation should inculcate the principles of bribery and corruption in those of whose morals he is a guardian. To urge men to sell their votes for Government spoil is held to be of such character that the worst party heelers are careful to do the work in secret, and always indignantly deny having been guilty of it. We hope it is not true of Bishop Cameron and that he has been misunderstood. We doubt whether the member himself would do this, though he is a party politician, and therefore we will not readily believe that of a reverend bishop which though done by Sir John Thompson's colleagues in an inferential way—sometimes, as by Mr. Chapleau, openly—is nevertheless condemned by every honest man when speaking of the subject. If it be true of Bishop Cameron then he comes too short of that great property which still should go with clergymen.

THE RESTRICTIONISTS IN NAPIERVILLE

The electors of Napierville would do well to remember that although Mr. Paradis professes to be in favor of reciprocity he is the candidate of a Government which has declared in the House of Commons that it is opposed to reciprocity even in natural products, i.e., grain, hay, horses, pork, eggs, potatoes, etc; that while Mr. Chapleau and Mr. Paradis are talking reciprocity in Quebec their party managers in Victoria, Ontario, where another election is going on, are speaking against it; that the United States has declared that it will not agree to reciprocity in natural products only, and that the Canadian Government will not move in the matter for fear of offending the combines and monopolists who supply them with money, and whose organ, The Empire, is against it all the time. The people of Napierville should not be deceived by the plausible speeches of Mr. Chapleau nor by the professions of Mr. Paradis, because every intelligent man in Canada is aware that the present Government is bitterly opposed to reciprocity and has voted down every reciprocity motion in Parliament made by Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright or other Liberal leaders. Mr. Chapleau and Mr. Paradis are a pair of restrictionist wolves in reciprocity clothing, and anyone who is deceived by them will deserve the fate which their success will aid in securing.

COMING ROUND EVERYWHERE.

We read in an American newspaper: Connecticut wants free coal and free iron, too. The Democrats have just elected their candidate for Mayor of New Haven, for the first time in four years. His name is J. B. Sargent. He is the largest tool manufacturer in America, and he is one of the most pronounced free traders. For 10 years he has been writing and speaking for free coal and free iron, and telling people that with these he can make more implements, sell them cheaper, pay his workmen better wages, and drive the Sheffield manufacturers out of American markets. For a good while he was not listened to; then he was heard, but laughed at; finally attempts were made to answer his arguments; and now he is mayor of New Haven. Our Republican friends who have been telling us that Alabama and Tennessee believe in McKinleyism would be better engaged in finding out what New England believes in.

This suggests an enquiry which some restrictionist journal may feel inclined to answer, who benefits by "protection" in Canada? Do the cotton manufacturers? We ask for information, because we find that the Nova Scotia Cotton Company and the Parks Company in St. John, N. B., have been protected into insolvency. Yet the cotton manufacturing industry was one of the gaudiest feathers in the N. P. cap. Have the workers in iron clothed themselves in purple and fine linen or are they dissatisfied? Sir Charles Tupper in protecting the disciples of Tubal Cain promised some magnificent results from protection, but the iron workers say they do not fare sumptuously every day but that on the contrary there are days on which they wish Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Macdonald and the National Policy at the bottom of the Atlantic, and this although some of them are paid large sums out of the public treasury for being so very kind as to continue charging the public much higher prices than the public could purchase for elsewhere if they were allowed to do so. The restrictionist policy certainly does not benefit the average consumer, who with limited means is compelled to pay a very much heavier price than necessary, often a double price, for the articles of his daily use. Does the National Policy benefit the farmers of Canada? If so it is in the same way in which a goose is benefited by being plucked. Apart from a few combines and monopolists, who is benefited by the ill-shapen, misbegotten freak of which Mr. Colby is enamored and the rest of the Government too timid to abandon?

THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION.

The State of Mississippi is about to establish educational and tax qualifications for voting; that is, every voter must be able to read and write and have his taxes paid. This course was decided upon by the Constitutional Convention held in that State recently. The proposed qualifications for voting are similar in their general character to those in operation in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. These requirements do not conflict with the constitutional prohibition against race legislation, but their tendency will be to limit voting by the negroes to those who can read and write and care enough for the suffrage to see that their taxes are paid. They are applicable to white men as well as to negroes and will restrict the suffrage to the more intelligent classes of the community. This course is likely to be followed by the other Gulf States, and the Democrats feel that such a restriction in the suffrage will pretty effectually extract the fangs of the Force Bill if it should become law, and will thus prevent the ignorant and uneducated negro classes controlling the elections. Such a restriction does not seem unreasonable, especially in countries where universal suffrage prevails. In a government of the people, for the people and by the people, it is surely not too much to ask that the "sovereign people" should at least be able to read and write, in order that they may give intelligent votes.

AMERICAN INDIAN TROUBLES.

Referring to the Indian troubles in the Dakotas a Nebraska Congressman is reported as saying: "The North American Indian is a brute pure and simple. He has acquired all of the vices of civilization, which he has grafted upon his own murderous, treacherous nature." Probably there is a good deal of truth in this, and when such people are treated as brutes, cheated by agents, swindled out of their rations and drugged with "usquebaugh," they are very likely to become more brutal in their propensities; and when they can no longer bear the treatment to which they are subjected, what can be expected but that they should seek relief and revenge by very brutal methods? Torturing a vicious bull only makes him more vicious and more dangerous, and that seems to be the case with the Indians in Dakota. This Indian question received an airing in the United States Senate the other day on the passage of a resolution of the Secretary of War to issue arms and ammunition to the States of North and South Dakota. Senator Voorhees suggested that it would be more consistent with Christian civilisation to issue 100,000 rations of food to the starving Indians. He declared on the authority of General Miles that the Indians were being starved into hostilities, and denounced the policy pursued in the administration of Indian affairs as revolting to man and to God. Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, and Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, concurred in the truth of the remarks made by Senator Voorhees, and the general discussion which ensued brought out in pretty bold relief the necessity for reform in the management of the Indians. The situation in the United States seems to be very much like what it is in Canada sometimes—it requires a catastrophe of some kind or another to awaken the authorities to the necessity for reform. A rebellion in the Northwest was required to awaken the Canadian Government to the necessity of redressing the grievances of the half-breeds; and it required something very like a threat of rebellion in Manitoba to impress upon the Government the advisability of discontinuing their disallowance policy. And so the recurrence of the Indian troubles in the Dakotas has brought out the fact, so often brought out before, that the Indians are being starved and cheated and that reform in the administration of Indian affairs is more of a necessity than ever it was. It is to be hoped that in the interests of the Indians, in the interests of Dakota settlers, and for the reputation of the American Government, that reformatory measures will be put into practice while the reform fever is in the veins of Congressmen, otherwise it will be a renewal of the "old to-morrow" policy with which we are so painfully familiar in Canada.

THE Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.) heads its leader on President Harrison's message: "A President who Learns Nothing." Eminently suggestive of Republican discontent.

Is this intended for a dig at Sir John, or what? The Gazette says: "He is not "a statesman who is moved from his "course by what clamorers say." Does this refer to Manitoba disallowance, or to granting a commission of enquiry in the Northwest? To the backdown in the log export duty, or to the reciprocity speeches at Halifax? Explain, explain!

Who said there is nothing new under Heaven? The London Free Press says the Canadian farmer has a priority in the English market "by virtue of his nationality." If that is the case, and if the statement was not baldheaded rubbish, the English exporter ought to have a priority in the Canadian market by virtue of his nationality. All the same, the Canadian tariff against the importations from England is several degrees higher than that against American goods.

THE dangers attendant upon reckless stock speculations are pertinently illustrated by the fate of a N. Y. broker who suspended a few days ago. Within the last two years, it is said, he has received legacies to the amount of $1,000,000 and the whole of that, as well as a comfortable sum supposed to have been made by him in business, was swallowed up in the maelstrom of Wall-street. In answer to the question why a man possessing enough to render him comfortable for life should be so foolish as to risk the whole of it and much more on the turn of a speculative market, an American paper makes the sweeping remark that "it can only be explained by the statement that when the gambling mania once obtains possession the victim is like one 'possessed of a devil.' It is a genuine intoxication, equally bad as that produced by whisky, if not worse, and rendering the individual for the time being incapable of self-government. There is some ground for the theory advocated by some reformers that both the gambler and the drunkard are fit subjects for the lunatic asylum and that the interests of society are jeopardized by allowing them to remain at liberty." If stock speculations are such dangerous things for millionaires, they must be doubly so for men of small means.

What the Northwest Wants.
Medicine Hat Times.

The present hybrid system of government has not, and from the very nature of it can never, satisfy the people of this country. Clearly what is wanted is a modified form of responsible government, such as we believe was intended by the framers of the Northwest Act and such as the Lieutenant-Governor and the Assembly at first interpreted the act to mean. Why the Lieutenant-Governor should, after acting on this logical interpretation of the act for a whole year, so suddenly, and without any well defined reason, adopt an entirely different rendering of it will probably ever remain a state secret. The fact remains, however, that his utter want of tact, not to use a stronger term, is largely responsible for the present unsavory state of affairs in the Assembly. How much he has been personally to blame will probably never be known, as undoubtedly in many of his decisions he was simply the mouthpiece of the Ottawa Ministry.

Where is the N.P.?

Editor Herald: A National Policy organ informs its readers that Messrs C M Taylor & Co, of Toronto, have issued an embossed cameo relief portrait of the Right Hon Sir John A Macdonald, which has been specially produced for them in Germany. This is surely a tribute to that wonderful curiosity of modern times, the N.P., when a likeness of the Premier had to be procured in Germany. What is the matter with Canadian artists that they could not be allowed to do the work? Is "Canada for the Canadians" only an election cry got up to order and intended for the benefit of a few favored monopolists?

FAIR PLAY.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY.

The Duff Opera Company Meeting with Great Success.

Toronto citizens are at present being delighted by the J. C. Duff Opera Company, which, it is understood, is the best ever got together by the popular manager. They are shortly to be seen in Montreal, and extensive operations are in progress to give a week of comic opera such as has been rarely seen in Montreal.

Mlle Rhea.

This popular actress will close a very successful engagement by two performances at the Academy to-day.

At the Royal.

The Weber and Field's specialty company will give their last entertainment to-night.

The Boy Tramp.

The attraction at the Royal next week will be "The Boy Tramp," a drama in which the emotional and comical elements are cleverly mixed with the sensational, accessories which find so much popular favor now-a-days.

Paul Kauvar.

This old favorite drama is booked for the Academy next week. A well-known New York paper says: Mr. Steele Mackaye's masterpiece, "Paul Kauvar," is founded on the closing scenes of the French Revolution. He seems, in composing his drama, to have carefully studied the causes of that revolution and has skilfully invented dialogue and situations which recall and portray all the horror of that time.

Arranging to Receive the Royal Society.

A meeting of the executive of the general committee to receive the Royal Society of Canada was held in the Natural History Hall last evening, Hon. Senator Murphy in the chair. Among those present were Judge Wurtele, Messrs. J. Stevenson Brown, Edgar Judge, Lucien Huot, John S. Shearer and J. A. W. Beaudry.

The question of the appointment of the executive committee for the reception and invitation, finance, entertainments and excursions, conveyance, hotel and lodgings, rooms and places of meeting, printing and publishing committees was discussed as well as the appointment of a paid secretary. In view of the small attendance present it was considered advisable to postpone action in the matter until a larger meeting of the members of the committee could be had.

It was agreed on the motion of Mr. Edgar Judge that the general executive be called to meet next Friday night for the purpose of conferring with as many resident members of the Royal Society of Canada as can be got to attend the meeting.

The Servant Won the Case.

Henry August Stamm appeared before the Recorder yesterday and accused his late servant girl, one Mary Roarke, with desertion. The girl took an opposition case against him for wages due and as both had engaged lawyers quite a lively scene was witnessed in the court. A number of witnesses pro and con were called and the upshot of the whole matter was that Mr Stamm lost both cases and had to pay costs in each, the servant girl coming out triumphant.

Carsley's Advertisement

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5.

WANTED

Six more Lady assistants wanted for a few weeks to sell fancy goods in our Japanese Bazaar.

S. CARSLEY.

NO CHARGE

No charge for admittance to the
Bazaar—JAPANESE—Bazaar
AND
Tea and Coffee
FREE
S. CARSLEY.

REPEATED!!!

We repeat it. There is no charge for admittance to the Grand Japanese Bazaar, and both Tea and Coffee free to all whether you buy or not.

S. CARSLEY.

Tailor Made Suits
Tailor Made Suits
Tailor Made Suits.

Boys' Suits in all sizes and makes now in stock, all the latest styles.

S. CARSLEY'S,
Notre Dame-street.

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

ARMOUR'S
BEEF EXTRACT
Is now being served out hot and free of charge at
Fraser, Viger & Co.,
199 St. James-street.

Call in and Give it a Trial.

FOR SALE—Signs, Show Cards, Price Tickets, Glass and Brass Signs S. H. MARTEL, removed to 223 McGill-street. Bell Telephone 1477. Oilcloth and Cotton Signs a specialty. Prompt work, low prices.

THE WOMEN'S
PROTECTIVE IMMIGRATION SOCIETY
Will hold their
GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING
On Monday, December 8th, at 3 o'clock, at the house of the Society, 141 Mansfield street.
293

Road Department.
Wheeled Vehicles.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that no wheeled vehicles will be allowed to run in the public streets or highways after this date until further notice.
[By order],
PERCIVAL ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.
City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, Dec. 4, 1890.

REAL ESTATE

We are instructed by E. H. Trenholme, M. D., to sell the valuable property forming the corner of St. Catherine and Metcalfe-streets, and extending to Dominion-square, having a frontage of 32 feet on St. Catherine-street and an area of 5440 feet, with the cut stone front building thereon,

BY AUCTION
At the Rooms, 181 St. James-street,
WEDNESDAY, December 10
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK

Perfect Title. Easy Terms.

—:o:—

J. Cradock Simpson & Co.
Real Estate Auctioneers.
296-b

CARSLAKE'S
Grand Derby Sweep!
$75,000.00.

1st horse [6 prizes]	$3000	each	$18000
2nd "	2000	.....	12000
3rd "	1000	.....	6000
Other starters [divided equally.] 6 prizes.		.....	12000
Non-starters		.....	27000
15000 TICKETS			$5 EACH

6 HORSES ENTERED - - - - 1,236 PRIZES
Tickets numbered 1 to 2500—six of each.
Drawing May 25th Race May 27th.
Result mailed to country subscribers.
—GUARANTEED TO FILL.—
Address GEO. CARSLAKE, Prop.
Mansion House, 522 St. James street, Montreal

DOC'S SURE CURE
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, thin watery discharges and all affections of the urinary organs. No inconvenience; nothing unpleasant. Warranted to cure the worst cases in from 2 to 6 days (permanently) or money refunded. By mail or ex., $1. TREMONT REM. CO., Sta. A., Boston, Mass.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar. 10c
Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.
Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

ARMOUR'S "VIGORAL"
In 8 oz. and 16 oz. Jars,
For Strength, Nourishment and Refreshment.

Armour's Fluid Extract of Beef
In 1 oz, 2 oz, 4 oz, 8 oz, and 16 oz Jars

Armour's Solid Extract of Beef
In 4 oz, 9 oz and 16 oz.
Now in Stock
Taste and See
How good they are.
Served Hot for a few Days
By Messrs. Armour & Co.'s representative at The
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CHRISTMAS SHERRY.
Pemartin, Misa, Gonzalez, Byass and Domecq's.

	Per gal.	Per bot.	Per doz.
1815 Pemartin's very superior pale 2.00 wine	.....	$2 50	$27 50
O E G Misa's "Old English Gentleman"	10 00	2 00	21 00
"Club" superior rich pale	8 00	1 50	17 00
V D P, Vino de Pasto, very finest	7 50	1 50	15 00
V P special Amontillado, Extra Dry	7 50	1 50	16 00
P G Fine Oloroso magnificent dinner sherry	6 00	1 25	13 00
o Fine Old Sherry, oo Oloroso. Rich and o Fruity	5 00	1 00	11 00
S D) Light Amontillado, Dry) very dry, delicate	4 50	1 00	10 00
S D Rich pale superior Dinner	4 50	1 00	10 00
T Full-bodied Table Sherry	2 50	75	8 00
P Superior Sound Pale do	2 50	55	6 00
S Cooking Wine	1 50	35	4 50

CHRISTMAS PORTS
Cockburn's and Taylor's.

O R Old Reserve, £100 oldest and choicest	9 50	2 00	20 00
P S "Private Stock" £90, tawny, very old, delicate	9 00	1 75	18 50
E P No 3, extra particular Old	8 00	1 25	17 00
Four Diamond Choice Old Delicate	6 00	1 25	13 00
No 10 Very Superior Rich Old Wine	4 50	1 00	10 00
No 4 Fine Fruity Wine	3 50	75	8 00
No 2 Superior Sound Young Port	2 50	55	6 00
Tarragona, genuine Wine	1 50	35	4 00
Commendadore, Port	.....	1 50	15 00

CHRISTMAS MADEIRA

Leacock's Superior Old Ne Plus Ultra £90	3 00	1 50	17 00
Cossart Gordon's light, pale delicate	3 50	75	8 00
Marsala	2 60	55	6 25

Fraser, Viger & Co.,
199 St. James-street

LOUIS ROEDERER
GRAND VIN SEC CHAMPAGNE
Rich Dry Wine.
BRUT, the Perfection of Dry Champagne.
Alx. Andrea Kraay & Co.
CLARETS AND SAUTERNES,
Finest Imported.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
Bull Dog Brand.
BASS'S ALE.
Foster's Bottling,
SCOTCH WHISKY
Cockburn's Very Old Highland
Stewart's Glenturrit.
Glen Lion Highland Whisky.
Boutillier G. Briand & Co.
FINE OLD BRANDIES.
J. & R. McLEA
Sole Agents for the Dominion.
229—6m

WRESTLING.
JOHN McMAHON
Champion Collar and Elbow Wrestler of the World
Now a resident of Montreal, intends opening a School for the instruction of Wrestling.
Those desirous of taking advantage of this opportunity will send their names to
John McMahon,
508 St. James-street,
293 f Cor. Chabollez-st.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,
CONTAINS NO
ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.
E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.
Mn'f'r of the CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

THE DOMINION
WIRE ROPE CO'Y
MONTREAL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WIRE ROPE
For Hoisting, Mining, Inclines, Transmission of Power, Towing, Ships Rigging, Guys, Etc., Etc.
—ALSO—
Lang's Patent Wire Rope
For Transmission and Colliery purposes
SIGNAL, STRAND CLOTHES LINES AND SEIZING WIRE.
JAMES COOPER, Agent,
204 St. James treet

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY of MUSIC—HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.
One Week, commencing Monday, Dec. 1
Saturday Matinee.
Re-appearance of that Tragic, Emotional Actress and Beautiful Woman,
RHEA —AS— **JOSEPHINE**
Empress of the French
Supported by William Harls as Napoleon Bonaparte, and an Excellent Company.
Mme. Rhea will give a French Recitation each performance. Next week—Paul Kauver.
Seats on sale at Nordheimer's.

ACADEMY of MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.
ONE WEEK } Commencing Monday, Dec. 8
Matinee Saturday.
Steel Mackaye's
Masterpiece,
PAUL KAUVAR
Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's.

SPARROW & JACOBS'
Theatre Royal
Every Afternoon and Evening,
Week Commencing Monday, Dec.
Weber & Fields'
Own Company.
25—ARTISTS—25
Every Actor a Star. One of the Finest Travelling Organizations. Two hours of continual Fun and Wonder.
Prices of admission, 10c, 20c and 30c, reserved seats 10c extra. Plan at the Theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. Coming—THE BOY TRAMP.

SPARROW & JACOBS'
THEATRE ROYAL
Every Afternoon and Evening Week Commencing Monday, Dec. 8.
Special Engagement of
MADAME AUGUSTINE NEVILLE
in the Great Scenic and Spectacular Comedy Drama,
THE BOY TRAMP
Beautiful Scenery and Costumes, Fine Dramatic Company, etc.
Prices of admission—10c, 20c, 30c, reserved seats 10c extra, Plan at the Royal from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. Coming—Hines & Harrington.

QUEEN'S HALL.
December 11 and 12
MR. WILLIAM
McLENNAN'S
(Late of this city)
Royal Edinburgh Concert Co.
The Beauties of
Scotland's Music, Mirth and Dancing
Admission 75c, 50c and 25c.
Tickets at Nordheimers

VICTORIA RIFLES'
BAZAAR
Commencing Dec. 8
—:o:—
Magnificent Scenery
Babylonian Court
Moorish Cafe
Oriental Magnificence
160 Ladies in Eastern Costumes 160

The Regimental Orchestra will be in attendance every evening.
TOMBOLA DRAWING will take place on Saturday Evening, 13th Dec. Prizes aggregating $4000. Secure your Tickets at once, as the number is limited.

Art Association of Montreal
PHILIP'S SQUARE
A Selection of
Oil Paintings AND Watercolor Drawings
By F. M. Bell-Smith, R.C.A.
Will be on Exhibition in the Large Gallery, commencing
Tuesday, Nov. 25th
The Gallery will be open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.
General Admission, 25 cents.

VICTORIA RIFLES
GRAND OPENING
VICTORIA SKATING CLUB
—ON—
SATURDAY, DEC. 13th, 1890
The President and Directors of the Club have decided to open the Rink on Saturday, Dec. 13, at 3.00 p.m., and have arranged the following attractive program of
RACES and GAMES
Commencing at 3.30 p.m., for which suitable prizes will be given:
2 MILE RACE
Wheelbarrow Race. Twice round the course.
Blindfold Race, Kick Football.
All Fours Race, Once round the course.
Barrel Race, Three times round the course.
Snowshoe Race, Twice round the course.
Sack Race, Once round the course.
Obstacle Race, Twice round the course.
Hurdle Race, Twice round the course.
Also an Exhibition of Fancy Skating by Mr. Louis Rubenstein, Champion Fancy Skater of the World, at 5 p.m.
All amateur skaters will be allowed to compete in the above races and games, and their names must be registered with the Superintendent at the Rink on or before the 10th December.
Subscribers will be admitted free; non-subscribers can procure tickets at the Secretary's office or at the Rink on the afternoon of the entertainment—50 cents each.
SEASON TICKETS are now being issued at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office (Note change of address) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at the Rink on and after Monday, the 1st December, 1890, from 3.00 to 5.00 p.m.
Rates of subscription are the same as last year.
The Band of the Victoria Rifles will be in attendance.
W. ALEX. CALDWELL,
Sec.-Treas.
Office of Victoria Skating Club, Nordheimer's Building, 207 St. James-street, Montreal. tf

Havana Cigars
JUST RECEIVED.
Mandolinata Concha Finas.
Henricus Philippas
Arabas, Diaz Garcia, Sandringhams,
PHILIP HENRY
134 St. James-street.
Telephone 739.

CORNWALL PLAYERS NON-COMMITTAL.

The Lacrosse People Will Await the Meeting of the Senior League Committee.

JACOB LEROUX WILL PLAY AGAIN.

So Say Cornwall, No Matter What Decision the Magnates Come to In the Matter.

A meeting of the representative committee of the Lacrosse League will be called shortly for the purpose of deciding the championship question which to many seems in a tangle owing to the decision of the executive of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association in the Leroux case. Mr. Wm. Cleghorn, chairman of the committee, has written to Secretary Higginbotham for an official copy of the finding in the case, and upon receipt of the same will notify the other members, who, should things be rushed, will be able to meet by the middle of next week. It is said that the Torontos do not desire to lay claim to the championship, but even if they should their case will be a failure. The Cornwall and Shamrock representatives will certainly be in favor of Factory Town being awarded the championship, and even should Toronto and Ottawa dissent Montreal will hardly fail to give the old time casting vote for Cornwall. Several lacrosse magnates, members of the Montreal and Shamrock clubs, were seen yesterday regarding the decision of the C. A. A. A., and their expressions were anything but in approbation of the vote. As stated in The Empire, it was a fight of the East against the West, and the latter having the two-thirds could carry anything they wished. The following special was received in the city yesterday :

CORNWALL, Dec. 5.—Captain Lally and several of the players were interviewed this morning, and were asked their opinion of the decision arrived at by the executive of the C. A. A. They are non-committal and do not care to express themselves until after the meeting of the committee of representatives of the five senior clubs is held. A meeting of the Cornwall Club will then be called. The boys are in no way discouraged by what they term the purely partisan decision of the Executive Committee, the majority of whom are members and sympathisers of the Toronto team, and say that next year Leroux will again don the Cornwall colors.

How it Came About.

This protest was referred by the Amateur Athletic Association's committee to a sub-committee composed of Inspector Stark of the Police Athletic Association, Mr. James Pearson of the Toronto Athletic Club, and Mr. A. C. Macdonell of the Argonaut Rowing Club. These gentlemen took a great deal of evidence bearing on the three charges—that Leroux was an Indian; that he had played with the St. Regis Indian team (professionals) at Brockville, and that he had been paid for playing with the Valleyfield club against the Capitals of Ottawa in an exhibition at Malone, N. Y. On the evidence Messrs. Macdonell and Pearson reported for disqualification. Inspector Stark found the evidence so contradictory that he could not reach the same conclusion as his fellow members. Copies of the evidence and the sub-committee's reports were forwarded to all the members of the executive o the A.A.C., and yesterday all the votes had been received by the secretary, Mr. Geo. Higinbotham of this city. This decision will not affect the Cornwall club's tenure of the champioeship this year.

The above charges are what the committee worked on. As to Leroux being an Indian, certificates of birth, etc., from a clergyman prove conclusively that the player was no "red man," and moreover evidence is produced by the Cornwalls showing that Leroux was hardly one-eighth Indian. A heap of affidavits show that Leroux did not receive a cent for playing in Brockville, or for playing in the exhibition game at Malone. Yet in the face of these facts two of the committee report in favor of disqualification. Inspector Stark was the only one who looked the matter square in the face, and leaving party feeling aside could not conscientiously report against the player.

A Case of Kick with the New York Team Against Montreal.

In writing about the coming carnival in Madison-square Garden on Dec. 11, 12 and 13, under the auspices of the Staten Island Athletic Club, a New York exchange says: "For the lacrosse match the Staten Island, New York and Manhattan Athletic Club and Montreal teams have entered."

Enquiry was made as to whether the Montreal club intended taking part, and the fact was elicited that no invitation had been extended them. There was, however, some talk amongst the players a few weeks ago of again visiting Gotham, but the idea was suddenly dropped when it became known that our players would not be very warmly received, especially as the New York Athletic Club team were not in favor of having outside teams compete. Of course, this is a case of sour grapes, as the New Yorkers know perfectly well that they would stand no chance against the Montrealers in the contest, whereas, with the latter out of the fray, the "kickers" expect to easily defeat the Manhattan and Staten Island clubs.

Football will be one of the best attractions at the coming big meet. A New York dispatch says: The nearest that Harvard and Princeton football teams will come to meeting this year will be at the Staten Island Athletic Club's carnival at Madison-square Garden next week, when the Manhattan Athletic Club and Boston Athletic Association teams play. The Manhattan eleven will include seven of this year's Princeton team, and the Boston eleven will be made up entirely of Harvard kickers. The regulation football rules will be modified to meet the requirements of the space at the garden, and though the teams will not represent the colleges, still in a sense it will be Harvard vs. Princeton. The Yale team has also entered the list of competitors, and will probably play against Amherst. Wesleyan and University of Pennsylvania will probably go against each other. The association or "kicking" game will be expounded to the uninitiated by teams representing the Irish-American Athletic Club and Gaelic Society and the Toronto Football Club, and the visiting English team will show Americans how the Rugby game is played in England.

THE GUN.

Shooting for Turkeys at the Athletic Club House.

This afternoon and every Saturday during the present month there will be a special attraction at the Athletic Club House grounds, Cote des Niges, in the form of a shooting competition for turkeys. The range is placed at 100 yards, any sized rifle to be used and all shooting to be off shoulder. Each bull's-eye scored wins a turkey. 'Busses leave the waiting room, 2401 St. Catherine-street, at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, returning immediately after the shoot.

ATHLETICS.

The Kind of Amateurs There Are in the Old Country.

Old-time athletes, remarks The New York Sun, or those who have stepped aside to allow the younger generation to take an active part in amateur athletics, have hinted recently that the intense club rivalry that has existed between various large athletic organizations of the United States is causing harm to amateur athletic sport. They claim that young men are developed who spend more time competing at games than they should. For some years past athletic sports in England, although growing greatly in favor with the masses, have, so far as social standing is concerned, been on the wane. The officers of the Amateur Athletic Association, of Great Britain, claim to know the reason of the better element failing to participate in the subject, but they also claim that it is almost impossible to change the customs which brought about the present state of affairs.

It may be said that the young men of England, who compete day after day, make it a practice of having such competition benefit them pecuniarily. The English amateur bets on himself with as little impunity as would be shown by a veteran frequenter of horse races. Bookmakers make the rounds of athletic games just as is shown to be the case with horse races everywhere, and the intimacy existing between these agents and many of the athletes is so well known that it is seldom commented on. Ernest Thorp, of the Brooklyn Heights Athletic Club, returned recently from a three months' bycicle tour through England. He gave The Sun's representative some inside facts of the open way betting was carried on at the English games. He says that in the manufacturing towns the betting element completely overwhelms the respectable patrons, but that in London and the vicinity betting is not carried on openly. At a meeting in Manchester he remembers being greeted as soon as he entered the gate with a sign which strictly prohibited open betting, asking that the spectators co-operate in helping the management enforce the rule. The idea was that two friends could make a bet with each other but that no shouting of odds or offering to bet anybody and anything on any race should be allowed. Inside the enclosure were several booths or bookmakers' stands, each one being occupied by several sporting men. The booths were surrounded by young men, some running around with their coat worn over their athletic dress, and others in regular dress, who did not intend to compete. The officials and the officers of the club giving the games seemed to pay no attention to the bookmakers, and their vocation was pursued as though it were a business that befitted the sport.

