TWENTY PAGES.

The Herald.

Snow or sleet to-night; warmer to-morrow.

92ND YEAR. NO. 72. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

FROM A GALLERY POINT OF V...

63—Library of Parliament—Sifted9

Mr. Flood Davin Submerged House for Four Hours With a Characteristic Speech.

IMAGINATIVE AS USUAL.

But it Was Clever and Picturesque and the House Was Probably, on the Whole, Grateful.

MR. POPE AND ELECTIONS.

He Says Not Even the Heat of Summer Will Cool the Ardor of the Conservatives.

(Staff Correspondence of The Herald.)

Ottawa, Ont., March 24.—"The wild and woolly west" had an innings in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, of West Assiniboia, N.W.T., held the floor all afternoon and most of the evening, devoting his attention chiefly to the administration of the Department of the Interior and Hon. Clifford Sifton, whom he styled the young Napoleon. Many startling statements were made which would doubtless have been challenged had not Mr. Sifton been absent from the House through illness. Mr. Davin, widely reputed as an after-dinner speaker, quite naturally referred to the Speech from the Throne as a menu. It was but natural that so staunch a Conservative should disapprove of the cuisine. The whole bill of fare he criticized from the "cold soup of a consummate failure" as he phrased it, to the end. Continuing, Mr. Davin gave a clever lecture on constitutional law with a view to upsetting the Government's policy regarding the Senate reform and redistribution measures. In the course of a picturesquely imaginative speech, characteristic of the man, he kept an eye constantly on the North-West, where it will be remembered he holds a seat by a majority of one. He argued that the Government had paid little attention to the interests of the farmer, particularly of the North-West farmer, keeping in mind rather the manufacturers of the country. The result was that the manufacturers sang hymns to the glory of the leader of the Liberal party. He expressed interest in the answer to the question as to where Hon. Clifford Sifton, who, a short time before entering the Government, had not been able to pay his taxes and was a bankrupt, had been able to find the $30,000 required to purchase the Manitoba Free Press.

Towards the close of the speech the imaginative element predominated to an increasing extent. All honest Liberalism in Canada, he said, was in revolt against the influence of the Minister of Public Works. Sir Wilfrid Laurier he referred to as the Faust of Canadian politics, behind whom sat the dark Mephistophelian spirit. The Premier was too weak to say "Get thee behind me." The administration of the Yukon was next criticized Mr. Davin charging maladministration generally, and demanding that an enquiry be made. Mr. Ogilvie, he admitted to be a good enough engineer, but he affirmed that he was as unfit to be Governor of the Yukon as Major Walsh had been. The Government's immigration policy he was prepared to approve of to a great extent. He did not object to the Galicians or even the Doukhobors. The latter he found very interesting as illustrating the struggles and triumphs of Prometheus. What he objected to, was the system of bringing in immigrants in colonies.

For himself, he had been independent of party in Northwest matters, and it was because he had, as a Conservative, maintained his independence under Conservative Government, and since, that he had been able to secure so many things for the Northwest farmers. This and several other cases of self-praise were received with ironical Ministerial laughter. Mr. Davin went on to criticize the Siftonian press bureau and to charge Sir Richard Cartwright with hypnotism. The speech was exceedingly entertaining, but the House was not prepared to take too much of a good thing, and when the Westerner had been speaking for four hours there were but forty-one members in their seats by actual count.

Mr. R. H. Pope, of Compton, who followed Mr. Davin at ten o'clock, devoted himself to the broken pledges, and, unlike Mr. Davin, he did not think the Galicians and Doukhobors desirable immigrants. He thought the Government should use the money spent on foreigners in transplanting in the Northwest young men from Quebec and other parts of Eastern Canada. He described the course of the Government as cabinet tyranny and stated that the French people of Quebec would not submit to be dominated by a political combination. He thought the course recently taken by the Government seemed to point to an early election campaign. At this point Mr. Pope let the cat out of the bag, so far as the Conservative programme was concerned. The Government, he said, need not think they could spring an election upon the Conservatives before the latter were fully prepared. The Opposition would watch closely and the heat of summer would not deter them from preventing the Government carrying out any little game. The inference to be drawn from Mr. Pope's remarks was that the Opposition feels itself unprepared for an election campaign and that it will do all in its power to postpone the issue.

Following a statement already made by a Conservative member that undue influence had been brought to bear in Quebec, he openly averred that votes had been bought by money in that province, stating as an evidence that the "purchasable vote" had gone in one direction.

Regarding the prohibition vote, he said that on the night of the election the total majority against prohibition in Quebec had been declared to be 45,000. After it had been discovered how the vote had gone in other parts of the Dominion, the majority against prohibition had been declared to be 94,000. He knew and he could prove that these additional votes had never been polled. He went on to report a great deal of corner store political gossip from his village and other parts of the province, claiming that the full force of the Liberal party had been brought to bear to defeat prohibition in Quebec. He went so far, indeed, as to state that in view of the circumstances of the case the Minister of Agriculture should at once resign his seat. He went further and directed a personal attack upon Hon. Mr. Fisher, drawing the feeblest of applause from the corporal's guard left in the Opposition benches.

At 11.35 o'clock Mr. Thomas O. Davis, of Saskatchewan, N.W.T., moved the adjournment of the debate.

The intention was that Mr. Davis should reply to Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, but he was called from the chamber a short time before the latter had finished, and when he returned Mr. Pope had the floor.

Mr. Smith in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ont., March 24.—Mr. Alex. Smith, the Liberal organizer, was up at the House yesterday to attend the annual meeting of the Ontario Liberal members. The most encouraging reports came in from all parts of the Province, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE ITEMS

Important Private Legislation on the Tapis This Session.

Ottawa, March 25.—(Special.)—The Canada Gazette to-day contains a notice that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present session for an act authorizing the construction and operation of a railway from, at or near the town of Sudbury, in the district of Nipissing, in the Province of Ontario, thence north easterly a distance of fifty miles to a point at or near southerly shore of Lake Tamagamingue in said district.

Monday, the 2nd of May, is fixed as the date for considering the agreement entered into between the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company and the Canada Atlantic Railway Company for amalgamation of the two companies.

Notice is also given that the Montreal Island Belt Line Company will apply to Parliament for an act to amend its charter, to change its bonding sections, to increase its bonding powers, to amend and extend its powers concerning branch lines, to change its corporate name, to purchase or otherwise acquire, in whole or part the railway charter rights, franchises and privileges of the Chateauguay and Northern Railway Company to ratify and confirm divers agreements with other companies, persons and corporations and to further amend its charter powers.

Among the other notices is one asking that the name of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Pontiac be changed to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Pembroke, extending the time for the completion of the railway, changing its name, etc.

The application of the Union Bank of Halifax to increase its capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000 is published.

It is officially announced that on and after Monday the 1st of May, next, this bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of three per cent. upon its capital for the six months ending on the 30th April next, and that a dividend of three per cent. upon the capital stock of the Dominion Bank has been declared for the current quarters, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

The return is announced of Louis Julien Demers of St. Romuald as the member returned to serve in Parliament for the electoral division of Levis, P.Q., vice Pierre Malcolm Guay, deceased.

SET FIRE TO A HOTEL.

La Fayette Hotel in Philadelphia Saved by the Watchfulness of a Bell Boy.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 24.—A determined effort to set fire to the La Fayette Hotel, in the heart of the city, with the apparent purpose of causing a tragedy similar to the Windsor Hotel fire in New York city, was made early yesterday morning before scarcely any of the many guests in the hotel were awake. It was due to the suspicious actions of an unknown well-dressed stranger, who was seen leaving the hotel shortly before seven o'clock that led a bell-boy to go upstairs with a thought that something might have been stolen. From parlor B., on the second floor, he saw smoke coming, and entering found fires had been lighted in three different places, and were then gaining headway. In one corner a number of lace curtains were thrown together, and were on fire. He quickly summoned assistance, and the hotel employes succeeded in extinguishing the flames without the guests knowing of the great danger that had threatened them.

MONTREAL GETS $1,810,

And 60 Per Cent. of the Kelly Reward Goes to Claimants at Dover, N.H.

Dover, N.H., March 24.—Judge Parsons, of the Supreme Court, to-day awarded 40 per cent. of rewards aggregating $1,810 offered for the capture of Joseph P. Kelly, the youth who murdered Cashier Stickney, of the Great Falls National Bank, of Somersworth, in 1897, robbed the institution and fled to Montreal, where he was captured, to Silas S. Carpenter, chief of the Montreal Detective Bureau; James O'Keefe, Olivier Campau, and Aggie Ashton, all of Montreal. The remaining 60 per cent. is to be divided equally among local claimants.

S.P.C.A. at Work.

Before the Police Magistrate yesterday J. F Kennedy, coal merchant, Mountain street, who was arrested by Inspector Fletcher, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was fined $5 and cost for allowing a horse to be driven with a large sore on its back.

Alex. Seguin, grocer, 219 St. Dominique street, was before the Recorder's Court yesterday on a complaint from the same society, and was fined $5 and costs for driving a horse with an overdrawn checkrein. The strap was eight inches too short.

"MY" PART IN CONFEDERATION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Parliament.—"Then came the period of Confederation; and I must say that my hon. friend was clever enough to attach himself to the skirts of Sir John A. Macdonald, and between Sir John Macdonald and himself, they sailed the ship of state pretty successfully. (Loud Conservative cheers). The work, however, was divided. Sir John Macdonald was at the helm and supplied the brains; my hon. friend supplied the wind; his blowing swelled the sails." (Prolonged Liberal laughter and cheers.)

A NEW PLAN TO INVADE ENGLAND

A French Plan That Pleases the Paris Papers and Is Made Light of by Britons.

WALES NOT A DUDE NOW.

The British Isles Have Been Suffering from a Severe Spell of Wintry Weather.

GENERAL EUROPEAN CABLE NEWS.

(Special London Cable Letter.)

London, March 25.—The weather in Great Britain during the past week underwent a complete change. Last week the weather was warm and summer like. This week it has been bitterly cold, with snow everywhere. London participated in the wintry weather.

But here it was tempered by bright sunshine. The highlands throughout the country are deeply snow-clad with the worst snow storms experienced in many years. Scotland, naturally, suffered most severely, especially the country around Balmoral, where the shooting boxes and farm houses have been so snowed up that they resemble to some extent the homes of Esquimaux. The Duke of York has been snowed up at Abergeldmains, near Bailater. He went there, owing to the fleeting spell of spring weather, during the month, for the salmon fishing; but, the weather changed quickly to Arctic cold and a heavy snow storm cut him off from communication with the outer world It will be days before he is liberated.

The Queen at a Funeral.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has given two additional instances of her womanly feeling this week, which have a very pleasing impression in Southern France. While out driving at the beginning of the week, she overtook a peasant's walking funeral and had no room to pass. The mourners stopped and stood aside but the Queen requested the cortege to proceed and her own carriage followed respectfully at a walking pace, for half a mile, until the roads diverged.

Again, while driving through Nice on Wednesday the Queen passed a child which was crying bitterly. She ordered her carriage stopped and sent a member of her suite to inquire the cause of the child's distress and to give it a few coins, which had a magical effect. The little face brightened up and the Queen drove on, smilingly remarking: "As long as nothing serious is the matter, I thought a few sous would make the little one happy."

An Unhappy Princess.

M.A.P. (Mainly About People) says Princess Maude of Wales is notoriously unhappy in her new Danish home, and that it requires all the persuasions of her parents to reconcile her to return to the gloomy environment of the Danish court. Her love for her alien home, it is added, is not increased by the fact that the prospect of any child of hers reaching the throne has been destroyed by the birth of an heir to Prince Christian, the eldest son of the Crown Prince Frederick.

A Royal Collector.

The Queen of Sweden and Norway has become a collector for the Salvation Army, a money box having been placed upon the dining table of the royal palace.

Prince of Wales No Dude.

A correspondent in Paris writes that the young Parisian dandies are distressed at the loss of the Prince of Wales as "king of fashion." It is now said the Prince "neglects his personal appearance woefully, his overcoat is shabby, his hat shapeless and his tie is so much on one side that his shirt studs are visible." The gilded youth, it appears, are now seeking another idol.

Criticizes Americans.

Mr. Sidney Webb, chairman of the technical education board, handled American institutions in a severe manner while lecturing recently before the school of economy. Among other things, he said:

"Tammany is no worse than the Republican organization of New York. It is not to blame for the corruption. The purest city in America is the Mormon Salt Lake City. You must not imagine that a 'Boss' is a wicked man. He does not rob the poor, but does good to the poor at the expense of the rich. The bosses are the nineteenth century Robin Hood. The cause of the corruption lies in the character of the American. He does not believe in government, and does not have the English management in governing. He enters politics to make money, and cannot conceive of anybody doing anything else." In conclusion, Sidney-Webb remarked: "The American, individually, is the kindest and most considerate, most polite individual living, but, collectively, they are not yet a success."

To Invade Great Britain.

In spite of the signing of the Anglo-French agreement regarding Africa, one of the leading topics of the week, on both sides of the channel, has been an article published in the Revue Des Deux Mondes, seriously outlining a fresh scheme for the invasion of Great Britain. It proposes that 1,500 steam pinnaces be built and collected in the canals and rivers leading to the French coast, that each of them be armed with two quick-firing guns, and that they convey an army of 170,000 men and 500 cannon, with the necessary ammunition, stores, etc. The cost of their construction is estimated at 150,000,000 francs, and the pinnaces are to be provided with torpedoes to keep off hostile ships, while the quick-firing guns are to repulse torpedo boat attacks. The writer of the article says there will be no difficulty in getting the boats across, pointing out that Napoleon had a far more difficult task at Wagram, where he crossed the Danube in the face of the Austrian army. The English coast defences are classed as being a negligible quantity, and the operation is looked upon by the writer as being merely a matter of a few hours. Three divisions of 14,500 men each are to be landed in Ireland, and the Irish race are to be armed with the old Gras rifles. The English papers pooh-pooh the scheme, but the French newspapers discuss it as being a perfectly sound proposition. The Petit Journal praises the plan, declaring its chief merit is in its simplicity and unity, and points to the success of the Roman, Saxon, Danish and Norman invasions as proving the feasibility of the project.

A MILITARY SCRAP.

The Officer Who Offended Expressed His Regret at the Words Used and the Matter Drops.

The various changes that have been made recently in the regimental quarters at the Drill Hall have caused a considerable amount of bad feeling among certain officers of No. 5 district, and the probabilities are that if it is not nipped in the bud there will be an epidemic. A few days ago Lieut.-Col. Cooke, commanding officer of the Prince of Wales Fusiliers, had a wordy dispute with Lieut.-Col. Roy, the acting D.O.C., respecting his regiment's quarters. As this indiscreet discussion took place before some junior officers attending the officers' class at the Drill Hall, Col. Roy had no alternative but to report his subordinate to headquarters. Major-General Hutton held an official enquiry yesterday afternoon, and heard the evidence of Major Mackay, of the 65th Rifles, and Capt. Barton, of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery, together with the explanations of Cols. Roy and Cooke, and as the latter expressed his regret at the occurrence, the matter dropped.

LIVE STOCK RATE DOWN.

Crow's Nest Pass Railway Cause a Reduction of 40 Per Cent. Between N.W.T. and Kootenay.

Revelstoke, B.C., March 25.—(Special.)—The Canadian Pacific has made a reduction of from 20 to 40 per cent. on the rate for live stock shipments from the Northwest Territories to Nelson and other points in the Kootenay. The 40 per cent. reduction applies to live stock shipped from McLeod. This is due to the fact that former shipments from those Southern points had to come round by way of Calgary, whereas now they will be able to go right through over the Crow's Nest Pass road. Shipments of live stock bound for Nelson will naturally go by this route, no matter where they come from; but shipments for the Slocan will go round by Revelstoke as heretofore.

BOILERS EXPLODED,

But as the Court Held This Occurred Through Negligence, the Rent Had to Be Paid.

The action of Guy and others against Foisy, for $150 rent, has been maintained by Judge Curran. It had been sought to evade payment on the ground that certain boilers had exploded on the premises rented, entailing cost of repairing, etc. The court held that the explosion had resulted from negligence of the man in charge.

A Pedlar Badly Frozen.

Winnipeg, Man., March 25.—(Special.)—An Assyrian pedlar named Geo. Nofield, was brought to Wetaskiwin from fifty miles east in a state of collapse, with both feet and legs badly frozen, having been wandering on the prairie for nine days without food. Nofield was in a very weak state, and there is no hope of saving his feet.

AGUINALDO'S BEST TROOPS CORNERED

Gen. Otis and Gen. Hale Had a Sharp Battle With the Filipinos Yesterday.

NATIVES LOSE 300 OR 400.

The Filipino Forces Cut in Twain by the Capture of a Railway.

HEAVY BATTLE IS NOW ON.

Manila, March 25.—Noon.—The movement of the American troops to-day swept the insurgents back towards Malahon. General Harrison Gray Otis' brigade is in front of Laloma, where there is a stretch of a mile of rough, open country. The insurgent trenches in the edge of the woods are four feet deep, and furnish a good head cover. The American troops advanced in double-quick, yelling fiercely and occasionally dropping in the grass and firing a volley.

The natives stood until the Americans were within two hundred yards of their position and then broke and ran for the woods. About thirty of them were killed in the outskirts and seventy on the roads.

The Montana and Kansas troops met the hottest resistance in a strip from which the rebels have greatly worried the Americans recently during the night time. Ninety minutes after the start—at 6 o'clock—the whole front for a distance of three miles to the north had been cleared. General Healey's brigade had simultaneously swept in a northwesterly direction, routing the enemy and burning the town of San Francisco del Monte and a number of scattered huts.

The line was then opposite Novaliches, the artillery advancing along a good road from Laloma to Novaliches, the wagons carrying pontoons, telegraph supplies and ammunition following. The infantry moved in a splendid order.

Smoke from the burning huts marked the line of the American advance. Ambulances and horse-litters, led by Chinese, brought in the wounded, among whom were a few Filipinos. The Americans who were wounded endured their injuries bravely, one group which had been brought into the hospital singing, "Comrades." The Pennsylvania troops took nine prisoners, among them a great naked captain of the Macabebee tribe and one Japanese. All the prisoners were greatly terrified, expecting to be executed immediately.

2.25 p.m.—General McArthur's division, consisting of the brigades of General Harrison Gray Otis, General Kale and General Hall, supplemented by General Wheaton's brigade, advanced at daylight and cut the Filipino forces in two. They captured the towns of Polo and Novaliches on the left, and San Francisco del Monte and Mariquina on the right, clearing the rebel trenches in front of the line north from the river to Caloocan.

They also secured possession of the railroad, practically cornering the flower of Aguinaldo's army at Malabon and in the foothills at Singalon, twenty miles apart.

The American casualties were light.

A Big Battle On.

Washington, March 25.—Advices to the War Department state that a heavy engagement was in progress between the American and insurgent forces when the despatch was sent. Twelve thousand insurgents were engaged.

The Losses.

Manila, March 25.—3.45 p.m.—The American loss, reported up to noon to-day, was eight men killed and about seventy men wounded. The loss of the enemy was heavier than during any previous engagement.

Sunday School Social.

The annual social of the Sunday school of Douglas Methodist church was held last evening. An old-fashioned tea was served from 6.30 p.m. to 8, and an interestig programme was given afterwards. The attendance was very large. The chair was occupied by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Emsley. The features of the programme were the physical culture drill and recitations given by Miss May Gordon, of Ottawa; Mr. Hopkins' ventriloquism, and Mr. Davidson's limelight views, some of which were accompanied by selections from the gramophone. The social and entertainment were both regarded as successes in every way.

TO-DAY'S CONTENTS.

Page 1.
From a Gallery Point of View.
Great Britain and Russia Agree.
Cartoon—Sir Charles Tupper Supplying the Wind for Confederation.
New Plan to Invade England.
Filipinos Cornered.
Page 2.
More Miracles of Liquid Air.
Page 3.
The McCoy-Choynski Fight.
Live Sporting News.
Page 4.
Editorials: The American Trust.
Change in the Water Department.
School Teachers' Salaries.
The Present Immigration.
Daily Column of Notes and Comments.
Page 5.
Ottawa Society Notes.
Page 6.
The Bicycle Outlook.
Page 7.
The State of Trade.
Page 8.
Music and Drama.
The Goulet Concert.
Page 9.
List of Ocean Steamers Now Overdue.
A Talking Match in Parliament.
The Senate Discusses Divorce.
Page 10.
Paul Pry's Theatrical Gossip.
Page 11.
Things Military Discussed by Corporal Trim.
Page 12.
An Interesting Page for Women—Madge Merton's weekly talk with Herald readers.
Page 13.
One of the busiest weeks of the season in the Musical World.
Page 14.
A Page of Short Stories and Puzzles for the Boys and Girls.
Page 15.
News from The Herald's Correspondents in Eastern Ontario and Quebec.
Page 16.
News of the Churches.
The Indian Graves Found Recently in Westmount.
Page 17.
An Interesting Article on French-Canadians, by one of them.
Cheaper Money for the Farmers.
One of the Old Liberal Guard.
Quebec's Supply of Spruce for Pulp.
Page 18.
Sermon on the Mount in Braid Scots.
Page 19.
An Hour in the Mill, by Arthur Main.
Page 20.
Jests from the Jokesmiths.

A CANADIAN MINT.

Toronto Board of Trade Unanimously Endorses Scheme on Suggestion of a Peterboro Man.

Toronto, March 25.—(Special.)—The council of the Board of Trade yesterday expressed itself as being unanimous in favor of a national mint for Canada. The members of the council did not spend a great deal of time upon consideration of the question yesterday, but the matter had been brought to their attention before, and when a letter from Mr. Thomas F. Attrill, of Peterboro, strongly advocating the mint was read, the board, without a dissenting voice, acquiesced in that gentleman's suggestion.

LEAVE SMALL TREES.

The Ontario Forestry Commission Urges an Important Change in Timber License.

Toronto, March 25.—The report of the forestry commission will shortly be brought down in the House. It is understood that in addition to recording their doings during the past twelve months the commissioners will urge with fuller emphasis the two proposals they made a year ago for the conservation of the province's timber wealth, viz., that the fire ranging be extended to cover a much larger area, and that the right to cut logs be limited to trees not less than twelve inches in diameter. The commissioners will recommend that the latter prohibition be inserted in all the timber licenses issued this spring.

RENEW THE SUBSIDY.

St. John, N.B., Shipping Men Ask the Government to Continue Help to Four Steamship Lines.

Ottawa, Ont., March 24.—(Special.)—A deputation of steamship men from St. John, N.B., waited on the Government yesterday to ask for a renewal of the subsidy granted last year to the four lines aided by the Dominion Government.

Brockville Events.

Brockville, March 24.—Frank and Arthur Gatefield, charged with aggravated assault upon James Faro and Myles Bourke, at the Centennial Hotel, a short time ago, were sentenced to-day by Judge MacDonald, the former to six months and the latter to one year and 360 days in the Central prison.

At a meeting of the Town Council last night, the rate of taxation for the year was fixed at 22 1- mills on the dollar. The estimated revenue is $90,000; expenditure the same, of which $42,368.36 is controllable and $47,631.36 uncontrollable.

Retired Through Illness.

Kingston, Ont., March 25.—(Special.)—Cadet Macdougall, who had second place in his class has had to quit the Royal Military College, because of sickness, brought about by injuries received in an accident while out with a horse.

Warmer.

Probabilities—Fair to-day; occasional falls of snow or sleet tonight and on Sunday, with higher temperature.

Highest and lowest temperatures yesterday:

Montreal, 24 above to 8 above.
Kamloops, 38 above to 18 above.
Calgary, 12 above to 2 below.
Battleford, 16 above to 4 above.
Qu'Appelle, 16 above to 6 above.
Winnipeg, 30 above to 8 above.
Port Arthur, 28 above to 2 below.
Parry Sound, 26 above to 2 below.
Toronto, 31 above to 18 above.
Ottawa, 28 above to 4 above.
Quebec, 30 above to 8 above.
Halifax, 34 above to 30 above.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA AGREE

A Satisfactory Understanding on the New-Chwang Question Reached and Progress Made on All.

DR. JAMESON IN POLITICS.

The Government Disapproves of the Sirdar's Treatment of the Mahdi's Body and Tomb.

SIR CLAUDE M'DONALD'S HOLIDAY

London, March 25.—The Daily Graphic says that negotiations on the Chinese question, which have been in progress for seven months between Great Britain and Russia, have resulted in a partial agreement. The new Chwang question has been settled on a permanent basis to the complete satisfaction of Great Britain. The Russian Government finally modified its original claims in regard to this part of the Manchurian question, and in doing so expressly instructed M. de Staal, the Russian ambassador, to inform Lord Salisbury that the Czar was anxious on the eve of the disarmament conference to give Great Britain this tangible proof of his peaceful and amicable disposition. At the same time Russia does not abandon the right to exact compensation from China for its violation of the additional agreement of March, 1898, and its assurances to M. Pavloff, the Russian representative, in the following July on which the recent protests of M. De Giers, the Russian Minister to China, were founded. The conduct of Russia in this respect may be governed by the precedent of Great Britain's action in regard to the Pekin Hankow Railway concession.

The Graphic adds that the negotiations in reference to the general question of Great Britain's and Russia's respective spheres of influence are in a very forward state, and there is every reason to hope that a convention will shortly be signed.

A Sunday Paper Question.

London, March 25.—The Court of Chancery has refused the application of the Sheffield Daily Telegraph for an injunction to prevent the London Daily Telegraph from publishing a Sunday edition under that title, the applicant publishing a Sunday Daily Telegraph.

"Dr. Jim" in Politics.

London, March 25.—A movement is afoot to induce Dr. Jameson, the leader of the raid into the Transvaal, to become the Unionist candidate in opposition to Sir William Vernon Harcourt in the west division of Monmouthshire, which Sir William now represents in the House of Commons.

The Mahdi's Body.

London, March 25.—Mr. Brodrick, Parliamentary Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government did not consider that further action was necessary in the matter of the desecration of the Mahdi's tomb than to express its disapproval of the removal of the body from the tomb and the casting of it into the Nile.

Agoncillo and Spain.

Madrid, March 25.—The correspondent of the Mail and Empire has received information from a private source that Agoncillo, the Filipino representative, is about to send an agent to this city to negotiate with the Government for the liberation of the Spaniards who are held prisoners by the natives in the Philippines.

Poor American Oil.

The Hague, March 25.—The quality of the petroleum exported from the United States is condemned violently by the Chamber of Deputies, and the Government will convene the Supreme Council of Commerce and Industry to discuss restrictive measures.

It is understood that the American syndicate in Antwerp is much concerned over the matter.

Sir Claude's Holiday.

Pekin, March 25.—Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister, left here yesterday for Taku, on his way to London on leave of absence. At Taku he will go on board the British warship Barfleur, which will convey him to Wei-Hai-Wei. His wife will follow him in a few days. In the absence of the Minister, Secretary Bax-Ironside will be in charge of the legation.

Breach of Promise Cases.

Kingston, Ont., March 25.—(Special.)—It is expected that several spicy breach of promise of marriage cases will be heard at the assizes in April. The parties live in the country and the episodes of the courtship and proposals will be very entaining. In one case a widow is the plaintiff.

This Evening.

Theatre Francais — "Captain Lettarblair" and vaudeville. (Good.)

Theatre Royal—Metropolitan Burlesquers.

Births.

(For other notices, see page 3.)

DOWN—On March 23, at 81 Walker ave., Mrs. Albert Down, of a daughter.

GRIFFITH—At 535 Wellington st., March 22, a son to Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Griffith.

McGUIRE—On March 16, at 237 Richmond st., to Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McGuire, a son.

Marriages.

HARLAND-MERRITT—On the 8th inst., at St. George's Church, Cullercoats, England, "George Balfour," only son of Principal Harland, Westmount, to "Helen," daughter of J. Merritt, Esq., Agent, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Deaths.

LAUER—On the 25th March, 1899, at 436 Richelieu st., St. Henri, Edward Lauer, aged 47 years. Funeral private. Please omit flowers. Utica, N.Y., papers please copy.

TYLER—In this city, on Friday, March 24, of heart failure, William Tyler, confectioner, in his 67th year. Funeral will leave his late residence, Mount Royal ave., on Monday, March 27th, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please attend without further notice. 73

CONRY—On the 23rd inst., at the Providence Convent, Bridget, eldest daughter of the late John Conry, aged 50 years. Funeral private.

FREEMAN—On the 23rd inst., of pneumonia, Lena Isabel, youngest and beloved child of Harry and Lizzie Freeman.

LODGE—On March 24th, at his late residence, 64 Beaver Hall, Henry, third son of the late Ernest Lodge, of Troy, N.Y.

REIDY—In this city, on the 23rd inst., Bridget Harrigan, beloved wife of John Reidy, aged 39 years and 4 months, a native of County Cork, Ireland. Funeral will leave her late residence, 86½ Chatham st., Sunday, at 2.30 p.m.

STEGGLES—At 185 Vinet st., March 23rd, Hannah (Cissie), eldest and dearly beloved daughter of Arthur and Jane A. Steggles, aged 3 years and 5 months. Funeral private.

MORE MIRACLES OF LIQUID AIR.

Carbon, Requiring 1,000 Degrees Above Zero to Ignite, Burns Freely at 312 Below.

GREATEST POWER KNOWN

Tin Breaks Like China and Meat Crystallizes Like Ivory When Touched by the Liquid.

COSTS NOTHING TO MAKE NOW.

Washington, March 24.—The guests of the National Geographic Society after its annual reception to-night were entertained by Charles E. Tripler, of New York, the inventor of liquid air. Mr. Tripler had brought from his laboratory in an ordinary vessel not unlike a milk can ten gallons of liquid air at a temperature of 312 degrees below zero. This was brought into the banquet room at the Arlington Hotel, where the audience was assembled, and many of the experiments which have lately startled the scientific world were repeated.

Mr. Tripler was introduced by Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone. A large number of distinguished scientists had gathered to witness his experiments, and in the audience were the German and Russian Ambassadors, the Chinese Minister and a large number of the most distinguished people in Washington.

Mr. Tripler first exhibited the liquid air by passing around the audience tin dippers filled with it. These gave off a vapor like steam, and rapidly accumulated frost on the outside. After the audience had finished the inspection Mr. Tripler struck the dippers against the table and they broke to pieces like glass. He then immersed a common hollow rubber ball in the liquid, and afterwards threw it on the floor, where it broke into pieces.

Wonder of the Burning Carbon.

He partially immersed in a common tumbler filled with liquid air a stick of carbon, like those used on the arc light, and the part of the carbon above the surface burned rapidly with a white light as intense as that of an arc lamp. He explained that a temperature of 1,000 degrees above zero was required to burn carbon, yet this air at 312 degrees below zero burned it rapidly. He immersed in the same glass the end of a coiled watch spring, and it burned rapidly and threw off a shower of sparks until the entire spring was consumed.

Mr. Tripler explained that alcohol freezes at a temperature of 202 degrees below zero, and he accordingly took a pint of whisky, and, pouring liquid air over it, soon had it in a state so that he broke it up into small chunks and passed it around to his audience.

Mercury freezes at 40 degrees below zero. The inventor froze a chunk of it in the shape of a hammer and drove a nail into the table on which his experiments were conducted. This hammer afterward circulated through the audience for half an hour without melting, though it gradually accumulated a frost on the outside.

Mr. Tripler dipped several Irish potatoes into the can of air, and then threw them on the floor, and they broke into pieces like china eggs. The pieces were picked up for souvenirs, but were found to be so cold that they were uncomfortable to keep.

Served Frozen Potatoes.

They were extremely hard and could be carved with a penknife like boxwood. They circulated pretty rapidly through the audience, each person being apparently anxious to pass them on to his neighbor.

A piece of raw beef was immersed in the air and taken out pure and white and hard as ivory. Thrown on the floor it broke into pieces. Several persons having picked these up as souvenirs, Mr. Tripler warned them that in a few minutes after the cold had passed away the beautiful white substance would return to beef again and would become an uncomfortable keepsake.

A cake of ice was placed on the table, and Mr. Tripler placed upon it a tea kettle filled with liquid air. It immediately began to boil. He then placed the tea kettle over a gas flame and it quit boiling, and a thick coating of ice formed on the outside and was afterward broken off with a mallet.

Mr. Tripler threw a dipperful of air over his clothing, and it left them perfectly dry, and a finger dipped into the liquid would be withdrawn dry but uncomfortably cold. A quantity of the air thrown on the floor made a heavy sound like melted lead. The liquid scattered in all directions, throwing off a gray vapor and being rapidly consumed. It left the floor dry.

Scientific Men Are Doubters.

Mr. Tripler said that he had received letters from scientific men all over the United States questioning his statement in a recent number of McClure's Magazine, to the effect that he could produce liquid air with liquid air; that is, with a start of two gallons of the substance he could go on producing any quantity of the air for any length of time. The inventor said that though this assertion had been questioned by scientists from Harvard College and from several other eminent institutions of learning, it was literally true, and was demonstrated daily in his laboratory. He said that it was strange that theses scientists were not surprised when, with a few gallons of ammonia, a large ice factory was kept in operation. He said that he had actually made ten gallons of liquid air in his liquifier by the use of about three gallons in his engine, a surplusage that would go on indefinitely.

The inventor's theory is that liquid air at 312 degrees below zero, being warmed by contact with the atmosphere, throws off a vapor or steam which, if confined, would be made to operate any engine now operated by steam. He held up a glass of the liquid when he dismissed his audience tonight and remarked that if the small quantity of liquid at 312 degrees that he held in his hand were warmed 100 degrees—that is to 212 below zero—it would throw off a force that, if confined, would operate a 1,000 horse power engine. The inventor said that he proposed not only to utilize liquid air in place of the water now used in boilers, but that he proposed to heat the air with the natural atmosphere, thus operating engines without water or fuel.