Sprinters were betting they would win their heats. Some were betting that other competitors would win their heats; in fact, owing to the many contestants, and number of heats, the combinations and odds were more numerous than would be found at important horse races. Mr. Thorp intimated that some athletes are actually kept by the bookmakers, and they run according to order. Every now and then the Amateur Athletic Association disqualifies an athlete for running suspiciously, but although such cases happen quite regularly, their number is nothing compared with those who are left unpunished and ply their trade so openly and continuously. There have been cases where heats of races have been delayed so as to give intending competitors a chance to finish making their bets with the bookmakers. The chief reason for disqualifying English amateur athletes is that they have failed to run out for a prize when it was thought to be within easy reach, and it being afterwards proved that they had bets at long odds that some other athlete would win. In other words, they had weighed the value of the first prize, which will average in the neighborhood of £8, with the amount of money that could be made with outside bets, and then they have run accordingly.

Mr. Thorp says that he attended several games which were as free from the lower element as any he has seen in the United States, but he admits that the huge proportion of amateur athletic games in England are frequented by a class which very few clubs in America would tolerate. "Imagine," he said, "meeting 50 or 75 athletes in New York city, and finding them two days later competing in Boston, and two days after that at Hartford, and probably a week after at Albany, and then the next day or two at Philadelphia. What would be thought of it here?"

"Amateur athletic contests," Mr. Thorp continued, "are far more numerous in England than in America, and the temptations for an athlete to give up a settled business and roam around the country, living on what he can get out of the games, are far greater than in America."

Downs and the Record.

The following telegram is now going the rounds:

"BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The great controversy over the 440-yard running record is at last settled and Wendell Baker retains the amateur championship for that distance. The pictures taken by Photographer N. L. Stebbins at Beacon Park last Saturday have settled beyond a doubt the fact which has been in dispute, namely, that Downs did not run the full distance.

"Mr. Downs is himself convinced of that fact, and yesterday he announced that he should not push his claim for the record. When he saw the pictures taken by Mr. Stebbins and had carefully compared them with that taken by Photographer Hemment of New York, he said: 'That settles it. I am convinced now that the course I ran was short.' Then he talked informally upon the matter, expressing satisfaction that the matter was finally settled. Of course, he was disappointed at the result, but he had the manliness to acknowledge his failure as soon as the satisfactory proofs were presented. But he still believes he can do the full distance in shorter time than Baker's great record."

In reference to the above The Boston Globe says: "The Downs matter is far from being settled, and until the evidence has been presented to the record committee, and that board passes judgment, it will be merely a question of opinion as to whether his record will stand or not.

Mr. Downs states that he was not interviewed by any newspaper man yesterday, and gives the lie direct to the speech he is quoted as having been made. He, however, does not feel as confident as he did some time ago, and patiently awaits the investigation that is to be made.

James G. Lathrop of Harvard, who has been interested in the investigation, stated last evening that he had seen the pictures, and is now more than ever convinced that the photographer stood nine feet in front of the actual finish line when the picture was taken, and that Downs ran the full distance. H. S. Cornish of the B. A. A. thinks directly otherwise, and feels sure that the course was short."

Science of Shoving up Dumbbells.

Malcolm W. Ford writes a long article in The New York Herald on the science of shoving dumbbells and the different methods and points of the game. There is considerable knack or science, and this is acquired only after long practice. The question is often asked, "By what method can a heavy bell be put up best?" There are only two ways which are generally used. One is to shove the bell slowly from the shoulder to arm's length the other is to jump the bell from the shoulder to arm's length. This is done by the athlete, after getting the weight to the shoulder, bending the knees, which lowers the body, and then rising quickly, giving his body and the bell momentum, which, added to his strength of arm, enables him to put the bell up to arm's length. There are records for both a slow shove and a jump up, but the former is by far the more popular game of the two.

If an athlete wishes to excel in handling heavy dumb bells he will generally commence by learning to curl it. Curling a bell consists in starting it from a hanging position at arm's length and by bending the elbow slowly bringing it to the shoulder.

A wonderful exhibition of curling was given at Chicago 30 years ago by William B. Curtis, who in those days was one of the strongest amateur athletes in America. He took two one hundred pound dumb bells, one in each hand, and brought them both to their respective shoulders in the manner described. This performance has never been equalled by an amateur and it still stands as the best record. Mr. Curtis afterward developed into a weight thrower, and held the best amateur records at various records for throwing the hammer and 56 pound weight. He is now in the neighborhood of 55 years of age, but is hale and hearty and can handle a dumb bell at ease, the very mention of the weight of which would frighten the average frequenter of a gymnasium. Mr. Curtis, after getting two one hundred pound bells to the shoulders by curling, could also push them both at the same time slowly up to arm's length, which is a superhuman feat, as will be shown the reader by the description of how a single bell is put up and also how much harden it is to put up two bells at the same time.

In Germany competitions are held at shoving dumbbells where the athlete must maintain what is called a soldierly position, which means that he must keep his body perfectly straight. This of course prevents the science of getting under the bell from being practiced, and strength of arm is sure to win. There is no better way for an athlete to tell how much difference there is between shoving a bell perfectly straight and getting underneath one than by putting the side of his body opposite to the one used in shoving the bell against a wall or post. Standing in this position prevents the lateral and downward motion and puts one who is used to getting underneath the bell completely at sea.

It has been proved how much harder it is to put up two bells one in each hand, than a proportionate weight in one hand. The chief reason of this is that no lateral motion can be used with two bells, and the athlete must stand perfectly straight or he will rob the power of one arm to help the other. The only way that he can get under the bell while shoving two at a time is to bend the body back while putting the weights up, but this can be done so slightly that it amounts almost to nothing. The difference of the record of shoving the bells with one in each hand and a single one is very great, and although 265 pounds has been shoved slowly with one hand when the other arm was free, the heaviest yet put up with each arm, both being used at the same time, is 121 pounds a piece, which is less than half of the weight for each arm which has been shoved singly. These are professional records.

Jumping up a dumbbell, which has been previously spoken of, cannot be compared as an exercise with slow shoving. It is so different from the latter method that separate records are given for each style. Some strong-armed athletes being rather weak proportionately in their legs cannot jump up a bell, but by dropping the body slowly as described can easily put a heavy weight up at arm's length. But it has been proved that the average athlete can jump up a heavier bell than he can push slowly, but the difference in weight is not so great as may be generally supposed, for the highest yet jumped up is 279 pounds, which is but 14 pounds more than has been pushed slowly.

MEN WITH RECORDS.

Richard A. Pennell was the first American amateur to put up a bell weighing over 200 pounds. In New York city in 1874 he shoved slowly 201¼ pounds. He had the science of getting underneath the weight to perfection, but he could not compare with W. B. Curtis at shoving two bells.

While the latter was an all round athlete and had a symmetrical physique for a heavy man, Pennell was just the opposite and looked very top heavy. His development below the waist was no better than the average non-athletic man. He was very much muscle bound in the chest and arms, and his walk reminded one of the shuffle of an aged person. He died of consumption in the fall of 1887 and it is generally thought that his unequal and over development of muscles brought on the disease. His record of shoving 201¼ pounds is still the best for an amateur in America, and when he made it his weight was about two hundred pounds.

Louis Cyr, of Canada, who holds the professional record of the world for shoving a single bell, weighs over 300 pounds. He stands 5 feet 10½ inches, and his short, thick arm has much to do with his accomplishing such wonderful records credited to him. At Montreal, Nov. 21 of this year, he broke the world's record for putting up a 100 pound dumbbell twenty times without stopping. This record was held by G. M. Robinson, of San Francisco. Cyr put up 100 pounds twenty-seven times. C. Reppel, of Vienna, Austria, who holds the record for jumping up a bell, is about the same weight as Cyr.

J. Bader, Vienna, has shoved a dumb bell weighing 242½ pounds from shoulder to arm's length twice in succession, and F. Staehr, Vienna, has jumped up a bell from shoulder to arm's length weighing 245½ pounds three times in succession. These dumbbell feats across the water have been done during the past five years, and the game seems to be more popular there than here. All of the record-holders are unusually large men and well built for the game. The exercise of dumbbell shoving is not recommended by instructors in America, for although it is a great test of a man's strength, it is considered to be too stiffening to really benefit one. Much indulgence in it generally affects the muscles unfavorably for their usefulness in other ways, but the records made cannot fail to give one a good idea of the great power that can be developed for a special event.

BILLIARDS.

How to Play the Game of Balk Line Billiards.

The balk-line game of billiards was first introduced in 1883 by the experts to obviate the monotony of the straight rail game. In the 14-inch balk-line game, lines are drawn lengthwise and across the table 14 inches from the cushion. To prevent rail-nursing the player is only allowed to make two consecutive shots while the object balls are inside the drawn lines. If he fails to send at least one of the object balls outside of the intersected space on the second shot he must give way to his opponent, just as if he had missed the shot. The player may drive the object ball to the opposite cushion and back again as many times as his skill will permit, for in this process the ball crosses a line. In the big space in the middle of the table he is allowed to make as many shots as he can, but this system of play is not much resorted to by the experts. They prefer to use the line nurse or drives up and down the short cushions.

BASEBALL.

Al. Johnston Will Stick to the Brotherhood Ship.

A St. Louis Republic correspondent found Al. Johnston in a talkative mood the other night and gathered the following information:

"I am through with sentiment," said Mr. Johnson. "I am not 30 years old yet. My brief experience with baseball has not crippled me financially. I need no sympathy and deserve none, perhaps, but I'll wager $5000 that before the league magnates are through with me they'll go down deep into their pockets a good many times. They have used me brutally; now I'll show them a trick or two. I'll make their treatment of me cost them a great deal of money. Heretofore I have gone alone. Now I have just received a despatch from my brother, Thomas L., who is in St. Louis, telling me to go ahead and that he will stand by me with all the money I want."

"How do the players feel?"

"I wish everybody could appreciate as thoroughly as I do how loyal the boys are. I had received scores of telegrams from the players up to the time of the New York meeting, telling me to go ahead and they would play for $1,000 to $2,000 less than they got last year. 'Cub' Stricker came to me and said if I would go on he would play for $7 a week. In all my life I have never witnessed more sincere loyalty."

"When Spaulding first came to me," continued Johnson, "he asked me my price to quit. I replied that so long as the organization remained intact no amount would make me go back on the boys. If, I said, there is a compromise, I will then name my figure. Then came the Pittsburg meeting, at which the treachery of certain capitalists caused the withdrawal of two clubs at New York. I did my best to provide for the clubs in Philadelphia and Boston. The league magnates toyed with me until their schemes to throw down a certain brotherhood clubs triumphed, and then endeavored to shake me off. Before they get through with this thing they will find that treachery costs. I will square up accounts with them if it costs me $50,000 of hard cash to bring it about."

Byrnes Willing to Sell.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Local interest in baseball is just now centered in the deliberation of the Players' League team, of Brooklyn, in the offer which President Byrnes has made them for the absolute sale to them of his club. The figure named, while large, is said to be justified by an examination of the accounts of the Bridegrooms for a number of years past. From the best information obtainable yesterday it will seem that the price fixed was reasonable, though the new club would be unwilling to pay the entire amount down in cash. On this score it is not unlikely that a satisfactory arrangement as to terms will be agreed upon. A meeting will be held, when a settlement of some kind is looked for.

AQUATICS.

What Champion William O'Connor has to Say About McLean.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—Champion O'Connor arrived home from New York yesterday morning, where he had spent several days. He expressed little or no surprise at the match arranged between McLean and Kemp, and is of the same opinion as Mr. Rogers, that Champion McLean is just as suitable a man for him to row as Champion Kemp.

The Yale Crew Begin Training.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 5.—The candidates for the Yale crew have gone into active training. There are among them five members of last year's crew, viz., Brewster, Ives, Hartwell, Ferris and Simms. The candidates for the remaining seats are: Klimpke, '92; Balliet, '92; Morrison, 92: Crosby, '92; Ryle, '92; Rogers, '93 and Wallis, '93.

THE TURF.

How Time Has Changed the Speed of Trotting Horses.

In 1877, when So-So, then a 2-year-old, was given a mile in 2.31 by Crit Davis, the performance was such a phenomenal one that a good many horsemen thought the telegraphic report to that effect must be wrong. Now a yearling trots in 2.29½ and the 2-year-old record is 2.18. "By-the-way," remarks an exchange, "both So-So and Freedom are by developed sires, the old mare, whose present record is 2.17½, being by George Wilkes, 2.22, while Freedom is by his grandson, Sable Wilkes, 2.18, when two years old." John Goldsmith gave both Freedom and Sable Wilkes their records and he also drove Guy Wilkes when that horse trotted in 2.11½.

A Good List.

Red Wilkes has put eleven in the 2.30 list during 1890, as follows: Molly Malloy, pacer, 2.20; Allie Wilkes, 2.22½; Red Bud, 2.24½; Nellie Wilkes, 2.27; Lydia Wilkes, pacer, 2.27¾; Kadija, 2.28½; Red Hawk, 2.28½; Chestnut Wilkes, 2.29; Memento Wilkes, 2.29; Belleview Wilkes, 2.29¾; Passenger, 2.30. This makes thirty-six for Red Wilkes, and still leaves him in the lead of all sons of George Wilkes. Alcantara comes next with thirty-three, and Onward with twenty-nine.

The Wrong Man in the Place.

The Empire says: Do not the Leanders, of Hamilton, think that they have set a very bad precedent in presenting their treasurer with $50 in cash? Such a method of rewarding officers in amateur clubs is likely to lead to great abuses. Secretaries, it is true, are frequently paid, but that is for clerical work, and such payment should be recognized as a salary. What's to prevent a club making a crack oarsman assistant treasurer, for instance, or even treasurer, and paying him for rowing by means of a presentation, nominally, for satisfactorily filling that office? Of course, if a club is determined to beat the amateur rule, a way can be found to do it, all the investigating committees to the contrary notwithstanding, but for such an organization as the Leanders to indicate the way will appear a trifle odd to many people.

THE RING.

The Baltimorean May Meet the Colored Heavyweight.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—A finish fight between George Godfrey, the colored heavyweight, and Jake Kilrain is one of the probabilities for the near future. Immediately after Dunn decided Godfrey a winner in the recent battle with Smith, Billy Muldoon, on behalf of Kilrain, challenged Godfrey for a fight for $2500 a side and whatever purse might be offered.

At the time Godfrey said nothing, but later he met Muldoon and Kilrain in New York and the subject of fighting was again opened. Phil Dwyer offered to back Godfrey against Kilrain for $5000 and Muldoon agreed to make a match for that sum, but Godfrey wouldn't make the match. The offer of a $3500 purse didn't move him. He said he proposed to get some money by sparring at exhibitions, and after a few months he'd talk of fighting again.

The Chelsea fighter had scarcely reached home before he was offered another chance for a battle. Jimmy Doherty, of Cambridge, who has met Godfrey twice, is anxious for a third meeting with the colored man, and his friends believe that he can lower the colors which Ashton, Cardiff and Smith had failed to do. Doherty has hosts of friends in Cambridge, who are convinced that he showed himself the equal of Godfrey in both his former battles, one of which was awarded to Doherry on a foul.

Doherty is now ready and anxious to fight Godfrey for the best available purse to be offered, and his friends will make a stake of $1000 a side.

Godfrey said to-day: "I don't see why Kilrain should be so anxious to fight me. Why don't he try some of those men I've whipped? I don't want to keep fighting all the time. I want to get some of this easy money that poorer fighters than I am are getting by showing. If I ever meet Kilrain I'll give him a thundering good licking. I never set my mind on whipping a man yet but that I did it, and I won't fail in this, either. As for Doherty? Why he ain't in it at all. I've already whipped him twice, and if he ever gets in front of me again I'll kill him. He'd better take on one of the many whipped champions who have taken the loser's end after fighting me. Still I will meet Doherty for a $5000 purse, if that offers, anywhere."

Reagan Has Not Retired.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Johnny Reagan, the well known pugilist, called at The Police Gazette office yesterday to deny the statement that he had retired from the prize ring. He stated: "I am ready to meet any man in America my weight, and I will fight any pugilist in America 145 pounds, weigh 12 hours before entering the ring, for $1000 or $2500 a side, Police Gazette rules to govern. Any time any man will meet me at my weight for a big purse or for a stake I am ready, and my backer's money will go up." Reagan means business and has plenty of backers.

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(Rev.) WM. CREELMAN, York Corner, Me.

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The Board of Review Now Busy Trying Money Cases.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association continued its regular December session in Parlor H of the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. P. P. Johnston of Lexington, Ky., president of the association, was chairman. The first case tried was the complaint against T. J. Middagh of Patterson, Pa., accused of running the bay mare Lady Capoul under the name of Lady Upton, thereby defrauding the public and various driving associations at which the mare trotted. Mr. Middagh said he had purchased the mare from a man named Doty in Minneapolis, Minn., and that Doty had assured him that she had no name and no record. After he had purchased her he named her Lady Upton, not knowing that she was the famous Lady Capoul. Mr. Middagh offered to refund the money he had won from the various associations. Decision in his case was reserved. C. H. Nelson, suspended for entering the bay mare Medusa at different tracks while he was under the ban of the trotting association produced C. F. Redmond, who swore, that he was the owner of Medusa and that it was for him that Nelson had entered the mare. Eighty cases in all are to be tried and it will take the board all week to get clear of them.

Kilrain Stops Brennan.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—"Mike" Brennan, a western boxer, who styles himself the champion of Montana, and who fought Big McAuliffe forty-nine rounds three years ago, tried to earn $50 by staying four rounds with Jake Kilrain at the Eighth-street Theatre last night. Kilrain set a hot pace for the westerner from the start, and at the end of the third round Brennan gracefully retired. Billy Baker, a Buffalo heavyweight, will box Kilrain to-night.

Corbett Will Meet Slavin.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—James J. Corbett has accepted Slavin's terms. His backer, Charles Stenzel, will forward $1000 to The New York World to-morrow as a guarantee of good faith. The Olympic Club of New Orleans have been advised to forward the articles of agreement for Corbett's signature. The original date fixed for the fight is Feb. 15.

It Will Never Take Place.

Some says ago Tommy Boyle of this city, expressed his willingness to back Jack Fitzpatrick against any 115-pound man in Canada for $200 a side or more if necessary. This challenge has been taken up by Batt Coady, who wishes to produce an unknown to fight to a finish with skin gloves. This question now arises, however, can Fitzpatrick get down to 115 pounds? A few years ago, when in the finest form possible, he fought at 118 pounds and since then he has gained sufficiently in weight to prevent him getting under 120,

TROTTING.

The Board of Review Now Busy Trying Money Cases.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association continued its regular December session in Parlor H of the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. P. P. Johnston of Lexington, Ky., president of the association, was chairman. The first case tried was the complaint against T. J. Middagh of Patterson, Pa., accused of running the bay mare Lady Capoul under the name of Lady Upton, thereby defrauding the public and various driving associations at which the mare trotted. Mr. Middagh said he had purchased the mare from a man named Doty in Minneapolis, Minn., and that Doty had assured him that she had no name and no record. After he had purchased her he named her Lady Upton, not knowing that she was the famous Lady Capoul. Mr. Middagh offered to refund the money he had won from the various associations. Decision in his case was reserved. C. H. Nelson, suspended for entering the bay mare Medusa at different tracks while he was under the ban of the trotting association produced C. F. Redmond, who swore, that he was the owner of Medusa and that it was for him that Nelson had entered the mare. Eighty cases in all are to be tried and it will take the board all week to get clear of them.

SNOWSHOEING.

The Montreal Club Tramps This Afternoon.

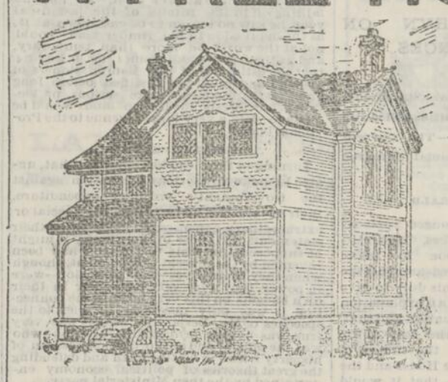
There will undoubtedly be a big turn out of members of the Old Tuque Bleue Snowshoe club this afternoon for the first of the Saturday tramps. The boys will muster at the Club House, and proceed to the M.A.A.A. grounds to give the skaters a cheer, after which they will continue their course over the mountain to spend a few hours at the Athletic Club House.

St. George's Club.

The knights of the Red Cross take

Continued on Page Seven.

A FREE HOME!



A CHANCE FOR ALL.

A COTTAGE AND $2,300 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

A COTTAGE worth $750, or its equivalent in CASH, will be given to the person detecting the greatest number of errors [words wrongly spelt or misplaced] in the December issue of our monthly journal, entitled "OUR HOMES." There will also be given following cash prizes, distributed in order mentioned in rules governing competition.

2	Cash prizes of	$200	each.
4	" "	100	"
8	" "	50	"
10	" "	25	"
25	" "	10	"
50	" "	5	"
40	" "	2	"
20	" "	1	"

This competition requires no dictionary and gives an equal chance to everybody to win a prize, as any careful reader can easily detect mistakes in a printed publication. Prizes payable at par in any part of Canada or the United States. Rules and regulations, with a copy of the December issue, will be sent on receipt of 15c in stamp Special cash prizes given away almost every day during competition, which closes February 1, 1891. Address

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):o:(

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For Jones and Brown and Robinson make prodigious professions of what they WILL do when they are returned, and generally a mighty poor PERFORMANCE when they ARE returned.

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The thoughtless man usually chooses injurious pleasure. His life is feverish, unsatisfactory, short. The enjoyments of the wise are more manifold and twice as durable. The one uses his capital, the other not quite all his interest. True pleasure increases capacity, the false diminishes it. The Turkish Bath is a wise man's pleasure. It brightens his faculties. He lives not only longer but more comprehensively. Hundreds of long-headed happy people now patronize the Turkish Bath, Montreal. Address the Manager for circulars.

Road Department

SEWERS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to construct a sewer in the undermentioned section of street, namely:

Ontario-street, from St. Germain-street eastward.

And proprietors in the said section of street may avail themselves of the opportunity to make connections from their houses or yards into the said common sewer.

[By order.]

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, Dec. 5, 1890.

PROVINCIAL BUDGET.

TREASURER SHEHYN ON QUEBEC FINANCES.

Review of the Last Fiscal Year—Statements of the Assets and Liabilities—Floating Debt—Debt Conversion—The Current Fiscal Year—The Financial Situation Generally.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, Dec. 5.—Amid prolonged applause from the Ministerial benches, Hon. Mr. Shehyn rose this afternoon to make his Budget Speech as treasurer of the Province, saying that it was his duty to give the House as full and as clear an explanation as possible of the financial situation and that, as the important question of the state of the finances had been frequently the subject of serious discussions both in the House and the press, he hoped as in the past, that it would be again considered and debated with calmness and reflection for the good of the country and not for the purpose of confusing the public mind. He admitted that the subject of figures was usually dry and uninteresting, but, in view of the fact that the financial question was one of the most important which could engage the attention of the Legislature, he pleaded for an indulgent and careful hearing on the part of the House. He proposed, he said, to divide his statement into six heads: 1. Remarks on the fiscal year 1889-90; 2. Statement of the assets and liabilities; 3. Floating debt; 4. Conversion; 5. Remarks on the current fiscal year, and 6. General remarks on the situation. But before entering upon these, he gave details of the operations of the past fiscal year, which might be summed up as follows:

REMARKS ON THE FISCAL YEAR 1889-90.

The public accounts showed, he said, that the total receipts and payments for this fiscal year were:

Total payments	$ 5,312,907 65
Total receipts, including trust funds and repayments	3,588,920 55
Excess of payments over receipts	$ 1,723,987 15
Cash on hand on June 30, 1889	2,210,019 79
Deduct the excess of payments	1,723,987 15
Balance	$ 486,032 64
Outstanding warrants on June 30, 1890	$112,571 45
Less warrants of 1889 paid in 1890	73,259 66 39,311 79

And there remained a balance of $ 525,344 43 which would be found to correspond with the cash on hand June 30, 1890, as stated in the public accounts. Naturally this statement, he remarked, only indicated the total operations of the year in question, but did not show the situation exactly. To ascertain the difference between the receipts and the total ordinary and extraordinary expenditure certain sums should first be struck off.

Thus, the total payments were...$5,312,907 65. But from these payments should be deducted:

The trust funds repaid	269,233 22
Which reduced the total payments to	$5,043,674 43
On the other hand the total receipts were	$5,588,920 50
Less trust funds	18,313 43 3,570,607 07
Giving for special or extraordinary expenditure	$1,473,067 36

The amount paid out as extraordinary expenditure, as per public accounts, was divided as follows:

Miscellaneous	$ 818,583 51
Railway subsidies	343,417 97
	$1,162,001 48
Difference between ordinary receipts and expenses	$ 345,177 16
Less special receipts	34,111 28 311,065 88
Real amount of extraordinary expenditure	$1,473,067 36

Those, he remarked, who took the trouble to study the public accounts would at once be satisfied that the above amounts, carried to extraordinary expenditure, could not be reckoned as ordinary expenses.

COMPARISON BETWEEN HIS STATEMENT OF 1889 AND THAT OF 1890.

In his financial statement of 1889 he said he had estimated the probable ordinary receipts at | $5,405,572 80
While the amount really collected was | 3,536,783 79
Or | $ 131,110 99

more than his then estimates, but $153,888 41 less than his revised estimates of last session. He had mainly relied for his surplus on the receipts from the Crown Lands, for the commissioner had estimated the yield from that branch of the service at $1,200,000, while in reality it had only produced $918,627.77. This difference between the collection and the estimate of the Hon. Minister was readily explained by the stagnation in the timber trade, the sudden fall in the prices of square timber, the gutting of the market, the imposition of import duties by the United States, and the failure of important houses, &c., &c.

As for the other items of revenue, they had yielded on the average the amounts on which he had counted. But if, on the other hand, the Crown Lands had yielded $300,000 less than expected, on the other, he remarked, the figure of the expenditure had exceeded that of his revised estimates, this excess resting chiefly on the following items: Interest service, $72,000; legislation, $83,000; expenses caused by the length of the last session, $9500; printing, binding and final settlement of all accounts to June 30, 1890, $15,000, expenses incurred during last session for stenographers, witnesses, &c., say $5000; expenses in connection with the general elections, $50,000; administration of justice, an unforeseen expenditure of $48,000 more than the previous year, caused by an increase in the number of very expensive criminal trials; additional expenditure for colonization public works, &c.

Apart from the additional expenses of the administration of justice and the outlay in connection with legislation, all the other increases had been foreseen in the supplementary estimates.

He admitted that it was becoming yearly more and more difficult to keep down the expenses of the general administration, as well owing to the increase in the interest service as to the fact that many items of the public service generally had to keep pace from year to year with the increase of the population. New demands were constantly arising, and it was moreover almost impossible to resist the pressure brought to bear on the Government by the people who wanted a broad, liberal policy in keeping with the country's requirements. It was, however, easy to understand that it was possible with our ordinary revenues to meet the requirements and wants necessitated by such a policy. It was the Government's desire to meet the unanimous wish of the country, but they should not be afterwards blamed for large outlays, when the Province wanted night schools, iron bridges, railroads and colonization roads, better paid teachers, and institutions of all kinds essential in the advancement of the Province. (Applause.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

Their adversaries, he remarked, were proclaiming that the present Government's policy was extravagant and ruinous, but here were statements which would show how groundless were the charges which they were scattering broadcast on the subject.

The total ordinary receipts for the years 1888, 1889, 1890, amounted to $10,902,636.38, which represented an annual average of $3,634,218.79. The ordinary expenditure for these three years footed up to $10,790,323.95 or a yearly average of $3,596,774.65. The amount of the ordinary expenditure had therefore been below that of the receipts and showed, on the three years, a surplus of $112,332.43. Now, said he, let us contrast this series of three years for which we are responsible with the two series, respectively, from 1882 to 1884 and from 1885 to 1887, during which our critics held the reins of power.

From 1882 to 1884, the total receipts amounted to	$8,245,324 45
And the total expenditure to	9,096 473 37
Thus leaving a deficit of	$ 851,148 92

The average annual receipts during these three years was $2,748,441.48 and the average annual expenditure $3,032,157.79, showing an annual deficit of $283,716.31.

The total receipts for 1885, 1886, 1887, amounted to	$8,841,276 72
And the expenditure to	9,258,138 89
Leaving another deficit of	$ 416,852

These figures, he contended, showed with perfect clearness that the three last years of their predecessors' administration had culminated in a shortage of $413,862,17, while the series of 1888-1889-1890, which was theirs, had been crowned by a surplus of $112,332.43. This, he said, constituted the difference between the present Government and those who were affecting to be shocked at its pretended extravagance, and if the deficits of the two series from 1882 to 1887 were added together, the enormous shortage of $1,289,991.09 would be reached. This, he claimed, was a financial reminiscence which should detect their adversaries, especially in face of the immense work the Government had done and the surpluses they had succeeded in realizing, from indulging in accusations against the present Government.

In the face of this result, he askd every impartial mind to declare which was the best Administration, that which had spent less, but whose ordinary operations had culminated in a shortage of $1,268,011.19, or that which had spent more, but which had come out with a surplus of $112,332.43? He thought it was only necessary to put this question to get an immediate answer to it. As for the falling off in the results of the last fiscal year, he saw no reason to be cast down at it, as the depression in the timber trade could not at the worst be more than temporary, and as there was good ground for believing that the estimates of the Commissioners of Crown Lands would be justified before long and that, through the more serious protection of our forests, the Crown lands would be made to yield a very large revenue to the Provincial budget.

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.

Turning to this head he remarked that, unable to make any serious accusation against the Government's ordinary expenditure, their adversaries had attacked the special or extraordinary expenses. To judge from their statements and those of their press, it might be supposed that this distinction had been invented by the present Government, though when they themselves—the Opposition—were in power, they were very particular in their own budgets on this very head. In the connection it was only necessary to refer to the speeches of Mr. Desjardins, who, it was very true, was not the *de facto* Treasurer, but who was the official and authorized spokesman of his party friend in setting forth and defending the great theories of political economy entertained by the then Ministerial party.

At any rate, economists admitted that two budgets were necessary, one to represent the expenses of a permanent character and the other to represent those connected with great public works. This distinction was therefore perfectly legitimate, and their adversaries moreover acknowledged it when in power, though now that they were in Opposition, they found it convenient to repudiate their past principles. According to them, now that they were in the cool shades of the Opposition there should be no more extraordinary expenditure. They, the Opposition, were making use of the extraordinary expenditure to deceive the people by purposely confounding the ordinary with the extraordinary expenses. But they forgot an essential point,—that they had left behind them debts which the present Government had had to pay. A classification of these special expenses, over which they were making so much noise, would show moreover that, in great part, they were made up of their own obligations which the present Government had had to settle.

According to the public accounts, the total of these special expenses from 1888 to 1890 amounted to $1,904,575.96, apart from the railway subsidies, but from this total, he claimed that the special receipts from 1888 to 1890, amounting to $206,936 29, should be struck off, and that, if this last sum and the surplus of $31,332.42 on the ordinary operations were deducted, the balance of $1,585,307.25 would represent the exact figure of the extraordinary expenditure. As to the responsibility for the special expenses, he divided it as follows between the two administrations:

Claims settled and paid by the present Government, but virtually attributable to their predecessors: Parliament Buildings and Quebec Court House, construction, $850,200.48; explorations in Dorchester, &c., orders in 1886, $10,000; insurance on Parliament Buildings, $32,765; arrears, Crown Lands Department, $55,844.83; errors in surveys, county of Rouville, $10,5.0; Lockwood, heirs J. Langelier, town of St. Johns, claims, say, $18,500; reprinting of the statutes to rectify an error committed in 1878, $6500; the whole amount thus paid on the obligations incurred by their predecessors amounting to $974,370.41.

The present Government, he explained, had incurred extraordinary outlays for he following purposes: settlement of the Jesuits' estates question, ($400,0 0), iron bridges, codification of the laws, urgent improvements to the Montreal Court House, explorations, purchase of seed grain, night schools, McGill Normal School, heavy repairs Arthabaska Court House, heating apparatus in court houses in new districts, Circuit Court at Kamouraska, Spencer Wood (stables, sheds, &c.), Bonaventure court house and jail, new arrivals in court houses and jails of rural districts; civil code, new map of the Province, De Boucherville's numerical dictionary, Judge Polette's library, heirs of Judge Loranger, installation of the Legislature, arbitration between Quebec and Ontario, repairs to Brother Arnold's school, Montreal, Speakers' portraits, advance for the Protestant Insane Asylum, the whole amounting to $930,205.55 which added to the sum as above enumerated made up the $1,904,575.96; but it was still necessary to strike off the amounts paid in virtue of the contracts entered into by their predecessors and forming in all the total of $974,370.41. There would then remain only a difference of the $930,205.55, which was further reduced to $800,051.84 by the deduction of the surplus from 1888 to 1890 ($112,332.42) and of the advance made to the Protestant Insane Asylum, Montreal, ($17,821.29) which would be refunded out of the proceeds of the sale of the Leduc farm. Of this sum of $800,051, voted by the House as special expenditure, the present Government, he said, assumed the entire responsibility, as it had been expended according to the wishes of the people, and in view of the development of our fine Province to carry out the great projects which he had just mentioned. In concluding under this head he defied contradiction as to his figures and the details relating thereto, as they were all official.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Next referring to the question of the assets and liabilities of the Province, he remarked that the figure of the liabilities was about the same as on June 30, 1889, but that the assets, which had amounted to $12,813,960.50, showed a diminution of $1,682,175.38 at the corresponding date of 1890. The funded debt, which was $21,510,960.30 on June 30, 1889, had been since reduced to $21,448,666.67 through the redemption of bonds. The excess of the liabilities over the assets showed an increase of $1,611,-215.40 compared with its figure on June 30, 1889, but this difference was accounted for by the payments made during the last fiscal year over and above the receipts. The total assets of $2,898,247.88, figuring among the liabilities under the head of railway subsidies, represented all that had been granted for that purpose by the Legislature to June 30, 1890. It was impossible, he said, to indicate even approximately the precise dates at which these obligations would have to be met, as this altogether depended on the progress made by the companies who were entitled to the subsidies once they were earned. All the same, however, these companies were sure in the long run to establish their right to these grants, and, under the circumstances, the most advisable course was to enter these obligations among the liabilities which some day or other would have to be met and which consequently would have to be provided for, though he admitted that, strictly speaking, they should only appear among the liabilities as they fell due. As for the assets, they called for no explanations, as there was no material change in their figure since last budget.

He reminded the House that, according to the preamble of the act authorizing the last loan, the floating debt amounted on Jan. 31, 1887, to $3,761,466.75, as far as it was possible to ascertain the state of the liabilities at that time; but, since then, it appeared that to June 30, 1890, they had paid in connection with these same liabilities, over and above the amount foreseen and on the contested debts, a sum of $974,370.41, as already explained in his remarks on the special expenses. This at least was what they had been able to establish to June 30, 1890, without including what they might be called upon to pay in the future, as they had not been able yet to definitely ascertain the valuation of these contested debts. For instance, among the latter, these was a balance of $887,619 figuring against the Province in the Dominion accounts. Thus far, they had been unable to arrange with the Federal Government as to a satisfactory mode of settlement, but there was a certainty that, no matter what might be the settlement, even were it the most favorable, we would still be the debtors of the Federal Government for a large amount. If then these $974,370.41 and $56,800 for the settlement of claims in connection with the Q. M. O. & O. R.R. construction were added to the $3,761,266.75, a sum of $4,792,6 7.16 would represent the obligations left them by their predecessors.

Deduct from this amount the net proceeds of their loan of 1887	3,378,332 59
	$1,414,301 66
And then add to the latter the $158,000 entered in the current year's budget for all claims relating to the construction of the Quebec Court House	158,000 00
and the sum of	$1 572,304 66

would represent the figure of the floating debt that had since remained outstanding owing to the insufficiency of the loan, they were authorized to contract. In fact, instead of $3,378,332.59, it was $5,000,000 in round figures, which, he said, they should have borrowed to cover their predecessors' liabilities as far as actually ascertained. The statement of the assets and liabilities showed that the amount of the floating debt, on June 30, 1890, was $4,-600,400.46. In that statement, account should be taken of the $2,898,247.88 applicable to railway subsidies and of the $800,000 under the head of special expenses, which included the $400,000 voted for the Jesuits Estates' settlement. These two sums formed a total of $3,698,299 72. Such, on June 30 last, was the amount of the floating debt for which they were responsible. This figure, he contended, differed widely from that which their adversaries had proclaimed in their press and on the hustings, during the last elections, some asserting that it was $5,000,000, and others running it up to $7,000,000 or $8,000,000. There was no doubt, judging from the absurdity of their figuring, that some of these had been in good faith, for no serious man, versed in account-keeping, would have ventured to pretend that the difference between the total liabilities on June 30, 1889, and on Jan. 31, 1887, being $5,014,869.56 more than on Jan. 31, 1887, when in reality it only amounted on June 30, 1889, to $2,954,680.60. The error into which they fell was in counting $2,171,757.22 of railway guarantees deposits without taking into account the cash on hand. $2,210,019.79, which we had not on Jan. 31, 1887,

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES UNDER THE TWO ADMINISTRATIONS.

From 1875 to 1887, the total amount of the expenditure on capital account, as well as of the floating debt on Jan. 31, 1887, and other obligations connected with the contracts entered into by their adversaries, reached the figure of $25,241,983, which gave an annual average of $2,103,747, or of $2,500,000, in round figures, if the contested debts on Jan. 31, 1887, were included. Now the amount of the obligations incurred, he said, by the present Government from Jan. 31, 1887, to June 30, 1890, was $3,898,299 or a yearly average of $1,053,655, so that if a comparison was instituted between this average and that of their adversaries, it would be found that the present Government's was less by $1,047,092, than that of their predecessors, while if the comparison was extended to the figure with the contested debts included, it would be seen that the present Government's average was less by $1,443,345, than that of their adversaries.

He contended that this difference between the sum of their liabilities and that accumulated by their predecessors was the most eloquent testimony that the present Government's figure, because it proclaimed with force and reason, that, while vigorously pushing the Province in the path of progress, they had kept a careful and watchful eye to the finances. Indeed, the Government could not ask for a finer revenge on their detractors (applause).

FISCAL YEAR 1891-1892.

He estimated the total receipts of the next fiscal year at $3,602,835.70. This estimate, he said was based on the receipts of the last fiscal year, making all due allowance for the changes over or under that might occur.

He counted on the following receipts: Administration of justice, about the same amount as last year, viz., $2,6,727 64; licenses, $450,000, which was a little higher figure than last year by reason of the changes to be made in the actual duties; Crown lands, $1,050,000, which was not exaggerated, as they expected to collect additional revenue; tax on commercial corporations, $130,000, which was the same amount as last year and could, according to the comptroller, be safely relied upon; municipal loan fund, $25,000, which was more or less certain, all depending on the settlements made. As for the estimates of the other receipts they were so well known that it was needless to go into them.

The total payments for the next fiscal year he estimated at $5,385,476.17, distributed as follows:

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Interest on the public debt	$1,239,556 82
Administrative service	2,319,337 97
	$3,558,894 79

IMPUTABLE TO CAPITAL.

Construction of public buildings	$838,555 00	
Railway subsidies, etc.	756,956 25	
Repayment of railway guarantee deposits	231,070 14	1,826,581 39
Total		$5,385,476 18

In the item of $838,555, embraced in the foregoing for the construction of public buildings there was included $280,000 being a revote of sums that would remain unexpended at the end of the current year and which would drop unless revoted,

The total expenditure chargeable to capital was less than last year. They asked $ 38,555 for public works, &c., and $756,956.25 for railway subsidies, but, for next year, the expenditure for public works, including railway subsidies, would reach $1,685,511.25 or an excess of $34,015.24 over the current year. This excess, however, was only apparent, for what was not expended during this year would be required the year after. Thus, for instance, the item for railways was set down at $756,956.25, though it was impossible to say in advance and with any exactness what sums would be needed for that purpose. The outlays proposed for public buildings were in some cases of absolute necessity and in others of great utility. Among these, he enumerated $20,000 to complete the attics of the Parliament buildings in order to give needed space for the growing wants of the public service; $75,000 for a new normal school building at Quebec, $100,000 for iron bridges; $100,000 for the works still to be done in connection with the enlargement of the Montreal Court House; and $100,000 for the new Montreal jail to be added to the $300,000 already voted for the current year, in order that there might be no interruption to the work; $20,000 for a new court house and jail at Bryson, and $10,-000 for stoning roads.

In his estimate of the receipts he said he had taken a very moderate average without fully allowing for the increase of the revenue they were about to create, but he was in a position to say that they would exceed the figure of his estimate. As for the expenditure he remarked that it was difficult to place it at a lower figure, regard always had for the requirements of the public service and for the strong feeling prevailing throughout the Province in favor of a policy of greater development of our resources and progress in education, agriculture, colonization, and all other undertakings of a public interest. At the same time he dwelt on the absolute necessity of keeping within the limits of our resources and of not discounting the future too much, though he was inclined to look forward to it not only with hopefulness but with confidence.

THE FLOATING DEBT.

On this head the Treasurer's remarks were very important. He said that the total of the floating debt as established to date amounted to $6,762,033.86, which included the special expenditure of $912,183 voted for the current year, as well as the $115,448.71 asked in the supplementary estimates and $508,55 , less revotes, chargeable to the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1892. Under the head of assets they had the following sums; Claim against Hon. T. McGreevy, $100,000; Jacques Cartier Normal School, $ 38,348.02; authorized loans made to sundry institutions, including the Protestant Insane Asylum, $104, 92.63, the whole of these sums forming $342,490.71, the collection of the greater part of which was more or less doubtful. In his estimate of the floating debt, however, the balance of the contested claims outstanding on Jan. 31, 1887, was not included. It was impossible to foresee what remained to be paid on these debts, as certain claims whose legitimacy was obvious were from time to time coming forward, especially in connection with the construction of the Q.M.O.&O. Railway, but he did not think there remained much to be paid under this head. However, among the contested debts there remained a balance of $887,619.17 in dispute, which figured in the accounts between the Dominion and the Province, and of which, when a settlement was reached, we would be no doubt to pay at least a considerable proportion. In addition, the floating debt would be increased by the new subsidies which the Government proposed to submit to the House, as well as by all demands of a nature to entail expense and unprovided for in the present estimates. As he had already shown, the loan of 1887 did not suffice to meet all the obligations of the then floating debt. $1,500,000 more would have been required to clear it off, as subsequent developments had proved, and this not allowing either for any new claims connected with those obligations which might arise in the future. In this statement of the floating debt, and they had figured for the most part the subsidies to railways on the one hand, and, on the other, all the obligations connected with works of great public utility. But to meet these obligations, there remained, he said, no assets on which they could count, and it was impossible to dream of wiping them off out of our regular revenue. It was therefore a matter of absolute necessity to have recourse to a new loan. Between this and the next fiscal year, provision would have to be made for the following:

Railway subsidies in this year's budget	$ 575,364 37
Repayment of guarantee deposits	223,937 31
Special expenditure for the current year	1,088,131 74
	$1,883,503 42
Jesuits' Estates, Protestant share	62,961 00
	$1,946,554 42
Less revotes for next year	280,000 00
Balance	$1,063,554 42

This balance was the amount required between this and the end of the current fiscal year.

For next year:

Special expenditure as per budget	$ 838,555 00
Repayment of guarantee deposit	231,070 00
Railway subsidies	756,000 00
Total required	$1,825,625 00

These two sums together amounted to $3,-592,179.42, and this approximately was the amount that would have to be provided for between this and the 30th June, 1892. Now, if the whole or part of this amount had to be paid between this and the 30th June, 1892, the interest service would be proportionately increased and at 4 per cent, it would represent $143,687.10, and to meet this additional interest, it was absolutely necessary to increase the revenue; which they proposed to do by measures that would enable them to raise it.

The balance of the obligations would also have to be liquidated, in a more or less near future, and it was therefore absolutely necessary that the Government should be in a position to honor them, as they came in. It was impossible to exactly state what would be the amount of the loan needed, as long as everyone's project of a nature to entail an outlay chargeable to capital account was not before the House. The necessity of a loan was to be regretted, but it should be always borne in mind that the Province was bound to honor its legitimate and legally contracted liabilities. It was also well to note that the loan was required for public works, which would increase the value of the property in the Province and promote the general prosperity, and were therefore permanent investments calculated to develop the national resources and wealth. There should be no illusion on the subject. It was impossible to carry out works of great public utility without requiring the country to make some sacrifices to assure its own well-being and advancement. Moreover, in the matter it should be remembered that the Government had taken neither the House nor the country by surprise, because both had been thoroughly informed of their acts and intentions and because the people had unmistakably pronounced in favor of a vigorous policy of improvements in all parts of the Province, sanctioned by previous Legislatures and imposed by the real wants of the country, but impossible of realization without ways and means.

CONVERSION.

Regarding the conversion of the debt, he referred to the statement in the Speech from the Throne to the effect that the Government had received confidential proposals for the purpose, but, that they had deemed it prudent to decide nothing finally in the matter before getting the existing law amended, as it was incomplete in some respects. He explained that, under the circumstances, it would not be judicious to make such proposals public, as to do so might seriously affect the success of the negotiations. He remarked, however, that he had no hesitation in declaring that, from the offers already made to them, the Government had every reason to believe that an advantageous conversion could be effected, which would bring about an important saving in the interest service and considerably lighten the budget.

CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

Regarding the probable result of the operations of the current year, he pointed out that it was too early in the season yet to venture on anything like a definite statement, as at the moment all his calculation still rested on estimates. However, as far as could be approximately seen, he believed that with prudence and a wise economy the total credit of $8,425,645.24 voted last session, as well for the administrative service as for the public debt, would be found sufficient, with the supplementary estimate of $215,570 now asked to meet certain obligations.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In conclusion, he remarked that the foregoing was as frank, clear and conscientious an expose of the financial situation as it was possible for him to make. He did not belong, he said, to the school which regarded it as good policy to lessen the effect of figures and to conceal the truth as much as possible, and he hoped that the House and country would do him at least the justice of admitting his sincerity. Moreover, he had no interest in making a statement that might raise doubts in the public mind. He was persuaded that the best policy was to call things by their right names, and to disguise nothing. The Government to which he belonged did not pretend to be infallible, but they could conscientiously claim that they had neglected nothing to merit the confidence which the people had reposed in them. They had followed a broad, liberal policy in all relating to the development of our resources, as they were perfectly convinced that such a policy was in keeping with the wishes of a people who ardently longed for the country's progress and prosperity. In renewing the Government's lease of office, the Province had approved that policy, which, however, could not be carried out unless those who benefited by it agreed to make some sacrifices. Well disposed as they were to favorably welcome every project calculated to promote the general weal, the Government could not put it into execution without ways and means. The wants of the greater part of which was more or less doubtful. In his estimate of the floating debt, however, the balance of the contested claims outstanding on Jan. 31, 1887, was not included. It was impossible to foresee what remained to be paid on these debts, as certain claims whose legitimacy was obvious were from time to time coming forward, especially in connection with the construction of the Q.M.O.&O. Railway, but he did not think there remained much to be paid under this head. However, among the contested debts there remained a balance of $887,619.17 in dispute, which figured in the accounts between the Dominion and the Province, and of which, when a settlement was reached, we would be no doubt to pay at least a considerable proportion. In addition, the floating debt would be increased by the new subsidies which the Government proposed to submit to the House, as well as by all demands of a nature to entail expense and unprovided for in the present estimates. As he had already shown, the loan of 1887 did not suffice to meet all the obligations of the then floating debt. $1,500,000 more would have been required to clear it off, as subsequent developments had proved, and this not allowing either for any new claims connected with those obligations which might arise in the future. In this statement of the floating debt, and they had figured for the most part the subsidies to railways on the one hand, and, on the other, all the obligations connected with works of great public utility. But to meet these obligations, there remained, he said, no assets on which they could count, and it was impossible to dream of wiping them off out of our regular revenue. It was therefore a matter of absolute necessity to have recourse to a new loan. Between this and the next fiscal year, provision would have to be made for the following:

Railway subsidies in this year's budget	$ 575,364 37
Repayment of guarantee deposits	223,937 31
Special expenditure for the current year	1,088,131 74
	$1,883,503 42
Jesuits' Estates, Protestant share	62,961 00
	$1,946,554 42
Less revotes for next year	280,000 00
Balance	$1,063,554 42

This balance was the amount required between this and the end of the current fiscal year.

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FATHER MATHEW REMEDY



THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST!

A NEW DEPARTURE!

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors.

The day after a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression.

It also cures every kind of FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, and TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, when they arise from other causes than intemperance. It is the most powerful and wholesome tonic ever used.

Sold by Druggists, - $1.00 per Bottle.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1828

J. HARRIS & CO.

St. John, N. B.

Railway Car Builders and Founders.

J. HARRIS & CO.

Passenger and Freight Railway Cars, Railway Castings of all kinds, Car Wheels Chilled and Steel Tyred.

HOCHELAGA COTTON MANFG. CO

(LIMITED)

The V. Hudon Cotton Mills, Hochelaga
Brown Cottons, Bleached Shirtings, Cantons Bags, etc,
The Ste Anne Spinning Mill, Hochelaga
Brown Cottons, Sheetings, etc.
The Magog Print Works [Magog].
Prints, Regattas, Drills, etc.
The wholesale trade only supplied.

D. MORRICE, SONS & CO.
Selling Agents,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

CHARLES R. BLACK,

Accountant, Financial Agent, Auditor, Trustee, &c., 30 St. John Street, MONTREAL.

Bell Telephone, No. 2395. References by permission to Hon Alexander Mackenzie, M.P., Toronto, Geo. Hague Esq., general Manager Merchants Bank of Canada, Montreal, J. Murray Smith, Esq., manager Bank of Toronto, Montreal, A. M. Crombie, Esq. Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce Montreal.

POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE

FOR DECEMBER, 1890.

DELIVERY. A.M.	DELIVERY. P.M.	MAILS. Ontario & West. Prov. and States.	CLOSING. A.M.	CLOSING. P.M.
8 30	8.15 / 9.15	(a) Ontario and West. States by G.T.R.	8.10	7.00
9 00	.....	Ontario and Western States by C.P.R.	.....	7.00
8 30	11.45 / 9.15	(c) Ottawa by R.W.	8.00	5.15 / 7.00
9 00	9.15	C.P.R. N'th of Ottawa to Pembroke	.....	7.00
9 15	.....	C.P.R. N'th of Ottawa to Pembroke, Port Arthur, Manitoba, N West Territories & British Columbia daily Sunday excp'd	.....	7.20
.....	9.15	Canada Atlantic Ry.	8.00	.....
11 50	9 30	Alexandria Glen Robertson, Greenfield & Maxville by Atlantic Railway	8 00	5.15
.....	8.30	Hudson, Oka, Como, Rigaud, Carillon, P. Fortune	8.10	.....
.....	....	Quebec and Eastern Provinces. Sorel, Berthier and Batiscan Bridge by steamer	.....	....
.....	9.00	St. Vincent D.P., Terebonne, L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Louiseville, Sorel, Three Rivers, Quebec and Line of North shore Ry.	7.30	.....
7 30	9.00	Quebec and Three Rivers by R.W.	7.30	8.00
11 45	.....	(c) C.P.R. Main Line to Ottawa	8.00	....
9 40	....	C.P.R. Bordeaux, St. Jerome and St. Lin branches	....	4.45
9 40	.....	C.P.R. St. Jerome and St. Janvier	8.00	4.45
.....	12.15	St. Johns, Abbotsford, St. Pie, Farnham & Sherbrooke Ry.	....	3.00
7.30	.....	Sherbrooke and Lake Megantic Ry.	6.45	6.15
11.53	....	Montreal and Sherbroo

CORNWALL PLAYERS NON-COMMITTAL.

Concluded From Page Five.

their inaugural sorti of the season this afternoon, starting from the foot of Peel and Sherbrooke-street at 3.30 o'clock and going out to the Club House. There ought to be a large muster of members.

The Argyles.

There was a large muster of the Argyle Snowshoe Club last evening. About 50 members tramped out to the Athletic Club House, where a most enjoyable time was spent and the boys reached the city about 11.30 o'clock.

The Excelsior.

The first tramp of the season of the Excelsior (Y.M.C.A.) Snowshoe Club took place last night. A large number of the members went out to the Club House at Cote des Neiges, where a good time was put in.

The Junior Excelsiors.

The Junior Excelsior Snowshoe Club will hold their first snowshoe tramp of the season to the Athletic Club House, to-night.

SKATING.

The Victoria Rink Will Open Next Saturday Afternoon.

A week from to-day and the Victoria Skating Rink will reopen for the season. A very attractive program of races and games has been prepared and suitable prizes will be given. The first event will commence at 3.30 o'clock and the items will be carried out as follows: Two-mile race, wheelbarrow race, twice round the course; blindfold race, kick football; all fours race, once round the course; barrel race, three times round the course; snowshoe race, twice round the course; sack race, once round the course; obstacle race, twice round the course; hurdle race, twice round the course. Also an exhibition of fancy skating by Mr. Louis Rubenstein, champion fancy skater of the world, at 5 p.m.

All amateur skaters will be allowed to compete in the races and games, and names must be registered with the superintendent at the rink before Wednesday evening next.

The band of the Victoria Rifles will be in attendance.

The M. A. A. A. Rink.

The rink will be ready for skating this afternoon when it is expected there will be a jolly party of ladies and gentlemen present. Yesterday men and horses were busily engaged in removing the snow and putting on the finishing touches. Late last evening the ice was given a good sprinkling so that there ought to be a fine, clear sheet to-day.

HOCKEY.

The Shamrock Club Will Begin Playing on Monday.

The newly-formed hockey team of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club will start in to practice on Monday night at the Dominion rink. This will bring the Shamrocks and Crescents together on the same rink and thus both clubs will be given hard practice. This is the way some of the boys look at the matter, but before many weeks one club will have to quit or amalgamation ensue.

Hockey in Kingston.

A club to be known as the "Kingston Hockey Club" has been organised in Kingston. The colors adopted are blue and white. The officers elected are:—Honorary president, Col Cotton; president, Harry Richardson; vice-presidents, W B Dalton and W H McNee; secretary-treasurer, C M Strange; committee, F Strange and W C Kent. The club will join the Western Union.

CURLING.

Good Ice on the Different Rinks in the City.

At the Caledonia, Montreal and Thistle Curling Club Rinks last night the ice was in the best possible condition, and at each of the club scratch matches were played.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Golf For Women—An Out Door Game New to America.

Those people and especially women whose out-door exercise is of a quiet unexciting nature, who have tired of the venerable game of croquet, and who dislike the fatigue attendant with tennis, should read "Albion's" article in Outing for December entitled, "Golf for Women."

This interesting writer says: "For those who object to the "slowness" of archery or croquet, or the fatigue which a hard fought tennis battle entails, a splendid medium will be found in the grand old game of golf. Like the thistle golf was but a few years ago considered indigenous to the soil of Scotland, but thistle-like, the "down" has been wafted to many a fresh field and has opened pastures new.

"The main point which distinguishes it from all out-door games is that it is a game of competition only and not of antagonism.

"Aside from the fact that it is an exercise of a quiet order, it has another advantage—the fact that it is non-antagonistic, secondary, to be sure, but of primary importance to many people who will admit it when they look back and recall the many games they have left unfinished because their opponents have sent their balls far to the other end of the grounds when in a close game they had but one more wicket to make before hitting the stake."

General Sporting Gossip.

Reed, the great checker player, has arrived in Winnipeg and will play a match with Kelly.

Both Alcantara and Nutwood have beaten any other trotting sire that ever lived in the number of new 2.30 performers added to their list in a single season.

The Puritan Athletic Club decided to-night to offer a purse of $1500 for a glove contest between Billy Dacy and Austin Gibbons, and an equal amount for Patsy Kerrigan and Danny Needham. Dacy is ready to sign articles.

A despatch from San Francisco says: Carroll and Bob Fitzsimmons telegraphed to-day for two tickets to San Francisco, which were forwarded and they start for this city at once. Their action astonishes the sporting fraternity. Dempsey is here.

Robert McGregor, 2.17¼, is to exchange his Kentucky home, where he has stood for some years at $500, for a more northerly location. It is reported that his owner, W. E. Spiers of Glen Falls, N. Y., will bring the horse to his home farm to keep joint court with Autograph, 2.18¼.

At San Mateo farm in California they have another yearling that it is confidently believed can beat 2.30 this winter. The youngster is by Sable Wilkes, 2.18, out of a mare by La Grange, grand dam by Arthurton. The eleventh time this youngster was hooked to a sulky he trotted a quarter in 38½ seconds.

Hamilton Herald: One of the Hamilton football champions told a Herald reporter this morning that he was going to agitate the formation of a hockey club in each of the skating rinks. Hockey is grand sport and extremely popular wherever played. Clubs are established all over Canada. In Toronto alone there are at least seven clubs. Matches between Hamilton and Toronto would prove exciting and interesting.

The year 1890 is remarkable in that the figures which stand for distance in the day and for average speed in pigeon-flying are lower than since 1883, the 450 miles by which, as the best day's work, the George W. Childs prize is held and 1220 yards per minute by which the bird Royal Blue won the speed prize and the honors, having been beaten every year since. These figures seem small compared with the 525 miles which were the day's work in 1889 and the 1476 yards per minute for 428 miles which preceded it and made the year remarkable as one of record breaking.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
Smoke the Shomer Cigar, 10c

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Gulf Reports.

NOON, FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

L'Islet—Clear; cold; calm. Close packed ice everywhere.

River du Loup—Zero; clear; strong northwest wind. Close packed ice everywhere.

Father Point, Ther. 5—Clear; northwest wind. Light open ice in-shore, moving east.

Martin River—Fame Point—Cloudy; gale northwest.

To Esquimaux Point, Ther. 8—Clear; gale west.

Manicouagan—Close packed ice inshore.

Pentecost—River frozen over Monday.

Anticosti, Ther 12—To-day cloudy; gale west; yesterday 40; heavy rain; gale southeast.

Low Point—Cloudy; gale northwest.

[As the gulf is now closed to navigation these reports will be discontinued till about next April.—ED.]

Maritime Miscellany.

The Allan mail SS. Polynesian, from Liverpool for St. John's, Nfld., Halifax and Baltimore, arrived at St. John's at 2 p.m. on Thursday.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigar
Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.

Tablets Being Prepared by Which to Remember the Duck Lake Heroes.

The brave men who lost their lives at Duck Lake on March 26, during the Northwest, rebellion of 1885, are not being forgotten by the people of the far Northwest nor do they intend that the coming generations shall lose sight of their brave deeds during that terrible struggle. They are erecting memorial tablets in their public buildings, the staff of Mr. R. Forsyth's marble cutting establishment on Bleury-street being at present engaged on three tablets. The inscriptions on the tablets are:

"To the memory of N. W. M. Police and volunteers who were killed in action at Duck Lake, March 26, A.D., 1885.

N. W. M. POLICE.

Constables, G. K. Garret, G. P Arnold, T. J. Gibson.

VOLUNTEERS.

Captain John Morton, Corporal N. Napier, Privates T. C Eliot, Daniel MacPhail, Daniel A McKenzie, James Bakie, Joseph Anderson, Alexander Fisher, Robert Middleton.