The woman who is weak, nervous, tired and exhausted; who has a poor and variable appetite and no strength or nerve; who suffers from pains and aches, dragging down and burning sensations; and who recognizes, herself, that she has become irritable, cross, blue and despondent, is in almost every case suffering from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity.

Thousands of women suffer in this way and do not recognize the cause, or if they do understand their condition, neglect it rather than submit to the obnoxious examinations and local treatment insisted upon by the average physician. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a wonderful medicine for women who suffer in this way. It does away with the necessity for these trying ordeals, and may be used in the privacy of the home. It acts directly on the delicate organs concerned, and makes them strong, vigorous and healthy. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant period and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It transforms weak, nervous, petulant invalids into happy wives and mothers. Thousands of women have testified, over their own signatures, to this fact. The "Favorite Prescription" may be procured from any good medicine dealer. Any woman who will write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y., may have the advice of an eminent and skillful specialist without charge.

Mrs. Cora M. McLaurin, of Rockport, Copiah Co., Miss., writes: "I had displacement and inflammation of the uterus. I was under the treatment of our family physician for a long time, but received no benefit. I had falling of internal organs with ulceration and enlargement. I commenced using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Pleasant Pellets' and 'Extract of Smart-Weed.' From the first day I began to improve, and in a short time I was able to do all my housework. If it had not been for your medicines I would have been dead long ago."

Stomach and liver troubles with sluggish action of the bowels are cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

H. M. SIMPSON, REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Room 29, Canada Life Bldg., TELEPHONE MAIN 3344. | 153 Hutchison Street, TELEPHONE UP 1333.

Flats and Tenements.

2714 St. Catherine st., upper tenement, heated.
79 Hutchison st., upper tenement.
75 Hutchison st., upper tenement.
105 Hutchison st., middle flat, 6 rooms.
97 Hutchison st., lower flat.
99 Hutchison st., middle flat.
101 Hutchison st., upper tenement.
154 Hutchison st., upper tenement.
156 Hutchison st., lower tenement.
18 Bishop st., lower tenement, 7 rooms.
146 Bishop st., lower tenement.
72A Ste. Famille st., lower tenement.
42 Ste. Famille st., uper tenement, 8 rooms.
747 Sherbrooke st., lower tenement.
1516 Ontario st., flat, 6 rooms.
123 Irvine ave., Westmount, flat.
107 Irvine ave., Westmount, flat, heated.
19 Argyle ave., lower tenement.
4640 St. Catherine st., Westmount, upper flat, 7 rooms.
31 Belmont st., top flat, 6 rooms, heated.
29 Belmont st., upper tenement, 10 rooms, heated.
128 Elgin st., upper flat.
169 Stanley st., middle flat.
179 Stanley st., lower flat.
171 Stanley st., lower flat.
1517 Ontario st., flat, 6 rooms, heated.
1517A Ontario st., middle flat, 9 rooms, heated
1517B Ontario st., upper flat, 13 rooms, heated
1529 Ontario st., lower flat, 8 rooms, furnace
1529A Ontario st., upper flat, 9 rooms, furnace
1628A St. Catherine st., 8 rooms, Daisy furnace.
47 St. Elizabeth st., flat, 7 rooms.
47A St. Elizabeth st., middle flat, 5 rooms.
47B St. Elizabeth st., upper flat, 7 rooms.
170 St. Hypolite st., lower tenement, 6 rooms.
165C St. Hypolite st., upper flat, 6 rooms.
167J St. Hypolite st., lower tenement, 7 rooms
167M St. Hypolite st., lower tenement, 7 rooms.
301 Prince Arthur st., lower flat, 7 rooms.

H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st., Tel. Up 1333, or 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION OF CONTRACTors is called to 580 Sherbrooke st., a house which is specially well adapted for changing into flats or tenements. The house is broad, deep and high, and there is a vacant lot adjoining it which could be used to great advantage. There is a great demand for flats in this part of the city. The whole frontage is 55 ft.; area 5,100 ft. Residence, 14 rooms, hot water furnace, perfect plumbing and drainage; good stables, 45 ft. x 15 ft., two storeys high; good hay loft. Apply to H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333, or 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE.

62 Hutchison St.

Cost Professor Callendar $7,500.00, Will sell much below cost.

H. M. SIMPSON, 153 Hutchison Street.
Telephone Up 1333. or 29 CANADA LIFE BUILDING, Telephone Main 3344.

SELF-CONTAINED HOUSES TO LET.

21 Cote des Neiges road, large double house, grounds and stables.
885 Sherbrooke st., 3 storeys and extension.
501 Claremount ave., Westmount, 2 storeys and extension.
147 Metcalfe st., 3 storeys and basement.
1199 Dorchester st., 3 storeys and basement.
29 Ste. Famille st., 3 storeys and basement.
39 Ste. Famille st., 3 storeys and basement.
72 McGill College ave., 3 storeys and basement.
2673 St. Catherine st., 3 storeys and basement
31 Mackay st., 2 storeys and basement.
25 Mackay st., 3 storeys and basement.
121 Shuter st., 3 storeys and extension kitchen.
153 Hutchison st., 3 storeys and English basement.
155 Hutchison st., 2 storeys and basement.
276 Prince Arthur st., 3 storeys and English basement.
344 Prince Arthur st., 3 storeys and basement.
456 Guy st., 2 storeys and basement.
462 Guy st., basement kitchen.
2812 St. Catherine st., $400, no taxes, self-contained cottage.
53 Tupper st., 2 storeys and basement.
451 St. Urbain st., open to an offer.
153 St. Hubert st., extension kitchen.
46 Fort st., 2 storeys and extension.
41 Staynor ave., Westmount, cottage, extension kitchen.
471 Argyle ave., cottage, extension kitchen.
114 St. Hubert st., 6 rooms.
1527 Ontario st., 13 rooms, stables, large yard
5 Wrexham ave., cottage, extension kitchen.
2 McCulloch ave., Outremont, cottage, extension kitchen.
17 Souvenir ave., Westmount, cottage.
167D St. Hypolite st., cottage.

H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st., Tel. Up 1333, or 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE.

The complete furnishing of a three-storey house, including Steinway piano. Excellent beds and bedding. A chance for people intending to furnish this spring. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st., Tel. Up 1333, or 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—9 ST. HYPOLITE STREET—A cottage, with extension kitchen. A perfect little home. Plumbing and heating of the best. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st., Tel. Up 1333, or 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—59 BLEURY ST. That very desirable corner store, suitable for a provision, tea store, or for manufacturing purposes; at present and for many years occupied by Mr. Edward Elliott, grocer; the whole property, including stores and dwellings on Lagauchetiere st can be bought very reasonably, for less than the value of the land. For full particulars, apply to H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st., Tel. Up 1333, or 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE—150 ELGIN STREET—A WELL built cottage, 5 bedrooms; cherry mantel in parlor and gas grate. Everything of the best. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st., Tel. Up 1333, or 29 Canada Life Building, Tel. Main 3344.

"It would take the pen of the poet Moore or the wit of Father Prout to do justice to Mitchell's Cruiskeen Lawn Whisky; but the judges of the New Orleans Exposition evidently know good whisky when they taste it. The first prize was awarded to MITCHELL'S IRISH WHISKY, the second to MITCHELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY, and the grand prize to MITCHELL & CO. for the best collection and display of Irish and Scotch whiskies. There is nothing like them in the market."—New York Sunday Democrat.

Going to Rossland.

Half a dozen young Englishmen, hailing from the metropolis of the Empire left Montreal yesterday for the mining fields of Rossland, B.C. Their names were Samuel Blood, William Gibbons, Thomas H. Richards, Charles Black, Frank S. Rogers, W. C. Wolverton, and Geoffrey Fairfax. They were full of hope and of pluck and well provided with money and goods. They have spent three days at the Windsor Hotel, where they have endeavored to make up for their lack of mining experience by their eagerness to obtain practical advice from the Rosslanders who are now in Montreal.

"Mitchell's" Scotch whiskey is the best on the market.

Sudden Death of Father Catulle.

A despatch from Brussels announces the sudden death of Father Catulle, well known in this city. He was sixty-four years of age and was born in Belgium. In 1880 he joined the Redemptorist Order, and was sent to Canada, where for fourteen years he labored in St. Ann's Church and become greatly loved by the parishioners. He was a broad-minded man, and while here introduced the Little Sisters of the Poor, an order established to care for the aged poor of both sexes. It is the only non-sectional institution of its kind in the city.

A requiem service will take place in St. Ann's Church, Monday morning at eight o'clock, when Archbishop Bruchesi will preside.

Mason & Risch pianos are the instruments of the cultured. 19 Phillips square.

Maisonneuve Council.

Maissoneuve Council met Wednesday night, when the oath of office was administered to Mayor Desjardins and Councillors Gilbert, Massy and Riendeau, recently elected. The Secretary read a petition from ratepayers complaining of the poor street car service, and a letter from Mr. Camore, complaining that his foundry was flooded.

After some discussion it was decided that the Finance Committee should meet Monday to take steps to collect the claim of $26,788 gaainst the Montreal Water and Power Company.

"P. Richard's" brandy is the purest and the best.

St. Cunegonde Voters' List.

Last night St. Cunegonde Council took up the revision of the Parliamentary electoral list. There were thirty applications from persons wishing to become voters. Of this number ten were rejected as non-residents, the other twenty being added to the list.

EASTERN ONT. AND QUEBEC.

(See also Page 15.)

HULL.

Mr. A. P. Thibault, City Treasurer, has finished the statistical statement for the city of Hull, for 1898. The population is 12,371, the valuation $2,801,362, and the debt $498,300. The construction of the waterworks system has cost $293,500 until now, the interests paid an average of $4.80 per head of population. The value of properties exempted from taxes is $381,600.

In 1895 the population was 11,963; debt, $417,400; valuation, $2,646,509; construction of the waterworks, $201,394; interest paid on the debt 5 1-7 per cent; exemption of taxes, $410,450. The population has augmented 408 in four years.

Capt. John Jorosie, of Eardley, was found dead in his bed Wednesday morning. Death was probably due to heart failure. Deceased was well known in the county, where he has resided for many years. He was 50 years old and leaves a wife and ten children to mourn his loss.

GRANBY.

Dr. Beaudry, of the Provincial Board of Health, has visited the waterworks pumping station here. The quality of the water he found very satisfactory.

The Eastern Townships Bank purchased a fine piece of land on Main street, and intend erecting a large bank building thereon.

Mr. George Ashton, son of Mr. Henry Ashton, of Warden, P.Q., and recently of Montreal, has bought the late Mr. Milton Bowker's farm.

At a meeting, called for the purpose, at the town hall, it was resolved to form an independent rifle company in this No. 7 district, and the following officers were chosen: Captain, J. Bruce Payne; 1st lieutenant, N. A. Meyer; 2nd lieutenant, G. C. Wilcocks; col.-sergeant, H. Connolly; sergeants, N. Mitchell and F. W. Kramer; corporals, E. M. Goldrich and H. McLeod; bugler, G. Chalmers.

Granby has now a large and convenient armoury, and there is no reason why it should not turn out as fine a regiment as there is in the province.

HOWICK.

The commissioners have decided to engage an assistant teacher for April, May and June, for district No. 1.

Mr. P. E. Bourgie, a pedlar and a resident of St. Pierre de Howick, dropped dead in his house on Monday evening.

Mrs. H. M. Harris, of Knowlton, is visiting her father, Mr. George Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Gebbie spent Sunday at Chateauguay Basin, and Mr. and Mrs. Charlie McClenaghan at Athelstan.

Miss Maggie Wilson is visiting friends here.

Diphtheria has made its dread appearance in our village.

Mrs. Ledden, of Montreal, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Wilson.

The funeral of the late Mrs. John Peddie, whose death occurred on Friday morning very suddenly, took place on Sunday. The services were conducted in the Georgetown Church by the Rev. J. W. McLeod, assisted by Rev. G. Whillans, the church being filled with sympathisers and friends.

The farm belonging to the late Mr. Esdon at Lancaster, has been sold to Mr. McEwan.

FRELIGHSBURG.

The funeral of the late Mr. H. L. Ross, who died on Saturday, March 18, took place on Tuesday at the Bishop Stewart Memorial Church. Mr. Ross' death was due to paralysis of the spine. He was one of the old residents of Missisquoi county, having been born in December, 1838. One incident in Mr. Ross' career is worth mentioning. In 1863, the time the St. Albans Bank was raided, Mr. Ross was at St. Albans. It was ascertained that the raiders had come to Canada, and the services of Mr. Ross were engaged as a guide to lead a posse of four detectives, accompanied by Governor Smith, in pursuit of the raiders. Two of them were captured at Knowlton and the others were arrested afterwards. The success of the pursuers was, in a large measure, due to Mr. Ross.

NORTH HATLEY.

The monthly social of the members of North Hatley Magazine Club, was held at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Jackson last Tuesday evening.

The next social will be with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ramsdall, and it will be a Kipling evening.

Harry Brownson, whose home was on the road between here and Waterville, died on the 20th inst. of heart disease. He had been married three times, the last wife surviving him. His age is not exactly known, but some of the older inhabitants say that he was about, if not a little over one hundred years old. One good authority says that he was 102.

BROME.

The French school opened on Monday, under the very able tutorship of Miss Ida Castonguay, of Knowlton.

Mr. Rowat, of Sutton, attended a service at the Stone Church on Sunday last.

Mr. C. C. Tracy is suffering from a severe attack of erysipelas.

Our school will close for the Easter holidays on Wednesday, March 29th.

The recent fierce gales have unroofed a portion of the grand-stand and other buildings of the Agricultural Society.

The ladies' sewing society was held at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Ruiter on Wednesday of last week.

Miss Parsonage, of Fitchburg, Mass., and Miss Stinehour, of Cowansville, are guests at Mr. E. S. Chapman's.

Miss Maud Cooey, and her brother Leroy, of West Brome, have each undergone a successful operation in the Montreal Western Hospital for appendicitis, and both are progressing favorably. Leroy returned home about a week ago. Miss Cooey is expected also in a few days.

"It would take the pen of the poet Moore or the wit of Father Prout to do justice to Mitchell's Cruiskeen Lawn Whisky; but the judges of the New Orleans Exposition evidently know good whisky when they taste it. The first prize was awarded to MITCHELL'S IRISH WHISKY, the second to MITCHELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY, and the grand prize to MITCHELL & CO. for the best collection and display of Irish and Scotch whiskies. There is nothing like them in the market."—New York Sunday Democrat.

To Support German School Ships.

Tangiers, March 24.—The German cruiser Buzzard arrived here to-day to support the German school ships Charlotte and Stoch in enforcing the demands made by the German Government for the payment of an indemnity to the German victims of Morocco outrages, the Sultan still delaying to act up to the agreements arrived at in the matter.

If the claims are not speedily settled, complications are threatened.

Itching, Burning, Creeping, Crawling Skin Diseases, relieved in a few minutes by Dr. Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Ulcers, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in all Baby Humors, Irritation of the Scalp or Rashes during teething time. 35 cents.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame.

In the High Court of Justice, New South Wales, Mr. Justice Hodges, in granting Mitchell & Co. an injunction and general verdict, said: "The plaintiff's (Mitchell's) whiskey was, I believe, on the evidence, the most highly prized of all Irish whiskies imported into this market."

Insurgent Forces Defeated.

Caracas, Venezuela, March 24.—The insurgent forces, under General Ramon Guerra, formerly Venezuelan Minister of War and Marine, who last month started a revolution against President Ignacio Andrade, in the new State of Cuarico, of which he had been appointed provisional governor, have been severely defeated by the Government troops under General Antonio Fernandez, near Macapro.

AGAINST GRIPPE.

"MORIN'S WINE CRESO-PHATES" is the well-known antidote against this devastating scourge.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

"THE HERALD" WANTS YOUR WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

Situations WANTED FREE. Other notices HALF A CENT A WORD. SIX Insertions for the PRICE of FOUR.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A dry goods packer; must be a worker. Apply to J. F. Riepert, 30 Hospital st. 72

WANTED—Shirt and collar starchers; also a smart respectable boy for warehouse. Apply Skelton Bros., & Co., 96 St. Peter st. 72

WANTED—A feeder for job presses; must be able to make ready. Apply at 694 Craig st., W. H. Eaton & Son. 72

WANTED—Cook and housemaid; must be competent. 994 Dorchester st. 72

WANTED—Strong boy or young man to assist in kitchen, one with some experience preferred and must be smart. Apply Steward, 226 University. 72

WANTED—A first-class general servant for a family of two; must be well recommended. Apply at 289 Prince Arthur st. 72

APPRENTICES WANTED — Two or three good smart oys to learn job printing. Apply Herald Job Department. *

WANTED—Two good subscription canvassers for a few months. Apply, stating experience and giving references, Box E, Herald Office. tf

MEN WANTED — For the Lachine Canal, during the month of April, while water is out of the canal. 400 good, steady men, to level bottom of canal. Rubber boots will be supplied free to men who work steady for the month. Apply to Mr. Nelson, at Cantin's Dry Dock, and at 415 St. Joseph st., Lachine. Wages 12½c per hour. McNamee & Mann, Contractors for Deepening Lachine Canal.

WANTED—Painter and tinter, also plasterer; only first-class men need apply. 248 Elgin st., above Prince Arthur. 71*

WANTED—Smart young woman, married preferred, for two or three days, sweeping and dusting each week. Apply, stating age and terms, to F 15, Herald. *

WANTED—AN experienced waitress. Apply Swedish Cafe. A Protestant preferred. Y.M.C.A. 71

WANTED—A good laundress to take the washing weekly of a small family; good references required. Apply immediately, to 213 Peel st., 2nd door above Burnside. 71

WANTED—PAPER-HANGING AND WHITE-washing. Paper hung, 9c roll. Address 248 Elgin st. 73*

WANTED—A boy between 15 and 16, to make himself generally useful about house; must have references. Apply to Mrs. Stuart, 152 Metcalfe st. 71

WANTED—A good milliner. Apply to Mrs. St. Armand, 1384 St. Catherine st. 71

WANTED—A general servant, who can cook well. Apply, with references, after 6 p.m., at 142 Hutchison st. 71

WANTED — Experienced skirt and waist hands, speaking a little English, only good workers wanted. Apply 1717 St. Catherine st., Montreal. 71

WANTED—General servant, family of three; references required. 159 Mansfield st. 71

WANTED — Good general servant, able to cook, small family, washing out; city references. 25 Durocher st. 71

WANTED—General servant; no washing or ironing. Apply 4460 Sherbrooke st., Westmount. 71

WANTED—A girl to mind children and do light housework. Apply to 42 Mance st. 71

WANTED—A first-class dressmaker; none other need apply. E. Shinnick, 64 University st. 71

PERSONALS.

Advertising under this heading 2 cents per word.

CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted and all diseases of the Feet skilfully treated by Prof. L. Harris (established 32 years), No. 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 429 St. Lawrence. T.F.

WANTED—Circulars to fold, letters stamped and sealed; work cheap and at shortest notice. Box F 12, Herald Office. 71*

PERSONAL — INFORMATION ASKED OF George Beaten; last heard of in Chicago two years ago. Address his mother, Mrs. Beaten, 52 Summer st., Aberdeen, Scotland. 71

PERSONAL—Information desired of Donald MacLean; last heard of seven years ago, then in the employ of Elling & Hindman, millers, Sheridan, Montana. Address his mother, Mrs. A. MacLean, 20 Grove st., Winnipeg, Man. Western papers please copy. 71

EDUCATIONAL

MRS. JESSIE KELLOND—Teacher of piano, guitar, mandolin and banjo. 60a, City Councillors street. 67

PARLEZ FRANCAIS—SYSTEM; CONVERsation, based on explanation. The verb acquired by a rapid method. Arrangements can be made for three, two or one lesson per week. No money in advance. Write for prospectus to "Paris," Herald Office. 73*

ADDRESS: BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLlege, Belleville, Ont.—Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting Departments. Also full Civil Service Course, English and French Options. Bogle & Jeffers, Proprietors. t.f.

BOARD AND LODGING

COUPLE WITH ONE CHILD WANT FIRST-class board and rooms by May 1st. Apply, stating size and location of rooms, price, etc., to Box C 59, Herald. tf

ROOM AND BOARD—Gentleman can obtain very nice, warm, and comfortable home at reasonable rates, where no others are kept, vicinity Beaver Hall Hill. Box R.-18. 71

FLATS TO LET.

FINE FLAT TO LET—FINE FLAT, FACing on Victoria sq. and St. James st., also flat adjoining Victoria Building, on St. James st. Apply to Alex. Macdonald, St. Johns, P.Q., or to William Hoolihan, caretaker Victoria Building. 58*

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED double and single room, without board. 106 Mansfield st. 68

ROOM — WITH FULL BOARD, THREE dollars weekly; superior accommodations and tables; use of piano. 68 Victoria. 68

FOR SALE

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—Safes and vault doors, fire and burglar proof, new and second-hand, from $15.00 up. Repairs and removing. Arthur Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 325 St. James. Telephone Main 813. tf

FOR SALE—BROWN HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 8 years old, good single and double, and an excellent jumper. Regularly hunted last autumn and has been ridden by a lady. Also bay mare, 15 hands high, good in all harness and a perfect lady's hack. Can be seen at 141 Drummond street. Telephone, Main, 284. 72

FOR SALE—LARGE NUMBER OF SECOND-hand typewriters, taken out as part payment for the New Century Caligraph; great bargains. Bryce & Douglas, 11 Bleury st. Tel. Main 3214. 72*

FOR SALE—A SELF-FEEDER HEATING stove, only used few months. Reason for selling, owner cannot utilize it in present house. Cheap for cash. A bargain. 48a City Councillors st. tf

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—HOTELS, SALOONS, GROCERies, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses, and all other kinds of businesses. Also houses, stores, rooms and tenements, furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. Harris, Real Estate Agent (established 32 years), 62 St. James Street. Evening Office 429 St. Lawrence.

WANTED TO BORROW — $500 FOR twelve or eighteen months, repayable quarterly, if required, interest 12 per cent., by responsible party in good position. Will give security. Address Security, Herald. 68*

TO PARTIES MOVING — FURNITURE handled carefully; charges reasonable. Jas. Duncan, 112 Rosel st., Point St. Charles. 74*

WANTED—AGENCIES TO SELL GOODS TO private families in a good town, about 35 miles from Montreal. Groceries, Dry Goods, Jewellery. Good connection amongst private families, farmers and hotel-kepers. Address E 12, Herald Office, Montreal. 64*

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—By honest and sober young man, having had four years' experience in blacksmithing, situation as coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; 5 years' reference from where last employed. F 13, Herald Office. 71*

WANTED—A respectable, honest and intelligent boy, 15 years, knowing the city well and having some experience in packing dry goods, wants a position. Can give best of references. Lives with his parents. Address, C.M.D., Herald Office. 73

WANTED — By respectable married man, place to look after horses and make himself generally useful about house; is strictly temperate; best city references. T 14, Herald. 71*

WANTED—Clerical position as checker on steamship, wharves or as bookkeeper, etc. by young man, age 25 years, temperate, clean record. Address "Leslie" 98 Spencer Avenue, Toronto. 75

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WANTED — Capable housekeepr to elderly gentleman, lady or couple, desires position. Can also act as sick nurse to invalids. Best of references. Apply 469 St. Dominique. 72*

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WANTED—A situation by a young general servant. Apply 42 Hermine st. 69

WANTED—By a first-class laundress, position as resident laundress in a private family; best of references given. Address M.A.H., 86 Bleury st., Girls' Club and Lunch Room. 69

WANTED—By respectable woman, stores or offices to clean, work of any kind by the day. 76 St. George st. 69

WANTED—Position as matron, housekeeper or travelling companion to invalid; highest references. Address Mrs. R. M., Y.W.C.A., Richmond st., Toronto, Ont. 69

WANTED—By traveller, calling on grocery trade in Province of Quebec, good side line, on commission. Address J. A. A. H., 20 Horsfield st., St. John, N.B. 69

WANTED—Work by the day, by respectable woman. Apply 41 St. Genevieve st. 69*

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WANTED—By a respectable woman, washing at home or out; white clothes and woollens a specialty; good references. Address Laundress, Herald. 72*

WANTED—Situation by a young boy to learn the grocery business. Address 161 St. Urbain st. *

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WANTED—By a respectable elderly woman, place as mother's help, or do light housework. References. Box B.M., Herald. 70

WANTED—By first-class laundress, work by the day. 108 St. Urbain st. 70*

LANDLORDS and TENANTS

This is the Column in Which to Advertise Your WANTS. If you wish to Rent a House Try a HERALD Advertisement —Half a cent a word—SIX insertions for the price of FOUR.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

FOR SALE — A FURNISHED COTTAGE, with grounds, stabling, etc., close to river. Apply at 91 Union ave. 73*

FOR SALE AND TO LET—UPPER LAchine, 2 new cottages, containing all conveniences, extension kitchen, good cellar and attic. Prices from $2,000, small cash payment, balance monthly instalments. ALSO TO LET — Several cottages on Broadway and River Front, at low rental. Robert & Co., 214 St. James st., Room 3. 73*

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B435	Cadieux	Upper	2	3.50
48	Congregation	Upper	8	8.00
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306	Delorimier	Lower	5	7.00
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1261	Dorchester	Lower	6	14.00
135	Drolet	Upper	8	12.00
136	Havre	Lower	3	4.00
231	Manufacturers	Upper	4	4.00
62	Norbert		4	6.00
267	Poupart	Upper	4	5.00
277	Poupart	Lower	4	5.00
52	Rivard		8	12.00
638	Rivard	Lower	4	4.00
256	St. Denis		8	16.00
968	St. Dominique	Lower	4	5.00

Apply to MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., 1763 Notre Dame Street.

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FOR SALE — ESTABLISHED MANUFACturer's agency, representing best firms in the country; satisfactory reasons for selling. W. Horace Lee, 193 Sparks st., Ottawa. 68

MARKET GARDENER, A SPLENDID Opening for a man with small capital. Address Box, 203, Renfrew, Ont. 70

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Consult our list if you are looking for a house or lot this spring. We have them in all parts of the city and suburbs, at all prices and all terms.

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A corner lot in the West End, over 50 feet wide, with a stone cottage; Price $16,500. And one of the best modern corner residences east of St. Lawrence Street, with 13,000 feet of land. Price, under $40,000.

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A valuable building lot, 30 feet by 110 feet, near the Windsor, and the best medium sized house west of Guy Street; finished in costly style. Price, under $16,000.

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A handsome semi-detached house of about 18 rooms, for $23,500.

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A well built stone front house, with extension kitchen, five bedrooms, Daisy furnace; in perfect order; will be sold at a bargain; owner leaving city. Price, under $6,000.

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A detached corner house of fifteen rooms, with over 9,000 feet of land, for about $13,000, and some good building lots at $1.05 per foot.

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That modern built house, No. 467 SHERBROOKE STREET, 12 rooms, with extension kitchen and every convenience. Fine retired situation. For particulars and permit to view, apply to JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP, No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

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Private dwelling, No. 66 Durocher street, 9 rooms, modern and complete in every respect. Nice retired situation. Immediate possession. Apply to Wilson Estate.
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Nearly opposite the new Bell Telephone building. Four storeys with cemented cellar, H. w. heating, rear light and entrance. For particulars, apply to
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Get what they want when they entrust their orders for printing to us, and people who don't know what they want get equal satisfaction, because they always get something nice. Nice printing—in the fullest sense of the term—is our hobby. Our printers are students of their business. Our plant is abreast of the times, and we use the proper stock. We claim to do better printing for the same money than can be procured elsewhere.

The Herald Pub. Co'y, 603 Craig Street 'Phone Main 1918

KID M'COY WON FROM CHOYNSKI

The Big Californian Was Outclassed from the First Round to the Finish.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT OXFORD.

A Number of Interesting Hockey Matches Were Played Last Night.

THE DAY'S CURLING RESULTS.

San Francisco, March 24.—With a superiority in cleverness, quickness and ring generalship which was apparent from the first round, Kid McCoy was very properly awarded the decision over Joe Choynski at the end of the twentieth round before the National Athletic Club in Mechanics' Pavilion to-night. It was a very pretty fight, but it was almost entirely in favor of the younger man. McCoy won and won easily. He had the fight in his hands and at any one of half a dozen opportunities he could have administered a decisive and knock-out blow. But again and again he failed to follow up his advantage and Choynski was considered lucky to be able to stay the twenty rounds. McCoy was the aggressor in his own fashion, drawing Choynski out, and except in the second round, when Joe landed thrice in succession, but not very effectively and again in the 11th when the Kid was plainly resting and simply out of reach. In the 5th round Joe was apparently going under the furious rain of McCoy's blows, but was saved by the gong. On the other hand Joe could not reach the Kid effectively, who was entirely too clever for him in getting away. When Joe did land it was frequently on McCoy's small hard head, and the blows did more damage to Joe's hands than to the objective part.

Elaborate preparations had been made for handling the crowd and at six o'clock the doors of the gallery section were thrown open in order to allow those holding general admission tickets to get in out of the rain and avoid the rush and confusion when the more favored ticket holders should arrive.

The betting public was in suspense regarding a referee until a very late hour. John L. Sullivan, who had been decided on by both men, proved too elusive, despite many telegrams sent to various points in an attempt to locate the ex-champion and bring him back to San Francisco. Sullivan was supposed to be in the southern part of the state, and hope of his arrival was not abandoned until late in the afternoon when the club took matters in hand and sought another man to act as judge of the contest. Choynski suggested several local fistic experts, all of which were unsatisfactory to McCoy, who insisted upon an eastern man being chosen. Jim Kennedy, of Brooklyn, manager of Frank Erne, and an associate of W. A. Brady, in some of the latter's enterprises, was finally chosen. McCoy was satisfied with Kennedy, and Choynski agreed to the choice rather than cause any trouble or delay when the hour of entering the ring should arrive. Betting continued lively this evening at 10 to 6 in McCoy's favor. The seconds acting for each man were as follows: McCoy—Homer Selby, Jack Stelsner and Frank Purcell.

Choynski—Eddie Greaney, Tom Murphy, and Charles Tilson.

The preliminaries to the big fight comprised three four-round bouts between local amateurs.

Choynski weighed in at 167 pounds and McCoy at 159. The weights at the ringside were approximately 168 pounds and 160 pounds. Both men appeared to be in perfect condition, notwithstanding the fact that they were unable to do much outside work during the past week owing to the rainy weather.

After the preliminaries, which were very tame exhibition affairs, there followed a long wait.

It developed that the cause of the delay was due to McCoy's demands that the winner's share of the receipts be deposited in one corner of the ring. This was finally agreed to, but there was delay in counting the money in the box.

At 9.52 p.m. Choynski made his appearance, followed into the ring by his seconds. He was given a hearty greeting by the big crowd. He wore trousers and a red sweater, and took the south-east corner of the ring.

At 9.54 p.m. McCoy climbed through the ropes, shook hands with Choynski, and spoke a few words of greeting. He wore trousers and a black sweater, and took the opposite corner. Choynski carried a box of rosin across to McCoy, and sprinkled some on the floor for his adversary. McCoy was introduced by Billy Jordan as the coming champion of the world, which declaration was greeted with wild applause.

Jim Kennedy was then introduced as the referee. Both fighters were bandaged about their hands. When McCoy stripped he wore short white trunks, loose, like those of a sprinter. He appeared pretty finely drawn.

Choynski stripped to a very short loin cloth. He showed up well. His massive shoulders quite overshadowing those of McCoy.

At 10 p.m. the referee called the men to the centre, and gave instructions. They agreed to break away clean.

Round 1.—After lively sparring in the middle of the ring, McCoy led with his left for the body, but missed. Choynski was on the aggressive, but did not lead until McCoy landed a light left on his neck. McCoy swung left for head, and Joe ducked. Joe landed lightly on top of McCoy's head. McCoy jabbed left to body and followed with swing for head, but Choynski got under it.

Round 2.—Joe tried a straight left, but missed. McCoy swung a left for the head, but was blocked. After more sparring McCoy jabbed Joe in the wind with his left. Joe missed a left swing. The men fought very cautiously, doing little foot work.

Round 3.—McCoy jabbed left on face, and got away from a return. Choynski blocked a left for the head, but got right on body. Joe landed hard on wind without a return. He blocked left swing for wind. McCoy landed lightly on head. Joe swung left for body, but was blocked.

Round 4.—McCoy swung left for body, missed and clinched. Joe followed him to corner, but the Kid clinched. Joe landed twice on body and got three left jabs in face. Joe missed right for body, but landed on neck. McCoy rushed Choynski, landing left on neck and right on body just at the end of the round.

Round 5.—McCoy swung left for head, ducked left and got left on body. Joe forced him about the ring, tried with left for head, landed it and got left swing on jaw twice. McCoy swung left to jaw three times and got a right on body. McCoy landed left on head three times in succession, but Joe continued to force him. McCoy swung two lefts on body and Joe went groggy. McCoy swung left and right on jaw, Joe being unable to land a counter. He resorted to blocking left leads and tried to land his right, but McCoy blocked it. This was McCoy's round all through. Joe stood up and came back for more, but was clearly tired and somewhat groggy at the finish. He took all sorts of chances in an attempt to land his right.

Round 6.—Joe came up strong, and forced the Kid about the ring. McCoy landed left on body and jabbed left to face. Joe tried with right for jaw, but went wild. Joe landed right on head twice, but not solidly. Joe jabbed left to face and got away from return. Joe forced matters and tried with right for heart, but was blocked. McCoy landed a stiff left on the face, ducking under a vicious left for the jaw. He then jabbed Joe in the face twice, getting one of the same kind in return. McCoy landed a stiff right on the neck, and the round closed with the men fighting cautiously. Choynski appeared strong at the finish.

Round 7.—Joe forced the Kid and tried with a right for the body, landing lightly. Choynski jabbed a left to the face and got a left on the body. McCoy swung the left on body and right on head. Joe sent a straight left to the neck and swung a right and left to the head glancingly. Joe jabbed the Kid with a left in the face, but got a straight one in return.

Round 8.—Joe did the forcing, landing a left on the head lightly. McCoy swung left to body and jabbed with a right in the face. Joe missed a couple of left leads for the face, but sent in a right on body, taking a left facer. The Kid crouched very low and swung for the body, following it with a right for the body, but Joe got inside. Joe rushed viciously and sent right for the body just as the gong sounded. Both men appeared strong.

Round 9.—Joe hooked left to head and swung sledge-hammer right for the jaw twice, but the Kid went under both. The Kid swung left for body and got a stiff left hook in the neck in return. Joe forced McCoy to a corner and sent in the right for the head, but it was a trifle short. The Kid swung left on body and ducked another right. Joe sent the Kid's head back with a straight left on the face. He repeated the blow, amid the wildest excitement, but in another attempt got a right which sent him down. The fall was probably due to Choynski's slipping, as he got up very lively, and got away from a vicious rush. McCoy swung left to the face as the gong sounded. This was Choynski's round.

Honors were even in the tenth. The eleventh was very tame and slow. In the twelfth McCoy started in to force matters, but soon let up and the round ended with a great deal of fiddling, neither doing any damage.

In the thirteenth McCoy feinted continuously, evidently with the intention of drawing Joe out. Choynski very cleverly avoided hard swings for the body and head. McCoy rushed, swung left to neck and clinched.

In the fourteenth the Kid sent Joe's head back with his lightning left twice in quick succession, and ducked a vicious swing. Joe forced the Kid into a corner and tried with right and left, but McCoy's side-stepping saved him from harm. They exchanged left swings when Joe rushed and tried with right and left, the Kid clinching. McCoy kept sending straight left jabs with wonderful accuracy, with an occasional return, though not so effective. Choynski's nose was bleeding and his lips were puffed from the Kid's left jabs.

No damage was done in the fifteenth.

In the sixteenth McCoy missed left swing for the body and got a hook on the head in return. McCoy rushed Joe to the ropes, sending in left on neck and clinching. There was a lot of knocking about, each man taking turns in rushing. McCoy made a wild rush at Choynski, trying with left swings repeatedly, but Joe finally ducked it. McCoy jabbed left on face and clinched, holding Joe's hands. For this he was hooted by some of the crowd, though there was no palpable offence committed.

Round 17.—McCoy swung left for the jaw, which Joe ducked, and a moment later tried to duck another left, but got it in the neck. Joe was knocked down with left swing on the jaw, but got up and came back with a left on the Kid's head, taking two left jabs. Choynski fiddled for an opening for his right, but could not find one, taking left in face twice just at the close of the round. McCoy appeared the fresher of the two men at the end of the round, and had a decided advantage on points at this stage.

Round 18—Joe swung wildly with left but missed, and took a left hook in the face. McCoy missed a left swing for the head and got a short left on the neck, blocking Joe's swings, and then landed a couple of stiff left facers. The Kid swung left on the jaw, going around Joe's head, and the round closed with the men sparring.

Round 19—After a long spell of fiddling, Joe led left for the body, missed and ducked a return from the Kid's right. Joe sent left to body and got left and right on head, but no damage was done. Choynski tried twice with his right for the head, but the Kid was elusive, and got out of the way. McCoy made a quick rush and swung left for head, which Joe cleverly ducked.

Round 20—McCoy sent straight left to face and avoided left counter. Joe missed left for the aw and the men sparred in a lively manner. McCoy rushed and Joe sent in stiff left on face. McCoy rushed and landed left and right on jaw. Choynski landed left on head and clinched. Kid rushed Joe to the ropes but a clinch followed without an effort to do damage. The round and fight ended with the men in the centre of the ring, where they shook hands. McCoy got the decision.

TWENTY-FIVE ROUND DRAW.

New York, March 24.—Kid McPartland and Eddie Connolly fought a 25-round draw at the Broadway Athletic Club tonight. The fight was interesting throughout.

There were 2,000 spectators on hand when McPartland and Connolly mounted the platform. Twenty-five to twenty were freely offered on Connolly to win with a few takers. Connolly forced the fighting from the start.

WILL FIGHT DURING THE DAY.

New York, March 24.—The Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight will take place during the day, so that cinematograph views of the fight may be taken.

A LOCAL GO.

Another go with the mittens is on at the Theatre Royal to-night between Arthur Briere, the young French-Canadian lightweight, and Arthur Coates, of Baltimore, now at the above theatre with the Metropolitan Burlesquers. The bout is for a limited number of rounds, and will be interesting.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

LIGHT BLUES WON.

For the First Time in Several Years Cambridge Carried Off the Honors on the Thames.

London, March 25.—Cambridge beat Oxford in the annual inter-University boat race to-day.

CURLING.

CALEDONIAS-THISTLES.

The annual friendly match between the Thistle and Caledonia clubs was begun last evening. Four rinks played; the other six will be played to-day. Following is the score:

Rink No. 1.

Caledonia.	Thistle.
W. Murphy,	Jas. Cleghorn,
G. Lamb,	D. Robertson,
J. H. Robertson,	C. J. Baird,
J. Robertson,	W. J. Cleghorn,
(skip)—17	(skip)— 9

Rink No. 2.

J. Kavanagh,	D. Gardner,
P. D. Lyall,	B. Boswell,
McD. Lamb,	Smeaton,
W. R. J. Hughes,	J. Adair,
(skip)—24	(skip)— 3

Rink. No. 3.

J. McLean,	F. Peterson,
J. N. Hickey,	Dr. Campbell,
R. Scott,	J. W. Anderson,
J. Simpson,	G. S. Brush,
(skip)—16	(skip)—12

Rink No. 4.

E. H. Houghton,	H. E. Macintosh,
R. White,	A. Mackenzie,
R. Findlay,	W. Bellingham,
W. Lyall,	D. Kinghorn,
(skip)— 8	(skip)—12

A TIE GAME.

The match between the Ormstown and Thistle curlers yesterday was one of the most interesting of the season, for it ended in a tie, both rinks evening up the wins and losses. Following is the score:

Rink No. 1.

Thistle.	Ormstown.
A. Mackenzie,	Dr. King,
D. McIntyre,	C. Baird,
J. W. Anderson,	D. A. McNee,
D. Kinghorn,	T. Smith,
(skip)—16	(skip)—10

Rink No. 2.

W. Cunningham,	G. Bryson,
Major Freeman,	John Gibson,
A. G. Walsh,	Dr. Kee,
Geo. W. Cameron,	Geo. McGerrigle,
(skip)—10	(skip)—16

MONTREAL VS. LACHINE.

Following is the result of the match played between Montreal and Lachine yesterday:

Rink No. 1.

Montreal.	Lachine.
H. Cleghorn,	J. E. Barnes,
Col. Gardner,	A. Milne,
J. Simmons,	J. Edward,
W. Abbott,	R. Lucas,
(skip)—12	(skip)— 9

Rink No. 2.

C. H. Geale,	J. Bothwell,
W. F. Gardner,	J. G. Brock,
W. Smith,	J. Ryde,
Col. Miller,	E. Craig,
(skip)—18	(skip)— 9

AN INTERESTING MATCH.

Yesterday morning and evening a very interesting curling match was played on Montreal and Thistle ice. When the game was finished the score was as follows:

J. Redmond,	F. E. Clayes,
Dr. Yates,	E. A. Whitehead,
Geo. L. Cains,	E. K. Greene,
Major Sims,	H. S. Holt,
(skip)—24	(skip)— 9

THE RIDEAU CLUB.

Ottawa, Ont., March 24.—The annual meeting of the Rideau Curling Club was held at the O.A.A.A. rooms this evening and the following officers were elected:—President, W. McInnis; first vice-president, H. H. Brennan; second vice-president, F. W. Avery; hon.-secretary, J. F. Shaw; hon.-treasurer, F. K. Bennetts; committee, G. E. B. Fraser, E. D. Sutherland, C. F. Masters, J. Robert Allan and W. F. Boardman. Representative members, A. F. Riddell, Montreal; Col. Sherwood, Ottawa; auditor, D M. Finnie.

"P. Richard's" brandy is the purest and the best.

HOCKEY.

A FREE FIGHT.

Sherbrooke, March 24.—(Special.)—The hockey match last night in the M.A.A. rink here between the Richmonds of Richmond and Windsor Club, of Windsor Mills, was a great game. These clubs chose the Sherbrooke rink to play off for the Richmond County League championship, which was of interest to a large community. It was a hot game, and some good stick-handling was shown by both teams. In ended with 6 to 4 in favor of Richmond. Hundreds accompanied the teams, and returned by special train. The Richmond led off well, winning the first few games easily. In fact, they said the Windsor boys were asleep, but they were not, and they proved it later. The first half was Richmonds', the second Windsor Mill's. The second part was interrupted by an incident which reflects no credit on either club, although it emanated from an accident. This was a hand-to-hand encounter between the players of each club. It was a hot and lively set-to while it lasted, and it wasn't short either. The result was that one of the participants will have a wound or two on his head to nurse for a few days, while another will not recognize himself in the mirror for a week. Dr. McCabe, of Windsor Mills, rendered signal service where needed, and then the play went on. After this the Windsor Club scored four goals. The crowd was vociferous and cheered them violently. There was no bad blood between the two clubs, and the play was good hockey, but they were struggling for championship honors, and so a little violent play now and again was quite natural. At the wind-up there was a wild rush to the ice, and in the confusion a few blows were exchanged, but not to do much harm. There was only one "cop" in the rink, and he a juvenile, or this would not have occurred. Altogether it was an enjoyable time, and one the boys of both towns will not soon forget, for they got warmed up and cooled off to their hearts' content. The conquerors attempted to cheer the vanquished, but their notes were drowned by the hilarious spectators.

ROLLING MILLS' FIRST DEFEAT.

The match last evening in the Arena rink between Howden, Starke & Co.'s team, champions of the Senior Hardware League, and the unbeaten Montreal Milling Mills' team, champions of the Montreal Hardware Hockey League, for the hardware championship of Montreal, was a hard-fought one. Only one game was scored, and both teams had to work overtime in order to score that game. The first and second halfs ended with no game for either team, and it was decided to play on until a game was scored. The puck had hardly been faced a minute over the regular time when the first game that has gone through the Rolling Mills' flags this season was knocked through from a scrimmage in front. The Rolling Mills' team claim that this match does not decide the championship of the hardware trade, as the Howden, Starke & Co. team had two players on—Wynn and Vallance—who are not employes of the firm, and are in no way connected with the hardware business. Allan, MacPherson, Wynn and Vallance were the most conspicuous on the winnig team, and Kee, in goals, made some good stops. S. James and Moore put up a good defence game for the Rolling Mills, but Tommy Lawlor, who was too sore after the Standard-St. Lawrence match of Wednesday night to play, was missed on the forward line, but O'Dowd and Hough put up a good game. The teams and officials were:

Rolling Mills.		Howden, Starke & Co.
H. White.........	Goal.............	T. Kee
T. Moore.........	Point........	A. Z. Allan
S. James.......	Cover point.	D. MacPherson
A. Hough........	Forwards.......	S. Smith
T. O'Dowd......	"	......H. Howden
A. Woods........	"	........F. Wynn
A. James......	"	......A. Vallance
C. McKerrow.....	Umpire........	D. Brown

Referee—A. McKerrow.

ANOTHER DRUG MATCH.

There will be another match in the drug trade this evening, when teams from the firms of Evans, Sons & Co. and Davis & Lawrence Company meet in the Le Montagnard rink. In the last match between these two teams the west-enders were victorious, but the Evans team expect to be able to turn the tables on them to-night.

MINTOS VS. TIGERS.

A friendly game of hockey was played on the Minto rink on Thursday night between the Mintos and Tigers. After a great struggle the Mintos succeeded in administering a coat of kalsomine to their opponents, Harris and Lawrence scoring the first and second games respectively for the Mintos. The score would have been much larger but for the phenomenal goal-keeping of Ollendorf, of the Tigers, who succeeded in stopping shot after shot. For the Mintos, Fruitier and Lawrence especially distinguished themselves. Ollendorf, Hart and Ewing being noticeable on the other side.

The teams lined up as follows:

Tigers.	Position.	Mintos.
Ollendorf..	Goal..	Darling
Walsh....	Point..	Henderson
Ewing (capt.)...	C. point..........	Fruitier
Wade	Forwards.	Lawrence (capt.)
Marrotte......	"	.. ..Rice
Walsh.........	"	.. .. ..Chouinard
Hart...........	"	.. .. .Harris

Referee—G. Burnett.

Umpires—D. Ritchie and F. Robinson.

RED STARS DEFEATED.

A very interesting game of hockey was played on the Ontario rink last evening between the Argyles and 2nd Red Stars. In the first half there were no games scored, but in the second half the Red Stars scored. There was still a quarter of an hour to play, and the Argyles proved to be better players, thus capturing two games. J. Doyle and A. Prevost played a good game for the Stars. For the Argyles the defence was too much for the Stars.

The teams lined up as follows:—

2nd Red Stars.		Argyles.
T. Kilcullen........	Goal........	L. Mercier
M. Kenny	Point........	P. Kilcullen
P. Doyle.......	Cover point......	J. Doran
A. Prevost.......	Forward.......	J. Hughes
F. Cahill........	"	.... ..E. McGarr
J Doyle	"	.. .. ..R. Coates
J McGarr	"	........G. Moore
Mr. Ryan.......	Umpire......	Mr. McGarr
F. Sonne.....	Timekeeper......	L. Stewart

Referee—Mr. Peel.

ARGYLES CHALLENGE.

The Argyles would be pleased to receive all challenges from any juvenile hockey teams. Address all communications to G. Wright, No. 8 Molson's Terrace.

LOYOLA DEFEATS HIGH SCHOOL.

At the Victoria rink on Thursday night in a game which after the first half was more or less one-sided, Loyola defeated High. These teams had already played two matches this season, the first one going to Loyola, 4—1, and the second ending in a tie, 2—2. In consequence of the latter game considerable interest was evinced as to the outcome of Thursday's meeting. In the first half the play was pretty even. Liffiton scored the first game and the only one for his side within about five minutes of the start of play. In the second game Walsh got the rubber at the face, and after a short rush passed to Bissette, who tallied; McKenna almost immediately afterwards repeated the trick, and that ended the scoring for the first half.

On coming on the ice after their ten minutes rest, High went to pieces, and Loyola piled up three games, thus winning the match by the score of 5—1, and practically—though they have not the cup—the school championship. For Loyola, Bissette and McKenna put up the best game, and Liffiton and Foley for High.

The teams lined up as follows:—

Loyola.		High.
Coughlin..	Goal.....	Molson
McKenna..	Point..	Fretier
Sullivan..	Cover point..	Payam
Cummings ...... (Power)	Forward.........	Liffiton
Bissette..	"	....Foley
Meagher..	"	.. ....Stenhouse
Walsh..	"	.... .Patrick

CHALLENGE FOR HOWDEN STARKE.

Sporting Editor Herald:

On behalf of the Montreal Rolling Mills Hockey team, champions of the Montreal Hockey League, I hereby challenge the hockey team of Howden, Starke & Co., champions of the Senior Hardware Hockey League, to play a match for the hardware championship of Montreal. Only employes of both firms to play on the teams, and no outsiders, as the Howden, Starke & Co. team played last evening. The hardware championship cannot be decided when men who are not interested in the trade are allowed to play on either team.

Geo. James,
Captain Montreal Rolling Mills team.
Montreal, March 25, 1899.

OUTREMONT DEFEATS ROSEDALE.

The two star teams of the Suburban Hockey League, the Rosedales and Outremonts, met in the Arena last evening. It was the fourth time this season that these two teams had met, and the Outremonts had won one match and two ended in a draw, so that a great deal of interest was taken in last night's match, and a large number of spectators, admirers of both teams went out to the Arena to witness the game. The Outremont team showed that they had a good right to the championship, upon which last evening's match had no bearing, by defeating the Rosedales by four games to one. In the first half the Outremont team scored three games, Grace scoring the first and Steevie the second and third. The Rosedales took the fourth game, Brodie putting it through, and Grace again scored the fifth for the champions.

A Hundred Reasons

Can be given why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best and most effectual cure for every form of indigestion.

They are in the tablet form which retains their good qualities indefinitely, while liquid preparations become stale and useless with age.

They are convenient, can be carried in the pocket and taken when needed. They are pleasant to take.

After each meal dissolve one or two of them in the mouth, and, mingling with the food, the constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermented, half-digested food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and nothing else.

One disease, one remedy; the successful physician of to-day is the specialist, the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure.

They increase flesh by digestign flesh-forming foods.

A whole package taken at one time would not hurt one, but would simply be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the State of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package.

THE **S. CARSLEY CO.** LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. March 25th, 1899.

MILLINERY RECEPTION.

MARCH 27th, 28th and 29th.

The Big Store's Millinery Opening is one of widespread interest, one that every lady visits who wishes to keep posted with the Latest Fashions. London and Paris are represented by their choicest and latest creations, while hundreds of Dainty Hats and Bonnets from our own workrooms go to make this exhibition peerless.

It is a well-known fact that the Millinery business of the season begins when The Big Store's collection appears.

Millinery Goods and Trimmings, for those who would create their own Hats and Bonnets, were never more choice or so cheap. These include all the latest styles of frames and shapes, and

Flowers, Ornaments, Feathers, Ribbons.

The range of color and the harmonious combinations and adjustments are wondrously pretty, and the admiration of a beauty loving public.

New Jackets for Easter

To judge from the crowds of Ladies in the Jacket Salon, The Big Store must be doing the Mantle trade of the city.

An Easter Ideal Jacket, in Fawn and Brown, silk lined, double breasted, richly trimmed self-applique and fancy pearl buttons. Special **$10.80**

A Paris Model Jacket, in Black Box Cloth, in two styles, double breasted or fly fronts, full silk lined. A perfect beauty .. **$12.25**

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

New Easter Costumes

Of course you'll want a New Costume for Easter, and Carsley's is still far to the front, in style, assortment, and lowness in prices.

A Smart Costume, in pretty shades of Fawn, box coat, fly front, fashionably cut, lined silk, very distinguished, **$11.50**

An Ideal Costume, in Black Ladies' Cloth. The jacket is handsomely lined with silk and trimmed braid. Special, **$14.60**

A Model Costume, in Brown or Black Cloth, richly trimmed, with satin folds, jacket lined in silk. Special **$17.50**

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Rich New Dress Goods and Silks.

More news of New Dress Goods and Rich Silks. Just in time for a New Easter Gown or Shirt Waist. These elegant fabrics come with a strong recommendation of beauty and delicacy, which belong only to High Class Goods. Come and see them.

New Silks for Easter

There's a dazzling array of Beautiful Silks ready for Monday morning. It's easy to prophesy your verdict of them: "Lovely."

New Glace Silks—In clear and stylish designs, soft and delicate color-tones. Special **50c**

New Glace Silks—All that is new in color, splendid in quality, exquisite in effect, is embodied in these pretty silks.... **70c**

New Stripe Silks—A dream of beauty, in a myriad of dainty colors and new effects **95c**

Chine Habutai Silks—In delicate tints, wonderfully arranged, in combinations that are ideal and faultless. Special **$1.15**

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Easter Dress Goods

With Paris, London and Berlin continually supplying us with the latest fashion movements, our Dress Goods leadership is secure.

French Poplin — An exquisite fabric, in Maroon, Green, Grey, Brown, Purple, Drab and Fawn, 48 inches wide .. .. **90c** yard

French Bengaline—A Stylish Silk and Wool Material, in rich shades of Grey, Fawn, Brown and Green. Special, **$1.70**

Covert Cloths—These plain but dignified materials have a firm grip on the creators of fashion. For tailor-made gowns they are perfection itself. Mixed shades, London Smoke, Blue and White, Drab and White, Black and White, etc., 48 inches wide. Special **$1.00**

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

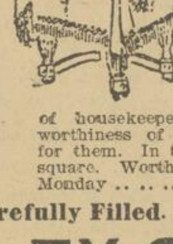
Shirt Waists for Easter

The Color-tones of these Dainty Shirt Waists represent almost all the flower of spring budding and blooming among the pretty fabrics.

Scotch Ginghams—The embodiment of reliability and usefulness. Shirt Waists in rich checks, made on the bias, in exquisite shades of Pink, Blue, Green and Mauve, mixed White, soft pouch fronts, white collar and cuffs, perfect style, **$$1.05** each

Ladies' Chambray Shirt Waists—Scotch, of course, in Pink, Sky and Navy foundations, with broad stripe of white, full bias fronts, yoke back, white collar and self cuffs. Special **$1.20**

Linen Table Napkins



About 1200 dozen Linen Table Napkins whose guarantee comes from one of the best Linen Weavers in Ireland. They are pure and spotless, and of splendid round thread linen, woven into elegant damask designs, and of superb whiteness, for which Irish Linens are famous. The Napkins will go on Sale Monday morning, when hundreds of housekeepers, who know the real worthiness of these lines, will be here for them. In two sizes, 20 and 22 inches square. Worth $2.15 a dozen. Monday .. .. **$1.55** dozen

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

THE **S. CARSLEY CO.** LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St. MONTREAL.

Walkerville, Ont.

Radnor

combines excellency with our (Canadian Club) Whiskey.

(Signed) HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LIMITED.

The teams and officials were as follows:

Rosedales.		Outremont.
F. Johnston..	Goal..	W. Ainslie
G. Stephen..	Point..	R. Finley
W. Bullen.. ..	Cover point.	E. Clendinning
J. Brodie..	Forwards..	F. Hale
F. Davis..	"	.. ..R. Grace
H. Bullen..	"	.. ..E. Steevie
R. Stephen.. ..	"	....W. Bradford
D. Graham.. ..	Umpires.. ..	J. Pattengale

Referee—M. Grant, Victorias.

FOOTBALL.

POINT ST. CHARLES CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Point St. Charles Association Football Club, will be held on Monday evening next (27th), in the P. A. A. A. club rooms, at 8.30 p.m.

All members are requested to attend. Business will consist of annual reports and election of officers.

For Other Sporting See Page 6.

In the High Court of Justice, New South Wales, Mr. Justice Hodges, in granting Mitchell & Co. an injunction and general verdict, said: "The plaintiff's (Mitchell's) whiskey was, I believe, on the evidence, the most highly prized of all Irish whiskies imported into this market."

"P. Richard's" brandy is the purest and the best.

Grand Trunk Sues J. J. C. Thompson.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has taken an action in warranty for $22,500 against Joseph J. C. Thompson, contractor, of Hamilton, Ont., The suit arises out of one of George P. Magann, contractor, of Toronto, against the company, for the same amount. Magann alleges that he had some 75,000 ties around Wiarton, Ont., which were delivered to the company by Thompson in fulfilment of an arrangement with Magann. The company alleges that it had a contract with Thompson, who was to supply the quantity of ties mentioned, and that he did so, and received payment for all but some 25,000 or 30,000. The action is to protect itself against loss in the litigation between the two.

Killed by a Runaway Team.

St. Catharines, Ont., March 24.—John O'Mara, an old resident, met his death in a peculiar way this morning. He was holding his team of horses by the head while some heavy piping was being loaded on his waggon, when the team became frightened and bolted. A heavy piece of iron projecting over the side of the waggon struck Mr. O'Mara in the head, crushing his skull and killing him almost instantly. He was a widower, aged 73, and had no children.

Mason & Risch pianos are preferred by artists. 19 Phillips square.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Births.

CHASTON—In this city, on 19th March, the wife of Arthur N. Chaston, of a daughter. Newfoundland papers please copy.

Deaths.

WARD—In this city, on March 22, William Henry Ward, second son of William Ward, aged 22 years 3 months. The funeral will take place from 1258 Notre Dame street at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, to Mount Royal Cemetery.

FREEMAN—On the 23rd inst., of pneumonia, Lena Isabel, youngest and beloved child of Harry and Lizzie Freeman. Funeral from her father's residence, 243 St. Christophe st., on Saturday, 25th, at 2.30 p.m.

CONNORS—In this city, March 22, Alice Elizabeth Stanley, widow of the late Michael Connors. Funeral private.

HARDIE—At the Montreal General Hospital, March 23, Mrs. G. E. Hardie, aged 30 years.

Schubert's Songs

forgot to mention charlotte gelatine.

Catholic School Inspector.

La Patrie says: At the suggestion of Rev. Father Lacombe, in order to meet a formal desire expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Haultain Government has decided to appoint a French-Canadian Catholic school inspector for the schools of the minority in the Northwest. The salary attached to the new position will be $1,400 Mr. Halutain demands that the official in question have a universiy degree and a perfect knowledge of the two languages.

La Patrie adds: "We know who is to be called upon to fill the office, but we will not give his name for a few days yet."

"Mitchell's" Scotch whiskey is the best on the market.

Chambre de Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce adopted, at its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, a motion approving the grant of the subsidies to the Montfort and Gatineau Railway. Mr. J. X. Perrault reminded the chamber that an injustice would be done to Canada by drawing our catalogue for the 1900 exhibition according to the last census, which took place in 1891. It was, therefore, resolved to ask the Federal Government to adopt such legislation as will secure the next census in 1900 instead of 1901.

For Destitute Children:

Mr. Cox, Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Madame R. Thibaudeau, and Miss Van Horne had an interview with His Worship Mayor Prefontaine, yesterday afternoon, anent the condition of the poor and destitute children. They urged the assistance of the corporation towards having the Quebec Government adopt a law similar to that of Ontario for the commitment of those little ones. His Worship promised them to use all his influence in the matter, which he will discuss with the provincial secretary on next Monday.

A Noted Missionary Dead.

London, March 24.—A despatch from Kimberley, in Griqualand West, South Africa, reports the death of the famous missionary, Rev. John Mackenzie. Mr. Mackenzie worked in the same sphere as Dr. David Livingstone and Mr. Moffatt, the former of whom died in 1873 and the latter ten years later. He preceded Mr. Cecil Rhodes as deputy commissioner of Bechuanaland, and fought for the Bechuana lives against the immigrant Boers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Change in Time Commencing March 26th, On OTTAWA SHORT LINE.

2½ HOURS MONTREAL TO OTTAWA.

*Lv. Montreal, 9.45 a.m. Ar. Ottawa, 12.15 p.m.
*Lv. Montreal, 4.00 p.m. Ar. Ottawa, 6.30 p.m.
*Lv. Montreal, 4.15 p.m. Ar. Ottawa, 7.45 p.m.
*Week days.

Perth local will leave at 4.15 p.m., commencing March 27th, 1899, instead of 5.15 p.m.

Round Trip Tickets will be Sold for

EASTER HOLIDAYS

At One Way Lowest First-Class Fare

March 30th, 31st and April 1st, 2nd and 3rd, good to return until April 4th, 1899, between all stations east of Port Arthur.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office—129 St. James Street.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.

Separate Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tenders for Grain Elevator" or "Tender for Warehouse," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 5 o'clock p.m., eastern standard time, on MONDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1899, for the erection of a Grain Elevator at St. John, New Brunswick, and for the erection of a Freight Warehouse on the new Terminal Wharf now under contract at that place.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and Forms of Tender may be obtained on and after the 28th day of February, 1899, at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, at Moncton, N.B., and at the Engineer's Office, St. John, N.B.

In the case of Firms, the Tender must bear the actual signature of the full name, the occupation and residence of each member of the firm.

All the Conditions of the Specifications, including those requiring a security deposit with each Tender, must be complied with.

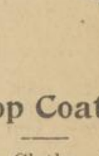
Tenders must be made on the Printed Form supplied.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., Feb. 27th, 1899.

SPRING CLOTHING PRICES.



Top Coats.

Covert Cloths, Herring-bone, Clay Worsteds, Light Weight Beavers, &c., made to order, $18.00 to $25.00.

Serge Suits

with Double Breasted Sack Coats. Made to order from best English Serge, $18.00 and $20.00.

English and Scotch Tweeds.

The ideal business suit. Made to order, $18.00 to $25.00.

English Worsteds.

Neat and dressy, excludes chilly Spring air, sheds Summer heat. Made to order, $20.00 to $26.50.

Cutaway Coat and Vest

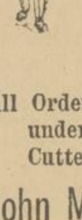
in black corkscrews, Clay Worsteds and Cashmeres, made to order from $18.00.

Fancy Vests.

Made to order from $4.50.

Trousers.

Tweeds and fancy Worsteds, made to order from $4.50.



Homespuns.

Canadian $16.00.
Irish $18.00.

All Orders made up in our premises under the supervision of our New Cutter.

John Martin, Sons & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

455 St. Paul St.

The Herald.

FOUNDED, 1808.

141 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL, QUE

DAILY EDITION,
Twenty-five Cents per Month; Three Dollars per Year.

WEEKLY EDITION,
Seventy-five Cents per Year.

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HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

JAS. S. BRIERLEY, Managing Director.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MONTREAL No. 176

SATURDAY, MARCH 25.

THE HERALD AND THE SESSION.

—:o:—

The Herald will contain the most comprehensive and accurate reports of the proceedings of Parliament. It will be sent by mail to any address from now until the end of the session at the low rate of

50 Cents.

THE AMERICAN "TRUST."

The most interesting development of the present period of prosperity is undoubtedly the consolidation of all manner of productive enterprises in the United States. Every week, almost every day, witnesses new combinations involving millions, sometimes hundreds of millions, of invested capital. No other economic movement involving interests of like magnitude has ever been consummated with such startling suddenness. No time was allowed in which to test the wisdom of the first experiment. As soon as one combination had been successfully brought about others were formed pell-mell. It is only a few months since the movement began; a few months hence it will be over, for lack of further available material. Ordinary people, to whom the ways of capitalists are past finding out, stand amazed at the news of these concentrations, and, apprehending some manner of evil as a result of what is popularly regarded as an organization of capital for defensive and offensive purposes, are already looking about for leaders who will effect an opposing organization, and the leaders are beginnig to appear.

The reasons for these concentrations are suggested by the very rapidity with which they have been consummated. Industrial and business organization is the result of experience, and therefore is usually of slow growth. If most of those whose concerns are now being thrown into the hopper of a trust could afford to wait until the policy had been justified by results in other lines of industry, they would wait. That would be the normal method. Meantime they would take advantage of the present period of prosperity to put up new buildings, to add to their working staff, to put in new machinery. Outsiders would in all probability enter the field and still further add to the facilities for production. Wages would be good, prices would be high, money would be finding remunerative investment, until some morning, after a few weeks of slow sales, managers would wake up to a realization that the people had bought to the measure of their needs, that the shelves of the retail stores were full and not being emptied, that the wholesalers were beginning to have trouble with their commercial paper, in brief, that there had been an "over-production." Then would follow lower prices, the temporary closing down of some establishments, the wiping out of a lot of capital, a reduction in wages, and the inevitable clash between the hand workers and their employers, with the equally inevitable strikes, lock-outs, alien labor laws and all the other unmistakable evidences of industrial depression. All this the capitalists of the United States (and of other countries) have witnessed time and again. The present fever for trusts and consolidations means at bottom simply that they have decided to pool their interests now in order, if possible, to prevent "over-production" by their own establishments; secondly to discourage outsiders from entering a field they consider themselves well able to manage; and, finally, to be in a relatively stronger position whenever another contest with organized labor shall arise.

Under the circumstances existing in the United States it can only be supposed that whatever beneficent intention there may be in the "trust" movement will come short of realization. Outside influences will be certain, if industrial history is any guide, to bring about conditions that will be materially different from those now existent. Perhaps in three or four years, perhaps in a shorter time, there will be an approach to the hard times of 1893. In the autumn of 1892 there were predictions of a long period of prosperity. In the summer of 1893 there was a fresh bank failure to be discussed at luncheon every day. The one result that can be looked forward to with measurable certainty is that the next "dispute between capital and labor" as the throes of industrial resuscitation are commonly designated, will be, if anything, fiercer than ever before, because of the increased strength "capital" will be sure to have gained from the present movement to concentration. The outlook for the near future is not particularly bright, for although the Republicans were elected for the express purpose of righting what was wrong in the currency, they have not yet done so, and ever day that passes makes the task more difficult of accomplishment. It is as certain as anything well can be that unless the currency question is settled at the next meeting of Congress there will be a return of the panic of 1893 and a disturbance of industry preceding the Presidential election of 1900 more dangerous than that of 1896, because more likely to result in an undesirable pronouncement by the electorate.

The method employed in these amalgamations may also prove an occasion of disturbance in the future. The businesses included in the trusts are usually taken at a generous valuation in fixing the amount of the preferred stock. After that has been done, a still more generous value is placed on good-will, prospects, etc., represented by the common stock, which is given to those already interested and by them sold through Wall street brokers to a public that just now finds itself in funds to an unusual extent. In the present stock exchange excitement, many who have not cash to spare are willing to buy so long as the banks are willing to lend money and hold the stocks for security, but this, within a day or two, the banks have stopped doing, and it is not taking a very long chance to hazard the belief that following the adoption of this restrictive policy by the banks there will at once be a marked decline in the business of "trust" promotion. As for the people who have turned in their money, it remains to be seen, when the time of trial comes, whether they will be wroth with those who have manipulated the markets to their undoing or whether they will throw the weight of their influence into the scale with the trustees of their more or less profitless investments. In either case the bitterness of the next industrial struggle will probably be accentuated rather than mitigated.