The inscriptions are on pure white marble tablets neatly designed, the top showing the coat-of-arms of the Northwest mounted police tastefully and delicately carved, the buffalo head and crossed rifles being appropriately surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves. The letters are old English, elaborately illuminated. The productions are in every way creditable to the establishment of Mr. Forsyth. They will be shipped to Prince Albert in a few days

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DEATH OF SIR JOHN HUDDLESTON.

A Reminder of Some Celebrated But Nearly Forgotten Law Cases.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Sir John Walter Huddleston, the famous Irish jurist, late member of Parliament for Norwich and a baron of the Court of the Exchequer, is dead.

HUDDLESTON, The Hon. Sir John Walter, was born in 1815 in Dublin, being the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Huddleston and his wife Alethea, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Hitchens, of St. Ives, Cornwall. He studied for a time at the University of Dublin, but did not graduate. Having chosen the law as a profession, he was, in 1839, called to the bar at Gray's Inn, where he quickly rose to a prominent position. During his career as an advocate, Mr. Huddleston gradually acquired an extensive practice in the Superior Courts of Westminster Hall and Guildhall, at the Central Criminal Court, and at the Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Huddleston's success in his profession led to his appointment, in 1857, as one of her Majesty's Counsel, on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Cranworth. On the death of Mr. Pilling, Q. C., in 1865, he was nominated Judge Advocate of the Fleet and Counsel to the Admiralty. He was also elected a bencher of his Inn; he twice served as treasurer of that honorable society; and he was a member of the Council of Legal Education. During his professional career he was counsel in almost every case of importance on the Oxford Circuit, of which, in course of time, he became the acknowledged leader. Some of his famous cases have been the defence of Cuffy the Chartist, of Mercy Newton in her three trials, of Mrs. Firebrace in the Divorce Court, of Pook for the Eltham murder, and Mr. Edmonds for the murder of his wife. He was also Sir Alexander Cockburn's junior in the prosecution of Palmer, the Rugeley murderer. In his attempts to enter the House of Commons in the Conservative interest, Mr. Huddleston was unsuccessful at Worcester in 1852, at Shrewsbury in 1857, and at Kidderminster 1859 and 1861. In 1865, however, he was elected for Canterbury, and he represented that city for three years, being defeated at the general election of 1868. While he represented this constituency he brought forward the Hop (Prevention of Frauds) Bill, which was added to the Statute Book. At the election for Norwich in July, 1870, Mr. Huddleston was the unsuccessful candidate; but at the general election of Feb., 1874, he was elected for that city by a majority of 47 votes over his former antagonist, Mr. Tillet. At the beginning of the year 1875, on the retirement of Sir J. Carslake from the Attorney-Generalship, and the promotion of Sir R. Baggallay to that post, the Solicitor-Generalship was offered by Mr. Disraeli to Mr. Huddleston, who, however, declined it in consequence of the apprehended difficulty of keeping his seat at Norwich. Mr. Huddleston continued to represent that city until Feb. 22, 1875, when, on the resignation of Mr. Justice Honyman, he was appointed by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Cairns, to a puisne judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas. He sat in the Common Pleas but a short time, however, for in May, 1875, on the death of Sir Gillery Pigott, his old companion and co-leader of the Oxford circuit, he was nominated one of the Barons of the Court of the Exchequer. On this occasion he received the honor of knighthood. Sir John married on Dec. 18, 1872, Lady Diana Vere Beauclerk, daughter of the eighth duke of St. Albans.

Smoke theSohmer Cigar, 10c
Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

HUMAN STATISTICS.

What We Weigh at Different Stages of Life.

The average weight of the male infant at birth is 7 pounds; that of the female is not quite 6½ pounds. The maximum weight (140½) of the male is attained at the age of 40; that of the female (nearly 124 pounds) is not attained until 50, from which ages they both decline in weight, the male to an average of 127½ pounds, the female to about 100.

The full-grown adult is nearly twenty times as heavy as the new-born infant. In the first year the weight is tripled; afterward the growth proceeds in geometrical progression, so that if fifty infants in their first year weigh 1,000 pounds, in the second year they will weigh 1,210 pounds; in the third, 1,339 pounds; in the fourth, 1,464 pounds, remaining very constant up to the ages of 11 and 12 in females and 12 and 14 in males, where it must be nearly doubled; afterward it may be continued and will be found nearly correct up to the ages of 18 and 19, when the growth proceeds very slowly.

"At an equality of age the male is generally heavier than the female, except toward the age of 12, when the average weight in both sexes is about the same. The male attains the maximum weight at 46, and begins to lose it very sensibly about 60. At 80 he has lost about 13.2328 pounds, the stature having diminished about 2.756 inches. Females obtain their maximum weight at 50. The mean weight of a mature man is 104 pounds; of an average woman 94 pounds. In old age they lose 12 to 14 pounds.

The mean weight of both sexes in old age is that which they had at the age of 19. Children lose weight during the first three days after birth; at the age of one week there is a sensible increase; after one year they triple their weight; then they require six years to double their weight again, and thirteen to quadruple it. At maturity the full grown man is three and one-half times taller and weighs twenty times more than he did the day of his birth.

His Trained Tarantula.

A half-breed boy of Mexican and Indian blood recently attracted much attention at Winslow, A. T., by the performances of an educated tarantula he owns, says the Philadelphia Times. He carries the big, formidable-looking insect in a large wooden box slung about his neck, which, when exhibiting his pet he places on the ground as a sort of stage. At the command of its master the tarantula mounted a small ladder, rang a bell and performed on a miniature trapeze. Then, to the thumping of a tamborine in the hands of the boy, it proceeded to revolve slowly about, as if waltzing, and when it had finished saluted the crowd by lifting one leg three times.

After its performances was over it crawled to its master's shoulder, where it sat, occasionally running around his neck or down into his bosom. The boy says he tamed the spider when it was young, first by feeding it every day until it grew accustomed to him, then gradually taught it the tricks it knows. He declares that it is much more intelligent than any dog and very tractable, though uncompromising in its enmity to any one but himself. It is as large as a silver dollar when curled up, though its legs are two or three inches long.

The body is an ugly dull brown, covered with short, coarse black hair, which also covers the limbs, but is very sparse and bristly. The eyes are small, gleam like diamond points, while the mouth is furnished with slender, overlapping fangs. The power of spring in these creatures is said to be something incredible, a leap of ten feet being no tremendous exertion. The boy who owns the only one which has ever made friends with any other living creature is from the Mogollan Mountains.

Six O'Clock.

Hark! the bell rings six o'clock;
Laborer, quit the workshop now;
Let the ponderous engine stop,
O'er the bench no longer bow!

Hours enough of moil and toil
Have since morn your muscles strained;
Wash away the clinging soil,
Gathered as the long hours waned.

Loiter not as home you go.
Where your wife and children wait;
Welcomed by their kisses, know
Happy is your mortal state.

Take the youngsters on your knee;
Clasp them in a warm embrace;
Let them in their baby glee
Stroke the beard upon your face.

Gathered round the evening board,
Merry chattering on each side,
As the fragrant tea is poured,
Never once their prattle chide.

Sleep; and from untroubled rest
Wake tomorrow morn renewed;
Love and Home! ah, sweetest, best
Are they of life's daily food!

Hark! the bell rings six o'clock!
Ready for the workshop now;
Go! nor deem unblest your lot
That to toil you still must bow!

—New Moon

Who Votes in London.

London's new government rests upon a franchise so popular that practically nobody who would care to vote is excluded. In the first place, all householders are enfranchised; and this includes every man who rents a place for his family, even if it be only a small room in the garret or the cellar of a tenement house. It also includes those who live within 15 miles of the metropolis, but own or occupy metropolitan quarters, for any purpose, worth a certain very limited rental. Owners of freehold property in London, no matter where they live, if British subjects, are entitled to vote. Widows and unmarried women who are householders, occupiers or owners of property, are also authorized to vote for county councilors.

The principal basis of the franchise is the household; and the disqualifications are receipt of public alms and failure to pay rates that have fallen due. Any resident of the metropolis or vicinity who is entitled to vote is eligible to election. Furthermore, any British subject who owns land in London, who is possessed of a limited amount of property, no matter where he lives, may be chosen a councilor of the county of London. The fact of residence in one district does not disqualify, either in law or in the popular judgment, for candidacy in other district.—Century Magazine.

Rest as a Medicine.

A physician, writing of rest as a medicine, recommends a short nap in the middle of the day, for those who can take it, as a beneficial addition to the night's sleep. It divides the working time, gives the nervous system a fresh hold on life and enables one to do more than make up for the time so occupied. A caution is given against the indulgence of too long a sleep at such a time, under a penalty of disagreeable relaxation. There has been much discussion regarding the after-dinner nap, many believing it to be injurious, but it is, nevertheless, natural and wholesome.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
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Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
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Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Trains Leave Windsor-street Station for

Ottawa—7.50 a. m.; *11.45 a.m; 4.15 p. m.
Portland, Boston—*9.00 a. m.; † *8.15 p. m.
Toronto—*9.20 a m; †*8.45 p.m
Detroit, Chicago, etc—†*8.45 p. m.
S. St. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis—†*11.45 a. m.
St. Annes, Vaudreuil—*9.20 a.m.; †*8.45 p.m.
St. Johns, Sherbrooke,—4.00 p. m. *7.45 p.m.
Westchester—*9.20 a. m.; †*5.45 p. m.
Newport—*9.00 a. m; 5.35 p.m; †*8.15 p. m.
Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B. etc—*7.45 p.m.

From Dalhousie-square Station for

Quebec—*8.25 a. m; *3.30 p. m; [Sundays only] and *10.00 p. m.
Three Rivers—*8.25 a.m; *3.30 p.m. [Sun. only] 5.15 p.m. and *10.00 p.m.
Joliette, St. Felix, St. Gabriel, etc., 5.15 p.m.
Ottawa, *8.50 a.m., 4.40 p.m., *8.4 p.m.
Winnipeg and Vancouver, *8 40 p.m.
St. Jerome, St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.
St. Rose and St. Therese, 3.00 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 5.30 p.m. Sat. 1.30 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.

From Bonaventure Station for—
Marieville and Farnham, 3.40 p.m. from St. Lambert, connecting with Grand Trunk 3.15 p.m. train from Bonaventure Station.
Marieville, St. Cesaire, 5.00 p.m.

‖Except Saturdays. †Run daily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unless shown. *Parlor and sleeping cars. ‡No connection leaving Montreal Saturdays.

MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES—266 St. James-street, Windsor Hotel, Dalhousie-square and Windsor-street Stations.

Canada Atlantic RAILWAY

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

Trains Leave Bonaventure Depot at

9.00 A. M. arriving at Ottawa at 12.30 p.m.

6.15 P. M. arriving at Ottawa at 9.45 p.m

Morning train stops at Alexandria only except to leave off passengers coming from points on Grand Trunk Railway or C.A.Ry.

Evening train stops at all stations on the C.A.Ry

Train Leave Ottawa

8.00 A. M. arriving in Montreal at 11.35 a.m

5.00 P. M. arriving in Montreal at 8.20 p.m

Morning train stops all stations on C.A.Ry.

Evening train stops only at Casselman and Alexandria on C.A.Ry.

Boston trains leaving Ottawa at 1.45 p.m. and arriving at Ottawa at 12.00 noon will do local service both ways.

MONTREAL AND VALLEYFIELD.

Trains leave Bonaventure Depot at

9.00 A.M., arriving at Valleyfield at 10.25 a.m.

6.15 P.M., arriving at Valleyfield at 7.35 p.m.

Trains Leave Valleyfield

7.05 A.M. arriving in Montreal at 9.00 a.m.

5.15 P.M. arriving in Montreal at 7.05 p.m.

Above Time Tables in effect Monday, October 27th, 1890.

Company's Office, 136 St. James St.

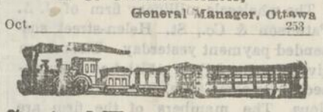
BELL TELEPHONE 574.

Tickets and seats in Parlor Cars can also be secured at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, Ticket offices Bonaventure Depot, and 143 St James street.

C. J. SMITH, Genl. Pass. Agent Ottawa. J. W. DAWSEY, General Agent, Montreal

E. J. CHAMBERLIN, General Manager, Ottawa

Oct. 253



Central Vermont Railroad

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL,

BONAVENTURE STATION

8.30 A.M.—Fast train, arriving St. Alban 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m. Montpelier 12.50 p.m., White River Junction 2.45 p.m., Boston via Lowell 7.30 p.m., and New York via Springfield 10 p.m.
Wagner New Buffet Parlor Cars to Boston

4.20 P.M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS, DAILY SUNDAY INCLUDED, arriving at Albans 6.50 p.m. (Supper); Burlington 8.15 p.m., Rutland 10.40 p.m., Troy 1.45 a.m., Albany 2.20 a.m., New York 7.00 a.m. Daily. Sunday excepted, arriving Worcester 6.46 a.m.; Boston 6.48 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.
Wagner's new Vestibule Palace Sleeping Cars montreal to New York and Boston.
This train makes close connections at Winchendon 1 tchburg and Boston for all points in New England.

4.20 P.M. Local arriving Farnham 5.55 p.m Granby 6.40 p.m., Waterloo 7.25 p.m

8.30 P.M.—Boston Night Express, DAILY SUNDAY INCLUDED, arriving St. Albans 10.45 p.m. White River Junction 3.15 a.m., Manchester 6.25 a.m., Nashua 7.00 a.m. Boston via Lowell 8.30 a.m. Daily, Sunday excepted, for Boston via Fitchburg, arriving 9.35 a.m., New York via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield and New Haven, 11.40 a.m.
Wagner New Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.
This train makes close connection at Nashua and Winchenden for Worcester Providence and all points on the New York and New England Railroads.
For Tickets, Time-Tables and all information, apply at Windsor and Balmoral Hotel Grand Trunk Offices, or at the Company's office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agt.

J. W. HOBART, General Manager. S. W. CUMMINGS, General Pass. Agent

Oct. 12, 1890.

ESTABLISHED 1868 TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAM-NAVIGATION GUIDE

(PUBLISHED MONTHLY)

THE ONLY RECOGNIZED RAILWAY GUIDE OF THE DOMINION

Contains the Latest TIME TABLES from Official Sources; also a reliable and accurate

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Being an Alphabetical List of Railway, Steamer and Stage Points, in which are designated Towns with Express and Telegraph Offices, Money Order Offices, P.O. Savings Banks, etc., giving Population, Location, etc., making the Guide invaluable for

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44 Foundling street, MONTREAL

ASBESTOS Boiler and Pipe Covering Oils, Waste, Fire Hose and Steam Packing

ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.

STEAMSHIPS.



DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

NOW IN FORCE

Special Reduced Winter Rates.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

From Portland.

Sarnia.....Thurs., Dec. 4
Toronto.....Thurs., Dec. 18
Vancouver.....Thurs., Jan. 1

From Halifax.

Sarnia.....Sat., Dec. 6
Toronto.....Sat., Dec. 20
Vancouver.....Sat., Jan. 3

Rates of Passage—Cabin, from Portland or Halifax to Liverpool, $40, $50 and $60; return, $80 $90 and $110. Intermediate $25, steerage $20.

BRISTOL SERVICE

For Avonmouth Dock.

SS. Ontario, from Portland.....about Dec. 10
SS. Dominion, " " " 25

*No passengers carried to Bristol.

Passengers per SS. Vancouver must embark at Quebec.

*These Steamers have Saloon State rooms, music room, smoking room and bath rooms amidships, where but little motion is felt.

Steamers will leave Montreal at daylight on above dates. Passengers can embark after 8 p.m. on the evening previous to sailing.

For freight or passage, apply in Liverpool or Bristol FLINN, MAINE & MONTGOMERY, 24 James street; in London to JOHN F. ALLEN, 48 Fenchurch street; In Paris, R. H. Graefe, 9 Rue Scribe; in Quebec, W. M. MACPHERSON, and at Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James street, D. BATTERSBY, 174 St. James street, G. W. ROBINSON, 136½ St. James St. DAVID TORRANCE & CO., 8 Hospital street, Montreal.



WHITE STAR LINE

CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, IRELAND

Carrying British and American Mails

Provided with every Modern Improvement.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take specified routes, according to the seasons of the year, which include the Lane routes, recommended by Lieutenant Maury.

Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:

FROM NEW YORK,
1890.

Britannic.....Wednesday, Nov. 19, 10 30 a.m
*Majestic.....Wednesday, Nov. 26, 5 00 a.m
Germanic.....Wednesday, Dec. 3, 9.30 a.m
*Teutonic.....Wednesday, Dec. 10, 3.00 p.m
Britannic.....Wednesday, Dec. 17, 9.30 a.m
*Majestic.....Wednesday, Dec. 24, 3.00 p.m
Germanic.....Wednesday, Dec. 31, 8.30 a.m
Adriatic.....Wednesday, Jan. 7, 2.3 p.m
Britannic.....Wednesday, " 14, 8.30 a.m
Celtic.....Wednesday, " 21, 3.00 p.m
Germanic.....Wednesday, " 28, 7.30 a.m
Adriatic.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 2.00 p.m
*Teutonic.....Wednesday, " 11, 7.00 a.m
Celtic.....Wednesday, " 18, 2.00 p.m
*Majestic.....Wednesday, " 25, 7.00 a.m

SALOON RATES.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown $ 3, $80, $100 and upwards.
Suites of rooms on Majestic and Teutonic at special rates.
Return Tickets at reduced rates.

Superior Second Cabin accommodation on the steamers marked thus *

Rates:

Majestic and Teutonic.....$35 00 and $40 00

No Second Cabin on Germanic and Britannic.

Lowest rates to Paris and the Continent. Children between two and twelve years half-price. Infants free.

Intending passengers should secure tickets in advance.

STEERAGE RATES.

From Montreal to Liverpool, Londonderry Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol, Cardiff, or Glasgow, including Railway Fare to New York, at lowest rates.

Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.

For further information and passage apply to. J. BRUCE ISMAY, 41 Broadway, New York or

E. J. COCHLIN, Sole Agent

364 St. Paul-st. Montreal.



HANSA STEAMSHIP CO.

OF HAMBURG.

SUMMER SERVICE, 1890.

The following first class steamers will render a regular service between the Continent of Europe and Canada during the summer season.

S.S Pickhuben, (new).....4,200 tons
S.S Stubbenhuk, (new).....4,200 tons
S.S Grimm, (new).....3,600 tons
S.S Steinhoft, (new).....3,500 tons
S.S Kehrwieder.....3,100 tons
S.S Cremon.....3,100 tons
S.S Grasbrook.....3,000 tons.
S.S Baumwall, (building).....4,900 tons.
S.S Wandrahm, (building).....3,600 tons.

SAILING FROM MONTREAL TO HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

SS. GRASBROOK, about Nov. 10th.
SS. STUBBENHUK, about Nov. 12th.
SS. KEHRWIEDER, about Nov. 15th.

WINTER SERVICE VIA BOSTON,

Sailing from Hamburg and Antwerp via Halifax to Boston.

SS. CREMON, about Nov. 14th.
SS. GRIMM, about Nov. 24th

FROM BOSTON to HAMBURG.

SS. CREMON, about Dec. 5th.
SS. GRIMM, about Dec. 15th.

Through bills of lading granted in connection with Canadian and American railroads to all points in Canada and Western States. For further particulars apply to

MUNDERLOH & CO., Agents.

Montreal, Nov. 4th, 1890.



BERMUDA & WEST INDIES ROYAL MAIL LINES OF THE

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.,

Sailing from Pier 47 north River, New York.

For Bermuda, SS. Orinoco Dec. 13, at 8 p.m.
St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St Lucia, Barbados, Grenada and Trinidad, SS. Caribbee, Dec. 13. at noon.

For freight, passage and Insurance, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
THOS. FRASER & CO., Agents, 205 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

RIDDELL & COMMON

Chartered Accountants,

22 ST. JOHN STREET

Commissioners for New York State and the Canadian Provinces.

A. F. Riddell. W. J. Common.

STEAMSHIPS.



CUNARD LINE.

LANE ROUTE.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.

FROM PIER 40, N. R., NEW YORK.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Etruria.....Dec. 6, noon
Aurania.....Dec. 13, 6 a.m
Gallia.....Dec. 20, 1.00 p.m
Servia.....Dec. 27, 6.00 a.m
Umbria.....Jan. 3, 11.00 a.m
Bothnia.....Jan. 10, 3.00 p.m
Etruria.....Jan. 17, 11.00 a.m
Gallia.....Jan. 24, 2.00 p.m

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to accommodation. Intermediate passage, $35.

Steerage Tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage apply at the Company' office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents, to THOMAS WILSON, Agent, 30 St. Francois Xavier street, Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul street, Montreal

BEAVER LINE.



The Canada Shipping Co's.

Winter Arrangements

BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK

Calling on the outward voyage at Swansea, Wales, for cargo, and connecting by continuous rail at New York with Montreal and all important places in Canada and the Western States.

The sailings from Swansea will be as follows:

Lake Ontario.....Nov. 29
Lake Superior.....Dec. 10
Lake Huron.....Dec, 17

The sailings from New York for Liverpool (Direct).

Lake Ontario.....Dec. 18
Lake Superior.....Dec. 28
Lake Huron.....Jan. 7

For freight or other particulars apply: In Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 8 Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. SEYMOUR & Co.; in Liverpool, to R. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water Street; in New York, JAS. ARKELL & Co., 25 Whitehall street.

H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 4 Custom House Square, Montreal

November 24, 1890.



GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS

SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN

New York and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

Proposed Sailings from New York

Wyoming.....Tuesday, Sept 23, 11.30 a.m
Arizona.....Tuesday, Sept 30, 6.00 a.m
Wisconsin.....Tuesday, Oct 7, 11.30 a.m
Nevada.....Tuesday, Oct 14, 4.30 a.m
Alaska.....Tuesday, Oct 21, 10.00 a.m
Wyoming.....Tuesday, Oct 28, 4.30 a.m
Arizona.....Tuesday, Nov 4, 9.30 a.m
Wisconsin.....Tuesday, Nov 11, 4.00 p.m
Nevada.....Tuesday, Nov 18, 8.00 a.m
Alaska.....Tuesday, Nov 25, 3.30 p.m
Wyoming.....Tuesday, Dec 2, 8.00 a.m
Arizona.....Tuesday, Dec 9, 2.30 a.m
Wisconsin.....Tuesday, Dec 16, 7.30 a.m

These steamers are built of iron in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Bath-room, Smoking-room, Drawing-room Piano and Library, also, experienced Surgeon, Stewardess and Caterer on each steamer. The State-rooms are all upper deck, thus ensuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea; perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE,

$50, $60, $80 and $100, according to location, &c.
Intermediate.....$30 and $35
Steerage, to or from Montreal.....$27

This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling. Beds, Bedding, Wash-basins, &c., together with good food, separate Dining-room from either Cabin or Steerage being provided.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

Apply to

A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., 35 Broadway, New York.

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul street, or

D. BATTERSBY, 174 St. James street.

July 1 181



INMAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Carrying the United States Mail.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM NEW YORK. 1890-91.

City of N. York.....Wednes'y Nov. 12, 5.00 a.m
City of Berlin.....Wednes'y Nov. 19, 10.30 a.m
City of Chester.....Wednes'y Nov. 24, 5.00 a.m
City of Chicago.....Wednes'y Dec. 3, 9.30 a.m
City of N. York.....Wednes'y Dec. 10, 3.00 p.m
City of Berlin.....Wednes'y Dec. 17, 9.30 a.m
City of Chester.....Wednes'y Dec. 24, 3.00 p.m
City of Chicago.....Wednes'y Dec. 31, 8.00 a.m
—1891.—
City of Berlin.....Wednes'y Jan. 14, 8.30 a.m
City of Chester.....Wednes'y Jan. 28, 7.30 a.m
City of Richmond..Wednes'y Feb. 4, 1.30 p.m
City of Chicago.....Wednes'y Feb. 11, 7.00 a.m
City of N. York.....Wednes'y Feb. 18, 2.00 p.m
City of Chester.....Wednes'y Feb. 25, 6.30 a.m
City of Berlin.....Wednes'y Mar. 4, 12.00 noon
City of Chicago.....Wednes'y Mar. 11, 6.00 a.m
City of N. York.....Wednes'y Mar. 18, 12.30 a.m
City of Chester.....Wednes'y Mar. 25, 5.30 a.m
City of Paris.....Wednes'y Apl. 1, 10.30 a.m

This supersedes all previous schedules.

From Inman Pier 34 North River.

Steerage at very low rates.

Intermediate passage, $25. Round Trip $65
RATES OF PASSAGE—$60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation all having equal saloon privileges. Children between and 12 years of age, half-fare. Servants, $50.

Special Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.

Tickets to London, $7; and Paris $15, and $20 additional, according to route selected.
Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bath-rooms amidships.
These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.
For freight or passage apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 6 owling Green, New York, or W. H. HENRY 48 St. James street, or

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO 354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Oct. 22, '90

ANNUAL MEETING OF HORTICULTURISTS

Interesting Description of the Wellington-street Subway---Paper on Scottish Soldiery.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN YESTERDAY.

Gone But Not Forgotten—Modern Robinson Crusoes on St. Helen Island—Many Local Notes.

The fire patrol starts on Monday.

No more wheels allowed until the snow disappears.

The Jesuit-Mail case will be heard on Tuesday next.

St. Mary's parish bazaar will open on Wednesday next.

The proper refrain for the zero season—"Freeze a jolly good fellow."

A St. Isidore farmer named Alexandre Lalande has committed suicide.

Several big improvements have been made in the building of the St. Jean de Dieu Asylum.

Mr. James Baylis addressed a large temperance meeting at St. Thomas' Church last night.

Coaticook has granted the Hochelaga Cotton Company exemption from taxation for ten years.

The treasurer of the Montreal Hospital acknowleges with thanks the sum of $100 from Mr Robert Anderson.

The St. Henri Town Hall flag was at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the deceased secretary-treasurer.

Jan. 15 has been decided upon as the date for the annual dinner of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

Those who know it all, stop at the New York House in the center of the city—so should all others. $2 per day. No 'bus.

A meeting of ladies interested in work for the young was held yesterday afternoon in the Evangelistic Hall on St. Catherine-street.

The intermediate and steerage passengengers of the steamship Sardinian, arrived at Bonaventure depot yesterday morning on their way west.

The visiting Governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Dec. 8, are. Mr John Crawford, Verdun, and the Hon. Judge Cross.

The treasurer of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane acknowledges with thanks, from St. Andrew's, Que., proceeds of union Thanksgiving service, per Rev. D. Peterson, $10.

Snow! snow! snow! Winter has come bringing with her a wish for overcoats. If you have not yet given your order, go at once to M. J. Adler's, 47 Beaver Hall-hill, where you will find a full assortment of beavers, Meltons and naps.

Will Stand His Trial for Perjury.

Frederick Poudrette, charged with perjury, as reported in yesterday's Herald, has been committed for trial on Dec. 9.

Another Liquor Seller Fined.

D. Benoit of Maissonneuve charged with selling liquor on Sunday was yesterday fined by Judge Desnoyers $75 and costs.

Community of Property.

The inventory of the community of property, which existed between Marcel Comtois and his late wife Lunenia Chagnon, has been *clos en justice*.

Charged With Stealing Coal.

Jean Baptiste Bastien, charged with stealing coal from Wm. Smith, was brought before Judge Desnoyers yesterday and remanded until Dec. 10.

Tutrix to Her Minor Children.

Aglae Geoffrion, widow of the late Louis Messier, has been appointed tutrix to her minor children, and Mr. L. Messier, jr., has been named subrogate.

No New Developments.

The High School investigation was continued yesterday morning, and Dr. Kelly and several of the school boys were examined by the commissioners.

Twenty-seven Dollars for the Treasury.

There were 15 prisoners in the Recarder's Court yesterday, of whom nine answered to the charge of drunkenness and paid the usual fine of $3 or 10 days.

A New Partnership Formed.

Mrs. Wm. Kellogg and Frederick W Thompson have entered into a co-partnership as manufacdturers and dealers in confectioneries under the firm of Kellogg & Co.

They Must Not Waste Water.

Messrs. Richards & Son, charged by Inspector Whelan with allowing a basin cock to run and waste 40 gallons of water per hour, were yesterday fined $5 or 15 days by the Recorder,

He Will Probably Clear Himself.

The case against W A Grenier, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, has been fixed for Dec. 10. The accused states he will have no difficulty in disposing of the charge.

La Salle Entertainment.

The members of the La Salle Literary Association are preparing a dramatic and musical entertainment to take place in Queen's Hall Dec. 23. It promises to be a treat for their friends.

He Paid His License by a Fine.

Laurent Depuis was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning, on a charge of selling liquor without a license. He was fined $95 and costs or three months' imprisonment.

Will Have to Wait for the Queen's Bench.

Alfred J. Burnett, arrested on a charge of obtaining goods on false pretences, the particulars of which The Herald published yesterday, has been committed to the Court of Queen's Bench for trial.

Another Wholesale Wine Firm.

Messrs. Barnett Freedman and Isaac Ritenberg have formed a co-partnership to carry on business as wholesale wine and spirit merchants, under the firm name of Freedman, Ritenberg & Co.

A Well-Known Firm Suspended.

Messrs. Patterson, Hiscock & Co., whose difficulties with the customs authorities some time ago will be remembered by the readers of The Herald, suspended payment yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Grenier is Now a Curator.

Mr A W Grenier, barrister at law, has been appointed curator to the estate of the late John Murray, in his day a prominent bank official here, in lieu of Mr William Donahue, recently deceased.

The Perjury Cost Him Fifty Dollars.

In the case of Mayer vs. Pepin, a suit for defamation of character, in which the latter accuses the former of perjury, Judge Wurtele yesterday accorded the plaintiff $50 damages with costs of a $100 action.

Fast Drivers Getting Scarcer.

Joseph Giffard, accused of driving fast on Craig-street, was fined $5 or 15 days by the Recorder yesterday. His Honor means business and through his efforts offences of this nature have considerably decreased of late.

A Commissioner Appointed.

Henry Fry, notary public, of Montreal, has been appointed a commissioner to remove the seals affixed to the effects of the late William Henry England and has also been authorised to make an inventory of the said effects.

Accident to An Engine Cleaner.

A man named Roy, an engine cleaner in the employ of the Grand Trunk, while jumping from a moving engine yesterday morning fell under the cars and had his right foot cut off. He was taken to the Montreal General Hospital.

Judgments to be Given To-day.

Judge Davidson dnnounces that in the Superior Court this morning he will deliver judgments in the following cases: Hardy vs. Gard, Montreal Cigar Association vs. Taillefer, City of Montreal vs. Ronayne, Cosineau vs. Mount.

Delegates Leave for Home.

The connention of Canadian wholesale grocers was concluded at the Windsor yesterday and all the delegates left for home last night. Those who were present would not divulge a word about the business that came before the meeting.

An Old Montrealer Dead.

News has reached the city of the death of Mr. William Owler, in Boston. The deceased gentleman was in partnership with Col. Stevenson in Montreal at one time. There are many Montreal friends who will be sorry to hear of his death.

Women's Missionary Society.

Yesterday afternoon the regular monthly meeting of the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society was held in the lecture room of Crescent-street Church. An interesting illustrated lecture was delivered by Rev. Mr. McGillivray.

Judge Gill Reserves Judgment.

The Tasse-Berthiaume case occupied the whole time of Judge Gill yesterday. In the morning Mr. Girouard, attorney for Mr. Tasse, made his argument and in the afternoon Mr. Comelier, Q.C., spoke for Mr. Berthiaume. Judgment was reserved.

Death of St. Henri Town Treasurer.

St. Henri was in mourning yesterday owing to the sudden demise of Mr. Alex. Desave, jr., the Secretary Treasurer of the town. On Thursday evening he was sitting in a chair in his house when he suddenly leaned back and died from apoplexy. The funeral takes place on Tuesday.

Wouldn't Have Been Arrested if Sober.

Alfred Roberts was found on the street Thursday night by a constable, with an overcoat in his possession for which he could not account. He was arrested on a charge of drunkenness and stealing the coat, but in the Police Court yesterday accounted satisfactorily for his ownership of the garment and was honorably acquitted.

Charged With Aggravated Assault.

Alexander Goyer and George Lacombe were brought before the Recorder yesterday on a charge of aggravated assault. They pleaded not guilty and sentence was suspended. The complaint was made against them by a carter named Barbeau, who alleged that he had been brutally beaten by the prisoners in a saloon on Laval-avenue. The end is not yet.

They Want a Statement of His Work.

The Vaudreuil Fall Bar Company has taken an action against one D. Ceudonne Brule, contractor, who had been engaged to make certain repairs to the roads in their district. It is alleged that he did not fulfill his contract according to the specifications, and the court is asked to issue an order compelling him to do so within a certain time.

The Blaze was a $20,000 One.

It has now transpired that at the fire on Thursday afternoon at the premises of the Canadian Bridge and Iron Company's shops at Hochelaga, the damage amounted to nearly $20,000. Two alarms were sent in, and five streams laid. The residence of ex-Alderman Rousseau who lived next door was saved with great difficulty.

Christian Endeavor Societies to Meet.

The Christian Endeavor societies of the city hold their annual convention in St. James Methodist Church, St. Catherine-street, on Monday. The morning session will take place at 9.15, the afternoon at 2.15; and the evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. J W Baer, of Boston, travelling secretary of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, will be present and deliver an address.

Forty-one New Church Members.

At the preparatory services held last evening in connection with Calvin Presbyterian Church, the pastor, Rev. Dr. Smythe, welcomed forty-one new members. Of this number twenty-six were received into the church upon their profession of faith, and fifteen upon presenting certificates from other churches. The sacrament of Holy Communion will be administered to the new members at the close of the services to-morrow.

The Ice Bridge Will Soon be Formed.

From present appearances the river is likely to freeze over much earlier than last year. At some points the open channel is quite narrow and is filled with slowly moving cakes of ice. A good sharp snap would freeze this mass and make the foundation for crossings. The movables are not yet all off the wharves but gangs of men are busily engaged in clearing everything out to allow the ramps to be closed up.

He Will Have to Pay the Rent.

The case of Evans vs. Ely was before Judge Wurtele yesterday. This is an action for rent due plaintiff for the use of two extra apartments connected with premises occupied by the defendant. The Judge gave decision dismissing defendant's plea that the extra apartments were granted him free, and accorded plaintiff $24 as three months' rental thereof, which together with the rental of the premises proper, namely $81, brought the total up to $105, which defendant was ordered to pay instantly and costs from the date of service.

Two Runaways Yesterday.

Yesterday morning there were two runaways—one on St. James-street and the other on Notre Dame-street. The horse which "bolted" on Notre Dame-street smashed the windows of Jacotel & Frere and struck a woman, knocking her into the doorway of a store. The sleigh to which it was attached finally came to grief against a telegraph pole. The horse on St. James-street had a private rig behind it and started from this side of Inspector-street. It was stopped opposite the Postoffice by some carters and was thus prevented from doing any damage.

Trying to Recover Birse's Body.

An effort was made yesterday to recover the body of Joseph Birse, the engineer of the ill-fated locomotive that plunged into the river at Lachine early Thursday morning, although unsuccessful the work will be continued, and it is probable that an experienced diver will eventually be employed to go down and try and recover the body. It is feared that it is covered up with the coal which must have poured into the engine cab from the tender when the locomotive took its wild plunge over the edge of the wharf. As regards the raising of the engine, an experienced railway man says that it would be impossible to do anything with her this winter, whatever may be done next summer.

He Won't Stay With us Much Longer.

Notwithstanding a paragraph in an evening contemporary that Mr. W. Sheldon, a member of Inspector Bynes' staff, of New York, took the prisoner Hoffman atias Coleman to the latter city, on Wednesday last to stand his trial on a charge of forging, the accused is still here, and the police officer referred to did not arrive until yesterday. The necessary extradition papers will probably not reach Montreal until Tuesday next, when Mr. Hoffman will change his residence from Canada to the "land of the free and the home of the brave" though he may earn a little money at Sing Sing, for the State of New York, before rejoicing again in the privileges enjoyed by a free and independent citilen.

Only an Ebullition of Wrath.

John Maloney and Victoria Pike were brought before the Recorder yesterday morning and fined $10 each for assault on A. Aronson, the Craig-street pawnbroker, and an additional $5 for drunkenness. The money was paid. The charge of attempted robbery referred to in yesterday's Herald was instantly dismissed by the Police Magistrate, as there was no proof whatsoever against the accused, Mr. Aronson being unable to swear that there was any intent of robbery, and in fact that, when he came to consider the matter in its true light, there was no actual attempt at theft made. For tearing Aronson's clothes in the row Maloney voluntarily presented his accuser with $10, thus making the cost of his little ebullition of wrath amount to $40 in all.

An American Arrested.

One Frank W. Wheeler, hailing from Hyde Park, Vt., came here last Spring, and representing himself as a horse dealer, purchased three horses from a Mr. Hayes of this city on credit. The money was never paid, and a few days ago Mr. Wheeler again honored Montreal with his presence. He was going to buy more horses he said and to make, himself solid with Mr. Hayes gave the latter a draft which was as follows:

HYDE PARK, Vt., Dec. 4, 890.

Two months after date I promise to pay to the order of F. W. Wheeler, at Lamoille County National Bank of Hyde Park, the sum of $500, value received.
Due on demand.
(Signed) E, L, NAYES,
Cashier.

Mr. Hayes tried to get the draft discounted but was unsuccessful, and fearing that there was some crooked business in the matter had Wheeler arrested. Detectives Campeau and Trempe have the case in hand.

A Twenty-Two Years Old Case.

Some 22 years ago a Mr. Bruneau took out a seizure before judgment against a Mr. Lepage, of Rimouski, to receive certain goods in his hands belonging to a vacant estate. Lepage agreed to give over the goods on condition that he received security until judgment was rendered on the seizure. Bruneau gave him $200 and received the goods. Yesterday morning Mr. Bruneau presented a petition in the Practice Court before Judge Taschereau for the issue of an order compelilng Lepage to hand back the $200 in view of the fact that judgment had been rendered in his favor, and moreover asked interest which would make the amount sum up to $420. Lepage, through his attorney, refused to pay the money on the ground that there was no judgment delivered against him; even if there had been, it should have been produced in court. His Honor took the case *en delibere* pending the result of a search for the judgment.

Notes on the Coming Fight.

A formal requisition to Mr Grenier, asking him to consent to his nomination for another term, was yesterday placed at the Corn Exchange, the Board of Trade and other places throughout the city for signature.

It was stated yesterday that Dr Guerin has not definitely retired from the contest, and that it is likely that he will publish a pronouncement on the subject on Monday.

The friends of ex-Ald. Beausoleil have induced him to come forward to dispute the possession of the seat in the council now occupied by Ald. Perreault for the East Ward. If ex-Ald. Laurent stands, as he has been urged, the struggle will be a three-corner d one.

In St Antoine Ward the name of Mr George Bishop is freely mentioned as a likely opponent of Ald. Clendinneng.

Mr T C O'Brien has received a numerously signed requisition from residents of St Lawrence Ward, and he has stated that it is his intention to accede to their wishes to put him in nomination for the representation of the ward.

Two Washing Days Instead of One.

A case of assault which excited considerable amusement was brought before Judge Desnoyers yesterday afternoon in the Police Court. Two neighbors who for some time past have not been on the best of terms had a little altercation on Monday last, which resulted in one woman striking another over the head with a broomstick. It was brought out in evidence that female No. 1 had put her washing up to dry on the cloths line at 7 o'clock in the morning, when No. 2 appeared on the scene with a bucket full of ashes which she proceaeed to empty to windword of the aforesaid newly-washed clothes. The breeze took up the dust and distributed it most impartially all over the till then spotless linen drying under the fatherly care of the Sun God. No. 1 became indignant and went on the warpath armed with the broomstick in question, and made things lively for a few moments. Anxious friends separated them and the belligerent female contributed a small sum to the Government treasury yesterday as a result of her perhaps justifiable rage at an action which gave her two washing days instead of one in the same week.

MODERN ROBINSON CRUSOES.

Stuck on the Island—A Perilous Voyage Before Reaching the City.

Last week the chairman of the Parks and Ferries' Committee, Ald. Stephens, gave orders that the men employed by the city on St. Helen's Island should cease their labors for the winter season.

A few days after the order had been given the weather became fine, and Ald. Stephens was prevailed upon to allow the work to be resumed and continued for a brief period longer. Accordingly the "Governor" of the island, Mr. Desmarteau took over seven men with him and set them to work. All went well for a day or two until the snow come, accompanied by a high wind, and the men found it impossible to come over to the mainland for provisions.

All the eatables were consumed, including some pet chickens belonging to Sergeant Prevost, the solitary inhabitant of the island during the winter months. The situation grew desperate and the men began to discuss the advisability of killing and cooking the cow which the sergeant keeps for the purpose of supplying him with milk. The question of hoisting a flag of distress was also deliberated upon.

At length the snowstorm ceased, and the men were able to haul a boat over the ice towards the south shore until a space of water was reached, over which they managed to row to the bank of the river. They reached the city yesterday by way of St. Lambert, and they put in an appearance at the City Hall later on, where they were congratulated on their safe arrival after so perilous a trip.

Sergeant Prevost has now been furnished with an ample supply of provisions.

PAYMENT SUSPENDED.

A Large Wholesale Firm Under Probably Only a Temporary Cloud.

The wholesale millinery firm of J. A. Patterson & Co., St. Helen-street suspended payment yesterday. The reason given for the failure which has been expected for some time, was poor collections. The members of the firm are Messrs. J. A. Patterson, Andrew Patterson and John C. Redmond. The suspension was at the instance of the creditors who held a meeting yesterday morning. The liabilities of the firm in Canada do not amount to more t an $2000, English, French and German houses being the principal firms interested. It is understond that the liabilities are under $100,000. The Bank of Montreal have under discount $97,000 of fully secured customers' paper. The firm has been doing business for six years, and was originally known as Paterson, Kissock & Co. Two years ago Mr. Kissock retired and since then the firm has been known under the name of Jno. A. Patterson & Co. About that time Mr. Andrew Paterson, a brother of the senior partner, left the firm about three years ago they had some difficulties with the Customs Department which were successfully settled and Mr. Redmond took the place vacated by Mr. Andrew Patterson. One of the members of the firm it is understood will go to the old country to effect a compromise with their creditors.

THE SCOTTISH SOLDIERY.

An Interesting Paper Read at the St. Andrew's Home.

The literary branch of the Caledonian Society held a successful meeting at St. Andrew's Home last night, over which Mr. S. C. Stevenson presided. "The Scottish Soldiery" was the subject before the meeting, and upon that subject Mr. F. S. McLennan read a lengthy and interesting paper. He said the inhabitants of that part of Great Britain known as Scotland have from time immemorial been characterized by a spirit of independence, a love of freedom, a dislike of foreign rule and a devotion to their own country and their own rulers. They were an impulsive, bold, hardy, indomitable race, who regarded strength and courage as the highest virtue and cowardice the most disgraceful failing. The Caledonians although engaged in many feuds and strifes were practically free and independent and remained so until the close of the 13th century, when the succession to the Scottish crown became vacant. Out of thirteen different claimants Edward, King of England, ascended the throne and this foreign rule was so distasteful that it brought out the Scottish chiefs on the field of battle under William Wallace and Robert Bruce, which resulted in victory for the Scotch in 1314 at Bannockburn. He not only won the battle, but gave the nation freedom and independence, which it maintained for 300 years, until at the commencement of the 17th century the Scottish King, James VI, succeeded by heirship to the crown of England and united England and Scotland under one crown.

Before the middle of the 18th century the Earl of Chatham recognized the possibility of utilizing the great martial capabilities of the Highlander, whose character was essentially military. After referring to the nature of the Scotch soldiers, the vigor of their body, their courage, obedience to the call of duty and their desire to do honor to their country, the speaker said a Highland regiment to be orderly and well disciplined should be commanded by men capable of appreciating their characters, directing their passions and prejudices and acquiring their entire confidence and affections. He must observe the strictest justice and fidelity in his promises to the men, conciliate them by an attention to their dispositions and prejudices and at the same time preserving a firm and steady authority, without which he will not be respected. Once full confidence has been obtained it remains an easy task to guide and control them. The spirit of a Highland soldier revolts at and unnecessary severity; though he may be led to the mouth of a cannon if properly directed, will rather die than be unfaithful to his trust. But if instead of leading, his officers attempt to drive him he may fail in the discharge of the most ordinary duties. These were the leading and most prominent characteristics of the soldiers which afterwards constituted the Highland regiments. The speaker recorded the acknowledgment of their military capabilities by the Government and the formation of regiments and afterwards the many notable engagements in which they were engaged to the glory of their country, and concluding he said: "All honor to them for the trials they have endured and the triumphs they have won, and we all join in hearty accord with the sentiment expressed by Burns when he said:

"The brave poor soldier ne'er despise,
Nor count him as a stranger,
Remember he's his country's stay
In day and hour of danger."

THE SUBWAY FINISHED.

Interesting Facts About the Building of the Superstructure.

The present week has been a remarkable one in the history of Point St. Charles, our manufacturing suburb, and has marked the opening of a new era of prosperity and development for the inhabitants of that locality. Yesterday a Herald man visited the Point on the occasion from which such a favorable augury is drawn as the opening of the long expected and wished for Wellington-street subway. The inhabitants of Point St. Charles have been for many years unavoidably subjected to annoying delays at the Wellington-street crossing which is situate at the western outlet of the great shunting yard of the Grand Trunk Railway at the Point, and the rapid and steady growth of that corporation have increased the trouble so materially that the officers of the company in conference with the city fathers decided early last summer that it was necessary in justice to the public, and also for their own convenience, to tunnel their crossing, and the necessary financial arrangements were made for the performance of the work. The undertaking involved three distinct classes of disbursements, viz: The building of the subway itself; the raising of the yard to obviate the necessity of such a deep excavation as would otherwise have to be made and which would have involved too steep a grade for heavy vehicles, and the necessary expropriation for the widening of Wellington-street between Mullin and Richmond-streets.

The subway itself is a fine piece of work. It is formed by heavy side walls of masonry to support the girders, and to obviate the necessity for deeper girders being employed a centre pier was erected consisting of a low sill of cut stone on which are erected eight iron columns, which combine strength and ornament. This work forms the foundation for the superstructure and is of the most substantial character, such as is necessary in view of the high rate of speed at which trains pass over it. The superstructure consists of heavy iron girders, on the top of which are placed ties consisting of heavy pieces of timber six inches square placed a few inches apart.

Sheets of corrugated galvanised iron are spread between the two in such a way as to prevent oil or cinders coming through on to the pedestrians below, and the entire permanent way is planked with boards and has an ornamental hand rail. The centre work gives an idea of stability combined with picturesqueness, and is a credit to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, who have carried it through.

The raising of the yard has been done by the company according to their necessities and relates simply to the private working of the yard. It has been an extensive and troublesome job. The expropriations have been made and the street is now of uniform width from McGill-street to the toll gate, where it merges into the Lower Lachine-road, a favorite resort for those who possess a livery and a young lady friend.

The advantage of this subway to the inhabitants of Pt. St. Charles is hard to estimate—it will be so great. The pedestrians who have been for many years crossing the tracks have been various-hurried men, timid women and irresponsible children by hundreds have all safely made the journey to the surprise, it must be confessed, of the statistician to whom the small per centage of accidents in comparison with the amount of traffic of both the inhabitants and the railway was always a puzzle. And not only the danger to life was there but danger to morals also. How many people "in a rush" to get across that short distance have had thoughts and made remarks at the delay quite irrelevant to the subject, unparliamentary and calculated to destroy their chance of ultimate apotheosis will never be known. But it is all past.

And, finally, there are a class of people who have not crossed that crossing, who have not "jumped a coupling," and who have not thought naughtys thing there, because the circumstance was in itself sufficient to prevent them putting themselves in the way of it, but who will now take advantage of the improved facilities, come out to the Point, spend their money there and assist in the development of the locality both numerically and financially. Already a stimulus has been given to real estate operations, and as already stated at the beginning, a new epoch is ushered in with bright possibilities and brighter certainties for the inhabitants and their allies of Point St. Charles.

HORTICULTURISTS MEET

In Annual Session—Many Valuable Suggestions Made—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association was held last night in the hall of the Fraser Institute. Professor Penhallow, the president, occupied the chair, and among those present were W W Dunlop, secretary-treasurer; Canon Fulton, D R McCord, R W Shepherd, jr., J W Wilshire, A Joyce, R Brodie, R C Lyman, P A Summerville, E J Maxwell, J Doyle, J Johnson, J B Good and J N Ainsley.

Mr. W W Dunlop read his annual report, in which it was shown that the receipts for the past year had been $2354, and the expenditure, including a balance of $270 carried over from the year ending Dec., 1889, had been $2247, leaving a balance in hand of $107. The thanks of the society were extended to Sir George Stephen, Hugh Montagu Allan, Andrew Allan, Hon. J J C Abbott, R B Angus, W Mackay, J Molson, Mrs. Redpath, J Bennett and W McGibbon for having opened their conservatories for the admission of its members during the winter months. The attendance of Premier Mercier at the fall exhibition held on Sept. 23, 24 and 25, and the interest which he had manifested in it, were referred to with gratification. The attendance of the general public was, however, disappointing. Regret was expressed that the revenue of the society did not keep pace with the expenditure. The annual exhibitions, which in former years had been sources of revenue, had been sources of loss—a loss which so far had been met by drawing upon the reserve fund accumulated in more prosperous years. The decrease in the society's receipts was ascribed to the lack of public interest in horticultural matters.

Prof. Fenhallow gave a sketch of the history of the society, and stated that each of the exhibitions which it held for the last ten years entailed an annual loss of $300. The number of members was large, but the receipts were small. The average membership each year was 500; one year it had reached 800. He complained of the want of appreciation shown by the public of the valuable and important work which had been done by the society; and as a remedy for the present state of its finances, he suggested that the annual membership fee should be reduced from $2 to $1, and that instead of holding one large annual exhibition, several small ones should be held during the year, containing collections of fruits, flowers, etc., in season. He expressed the sense of loss felt by the society through the death of Mr. Charles Gibb.

Mr. McCord alluded to the absence from the subscription list of the names of the prominent French Canadian citizens. He did not see why the tastes of the old France should not be inherited by their descendants in this country, and he thought an effort should be made to induce our French Canadian fellow-citizens to share in the pleasures enjoyed by the members of the society. He also referred to the educational and refining influence of flowers, and to the fact that the use of flowers at social entertainments and in theatres had vastly increased during the last decade.

In the discussion which followed it was suggested that arrangements should be made to hold a horticultural show in connection with the Provincial Exhibition on the grounds at Mile End, and that the number of the society's directors should be increased from 9 to 12, so as to permit of the appointment of committees of three for flowers, fruits, plants and vegetables, as several societies of a smaller character in the United States had appointed.

Mr. Brodie complained of the lack of interest displayed by the Board of Agriculture at Quebec in horticultural affairs. He also expressed the opinion that the interests of the society would be promoted by the attendance at their meetings of some of our prominent citizens.

Mr. McCord gave notice that at the next meeting of the society he would move that the by-laws of the society be so amended as to meet the suggestions made by the president—that the annual subscription be reduced to $1, that the life membership be reduced from $20 to $10, and that the directors be empowered to take steps regarding the holding of several small exhibitions during the year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Prof. Penhallow, vice-president, R. W. Shepperd, jr.; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Dunlop; directors, Messrs. W. Evans, jr., J. Doyle, E. J. Maxwell, W. Wilshire, J. Kirkwood, A. Joyce and J. R. Brodie.

Accusing Jay Gould of Tricks.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

OMAHA, Dec. 5.—Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, George Gould and Morton, Bliss & Co. are defendants in a case in the United States Court here. They with S. H. Mallory and John Fitzgerald of Lincoln were stockholders in the Mallory-Cushing Construction Company, which built several hundred miles of railroad for the Missouri Pacific and took pay in bonds at $1.05. Mallory and Cushing allege that he defendants bulled the market nd forced them to sell their bonds at 90 cents. In another case 150 miles of road were built at $1100 a mile, but Gould and Sage refused to accept the work and only paid $1000 a mile. The plaintiffs seek the recovery of $186,000 awarded the defendants by a referee selected without plaintiffs' knowledge or consent.

Crazed by Tobacco.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Thomas Fitzgerald, of Medford, was given three months in the Cambridge jail for vagrancy to-day by the District Court. When arrested last night he appeared to be crazy and snapped at the officers. While in the lockup he attempted to hang himself at midnight with his scarf. The night officer reached the cell in time to rescue him. The officers declare he ate a whole plug of tobacco in ten minutes on the way to court, and the jail physicians say that the excessive use of the weed has made him partly insane.

His Old Yellow Almanac.

I left the farm when mother died, and changed
my place of dwellin'
To daughter Susie's stylish house, right in
the city street,
And there was them, before I came, that sort
of scared, me tellin'
How I would find the town folk's ways so
difficult to meet.
They said I'd have no comfort in the rustlin'
fixed up throng,
And I'd have to wear stiff collars every week-
day right along,
I find I take to city ways just like a duck to
water
I like the racket and the noise, and never
tire of shows;
And there's no end of comfort in the mansion
of my daughter,
And everything is right at hand, and money
freely flows.
And hired help is all about, just listenin' for
my call,
But I miss the yellow almanac off my old
kitchen wall.
The house is full of calendars from attic to
the cellar.
They're painted in all colors, and are fancy-
like to see;
But just in this particular I'm not a modern
feller,
And the yellow-covered almanac is good
enough for me;
I'm used to it, I've seen it round from boy-
hood to old age,
And I rether like the jokin' at the bottom of
each page.
I like the way the "S" stood out to show the
week's beginnin'
(In these new-fangled calendars the days
seemed sort of mixed).
And the man upon the cover, though he
wa'n't exactly winnin'
With lungs and liver all exposed, still
showed how we are fixed;
And the letters and credentials that were writ
to Mr. Ayer
I've often, on a rainy day, found readin' very
fair.
I tried to find one recently: there wa'n't one
in the city.
They tooted out great calendars in every
sort of style;
I looked at 'em in cold disdain, and answered
'em in pity,
"I'd rather have my almanac than all that
costly pile."
And, though I take to city life, I'm lonesome
after all
For that old yellow almanac upon my kitchen
wall.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in The Century.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr Geo Hutchinson of Penrith, Eng, is registered at the Windsor.

Mr Frank Hughes, of Birmingham, Eng, is a guest at the Windsor.

Mr Robert Myles and family of Toronto, are stopping at the Windsor.

Mr J M Riddell, assistant superintendent of the Grand Trunk at Belleville, was in the city yesterday.

Mr E J Chamberlin, general manager of the Canada Atlantic Railway, Ottawa, is stopping at the Windsor.

Mr J Ritchie Bell of this city, and M R Stevenson of Chicago, are holding successful union evangelistic meetings at Sherbrooke.

Sir Leonard Tilley and Lady Tilley of St John, N B, who have been on a visit to western cities, arrived at the Windsor yesterday on their way home.

J J Lord of Holyoke, S Lilman of New York, J Irying and wife of Brandon, Man; W D Abbott, A R Fowler and G W Fowler of Brantford, are stopping at the Richelieu Hotel.

Messrs. George Elliott Pyle and Ernest Elliott Pyle, grandsons of Sir George Elliott, Bart., M.P., of Glass & Elliott, the celebrated manufacturers of submarine cables, are at the Windsor.

Among the latest arrivals at the Hotel Reindeau are Messrs. R Davidson, of Quebec, A Robert, of Quebec, C K-lly, of New York, J W Miller, of Ottawa, Jos Mantha, of Ottawa, P Cousin, of Quebec, E N Bisson, of Beauharnois, and F Godbout, of St. Anne.

The following gentlemen are registered at St. Lawrence Hall: Hon. Senator Clemow, of Ottawa, C Teiper, of Hamilton, A Charlebois, of Quebec, Dr. Cameron, of Huntingdon, C B de Boucherville, of Quebec, Sam Sheldon, of New York, Walter J Barr, of Toronto, and Chas S Walker, of Guelph.

She Plied a Whip on Him.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Westfield, N.J., became greatly excited yesterday when it was known that Mrs Eva Aguirre, of this city, had vigorously horsewhipped her brother-in-law, Dr William Gale, one of Westfield's prominent physicians, on Tuesday afternoon. An eye-witness of the affair is responsible for the statement that Mrs. Aguirre, accompanied by Mrs. Charles Arnold entered Dr. Gale's drug store, which is on the ground floor of his Broad-street residence, and asked to see her mother. The clerk whistled up the tube and in a few moments Dr. Gale appeared. After a spirited conversation of a few minutes Mrs. Aguirre drew a whip from a bundle she held in her hand and struck the doctor vigorously across his head. He put up his arm in defence, but the angry woman showered blow after blow upon him. At last the doctor turned to escape. His sister-in-law followed, striking at every step. Seeing that flight was of no avail the doctor turned, and, grasping Mrs. Aguirre by the throat, wrenched the whip from her hand. He then ran up stairs and closed the door behind him.

It Puzzles the Doctors.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Patrolman James H. Kaine, of the Eighty-eighth-street police station, at 8 o'clock last night found a well-dressed young man unconscious on the sidewalk at Third-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street. He was taken to the station-house and a surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital examined him. He bore no marks of violence and as he did not seem to be suffering from alcoholism the surgeon was at loss to account for his condition. He was removed to the hospital and at a late hour was still unable to give any account of himself. He is about 22 years of age, five feet seven inches tall, with dark complexion, hair and moustache, and wore a black overcoat, brown jacket, and blue trousers with a black stripe down the sides. The police are awaiting the report of the surgeon to make a further investigation of the case.

Troops to Prevent Lynching.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 5.—On the requisition of Judge Mann, of Nottoway county, Governor McKinney ordered out the Nottoway Grays to escort Walter Johnson, a negro, from Petersburg to the Nottaway Court House, where he will be tried for his confessed attempt to assault Mrs. Elizabeth Majors, a highly respected lady. Sheriff Powell arrived here to-night with the military and left at midnight for Nottoway with Johnson. It is feared that an attempt will be made to lynch the prisoner in spite of the guard.

Many a Bounty Jumper Paid Better.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Gen. Custer, widow of the dashing cavalry leader and Indian fighter, has received a pension of but $30 a year since her husband was killed in battle. She has now asked to have this doubled and as precedent is strongly in her favor it seems probable that Congress will grant the request.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

12 Pages **The Montreal Herald** Pages 9-12

EXTRA SHEET MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1890. EXTRA SHEET

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

The Great Exposition is Fairly Launched.

GENERAL PLANS OF THE EXPOSITION

The President Can Now Issue His Invitation to Foreign Nations.

From our special correspondent.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The directors of the World's Columbian Exposition are now placed on a solid footing. Chicago has voted $5,000,000 for the advancement of the enterprise the nation entrusted to her management. The $10,000,000 is now secured for the advancement of the Fair. The contract with the National Government is fulfilled. All and more than was ever anticipated will now be successfully carried out. The result demonstrates that the citizens are unanimous in their determination to have the greatest exposition the world has yet seen. President Harrison will now be enabled to issue his invitation to the nations of the earth to come and participate. Progress from this date will be rapid. A number of important questions hinged upon and had to wait the election. This fact was not generally known.

In the meantime all possible preparations were being made and all the wheels will now be set in motion and each department put active with its respective work.