A CHANGE IN THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

Since Ald. Laporte became chairman of the Water Committee, the Water Department has received, and is receiving, a thorough shaking up, as will appear from the proceedings of meetings to be held in the near future. Before long this department, which has been about the worst managed of the lot, will be on such a footing that citizens can actually look upon it as being conducted on careful business principles. At the recent meeting of chairmen of committees, Ald. Laporte secured a vote of $35,000 for repairing the reservoir, and as soon as it is possible to do so, the work will be gone on with on a right basis. Whatever is done will be with a view to making the reservoir what it ought to be, secure and easily cleaned, and if to do the work right requires more money than has been allotted, the public will insist that it be spent.

Much as has been published concerning the extravagance or worse that has characterized the administration of this department for some years, the full extent of the cost to the taxpayers has not yet been revealed, and it is safe to say that the disclosures of the next two or three months, as the committee works back to a right basis, will be even more instructive and exasperating than anything that has yet seen the light of criticism. Reforms are on the way, however, and it may shortly appear that if the present Council had done nothing but reorganize the Water Committee it would have deserved well of the electorate.

THE PRESENT IMMIGRATION.

That the immigration season for 1899 has fairly begun must be obvious to all whom duty, pleasure or curiosity may call to visit the railway stations. For some weeks past big trains loaded with immigrants, as many as 300 sometimes, but quite frequently from 150 to 200, have discharged their freights of humanity at the depots to be redistributed into others which convey them to the new homes they have chosen in the land of their adoption. A most interesting sight they are, too, and many curious reflections they suggest—these home-seekers who have broken old ties, separated from old associations, left old troubles and difficulties to fight afresh the battle of life, to carve out new destinies and to redress if possible the balance which circumstances of birth and environment or adverse fate may have laid up against them in the old world. To them the doors of Canada are open wide. They are welcome wherever they see a field for their energy and industry. It is already evident from the numbers arriving almost daily that the immigration season will be more than usually active. The increased prominence of the Dominion in the public mind at home, the general prosperity of the country and the succession of favorable seasons have all tended to keep Canada to the front as a desirable field for settlement. Canada had unquestionably the cream of the immigration from the United Kingdom last year. The returns of the Board of Trade of Great Britain on this matter are far from being as satisfactory as we could desire, but as they are compiled on the same principal every year, they afford some basis of comparison with what has been done in the past. They show that while immigration from Great Britain into other countries has been decreasing, there has been so far as Canada is concerned, a substantial increase. From other sources we learn that we have not only had the numbers, but we have had the quality. The history of the past year is likely to be repeated in the present. Only the other day a train-load of immigrants, all British born and bred, arrived from Halifax and their effects filled several cars. The majority of them spent a couple of days in this city before proceeding to the west. They could have availed themselves, had they chosen, or had circumstances rendered it necessary, of the accommodation offered at the immigration rooms at the Windsor Station; but not one of them took advantage of the proferred hospitality of this temporary home. They selected the hotels of the town, and not a few of them, who were bound for the gold fields, went to the Windsor. The majority were small capitalists and farmers. Such immigrants are welcome in every country. They are the most difficult to get, for the simple reason that they are reluctant to break up old associations and ties. They prefer the position and prospects, to which they have been accustomed in seeking new homes in a strange land.

The educational work of the Dominion Immigration Department and the Canadian Pacific Railway has done much to stimulate in England, Scotland and Ireland the growth of public opinion in favor of Canada, and not only do they use the press extensively, but from their centres in London these organizations disseminate through the medium of some 2,000 schools masters interesting information of the most varied and attractive kind with pictorial illustrations adapted for the lantern and stereopticon, which vividly impress the imaginations of the young. The seed thus sown falls upon fruitful soil and we are already reaping the fruits of a wise educational policy which seems well adapted to the requirements of the time. It has been suggested that something might be done to supplement this by immigration councils on this side—councils of an advisory character, which would be helpful in the matter of advice; but it is doubtful if the services of such bodies would be appreciated. The immigration prospect, worked upon the present lines, is encouraging. To do too much would be just as harmful as doing too little.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

The salaries of teachers in this Province are so low that people living in the cities generally refuse to believe the truth in this respect. The facts in a typical case were last week brought to light in the courts in Sherbrooke, and the report of the proceedings may serve as an object lesson.

The action was brought against the school commissioners of the township of Winslow by a teacher who claimed that there was due her $6. Her claim had been $12 and the commissioners had paid her $6, asking her to leave the balance to be settled later. Upon looking over their books they ascertained that there was only due her the $6, and let the matter drop, leaving her under the impression that they were indebted in the sum of $6. By the evidence it appeared that she was paid a salary of $95 and had to board herself. The chairman, in speaking of the case afterwards, said the reason for all the trouble was that the teacher was overpaid, that they had never before had any trouble. The former teacher had commenced with a salary of $55, but as they considered it rather hard to get along on $55 and pay $3 per month for board, they had increased her salary to $60.

This goes to justify the remark of a teacher that if they dare complain of their lot they are to be made to suffer for their boldness.

It behooves the general public, therefore, to take up the question if they would have competent teachers for their children. The official reports for this Province show that not one-sixth of the men and women who are trained as teachers in our normal schools remain in the profession, because there is no chance of making a fair living in it.

The Province of Quebec, it is true, is not the only offender. A recent investigation has established the fact that in Pennsylvania the wages of many teachers are less than it costs the counties to support a pauper. This leads Modern Methods to remark:

"This is a startling statement, but it is true; and the truth is making many an out-of-the-district committee, that thought itself so securely hidden among the hills that it could afford to be too mean for even a semi-barbarous community, wince, now that it finds itself pilloried before an outraged public sentiment."

The history of the agitation across the line, however, shows that teachers, like other salaried persons, must themselves strike the first blow, if they would better their lot. They will have no difficulty in enlisting sympathy.

In the case of the Chicago teachers, their petition was jeered at at first, but when the papers gave publicity to the facts, when the clergymen preached and prayed about it in their pulpits, when the physicians talked about it in their daily rounds, and lawyers at the bar referred to the low pay of the teachers as an abomination, only one man could be found in the School Board to vote against the increase, and he apologized for his vote, while the Mayor, City Council, the Governor and State Legislature were unanimous in favoring the increase.

A great deal is expected of the Quebec Government, but it should be remembered that every government is powerless unless backed up by public opinion. When the country members, the majority in the Legislature, protest against the fixing of a minimum salary for teachers, Ministers are sure that public opinion lacks education on this point.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The other day the London papers declared that Sir Richard Cartwright accurately represents British opinion. The failure of La Minerve and La Presse to print Sir Charles' speeches was bad enough, but this is the last straw.

Mr. Moore, of Stanstead, assures Parliament that "Sir Charles Tupper is the peer of Lord Salisbury, and would bear comparison with William Gladstone." Indeed he would, and bear it without a murmur, too. Mr. Moore may look for immediate promotion.

Mr. Bryan prefers "hog and hominy," with his political disciples, to champagne and pate de fois gras with recalcitrant democrats. He must not hope to make votes that way. The mass of the people approve of luxury, and only become active politically when they can't get a share of it.

When Ald. Ames says he does not believe there was anything wrong in the lockjaw case, his disbelief must be accepted as expressed in the Pickwickian sense. Like most other people in Montreal, where it is a question of imputed wrongdoing at the City Hall, he is probably able to accept Tennyson's philosophy of "believing what he cannot prove."

The "Politician," of Events, Ottawa, is puzzled because, as he says: "The statement that the Yukon has so far paid for itself is really remarkable, in view of the fact that we have been informed that the administration of the Yukon accounted for the extraordinary increase in the current expenses of the Government." The explanation is simple. The total cost of administering the Yukon is included in the figures showing the Government's expenditures. The receipts go to swell the amount of the country's revenues. This illustrates what we have several times pointed out, that the mere fact that the expenditures are greater does not show that the cost, to the taxpayer, of governing the country has increased. It also illustrates the fact that the revenues are not, as the Star states, all taxation. That part of them, for example, which is furnished by the Yukon collections certainly cannot be put down as taxation.

NEWS AND VIEWS.

"The lack of educational facilities in this city is due to the fact that the men in control of the government are men who do not care about education, who know nothing about education. When men who divided their income into thirds and were willing to give one-third for educational purposes, went to the Mayor only to be blackguarded by him, it was time for every father and mother to rise up and demand better things for their children." Thus does the New York World report a speech of Rev. Dr. William Rainsford, before the People's Institute of that city.

I presume that someone will rise up and quote this example to justify the indifference of a large part of our population towards educational matters. They might also quote the Minister of Education for Great Britain, who lately declared that the English farmer did not care what was taught in the schools.

* * *

I prefer, however, to turn to the communities which take some interest in their schools and which are working to improve them. Among these the State of Maine has just adopted a law providing for the transportation of school children, a plan which is also contemplated by the Quebec law adopted at the last session. The Maine law says: "The superintendent of schools in each town shall procure the conveyance of all public school pupils residing in his town, to and from the nearest suitable school, for the number of weeks for which schools are maintained in each year, when such pupils reside at such a distance from the said school as to render such conveyance necessary. Provided, however, that the superintending school committee may authorize the superintendent of schools to pay the board of any pupil or pupils at a suitable place near any established school instead of providing conveyance for said pupil or pupils when in their judgment it may be done at an equal or less expense than by conveyance."

* * *

Another amendment made to the school law of Maine provides for payment out of the public funds for tuition in independent academies which come up to the proper standard. This is, no doubt, a concession to the Catholic institutions.

The state has also come to the conclusion that it is proper to withdraw state aid in municipalities which have not certificated teachers or approved text books in their schools.

Another provision of the Maine law which is interesting for this Province, where there are so many new settlements, reads as follows: "Whenever in any unorganized township in this state there shall be two or more children between the ages of four and twenty-one years, the state superintendent of schools shall cause an enumeration of said children to be made, and returned to him, and shall provide for the schooling of said children, either by establishing a school in the township, or by sending the children to schools in adjoining towns or plantations, or both, as shall by him be deemed expedient." The unorganized townships and the state contribute towards the education of these children.

* * *

Chicago has a standing grievance against its board of school commissioners which, being elected by the people, is, of course, supposed to be corrupt. Therefore, a bill has been sent to the Legislature of Illinois with the object of curtailing the powers of the commissioners and vesting them in the superintendent of schools. Of course there is a difference of opinion on the merits of the bill. The school teachers, who, it appears, do not suffer from an excess of submissiveness, have secured the support of the Federation of Labor in opposition to the bill.

Their spokeswoman says: "According to that bill the superintendent may keep his position for a period of six years unless written protests be brought to bear against him. He will be allowed to fix the salaries of the teachers to suit his will. He will have the power of dismissing the teachers whenever he thinks best. I wish to say that to these the Chicago teachers object, for by them we should be made a group of slaves."

On the other hand, the Woman's Club, "representing mothers," has approved the legislation giving the superintendent of schools power to select text books, and also power to appoint and promote teachers, the vote of a majority of the board of education being necessary to void any act of his in any of these directions." Illinois legislators are indeed between two fires.

* * *

Minnesota has just adopted what seems to me to be an excellent law. In Quebec the common school fund is divided very much as would be a poor school fund, the province extending its aid to municipalities according to population, without regard to merits.

The Minnesota law recognizes to a certain degree that while it is the duty of the state to aid municipalities too poor to be able to maintain a proper school, as a rule the state funds should be expended only as a reward to municipalities which do their duty in supporting efficient schools.

The Minnesota law just adopted raises the high school aid from $400 to $800 and fixes the maximum at $105,000. It raises the graded school and rural school maximums, and also provides an allowance of $75 for schools having two rooms or more, but that cannot qualify as graded schools. It fixes the requirements for this class of schools as to teachers, instruction, equipment, etc., in a manner analogous to the requirements imposed on other classes.

* * *

Minnesota has also a summer school system. This affords an opportunity for much normal work that many teachers have been obliged to omit or pass over hurriedly. It puts the teachers in touch with each other and with the system as a whole. It gives the chance for getting training, lectures and personal instruction direct from eminent authorities and specialists. It constitutes, which is perhaps its most important recommendation, the only opportunity many teachers have for keeping up by practice and observation with new developments and methods of teaching.

Our system of lectures on pedagogy is perhaps the nearest approach possible at present to the Minnesota plan.

* * *

An agitation is going on in Pennsylvania to induce the legislature to extend the minimum school term of the state from six to seven months. The Philadelphia Times says in this connection: "The low length of the school term in many of the rural districts of Pennsylvania too long has been a blot on the educational escutcheon of the state. Over eight hundred districts, representing more than two hundred thousand children, the reports of the district superintendents for last year show, maintain only the minimum school term of six months. But what is still worse, in a majority of these districts it has been discovered by the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, the schools were closed at the end of the term with sufficient funds in the treasury to have an additional month of schooling. With ample funds at their disposal, year after year, districts are failing to give the children school privileges beyond the minimum term of six months."

There is some satisfaction in knowing that there are school commissioners who fail to understand their duty, outside of Quebec.

A LABOR PARTY.

Meeting Held Last Night to Discuss the Situation.

All Were Agreed That an Independent Labor Party Should Act in Municipal Affairs.

The movement in local labor circles to organize an independent party seems to receiving the approval of many labor associations. Last night the East End Workingmen's Club held a meeting at 1476 St. Catherine street to further the proposed organization, and incidentally to talk of municipal reforms.

Mr. Joseph Belanger spoke at length on the necessity of bringing workingmen into aldermanic and legislative chairs if the working class were ever to receive proper treatment. The property qualification was an injustice, in his opinion, and it was a gross error on the part of the working class to elect as our municipal administrators solely men of professions, or employers, whose best interest was to keep the workingman in poverty. Professional men made fortunes at every turn, and yet when they were put at the helm of the municipal ship, we heard of nothing but jobbery and contracts, and sometimes we heard about men making application for the very modest position of policeman who had been made to pay $200 and more for it. It was a state of affairs which should not be tolerated, and such influences should be repudiated by electing men from among themselves to represent them.

Continuing, the speaker compared the condition of the workingman who received a meagre wage with that of the employer, who had the money made for him, and of the civic employe, who for little labor, he said, received a fat income. He spoke of the recent misunderstanding between Mr. St. George, the City Surveyor, and the Roads Committee. Mr. St. George had virtually resigned by sending a letter to the Roads Committee, asking to be relieved of the responsibility of his department on certain conditions. That letter could not be interprated in any other sense than a resignation, and what had come of it? Mr. St. George had seen that he had taken a dangerous step, and he had veered round and had given interviews to representatives of the press to say that he had not resigned at all. Could such a thing be done by any workingman? Never.

Mr. Belanger also deprecated the present condition of things in which an employer could discharge his employe without notice, by simply saying that he had no more work, while the employe was expected to give a week's notice in advance. It was favoring the rich man to injure the poor.

The working class could control the world if only they would stand together. It was therefore an opportune moment to establish an independent labor organization, and to that end every workingman should use his utmost power.

Mr. Benjamin Rodier expressed his opinion of the municipal question as a huge farce. Corroboration of this could be had in the actions entered against the Montreal Street Railway. Instead of taking action against that company for irregular service on the main thoroughfares, like St. Catherine street or St. Lawrence Main street, Mr. St. George had lodged a complaint for irregular service at the Wellington street bridge, a place where it would be easily conceded, the cars were apt to be delayed at different times during the day, either because the bridge would be open or owing to a too heavy traffic for the narrow way.

Mr. Prince, city editor of La Presse, also addressed the meeting on the necessity of entertaining on all occasions "un esprit de corps."

He referred to the grievances of the men from the Crow's Nest Pass, and qualified as unjust the action of the Government in not attending to their just demands. The proposed local labor organization, he said, had received the undivided support of the Federated Trades and Labor Council in the city of Quebec, and in the near future, he hoped, the present movement would have made good its claim to recognition.

"A TORYMANDER."

The Farmer—The way that party fixed these fences to let its old cow steal more pasture before she died beats a Chinese puzzle. Anyway, here goes to straighten them up.—The Witness.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggist refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

AMUSEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murphy, Props and Mgrs.

SEATS for the Grand Opera performances by the New Orleans French Opera Co. (which begin on April 3rd), are NOW on SALE at the Star Branch Office, Peel street, and at 213 St. James st. Prices—75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

SEATS for the Operettes will be on Sale *TUESDAY, MARCH 28TH.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS
W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee & Manager.
THIS WEEK—E. H. Sothern's Great Lyceum Success,
"CAPTAIN LETTARBLAIR,"
and Vaudeville, headed by the GAIETY SISTERS.
Prices—10c, 20c and 25c. Performances at 2.15 and 8.15 p.m. Box office open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. 'Phone E. 316.

Her Majesty's
Grand Performance
HANDEL'S
"MESSIAH"
GOOD FRIDAY, MARCH 31st, '99
Mrs. Shannah Cumming, New York.
Miss Mary Louise Clary, New York.
Mr. E. C. Towne, New York.
Mr. Heinrich Meyn, New York.
Chorus of 225 voices. Orchestra of 50.
Principal Violin, Prof. J. J. Goulet.
Organist, Mr. Arthur Dorey.
Conductor, Horace W. Reyner
Popular Prices.—$1 00, 75c., 50c. and 35c
General Admission 25c.
Seats can be booked at Branch Star Office on and after March 24th.

M.A.A.A. Rink
Notice to Members.
Members are hereby notified that Rink is now closed for the season, and are requested to remove their property from Skate boxes, and return keys to M. A. A. A. office, 149 Mansfield St. where the usual rebate will be paid.
Rink club-house open every day, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock, until 1st April.
S. A. FINLEY, Hon. Sec'y.

ART ASSOCIATION...
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Wednesday Evening, March 29th,
—AT 8.15—
LECTURE
By PROF. F. P. WALTON,
Dean of the Faculty of Law, McGill University.
Subject - - - - - "Oxford,"
With Illustrations

Royal Scots of Canada: ANNUAL DRILL.
Orders by Lt.-Col. Ibbotson Comd'g.
Companies will parade as follows:
Monday, March 27th .....Nos. 4 and 5
Tuesday, March 28th .....Nos. 2 and 6
Thursday, March 30th .....Nos. 1 and 3
Monday, April 3rd .....Nos. 4 and 5
Tuesday, April 4th .....Nos. 2 and 6
Thursday, April 6th .....Nos. 1 and 3
Monday, April 10th .....Nos. 4 and 5
Tuesday, April 11th .....Nos. 2 and 6
Thursday, April 13th .....Nos. 1 and 3
AT 8 P.M. EACH EVENING.
Uniform—Drill order, with greatcoats.
Recruit Class every Friday evening.
By order FRANK S. MEIGHEN,
Capt. Adjutant R.S. of C.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, NEXT WEEK.
SPECIAL MATINEE GOOD FRIDAY.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
First Appearance in Montreal of
Jas. A. Herne's
Beautiful Comedy-Drama,
SHORE ACRES.
Direction of H. C. MINER.
Presented by this the Only Company on Tour.
With Entire New Scenery and Unique Mechanical Novelties.
Superb Production Guaranteed.
Prices—25, 50, 75c and $1.
Sale of Seats now progressing.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Every Afternoon and evening.—THIS WEEK, MAR. 20TH,
The Metropolitan Burlesquers.
20 WHITES. | A MIGHTY
15 CREOLES. | SHOW.
Prices—10, 20 and 30 cents. Next week—THE NEW NIGHT OWLS.

GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE and MUSEE.
Thos. Burdett, Proprietor.
Louis Payette, Manager.
Cor. St. Gabriel & Commissioners Sts.
Every Afternoon and Evening.
Programme par excellence.
THREE BARRATTS SPECIALTY CO
Including 20 Popular Artists.
Week Beginning March 27th, 1899.

MISS L. MAUDE BECKWITH,
of Thousand Island Park, N.Y., will speak at the SPIRITUALIST MEETINGS in DRUMMOND HALL, on SUNDAY, March 26th, at 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Mr. Oscar A. Edgerly, of Boston, will also lecture and give tests.

CONSERVATORY OF DANCING,
Deportment and Physical Culture, 2269 St. Catherine St. Classes meet as follows: BEGINNERS, Monday and Thursday, 8 P.M. ADVANCE, Tuesday and Saturday, 8.15 P.M. JUVENILES, Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, 4.15 P.M. Private lessons at any hour to suit. Best instruction, easiest method. Finest music and floor in the city. All the latest new dances taught, including fancy dances, etc. Send for circular. Telephone "Up" 1435.
GEO. F. BEAMAN.

ONE FARE
Easter Excursion to New York,
Thursday, March 30th,
Via. New York Central from Windsor Street Station. Particulars 129 ST. JAMES STREET.

EXCURSION.
MONTREAL to NEW YORK
AND RETURN,
via the Central Vermont or Delaware and Hudson Lines.
Tickets for the Round Trip **$10.65** Tickets for the Round Trip
Good to go March 30th. Good to return leaving New York not later than April 4th, 1899. For Tickets, Parlor and Sleeping Car Accomodation, apply to
GRAND TRUNK TICKET OFFICES, Montreal.

A NEW SERIAL
THIS WEEK'S
Metropolitan
contains the opening chapters of a splendid Serial Story, entitled
"Beautiful Rohilla,"
which will run through twelve numbers of the paper.
DO NOT MISS IT.
The Metropolitan will be sent to any address during continuation of story for 40 CENTS.

YOU CAN NOWHERE PURCHASE
Sterling Silver...
To Better Advantage Than At
Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co's.,
1794 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL.

Object Lesson from Montreal.

(Ottawa Journal.)

The dissatisfaction of Mr. St. George, city engineer of Montreal, illustrates some remarks made recently regarding the assumption by aldermen of executive authority. Mr. St. George is reputed to be a good engineer. His salary is $5,000 a year. He has been in the employ of the city of Montreal for twenty years, and knows every hole and corner in the place. His record during that time has been unstained by instances either of carelessness or undue favor. Yet Montreal is in danger of losing him because the chairman of the Roads Committee, Ald. Brunet, orders him to employ twice as many laborers as St. George can give work to. Mr. St. George's case is the third glaring one in Montreal within a few years. Mr. Davis, a capable superintendent of the waterworks, was squeezed out because he would not give the aldermen full swing. Mr. McConnell, another superintending engineer of the waterworks, was worried by the committee till he resigned in disgust; and under the succeeding conditions the department apparently became thoroughly rotten. This could hardly help resulting, inasmuch as capable and self-respecting men would cease to offer themselves for positions in which they knew they must become mere election machines for vote-hunting aldermen.

The aldermen, in connection with their proper business of legislation and of supervision of the work of the city officers, may sometimes have to take collective action which steps over the line which ordinarily it is well to leave between themselves and actual direct civic administration. But that ought not to need to occur very often. One can hardly see that it needs ever to occur at all as a case of interference by any individual alderman, no matter what his position is in the council or committees.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM! NO MORE PAIN!

After an application of
Dr. Rouby's Rheumatic Cure.

A new vegetable specific; CURE assured in 24 HOURS; prepared at Dr. Rouby's Laboratory, Lyons, France.

READ the testimonials of well-known gentlemen of Montreal:

Montreal, Dec. 9, 1898.

To whom it may concern:

I am glad to certify that I have used in my family Dr. Rouby's Rheumatic Cure, for a severe case of acute articulary rheumatism in the hip, and that the cure was immediate. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Rouby's Rheumatic Cure to any one who wants to be cured at once.

JAMES BAXTER,
Banker,
157 St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, Dec. 5th, 1898.

This is to certify that I have been troubled with rheumatism for a period of over five years. I have used several treatments from doctors and others, and have found none so beneficial as DR. ROUBY'S RHEUMATIC CURE. I strongly recommend its use to any one who may be troubled with the terrible disease.

THOMAS FOX,
Inland Revenue Officer,
Montreal.

Sold by all druggists, price $1.00, or address Dr. Rouby's Rheumatic Cure, Box 365, Post Office, Montreal.

"Sailor Consolidated"

Mining and Milling Company of Camp McKinney (Limited)

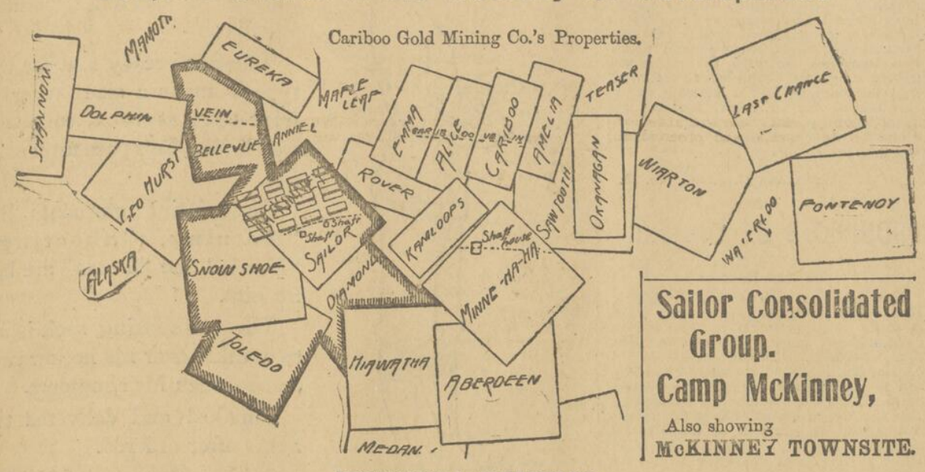
(NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.)

Being incorporated under British Columbia and licensed under Ontario Charters.

Capital Stock, $1,250,000

In $1,250,000 Shares - - - - - - - - - Par Value, $1.00 Each.

500,000 Shares in the Treasury for Development.



Sailor Consolidated Group.

Camp McKinney,

Also showing

McKINNEY TOWNSITE.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

Sir GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK, Ex-Lieut. Governor of Ontario.
T. MILBURN, Wholesale Chemist, Toronto.
T. A. CRANE, of Crane & Baird, Wholesale Grain Merchants, Board of Trade Building, Toronto.
A. L. DAVIS, of Cox & Davis, Mayor of Peterboro'.
J. B. McARTHUR, Ex.-President Board of Trade, Rossland, and President of Rambler-Cariboo Mining Company.
F. DIVER, Central Press Agency.
CHAS. B. WATTS, Sec'y. Dominion Millers Association, Board of Trade Building, Toronto.
J. A. STEVENSON, M.D., Trenton.

BANKERS.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, TORONTO.

COMPANY'S OFFICES.

19 & 21 Adelaide St., East, Toronto, and at Camp McKinney, B.C

PROPERTIES.

Properties belonging to the "Sailor" Consolidated, as shown in the above plan, consist of "Diamond," "Toledo," "Snow Shoe," "Bellevue" and "Sailor." The Company also have extensive water rights, and own the new Townsite of McKinney.

McKINNEY.

This is the new town, situated in the Camp of the same name in the Boundary District, and, as the crow flies, about 70 miles from Rossland. A large amount of property has already been sold. Information is just to hand that several buildings are being erected, including a large hotel. It is situated very similarly to Rossland, and several Western correspondents are already comparing it to Rossland as that city was some four years ago.

SURROUNDING MINES.

THE CARIBOO GOLD MINING COMPANY'S properties, consisting of "Sawtooth," "Okanagan," "Amelia," "Cariboo," "Alice," "Emma" and "Maple Leaf" (see plan) lie to the east, this Company has already paid to date over $270,000.00 in dividends, and is paying regularly dividends of One Cent Per Share per month.

MINNEHAHA

Is being actively developed and is showing up wonderfully well under the careful management of Major Ainsley Megraw The veins on this property run directly into the "Sailor" property, as will be seen by referring to Engineer's reports.

WATERLOO

Manager Joe Murphy is vigorously pushing the work upon this property. He reports that they have now drifted 70 ft. along the vein, and some of the richest ore in the Camp, running into phenomenal values, has been taken out.

THE ANNIE L.

Now known as the "Cariboo No. 2," is being actively developed on what is believed to be the "Cariboo" vein.

THE SHANNON-DOLPHIN COMPANY

On the other side of the "Bellevue," is also working on what is believed to be the "Cariboo" vein. The course of the vein on the "Bellevue" (one of the "Sailor" properties, as shown on plan) is in the same direction as the "Cariboo," and, as already stated, is being proved on both sides of it.

"FONTENOY," "WIARTON," "ECUADOR," and "ANARCHIST," are only some of the Properties which will be heard from very soon. In fact, the whole Camp is showing up well, and it is safe to predict that it will be the most popular free milling dividend-paying Camp in British Columbia within the next eighteen months.

Send for Prospectus containing special reports by:

Prof. HENRY MONTGOMERY, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.b., F.A.S.A. of Trinity University, Toronto, formerly Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, and Head of the Mining Department in the State University of Utah, Salt Lake City.
Also MAJOR AINSLEY MEGRAW, Manager "Minnehaha" Gold Mining Company, Camp McKinney.
Also the opinion of practical Mining men in the Camp. JOSEPH MURPHY, Manager "Waterloo" mine, Camp McKinney, B.C., J. B. MOODY, Camp McKinney.

ASSAYS.

An average of 12 Assays gives $36.37 in Gold.
The management will push the development work as rapidly as possible, and every effort will be made to place the property on a dividend-paying basis at the earliest possible date.
Prospectus will be forwarded immediately upon application.
300,000 shares of treasury stock are now offered at 15 cents per share, and will be alotted in the order in which the applications are received.
Subscription list will be closed at 1 p.m. Saturday, the 8th of April next.
Send in your orders early, in order to insure being filled.
Applications for stock and Prospectus will be received by

FOX & ROSS, 19 & 21 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

OTTAWA SOCIETY.

Many Events of Importance at the Capital Lately.

A "Purely Official" Ball After Easter—A Number of Brilliant Teas.

Ottawa, March 25.—Col. Foster gave a dinner party on Monday evening. The guests were General and Mrs. Hutton Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pope, Mrs. Vidal, Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Kitson, Miss Foster. Col. Foster keeps to an old English custom of our grandmother's days, still followed by many in England but rarely seen in Canada. The decorations of the table were all upon the polished mahogany and were left for the desert, when the strips of damask were removed. Miss Foster is to start for England on the 29th of April much to the regret of the many friends she has made during her short stay in Canada. She makes a very charming hostess and a pleasant companion and will be sincerely missed, especially by those who have had the good fortune to know her in the home of Col. Lake, her uncle, where she has presided so gracefullly. She spent last winter in India, with her sister, Mrs. Col. Perkins.

A delightful theatre party and supper was given after the Rosenthal, by Col. Foster. Those present were Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Gough, Capt. Nanton, of the Royal Engineers, Miss Edgar, Miss B. Edgar, Capt. Ross Hayter of the Cheshire Regiment, who is a guest at the Speaker's Chambers; Capt. Cowles, of the United States Navy and Mrs. Cowles, also guests of Sir James and Lady Edgar.

Mrs. Cowles is a sister of Gov. Roosevelt, of New York.

Capt. Nanton is one of the many Canadians who have won honor and distinction in India. Another, Capt. Stairs, is at home on a furlough, and is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Taylor, of Ottawa. Capt. Girouard, son of Judge Girouard, who went out a few years ago is now president of a railway in India.

Mrs. General Hutton, who is, I believe, a granddaughter of Lord Pelham, has made herself very popular with the young people of Ottawa, and has given several entertainments for them. An impromptu dance was given last week. There were about thirty guests, the ladies were all unmarried, except Mrs. Kitson, of Kingston; Mrs. Dominick Brown, Mrs. Gough, Mrs. (Hon.) Foster, Mrs. W. E. Hodgins, and Mrs. S. H. Fleming.

Ottawa has a beautiful new hospital called St. Luke's. This institution is remarkable from the fact that its interior furnishings and finishings have been donated by the society ladies of Ottawa. And oh, how they have worked to make the money. They have danced, and sung, and played, and acted, and sewed, and I think even cooked, with the one thought uppermost in their minds, of relieving the sick and suffering. Said a prominent society lady to me, "I lost half of my gentlemen friends, last winter on account of St. Luke's whenever they saw me coming they thought I had tickets to sell and began to shun me." For months a grand entertainment called a "Foster Show," has been getting into shape. Only the final arrangements remain to be made as the date has been fixed for the 25th of April. The show is to be held in Seybold's building on Sparks Street. As all may not know what a poster show is a few words in description may not be amiss. Bootns are erected in which different manufactured articles of food are sold or dispensed. The lady attendants usually dress to correspond with the article sold, most of which are given free for the benefit of the advertizing the firms will get. The affair will last a week and evening entertainments will be given including tableaux and a short play written for the occasion by Capt. Graham, A.D.C., to His Excellency. That the play will be worth seeing all know who had the pleasure of attending the theatricals at Rideau Hall when the "Babes in the Woods," was put on the boards by that distinguished company. It was just a foolish, laughable, extravaganza but in it, Capt. Graham, its author, showed an unusual amount of talent. It is easy enough to write about something when one has a grand theme, but it requires an actual measure of good hard brains to write something out of nothing and not have it develop into silliness.

From time to time I will give the names of the fair workers in this show. For table delicacies tinned and bottled. Mrs. Gough is secretary, Mrs. Gwyne, Mrs. Dobell, Mrs. (Gen.) Hutton, Mrs. J. Gilmour, Mrs. Dominick Brown Mrs. Newcombe, Mrs. (Hon.) Foster, Mrs. L. K. Jones, Mrs. Drummond, Miss Burroughs, Miss Mary Gordon, Miss Foster, Mrs. Kidd, compose the committee. The three postmen for all the rooms, Miss Amy Ritchie, Mrs. S. H. Fleming, Mrs. Crombie, have their headquarters in this booth. Their costume is very taking, white pique skirts, crimson cloth coats with triple capes, cocked hats and powdered queue. The other ladies will dress to represent some of the articles sold in their booth.

If I bell a state secret will I be arraigned for high treason? I'll run the risk. Life is not worth living if one is afraid of everything. The secret I heard was that the state ball at Government House was to be given directly after Easter and that it was to be "purely official." I feel badly. I am not official and Government House is not a place where one can "hook in" as the little boys say.