Col. Corbin's idea of a grand military encampment has been elaborated upon by Secretary Dickinson, and recommended by the Classification Committee. The plan is to have a vast inter-state and international military encampment and band contest at the dedication of the buildings, opening the first Monday in October, '92, and holding until after the 12th. Enormous prizes will be offered. It is expected all the first military organizations and bands of music in the United States, together with at least a military escort and band of music from every nation on the earth will participate. It will prove the greatest military and musical event of the age, and will open the ball of the great international contest. Prof. W. L Tomlin's proposition to have a trained chorus of 1000 children give a series of entertainments at the Fair has also been officially accepted. The children are already being put in training.

To reduce expenses the committees have been dismissed and their work will be done by eleven bureaus Those performing the work of the National Commission will be paid by the Federal Government, and the others from funds of the Local Directory. Speaking of expenses and salaries, figures at best are dry, but to answer questions that come to headquarters from every point of the compass, excuse us if we drop a few here. The salary list of the Board of Directors reaches about $80,000 per annum. Of this President Gage gets $6000; Vice-President Bryan $12,000, Secretary Butterworth, $10,000. The National Commission's salary list reaches $200,000 per annum. Of this sum the director general gets $15,000; president, $12,000; secretary, $10,000; vice-chairman, $8 00. The remainder goes for sundry expenses.

It is now estimated by the Classification Committee, judging from the Centennial and Paris Exposition, that it will require 11 main buildings to accommodate the exhibits of the 12 departments of the Exposition, covering areas as follows:

Departments.	Acres.
A—Agricultural Hall	15
B—Horticuitural Hall	5
C—Live Stock	100
D—Fisheries	2
E—Mineral Palace	5
F—Machinery Hall	20
G—Transporiation	20
H—Electrical Palace [besides open space]	4
J—Manufacturers' Palace	20
K—Fine Art Gallery	5
L and M—One Building	5
Total	201

Buildings for United States Government, Foreign and State Governments, private and special exhibits are not included in the above estimate.

The "Centennial Buildings" at Philadelphia, in 1876, covered 60 acres and accommodated 60,000 exhibitors. They were open 159 days, had 9,910,996 admissions, averaging 62,333 daily attendance. "Paris Exposition buildings" of 1889 covered 75½ acres, accommodated 60,000 exhibitors, were open 183 days, had 32,354,111 admissions, averaging 181,170 daily attendance. In point of exhibitions in the history of nations, France has been decidedly the most successful. However, judging from the present outlook, the Columbian Exposition now bids fair to outdo all its predecessors. The buildings will cover double the number of acres, and the daily attendance, at the most conservative estimate, will reach over 200,000.

The most awe inspiring structure yet proposed for the Exposition is now receiving the consideration of the diretors, It comes from C. E. Burton, of Utica. N.Y. Here it is on paper. The basis is a great sphere idea, with hemispheres outlined thereon; then a mammoth hotel structure and a great tower; the whole structure reaching 1893 feet in height, Calmly contemplate that. The first gallery surrounding the mighty globe is 250 feet from the earth; second, 500 feet: third, 700 feet; fourth, 850 feet; fifth, 1100 feet; sixth, 1300 feet. From the top of the globe to the fourth gallery is planned for a mammoth hotel, to accommodate 10,000 guests, built in a combination of Gothic and oriental architecture. From the fourth gallery will rise a tower similar to the Eiffel, reaching in all to a height of 1768 feet. This will again be surmounted with an immense statue of Columbus 125 feet high. Beginning at the base, encircling the immense globe 20 times, will be an electric railroad, making its ascent and reaching the great hotel after a journey of 12 miles.

It is proposed by her Commissioner that New York's exhibit will be something worthy the wealth, grandeur and solidity of the Empire State. He recommends the State to erect a building on some choice location, which will become a permanent feature of Chicago and be a monument to the enterprise of New Yorkers for all time. At the close of the Fair the building will be given to the "Sons of New York," who will make it their grand headquarters to entertain visiting friends from their native State. The proposition is well taken. Let New York come forth according to her wealth and magnificence, that all shall feel the power of her greatness. Her gift will be gratefully received from her hands, and she could not bestow it where it would be more admired and received with greater appreciation and courtesy than it will be by Chicago.

Although the date of the Exposition is yet a little distant, interest is already developing in the provinces. Clubs, known as "World's Fair Excursion Clubs" are being formed at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and other places. The Islanders are taking time by the forelock and are preparing to send large delegations and be properly represented at the great Exposition. Their actions are commendable. Sectional lines should be wiped away. This is not an occasion that belongs entirely to any one. It equally concerns all the inhabitants of the American continent. The enthusiastic and loyal sons of the provinces, as well as those of the United States, have the honor of having their homes in the land that Columbus discovered.

It is now proposed to establish a mammoth zoological palace. It is to be the greatest animal collection beneath the sun. Into the palace they will bring a specimen of every creature (except man) that walks, runs, crawls, swims or flies between Point Barrow and Cape Horn. Also, all the creatures that roam through the Amazon basin, over the heights of the Andes, across the great plains of Asia, into the deserts of Africa and over the island world of the Pacific.

Great indeed would be such a collection, and only mentioned in season, as many of the now living specimens, as well as this generation of man, will have disappeared before the return of another Columbian Exposition. As a feature such an array of the animal kingdom would be the delight of the children; a source of education and enlightenment to all, and a scene of admiration and wonder to the congregations of the world.

A Planetarium System Exhibit will probably be established. It will be arranged high above the exposition, operated by electricity, showing the solar system so as to get the relative sizes, distances and motions of the sun and planets would be lighted up with electricity and perhaps arranged with seats so that the inhabitants of the earth might take a trip on them as they traveled through space in different directions on their annual tour. By this novel and instructive feature not only the nations of the earth, but the planets of the solar system will be gathered in attendance at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The past week marked decided progress in the proceedings of the Exposition. After a truly stormy session the Commission accomplished the object of its meeting. As a result of its labors, the site question has been finally and satisfactorily settled, the classification adopted, the apportionments and the plans of the grounds and buildings decided upon. A resolution was passed to the effect that the corporation known as The World's Columbian Exposition of Chicago had performed its undertaking, and that a suitable site had been secured, and that the $10 000,000 for the furtherance of the World's Columbian Exposition was forthcoming for the use and construction of the same. Also that the President of the United States be instructed to issue a proclamation, inviting the people of all nations to prepare to participate in the greatest of all Expositions in the history of man. This being done, the great fair can now be said to be fairly launched. From this date, the world will anxiously watch it progress towards completion.

For a time, dissension and strife between the bodies made the prospects for the Exposition look discouraging. The National Commission and Local Directory were foolishly jealous of their authorities. But a conference was called, a mutual understanding reached, and the cloud passed away, leaving the sky clearer than before. A Board of Control, consisting of eight members from each body, has been selected to settle all disputes in the future. This is a practical step, as it largely does away with the Commission, and simplifies matters generally. Bureaus will do the work of committees, and from the condensation of power progress will come.

The Executive Committee of the Commission will have a general supervision over the work of the Lady Managers. A suitable building will be erected on the Exposition grounds and placed at their disposal. If they so request, the National Commission will ask that Congress appropriate an amount to defray their expenses. By a vote of 28 to 21, they voted to close the Exposition Sundays.

The Hon. J. G Blaine, on learning that an attempt was being made to construe the offering of $20,000 by the State Department to secure foreign exhibits into a partisan movement immediately withdrew the offer. A despatch was at once sent Mr. Blaine by Hon. T. M. Waller, (ex-Democratic Governor) of the Foreign Committee, assuring him that such was not the case and regretting the casualty.

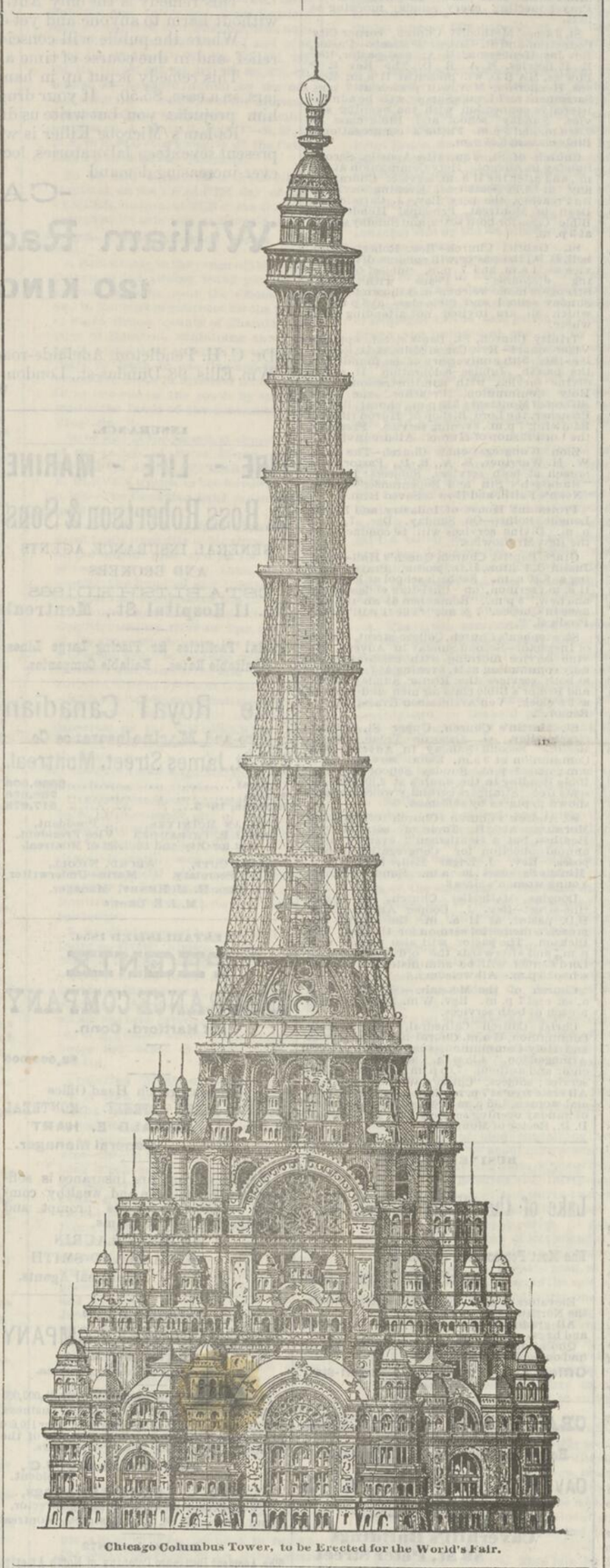
The following is an outline of the apportionment: Largely, the Exposition will be placed at Jackson Park. The trees and water-ways, as far as possible, will be left intact to furnish landscape scenery to form a contrast and add to the grandeur of the buildings. A large basin will form the centre of a great court, around which the principal buildings of the Exposition will be grouped. The banks of the land-locked bodies of water will be finished in appropriate ways and the outlines masked in drooping foliage. The walks will be paved with mosaics of brick and stone, and comfortable seats placed along all resting places.

All public passenger railways are to enter the Park at the southwest corner, delivering passengers at the Administration Building. From here an intramural electric elevated road will pass out through the grounds, entering buildings where advisable, and having stations where necessary. After thus completing a circuit of the buildings and grounds, it will return to its starting point. This simplifies the task of visiting the different buildings and exhibits.

Visitors once in the Fair, after leaving the Administration Building, will come out on the great square or court, where ample room is provided for large crowds Wheeled chairs are to be always here. As before stated, there will be a great water basin in the centre of this court, where fountains will play, forming an object of brilliant beauty in the sunlight or when illumined by colored incandescent lamps at night.

The Horticulture exhibit will be placed on the broad expanse of made meadow, which affords ample room for a magnificent display. The live stock have the most select location. In general, there will be housing for stock and their attendants, and hospitals for the animals. Realizing the importance of the Agricultural and Live Stock Exhibits, it is the intention of the designers to make these departments interesting in plan and appearance by all the arts of the nineteenth century.

The Government will furnish its own building and exhibits, among the latter a line of battle ship fully equipped. Machinery hall will be the largest ever built and will furnish the best possible opportunity for display of the different transportation exhibits.



Chicago Columbus Tower, to be Erected for the World's Fair.

A building, as beautiful as can be erected of durable materials, will be dedicated to the carrying on and propagating, subsisting and display of water animals.

All heating and lighting as far as possible will be by electricity. Arrangements with the city of Chicago will be made to furnish the Exposition with water.

The dimensions of the main buildings, as they now stand, are: Horticultural Hall, 200x1400; Fish, 125x1000; Government Building 200x300; General Exhibit, 750x2000; Mines, 500x550; Agriculture, 600x800; Electricity, 500x550; Machinery, 500x200; Locomotive Machinery, 500x800.

The entire plans are too elaborate to be given at one writing, but in scope and extensiveness they dwarf all expositions of the past, and when completed will form a work of which this generation of men may forever look back to with pride and admiration.

D J. C. Dandson, who has attended all the World's Fairs of his day, is working to erect a mammoth international co-religious pandimonium. He proposes to erect a great circular steel and glass structure 1750 feet in diameter, surrounded again by smaller circular buildings from 875 to 438 feet in diameter. The main or centre building to be allotted to the Christian religion and the smaller buildings to other religions. Each church would contribute in turn to the grand spectacle. The Pope would perform grand mass, and Queen Victoria, Emperor of China and Czar of Russia would be invited. An exterior monster procession of 100 floats would represent the various events in the Old and New Testament. There would be 10,000 animals, also 50,000 men, women and children in line in historically correct costumes, illustrative of the incidents in the Bible, from Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden to Paul's shipwreck on the Island of Malta. Then would come a procession of processions, composed of one member from each Sunday-school in the world, bearing a flag and grouped by nations, states, cities and denominations. He would have the state carriage of Spain with the infant king, followed by 900 carriages containing 3600 babies under four years. (What squalling music would be there.) Also 10,000 men in historical costumes to represent the host of Israel and the siege of Jericho. He claims it will awaken an interest in Biblical history and attract many thousands of foreigners here. The accomplishing of such a scheme would be the connecting the days of "in the beginning" with those of the present, and the anticipation of the looked for millenium, when the wolf will lie down wit the lamb the sword be turned into a ploughshare and the children of men join with one accord in songs of thanksgiving and praise.

Chicago Columbus Tower.

The above is a cut of the Chicago Columbus tower. It will be completed in 1893, and will be 1500 feet high by 480 feet at the base, constructed of steel and iron and supported by 16 great arched legs. The architecture is of modern Renaissance style and was designed by Messrs. Kinkel and Polk of Chicago. It will require over 7000 tons of steel and 6000 tons of iron. Its estimated cost is $2,000,000. In the centre will be a large dome 200 feet wide and 200 feet high. This is calculated for concert and theatrical purposes, with a seating capacity of 25,000 people. The walls and canopy will be richly decorated in oriental style. Eighteen elevators, with a capacity of 50 people each, will make twelve trips an hour. Only two elevators will run a distance of 1,250 feet. Many will take advantage of the trip. Here money will secure passage for at least a short journey in the direction which all would like to travel. At the landing will be a large restaurant, where the travellers can rest and lunch before returning to earth again. At the apex will be a great globe of 33 feet in diameter, provided with 16 powerful electric lights which will be observable 50 miles distant. Admission fee will be 25 cents; 50 cents to 400 feet and $1 to top. When completed it will be 500 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and the greatest architectural construction erected in the history of man. It will be the pride of the American Continent and one of the most attractive features of the great Exposition.

The Columbian Exposition can now be said to be fairly under way. Many of the States and nations have already organized plans to secure the largest possible exhibits. Notwithstanding other reports to the contrary, European nations are becoming interested and in several instances exhibits are already being prepared. Representative citizens of Germany, Sweden, and other countries have visited Chicago to gain information regarding the rules governing foreign exhibits. The leading artists are also negotiating to place at the Exposition the greatest works of the century. To accommodate the European nations a branch office of the Foreign Bureau at London will be opened in Paris.

For the first time since the proposal of the Columbian Exposition, the true character and object of the enterprise is beginning to be fully understood. From its first conception the promulgators of the scheme meant it to be in the broadest sense of the term, a World's Exposition, in which all nations of the earth should equally participate, and as far as possible become equally interested. It is the celebration of the greatest discovery in the history of the human family, and one which has proven more or less beneficial to all people. In view of that fact, it was proposed that the exposition should be commensurate with the occasion it commemorates. Aside from that feature, it affords for the first time an opportunity for the nations to amicably assemble, each to bring forth and place for comparison the productions of its skill and handiwork, showing the point to which its people have advanced, while the centuries have come and gone. In a sense the Columbian Exposition will be a vast Cosmopolitan University, where the nations will become voluntary pupils and the work of their handicraft serve as object lessons for the study and benefit of all. It will form a universal society and reception, to which all the human family are invited, regardless of caste, creed or color. The children of the East can meet with those from the North, South and West, and all can learn of the advancement and progress which his fellow man has made on his respective portion of the globe.

Here will be achieved a peace conquest, more potent in its influence, more beneficial and far reaching in its results, than all the victories gained in the history of wars. The occasion is opportune and will be a mighty factor in bringing about that feeling of universal brotherhood which in time will result in "the Parliament of man, the federation of the world." It properly is an international institution, in which all should participate. Its coming will be an intellectual banquet, from which all will depart to their distant homes feeling it was good for them to have been there. All national strife and sectional lines should for the while at least vanish, and that littleness of soul give place to the more generous disposition of human interest in human kind.

QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY.

Our Inducements — A Good Article at a Fair Price.

It is a well-known and indisputable fact that the celebrated and popular brands of cigars, "Cable," "Mungo," "El Padra" and Maore E Hijo" have lost none of their original excellence. Over a quarter of a century in the market. Millions of each brand sold annually. Facts which speak for themselves.

S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal,
279-136

The Handsomest of all Coins.

This proud distinction is generally conceded to the United States' $20 gold piece, a marvel of beauty in design and finish. The loveliest of God's handiwork is a handsome woman, if in the bloom of health; if she is not, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will restore her. Ladies who use this peerless remedy are unanimous in its praise, for it cures those countless ills which are the bane of their sex—irregularities, dragging-down pains, inflammation, hysteria, sleeplessness, and the "all-gone" sensations which burden their daily lives. A tonic and nervine without alcohol. 15

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1890.

FRED. T. HOPKINS, ESQ.:

I would like to know the price of one dozen bottles of your Oriental Cream, as I use it and like it. Would like to get a supply to take on my tour, soon as possible. Answer and oblige,

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER.
Brevoort House, New York.

Wun Lung.

This is the queer name of a Chinese laundryman in Hartford, but he has probably two lungs like most of us. Some crying babies seem to have a dozen. Lungs should be sound, or the voice will have a weakly sound. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes strong lungs, drives the cough away, generates good blood, tones the nerves, builds up the human wreck and makes 'another man" of him. Night sweats, blood-spitting, short breath, bronchitis, asthma and all alarming forerunners of consumption are positively cured by this unapproachable remedy. If taken in time consumption itself can be baffled. 24

Mining News.

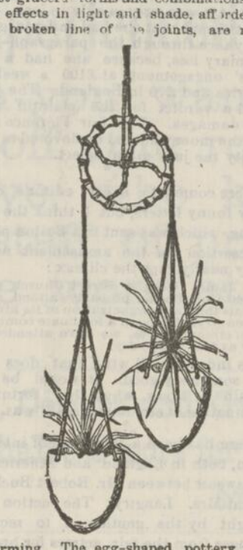
Mining experts note that cholera never attacks the bowels of the earth, but humanity in general find it necessary to use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for bowel complaints, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc. It is a sure cure.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Liver Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

ART BRASSWORK.

Some Novelties Just Made For the Coming Holidays.

Many holiday novelties in brass are shown. According to The Upholsterer the latest brasswork is made of tubular stuff imitating cane. The material lends itself to most graceful forms and combinations, and the effects in light and shade, afforded by the broken line of the joints, are really



charming. The egg-shaped pottery vases hung over a brass wheel by silk cords is a quaint conception and has proved very popular. The "Ring o' Bells" hung on a brass frame is a decided novelty. This consists of an octave of bells, musically tuned, and making an exquisite musical instrument, as well as a good dinner call. The ring may either be hung on wall or stood on table.

BOTTLE BELLS.

A Chime That Can Easily be Made—Sweet Melody from Glass.

To make a chime of metal bells, such as are used by the Swiss bell ringers, would be a difficult task for any but an expert musician, but a chime of bottle bells may be made by any clever boy with a musical ear.

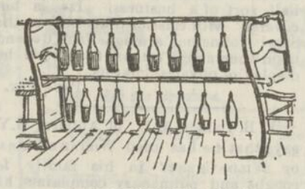
The apparatus consists of two chairs, two sticks and eighteen bottles, arranged as in our sketch, which ought to be clear enough. The bottles are each hung to the sticks by an ordinary string, the strings having double loops. If the bottles are all of the same shape and size, they can be tuned by pouring water into them—the more the water, the lower the note; but if it is impossible to get the full compass in this way, differently-shaped bottles can be used to fill the gaps. In fact, if you will hang up all the empty bottles you have in the house and hit them with a drumstick, or any stick with a wooden knob, you will find that every one has a different note, which can be modified by pouring in a little water; it is impossible to say how much water should be used, as bottles vary so much.

In the set illustrated all the sharps and flats are present; so that the chromatic scale is complete; but it is not always possible to get this, and you must be content to have your instrument in C or G, or D, or even F.

There is no limit to the number of bottles. You can go an octave higher, and work in medicine bottles if you wish; but, as a rule, the glass should be fairly strong.

As far as the hammer is concerned, almost any stick is good enough to beat with. We have used a hazel walking-stick with satisfactory results, but a stick with more spring in it would not be amiss.

For quick tunes two sticks should be used; for very quick tunes there should be two players, one on one side of the line and one on the other.



THE CHIME OF BOTTLE BELLS.

In our sketch the lowest note is to the left hand; immediately below it is the next note; on the upper line comes the next, on the lower the next, and so on, the object being to keep the scale well within reach.

Bottles are not the only things that will give a musical note when suspended in this way. Iron pipes, steel pipes, pieces of metal, lumps of flint and cups and saucers can all be made fairly musical with a little care in selection.

A SCORE OF STORE NOTES.

Bath robes for holiday gifts.
Chair cushions of stamped plush.
Many pretty knitted underskirts.
Moose cloth for suits and jackets.
Swiss ribbed woolen corset covers.
Yeddo crepe for artistic draperies.
Black plush and Persian lamb capes.
Silver toilet articles for holiday gifts.
Lasting buttons for plain tailor costumes.
Dark shades of velvet for visiting costumes.
Gray cloth suits trimmed with gray krimmer.
Leaf, acorn and horseshoe-shaped sofa cushions.
Many plain and fancy sailor hats for small boys.
Many black purses thickly incrusted with silver.
Fleece-lined cotton hose, black, for tender feet.
Shell pins, side combs and bandalets, for the hair.
Thibet cloth having goat's hair in Persian colors.
Handsome wrappers of printed and striped flannel.
Black silk for plainly made, almost tailor-like, suits.
Twilled woolen dress goods having stripes of long fur.
Tulle gowns, made over satin skirts with satin bodices.
Eight-button Suede mousquetaires for dressy occasions.
Toilet sets covered with Roman linen and silk embroidery.
Larger purses, so that ladies may carry their visiting cards in them.
Table covers of velours covered with heraldic embroidery in silk and gilt.
Brown cloth costumes combined with turquoise blue, spring green, old rose, or Turkish tan.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

THE SESSION BOOKED TO CLOSE AT XMAS.

Saturday Sittings in Order—Business Well Advanced—Look Out for the Budget Speech—The Loan Bill, Railway Subsidies, Mines and Lunatic Asylums Measures to Follow.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, Dec. 4.—The doubts which had arisen as to the closing of the session at Christmas have been in a measure dispeled by the Premier's motion that from Saturday, Dec. 6, the House should hold two sittings a day, Saturdays included. Morning sittings will be specially devoted to Government business. A wise decision. Members beginning their day's work and members finishing it are very different men. In the morning they are clear-headed and open to conviction. As the day advances they become cross and sometimes vicious. Mr. Speaker has an easy time of it at a morning sitting, but his position is no sinecure after 10 p.m.

The routine work of the session is now fairly advanced; since the opening twenty-two sittings have been held and nearly one hundred bills introduced; the House divided nine times on public measures. The Legislative Council met fourteen times; nine bills were introduced in the Upper House and one division took place. This is a very fair showing for one month's sitting and confirms what has already been said upon the business capacities of the members of the administration.

Hon. Mr. Shehyn will deliver the budget speech on Friday morning and will probably be answered by Hon. Mr. Robertson. The debate will probably be short, The estimates were laid upon the table several days ago and all the uncontested items have been passed. The opposition is in possession of all the documents asked for and can find no reasonable pretext for obstruction or delay, and by Monday evening the want-of-confidence motions, to which the Budget may give rise, will be disposed of.

Four important Government measures will follow close upon the budget: The loan and the resolutions concerning railway subsidies, mines and lunatic asylums.

The amount of the loan is still a secret. Tory papers confidently state that $20,000,000 will be asked for, but they know nothing about it, and should they happen to be right it will be a lucky guess, nothing more.

The railways resolutions will contain additional grants to different companies already established, and will be simply a continuation of the Government's former policy.

Our lunatic asylums question will be completely reformed in the sense already foreshadowed by the Speech from the Throne and Ministerial declarations. The state will henceforth control these asylums in which the nuns will act as nurses. This policy is approved of by the National Conservatives and even by the Opposition.

A storm may be expected on the resolution concerning mines. The mining question is one of the most difficult and delicate ones which the Government could possibly undertake to settle, owing to confused legislation, vested rights and conflicting interests. Former governments have shirked the task, the present Government enters boldly into the maze, resolved, if possible, to find some means by which order and method may be substituted for disorder and stagnation. The main principle of the measure to be introduced seems to be the establishment of a uniform mining law which will enable the authorities to understand the situation and judge for themselves of the legislation required to develop the mining resources of the Province.

It is a first attempt and it cannot be expected that the measure introduced will be perfect in every respect. In succeeding years it will be modified and completed to meet the different requirements which experience will have made known. But the obstacles will be levelled and the highway traced; it may be a little rough at first, but will become smooth and even with time.

Among the questions discussed this week was the adoption of the Tariff of the Bar of the Province of Quebec, of which I sent you an account by telegraph. Hon. Mr. Robidoux said that the Government was ready to undertake the responsibility of adopting the tariff as soon as the contemplated changes in procedure had taken place. There are several measures before the House altering certain details of procedure. The Government intends, as I have explained, to do away with the writ in cases of appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, but the most important legal measure affecting procedure, although indirectly, is Mr. Blanchet's bill increasing by two the number of judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. The principle of the measure has been accepted by the Government, but there is difference of opinion as to the details. Mr. Blanchet thinks that the two additional judges should deal exclusively with criminal cases. Mr. Hall disapproves of this, remarking very justly that such an arrangement would tend to circumscribe jurisprudence, while on the other hand the circuit system tends to enlarge it.

It will be seen by the despatches that the license question is giving the Government an immense amount of trouble; temperance men, licensed victuallers, grocers, saloon keepers and Montreal City Councillors besiege daily the office of the Premier and the Provincial Treasurer. Pathetic speeches are made in favor of temperance by all these gentlemen but each has a different method of attaining the wished, for end. Barkeepers say that grocers and temperance men should be suppressed. Grocers contend that public morality depends upon their controlling the sale of intoxicating liquors. Temperance men ask for a clean sweep and the cold water cure. Mr. Shehyn guides his bark with a firm hand over these troubled waters and so far has succeeded in steering clear of the rocks, although The Witness does not seem to believe it.

LATE GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY PAUL PRY.

Last Week's Entertainments — Amateur Theatricals—A Careless Correspondent—Ginger Ale Instead of Champagne—Mrs. Langtry's Lawsuit—Mather vs. Craigen—A Well-Known Manager Insane.

Montreal has had a very good week of theatrical entertainments. At the two theatres the audiences have been large and the programs justified all the good things which the newspapers said of them, though there are one or two turns in Weber & Fields' company which need toning down. In amateur circles the week was marked by the initial bow of Mrs. Warner's school of acting I attended the entertainment, and while there was much to be pleased at there were several defects which might easily have been remedied. For instance, the part of Hector Placide is supposed to be that of a cool, calculating fiend, instead of which Mr. Dobbin acted and talked as though he had n't a moment to live and so must hurry through his lines. Then again in writing a note he dictated it to himself at such a rate that the fastest shorthander would have been unable to follow him. "Saratoga" is to be the next production and it will doubtless be a pleasant entertainment, though I would respectfully suggest that the hint thrown out to Mr. Dobbin should be swallowed by many other members.

***

It is rather amusing to read the notes sent to his paper by the Montreal correspondent of The New York Clipper. I wonder if he imagines that no one in Montreal reads the paper; if he does, he is mistaken because I know of at least three copies that come here. In the one which arrived on Thursday last and which is dated Saturday, I notice that he says "Isabel Morris played to a week of good business." He must know that with the exception of that awful failure "The Prodigal Father," Miss Morris played to the smallest houses of the season. Not that she didn't deserve encouragement. She did and it was a shame that people did not better turn out.

***

There were several communications addressed to Paul Pry, Esq., this week and I will do my best to answer them.

"Can you tell me what has become of "Faust up to Date" that was here a few weeks ago?" I can only tell you that it is defunct. The company did not receive sufficient patronage to keep it afloat so the members were paid off and started out for new situations.

"Kindly let me know when the Duff Opera Co. are coming to Montreal?" I understand that they play here the week of Dec. 15.

"Was August Belmont at any time during his life connected with the stage?" No, only as a patron of drama and opera. In the olden days many a season of opera was made possible by his liberality and good will.