One of the prettiest luncheons of the season was given by Mrs. Ahearn, at her handsome residence "Beuna Vista." It was a violet luncheon. A profusion of purple violets and hyacinths, with violet ribbons embroidered with the names of each guest made the table a perfect spring poem. The guests were Mrs. Scarth, Mrs. Hammett Hill, Mrs. S. E. Dawson, Madame La Mothe, Mrs. Herridge, Mrs. Jas. Robertson, Mrs. Jas. McConnell, Mrs. (Justice) King, Mrs. (Hon.) G. E. Foster, Mrs. Ahearn left on Friday for a visit to New York.

The Hon. G. E. and Mrs. Foster gave a dinner on Friday evening. The table was beautifully decorated with yellow flowers. The guests were :—Mr. Cargill, M.P., Mrs. Cargill, Mr. Wilson, M.P., Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Ganong, M.P., Mrs. Ganong, Mr. Hill, M.P., Hon. Senator Sanford, Mr. Robinson, M.P., Mrs. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mr. A. Chisholm. Some very handsome gowns were worn at this dinner. Perhaps the most beautiful was Mrs. Robinson's. The bodice and court train, worn over a petticoat of pale green silk, were of the richest silk in which every color of the rainbow and a sunset sky were blended, producing a beautiful effect without being loud. Much trimming would have spoiled the effect, so becoming to its wearer, and there was just a fall of old yellow tinted lace over the puffed sleeves and an outline of pearl passementeries at the neck of the bodice.

A very delightful "at home" was given at Claremont by Dr. and Mrs. Ami on Wednesday. Dr. and Mrs. Ami are so popular, especially with the young people of Ottawa, that any entertainment given by them is sure to be looked forward to and well attended. This one was no exception, for between the hours of half-past four and six hundreds of people, including members of the "smart set," politicians, literary and scientific men and women, went in and out. The artistically furnished house was decorated throughout with flowers and ferns. The dining room, where refreshments were served, was especially pretty with roses and dishes of red tulips, pink roses and white hyacinths, mingled with ferns and smilax. This tea was given in honor of Miss Hattie Megarry, of Belfast, Ireland, the guest and cousin of Mrs. Ami. Miss Megarry has been spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. (Col.) Burland, of Sherbrooke street, Montreal. Both Col. Burland, a brother of Mrs. Ami's, and Mrs. Burland, were expected to come, but owing to the illness of the latter were prevented. Mrs. Ami, who looked exceedingly well in a gray poplin dress, with pale blue chiffon and silver embroidery on the waist, was assisted in receiving by Dr. Ami and Miss Megarry, who wore a black silk skirt and pale green brocaded waist. She was much admired, as her face is something not often seen in Canada, a perfect type of Irish beauty. The young ladies who assisted at the tea-table looked charming. They were :—Miss Church, looking very stylish in white muslin over green silk, black picture hat; Miss J. Lorne McDougall, graceful in a pale blue and white cloud-like looking dress; Miss Gwendolyn MacIntyre, all dimples and smiles, wearing a pale blue silk waist and black silk skirt; Miss Cameron, a brilliant bit of coloring in deep crimson. This tea was remarkable for the great number of men in attendance. So many men will attend an "at home" after six o'clock who cannot get there before. Among the guests were :—Sir Sanford Fleming, Senator and Miss Mackay (Nova Scotia), Col. and Mrs. Anderson, Col. and Mrs. White, Dr. Robert Bell, Duncan C. Scott and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. F. Colson. Senator Poirier and Mrs. Poirier, Dr. Mimes, Mr. J. White, Mr. McEvoy, Mr. Chance, Rev. Mr. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mackay, Miss Flood (Quebec), Mrs. W. S. Fielding, Lady Joly de Lotbiniere, Mrs. (Hon.) Clifford Sifton, Mrs. Willison (Toronto), Mrs. Bettes, Mrs. Blair, Miss Blair and their guest, Miss McKay of New Glasgow, Mrs. James Fletcher, Mrs. Erskine Bronson, Miss Bronson, Mrs. and Miss Cranwell, Mrs. Chas. Reed, Mrs. Justice King, Miss Gwen. Grant, Miss Malloch, Mrs. Andrew Halkett, Miss Margaret Bell, Miss Douglass (New York), Miss Stairs (Halifax), Miss Dawson, Mrs. S. E. Dawson, Mrs. Franklin Kidd, Mrs. J. R. Tyrrell, Mrs. Calderon, Mrs. Warren Soper, Mrs. (Prof.) Prince, Miss Pattie Jack (Scotland), Mr. and Mrs. Lorne MacDougall, Ella Walton, Miss Cameron (who is a sister of Lady Bourinot), Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Weston, Mrs. Howard (Chesterville), Miss Mills (Iroquois), Col. and Mrs. Anderson, Col. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Douglas Stewart, Miss Stewart, Lady Hibbert Tupper, Mr. Barrie, Mr. Herbert Larmonth.

Miss Fannie M. Scammell, a member of the New York Society of Ceramic Arts, who has been a guest of Mrs. (Col.) Tilton, has returned to New York. Miss Scammell, when in Ottawa, gave instructions in china painting in all its branches at Miss Barrett's art rooms, and intends next year to pay another visit here.

The Woman's Morning Musical Club closed their season's meetings on Thursday. The programme was very interesting. A soft, dreamy song, called "Lullaby," words and music composed by Dr. C. E. Saunders, was given by the choral class, and its author received many compliments from the ladies present for his pretty production. The chorus, "The Snow," with accompaniment of two violins, Mrs. Duncan Scott and Miss Wrightson, and Miss Macdonald on the piano, was very well rendered, and appropriate, too, as the snow outside was falling thick and fast. At the close of the programme the annual meeting was held. The financial report was found to be very satisfactory, and the interest in the club steadily increasing. The choral class, under the charge of Dr. C. E. Saunders, is very well attended. The officers for the ensuing year were then elected :—President, Mrs. C. A. Harris; vice-presidents, Mrs. (Hon.) Foster, Lady Laurier, Lady Joly, Mrs. Dobell, Lady Grant, Mrs. McLeod Stewart, Mrs. Belcourt, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. (Gen.) Hutton, Mrs. T. C. Bate, Madame Girouard, Madame Lavergne, Mrs. Duncan Scott, Mrs. Dale Harris, Mrs. Gwynne, Miss Bambridge, Mrs. Justice King, Mrs. Sedgwick; recording secretary, Miss Roy; corresponding secretary, Hon. Mrs. Lambert; treasurer, Mrs. J. Hodgins; convener of the club, Mrs. Cowan; librarian, Mrs. C. E. Saunders. Mrs. Tilton suggested that next season the club should make a special point of studying the lives of the composers, as a better interpretation could then be obtained of their music.

Mrs. J. B. Tyrrell leaves soon to join her husband, Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, the explorer, in the Yukon.

Their Excellencies were present at an exhibition of fancy skating given in the Rideau rink on Wednesday by Mr. Meager. Afterwards an "at home" was given and refreshments were served. The band was in attendance, and many stayed until late to skate.

Ella Walton.

NEW ZEALAND'S SURPLUS.

The Premier Announces There Will Be $2,000,000 to the Good.

A Change in the Calling Port of the Warrimoo—Bursting of a Railway Dam at Gladstone, Queensland.

Vancouver, B.C., March 24.—The R.M.S. Warrimoo arrived at 10.15 p.m. from Honolulu, N.Z., and Sydney. This is her last trip from New Zealand on an outward voyage, as she will hereafter call at Brisbane, Queensland, instead of Wellington, N.Z. She brings news of an exceptional rainfall at Gladstone, Queensland. A new railway dam burst and a tremendous rush of water, estimated at 30,000,000 gallons, swept down, flooding houses, from which inmates were rescued with the utmost difficulty. It was a miracle that no lives were lost. The night is described as the very wildest ever experienced there.

The Premier of New Zealand says the colony will have a surplus this year of $2,000,000.

The Pope has decided that the Roman Catholic church of New Zealand shall be entrusted with powers of real administration.

"Mitchell's" Scotch whiskey is the best on the market.

The invitation is one of the principal details of a large wedding. Our unexcelled copper-plate engraving, combined with the most select styles of stationery, is the cause of the popularity of our stationery department.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,

Phillips Square, Montreal.

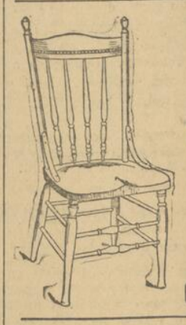
Mail orders a specialty.

HAMILTON'S

SPECIAL VALUES IN

FURNITURE and WALL PAPER

FOR NEXT WEEK.



Solid Hardwood Dining Chairs,

like cut, antique finish, high carved back, braced arms, hollowed wood seat. A 75c value. Our special price

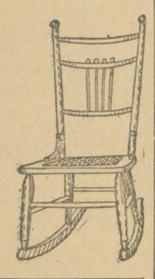
49c.

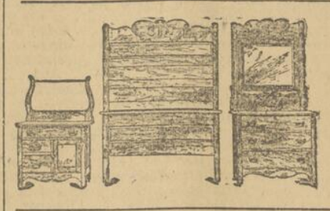
Solid Hardwood Bedroom Chairs and Rocker

to match, like cut, antique finish, fancy spindle back, braced arms, cane seat chair; regular 75c. Our special price,

55c.

Our special price for Rocker, 75c.





Solid Hardwood 3-piece Bedroom Suites,

antique oak finish, neatly carved, shaped top bureau and washstand, full size bed; bureau fitted with bevel mirror, worth $14.00. Our special price,

$11.50.

We are now showing a magnificent display of new style

Baby Carriages,

Reed bodies, steel axles and gearing, retinned wheels, handsomely upholstered in plush, damask, metallic cloth, etc. Complete, with Satin or Sateen Parasols, prices from

$5.50 to $25.00

Children's Go-Carts and Baby Carriers, in all the new shapes, $1.25 to $10.

SIDEBOARDS,

In solid hardwood, antique finish, neatly carved, shaped top front, three large drawers and one cupboard, fitted with bevel mirror, size 16 x 24. a $12.50 value. Our special prlce

$10

EXTENSION DINING TABLES, in solid hardwood, antique finish, to match sideboard, six heavy turned legs, fancy rim top, extends to 7 ft. 6 in., a $6.00 value. Our special price..... $4.75

We are now showing the latest and most effective productions in

New Spring WALL PAPERS

In a big range of qualities, from the Cheapeat Ungrounded Papers to the Choicest Pressed Relief.

	Per Roll.
Good Canadian Wall Paper, suitable for small Bedrooms and Kitchens, Light and Dark Shades	3c
Magnificent assortment of Pretty Patterns, Designs suitable for any Room or Hall	5c
Special Chaste Designs, especially suitable for Dining Rooms, in prices from	5c to 9c
Special Geometrical and Block Designs, intended for Halls and Stairways, in prices from	6c to 9c
Fine Heavy White Back, Gilt Finished, for Parlors or Drawing Rooms, from	9c to 15c
Extra Heavy Choice Embossed Parlor and Hall Papers, heavy gold finish. The newest art shades, from	22c up

CEILINGS AND BORDERS TO MATCH.

If you are in want of WALL PAPERS this season, it is to your interest to see our stock. Our facilities for buying in large quantities permit us to offer you Better Values than any other house.

HAMILTON'S

St. Catherine and Peel Sts. and Dominion Square.

Millinery

Our Millinery Department is now replete with every conceivable Novelty in Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets, in unlimited variety, together with a gorgeous assortment of French Flowers and Feathers, surpassing in extent anything of the kind ever exhibited in any previous seasons by this store. In addition, our patrons may be sure of finding every new thing connected with a Millinery Department. Visit this department on Monday whilst the display is at its best.

Corsets.

Time for your New Corsets. We keep in stock only the reliable kinds. Perfect in shape. Our Special line P. D. Sample Corsets, that cost from $2.00 to $20.00 per pair, at Special Discount Prices. The sizes are 20, 21 and 22. Regular line of P. D. Corsets, from $1.00 up, all sizes. Also the E. T., C. B. and other popular makes. Hygiene Waists for Children, 50c. Misses', 75c and $1.00. For Ladies, $1.33. Infants' Corset Bands, 40c to 55c.

Hosiery Offerings.

Ladies' All Wool English Black Ribbed Cashmere Stockings, regular 45c line, for 37½c pair.

Maids' Caps,

A Great Bargain.

15c line, now ..... 2 for 25c
7c line, now ..... 4 for 25c
10c line, now ..... 3 for 25c

All perfect goods.

Our Art Needlework

Commences Monday, 27th March, in Ladies' Parlor, at 2.30 till 5.30 p.m. Children's Class, Saturdays only, 9.30 till 12. All classes free.

Exhibit of Art Cushions

In connection with Art Class. We will exhibit a collection of Art Cushions, to which we invite all to see these Novelties.

OGILVY'S,

St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of "The Canada Mining and Metallurgical Company" (Limited), for the purpose of exploring for, mining, smelting, treating, manufacturing, extracting, reducing, refining, and selling, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and other ores, metals and mineral substances, with power to construct and operate such railways, tramways, vessels, wharves, elevators, telegraph and telephone lines, as are necessary for the purposes of the Company's business. Ottawa, 23rd March, 1899. Gemmill & May, Solicitors for Applicants.

WANTED—Situation by widow, with two small children, at anything. Urgent. R. H. Brown, 907 City Hall ave. 75*

BOY WANTED—Smart boy, to run messages and make himself generally useful Apply to 4209 St. Catherine st., Westmount. 74*

Where Are The Police?

Editor of The Herald:

Since you have been so successful in bringing to light the faults of our city administration, I would like to call your attention to the unsafe condition of the sidewalks at present. In most civilized towns there is a law requiring people to keep their walks free from snow or other obstructions, and a fine imposed for failure to fulfil the law. Is there any such regulation here, and, if so, why, in the name of common sense, is it not enforced? For your own comfort and that of people who have much walking to do, I would be pleased if you would use your influence in the direction of cleaner sidewalks. I have had so many falls this week that I am almost lame, and—"there are others."

Yours respectfully,

Pedestrian.

Montreal, March 24th ,1899.

Destitution in Ontario.

Kingston, Ont., March 25.—(Special.)—The settlers in the townships of Kennebec and Olden are in such a destitute condition that the Ontario Government will be asked to aid them. S. Russell, M.P. P., said he would bring the matter to the legislature's attention. Last season's crops failed and caused the disaster.

"Mitchell's" Scotch whiskey is the best on the market.

Fire at Rock Island.

Rock Island, March 24.—Mr. C. H. Kathan's house at Griffin's was destroyed by fire last night.

"P. Richard's" brandy is the purest and the best.

Polygamy on Wheels.

"Just think!"
"Think what?"
"When Congressman Roberts goes to society functions in Washington he will have to hire an omnibus."—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. George Hadrill, secretary of the Board of Trade, has so far recovered from his recent indisposition that he was able to be at his office yesterday.

"Mitchell's" Scotch whiskey is the best on the market.

MISS THOMPSON
Specialist for the Hair and Scalp
(Graduate of M. & E. Taylor-Kaler of New York),
169 Peel St., Montreal. Tooke's Build'g

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of LEFEBVRE FRERES, Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at No. 69 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal,

WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH APRIL, 1899,
At 11 O'Clock A.M.,

The following immovables—

1.—A lot of land known under number Three hundred and ninety-two (392), on the Official Plan and in the Book of Reference of St. James Ward, in the City of Montreal, containing 45 feet in front, by 85 feet in depth, more or less, with buildings thereon erected, and bearing numbers 243, 245 and 247 of Lagauchetiere Street.

2.—A lot of land known under number Five hundred and twenty-four (524), on the Official Plan and in the Book of Reference of St. James Ward, in the City of Montreal, containing 20 feet in front, by 34 feet in depth, more or less, with buildings thereon erected, and bearing No. 79 of St. Christopher Street.

3.—A lot of land known under number One hundred and seven (107), on the Official Plan and in the Book of Reference of the Village of Ste. Genevieve, County of Jacques Cartier, containing 67½ (sixty-seven and a half) feet in front, by one acre in depth.

For all information, apply to

ALEX. DESMARTEAU, Curator,
1598 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Kentville, N.S.," will be received until Tuesday, 18th April (1899), for the erection of a public building at Kentville, King's County, N.S.

Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department, at the office of C. E. W. Dodwell, Resident Engineer, Halifax, N.S., and at the office of B. H. Dodge, Esq., M.P.P., Kentville, N.S.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 23rd March, 1899.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

When it is shrunken.

"Corticelli Skirt Protector" is steam shrunken before it leaves the factory—can not shrink in use. All dress-goods shades.

Every genuine five yard packet and every fourth yard in piece bears this trade mark:—Corticelli

Interior Decorations

Fine Cabinet Work, Upholstering,

House Painting, Flax Tapestries, Wall Hangings, Glazing, and Gilding, French, English and American Wall Papers.
A NEW DEPARTURE—The Cabinet Work, Interior, Woodwork and Upholstering Departments will be under the personl supervision of Mr. Hubertus McGuire.

W. P. SCOTT, 2422 St. Catherine St., Montrea

TELEPHONE -UP. 1274.

CANADIAN BICYCLE RECORDS TO DATE.

The Best Times Made by the Crack Canadian Riders and Recognized by the Canadian Wheelmen's Associatian.

At this time of year, when wheels are causing so much talk, and when the racing season is in sight, the records our Canadian riders have made are of special interest. Here are the professional and amateur Canadian records to date:

PROFESSIONAL.

In Competition.

Miles.	Time.	Holder.	Place and Date.
1-4	0.29 4-5	C. Greatrix	Toronto, Aug. 10, 1896
1-3	0.47	C. E.Dow	Victoria, June 27, 1896
1-2 f p	0.55 2-5	T. B. McCarthy	Toronto, —, —, 1897
1-2 s u	1.03 3-5	T. B. McCarthy	Toronto, —, —, 1897
1f p to 5 f p	.....	T. B. McCarthy	Toronto, —, —, 1897

1, 1.49 4-5; 2, 3.53 2-5; 3, 6.00; 4, 8.07, 5,10.15.

6 to 25	.....	H. Davidson	Chatham, Aug. 20, 1896

6, 14.33; 7, 17.05 1-5; 8, 20.37; 9, 22.09 3-5; 10, 25.45; 11, 27.10; 12, 29.33; 13, 31.56 2-5; 14, 34.22 2-5; 15, 36.51; 16, 39,06; 17, 41.41 3-5; 18, 44.10; 19, 46.39; 20, 48.57; 21, 50.32; 22, 54.06; 23, 56.56; 24, 59.16; 25, 1.01.46.

Paced Against Time.

Miles.	Time.	Holder.	Place and Date.
1-4 f	0.24 3-5	A. McLeod	Sarnia, Oct. 31, 1896
1-4 s	0.28 4-5	F. Westbrook	Brantford, Oct. 31, 1896
1-2 f	0.55 4-5	F. W. Young	Toronto, July 11, 1896
1-2 s	0.58 3-5	F. Loughead	Brantford, Oct. 28, 1896
3-4 f	1.26 3-5	F. W. Young	Toronto, July 11, 1896
1 f	1.46 4-5	A. McLeod	Toronto, Oct. 6, 1898
2 to 29	.....	A. McLeod	Toronto, Oct. 3, 1898

2, 3.57 4-5; 3, 5.51 4-5; 4, 7.53; 5, 9.59; 6, 11.56; 7, 13.57 4-5; 8, 16.08 3-5; 9, 18.10; 10, 20.10 2-5; 11, 22.01; 12, 24.12 4-5; 13, 26.18; 14, 28.28 2-5; 15, 30.30 4-5; 16, 32.31 4-5; 17, 34.34 2-5; 18, 36.41 2-5; 19, 38.43 2-5; 20, 40.46; 21, 42.56 3-5; 22, 44.59 2-5; 23, 47.04 2-5; 24, 49.16; 25, 51.15 3-5; 26, 53.22 4-5; 27, 55.25; 28, 57.28 2-5; 29, 59.36 2-5.
One hour—29 miles 365 yards, A McLeod, Toronto, Oct. 3, 1898.

Unpaced, Against Time.

Miles.	Time.	Holder.	Place and Date.
1-4 f	0.26	H. Davidson	Hamilton, Nov. 13, 1896
1-4 f	0.26	Roy Miller	Hamilton, Nov. 16, 1896
1-4 s	0.29	F. Westbrook	Brantford, Oct. 27, 1896
1-2 f	0.57 4-5	Roy Miller	Hamilton, Nov. 16, 1896
1-2 s	1.02	F. Loughead	Brantford, Oct. 27, 1896
3-4 f	1.39 3-5	F. W. Young	Toronto, Oct. 26, 1896
1 s	2.05 4-5	F. Loughead	Brantford, Oct. 27, 1896
2 to 22	.....	A. McEachren	Toronto, Nov. 4, 1898

2, 5.01 3-5; 3, 7.35; 4, 10.12 2-5; 5, 12.48 1-5; 6, 15.25; 7, 18.02; 8, 20.43 2-5; 9, 23.27; 10, 26.00; 11, 28.51 2-5; 12, 31.32 2-5; 13, 34.12 2-5; 14, 36.56 2-5; 15, 39.37; 16, 42.16; 17, 44.50 2-5; 18, 47.30 2-5; 19, 50.11 4-5; 20, 52.55; 21, 55.38 2-5; 22, 58.24 2-5.
One hour—22 miles 1,056 yards, A. McEachren, Toronto, Nov. 4, 1898.

50 to 1000	.....	F. Schubel	Toronto, Sept. 5-9, 1895

50, 2.35 05; 100, 5.12.30 2-5; 150, 8.09.41 2-5; 200, 11.02.03; 250, 15.10.12 2-5; 300, 18.18.11; 350, 22.06.23 1-5; 400, 28.12.00; 450, 29.42.00; 500, 33.04.30 4-5; 550, 39.46.00, 600, 44.16.34 2-5; 650, ——; 700, 55.54.33 1-5; 750, 59.39.02; 800, 63.11.35; 850, 69.22.55 2-5; 900, 72.04.30; 950, 76.38.39; 1,000, 80.56.00.

Tandem Records.

Miles.	Time.	Riders.	Place and Date.
1 f u	2.01 1-5	Gordon and Tucker	—, —, 1897
2 f u	4.32 3-5	Gordon and Tucker	—, —, 1897
2 comp	4.34	Loughead and McCarthy	Winnipeg, Sept. 5, 1898

Triplet Record.

Miles.	Time.	Riders.	Place and Date.
1	1.56	OConnor, Winesett and Hause.	Windsor, July 1,8 1896

AMATEUR.

In Competition.

Miles.	Time.	Holder.	Place and Date.
1-4 f	0.29 4-5	J. K. McCullough	.....
1-4 s	0.31 2-5	F. Loughead	.....
1-2	1.03 2-5	R. O. Blaney	Brantford, Oct. 23, 1896
1	2.03 3-5	R. O. Blaney	Brantford, Oct. 27, 1896
2	4.22	R. O. Blaney	Brantford, Oct. 27, 1896
3 to 5	.....	R. O. Blaney	Simcoe, Aug. 21, 1896

3, 7.03; 4, 9.22; 5, 11.44.

6	14.29 2-5	R. O. Blaney	Toronto, Aug. 23, 1895
6 to 9	.....	John Willis	Toronto, Aug. 23, 1895

6, 14.29 2-5; 7, 16.53 1-5; 8, 19.16 1-5; 9, 21.41 3-5.

10	24.02 2-5	R. O. Blaney	Toronto, Aug. 23, 1895
11 to 14	.....	A. F. Little	Chatham, Aug. 7, 1895

11, 28.23 2-5; 12, 31.13 4-5; 13, 34.02 3-5; 14, 36.45.

15	39.15 4-5	Harry Hulse	Chatham, Aug. 7, 1895
16 to 18	.....	J. A. Harley	Chatham, Aug. 7, 1895

16, 41.32 4-5; 17, 44.27 3-5; 18, 47.00.

19 to 23	.....	Harry Hulse	Chatham, Aug. 7, 1895

19, 49.34 1-5; 20, 52.14; 21, 54.57; 22, 57.39 4-5; 23, 1.00.26 3-5.

24	1.03.13 4-5	J. A. Harley	Chatham, Aug. 7, 1895
25	1.05.45 1-5	John Willis	Chatham, Aug. 7, 1895

One hour—22 miles 1,460 yards, Harry Hulse, Chatham, Aug. 7, 1895.

Paced, Against Time.

Miles.	Time.	Holder.	Place and Date.
1-4 f	0.24 4-5	J. Davidson	Toronto, Nov. 6, 1896
1-4 f	0.24 4-5	H. Davidson	Toronto, —, —, 1895
1-4 s	0.28 4-5	J. Davidson	Toronto, Nov. 6, 1896
1-2 f	0.52 2-5	J. Davidson	Hamilton, Nov. 14, 1896
1-2 s	0.57 4-5	J. Davidson	Hamilton, Nov. 14, 1896
3-4 f	1.25	F. Robinson	—, —, 1897
1 f	1.53 3-5	Walter Tuff	Montreal, June 25, 1898
1 s	2.01 2-5	J. Davidson	Toronto, Oct. 29, 1896
2 f	4.09 4-5	F. Robinson	—, —, 1897
2 s	4.11 1-5	A. McEachren	Toronto, Oct. 30, 1896
3 f	6.14	F. Robinson	—, —, 1897
3 s	6.20 2-5	A. McEachren	Toronto, Oct. 30, 1896
4 f	8.32	F. Robinson	—, —, 1897
4 s	8.41	A. McEachren	Toronto, Oct. 30, 1896
5 s	10.50	A. McEachren	Toronto, Oct. 30, 1896
6 to 26	.....	J. Davidson	Toronto, Oct. 29, 1896

6, 13.24 2-5; 7, 15.37 4-5; 8, 17.51; 9, 20.07 2-5; 10, 22.21; 11, 24.36 2-5; 12, 26.48 2-5; 13, 29.06 1-5; 14, 31.19 3-5; 15, 33.33; 16, 35.41; 17, 37.55; 18, 40.14 1-5; 19, 42.24 1-5; 20, 44.37; 21, 46.52 1-5; 22, 49.05 4-5; 23, 51.20; 24, 53.32 3-5; 25, 55.44 2-5; 26, 58.02 2-5.

30 to 100	.....	F. F. Radway	Toronto, Sept. 11, 1894

30, 1.19.45; 35, 1.34.32; 40, 1.52.58; 45, 2.09.02; 50, 2.24.40 1-5; 55, 2.45.04; 60, 2.59.42 2-5; 65, 3.15.50; 70, 3.30.31; 75, 3.48.15 3-5; 80, 4.03.03; 85, 4.17.59; 90, 4.33.00 2-5; 95, 4.47.08 2-5; 100, 5.01.10 2-5.
One hour—26 miles, 1,599 yards, J. Davidson, Toronto, Oct. 29, 1896.

Unpaced, Against Time.

Miles.	Time.	Holder.	Place and Date.
1-4 f	0.27 2-5	J. Davidson	Toronto, Nov. 6, 1896
1-4 s	0.30 1-5	F. Moore	Toronto, Oct. 30, 1896
1-2 f	0.58	Frank Moore	Toronto, Oct. 6, 1898
1-2 s	1.03	Frank Moore	Toronto, Oct. 6, 1898
1 f	2.10 2-5	A. McEachren	Toronto, Oct. 29, 1896
1 s	2.18	A. McEachren	Toronto, Oct. 27, 1896

Tandem Records.

Miles.	Time.	Holder.	Place and Date.
1-4 f p	0.24 4-5	Tucker and Boake	Brantford, Oct. 31, 1896
1-4 f u	0.26	Hutchinson and Middleton	—, —, 1897
1-2 f u	0.54	Tucker and Boake	Toronto, Oct. 25, 1897
3-4 f u	1.25 2-5	Hutchison and Middleton	Toronto, Oct. 25, 1897
1 f p	1.53	Hutchison and Middleton	Toronto, Oct. 25, 1897
1 f u	1.57	Hutchison and Middleton	Toronto, Oct. 25, 1897
2 f u	4.24 2-5	Tucker and Boake	—, —, 1897
2 s u	4.32 1-5	Cassidy and Meekan	—, —, 1897
2 comp	4.43.2-5	Morin and Martineau	Montreal, —, —, 1897
3 to 5 f u	.....	Hutchison and Middleton	Toronto, —, —, 1897

3, 6.49 -25; 4, 9.11; 5, 11.26.

THE BICYCLE OUTLOOK FOR 1899.

Chief Consul Art. Harries Writes of the Prospects of the District, and W. R. Granger Discusses the Racing of the Coming Season.

The bicycle season is almost on, and in a few weeks, a few days it may be, the streets will once more be alive with wheels and the conversation at the cafes, on the street cars and in every public place will be Wheel, Wheel, till the testy old gentlemen with dyspepsia will feel fairly happy, having found a real grievance.

A couple of weeks ago, when spring seemed at the door, bicycles were pulled out from every conceivable hiding place, and a first rubbing down of the season began. And there was many a rueful face as hardened and cracked tires were discovered when the dirt was sufficiently washed away. But the snow of the last two weeks put a stop to all that, and many a fair one who had sighed for snow early in the winter expressed dissatisfaction in no gentle terms at the delay in the opening of the bicycle season.

Nor have the dealers any very kind words for the snow. During the week before the last snow business was extremely bright, and the outlook for the season is better than in any previous year. A good many wheels were sold in the week, and many of them were to be delivered almost immediately. But the "beautiful snow" put an end to that and the demand has fallen off again. But the week was sufficient to show how the season is going and what kind of wheel is going to sell this year.

First of all, as already said, it looks as if the Montreal army of cyclists will be much larger than ever before. The bicycle is no longer a fad or a luxury; it is a necessity. And so the sales increase year by year. More than that, the increased prosperity of the country and the brightening up of business has made it possible for a good number of people to purchase wheels this year. Even in the short time that the weather was favorable several hundred wheels were sold in the city. Taking into consideration how early this is in the year this is a remarkable record, and it almost looks as if Montrealers had decided to give up walking as a bad habit, and take entirely to wheels.

The wheels that are being bought, too, show that the increase in the cyclists' ranks is not confined to one class, but embraces practically the whole community. A great many business men who have not ridden before are providing themselves this year with a "silent steed." Some find them most useful for business; others are taking up wheeling as a means of exercise after the business of the day is over. These are the higher class of wheels. A great many ladies' wheels of the high and middle grades are also being placed, showing that the popularity of the sport is on the increase with the fair sex in all classes of society. On the whole, the grade of wheels being sold so far is higher than in previous years at the same time.

The wheels this year are, after all, little different from last year, and fad changes are fewer. The intense desire to have "talking points" has to a certain extent passed away, and the real usefulness of a wheel is more the point insisted on. There are, of course, a number of new things, but these are "changes" rather than "improvements." The general appearance of wheels is improved this year by a shortening of the head, and slight improvements appear in the clamping of the handle-bar and saddle post, the expansion principle being used almost entirely. The tires are 1 1-2 this year instead of 1 5-8, as they were last year. Handle-bars have a greater spread than previously, the narrow spread tending to bring the body into a cramped position, injurious to the lungs. This is a move in the right direction, and this is not the only one. Last year every man from two feet high to 6 feet 10 rode a 22-inch frame, and the saddles of the latter class had to be raised in a most ridiculous way. This fad, for that is all it was, has gone for good luckily, and this year a more sensible choice of wheels is the rule. Naturally 24-inch is the average, but the other sizes are being sold in large numbers also. The thirty-inch wheel, which many makers claimed was to be the wheel used this year, has met with no favor here, and not half a dozen have been sold.

THE RACING OUTLOOK.

By W. R. Granger.

The coming season of bicycle racing will, naturally, be the most important in the lifetime of the present devotees of the sport, owing to the World's Meet being held here, and in all probability the attendance at local meets will suffer because of the eclipse of this great event, unless very special attractions are offered them. Indeed, it would not be surprising if next season showed an apparent decline in the popularity of the sport in comparison with the greater activity of this year. But this would be but temporary, for a review of the past few seasons, since the Canadian Wheelmen's Association has exercised a positive control of racing in this province, would show that each year has passed its predecessor in the number of meets and races held, and consequently in the number of competitors taking part in them. So that apart from the immediate effect of the World's Meet, greater interest in racing and keener competition than ever before may reasonably be expected.

The city clubs, which in the past have been prominent on the track, may be relied on to have their fast men out again, and the riders from the clubs of St. Hyacinthe and Terrebonne, which have recently affiliated with the C.W.A., will be factors whose work will be followed with a great deal of interest.

During the season of 1898 Sunday racing in this province attracted considerable attention, chiefly as it was considered, by some, as being indicative of the decline of the power of the C.W.A., but the approaching season will not only disprove this, but will show that those, who have conducted and participated in meets upon that day, place more value in their membership in the C.W.A., with but six days for racing, than in outlawry with racing on any day of the week. In proof of this, it may be stated that even at the present time nearly all of those clubs or individuals who came under the ban of the C.W.A. rules for conducting Sunday races, have joined, or have signified their intention of joining, the association. This proves conclusively the power of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association in their control of racing matters, and this ability having been shown, the popularity of the association and the effect of its mandates may be heightened still further if the district racing board for 1899 will modify or rescind those punishments, inflicted in the past, which have produced the desired effect. In taking such action, on that ground, no reflection would be cast on the 1898 board, for a punishment is inflicted to attain a certain result, which, having been gained, the restraint becomes an injustice, if continued longer in force. To sum up, the coming season promises increased activity in the racing game, and the scope of the C.W.A. will be extended, to a greater extent throughout the province, through the application of St. Hyacinthe for the district meet and of Terrebonne for the provincial one.

W. R. Granger,
Chairman D. R. B., No. 10.

PROSPECTS OF DISTRICT.

By Art Harries.