"Dear Mr. Pry: Will you please tell me to which church does Patti belong?" With pleasure, my dear sir. Upon one occasion when Patti made an immense success, she ascribed it to the fact that she carried a mesoussah, which is simply a piece of parchment upon which are the Ten Commandments in Hebrew. Every orthodox Israelite carries one on his person. After Patti had worn the mesoussah she asked whether she was a Jewess. She replied, "I am willing to be taken for one, although I am a Roman Catholic."

***

There are several other communications, but I have only been able to get answers to the above; the rest will appear next week.

***

Comedian Jeff De Angelis' mighty pretense of getting drunk in the second act of "Poor Jonathan" requires the disagreeable reality of swallowing in view of the audience a full quart bottle of stage champagne. Ginger ale is the delectable substitute employed at the Casino, and the bottle is the ordinary quart affair, which admits of no deception as to quantity. The recent celebration of the fiftieth performance of the opera awakened Mr. de Angelis to the disagreeable fact that he had drunk fifty consecutive quarts of ginger ale in as many consecutive performances. Mr. De Angelis is hunting high and low for a bottle which, while apparently containing a quart, will have its capacity severely tested by two thimblefuls.

***

Speaking of champaghe hardly reminds one of beer, but it brought to my memory a few original lines written by Mr. Bruce McNab. Here they are:

It is lawful
To be awful
When you're mad,
But 'tis fearful
To be cheerful
When you're sad;
It is crazy
To be lazy
While you're here,
But 'tis folly
To be jolly
Without beer.

***

The saying that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country is well illustrated in the case of Mrs. Alice Shaw, the whistling artiste. She was laughed at first in America; went to England and scored a great success; came back and was warmly welcomed, and is now spoken of by The Sporting Life as the great English artiste. Mrs. Shaw is an American, and lived all her life till her appearance on the stage at Detroit.

***

Joseph Mack, the well-known manager of travelling combinations, who successfully piloted through the country H. C. Miner's "Silver King" company and later Robert Downing in "The Gladiator," will be taken from his home at Greenwood Lake, N. J., to the Middletown Insane Asylum to-day. Mr. Mack has been partially demented for two years past, but it was thought that the quiet of country life might restore his reason. Shortly after moving to Greenwood Lake he was missed from home. He had gone for a drive and was finally found in the mountains severely bruised. The horse and cart were found miles away. Since then Mr. Mack has been closely watched.

***

The fight between Miss Mather and Miss Craigen has commenced in earnest by the service of writs upon the former's counsel. It will be remembered that the trouble started in Montreal over a question of salary and two weeks afterwards Miss Craigen left the company because she was only receiving $75 a week instead of $100, which she claims she had contracted for. She is now suing for her full salary to the end of the season.

***

There is still another lawsuit which is worthy of special notice, particularly as the judgment in the case proves that The London Sporting Truth is not the truth. You all remember the pretty Florence Singin—excuse me, I mean St. John—well, she charged the paper with libel, in having asserted that she had arranged to have her diamonds stolen and recovered by the police as an advertisement, and to raise a feeling of envy in the minds of the women of England. The defendants denied the libel, asserting that it was written only in jest. The plaintiff said that she had suffered great annoyance through the paragraph—not pecuniary loss, because she had a two years' engagement at £100 a week in America and £70 in England. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with £300 damages. The fair Florence said that the money should be devoted to any charity the jury might select.

***

There comes to every editor's desk many funny letters, but I think the following, which was sent to a Boston paper for insertion in the amusement notes, pretty nearly caps the climax:

The James Ruggles Street Church male quartette of Boston probably attend more funerals than any organization of its kind in this country. Through a fortunate combination of circumstances, we have attended as many as four in one day.

'Tis indeed an ill wind that does not blow somebody good. It would be interesting to know what the "fortunate combination of circumstances" was.

***

There has been a great deal of interest taken, both in England and America, in the lawsuit between Mr. Robert Buchanan and Mrs. Langtry. The action was brought by the gentleman to recover damages from the fair actress for breach of a contract to accept and play in America and pay for a drama to be written by the plaintiff for the defendant. The defence was that at the time of the contract it was agreed that the defendant should approve of the drama, and that she had not approved of it. There was a counter claim for the return of £150 paid by the defendant to the plaintiff at the time of the contract. There was a great deal of money spent in securing the best counsel, and at last Mrs. Langtry has had to pay all costs and £150.

***

The Hanlon Brothers' "Superba" is the greatest success they have ever known, and it will not only add to their great reputation as producers of spectacles, but will win for them another fortune. Their greatest difficulty, they thought, would be in finding stages large enough to enable them to display all their fine scenic effects, but at present their great difficulty seems to be the finding of theatres large enough to hold all their patrons.

***

"The Prodigal Father" company, which is still in this city, have evidently been treated very unfairly. They are brought all the way from Paris to New York and then to Montreal, where, when the pantomime is a pronounced failure, they are left to their own resources, without even sufficient money with which to reach their home. An effort is being made to have a French performance at the Queen's Hall on Dec. 18. To those who understand the language I will promise a really good evening's entertainment, as the program contains many numbers which can only be given by people who have had such a Parisian experience as that of the pantomime company—and remember there will be no more pantomime.

***

"The Clemenceau case" is being staged with fair success in Toronto this week, but the papers speak of it in anything but eulogistic terms as far as a dramatic production is concerned. The company, which is now playing in the States, is also doing a kind of a half-and-half sort of a business. Iza is now covered with classic draperies so that Sibyl Johnstone's magnetism depends upon her acting rather than upon her display of physical charms.

PAUL PRY.

W. B. Lynch, M.D, of Auburn, N.Y., says that he has used WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in his family for coughs and pulmonary complaints, has recommended it to others with invariably happy results, and esteems it a valuable remedy.

The Late Sergeant's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Sergeant McAlister takes place from his late residence, 109 St. Antoine-street, at 1.30 p. m. today, to the First Baptist Church, St. Catherine-street, where services will be conducted by the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., and will proceed from thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

Entirely Innocent.

If you are tired taking the old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

To Mark the Founding of the Schools.

The Catholic Board of School Commissioners are erecting in the different schools in the city under their jurisdiction tablets of Belgian block marble, on which are inscribed the date of the founding of the school and the names of the principal, commissioners and officers at the date of the formation of the school. The tablets are being made at Mr. R. Forsyth's marble workshops on Bleury-street, and several of them have already been placed in position.

The well known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1890.

MR. F. T. HOPKINS,

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SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS CULLED FROM ALL SOURCES.

A Method of Making Geometry Interesting to any Class—Teaching Through the Aspect of Common Things—Practical Application of Euclid's.

In the Popular Science Monthly for November, Mr. George Iles, of New York, formerly of Montreal, has an illustrated article describing how he taught some young people certain important laws of geometry. His plan was to show them how to observe aspects of common things usually overlooked. One lesson is as follows:

"One chilly evening the sitting-room in which my pupils and I sat was warmed by a grate-fire. Shaking out some small live coals I bade the boys observe which of them turned black soonest. They were quick to see that the smallest did, but they were unable to tell why. They were reminded of the rule they had committed to paper, but to no purpose, until I broke a large glowing coal into a score of fragments which became black almost at once. Then one of them cried, "Why smashing that coal gave it more surface.' This young fellow was studying the elements of astronomy at school, so I had him give some account of how the planets differ from one another in size, how the moon compares with the earth in mass, and how vastly larger than any of its worlds is the sun. Explaining to him the theory of the solar system's fiery origin, I shall not soon forget his keen delight, in which the others presently shared, when it burst upon him that because the moon is much smaller than the earth, it must be much colder, that indeed it is like a small cinder compared with a large one. It was easy to advance from this to understanding why Jupiter with eleven times the diameter of the earth still glows faintly in the sky. And then to note how the sun continues to pour out its wealth of heat and light because the immensity of its bulk has, comparitively speaking, so little surface to radiate from."



FIG. 1.

Our next lessons were intended to bring out the relations which subsist between several of the principal forms of solids. Two series of models in wood were accordingly made. The first consisted of a cube having a base five inches square, and a wedge and pyramid of similar base and height. The second series comprised a cylinder, sphere, and cone, each five inches broad and high. Taking the first series, a moment's comparison of the sides of wedge and cube told that one contained half as much wood as the other; but that the pyramid contained a third as much as the cube was not evident. Weighing the pyramid and cube brought out their relation, but a more satisfactory demonstration was desirable, for what was to assure us that the two solids were of the same specific gravity? Taking a clear glass jar of an accurately cylindrical interior, measuring seven and a half inches in width by ten in height, it was half filled with water, and a foot-rule was vertically attached to its side. The models, which were neatly varnished, and therefore impervious to water, were then successively immersed and their displacement of the water noted.

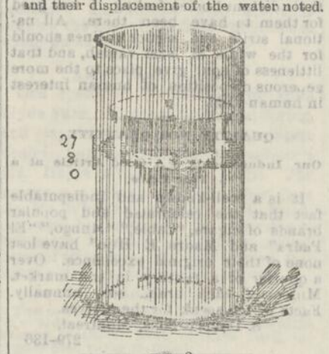


FIG. 2.

This proved that the pyramid had a third the contents of the tube, that the same proportion subsisted between the cone and cylinder, and that the sphere had twice the contents of the cone. Dividing the wedge by ten parallel lines an equal distance apart, I asked how the area of the smallest triangle so laid off, and that of the next smallest, compared with the area of the large triangle formed by the whole side of the wedge. "As the square of their sides," was the answer. Dipping the wedge below the surface of the water in the jar, edge downward, it was observed to displace water as the square of its depth of immersion. Reversing the process, the wedge became a simple means of extracting the square root. Dividing the vertical play of its displacement into sixteen parts drawn along the jar's side, we divided the wedge into four parts by equidistant parallel lines. Then, for example, if we sought the square root of nine, we immersed the wedge with its edge downwards until it had displaced water in lime nine on the jar's side. On the wedge the water stood at line three, the square root of nine. In a similar way the cone was observed to displace water as the cube of its depth of immersion, and therefore could be impressed into the service of extracting the cube root. For this purpose its total play of displacement in a jar of five and a half inches interior diameter was divided into twenty-seven parts, and the cone was marked off into three sections. To find the cube root of eight, we lowered the cone apex downward, until the water-level was brought to eight on the jar's side; at that moment the liquid encircled the cone at section two, denoting the cube root of eight. The pyramid immersed in the larger jar acted equally well as a cube-root extractor. Measuring both cone and pyramid at each of their sectional divisions, the boys were required to ascertain the rule governing their increase of sectional area, and arrived at the old familiar law of squares—a law true not only of all solids converging regularly to a point, but of all forces divergent or radiant from a center, simply because it is a law of space through which such forces exert themselves.

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WHERE TO WORSHIP.

The Places in the City Where Services Will Be Held To-morrow.

Crescent-street Presbyterian Church—Services commence at 11 a m and 7 p m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at both services. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 p m.

The Rev. E. M. Pulsford will conduct the religious service at the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun on Sunday, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock p.m. Neighbors and other friends of the patients are cordially invited.

Olivet Baptist Church—Corner Mountain and Osborne-streets. The pastor, Rev A G Upham, will preach his seventh anniversary sermon at 11 a m, and at the close of the service the Lord's Supper will be celebrated. Evening service at 7 p m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p m.

Olivet Missions—Baptist Hall, Centre-street and Winstanley Hall, 142 Delisle-street. Service at 7 p m.

First Baptist Church St. Catharine and City Councillor's streets. The preacher, Rev. Donald Grant, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Celebration of the Lord's Supper at close of morning service. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.

The Advent Christian Congregation, Assembly Hall, 2269 St. Catherine-street, at 7 p.m. Elder Wm. W. Robertson officiating. Subject, "Future Punishment."

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester-street, the Rev. James Barclay, M. A., pastor, will officiate at all the services. Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Mr. Barclay's young men's class at 3 p.m.

St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal, Beaver Hall Hill—Rector, Rev. Charles Tulley. Second Sunday in Advent, morning at 11; subject, "The Holy Communion and Its Fruits." Evening at 7; subject: "Decision For Christ." Preacher at both services, the rector. Bible class and Sunday school at 3. Strangers and visitors are invited to all services. The Holy Communion will be administered after the morning service Prayer meeting every Sunday morning at 10.15.

St. James' Methodist Church, corner City Councillor and St. Catherine-streets. Pastor, Rev Jas Henderson, M A; assi-pastor, Rev R P Bowles, M A B D. The Rev R P Bowles, M A B D, will preach at 11 a.m; Rev. Jas Henderson, M A, will preach at 7 p.m. Sacrament and Lord's Supper will be administered in connection with the evening service. Sunday school and Bible class at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Pastor's congregational Bible class at 3.15 p.m.

Church of St. James the Apostle, Second Sunday in Advent. Holy Communion at 8 a. m., and after the 11 a. m. service. Choral litany at 4.15. Seats free. Evening service at 7. Preacher, the very Rev. J. Carmichael, Dean of Montreal, Principal Henderson's Bible Class for both sexes, and Sunday school at 3 p. m.

St. Gabriel Church—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: "Peace with God." Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m., to which all are invited not attending elsewhere.

Trinity Church, St. Denis street, opposite Viger-square—Rev. Canon Mills, B. D., Rector. 1840-1890. 50th anniversary of the founding of the parish. Jubilee celebration 11 a. m., divine service, with administration of the Holy Communion. Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Montreal; 3.30 p.m., choral litany. Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Huron (Bishop Baldwin); 7 p.m., evening service. Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Huron. All are invited.

Zion (Congregational) Church—The Rev. W. H. Warriner, B. A., B. D., Pastor, will preach at both services. Subjects: 11 a. m., "Manasseh's Sin and Repentance;" 7 p. m., "Noah's Faith, and How it Saved Him."

Protestant House of Industry and Home, Longue Pointe—On Sunday, Dec. 7, at 3 p. m. Divine services will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bowles.

Grace Baptist Church, Queen's Hall—Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D.D., pastor. Prayer meeting at 9.30 a. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m.; 11 a. m., sermon, on "Christian endeavor old and new." 3 p m., "Romanism as an inheritance in Quebec." 7 p. m., "The 'I will' of the Prodigal.'"

St. Stephen's Church, College-street, corner of Inspector—Second Sunday in Advent, Divine service morning with celebration of holy communion at 11, evening at 7, preacher at both services the Rector. Sunday school and Rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 o'clock. Ven Archdeacon Evans, M. A., Rector.

St. Martin's Church, Upper St. Urbain-street—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M. A. Rector. Second Sunday in Advent Holy Communion at 9 a.m. Usual services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Bible Reading in the church at 3.10 p.m. All seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed and shown to places by sidesmen.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland Morning at 11. Topic of sermon "A Heathen but a Gentlemen"; evening at 7, annual collection for Congregational purposes. Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B. D. Minister's class 10 a.m. Sunday School Young women's class 3.

Douglas Methodist Church, St. Catherine-street—Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, M.A. D.D. pastor, at 11 a. m. the pastor will preach a memorial sermon for the late Mr. Dickson. The pastor will also preach at 7 p. m., and afterwards the ordinance of the Lord's suffer will be administered. Sunday school 3 p.m. All welcome.

Church of the Messiah.—Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Wm. S. Barnes will preach at both services.

Christ Church Cathedral, 8 a. m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Choral morning service and Holy Communion—subject, "The Soul's Armageddon." 4.15 p.m. Choral Litany, full choir and anthem. 7.15 p. m. Choral evening service; subject, "Christ's Winnowing-Fan." All seats free at 7 p. m. Bible reading for men and women, 3.15 p. m. Sacred music at close of Sunday evening service. Rev. J. C. Norton, D. D., Rector of Montreal.

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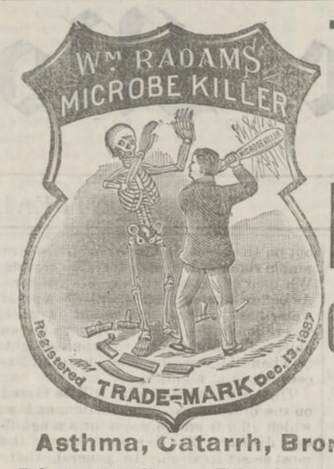
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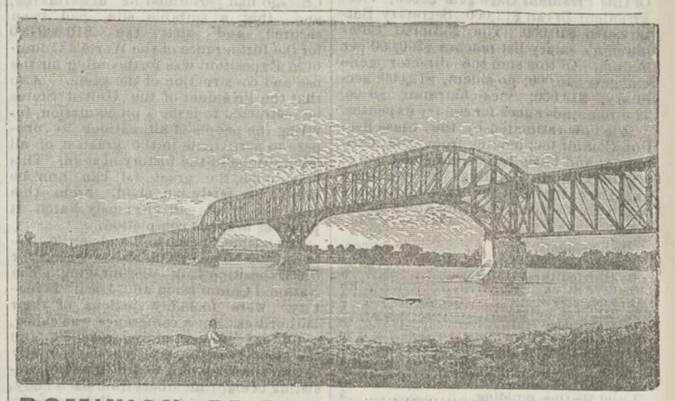
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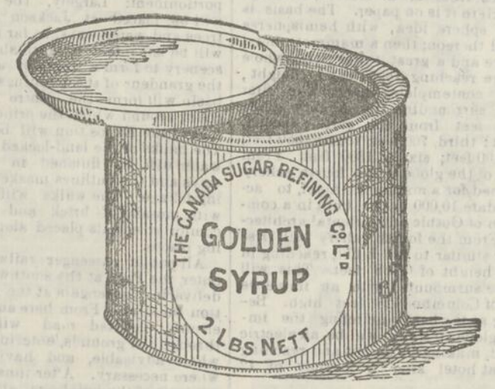
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CHAMBLY CANTON.

A MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCIAL CENTRE.

Which is Also Fast Becoming a Fashionable Summer Resort Within an Hour's Ride of the City of Montreal—A Short Sketch of its Position and Leading Business Enterprises.

The village of Chambly Canton is pleasantly located on the west side of the Richelieu River. It is 16 miles distant from Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. It contains two churches, two schools, four stores, four hotels, saw, grist and carding mills, woolen and cotton factories, also a brewery and printing office. This is a beautiful rustic spot, with excellent facilities for boating, shooting and fishing, and being provided with rail and water, express and telegraph communication with Montreal, 16 miles distant, is a fashionable summer resort. Every foot of this territory is replete with historical interest, this having been the scene of many stirring acts during the early wars under the French regime and later in the insurrection of 1837. Fort Chambly, 270 years old, still stands as a monument of the past towering like a grim sentry above the beautiful harbor of Chambly.

A. BREUX.

If the outside of a place of business be neat, bright and of an attractive appearance and the inside be a counterpart in these respects of the outside, then it is safe to assume that the proprietor understands well the line in which he is engaged and that he is meeting with a well deserved amount of prosperity. The foregoing reflections were induced by a visit to the establishment of Mr. A. Breux. At his handsome and comodious store on ————-street where he keeps in stock a full and well selected assortment of staple and fancy groceries, proprietory medicines of acknowledged merit, and standard reputation, fishing tackle, pipes, tobacco, and a fine line of imported and domestic cigars. Mr. Breux makes a specialty of supplying fishing and camping parties and has always on hand fine lines of fishing tackle and other sporting paraphernalia, as well as canned, dried and pressed meats and various other supplies for the relief of the inner man. Being a keen and expert sportsman himself, Mr. Breux knows exactly what is required and takes a particular interest in this department of his business.

BALMORAL HOTEL,

Nap. Courtemanche, proprietor. The visitor who stops to rest at the historic and picturesque village of Chambly Canton will be interested to know the best and most convenient and accommodating house at which to put up. Speaking from experience The Herald can assure him that the Balmoral is just the place required.

The Balmoral Hotel is most eligibly situated on the main street in the center of the business portion of the village and commands a fine view of the Richelieu River and the harbor of Chambly. It is a three-story brick building of modern construction, having 20 large well lighted and ventilated sleeping apartments, a handsome parlor and spacious dining room. A large and well appointed bar which is stocked with a choice assortment of ales, wines and liquors and imported and domestic cigars. There is also a hair-dressing parlor and sample rooms for the use of commercial travelers. Galleries at each flat pass around the building on the outside making a delightful promenade in summer time. Special facilities at reasonable rates are afforded for summer boarders at this popular resort. A free bus in charge of a polite and efficient employee attends at the arrival and departure of all trains. The proprietor of the "Balmoral," Mr. Nap. Courtemanche is a gentleman who has had an extended experience in the hotel business, and is highly popular with the traveling public.

THE RICHELIEU WOOLEN MILLS COMPANY.

Stepping from an early morning train at Chambly, on the Canadian Pacific road, a Herald reporter made his way recently to the works of the Richelieu woolen mills, Mr. S. T. Willett, proprietor. This plant covers about 15 acres of ground at a distance of not more than five minutes from the station. All the surroundings of this locality are redolent with a manufacturing and commercial history. Back in 1824, nearly three score years and ten, the father of the present senior of the Richelieu Woolen Mills began in a small way the manufacture of Etoffe du pays. His facilities at that time were somewhat limited but he continued on until 1830, when the foundation of the vast and productive interests now flourishing at this point was laid. Mr. S. T. Willett, son of the original founder, took possession and began the manufacture of tweeds in 1848 In 1881 a large new building was added to complete their flannel mill, which is now regarded as one of the finest in all points of mechanical equipment in the Dominion. It has 10 sets of cards and a capacity for one million yards of flannel annually. During that year, 1881, they also erected another mill, with one set of cards and all other machinery, especially devoted to the manufacture of woolen blankets. They do a very large business in this line. But their building record in that year did not stop at these two new woolen mills. They also erected, in 1881, a large cotton mill, representing 7000 spindles and 160 looms. They immediately leased the cotton mills and power to the Chambly Cotton Co., who furnished it with all equipment. The principal owners of the Chambly Cotton Co. are Messrs. Rankin, Beattie & Co. Other enterprises here of which Mr. S. T. Willett is propristor are a shovel and spade factory, which was established in 1870. These works have a daily capacity for twenty dozen shovels. There is also a grist mill belonging to this fine manufacturing property, capacity for five run of stones. Chambly has a fine water power and the transportation facilities for shipping the manufactured product or for receiving the raw material worked up here, could hardly be improved upon, either by the Chambly Canal to the United States, or via Richelieu River, which empties into the St. Lawrence at Sorel and by all rail routes to Montreal.

There are certain dealers in this city who continue to sell inferior cigars in our "El Padre Pin" boxes as the genuine. In order to prevent such dishonest practices smokers should insist upon having only those that bear our gold embossed band, upon which is printed the words, "El Padre Pin," without which none are genuine. Any dealer who has any El Padre Pin cigars without bands can have them exchanged for the banded ones by applying at our office, 45 Cote-street. 136

PLUCKY JULIA MARLOWE.

A Pretty Story Illustrating the Young Actress' Rare Presence of Mind.

Julia Marlowe, the young actress, is possessed of a remarkable presence of mind, as was illustrated a few days since in a severe railroad accident out in Kentucky. Miss Marlowe and her company were going to Bowling Green to fill a one-night engagement. To reach the place in time it was necessary to employ the service of a special train.

The train had gone but about ten miles when it collided with a forty-car freight train, and making one of the most complete wrecks known to the Louisville & Nashville road, upon which the accident happened. The engineer of the Marlowe special was the most seriously injured, and no doubt would have died had not the young actress seen the dangerous position he was in. He was pinioned between the tender and cab, and but for Miss Marlowe's discovery of him when she did, he would no doubt have perished there.

Some of the members of her company were badly hurt, and all save herself were scared almost to death. She heard the engineer's screams, however, and quickly went to him, where he was found covered with great blocks of coal. She began throwing the black diamonds with her delicate hands until relieved by others as they slowly caught their wits. Then she saw him safely taken to the next station, where she watched over him until the surgeon assured her that he was out of danger.

The next morning Miss Marlowe sent to the engineer's wife and family substantial remembrances for his bravery, who had, by remaining at his post of duty, saved the lives of the whole of the company.—Boston Globe.

Why Some Women Are Not Rich.

Someone who has thoughtfully considered the fine characteristics of the great body of industrious, frugal, and honest men who form the world's moral bone and sinew, speaks somewhat in this wise: "The qualities we love in a man rarely lead him to the acquirement of a large fortune; and among these lovable traits are generosity, truth, trustfulness, friendliness, unselfishness, the desire to help, the heart to pity, the mind to refuse profit from a neighbor's loss or weakness." As long as such men live to make the world better, and if rightly understood by those about them, to make plain homes rich with content and even gladness, there will continue to be what the rich call poverty, but what the philosopher knows to be true riches. There are many reasons for discontent in the home, whether the purse be well filled or not; and a woman has but to look into her own heart to find out which ones poison her cup of happiness. Then, having discovered the evil spirits, she should proceed to exercise them as quickly and as throughly as possible. It is a women who thus warns her fellow-woman of the evils of discontented domestic life, and she does so because, while she has a tender sympathy for her sex, her wide observation has proved that feminine faults of temper and disposition are quite as numerous and quite as grave in their consequences as those of their masculine fellow-beings.

Barbers in Spain.

The barber's business in Spain is peculiar, in that he is called upon to ply his shears on donkeys as well as men. For it is an important item in the care of Spanish donkeys that they should be sheared as to the back in order to make a smoother resting place for man or pannier. So while the master held his animal one of the barbers plied some enormous clacking shears and littered the ground with mouse-colored hair, leaving the beast's belly fur-covered below a fixed line, and for a small additional price executing a raised pattern of star points around the neck.

The tonsorial profession is an indispensable one in a country where shaving the whole face is so generally practised among all the humbler orders, not to mention toreros and ecclesiastics. But the discomfort to which the barber's customers submit is astonishing. Instead of being pampered, soothed, labored at with confidential respectfulness and lulled into luxurious harmony with himself, as happens in America, a man who courts the razor in Spain has to sit upright in a stiff chair and meekly hold under his chin a brass basin full of suds, and fitting his throat by means of a curved nick at one side.

One individual we saw seated by the dusty road at the gate with a towel around his shoulders and another in his hands to catch his own falling locks. He looked submissive and miserable, as if assisting at his own degradation, while the barber was magnified into a tyrant exercising sovereign pleasure.

She Started Him in Business.

He had his blacking box thrown over his shoulder. His face and hands were several shades darker than rightfully belongs to the little arabs. She was walking briskly along the street, intent upon anything but street gamins. All at once the little necessary evil forsook his companions, rushed up to her and said:

"Say, will yer give me a penny?"

He was so earnest and honest that the lady, much amused and with pretended astonishment, said:

"Why! what for?"

Blacky drew his coatsleeve across his face, and replied:

"Well, yer see I was playin' craps an' I lost de last cent, an' I mus' get started again."

Started in gambling again?"

"Naw, in de paper sellin'."

"How are you going to do it with one penny?"

With a look of disgust at her ignorance he said:

"Jes' buy two papers wid 1 cent and sell 'em den buy four wid 2 cents and yer started. See?"

She saw and started him in business.—Chicago Herald.

Deaths by Accident.

In twenty-nine cities and towns of Canada last year there were 18,283 deaths, and of these 569 were caused by accidents of various kinds. This is 31.12 deaths per thousand deaths. In England the ratio is 30 per thousand, in Scotland 31, in France 15 and in Germany 16, and in the United States 39 per thousand. Railway accidents were most numerous in Hamilton, where thirteen persons lost their lives from this cause out of a total of forty-nine deaths. Drowning has a long score, no less than a 102 cases of this kind occurring. There were eight deaths from sunstroke and only two from freezing, four times as many from heat as from cold. Suffocation by gas is reported in only three cases. There were twenty-six deaths from accidental poisoning, about 5 per cent, or just double the ratio in England. The highest ratio per thousand deaths was in Kingston, where there were twenty accidental deaths, a ratio 68.96; the lowest was in Hull, 7.26. The ratio in Hamilton was 44.85, the number of accidental deaths here being thirty-four.—Hamilton Spectator.

It is a well-known and indisputabel fact that the celebrated and popular brands of cigars, "Cable," "Mungo," "El Padre" and "Madre E Hijo" have lost none of their original excellence. Over a quarter of a century in the market. Millions of each brand sold annually. Facts which speak for themselves. S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal. 279-136

Sheriff's Sales.

No. 1600—JOSEPH U. TURCOT, versus, JEAN D. LIONAIS.

A lot of land situate in the village of Cote Saint Louis, district of Montreal, being known under number seven—7—on the official plan and in the book of reference for the incorporated village of Cote Saint Louis, composed of one thousand and thirty-nine—1039—subdivision lots designated under all the numbers from one to one thousand and thirty-nine inclusive; save and except from said official number seven, the following subdivision numbers of said number seven, to wit: the subdivision numbers one to sixty C, inclusive; and the numbers one hundred and five, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-four, one hundred and fifty-two, three hundred and three, three hundred and thirteen, three hundred and sixteen, three hundred and twenty-two, three hundred and thirty-one, three hundred and seventy-five, four hundred, four hundred and four and four hundred and nine—105, 114, 117, 118, 125, 126, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 141, 141, 152, 303, 313, 316, 322, 331, 375, 400, 404 and 409—bounded in front by the official subdivision numbers of the aforesaid number seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty A, sixty B, sixty C—58, 59, 60, 60 A, 60 B, 60 C—the property of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

To be sold at my office in the city of Montreal, on the TWELFTH day of DECEMBER, instant, at TEN of the clock, as a singular lot to be sold as a single lot.

No. 2428—Anaclet Chagnon versus Aime Senecal.

A land situate in the range of the Grand Coteau of the swamp being part of lot number one—No. 1—on the official plan and in the book of reference for the parish of Saint Bruno, county of Chambly, district of Montreal, containing three arpents and a half in width by twelve arpents in depth in one line and thirteen arpents in depth in the other line, bounded at one end on the south by the front road of the lands of the concession "Des Vingt-cinq."

To be sold at the parochial church door of the parish of Saint Bruno, on the TWELFTH day of DECEMBER instant, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

No. 1070—The Canadian Bank of Commerce versus Keiza Skinner.