The prospect this season for District No. 10 is very bright. The council, which is fairly representative of the various clubs, reports much enthusiasm amongst local wheelmen. The membership in this district has increased considerably of late, and is now in the vicinity of seventeen hundred, the clubs numbering twenty-five. This increase in membership is due to several causes, the principal of which is the holding in this city of the World's Meet. There is no doubt whatever as to the impetus it will give cycling in this district. The meeting here of so many great riders and the introduction of the most approved and up-to-date racing methods will greatly assist aspiring amateurs.

Another reason for the increased membership in our district is the fact that wheelmen generally are recognizing the advantage of belonging to a wheelmen's organization. The C. W. A. has always watched and championed the liberties of the individual member. The recent attempt to collect tolls from cyclists, and the prompt action taken by the association in this district to defeat it is a splendid example of this. The proposal to levy a tax of half a cent a mile was considered exorbitant, and the proposals as to cinder paths, etc., rather vague. Thanks to Mr. Atwater's prompt action, the bill was defeated, and in this district at least wheelmen will be able to ride unhampered.

Another proof of the rising popularity of cycling is the interest shown in the more rural districts. Altogether everything points to a very successful season for No. 10 district in the coming year.

Art Harries,
Chief Consul District No. 10.

PRIMROSE CLUB.

A special meeting of the Primrose Bicycle Club will be held in the Turkish Bath Hotel Monday evening, March 27th, to elect delegates to represent the club at the C. W.A. annual meeting in Toronto.

BASEBALL.

YALE BASEBALL CLUB TO MEET.

The Yale Baseball Club of Montreal, Canada, will hold their second annual meeting on April the 2nd, at 10 o'clock a.m., in their club room, at 219 City Hall avenue. All last year's players are requested to attend this meeting, as business of importance will be transacted.

THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 24.—Western baseball league magnates got together late to-day and adopted the season's schedule, which takes in Columbus. Should the National League drop Cleveland, it will be an easy matter to transfer the Columbus aggregation to the Forest City without materially changing the schedule. The season opens on April 27, closes September 11, and calls for 126 games, St. Paul starts at Kansas City; Minneapolis at Milwaukee; Buffalo at Indianapolis and Columbus at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, March 24.—The Board of Directors of the National League went into session this afternoon and immediately summoned E. C. Becker, the new owner of the St. Louis Club. At 7 o'clock there was a recess of an hour. Nothing was given out as to what has been done at the meeting. The board again went into session at 8 o'clock, and was still behind closed doors at midnight. It was said that the entire time was occupied in a discussion over the St. Louis Club, and that up to midnight nothing definite had been arrived at. It was also stated by some of the league men earlier in the evening that probably the schedule would be held over until to-morrow.

CHESS.

AT THE BRITISH CLUB.

London, March 24.—At the inter-university chess match to-day at the British Club the following were the winners: Sattler, Cambridge; Rotheringham, Cambridge; Tattersall, Cambridge; Wiles, Cambridge; Mahean, Cambridge, and Hilton, Oxford, and Makowen, Cambridge, and Babcock, Oxford, drew.

SKATING.

JUBILEE CARNIVAL.

Another fancy dress carnival and masquerade will be held in the Jubilee rink on Monday evening. An open race for ladies, 1 mile backwards, for which a handsome prize will be given, and an obstacle race will also be held. One of the principal features of the evening will be a lacrosse match on skates between the Red Stars and Nationals.

"Vin St. Lehon" is a delicious, natural tonic wine, not a drug.

ROWING.

TO-DAY'S BIG BOAT RACE.

London, March 24.—The betting on the annual Oxford and Cambridge boat race, which is to take place to-morrow, is 11 to 4 on Cambridge.

The odds on Cambridge are generally admitted to be extravagant, and it is probable that but little money will be invested at that rate. The time tests, however, seem to show that Cambridge will be an easy winner. The swing of the Light Blues, their back and leg work and their sliding are superior to similar work done by the Dark Blues. They average two and a half pounds lighter than the Oxford men; but the general material seems to be slightly superior. Curiously enough, though Oxford is daily losing in public favor, the Dark Blues are improving in form, and those who are most intimate with Gold's splendid power and resources and the strengthened Oxford crew still claim that if Gold, who is the Oxford stroke, wins the choice of stations he will be able to take the race.

Our Business.

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ATHLETICS.

PARKSIDE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Parkside Athletic Club, the outgrowth of the Parkside Hockey Club, which has been in existence for the past five years, was held, and the following officers elected: C. J. McCuaig, hon. president; M. Lajeunesse, hon. vice-president; A. C. Wilson, president; R. Tiecke, vice-president; M. Denman, secretary-treasurer; W. Ovans, captain bicycle branch; H. J. Lyons, lieutenant bicycle branch; R. Diplock, whipper-in bicycle branch.

They propose to put a racing team on the track this season.

SNOWSHOEING.

THE RED CROSS KNIGHTS.

To-day being the birthday of that veteran snowshoer, Captain Sully, the St. George Snowshoe Club, of which he was first president, twenty-five years ago, will have a special club dinner at the club house at half-past six. A number of Captain Sully's many friends have expressed their intention of being present, so that the usual impromptu entertainment which follows a St. George dinner will be of special interest on this occasion.

In the High Court of Justice, New South Wales, Mr. Justice Hodges, in granting Mitchell & Co. an injunction and general verdict, said: "The plaintiff's (Mitchell's) whiskey was, I believe, on the evidence, the most highly prized of all Irish whis

The Over-Erect Man:

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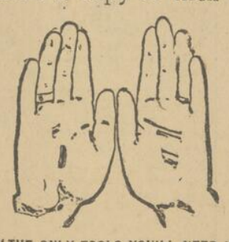

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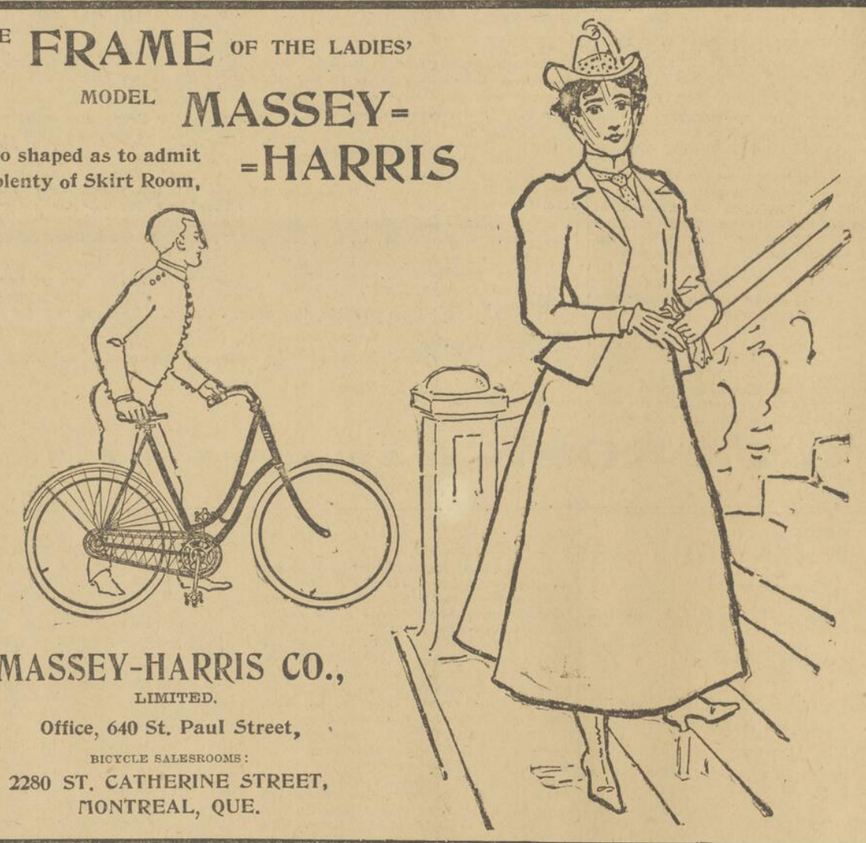

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STATE OF TRADE.

While trade conditions are on the whole very satisfactory, there is no question but that the volume of business has been considerably diminished the past week by the wintry weather. It has just put the season back at least two weeks, but has of course furnished excellent sleighing in the country, which may possibly be of benefit to some.

There can be no question but that the demand for spring goods has slackened not a little, but in a number of lines a very fair volume of business is reported. Already there has been some shipping of heavy goods, such as oils, paints, etc., to replenish depleted country stocks, and active preparations are in progress for the prompt despatch of accumulated orders, when spring freight rates go into effect on the 1st prox. Collections are called fair to good, and failures in the district for the week number only three. The money market shows pronounced firmness, the demand for funds has been active, the banks having now no large surplus of loanable money and an advance in the call rate to 5 per cent. is looked for next week. The great March fur sales have been in progress in London for the past week or so. The opening sale of the Hudson Bay Co.'s collection showed a big advance on last year's figures, which has been somewhat modified in the later sales, but still the rise in most lines has been very marked, ranging from 5 per cent. in otter to 35 per cent in mink, fox and marten. These higher figures had been pretty well discounted by Montreal buyers, and it is deemed hardly likely that there will be much revision of prices to be paid for any further lots of raw pelts that may now come in, and which, in any event, will have to be carried over till next season. Woollen manufacturers are apparently beginning to accept the situation as regards high priced wools, and some very fair sales of capes are reported at the lately enhanced quotations. Further advances are heard of in metal goods; manufacturers of springs and axles are reported to have withdrawn quotations, steel boiler plates are held at stronger figures, and iron piping has been subject to further advance. Cheese values have been undergoing a gradual steady hardening for several weeks past, and shipments have been unusually active for the season.

Another Opinion.

The editor of the Trade Bulletin says in regard to trade conditions: "Trade has been somewhat quieter in wholesale circles during the past week, due largely to the weather, which has returned to almost mid-winter severity, accompanied by two of the heaviest snowstorms of the season, and impeding travel in many parts of the interior. This is certainly a great drawback to trade, as this sudden change set in just at a time when we had every promise of an early spring, and opening of navigation. A feature in the situation is a marked hardening tendency of the money market, and no call loans can now be had under 4 1-2 per cent., with some expecting a 5 per cent. rate before long. This, of course, has had a salutary effect in checking a too rampant speculation in stocks. Discount rates are quoted steady at 6 to 7 per cent."

Money May Go Up.

There is just a possibility that the banks next week may advance the rate on call loans to 5 per cent. There was a movement to have it advanced this week, but it was understood on the street that the City and Districts was one of two banks to hold off and wait a little. It is not so certain that these institutions will advance when the others do, but as to that it is difficult to give any accurate information.

There was a little money loaned to the brokers in the early part of the week, but towards the close, yesterday particularly, there was not a loan reported. Opinion is naturally varied as to the reason for the tightness, some saying that the banks are finding a better demand for funds from legitimate business sources, and others that the bankers would like to curtail expenses as much as possible.

Export Hay Trade.

"Advices from Liverpool report liberal arrivals of Canadian hay," says the Trade Bulletin this week, "but owing to its splendid quality this season, buyers have become used to it, and take it in preference to other importations, and sales have been made at 55s to 56c ex-quay for clover mixture, and other qualities at 52s 6d to 53s. In London clover and clover mixtures at from 60s to 62s 6d. Since our last report there has been a fair business reported in the country, with new contracts for delivery between now and the middle of next month at $3.35 to $3.50 up to $3.75, $4 and $4.25 f.o.b., the latter figure being paid it is said by an American firm who has some cheap ocean freight, some say as low as 7s 6d to Liverpool. During the past week five cars have been shipped from here to Liverpool, and 15 cars to London via New York and Boston, and via St. John and Portland 3,579 bales to Glasgow, 3,247 bales to Liverpool, and 841 bales to Bristol, and 2,527 bales to London.

Wheat Situation.

Increased nervousness is apparent in the wheat market The most uncertain of influences, the weather, has become the leading speculative factor. The outlook for bountiful supplies the world over encourages the bears to sell for a considerable decline. The critical condition of the exposed plant leaves possibilities of such extensive damage as to perhaps later greatly change the statistical position. The weekly snow and ice bulletin of the Agricultural Department shows the entire area of the winter wheat uncovered, excepting the northern half of Nebraska and Iowa, while the daily weather map has shown temperatures averaging between freezing and zero point for a week past. The crop damage reports have had most effect on the July option, which has narrowed still further to at one time 3-8 cents difference, under May, and with an increasing interesting interest among the pit traders.

The action and advance in the market since the turn on the 17th inst. suggests that strong interests have taken hold of a bull movement. The advance has rather outrun the European markets, and without crop damage abroad it is considered doubtful how far foreign markets will respond to the bidding up of American prices. The clearances for the week from exporting countries will rank next to the weather reports. With a slight falling off in the movement from the United States already in sight, moderate shipments elsewhere would make an appreciable difference in sentiment on the other side, where professionals are inclined to be as pessimistic as here.

Trade in Toronto.

Toronto, March 24.—The stormy weather and snow have interfered with the spring trade which was being developed so rapidly last week under the influence of mild, seasonable, bright days. The snow has had a tendency to check the demand for sorting parcels for the spring. But the prospects are very promising and the general outlook is that the trade for the coming season will be the largest ever done in this market. The large wholesale firms are, in view of that expectation, carrying larger stocks than ever before at this season. Values continue very firm for almost all lines. Country remittances are fair for this season. The local money market is steady at 6 to 7 per cent. for mercantile discounts and 4 1-2 to 5 per cent. for call loans.

DUN ON CANADIAN TRADE.

The Weekly Review Indicates No Important Change in Trade.

The Return of Wintry Weather Has Checked Business in Spring Goods in Montreal.

New York, March 24.—The returns from Canadian points indicate an important change in the condition of trade, though some check in business because of more unfavorable weather. At St. John increased business is reported in dry goods and millinery, with fair business in groceries and hardware, and very fair in shoes, and the fact that no failures have been reported for three consecutive weeks indicates the soundness of business. At Halifax business is progressing favorably, with a rising market, fair profits and prospects good in hardware and fair in other lines, though collections are somewhat slow. Cold weather at Quebec has interfered with trade, but collections are fair. The return to decidedly winter weather has checked business in spring goods at Montreal, but snow will be of decided advantage in the country, and business conditions continue favorable. The money market is decidedly stiffer. At Toronto trade is fairly active, and country merchants are laying in good stocks, many taking advantage of discounts. In most lines, trade at Winnipeg is steady, but not up to average, while collections improve and clearings increase. Business remains fully satisfactory at Victoria, with collections good, and there is improvement in general trade at Vancouver, with increased demand for groceries, clothing and hardware, and fair movement of miners' supplies. Collections are average.

FROM FAR KENLIS

Comes a Story of Disease Banished By Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Thomas L. Hubbs Cured of Kidney Disease after Various Medicines had Been Tried and had Failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Him Well.

Kenlis P.O., N.W.T.—Even to this remote point in our great Dominion the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills has penetrated, pain and suffering have been driven out, and health and happiness have been given in their stead, by this grand medicine.

Mr. Thomas L. Hubbs, owner and occupant of Section 28, Township 19, Range 11, met with a severe accident about a year ago. He was thrown out of his wagon, and among the injuries he sustained was a very severe strain of the Kidneys.

Soon after his mishap his kidneys began to make manifest the fact that they were unable to do their work properly. Severe, stabbing pains darted across the small of his back, and a dull, terrible ache in his loins, kept him in continual agony.

Various remedies were used, but none gave any relief. The pains seemed to grow worse, and, hearing of the wonderful efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills, he decided to try what they would do for him.

He bought a box, and began taking the pills, going strictly according to the directions. Judge of his delight, when, in a few days, he began to feel better. Day by day the improvement grew more marked, until when he had taken all the pills, he was "'sound as a bell," and not a trace of his old trouble remained.

Mr. Hubbs, in writing of his case, says: "I live in the municipality of Indian Head, and all who know me can vouch for the truth of this statement."

Where Dodd's Kidney Pills are used, Kidney Disease cannot exist. It is driven out swiftly and promptly, never to return.

To Tell a Diamond.

There are three ways in which an amateur can tell whether or not a diamond is real: First boil the stone in boracic acid to preserve the polish on the surface of the stone. Heat the jewel in a gas flame and dip it in cold water while hot. If it is a diamond it will stand the test without cracking to pieces. If crystal, it will shatter and crumble into little balls.

Take a cup of water (a black cup, gutta percha or any dark stone cup is best) and drop two stones into the water, the one a diamond or supposed diamond, and the other which is known to be ordinary crystal. The diamond, if a true one, will shine a clear white through the water and will be clearly visible, while the other stone will blend with the water in such a way as to be almost imperceptible in the water.

Take a surface of striped cloth or paper—red and white stripes are the best—and pass the stone slowly over the surface. If the colors show through the stone it is crystal. A diamond will not show the varieties of color, but will look the same over the red as over the white stripes. Of course, these tests are only for amateurs. There are numerous chemical tests made use of by expert diamond dealers, but these could not be used by any one not an expert on the subject.—Chicago News.

"It would take the pen of the poet Moore or the wit of Father Prout to do justice to Mitchell's Cruiskeen Lawn Whisky; but the judges of the New Orleans Exposition evidently know good whisky when they taste it. The first prize was awarded to MITCHELL'S IRISH WHISKY, the second to MITCHELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY, and the grand prize to MITCHELL & CO. for the best collection and display of Irish and Scotch whiskies. There is nothing like them in the market."—New York Sunday Democrat.

THE BROKER AND THE FIVE SHARES.

Perhaps some of the people passing along Notre Dame street noticed her, as she walked slowly, with bent head, along the south side of the street. There was little color in her face, and if anyone had looked closely enough he might have detected a drawn expression about the mouth and eyes. She was dressed plainly in black and carried a small dark bag a little the worse for wear.

Turning off into one of the side streets she walked down a little distance and then looked from one side to the other. Her gaze rested on a building across the way, and taking a slip of paper from the bag, she looked at it and then at the number. Tucking the paper away again she crossed the street and entered the door.

"Is Mr. —— in?" she asked the office boy, in hesitating tone.

The boy walked over and tapped on the door. A faint "come in" from the inside made the boy open the door, and giving a sign to the woman, she falteringly entered.

The Broker, who was writing at his desk, politely took his hat off, laid it down and requested his visitor to be seated.

She half sighed as she quietly slipped into the chair, and a faint tinge of red came to her cheek as she looked at the Broker and parted her lips to reveal her mission.

"I have—I have a little money," she said slowly, "a very little money that I would like to have invested in some safe security. A friend of mine advised me to come to you and see about it."

The Broker nodded.

"Might I ask you," she continued, "what it would be best for me to put it into?"

The Broker was sorry that she hadn't stated the amount, and hesitated to ask, but he said: "Er—how much is it?"

She told him.

"Well," he said, "I can buy five shares of stock for you. As a usual thing we don't buy such small amounts but—" he noticed the tinge of red coming again, and he stopped. "If you let me have the cheque I will get it for you."

She handed it to him, and arose from her seat as he explained about the interest. He saw her to the door.

* * * * * *

One morning about two weeks later, as the Broker was going over to the Exchange, the same woman came in. The Broker was surprised to notice the change in her. Her cheeks were even paler than before, the rings around the eyes more marked, and the face generally almost wasted.

He led the way into his private office and passed a remark about the weather.

She scarcely seemed to be aware of the fact that he had spoken. "I am afraid," she said, with broken accents; "I am afraid that you will have to sell my stock for me. A contingency has arisen——" she choked a little, "my son died yesterday, and—and—"

"Let me see," said the Broker, "how much was it? Oh, yes, five——." He took a little book from his pocket and turned over a few leaves. "I bought it," he continued, "at 100, and it closed yesterday at 90."

"Does that mean," she faltered, "that I have lost anything on it?"

"Yes; you see," said the Broker, putting a few figures on a slip of paper, "it is this way, I bought it for you at par, and—" he happened to look up at her and stopped.

Slowly the tears welled to her eyes and dimmed them, and one started to trickle down her cheek.

The Broker had told people of losses before, and losses that were serious, but he hesitated this time.

"Er—er," he said, slowly, "just wait a minute, perhaps I can arrange it for you. I will telephone over to the Exchange."

He left the room, went into another office, closed the door and sat down, resting his chin upon his arm. He waited for about two minutes, and went back to the office smiling.

"Yes," he said, "it is all right, the market is up again; you will get back the original amount with a little interest."

* * *

He lied about it, and it cost him about $55, but he felt he had been a Christian for one day in his life, anyway. W.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used:—

J. A. Harte, druggist, 1780 Notre Dame street.
John Lewis, druggist, 2208 St. Catherine street.
R. E. McGale, druggist, 2123 Notre Dame street.
W. H. Chapman, druggist, 2637 St. Catherine street.
Wallace Dawson, druggist, 169 St. Lawrence street.
A. D. Mann, druggist, corner St. Antoine and Mountain streets.
A. D. Mann, druggist, corner Hibernia and Coleraine streets.
Dowler's Pharmacy, corner Phillips square and St. Catherine street.
E. H. Lawson, druggist, Victoria avenue, Westmount.
A. Davidson, druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.
W. S. Stone, druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.

Permanent Exhibition Buildings.

If the Legislature passes the bill now before it incorporating the Industrial and Commercial Exposition Company of New York, and if the plans of some of the leading business men of the city materialize, says the World, New York in the spring of 1900 will have an exposition which will cost $25,000,000, and which will have a floor space one-third greater than that of the World's Fair in Chicago.

The bill to incorporate this company has been presented to the Legislature by Assemblyman Samuel Scott Slater, of New York, and it was said recently by its incorporators that there was every reason to believe that it would go through.

The plans for the buildings provide that they shall cover eight blocks, or an area of more than 2,000,000 square feet. When the profits have repaid the backers, it is proposed to turn the exhibition over to the city of New York. The purpose is to make the exposition permanent.

The money for the project, it is expected, will be raised without difficulty. Manufacturers and jobbers of New York are interested, and all will contribute to the stock, which it is believed will be a paying investment.

The purpose of the exposition is to have an open exhibition and a central market. The exhibitions will be confined to American manufactured goods solely. Goods will be so placed on exhibition that buyers can make their purchases in the exposition, thereby saving manufacturers or wholesale jobbers the expense of agents.

"Mitchell's" Scotch whiskey is the best on the market.

He Had Raised It.

Clerk—"Can't you raise my salary?"

M. Ployer—"Well, I've just been able to raise it each week. Don't know how long I can do it."

Easter Holiday Excursions.

Easter Holiday excursions on the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway between Montreal, Chateauguay, Beauharnois, Valleyfield, Huntingdon, Malone, March 30, 31, April 1, 2 3. Particulars at 129 St. James street.

Perfection of Strength and Flavor
Chase and Sanborn's
COFFEE
"Seal Brand"
Java and Mocha
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

WHOLESALE LYNCHINGS.

Details Are Slowly Coming In—They Are Horrible.

A Gruesome Joke: Verdict, "Came to Their Death From Natural Causes or Were Frozen to Death."

Texarkana, Ark., March 24.—Details of the wholesale lynchings reported to have occurred in Litle River county, Ark., are slow in coming in. Three more dead negroes have been found in Bed river bottoms between New Boston, Texas, and Rocky Comfort, Ark. Two of them, Joe King and Moses Jones, having been hanged or shot to death. The third body was naked when found.

A Texas Justice of the Peace held an inquest over these bodies to-day, and a verdict was returned by the jury declaring that the men "Came to their death from natural causes or were frozen to death.' The verdict is regarded as a gruesome joke.

There is some doubt as to where these lynchings occurred, it being near the State line, may have been either in Little River county, Ark., or in Bowie county, Texas.

WILL MEET NEXT MONTH.

Quebec Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers to Meet in Bethlehem.

The spring session of the Quebec Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers wil lbe held in Bethlehem Congregational Church, corner Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount, on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 11 and 12.

Following is the programme:

First Day.

2.00—Roll call and appointment of committees.
3.00—Prayer hour; leader, Rev. Thomas Hall
4.00—Conference on evangelistic methods; leader, Rev. A. W. Main.
4.40—Foreign missions; Rev. E. M. Hill.
8.00—Closing exercises at the college. An address by Rev. C. E. Jefferson, of Broadway Tabernacle, New York.

Second Day.

9.00—Prayer and praise service; leader, Rev. Prof. Warriner.
9.30—Business.
10.00—"Free Church Catechism." Rev. F. J Day
10.30Three minute written reports from the churches.
11.30—College. Mr. Moodie, Rev. Dr. George.
2.00—"The Preacher and His Mission," Mr. A. E. Harding.
2.30—"The Ideal Church," Rev. R. O. Hopkin.
3.00—Conference on Home Mission, leader, Mr. Charles Cushing.
Home Mission finances; Mr. Charles Black.
Reports from the field, Rev. A. F. McGregor.
4.00—Woman's hour; leader, Miss Dougall.
8.00—Praise service; led by the Moderator.
8.15—"The Golden Rule in Business," Rev. W. S. Pritchard.
9.00—"Raising the Average," Rev. Wm. McIntosh.

"It would take the pen of the poet Moore or the wit of Father Prout to do justice to Mitchell's Cruiskeen Lawn Whisky; but the judges of the New Orleans Exposition evidently know good whisky when they taste it. The first prize was awarded to MITCHELL'S IRISH WHISKY, the second to MITCHELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY, and the grand prize to MITCHELL & CO. for the best collection and display of Irish and Scotch whiskies There is nothing like them in the market."—New York Sunday Democrat.

Evidence Against Him.

Mrs. Meminway—"I don't believe my husband ever went into a saloon in his life"

Mrs. Murkins—"Oh, pshaw! Wasn't he elected to a public office once?"

"Vin St Lehon" is a delicious, natural tonic wine, not a drug.

Not in Doubt.

"If you had the privilege of going to the United States treasury and taking all the money you could carry, which pocket would you fill first?"

"Neither. I'd take a basket."

In the High Court of Justice, New South Wales, Mr. Justice Hodges, in granting Mitchell & Co. an injunction and general verdict, said: "The plaintiff's (Mitchell's) whiskey was, I believe,, on the evidence, the most highly prized of all Irish whiskies imported into this market."

"P. Richard's" brandy is the purest and the best.

Pointed Paragraphs.

The fool and his flannels are soon parted.

If a newspaper is dull, filling doesn't improve it.

The poetical hen will soon begin her annual Easter lay.

If a friend borrows your umbrella it will probably keep Lent.

Many a Scriptural text serves as a pretext for a lengthy discourse.

Occasionally we meet a man whose mind is so weak that it can't even wander.

The acts of some so-called variety actors vacillate between bad and worse.

A competent judge of music says some vocalists ought to get life sentences.—Chicago News.

"Vin St. Lehon" is a delicious, natural tonic wine, not a drug.

Problem Solved.

"I've just found out why so many people air their family troubles in the courts nowadays."

"Why is it?"

"Since flats have come into fashion there is no room in the closets for the skeletons."

Mason & Risch pianos outlast all others. 19 Phillips square.

A Beautiful Monthly Magazine FREE! TO Herald Readers.

THIS MAGAZINE IS

"The Designer"

Published by

The Standard Fashion Co., Toronto,

Than Which
NOTHING MORE ATTRACTIVE,
NOTHING MORE ARTISTIC,
NOTHING OF GREATER INTEREST

To Lady Readers is published in this country to-day.

The patterns illustrated in The Designer can be obtained from the following agents in Montreal:

W. H. Scroggie, 2213 to 2219 St. Catherine Street.
Chas. D'Amour, 1 and 3 Place d'Armes.
N. Piuze, 1427 St. Catherine Street East.

This is Our Proposition:

Cut 10 Coupons out of separate issues of The Herald and present them at any one of the following places and you will receive The Designer ABSOLUTELY FREE

These Coupons will appear THREE TIMES each week.

DESIGNER COUPON.

This coupon, with nine others of different dates, cut from The Montreal Herald, within one month, entitles the holder to one "Designer" of last issue.

Present Coupons at one of the following Depots, and receive "Designer" FREE.

Herald Office, 141 St. James St.
H. Beaudry, 273 Craig.
P. Morrison, 965a Main.
Mr. McNair, 293 Bleury.
Miss McColl, Westmount P.O.
Miss Curran, 2587 St. Catherine.
J. L. King, 213 St. Antoine.
M. Laurier, 1505 St. James.
Mrs. Monteith, 157 Congregation.
Mr. Shoove, 745 Wellington.
Mrs. Crutchlow, 230 Hibernia.
Jos. Lebeau, 1382 Ontario.
Aug. Depatie, 1403 St. Catherine.
A. Gravel & Co., 1628 St. Catherine.
Mrs. Milloy, 2117 St. Catherine.
Mr. Redmond, 2036 Notre Dame.
Librairie Nationale, 2588 Notre Dame.
Mrs. E. White, 680 St. Denis St.
E. Charbonneau, 1962 Notre Dame.
Mrs. Smith, 11 Papineau Square.
A. Cusson, 347 Notre Dame.
M. Beaudoin, 3677 Notre Dame.

MONTREAL, MARCH 25, 1899.

MONEY TO LOAN
MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY
If you want to borrow money and own Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Bicycles, Horses or Waggons, call on us, and we will advance you any amount from $10 to $1,000, without removing goods. All transactions made without publicity, and money can be paid back in small monthly or weekly payments to suit borrower. You can get the money the same day you apply for it. No charge unless loan is made. Call and get our terms. Open every day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
MONTREAL LOAN and BROKERAGE CO
ROOM S, NO. 260 ST. JAMES STREET,
Cor. Victoria Sq., Bank of Toronto Bldg.

About Pie.

It is not known who was the genius who first manufactured a pie, that famous dish which is maligned and scorned and yet keeps its place in our affections. In ancient Greece pastry was but a mixture of crust and meat, something like our game pie.

In 1850 Soyer, the famous cook, prepared for the aldermen of York a great pie that cost $500. To-day in London they sell penny pies. Between these extremes are pies various and curious. The chicken pie which is made in New England is a toothsome morsel—a huge arrangement filled with chickens young in months and smothered in flavorings elusive and beguiling. Whoever has eaten a real New England chicken pie never wants any other brand.

Apple and cherry and blueberry pie made at home—most people have recollections of them. And the same pies bought in after life in a restaurant—would that we might forget them! The mince pie is of ancient descent, for the Germans of early days knew it, and whenever a big feast with a roast boar as the principal dish was the order of the day the diners were certain to meet with mince pies toward the end of the meal. The modern mince pie is sometimes fearfully made. One woman confesses that she uses up the odds and ends of everything that is left in her larder when she makes mincemeat. She takes pride in this as an evidence of her economical skill.—Chicago News.

The Canadian Camera Company.

In order to enlarge the business of the Canadian Camera Company, a joint stock company is being formed to take over the old company. The stock has been divided into $10 shares to enable consumers and others to join the enterprise, whereby a more permanent clientele will be secured. A prospectus will be mailed on application.

One More on the List.

"There are only two things that are sure in this world—death and taxes."

"Oh, I don't know. The seats in the street car are pretty sure to be filled when you start home at night."

DR. CODERRE'S
RED PILLS
FOR
PALE AND WEAK WOMEN
BOX OF 50 PILLS 50 CENTS

A. W. MORRIS,
STANDARD MINES and MINING STOCKS
CANADA LIFE BUILDING,
MONTREAL.
Tel. Main 1492.
Correspondents at all important points.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
Change in Time Commencing March 26th,
On OTTAWA SHORT LINE.
2½ HOURS MONTREAL TO OTTAWA.
*Lv. Montreal, 9.45 a.m., ar. Ottawa, 12.15 p.m
*Lv. Montreal, 4 p.m., ar. Ottawa, 6.30 p.m.
*Lv. Montreal, 4.15 p.m., ar. Ottawa, 7.45 p.m.
*Week days.
Perth local will leave at 4.10 p.m., commencing March 27th, 1899, instead of 5.15 p.m.
Round Trip Tickets will be Sold for
EASTER HOLIDAYS
AT ONE WAY LOWEST FIRST-CLASS FARE, March 30th, 31st and April 1st, 2nd and 3rd, good to return until April 4th, 1899, between all stations east of Port Arthur.
SECOND-CLASS FARES
From MONTREAL to
Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Seattle, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; and Portland, Ore. $47.95
TO KOOTENAY POINTS $45.45
SAN FRANCISCO, California $56.15
City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 St. James Street.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
Return tickets will be issued at First Class
SINGLE FARE,
Between all Stations in Canada. Also to Port Huron, Detroit, Mich., Island Pond, Vt., Massena Springs to Fort Covington, (inclusive), Rouse's Point, Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.
Good going March 30, 31, April 1, 2 and 3 and valid for Return leaving destination not later than April 4, 1899.
SCHOOL VACATIONS.
Students and Teachers of Schools and Colleges, on Surrender of Standard Certificates signed by Principals, will be ticketed at First-Class SINGLE FARE AND ONE-THIRD, between Stations in Canada, from March 17th to April 1st, inclusive, tickets valid for return leaving destination not later than April 10th.
IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE.
Between MONTREAL and OTTAWA,

Lv. Montreal—	x8.20 a.m.	Arr. Ottawa—	x11.40 a.m.
	x3.30 p.m.		x 6.05 p.m.
	*5.50 p.m.		* 9.00 p.m.
Lv. Ottawa—	*8.25 a.m.	Arr. Montreal—	*11.30 a.m.
	x4.10 p.m.		x 6.45 p.m.
	x6.35 p.m.		x 9.45 p.m.

*Daily. x Daily, except Sunday.
SECOND-CLASS FARE
From Montreal
To Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Seattle, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore..$47.95
TO KOOTENAY POINTS.. .. ....$45.45
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES.$56.15
EXCURSION TO
Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Seattle, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; and Portland, Ore.; Nelson, B.C.; Robson, B.C.; Rossland, B.C.
APRIL 4TH and 18TH, MAY 2ND and 16TH.
$93.25 (FIRST-CLASS) ROUND TRIP.
City Ticket Offices—137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
EASTER EXCURSIONS
FOR THE PUBLIC
Between all Stations. Return Tickets will be sold at One Way
FIRST-CLASS FARE
—ON—
March 30th, 31st, April 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
Good to return leaving destination not later than April 4th, 1899.
SCHOOL VACATIONS.
To Students and Teachers holding certificates signed by their Principals, Return Tickets will be issued at One Way
FIRST-CLASS FARE
From March 17th to April 1st
inclusive. Good to return leaving destination not later than April 10th, to all points, except between stations Montreal to Ste. Rosalie inclusive. Between Ste. Rosalie and intermediate points to Montreal and points west at one way FIRST-CLASS FARE and ONE-THIRD.
Tickets, Sleeping Car Reservations and further information can be obtained at Bonaventure Depot, or CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James St.
H. A. PRICE, Dist. Pass. Agent.

Electric Fans.
In order not to be disappointed, you should order your fans for next summer, now. If you place your orders with us, we will give you special rates for electric current.
Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Co., Limited,
38 VICTORIA SQUARE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO THE
Lanoline and Witch Hazel Cream
For Chapped Hands, Rough Skin, Eruptions, Frost Bites, Burns, Etc. . . . . . .
THE MEDICAL HALL, COLONIAL HOUSE

In FINE FURNITURE
WE EXCEL.
In Medium Price Furniture we lead,
In Low Price Furniture we distance our competitors.
Great facilities for filling large orders on short notice.
GEO. H. LABBÉ & CO.,
Manufacturers and Exporters.
Show Rooms, 208 McGill Street.
Factory and Office, De Lorimier Avenue.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session, by The Bronsons and Weston Lumber Company, for an act to reduce the capital, to change the name of the company to The Bronson Company, and to extend its powers so as to empower it to carry on business as a producer, manufacturer, and seller of commercial products, and otherwise to amend its Charter of Incorporation, 51 Vict., Chap. 103. Gormully & Orde, Solicitors for said Company. Dated at Ottawa, this 3rd day of March, 1899.

Good Openings for New Industries
Grist Mills, Water Powers, Pulp Limits.
Good Land—New Mineral Discoveries Along the Line of Railway.
Write, L. O. ARMSTRONG,
Can. Pac. Ry. Colonization Agent,
MONTREAL.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. of Canada, Limitd.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A dividend of two per cent. has been declared, payable at the Company's Office, in Montreal, on the 15th day of April next, to Shareholders of record, the 30th March, 1899.

CHAS. P. SCLATER, Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, March 15th, 1899.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business generally, will be held on Wednesday, the fifth day of April next, at the principal Office of the Company, at Montreal, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Common Stock Transfer Books will close in London at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, February 28th, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, March 10th. The Preference Stock Books will close at 3 p.m. on Friday, March 10th.

All books will be re-opened on Thursday, April 6th.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, 6th February, 1899.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Dividends for the half year ended December 31st, 1898, have been declared, as follows:

On the Preference tock, Two Per Cent.
On the Common Stock, Two Per Cent.

Warrants for the Common Stock Dividend will be mailed on or about April 1st, to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books in New York and London respectively.

The Preference Stock Dividend will be paid on Saturday, April 1st, to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books at the Company's London Office, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

The Common Stock Transfer Books will close in London at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, February 28th, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, March 10th. The Preference Stock Books will close at 3 p.m. on Friday, March 10th.

All books will be re-opened on Thursday, 6th April.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, 6th February, 1899.

Office Supplies...
No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc.
Printing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Embossing, Reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.
JOSEPH FORTIER,
254 St. James Street

WELLAND CANAL

NOTICE.

The Welland Canal will be open for navigation on Monday, May 1st, 1899.

By order,
L. K. JONES, Secretary.
Department Railways and Canals, Ottawa, March 18th, 1899.

WE ARE
in a position to place before the London market Bonds, Debentures and Large Loans on most satisfactory terms.
Send for full particulars.
G. J. ADAMS & CO,
Bell Tel. Main 1717. Financial Agents
Standard Building, Montreal.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
CAPITAL (Paid up) - - $2,000,000
REST - - - - - 1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
H. S. HOWLAND - - - President
D. R. WILKIE - - General Manager
Montreal Branch, 157 St. James Street,
ALASKA—YUKON—KLONDIKE.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at agencies of the Alaska Commercial Company at St. Michael and Dawson City, and at the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Posts on the Mackenzie, Peace, Laird and Athabasca Rivers, and other Posts in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia
J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

RICE
FINER GRADES.
"India Bright."
"Royal."
"Imperial Seota.
"Carolina."
POLISHED GRADES
To which particular attention is invited.
"Polished."
"Japan Glace.
"Imperial Glace."
MOUNT ROYAL MILLING CO., LTD.
D. W. Ross Co'y, Agents, Montreal.

McCUAIG, RYKERT & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Special attention given to transactions in mines and standard mining stocks.
1759 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

St. John, Halifax—Lv. †7.30 p.m. Ar. ¶9.00 a.m.
Toronto, Hamilton, Chicago—Lv. †8 55 a.m., *9.00 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †7.00 p.m.
Winnipeg and Pacific Coast—Lv. †11.00 a.m. Ar. †6.25 p.m.
S. S. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth—Lv. *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8 05 a.m.
Ottawa—Lv. Place Viger †8.25 a.m., †5.45 p.m. Ar. †12.50 p.m., †9.55 p.m., Lv. Windsor St. †9.45 a.m., †4.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. †11.30 a.m., †6.25 p.m., †6.40 p.m.
Quebec—Lv. †8.40 a.m., *3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †3.15 p.m. *6.35 p.m.
Boston—Lv. †9.00 a.m., *8.20 p.m. Ar. *7.47 a.m., †8.35 p.m.
Vaudreuil—Lv. †8.55 a.m., †9.45 a.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.15 p.m., a6.15 p.m., ‡1.30 p.m. *9.00 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †8.45 a.m., †11.30 a.m. 11.45 a.m., †6.40 p.m., †7.00 p.m.
Smith's Falls, Perth, Brockville—Lv. †8.55 a.m., †5.15 p.m. Ar. †11.45 a.m., †7.00 p.m.
Sherbrooke—Lv. †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., ‡7.30 p.m. Ar. ¶9.00 a.m., †12.00 noon, †8 35 p.m.
Joliette—Lv. †8.40 a.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.35 p.m.
Berthier—Lv. 8.40 a.m., †3.30 p.m. Ar. 3.15 p.m., †6.35 p.m.
St. Jerome—Lv. †8.25 a.m., †5.10 p.m., †6.35 p.m. §9.15 a.m. Ar. †8.40 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †6.25 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
Ste Agathe, etc.—Lv. d8.25 a.m., †5.10 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., d6.25 p.m.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. aDaily except Saturday and Sunday, dWednesday only, ¿Saturday only.

TOOKE'S SHIRTS

Are made according to the latest ideas, which assume that men desire to be fitted in this garment as well as in their coat.

Best Materials, Skilled Cutters, Personal Supervision; result, the Ideal Garment which gives Comfort and Wear.

R. J. TOOKE, 177 St. James Street, 2387 St. Catherine Street West. 1553 St. Catherine Street East.

Do Your Eyes

Tire When Reading?

If so, it's caused by some strain which can be relieved by a properly fitted pair of Glasses. Have our Optician examine your eyes, he's thoroughly reliable and experienced. Moderate Charges, for Glasses only.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

2261 St. Catherine St.

This Dissolution Sale....

Has been the most satisfactory thing we ever conducted—with one exception—we haven't made any profit.—But as we conducted it only to convert our stock into cash, we are perfectly satisfied with the results in that connection. Still more left on the same terms. Best value you ever got in your life in Men's Fine Furnishings.

MUNROE BROS.,

2246 St. Catherine Street.

OPPOSITE VICTORIA STREET.

GOULET'S CONCERT.

A Large Audience Present at Last Night's Testimonial.

The Work of the Orchestra Was Hardly Up to Some of Its Former Efforts.

After an exceedingly discouraging season financially, Prof. Goulet was given a testimonial concert in Windsor Hall last evening, and there was a very satisfactory attendance. The hall was filled with the exception of a few rows at the back. Undoubtedly Prof. Goulet deserves recognition, for the work he has accomplished the past two seasons has not been any too well appreciated by the mass of music goers. This season, in fact, the concerts were continued at a serious loss, which is undoubtedly surprising in view of some of the excellent concerts which the orchestra has given.

Unfortunately for last night, the programme, while longer than any yet given, as befitted a special occasion, was not nearly as enjoyable as many the regular attendants have listened to. Almost every selection called for pronounced work by the brasses and drums, and, with no apparent reason for it, the manipulators of these instruments proceeded to form a combine to drown the string instruments. I have heard every concert this season, and never knew the brass gentlemen to blow so hard and the bass drum man to pound the cymbals and drum with such unbounded energy. I felt sorry that the many who must have heard the orchestra for the first time last night had not heard it at its best earlier on. Lacome's "Noce Gasconne" offered special opportunities for the feature mentioned to develop itself, and particularly "Carillon Nuptial," the first movement of it. The Scotch symphony was one of the numbers on the programme, and was the best thing of the evening, although that, too, fell short of the way in which it was rendered at the Mendelssohn festival two weeks before. The second movement, however, was an exception. German's three dances from Henry VIII. were enjoyable, and as usual the audience called for an encore of the Berlioz march from Faust. Miss Hollinshead sang well, and the Motet choir, under Mr. Reyner's leadership, did much to make the concert an enjoyable one.

"It would take the pen of the poet Moore or the wit of Father Prout to do justice to Mitchell's Cruiskeen Lawn Whisky; but the judges of the New Orleans Exposition evidently know good whisky when they taste it. The first prize was awarded to MITCHELL'S IRISH WHISKY, the second to MITCHELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY, and the grand prize to MITCHELL & CO. for the best collection and display of Irish and Scotch whiskies. There is nothing like them in the market."—New York Sunday Democrat.

The Proposed Tax on Industry.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—Our giant intellects of the Legislature and City Council who propose to flax industry and enterprise should go and hear the Hon. John S. Crosby in the Bethlehem Church on Monday, the 27th inst., and find out the only just place where to place taxes. I am sure some of them will be surprised to learn how little they know about taxation, and will go home feeling somewhat better for having a few cobwebs wiped from their eyes.

A Workingman.

"Vin St. Lehon" is a delicious, natural tonic wine, not a drug.

Digby Bell a Bankrupt.

Chicago, Ill., March 24.—Digby Bell, the actor, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, in which he asks to be relieved of liabilities aggregating $27,000. He states that he has no assets. The filing of the petition is said to have been induced by the results of an unsuccessful season, which closed in Chicago on Sunday night. The actor's latest play, "Joe Hurst, Gentleman," was taken off the boards and the company disbanded.

All the great teaching institutions use Mason & Risch pianos. Montreal office, 19 Phillips square.

Death of H. H. Bachelder.

Magog, Que., March 24.—H. H. Bachelder, Mayor of the Township of Magog, died at Oliver to-day. Funeral from his late residence Sunday morning.

Everton Toffy.

One pound of Everton Toffee for twenty cents. Pure and fresh. Try it. D. H. Welsh, 133 St. Peter street, 1875 and 2107 St. Catherine street.

Will Improve Spain's Outlook.

London, March 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "Senor Silvela, the premier, has informed the Queen Regent that her ratification of the peace treaty, by accelerating the payment of the $20,000,000 promised by the Americans, has improved the commercial outlook abroad, and that there is nothing whatever to fear from the Carlists."

HERALD BULLETIN ANNOUNCEMENTS.

M. Burman,

Custom Tailor,

211 BLEURY ST.

Spring Overcoats	from	$10.00
Spring Suits	"	10.00
Full Dress Suits.....	"	15.00
Trousers	"	3.00

Fit and Finish Guaranteed.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing Neatly Done.

Jackets and Capes

Unequalled Choice.
New Styles, Distinguished Cut,
Durable Materials,
Perfect Finish, Tailor Made.

Will more artistically fit the figure than made-to-order. They are PERFECTION itself.

In all prices from $1.50 to $20.00

MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS EARLY.

GAGNON & MEUNIER,

129-131 St. Lawrence Street.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Ther is a freshness as of spring, a sweetness as of June, about "Shore Acres" that will keep it warm in the affections of the American theatre-going public for many a season yet unbooked. The play has never been permitted to be indifferently presented. The company which is now appearing in "Shore Acres" has, with but few exceptions, been in the piece for many years. Mr. Archie Boyd,, the well-known character actor, will again appear as Nathaniel Berry, and his artistic interpretation will be ably seconded by the twenty other well known players of this organization. Entire new scenery has been prepared for the production to be given at the Academy of Music next week, commencing Monday, March 27th, with special matinee Good Friday, and regular matinee Saturday.

The sale of seats at the Theatre Francais for the coming week indicates that "Our Regiment" is a very wise choice on the part of the management of this popu-

JAMES A. HERNE "AUTHOR OF SHORE ACRES"

lar theatre. The fact that it is so well remembered by old Montrealers stands it in good stead and it will undoubtedly prove one of the biggest drawing cards of the season. Messrs. Horning, McGrane, Townsend, and the ladies of the company have particularly good roles. The vaudeville bill has as usual been selected with a good deal of care, and judging by the reports the management have received will be a thoroughly enjoyable performance.

Goodbar's "As We See It" will be at the Queen's Theatre next week. Fate Goodbar's latest musical satire has for a theme the exaggeration of the desire of American heiresses to marry titles. Brennan and Magee, the acknowledged leaders of Irish fun and frolic; Fred. Saville, the funniest of all little acrobatic comedians; W. Walter Hart, Europe's favorite character impersonator and baritone; J. W. Gurville, the well known operatic tenor; H. Burton Doyle, eccentric comedian and operatic basso; Robt. W. Edwards, composer and piano virtuoso; the charming little soubrette, Dolly Mestayre and her famous Picanninies, Miss May Cook, Lyn's soprano and world's greatest cornet soloist; Miss Gussie Hart, New York's favorite comedienne, Lillian Edwards, prima donna soprano; Nelly Rogers, the Sisters Lynn, etc. Special Good Friday matinee for ladies' and children. Regular matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The Grand Central Summer Garden promises a good list of attractions for next week. Waldron and Waldron, burlesquers; Gardner and Lerona, the lady athletes; Kitty Hart, the songstress, and Cleo and Rochelle, dancers, from Keith's, Boston. Besides these old favorites there is Olive, the Dragon, a contortionist; Champagne comic dancer, and St. Clair Sisters, from Pastor's Theatre. In the Curio Hall are Major Reinback, the dwarf, Col. Baker, the giant, and the Libby Glass Blowers, especially engaged.

Castilian Breaking Up.

Boston, Mass., March 24.—Captain McCray, of the Dominion Atlantic steamer Prince George, which arrived to-day from Yarmouth, N.S., reports that on Thurs-

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for

Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40s. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO. MONTREAL.

IT WON'T LAST.

Be prepared, for when the snow goes it won't last much longer.

BICYCLE SUITS

will be the first thing you will want. Order now and have them made to measure.

PRICES, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00.

JOHN BULL, SHIRT TAILOR, 2381 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Great Bargains to Cash Buyers.

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Teas, Coffees, Etc., Fresh, Pure and Good. Great inducements to Cash Buyers.

W. ROURKE, Queen's Hall Block. TELEPHONE UP 1078.

IN A NUTSHELL...

If you have clothes to wash, **VICTORINE** is what you need. Your grocer will sell you 2 cakes for the small sum of five cents, enough to wash four boilers of clothes.

W. Crawford Gaden & Co.,

257 St. Paul St.

WIDE-AWAKE

People will take advantage of the Bargains we offer in Furniture during our retiring Sale. Our big Discount of 25 to 75 per cent. on all our Furniture, with the prices marked in plain figures on every article, has induced a good many purchasers to buy their Furniture before Spring. Be wide awake. Come early, while there is a good assortment.

Open evenings until ten o'clock.

F. Lapointe

1551 St. Catherine St. East.

Bound for Gold Fields.

Dr. J. C. Gagnon and Mr. Jules Gosselin, of Alma Lake, St. John, were at Osborne House yesterday, bound for Klondike. They had a number of pieces of baggage and several large dogs of the bloodhound type, which attracted some notice at the station. They left by the 11 a.m. train for the Pacific Coast.

The Editor's Story

Of Special Interest to Our Readers Who Suffer From Catarrh—City Editor of "La Minerve" Cured by Dr. Chase.

Probably no persons are more careful about what they endorse than the army of editors who mould the thought of the public. Knowing that people respect and value their opinions, they are very particular to only give recommendation when they believe it to be in the interests of the people.

Mr. Edmond Montet, city editor of La Minerve, Montreal, was a sufferer from catarrh and found out by experience that Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is the only preparation which is quick and certain as a cure for catarrh. In recommending this treatment to the public, Mr. Montet makes the following statement:

"I hereby certify that I have been cured of nasal catarrh by the use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure."

It is such plain, unvarnished statements by responsible parties that people appreciate. You can begin the use of this great discovery of Dr. Chase with fullest assurance that what has cured Mr. Montet and scores of thousands of others will not fail in your case. 25 cents, blower free, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

HAIG & HAIG,

Oldest Whisky Distillers on Earth. Est. Since 1679.

THREE STAR and FIVE STAR

SCOTS WHISKY.

We simply ask the consumer to compare it.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

Unprecedented Opportunity.

The Finest Stock of Furniture in Canada

TO BE SACRIFICED

Positive and Peremptory AUCTION SALE

—OF—

$75,000.00 WORTH

—OF—

Elegant Household Furniture, Brass Bedsteads, Carpets, Oilcloths, etc.,etc.

The subscribers are instructed by Messrs. H. A. Wilder & Co. to sell, positively without reserve, their entire stock of Valuable Household Furniture, etc., at their large Warerooms, Nos. 232 to 238 McGILL STREET.

Commencing MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 27TH, and following days, until the whole stock is cleared, comprising A large and varied assortment of—

Silk Brocatelle Wire Back Drawing Room Suites, Elegantly Carved Parlor Sets in most fashionable woods and coverings, Odd and Easy Chairs, Reception Chairs, Dainty Gold and Enamelled Chairs and Ottomans, Brass, Onyx, Walnut, Oak and other Centre Tables, Bronze Ornaments, Magnificent Parlor Cabinets, Pier Mirrors and B. P. Mirrors, Ladies' Secretaries, costly Dining Room Furniture, including many handsome pieces from Grand Rapids, Splendid Massive Sideboards and Extension Dining Tables, Buffets, Dinner Waggons, China Cabinets, Leather Couches, and expensive, solid and attractive Leather Covered Dining Chairs, Heavy Library Tables, Handsome Bookcases, Comfortable Office Chairs and Lounges, Beautiful Screens, Oak and Walnut Hall Stands, with B. P. Mirrors, Hanging Racks, Hall Tables and Chairs, costly Solid Brass Bedsteads, Brass and Iron Bedsteads and Cribs, Springs, Hair and Wool Mattresses, over 150 very Handsome Bedroom Sets, in Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple, Curly Birch, Quartered Oak and Hardwood, with B. P. Mirrors of various shapes, Odd Bureaus and Washstands, Gents' Dressers, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Ladies' Toilet Tables, Baby Carriages and Go-Carts.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Beautiful Royal Axminster, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, in squares of various sizes and by the yard, all of the very latest designs and most exquisite colors. Stair Carpets, Scotch Linoleum, English Oilcloth, Rugs, Mats, etc., etc.

Sale each day at Ten O'Clock A.M.

RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

☞As the present store must be vacated by May 1st, and their new premises, which will extend from No. 256 St. James Street to No. 1837 Notre Dame Street, will not be ready till after May, they have decided to make a clean sweep of their entire stock, regardless of cost.

N.B.—Messrs. H. A. Wilder & Co. are patronized by the elite of Montreal, and they carry the largest and Finest Stock of Furniture in the Dominion.

Anybody requiring any article contained in this immense stock should avail themselves of this opportunity of securing it at their own prices.

Goods stored free of charge until May 1st, if required.

Packed and shipped to all parts.

Lunch served from 1 to 2 o'clock p.m.

R. & D.

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS M. HICKS & CO.

Important.

The subscribers have been favored with instructions from the executors of the Estate

LATE SIR JOHN ABBOTT,

to sell by Public Auction, the Fine Household Furniture, mostly by Thomson, costly Oil and Water Color Paintings, Proof Engravings, Bronzes, Ornaments and Bric-a-Brac, Turkish and Persian Rugs, Wilton and Brussels Carpets, Rich Draperies by Morris, of London, China, Plate and Glassware, etc., etc. The Sale will take place in the

FRASER INSTITUTE HALL,

(Cor. University and Dorchester Sts.)

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, APRIL 6TH and 7TH, at 2.30 and 8 p.m. each day.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

*Catalogues of Pictures now in preparation and mailed on application. The books will be sold early in May. M. H. & CO.

Settlers for Northwest.

A party of fifty immigrants for the Northwest passed through Bonaventure station last night on the way from Portland. They had come across the Atlantic by the steamer Numidian, which brought in addition upwards of 50 passengers for the New England States.

"Vin St. Lehon" is a delicious, natural tonic wine, not a drug.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE HERALD.

GREAT TRADE SALE

ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH INSTANT,

We will sell at our ST. JAMES STREET ROOMS, without reserve, and in lots to the trade, a large quantity of

DRY GOODS

DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER,

Cashmeres, Alpacas, Plaids, Lawns, Cretonnes, Wool Yarn, Underwear, Linens, Napkins, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Linings, Sateens, Embroidery, Laces, Cambrics, Velveteens, Canvas, Thread, etc.

ALSO A—

Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods,

Prints, Cottonades, Suspenders, Top Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Collars, Neckties, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Braids, etc. Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Cloth Caps, Fancy Goods, and many other articles.

Sale at 10 a.m.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

Wanted Pattern Makers—Apply to the Laurie Engine Co'y., 1012 St. Catherine Street.

Victoria Auction Rooms,

320 ST. JAMES STREET.

SPRING SALES

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE At Private Residences.

The undersigned are now prepared to make arrangements and fix dates for the disposal of Furniture and Effects at private residences.

We give our special attention to these sales in the spring and guarantee satisfaction.

Liberal Advances and Easy Terms. Prompt Returns.

N B.—Good Dry Storage for Pianos and Furniture.

STEWART & HERBERT,

Tel. Main 3288. Auctioneers.

VICTORIA AUCTION ROOMS,

We will hold our weekly sale of Household Furniture, &c., consisting of

Bric-a-Brac cut glass ornaments, parlor and dining room furniture, iron and brass beds, pianos, springs, mattresses, stoves, ranges, carpets, &c., &c.,

—also—

a large consignment of ends of tweeds and suit lengths.

On Thursday, March 30th, at 2.30 p.m.

STEWART & HERBERT, Auctioneers.

EDWARD O'BRIEN AUCTIONEERS CO.

Picture Sale

Oil and Water Color Paintings

By Well-known Canadian Artists and Eminent Artists of Great Britain.

The subscribers beg to announce the sale of a very attractive collection of Pictures, to be held at our Art Rooms, 221 ST. JAMES STREET, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 27th, at 2 30 o'clock.

Admirers of Art and Art Students are invited to call and view this interesting collection.

THE EDWARD O'BRIEN CO., Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE

—OF—

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

32 cases Housekeeping Linens (by catalogue), 2 Millinery Stocks, Woollens and Worsteds, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.,

AT AUCTION.

The subscribers will sell at their Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 ST. PETER STREET,

On Wednesday, March 29th,

At 10 O'Clock A.M.,

A very large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, comprising

A. W. Coatings, Serges, Beavers and Tweeds, Dress Goods, Flannels, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Cashmeres, Cottons, Prints, etc., etc.

ALSO—At 12 O'Clock Noon (by order of the Curators)—2 Fresh Stocks Millinery, Ribbons, Hats and Trimmings, Fancy Goods, etc. amounting to $1,881.32, to be sold en bloc, at so much on the dollar, without reserve.

ALSO—At 2.30 O'Clock P.M. (by catalogue) 32 cases Housekeeping Linens (just received).

ALSO—200 dozen Soft and Felt Hats, 100 cases Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

—ELASTIC DOLLARS—

If you will bring your dollars to us, we will stretch them over more good quality in the way of groceries than you'll be apt to give credit until you've had it demonstrated to you. Our customers know what we mean by this. . . . . .

A. D. GILLIES,

430 St. James St.

"Because His Feathers Are More Beautiful."

There's a reason for it. Feathers dyed and cleaned in these works are ever beautiful. Cleaning and dyeing the finest fabrics is no chance work here. Continued and careful attention enables us to produce the great richness and softness of color required.

R. PARKER & CO.,

1958 Notre Dame St., Montreal. Phone, (Bell) 1397. Phone, (Mer.) 23.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 141 St. James Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

TWENTY PAGES.

The Herald.

SECOND SECTION.

92ND YEAR. NO. 72. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

AN UNEVENTFUL COUNCIL MEETING.

Quite a Family Reunion After the Stormy Sessions of the Past Few Weeks.

HERALD LOCKJAW CHARGES

Special Committee on Investigation Says it Wants One Hundred Dollars.

THE $3,000,000 STOCK ISSUE.

The City Council held an uneventful meeting yesterday, characterized by a great deal of desultory discussion and but little progress.

A report from the special committee of investigation into The Herald lockjaw charges, asking for $100 for expenses, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Rainville moved that the by-law respecting taxes on real estate and licenses, be printed on receiving the approval of the City Attorneys, including the consulting attorneys.

Ald. Brunet moved for authority for the Road Committee to inquire into the charges against Francis J. O'Neill and other suspected employes.

This was adopted.

Ald. Kinsella presented a petition bearing some five hundred signatures protesting against the taxation of machinery.

Ald. Ames pointed out that the city had no power to exempt machinery. The charter, as it stood, included machinery under the head of real estate, and the city had no power to make distinctions.

The report of the Finance Committee for power to issue $3,000,000 of inscribed stock was moved by Ald. Rainville.

Ald. Ames moved the insertion of a clause to provide that tenders be asked for such bonds or stock, after proper advertisements and notices in the London and Montreal papers, for a period of three weeks, such notices to state that no tender should be accepted before being approved by Council.

Ald. Rainville did not see the necessity of Council's approval. It would be sufficient that the loan should go to the highest tenderer. Experience, too, showed that loans could be negotiated by what was called "private tender" on more favorable terms than by public advertisement. It could always be arranged that, if private tenders proved unsatisfactory, tenders could be called by public adevrtisement; but in that case Ald. Rainville would give six weeks' notice, instead of three, as proposed by Ald. Ames. On the whole, he believed that it would be better to adopt the report unamended and leave the matter to the Finance Committee. Ald. Rainville did not believe that there would be any use in advertising in Montreal. London and Paris were the only places where money could be got.

Ald. Ames believed in full, open, fair competition, whether the city was purchasing goods or floating a loan. He thought that with the system of private tender, combinations were made easy, whereas such would not be possible in an unrestricted field of competition. He would waive the clause about the approval of the Council, but he adhered to the idea of open competition, and giving thrifty Montreaders an opportunity of investing their savings in municipal securities.

Ald. Jacques proposed to defer consideration of the matter until Monday's meeting.

Ald. Rainville said he had no objection to this.

Ald. Martaineau suggested that a small percentage of the $3,000,000, say $300,000, be offered for subscription among Montrealers.

The debate was adjourned until Monday.

A great deal of time was wasted in discussing the academic question as to whether the charter committee was or was not still in existence.

Council adjourned at 5.30.

IS THIS A ROMANCE?

"Marquis de Dangley" Story of a French Colony of Descendants of Refugees Certainly Reads Like One.

Paris, March 24.—A man who calls himself Marquis De Dangley, is attracting attention here by a remarkable story. He says he was wrecked on the Antarctic continent in the ship Oregon in 1863. There was aboard a French colony made up of descendants of refugees who left Europe at the time of the Napoleonic wars. Later, he says, they organized themselves into a kingdom named Adelia. The country which they inhabit in the Antarctic is fairly temperate. The Marquis says that while among them he visited the South Pole three times and describes it a huge volcano. Cold, he says, is abundant in the region. The old man says he recently made his way to Australia, after being ship-wrecked twice. He exhibits many peculiar relics to support his story. Maritime records show that the Oregon was wrecked in the Antartic Sea in the year mentioned.

CITY LABOR NEWS.

Labor Meetings.

Cigarmakers' executive in Blue Label Hall this afternoon.

Lasters' grievance committee in St. Joseph's hall this afternoon.

Cartier Assembly K. of L. to-morrow morning.

Barbers' Protective Union meets in Labor Hall, McGill street, to-morrow afternoon.

District Assembly, Knights of Labor, meets in hall, 662 1-2 Craig street, to-morrow.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers meets in Unity Hall, 590 Wellington street, Point St. Charles.

Get To Work.

The Federated Trades Council is at last waking up to the fact that its whole duty is not comprised in passing resolutions. Since its inception the council has not, it is claimed, made any whole-hearted attempt to promote the welfare of any class of workingmen. Indeed, it has been so conservative and quiet that a number of delegates have of late been expressing their dissatisfaction with its policy. These delegates, like all good growlers, think they have done all they ought to when they express their opinions of the Council to a reporter. They never try to infuse any spirit into the Council's policy. Oh, no, they absent themselves from the meetings, complaining that the Council has not done anything to justify its existence, and that they cannot waste their time in going there.

It may be true that the Council has done nothing great, but it is a comparatively new organization, and is only getting its forces in hand preparatory to settling down to hard work. Already there are signs that its chrysalis period is past, and that it is pruning its wings for a flight. If these dissatisfied delegates will attend the meetings and express their opinions there, instead of to me, they would probably do more good. There is plenty of work just ahead for them to expend their energies on. The Federated Trades Council will make its presence felt in this city and elsewhere in many ways before long.

Time vs. Piecework.

The question of the relative merits of the piecework and day's work system is engaging the attention of trades unionists here and elsewhere. The International monthlies and the labor press in general have of late been publishing considerable correspondence on the matter. There seems to be a somewhat general feeling that the piecework system is detrimental to the interests of the laboring class. Some workmen favor the piecework, but solely because of selfish motives, because it enables some of them to make a few more cents. But this pecuniary advantage is at the expense of his fellow, who is crowded out of employment and is not lasting. Under the present competitive system the tendency in all branches of industry is for all things to seek the lowest level. Wages inevitably do, and eventually the piece-worker will find himself reduced to the point of living wages—as the employer understands it. Then his output remaining the same, and the labor displaced entering into competition with him, he finds that he has gained nothing except a shorter lease of life due to too much rush work.

LEITNER, LINGUIST, DEAD

The Famous British Army Interpreter in the Crimean War Passed Away Yesterday.

Bonn, Germany, March 24.—C. W. Leitner, the linguist, is dead.

Gottlieb Wilhelm Leitner was born in 1830. He was the first interpreter of the British army operating in the Crimea, and later became professor of the Arabic language and literature of the Royal College of Lahore. Some time later Leitner was entrusted with an important mission into the least known parts of Thibet, which took him two years to accomplish. While on this mission he endured great suffering and passed through many dangers, but obtained the material for an important work. At the Universal Exposition of Vienna in 1875 he obtained the only grand diploma of honor accorded for the advancement of Oriental languages, and it was said of him that he spoke and wrote in at least twenty-five idiomatic languages, and was familiar with twenty-five others.

TWO COUNTRIES' EXPORTS

England's Not as Large as Those of the U. S., So an English M.P. Asks Why.

London, March 24.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Conservative, asked whether, in view of the enormous increase of exports from the United States while the exports of the United Kingdom do not show such vitality, the Government is prepared to issue a royal commission or appoint a select committee to inquire into the cause of such a condition.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, replied that the facts and figures set forth were substantially correct. The causes of such a condition of things, he added, were generally known and there was no necessity for a special inquiry into the matter, especially as there was no reason to regard the condition of trade and industry in Great Britain as other than satisfactory.

HERE'S A FOUL MURDER.

Man Killed and Body Shippsd in a Refrigerator Car to Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., March 24.—The dead body of a man with his skull beaten in and the body covered with bruises was discovered to-day in a refrigerator car on a side track at the stock yards. The authorities are inclined to the belief that the man was murdered in some other city and then sent to Chicago in the car. From appearances the man has been dead for about a week. He was about thirty-five years old, and was apparently a miner. The car in which the body was found arrived in Chicago yesterday over the Pan-Handle route from Newberry, S.C.

THE BANK CLEARANCES.

Increases Noticeable Throughout Canada and the United States.

New York, March 24.—Bank clearings at the principal cities of the United States for the week ended March 24, show total clearances of $1,884,504,791, an increase of 73.4 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week last year. Outside of New York city the clearances were $611,270,453, an increase of 35.4 per cent.

The clearances for the Dominion of Canada were :—

		Increase.
Montreal	$15,353,866	16.5 p.c.
Toronto	9,002,516	
Winnipeg	1,516,305	22.9 p.c.
Halifax	1,168,564	12.8 p.c.
Hamilton	713,070	14.2 p.c.
St. John	610,778	36.8 p.c.
Vancouver	528,087	
Victoria	575,804	

New Inventors.

Below will be found the report of patents recently granted to inventors by the Canadian Government. This report is prepared especially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal:

62,828—Joseph Alfred Plante, Quebec, Can. acetylene gas generating apparatus.

62,832—John William Bacon, Enderby, B.C., chalk line reels.

62,850—Ury de Gunzburg, Vitry-sur-Seine, France, method for preserving and tanning skins.

62,858—Amedee Sebillot, Paris, France, process of manufacturing sulphuric acid.

62,909—Walter George Collins, Coramba, New South Wales, prospecting dishes.