That certain lot of land situate in the Saint Louis ward, city of Montreal, known on the official plan and in the book of reference of said Saint Louis ward as number two hundred and thirty-one—231—containing thirty-three feet in front by one hundred and thirty-eight feet in depth, English measure, more or less, eight feet of the above width being the half of the half of the width of gateway to be used in common with others; the said lot of land bounded in front by Saint Constant-street—with the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at my office in the city of Montreal, on the THIRTEENTH day of DECEMBER instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

No. 74—*In re* Isaale A. Quintal, insolvent, and Charles Desmarteau, curator.

1. An emplacement bounded in front by Saint Laurent-street, city of Montreal, of twenty-five feet in width by ninety-two feet in depth, known as lot number eleven—11—subdivision twenty-eight—11-28—on the official plan and in the book of reference for Saint Laurent's ward, city of Montreal—with two houses and other dependencies.

2. An emplacement bounded in front by Dufresne-street, known as lot number fourteen hundred and fifteen—1415—on the official plan and in the book of reference for Sainte Mary's ward, city of Montreal, reserving therefrom the part of this lot which has been expropriated for the opening of Mignonne-street—with a house, ice house and other dependencies thereon erected.

Properties Situate at Boucherville.

1. A land and dependencies composed of the northeast point of l'Isle Saint Joseph, in the River St. Lawrence, known as lot number two hundred and ninety-nine—299—on the official plan and in the book of reference for the parish of Boucherville, county of Chambly reserving the existing rights in favor of substituts to the substitution created by the last will of Dame Marie Anne Elizabeth Noyelle de Fleurimond, wife of Louis Fleury d'Eschambault, Esquire, advocate, in his life time residing at Bourg de Saint Denis, passed before Mtre E. Mignault notary and witnesses, on the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, registered.

2. L'Isle a Denis ou Montbrun in the River Saint Lawrence, known under number two hundred and ninety-seven—297—on the official plan and in the book of reference for the parish of Boucherville, in the county of Chambly, reserving existing rights in favor of the substituts to the substitution created by the last will above mentioned.

Properties at Saint Bruno.

1. A land situate in the parish of Saint Bruno being about one hundred and thirty arpents in superficies, bounded in front by the road of the range of La Rabastaliere, known as lots numbers one hundred and twenty-eight—128—, three hundred and fifty-eight—358—, and three hundred and fifty-nine—359—, on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish of Saint Bruno, county of Chambly, reserving in favor of Flavian Moquin, Odilon Moquin and François Alfred Moeuin the cutting of wood to which they are intilled on the said lot of land numbered three hundred and fifty-eight—358—, according to a deed of donation to them given by François Moquin and Elizabeth Lareau, wife of this latter, passed before Mtre I. Hurteau, Notary, on the sixteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, registered at Chambly.

2. The undivided four-fifths of the "Domain of the seigniory of Montarville," being about one thousand and forty arpents in superficies, comprised:

1. Of the lot of land known under number one hundred and seventy-one—171—, on the official plan and in the book of reference for the parish of Saint Bruno, county of Chambly, with the manor, mills, machineries and others dependencies of the said domain; also with all the rights, reserves, servitudes and others rights generally whatever that may exist in favor of the said domain on the lands of the range Des vingt cinq, in the said parish of Saint Bruno. In a by-road starting from the range of La Rabastaliere, in the said parish of Saint Bruno, and running to the lands of Boucherville and in the byroad starting from the said range of La Rabastaliere running to the front road of the range Des Vingt, passing by the said domain and the range Des douze; the said lots by roads as they are drawn on the said plan without, however, having any numbers on the cadastre on the lands neighboring the lake of the Boulaux, on the plans of the parishes of Saint Bruno and Sainte Julie.

2. Of a parcel of land being about three-fourth of an arpent in front by two arpents in depth, being part of the lot of land forty-nine—49—on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish of St. Bruno and bounded at one end by the domain or the number one hundred and seventy-one—171—on the said plan; at the other end by the remainder of the said lot number forty-nine—49—on one side by the lot number forty-eight on the said plan and on the other side by the lot number fifty—50—on the said plan.

3. Of a lot of land being about three fourth of an arpent in width by two arpents in depth, being part of the lot of land number fifty—50—on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish of Saint Bruno, and bounded at one end by the domain or lot of land number one hundred and seventy-one, on the said plan, and at the other end by the remainder of the said lot number fifty—50—on one side by the lot number forty-nine, on the said plan and on the other side by the lot number fifty-one—51—on the same plan.

4. Of a lot of land being about one arpent in width by two arpents in depth, being part of the lot of land number fifty-three—53—on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish of Saint Bruno, and bounded at one end by the domain or lot number one hundred and seventy-one—171—on the said plan; on the other end by the remainder of the said lot number fifty-three—53—on one side by the lot number fifty-one—51—on the said plan and on the other side by the lot number fifty-four on the same plan.

5. Of a lot of land containing one arpent in width by five arpents in depth, in standing timber, being part of lot number fifty-four—54—on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish of Saint Bruno, and bounded at one end by the Domain or lot number one hundred and seventy-one, on the said plan, at the other end by the remainder of the said lot number fifty-four, on one side by the lot number fifty-three, on the plan, and on the other side by the lot number fifty-five on the said plan.

6. Of a lot of land being about the half of an arpent in width by five arpents in depth, being part of lot of and number fifty-eight—58—on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish of Saint Bruno and bounded at one end by the Domain or lot number one hundred and seventy-one, on the said plan, at the other end by the remainder of the said lot number fifty-eight—53—on one side, and the lot number fifty-seven—57— on the said plan, and on the other side by the lot number sixty on the same plan.

7. Of a lot of land containing three arpents and thirty-seven perches in superficies, known under number two hundred and two—202—on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish of Saint Bruno, on which are erected a grist mill, a butter factory with machineries and other dependencies, reserving from the said lot of land the lot which has been sold to Raphael Lavoie, belonging to Emma Lavoie, and the lot now belonging to the Reverend M Joachim Primeau.

8. The rights, servitudes and reserves on the lands situate on each side of the Ruisseau des Moullins in the said parish of Saint Bruno, and indicated on the said plan, starting from the northeast line of the lot of land number one hundred and seventy-two, on the said plan to the old saw mill inclusively erected on the lot number three hundred and fifty-seven on the said plan.

9. Of a lot of land containing one arpent in width by eight arpents and a half in depth, being part of the lot of land number two hundred and thirty-three—233—on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish of Saint Bruno, and bounded at one end by the lot of land number one hundred and seventy-two, on the said plan, at the other end by the remainder of the said lot number two hundred and thirty-three, on one side by the lot number two hundred and thirty-two—232—on the said plan, and on the other side partly by the said lot number one hundred and seventy-two and partly by the road leading to the range des Vingts.

10. Of a lot of land being about seventy-two arpents and six perches in superficies known as lot number one hundred and seventy-two—172—on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish of Saint Bruno, reserving, however, from this lot of land the lot now belonging to Dame J. A. Quintal.

11. Of a lot of land containing two arpents in width by about nine arpents in depth known as being parts of lots of lands numbers two hundred and thirty-one—231—and two hundred and thirty-two—232—on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish of Saint Bruno, the said parts of lots bounded at one end by the lot number one hundred and seventy-two, on the said plan, at the other end by the remainder of the said lots numbers two hundred and thirty-one and two hundred and thirty-two, on one side by the number two hundred and thirty-three on the said plan and partly by the said lot number one hundred and seventy-two, and on the other side partly by the number two hundred and thirty on the said plan and partly by the said number one hundred and seventy-two.

13. Of a lot of land known under number one hundred and eighty-three—183—on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish of Saint Bruno, reserving however from the said lot that part of the lot which has been sold to Alexandre Robert, and the lots now belonging to Dame Marie Josephine Bruneau and Frederick Henri Bruneau.

To be sold as follows. The lots in the city of Montreal, on the fifteenth day of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the city of Montreal, and the lots in Boucherville, on the seventeenth day of December, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the parochial church door of the parish of Boucherville, and the lots at Saint Bruno as follows: No. 1 as one and single lot and the lot No. 2 composed of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 also as one and single lot, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the church door of the parish of Saint Bruno, on the nineteenth day of December instant

No. 508.—Michael Cassidy vs. Louis Laberge and al., *es qualite.*

The two lots of land hereinafter described forming part of the lot of land known under the number one hundred and fifty—150—on the official plan and book of reference for the East Ward, City of Montreal.

The first lot containing nineteen feet and seven inches in width on Champ de Mars-street, and eighteen feet one inch in width in rear, by seventy-five feet in depth in the southwest lateral line, and seventy-four feet and six inches in depth in the northeast lateral line, forming one thousand four hundred and five feet in superficies, English measures; bounded in front by said Champ de Mars-street—with a three story cut stone front house and a two story brick shed thereon erected, the gable walls of which said houses are *mitoyens* in common with the adjoining houses.

And the second lot containing seventeen feet and four inches in width on said Champ de Mars-street and eighteen feet and nine inches in width in rear by seventy-four feet and six inches in depth on the southwest lateral line, and seventy four feet in depth in the northeast lateral line, forming one thousand two hundred and eighty-three feet in superficies, English measure; bounded in front by Champ de Mars-street, with a three story cut stone front house and a two story brick shed thereon erected, the southwest gable wall of which said house is *mitoyen* in common between said house and the adjoining house erected on the lot lastly above mentioned.

To be sold at my office, in the city of Montreal, on the SIXTEENTH day of DECEMBER instant, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Montreal, Dec. 5 1890.

J. R THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff

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LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize worth		$15,000	$15,000 00
1	"	5,000	5,000 00
1	"	2,000	2,000 00
1	"	1,250	1,250 00
2 prizes	"	500	1,000 00
5	"	250	1,250 00
25	"	50	1,250 00
100	"	25	2,500 00
200	"	15	3,000 00
500	"	10	5,000 00
Approximation Prizes.			
100	"	25	2,500 00
100	"	15	1,500 00
100	"	10	1,000 00
999	"	5	4,995 00
999	"	5	4,995 00
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ESTABLISHED 1864. - FIRE BRANCH

ARE WOMEN IMPOLITE?

AN ARTICLE FROM SCRIBNER WHICH SO ASSUMES.

The Alleged Causes for the Charge—Why Do They Snub Mankind?—Have They Been Spoiled by Over-indulgence?—The Solution.

A recent Scribner's Magazine has an inquiry as to the causes which make women impolite. At first one approaches that subject with a sort of awed protest. What! Women impolite? Perish the thought. But after a little reflection one comes to the conclusion there is something in the inquiry, and before the article is finished one wishes there were more in the solution.

For women are impolite. They seem to go perpetually cocked and primed with withering glances, and they impale all they meet on a veritable finger of scorn. They steel their faces to just one look, and that a hostile one. Never a man in any crowd dare meet their eyes or he is set down as an impertinent puppy, and they wish from the bottom of their hearts there were some way to annihilate him without invoking an indictment for manslaughter. No matter how thick the crowd, if a man or a woman press against them they are angry and flash a proof of it into apologetic faces of those who have trespassed. If one goes before them when they could lead the way they are mad as March hares and glad of the opportunity to show it. If they get in an elevator and ride to the top of a business house or office-building they issue a command with their eyes for every man to remove his hat and ride bared in the presence of royalty. If they drop a parcel and a woman passes them without picking it up they look after her with a daggers-drawn expression that is dangerous to everybody. If a man sees the parcel and dares to pick it up they repay the civility with a snatching motion and a pettish word that would be an insult if a man were guilty of it.

But it is when two or three women go together on the street that the rest of the world is made to suffer. Few men in the city probably have lived to a taxpaying age without having suffered more or less from the cruel whims of women who would not be silenced by anything short of positive affront. And this is not the ruder sort of women, but it so nearly universal that it may be said to be characteristic of the sex. Sit across from them in a restaurant or hotel table, and they will make your life a burden if they are strengthened with the presence of one or two of their own kind. The remarks they make, the questions they ask, the tones of comment, and the many things they leave unsaid with a skill which is louder than speech—all these are perfectly familiar to the man who has much business down town.

Now, every man who is not warped and withered out of normal life likes to see a pretty woman. Every man who is not perverted and utterly bad regards the woman he meets in a different way from the man he meets. He may not be thinking of women; he very likely is not. He is a bad, and consequently an exceptional man if he be. He may not think once of her after meeting her, whatever form of greeting she may give him. And he may be, as he probably is, filled with a constant regard for women. He does not expect nor desire that every woman he meets shall smile upon him. He would think less of her if she did. But he does not wish her to frown either. There is no reason why he should wish her to and no reason why she should frown. It might happen that he may look straight in her eyes and yet not think of an impertinence.

Why should he not look in her face? Most women are beautiful. Whether they are or not, they have such skill in pretending to be that the counterfeit is almost as good as the real. If she carried a flower he might look at that and not be thought rude. Why then should he not see and admire a beautiful face? Or why should he not look straight into a face whether it be beautiful or not? He is probably thinking of anything else in the world.

A good many women think if they should drop their pocketbook and a man should return it to them, and they should thank him he would follow them to the train, and in some dark and terrible way would succeed in stealing them away, pocketbook and all. Now, in about all but one case out of a thousand this is a groundless assumption. The average woman who is so afraid for herself that she hardly ventures down-town might offer herself, body and soul as a premium with baking powder and not affect the sale to the extent of a dozen boxes a year either way. Without wishing to crush any person's pride it might be said that most of the women who think they are models of loveliness are as much mistaken as the people who have arrested Tascott. But, handsome or not, nine men out of ten admire women, wish to serve them, desire to add to their comfort, feel a chivalric duty to protect them, and would not by word or deed impair their happiness for any consideration. At the same time they do not want to be snuffed off the face of the earth or crushed into atoms by her, and they will not be more than ten or twelve times before they learn to treat her just like a man, and an impertinent one at that.

It is not necessary in self-protection for women to snub mankind. If she has a desire to prove the equality of women it is not needful or politic to attempt it rudely. As soon as she does a man will treat her much more sternly and with vastly more bitterness than he does the rude men with whom he comes in contact. Pleasant faces, courteous ways, independence that is not impudence—all these make for success, either in man or woman. Without them woman must prove—not her equality, but her inferiority, her inadequacy. That man who travels around perpetually at the point of conflagration, a sort of tinder box that challenges the world to strike him, will be smitten constantly. So will the woman who assumes his role—with this difference, that nothing delicate or sensible is expected from a man till he reveals those qualities, while all men expect gentle behavior from a woman, and resent as a deception anything like disappointment.

Men would gladly be courteous to women. They naturally try to avoid offense and to waive many things in her favor, as they would for a weaker man who was at the same time inoffensive and agreeable. But they will not persist in that course when they find it constantly met with foolish affronts and plainly revealed but unfounded suspicions.

But it is to woman herself that women are most impolite. Nothing can equal the scorn which she tells of the conduct of "that woman." Nothing is so bitter as the memory that some sister traveler through life got a softer seat or a swifter carriage than herself. She is perfectly pitiless in her impalement of those who have offended her, and no reasoning can change her view of the matter. Take half a dozen of them at the box office of a theater. Who ever saw them get in a line in the order of their arrival at the vestibule? When they go into a cafe whoever saw them willing to let precedence direct the service; or who ever saw them moved in any way with delicate courtesies for those about them?

It may be that indiscriminate acquaintance is not a thing to be commended; that courtesies to men and women with whom she is unacquainted is a thing to be avoided. But there would seem to be a much better season for the avoidance of discourtesies. If the purpose be to hold herself in such a way as to avoid suspicion the latter course would be much better, for otherwise she stands convicted—not suspected. Convicted of unladylike behavior; convicted of unnecessary rudeness; convicted of a silly, selfish, unreasoning desire to wound every one with whom she comes in contact.

Let woman, knowing herself to be a lady, treat every man a gentleman and every woman as she herself would desire to be treated, until they prove by acts they are not entitled to the honor, and she will place herself on a pedestal higher by far than she can ever win by the tactics of an ill-tempered dwarf who, knowing big men will not kick him, insults and abuses them wherever he goes. Whether her purpose be business or pleasure she will achieve nothing by appealing on the ground of her sex, and everything by deserving it with fitness and fairness.

CONJURING FOR GIRLS.

How to Conceal Small Coins in the Palm of the Hand.

When you have mastered the art of palming coins other objects will be managed easily. Girl's hands being small as a rule it is better to practise with five-cent pieces. To commence with, turn your right hand palm upward and lay the nickel in the palm you will soon discover the exact spot), contract or draw the thumb inward till the ball of the thumb holds the nickel between it and that part of the palm in a line with the third finger, and if the nickel is in the right spot it will be a fast prisoner and you can turn your hand over, use your fingers and lift things without any inconvenience or fear of dropping it. Prac-



tise this until you feel quite at ease with the coin in your hand, and remember in practice, to keep the back of the hand uppermost or outwards, otherwise the nickel would be seen by the audience. When you have arrived at this stage you may study one or two "passes." By a "pass" is indicated the apparent passing a coin from one hand to the other, although it does not leave the hand in which it is first seen, and this is, effected by palming. Thus, hold the nickel lightly in the right hand between the second and third fingers and the thumb. Draw the thumb quickly out of the way, close the fingers smartly, and you will have the nickle in the right spot for palming; contract the thumb and open the flugers and to any one standing in front of you the hand will appear empty.



Practise this until you can make sure of safely stowing away the coin in a second of time and while the hand is at rest. Next, in front of a looking-glass try it again, while moving the right hand towards the left, which is held open, and which immediately, on the fingers of the right hand touching it, closes upon the coin it is supposed to contain. Let your eyes follow your left hand, for where your eyes are directed those of your audience are sure to follow; drop your right hand carelessly to your side and let it hang as if empty.



Here is another pass which is easier and which is a very good one for coins of smaller size than a nickel. Rest the coin between the sides of the third finger and the first finger, supporting it behind by the second finger and in front by the thumb. Slightly close the fingers, drawing the coin down the inside of the thumb until the joint of the thumb overlaps its upper edge, when the coin will be found to be tightly held between that joint and the junction of the thumb with the hand.

A Rudyard Kipling Romance.

Rudyard Kipling, the now famous writer, figures in a little romance that has just come to light, says a Pittsburg dispatch. A few years ago a pretty and bright Beaver County girl married a young Englishman. Shortly before the marriage the husband obtained an appointment in the Indian civil service—a first rate position with good pay, and a pleasant location at a hill country station. There the couple met Kipling, and they became such firm friends that two years ago, when the husband got a long leave of absence and with his wife came back to Pennsylvania to visit her relatives, Kipling came with them. A few days after the party arrived the gossips began to say that Kipling was deeply in love with his friend's wife. She did not seem to be aware of it, nor did her husband. Her treatment of the guest was frank, friendly and ladylike, without a particle of affectation or flirtation. All the gossips agreed on this point, and they said further that it was a pity the journalist could not have bestowed his affections in a quarter where there could have been hope of return. Now word has come that the husband is dead, and that the young widow will soon return to her Beaver home. The gossips expect Rudyard Kipling to follow soon after, and that another chapter will then be written.

What Sarah Said to Mary.

It was on a Madison avenue car at 6 o'clock. Among those who had seats were eight men. Among those standing up were two shop girls. After waiting for a reasonable time for some one to offer them seats one of the girls said:

"Mary, it's too bad, isn't it?"

"What, Sarah?" asked the other.

"That they are all bow-legged."

"Who?"

"These eight gentlemen. I have patronized this line for five years, and I never saw a bow-legged man give himself away by standing up in a car. It wouldn't be reasonable to expect it."

"Of course not."

In just five seconds eight men were on their feet, bowing and smiling and asking Sarah and Mary if they wouldn't be overlastingly kind and obliging as to take seats—take half the car, in fact, and they took it.—New York Sun.

Epp's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.

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

BUSINESS CODDLING.

ADVICE TO THE MARRIED ABOUT BUSINESS CONFERENCES.

Domestic Lectures on the Man's Work Not Best from Either a Social or Financial Point of View—The Advice of a Sage.

The married woman whom the Sun quoted the other day as advising husbands when they go home to tell their wives all about the business cares and affairs of the day is not a wholly wise counsellor.

It is undoubtedly desirable that a sensible wife should be made generally acquainted with the business and financial situation of her husband. She ought to know, as one of the partners, in what condition the treasury of the household is, in order that she may regulate her expenses accordingly, and more especially when the assests of the firm are small. If she is a frivolous woman, vain and extravagant, it may be wise for her husband to present to her a somewhat pessimistic view of his resources and his expectations; for by disclosing himself as a bull on his prospects, he may encourage her disposition to run up bills, which may come in at a time when his feeling is bearish, and thus provoke lamentable domestic discord. This policy he may follow without deceit or duplicity, and in strict accordance with the Biblical rule that when a man thinketh he standeth he should take heed lest he fall. He may be a bull or a bear because of his physical condition only, and not as the result of the true facts of the situation. Hence he should take care to hold himself in reserve.

But the run of wives, God bless them! are careful women, and the more conservative members of the marriage partnership. They are not so likely to scatter money about as their husbands are. If they know the bounds of expenditure which safety prescribes, they do not exceed them. The household purse may be safer in their hands than with their husbands.

It is true unfortunately that very many women know nothing about financial affairs when they are more than petty. Howsoever prudent they may be in the disposition of the money their husbands intrust to them, they have only a vague notion as to how it was obtained. They are like children, who look on the provision for their support as if it were manna dropped from heaven. They take it as a matter of course. They have always been cared for, and they expect that the care will continue to the end as a gift of Providence. Some men like to have their wives remain in such a state of childlike ignorance and confidence; but it is better for everybody to see things as they are in reality, and at this period women are putting off the ways of children to a remarkable extent.

Yet is it advisable for a man to carry home with him all his business cares to lay before his wife? The theory of the woman whose words we are discussing is that the wife ought to know just how he stands from day to day, that she ought to see his daily balance sheet, and understand particularly what he has been about, so that she may give him wise counsel in his affairs and be kept accurately informed as to the condition of his enterprises.

That would be very well if advice in business affairs were of prime importance to a man, and if his business were likely to prosper the more the more he talks about it. But, as a rule, if a man cannot trust his own judgment, if he is not competent to make up his own mind, he is unfit to run any business. He will fail or he will succeed, according to his own prudence and sagacity, and no woman's mere intuition can supply their lack in him. If he needs feminine advice in such practical matters, if it is necessary for him to rely on any advice at all, if his own hard sense is not enough, he is made for the place of a subordinate, not a principal. He is fit to be an agent only.

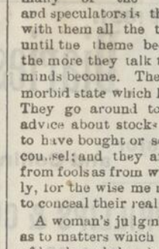
Besides, when a man goes home from vexatious business, he needs rest and recuperation, diversion and relaxation, rather than domestic counsel as to his affairs. He ought not to keep on talking shop, but to dismiss shop so far as possible, so that on the next day he may go to work with a mind refreshed. The trouble about many of the Wall street brokers and speculators is that they carry the shop with them all the time. They talk stocks until the theme becomes threadbare, and the more they talk the more unsettled their minds become. They get themselves in the morbid state which leads to senseless panics. They go around to clubs and hotels for advice about stocks which they ought not to have bought or sold if they needed the counsel; and they are as likely to take it from fools as from wise men—nay, more likely, for the wise men are not talkers, unless to conceal their real purposes.

A woman's judgment may be admirable as to matters which come within the range of her knowledge, but no woman's mere impression as to affairs regarding which she has only a superficial knowledge, can be of serious practical value. The man who relies on them in his business is of a poor judgment and feeble will. His wife best aids her husband by diverting him from "the affairs of the day," of which the woman we have quoted would encourage her to induce him to speak. The poor man must have some rest; and probably the wife who would want the exact record of her husband's doings would give in exchange a voluminous narrative of the workings of the household, to add to his perplexities.

It all comes from the notion that mere talk is of advantage other than as a recreation. The true and sane way is to do as well as you can during the day, and go home dismissing as far as possible the cares of the day. Then you will sleep more soundly, and the chances are that so refreshed you will be far better fitted to look out for your wife than if you had spent the evening in business consultation with her.—New York Sun.

The Latest in Ladies' Boots.

There is no longer any reason for doubting that the high leather boot is to become



an article for woman's wear. It will not be a rigid, heavy article like a boot worn by gentlemen; on the contrary, it will be light, soft, pliant and stylish. The fit around the ankle will be snug, and to accomplish this there must be buckles at the side. The leg must wrinkle something after the style of the long glove.

The vamps may be of fine cordovan, kangaroo or dongola kid, but black. The top stay and binding to side should be cut of light black binding leather, the buckle billets of single-thickness leather of the same color as the leg tops. The buckles are narrow between bars barely thick enough to permit fastening on and admitting the billet. The top buckle is a long centre bar, double loop, with a stub tongue on the bar. —Boots and Shoes.

Little Things That Tell.

It is the little things that tell—little brothers for instance who hide away in the parlor while sister entertains her beau, etc. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are little things that tell. They tell on the liver and tone up the system. So small and yet so effectual they are rapidly supplanting the old style pill. An infallible remedy for sick and bilious headaches, biliousness and constipation. Put up in vials, convenient to carry. Their use attended with no discomfort. 36

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PLAN OF THE PROPERTY.

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WE have great pleasure in placing before the Citizens of Montreal the beautiful property known as the "MONTREAL ANNEX."

This property is situated north of Mount Royal Avenue, on Park Avenue or Bleury Street, which is opened through it to the C.P.R. tracks. The avenue being 80 feet wide. It is the

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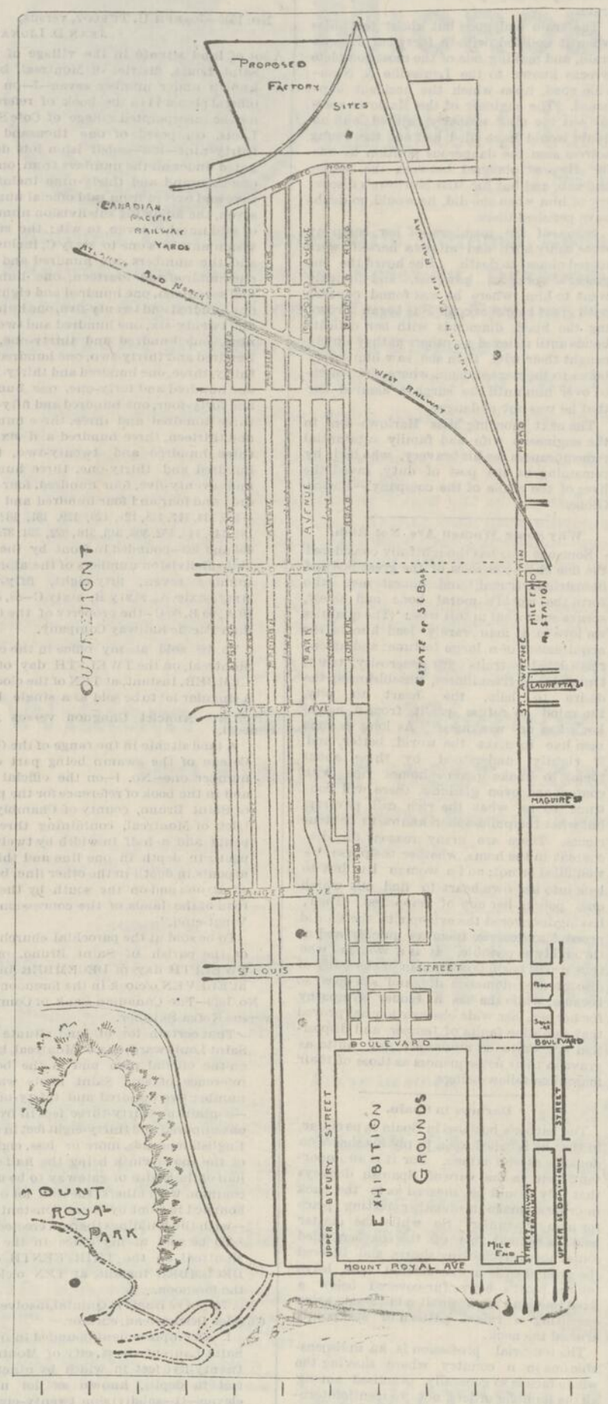
Residental Property

TO THE CITY

vacant lots left on Park Avenue and other streets south of Mount Royal Avenue it is now required for building purposes. The new C.P.R. yards will adjoin the northern portion of this property and all this land will be required for habitation.

There are excellent facilities for reaching the city from the property by suburban railway from the head of Park Avenue to Windsor, Hochelaga and Dalhousie Square Stations at 2½ cents per trip; by the present street railway St. Lawrence Main Street, being only about 300 yards to the east. An omnibus line will be put on in the spring running from C.P.R. track down Park Avenue to Craig Street, such a service as will open the eyes of you Montrealers and fill the Street Car Company with envy. If you take Goad's new map of Montreal and suburbs and describe a circle with the Post Office as the centre and a radius of two miles you will see that the most distant portion of this property is only 2½ miles from the Post Office. Now take a look at what this circle goes through on the west—St. Gabriel on Napeleon Road, St. Cunegonde the eastern part of St. Henry, Cote St. Antoine at Green Avenue; on the north the Town Hall of Mile End and crosses St. Denis Street between St. Louis and Mount Royal Avenue on the east it crosses Papineau Road at Mount Royal Avenue, McDonald's Tobacco Factory, the Gas Company Works and the C.P.R. tracks at Notre Dame Street. Now almost all this property lying within this circle is solidly built up and the prices of lots situated anywhere near this circle are selling at four times the prices we ask for ours and in many cases at ten times as much.

and as there are very few



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Stocks and wheat are very nice when you understand the game and know the parties who are playing with you, but it is mighty risky—one bad deal wipes you out. Some of the Stock Brokers have had bitter experience during the last month. "They didn't know how she was loaded." Invest in in something that has a "real value" not imaginary.

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