62,912—Alex. Kretting, Christiania, Norway, improved system of apparatus for treating sea-weed for the manufacture of industrial products.

Butchers Will Meet.

On Tuesday next a meeting of butchers of the city will be held at the Monument National, to take steps to raise the price of meat. It is probable that an increase of two cents per pound will be decided. The butchers complain that owing to the large export trade in steers the supply ofr the home market has fallen off, the result being that such beasts as formerly sold for 3 1-2 to 4 cents per pound, live weight, now fetch 5 to 5 3-4 cents. It is proposed to put the increased prices in force at Easter.

Anglo-Russian Negotiations.

London, March 24.—It is semi-officially announced that the Anglo-Russian negotiations in regard to China have assumed practical shape, and that an early and satisfactory agreement may be said to be assured.

TRAGEDIES OF THE DEEP SEA.

Big Steamers Now Overdue, With Their Cargoes and 307 Human Beings.

SHIPS THAT NEVER RETURN

Losses to the American Navy Recalled in an Interesting Special From Washington.

A REFERENCE TO THE ARONA.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—Ten big steamers, which started out from the Atlantic ports of the United States just before the blizzard that came with St. Valentine's Day last month, have not been heard from, and have probably been swallowed by the angry sea. One of them is an American steamer, the Allegheny, which was loaded with refined petroleum. One, the Minister Meybach, was a German, also loaded with oil for Hamburg. The remaining eight were British craft: The Arona, with timber from Portland for London; the City of Wakefield, with grain and general merchandise, from Norfolk for Rotterdam; the Croft, with grain and genral merchandise, from New York for Leith; the Port eMlbourne, grain and general merchandise, from New York for London; the Dora Foster, with cotton, from Savannah for Liverpool; the Laughton, with grain and cotton, from Norfolk for Copenhagen; the Oberon, with grain, from Baltimore, for Antwerp, and the Picton, with grain and cottn, from Norfolk for Sligo.

On board of these steamers were 309 human beings, including passengers and crews, and their cargoes were valued at $2,500,000. There is a slim chance that some of them may turn up yet, or that their crews may have been rescued while they were drifting disabled, but they are certainly not in the usual lanes of ocean travel, and the probabilities are against their survival. However, more than 200 steamships were overhauled at sea during the year 1898 in distress, either with loss of propellers, shafts broken or engines disabled, and their experience shows how much a vessel may endure before it goes to the bottom.

The late winter has been the most severe that was ever known on the ocean; the losses in lives and property have been greater than for sevral previous years combined; but they were very small compared with the destruction of property by the natural elements on land, and according to the statistics of disaster, steamboating is the safest way to travel, and there is less danger to life and limb at sea than on shore.

It is very seldom that a vessel goes down with its crew and passengers. More lives are lost in fires and floods and railway accidents every month in this country alone, or in England or France, than in a whole year at sea. It is a long time since any of our naval vessels met with disaster. In the list of men-of-war that have sailed under the United States flag those ominous words "Never heard from" are written against the names of only six vessels. The first was the eighteen-gun frigate Saratoga, one of the few vessels that belonged to the colonies during the revolutionary war. After the treaty of peace was signed she sailed away from Philadelphia and disappeared forever from all human knowledge. No signs of her wreckage were ever discovered. She probably foundered in a gale and went down with all on board.

On the 14th of July, 1800, the thirty-six gun frigate Insurgent, under Capt. Patrick Fletcher, sailed out between the Chesapeake capes and has not been heard from since. She was a prize captured from the French by Capt. Truxton, of the Constellation, in 1799, after a hard-fought battle off the Island of Nevis, in the West Indies.

In August, 1800, the fourteen-gun brig Pickering, commanded by Capt. Benjamin Hillar, was last seen at Guadaloupe, and it is supposed that she went down in a gale. She was a merchant vessel, poorly adapted for naval service, and her guns were too heavy for her tonnage.

The next vessel to disappear was known as Gunboat No. 7, commanded by Lieut. Ogelbiefi which sailed from New York on the 14th of May, 1805, to reinforce our squadron in the Mediterranean during the war with Tripoli. When a short distance out her mast was sprung, and she returned to New York for repairs. She sailed again on the 20th of June, and was never heard from.

The loss of teh Wasp was one of the tragedies of the navy. During the war of 1812, within a period of five months, she captured fifteen English merchantmen, and fought sevral stubborn battles with British men-of-war of greater size and strength. On the 1st of October, 1814, she hailed the Swedish bark Adonis, and took on board two of the surviving officers of the old gunboat Essex, which had been destroyed in Valparaiso harbor. After that she was nevr heard of again.

DUNRAVEN A CANDIDATE.

In the Unionist Yacht He Would Sail Into Dublin's County Council.

Dublin, March 24.—The Crom division of County Limerick is ablaze with placards denouncing Lord Dunravtn, who is standing as Unionist candidate for the division in the coming County Council elections. The Nationalists are striving hard to defeat Dunraven, and at a meeting in the interest of John Coleman, the Nationalist candidate, last week, addresses were made by the two leaders, Michael Davitt and William O'Brien.

MELODRAMATIC BURGLAR

Robbed, Then Lay Down and Slept Until He Was Found, and of Course Arrested.

Syracuse, N.Y., March 24.—A burglar, giving his name as John Walsh, was arrested under peculiar circumstances here this morning. He broke into a house, and after securing his plunder, consisting of diamonds, etc., he was evidently either intoxicated or overcome with weariness, for he lay down on a sofa and went to sleep. When the family arose they discovered him and immediately notified the police.

Buckingham News.

Mr. Lonsdale has opened a grocery store in the West Ward.

The foot bridge, in connection with the covered bridge which has been undergoing repairs, is now completed.

Mrs. Propre is visiting in Ottawa.

Mrs. A. O. Anderson has been visiting in Ottawa for the past week.

The Whist Club met at the residence of Mrs. Albert Parker on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Thomas Burns is visiting friends in Ottawa and Aylmer.

A very heavy flood is expected this spring, as there is a very large amount of water in the lagoons and lakes along the river.

The musicale at the residence of Mrs. Alex. Maclaren on Thursday evening last was enjoyed by a large number of invited guests. Professor Wright, of Ottawa, rendered the programme and showed himself to be a thorough master of the pianoforte.

Misses Warwick and Way were visiting in Cumberland for a few days last week.

Mr. Tardiff, manager of the Percy Fishing Company, Perce, Gaspe, Que., is in town, the guest of Mrs. Higginson.

THE MAIL TO ALASKA.

An All-American Route Has Been Determined Upon by the Authorities.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—An all-American mail route in Alaska, from Prince William's Sound to Circle, through the Copper River region, has been determined on by the postal authorities, and the Postmaster-General has issued a circular for proposals for the service. Post Office Inspector Wayland has been detailed to accompany the War Department expedition to start from Seattle, April 1, and will establish post offices at the various military stations to be located. The contracts for the new service will be received up to April 24 for letter mail only, the compensation to be graded according to the weights carried. The service is to connect with the regular monthly mails by steamboat, which has been contracted for, beginning April 1, and to be regularly kept up through the year. The new route will run from Valdes through Copper Centre, Slahna, Tetling, Seward and Eagle, a total of 593 miles.

THE REVIEW ON TRUSTS.

Americans Blamed for the Failure of the British-American Canadian Commission.

London, March 24.—The Saturday Review, published this evening, acrimoniously discusses the future relationship between the United States and Great Britain in a long artacle entitled "The Rivals."

After pointing out "that nothing material has yet been the outcome of the passing wave of sentimental hypnotism," it proceeds to blame the American trusts for the failure of the British-American Commission, saying: "Those trusts may be expected to menace British trade supremacy with the same unscrupulous rivalry in the Far East as is now shown in Canada, and ultimately everywhere in the world. And, as the trusts control American politics, such immediate advantages as England might gain from an alliance would be largely overshadowed by the dangers into which the trusts are likely to force America by insisting upon an indefinite policy of expansion." The article concludes by advising England to pursue her own way, "treating America with the same courtesy which she extends to continental nations, no less and no more."

JAMAICA FOLITICS.

The People Arose Against a Measure, and it is Said That They Have Won.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 24. — After two days of anxiety, during which business has suffered, the people being engaged in attending indignation meetings, it is said that the Government has realized that its choice lay between the exercise of force and a compromise. Therefore negotiations were begun yesterday looking to a modification of the obnoxious tariff bill, taxing industrial implements and literature, which the Government is credited with intending to pass through the Council, with the help of four new official members, who are said to have been appointed in order to outvote the representatives. It is said that the negotiations have been unsuccessful up to the present beyond securing an adjournment of the matter until April 4th.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT.

But General Otis Seems to Have Some Chance to Move on Towards Success.

Washington, D.C., March 24.—It is understood her that General Otis has so far matured his plans of campaign that within a week or ten days he will be able to begin the movement which is expected to mark the destruction of Aguinaldo's army. The new movement will be, it is understood, by a combined land and water attack. General Otis has procured thirteen of the gunboats formerly owned by the Spanish Government and these are to play an important part in the development of the campaign. It is believed that General Otis will place a complete brigade on board vessels, steam rapidly northward, and land them beyond the insurgent headquarters at Malalos. If this movement succeeds, the insurgent army will find itself completely penned in with no opportunity for retreat.

BINDER TWINE IS FREE.

The United States Places no Bar to Its Entrance From the Dominion.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order for the free admission of binding twine to the United States from Canada. This is because of the fact that the new Canadian tariff puts binding twine on the free list when imported into that country, and the United States tariff law only imposes a duty on the twine when imported from countraies which make the article dutiable.

PERHAPS A MAYORESS.

Mr. Balfour Answers an Interesting Question in the House of Commons.

London, March 24.—In the course of the discussion of the London Government Bill in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Balfour, first Lord of the Treasury, explained that by the operation of the measure women would be qualified to hold seats in the councils. He was not certain, however, that they would be eligible to the office of Lord Mayor or aldermen.

MUSICAL COMEDY FOR DALY.

Sir Arthur Sullivan and Owen Hall Have Accepted the Commission.

London, March 24—Sir Arthur Sullivan and Owen T. Hall have accepted a commission from Augustin Daly to compose and write a musical comedy for production in New York in the autumn. Adrian Ross will write the lyrics. It is said that the scene will be laid in Egypt.

In the High Court of Justice, New South Wales, Mr. Justice Hodges, in granting Mitchell & Co. an injunction and general verdict, said: "The plaintiff's (Mitchell's) whiskey was, I believe,, on the evidence, the most highly prized of all Irish whiskies imported into this market."

LESSER LIGHTS TALK, TALK, TALK.

An Interesting Day in the Fourth Session of the Eighth Parliament.

MR. DAVIN IS HUMOROUS.

Minister of the Interior Was Not in His Place Because He Was ill.

HOUSE ADJOURNED AT 11.45.

Ottawa, March 24.—The time of the House yesterday was taken up by Mr. Davin, who made a strong Conservative speech from the standpoint of an independent member as he called himself. The speech was not remarkable in any way, except for the bold and specific charges of incapacity made against Commissioner Ogilvie, of the Yukon, and against everyone connected with the Administration of that district. Mr. Davin expressed his anxious wish for a full and complete investigation into everyone's conduct. When the honorable member for West Assa., was finished, there was just time for Mr. Rufus Pope to get in a militant speech before the House adjourned until Monady.

At the opening of the House Mr. Speaker stated that he had received a certificate of the election of Mr. L. J. Demers for the County of Levis.

The report of the Debates Committee was read and concurred in.

Mr. Davin (West Assa.), resumed the debate on the address. The first matter against which he directed his polished periods was the plebiscite, which he denounced as contrary to the British constitution. The Government had squandered a quarter of a million of dollars in taking it, money which might have better been expended in the Northwest Territories. For the Postmaster-General he found the title "The Great Stamp Dictator," who was perpetually sending out new issues which had on each occasion to be recalled. The reference made in the speech from the throne to the Yukon gold discoveries was, he supposed, due to the "Young Napoleon of the West," that heaven-born administrator. The only other item in his speech that he would touch was that near the close, a menace of outrage, in the promised redistribution bill. Mr. Davin next took up the tariff question and went through the list of principal articles of consumption.

The tariff, he declared, did not benefit the people in the way of reduced duties and the preferential clauses benefited the manufacturers instead. There was a one-quarter off British imports, but before the Minister of Finance did this he had increased the duties on articles coming from England. Cottons, woollens, tweeds, etc., had been sent down with a run from 30 to 35 per cent. It was like the man of whom Shenstone said, 'He kicked him downstairs with such a sweet grace, he might have thought he was handing him up.' The Minister of Finance was so touched by the condition of the poor manufacturer that he scaled down the 30 per cent. duties of the old tariff to 35 in the new, and then offered the people one-quarter off the new duty. On the subject of expenditure and revenue Mr. Davin announced that instead of a surplus there was a deficit of $4,777,000.

Mr. Davin was Jocular.

The member for Assiniaboia was very witty at the expense of Messrs. Tarte, Blair and Dobell. He pictured the spirits of Hon. George Brown and Hon. Alex. MacKenzie walking into the Chamber and recognizing that the Liberal party was in power. George Brown, with ghostly spectacles upraised, would ask his companion who that was, and that and that, indicating these three gentlemen. Alexander MacKenzie would scratch a ghostly head with a ghostly finger and exclaim at three Tories whom they had known occupying places in a Liberal Cabinet.

It was when he got on to Interior matters and the administration of the Yukon that Mr. Davin's speech became most piquant and interesting. He asserted that the Department of the Interior, as run by the present minister, was much bungled. In the House last year he had pointed out where the official hand-book of the Department decried the wheat producing capabilities of Western Assa. But he had in his hand a book containing a blunder which was probably the most scandalous ever perpetrated y any Department. At the Commission in Washington the great bone of contention had been as to the boundary between the Canadian and American Yukon. It would be remembered that on his return from his trip to Alaska the Minister of the Interior had spoken at Vancouver, and said that on his trip he had consulted with Mr. King and was thoroughly up in the boundary question. When the Commissioners were at Washington discussing this matter one of the American Cimmissioners, whose name Mr. Davin was not at liberty to mention, asked Sir Wilfrid if his Minister of the Interior was not well posted on this question, and when an affirmative answer was given, the American Commissioner said:—"Here is an expert in your own Government who has issued a map with his official sanction on which the boundary shown is that which we claim."

Where Did the Map Come From ?

This map, Mr. Davin continued, was called "Descriptive Atlas of Western Canada," showing maps of the Provinces of Canada and the Districts of Alberta, Assiniaboia, Saskatchewan, also the World and the Dominion of Canada, issued by authority of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada." He sent the map over to the Premier, with the remark that no doubt he would recognize it as the map the Commissioners had before them.

Sir Wilfrid—I never saw it before.

Mr. Davin noticed Mr. Tarte leaning over and examining the map, and likened him to a Mephistopheles who was casting evil influence over the Faust of the Government, the Premier.

Mr. Tarte pointed out that there was a note explaining the whole thing, so that Mr. Davin was only deceiving the House.

Mr. Davin then proceeded to discuss matters relating to Yukon. Mr. Ogilvie was, he admitted, a good engineer, but he was, he declared, as unfit as his (Mr. Davin's) friend Major Walsh proved to be for the position of Commissioner. The information he had received was that Mr. Ogilvie, in order to raise money, put a tax upon women who were plying an improper trade.

Mr. Domville, who has recently returned from the Yukon, at once gave the statement a denial, but Mr. Davin repeated it, and added that $16,000 was raised in this manner in one day.

Mr. Domville again gave the statement a most emphatic denial, but Mr. Davin refused to accept it, on the ground that the Minister of the Interior was the proper authority to give the denial, if one were required, and complained that when so important a question was under discussion the Minister was not in his place.

Minister of the Interior is Ill.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that the Minister of the Interior was detained from his official duties by a rather serious illness, and Mr. Davin apologized and withdrew his censure. Continuing, Mr. Davin made a number of charges against Mr. Ogilvie, administrator of affairs in the Yukon. The first thing that official had done was to compel the payment of Government charges on currency instead of accepting gold dust, which, he asserted, was the currency of the mining camps, the result being that the banks do not give the actual value of the dust to the miners, and are making enormous profit out of the miners, who were being fleeced. The chartered banks are also charging 2 per cent. per month usury.

He related an incident which occurred at a fire where Mr. Ogilvie had, he contended, acted in an arbitrary manner and asserted that if there was an enquiry, as there should be, into his whole management since he went up there, it would be found that it had been anything but becoming the position he occupied. Mr. Ogilvie, he added, had not the exterior for the position, and had not the weight or the appearance for the position, and it would be found that he had made great mistakes. He was in with Mr. Fawcett, so he was told, also he was closely related, a cousin of the Minister of the Interior, which he did not think quite proper. Mr. Emery Lafontaine, an employe of the Public Works Department, went up there last year, and if there is an enquiry he would put the witnesses in the box to prove that that gentleman was allowed to go into the Gold Commissioner's office and look over the books, showing where claims had been abandoned by poor men, some of them good claims, while those who were outside would know nothing about it. He would then send his emissaries to get miners to stake out the claims, and they would have to sign a paper which would give one-half the claim to Lafontaine, one-quarter to his satellite, and the other quarter to the miner who did the staking. Taking MacGregor and Wade as the two principal criminals, he said they fled from the Yukon the moment Mr. Ogilvie went up. MacGregor, who was sent out there as inspector of mines, was guilty of misconduct, going directly contrary to the existing law, and staking out Monte Christo Island, and with his friends made some $65,000 or $70,000 in consequence of his official knowledge. An enquiry would show that lots were being kept back from being staked out in the interests of somebody or other, he supposed in the interests of men like Dreury, who got lots staked last year, and then went over to England to sell them, a pauper, and came back a half millionaire. MacGregor was a horse-dealer.

An hon. member—A horse-thief.

Mr. Davin—"That was inspired remark; I believe the police were after him a couple of years ago for horse-stealing in the West." Continuing, Mr. Davin said that MacGregor and Wade went back, and what do they say ? That they had permission to stake out claims. Who gave them permission ? Who could give them permission but the Minister of the Interior ?

At six o'clock Mr. Davin had not concluded his remarks.

The Evening Sitting.

At the evening sitting Mr. Davin told how much he had done for the North-west by his independence in Parliament. He was proceeding to indulge in some personalities, of which Mr. Davis, of Saskatchewan, was one of the objects, when a rather dramatic incident occurred. Mr. Davis had received a telegram and moved down to a seat behind the Postmaster-General to write out a reply. When he had left the chamber Mr. Mulock rose and asked Mr. Davin to defer his remarks under this head for another time, as Mr. Davis had just received word of the serious illness of his daughter, and had gone to hurry his wife, who was in the Speaker's Gallery, off to the train. Mr. Davin at once expressed his willingness to defer the matter altogether. He proceeded to talk of broken pledges, and at the end of a four hours' speech flung himself into his chair. In a moment he was up again, and made a remark about continuing the Davis portion of his speech another time.

Mr. Bergeron made some remarks across the floor, whereupon the Postmaster-General said that as the member for Beauharnois seemed to throw doubt on the statement he had made to the House he would ask Mr. Davin to continue his speech. This Mr. Davin would not do in Mr. Davis' absence.

Mr. Rufus H. Pope (Compton) made one of his hard-hitting speeches. He condemned the Liberal party for having, as he said, broken all its pledges. The Ottawa platform reminded him of the railway platform in a story, which the conductor said was not made to stand upon but to get in by. The preferential tariff was a delusion, because Canada got nothing in return. As for its immigration policy it would be better if the Government would help the young men of Eastern Canada to find homes in the west instead of helping the off-scourings of Europe in the shape of Galicians and others. Mr. Pope devoted some attention to the Bagot bye-election and charged that it was bought. There was a purchasable element in the county which had been taken advantage of by the Liberals. A still worse state of affairs existed in regard to the plebiscite vote in Quebec. This had been tampered with by the Liberal organization and 40,000 votes improperly added to the result. This, Mr. Pope said, he was prepared to affirm. The night of the vote the returns came in showing a majority of some 45,000 against prohibition in Quebec, but when the official returns were published the prohibitionists found to their surprise that the majority had grown to 92,000 or 94,000. He was prepared to say that the difference had never been polled, and of the 45,000 he knew that many of the votes had not been polled either. He was in receipt of letters and telegrams from all over the Province stating that the vote had been made a party political matter. Mr. Pope grew factious at the expense of Mr. Dobell and the Fast Atlantic Service, in which congenial employment he filled up the rest of the time.

Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan) moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House rose at 11.35.

IN TEXAS THEY SHOOT.

Law Court's Business Upset by Lawyers Trying to Kill Each Other.

Dallas, Tex., March 24.—At Streetwater, F. P. Woodruff, a lawyer, attacked and shot Judge John M. Cochran in Chambers to-day, with a revolver, the trouble growing out of the court's refusal to approve a bill of exceptions in a law suit. Judge Cochran attempted to defend himself, and a bystander named H. P. Watts was shot in the hip. Watts and Judge Cochran are in a critical condition. Woodruff is under $3,000 bonds. Judge Cochran is an ex-Speaker of the Texas House, and was a candidate for Governor in 1894.

Strictly Business.

"We've gotten the worst of it," exclaimed the panting courier as he sank at Aguinaldo's feet.

"What mean you ?" cried the chief.

"We've lost another battle."

"Oh ! is that all ? I thought from your excited manner that we must have gotten the worst of it in some financial deal."—Washington Star.

SENATE TALKS DIVORCE MATTERS

It Desires to be Just, But Wil Not Follow the Lead of the United States.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

Hon. David Mills Says : There Was No Meeting of the Privy Council in New York.

A "FRANCHISE BILL QUESTION."

Ottawa, Ont., March 24.—The Divorce Committee reported that they had examined the petitions in the application of David Stock, of Toronto, for leave to introduce a bill for divorce from his wife, Mary Stock, and found the notices sufficient. The committee had also examined evidence regarding the prayer of the petitioner to sue in forma pauperis, and recommended that the fees in this case be remitted.

Senator McMillan said that if the report granted the prayer of the petitioner he would oppose it. There were too many of those bills.

Senator Lougheed—This is a case where the fees ought to be remitted. The petitioner was deserted by his wife, who married another man, and both were imprisoned for bigamy. He has a family of seven children, and is an employe of the Gas Company in Toronto, and has a very small salary. The Minister of Justice had been present when the committee heard the evidence and concurred in the report of the committee.

Senator McMillan did not want it to be understood that the Senate made any distinction in applications of this kind between the rich and poor man, but he did not want to see the number of these applications increased. In the past the fees had been remitted only in cases of the wife applying for divorce. This was the first case where the fees were proposed to be remitted in the case of the application of a husband.

Hon. David Mills said that, under the circumstances, in this case, he thought the fees ought to be remitted. He did not desire to see any laxity in granting divorce. Canada had been exceedingly fortunate in regard to the number of divorces granted. During twenty years the Senate had granted 116 decrees of divorce, while during the same peiod the United States had granted no less than 40,000. The report was adopted, and Senator Atkins introduced a bill for the relief of David Stock, which was read a first time, and stands for a second reading on the 19th of April.

The following standing committees reported that they had elected their chairmen, as follows: Railways, Telegraphs and Harbors, Senator Baker; Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, Senator Kirchhoffer; Private Bills, Senator Bellerose; Banking and Commerce, Senator Allen; Standing Orders, Senator MacDonald (Victoria). The Standing Orders Committee also reported in favor of extending the time for receiving petitions for private bills until a fornnight from the sixth of April.

Before the orders of the day were called a motion was adopted that when the Senate adjourned it should stand adjourned until Tuesday, the 11th of April, at eight o'clock in the evening.

Senator MacDonald (Victoria) called attention to a despatch from England to the effect that the British Government had made the statement that negotiations were in progress for the establishment of a modus vivendi on the Alaskan frontier, pending a settlement regarding the boundary. He wanted to know if the Government was aware of this.

Hon. R. W. Scott said the Government had received no information on the subject, but thought that such might be the case.

Senator Perley asked if it was the intention of the Government to issue writs for a bye-election in the city of Winnipeg this session.

Hon. David Mills said if the matter was brought to the attention of the Speaker of the Commons he would issue his writ for an election.

Senator Perley wanted to know if it was true that a meeting of the Privy Council had been held in the city of New York on Sunday.

Hon. David Mills—No meeting of the Privy Council was held in New York.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell wanted to know if James D. McGregor had been appointed inspector of mines for the Yukon territory, his duties, salary and the amount of royalties collected during the time that he was in office.

Hon. David Mills said that James D. McGregor had been appointed inspector of mines on the 28th of September, 1897, at a salary of $1,500 a year and his expenses, which had been $916. His duties were to see that the miners paid the Government the royalty of ten per cent. on the gross output of the mines in the Yukon. There had been paid in royalties up to the 31st of January, 1899, the sum of $396,468.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell called the attention of the leader of the Government to the fact that during the debate on the Franchise Bill last session the Senate had consented to withdraw its amendment to the bill giving disfranchised electors in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, where it was not provided for, a right of appeal to judges to have their names placed on the lists, on the promise of the Minister of Justice that the Government would use its influence to have these provinces amend their franchise law so as to give the right of appeal to the judges in such cases. He wanted to know if the Government had implemented that promise by making such representations to the provinces in question.

Hon. David Mills was not in possession of information on the subject, but promised to give it when the Senate next met.

Realism.

When the realistic artist
Got thirsty at his work,
He seized his facile pencil
And deftly drew a cork.
- Detroit Journal.

A Mere Fact.

Where ignorance is bliss
'Tis folly to be wise,
And if 'twas not for this
Men wouldn't eat potpies—
In cheap restaurants.
—Chicago News.

Worth Trying.

Mrs. Brimmer—"How do you manage your children? They always seem to be so good and obedient?"

Mrs. Sharpleigh—"Well, along about St. Valentine's day I begin telling them that Christmas is coming again."

At the Theatres

Tenth Year. ....By Paul Pry.

THERE is little doubt that, speaking from a local standpoint, the coming opera season at Her Majesty's is the most interesting event of the next two weeks. The Academy has a line of dramatic attractions that are simply tip-toppers if I am to judge by advance announcements.

Just how strong this New Orleans organization is is a question which Montrealers have been discussing for some little time. If it be good, it will be a treat; if it be bad, it will be awful.

It will be good. Here is the opinion of the best of Chicago's critics on the performance last Monday night:

"Do not allow the fact that the French Grand Opera Company, which began a very short season at the Auditorium last night, charges a comparatively small sum for seats to persuade you that the performance which they give is in any invidious sense cheap. It is our misfortune that this company, which has been making a month or two melodious on New Orleans every year for a good while back, has not reached Chicago before. Grand opera has been interpreted here by the greatest artists, no doubt, and the public has become accustomed to expect stars of world-wide fame, but to those who go to hear opera for the music's sake, and truly that is what all of us should do, will find a heap of satisfaction in the performance of Mr. Charley's company. Judging by last night's rendering of 'Les Huguenots' the company is deserving of liberal support, and through such performances of grand opera at prices within everyone's reach a most desirable growth in the appreciation of music for music's sake is most likely to be brought about."

* * *

Whatever misunderstandings there may have been between Ellen Terry and Henry Irving have been wiped out completely by the tragedian's illness, and it is now settled that Miss Terry will positively accompany him on his American tour, which begins in our own city in October.

Miss Terry was on a tour with her own company when the news reached her that Irving's financial affairs were in a bad way. She instantly telegraphed that in order that his mind might be free from worry she would take all the actors of the Lyceum who were under contract into her own company, and thus save him the expense of a large weekly salary list. When "Robespierre," the new play with which Irving is to re-open the Lyceum, was secured it was explained to Miss Terry that there was no woman's part in it which would give her much opportunity. "I don't care if there are only three lines to it," replied Miss Terry. "If I can be of the slightest assistance to Henry I shall be only too glad and delighted to play it."

* * *

The management at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, announces that "The King's Musketeer" is breaking all records at the box office. The combined attractiveness of the play, which is an excellent specimen of bustling melodrama, and the personal popularity of Mr. Sothern, suffice to fill the house from top to bottom at every performance.

A similar proclamation of success comes from the Broadway Theatre, where "The Musketeer" has been received with great enthusiasm, which I think is due in part to the cleverness of Mr. Grundy's adaptation, and partly to the spirited style in which the performance is given. The D'Artagnan of Mr. O'Neill is a fascinating bit of romantic work, and will be still more attractive when the actor has fully recovered the use of his voice, of which the recent eccentricities of the climate deprived him. Since the first night in this city various minor defects have been remedied, and the representation is now running very smoothly and effectively.

* * *

It is said that Mrs. Craigie's "A Repentance" has proved fairly successful at the London St. James's Theatre in spite of the severity with which it has been assailed by the critics. One of the weekly commentators, after plenty of time for reflection, says:

"The sentiment of the thing is false and hollow from beginning to end, and the writing is so undistinguished and badly commonplace as to suggest serious doubts of the author's wisdom in attempting to stray beyond the limits within which, in 'The Ambassador,' she has done such excellent stage work. Of the incomprehensible Des Ecsas Mr. Alexander can make nothing whatever, and Miss Julie Opp, who is not without intensity, but lacks something in dignity and distinction, makes no attempt to give relief to the character of the doleful countess."

This seems to be in accordance with the general opinion, although rather more bluntly expressed than most of it.

* * *

A young man has been writing many letters recently asking the ages of the various ladies of the Francais stock company. He has tried to disguise his hand, but change in penmanship was not complete.

Here are a few interesting facts for the consideration of the young man and other youths who affect actresses, also the old boys who cannot break themselves of hanging about stage doors and writing mash notes:—Lillian Russell's daughter is now about eighteen; Camille d'Arville has a son in college, and the younger of Pauline Hall's two children is three years old. Jane Hading once played "Juliet" when her own daughter took the part of the aged nurse. May Irwin is figuring on a business career for her big boys.

Of course I'm not suggesting for one moment that the Francais ladies have daughters or sons of eighteen years of age.

* * *

Apropos of these remarks: Lydia Thompson, perhaps the best known, as she was certainly one of the most charming and capable of English burlesque actresses, is to have a farewell testimonial benefit in London on the 27th instant, and the whole theatrical population, or very nearly all of it, is anxious to take some part in the programme. Miss Thompson made her first appearance on the stage in 1852, and soon afterwards she was playing leading parts, though at a very small salary, in London. In a year or two she was a popular favorite, famed for her beauty, her vivacity, and her exceeding grace and skill as a dancer. Nobody, probably, ever excelled her in the hornpipe. Long before she appeared in this country, she had won triumphs in Germany, Austria and Russia, as well as in most of the leading theatre in London. It was in 1868 that she first faced a Montreal audience, and for many years thereafter she was a familiar and welcome figure before the New York footlights. She seemed to have the gift of perpetual youth, but the time came when she was compelled to abandon burlesque for farce and comedy. She is still in harness, but her name means little to the new generation, and she seeks retirement and rest.

* * *

Here's a bit of news: Sara Bernhardt is booked to play at the Academy of Music early this coming autumn.

It is decided that Anna Held will appear at the Academy on April 10th. Hallen Mostyn is in the company.

* * *

The question has been asked, "Why do we not see more American plays?" There are hundreds, nay thousands, writing plays in this country. What becomes of this great mass of ideas, for we feel sure, no matter how crudely expressed, each manuscript contains an idea. All this good material going to waste for want of a little light, for want of an experienced guide to show the newcomer the way out of the dramatic maze.

A manuscript reaches a manager's hands, the young writer is almost overcome by his good fortune, he already dreams his "play is on"; he wakes to find his manuscript returned, bringing with it blasted hopes, sometimes a broken heart. No explanation; no light. How can he go on in the dark?

A prominent authority, speaking of the present conditions, said: "The young people who want to succeed in dramatic writing have more opportunities than ever before if they will only drop their conceits and affectations and be practical. Consult an expert, invite criticism, not flattery, but where is the young writer to turn for honest criticism? It is to meet this demand, and at the urgent request of many of their patrons the Rosenfields have opened up their new play department, to give the novice in playwriting, and even the full-fledged dramatist a sound practical criticism to straighten out the tangled threads; in a word, to be a silent collaboration, that is their object. To save managers the trouble of wading through a mass of material to recommend what is found worthy in this way, we feel sure a manuscript with their endorsement will always receive serious consideration.

* * *

Mr. Charles Henry Laberge has joined hands with Mr. Mr. Frederick Thomas in a big effort to make the Bijou Theatre a success. Both gentlemen are full of energy and they firmly believe that this place of amusement can be made to pay. I don't see why it should not. It is the only theatre in that portion of the city lying south-west, and it ought to go. It re-opens on April 3rd: the attraction is not yet announced.

* * *

The sword is again having its day. Twenty years ago leading actors prided themselves on their collection of swords. Then came the modern comedy, with its costumes a la mode. The swords were packed away to rust in their scabbards. The velvet "shape dresses" of the time of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. became food for months. Closely following the revival of the romantic literature has come a revival of the old romantic melodrama. What with the rival Musketeers, Sothern and O'Neil, and Olcott's duel in "A Romance of Athlone" once more the sword has become an important factor in solving dramatic situations. The maitre des armes is in demand. The actor is again learning how to fence. The walking stick of modern comedy must take a rest. The sword is king.

* * *

NOTES.

Georgia Cayvan may reappear in a Washington reproduction of "The Charity Ball."

Marie Studholme, whose beauty dazzled in one of her visiting English musical farce companies, is going into vaudeville.

Isabel Irving will remain with John Drew next season. May Robson will retire from the Empire company. Blanche Walsh will be a star without Melbourne McDowell. Lottie Collins has regained health and returned to the London music halls.

Joseph Jefferson will, after a long and severe illness, return to the stage early next month. His four sons have tried with small success to get along without him during his absence from "The Rivals" and "Rip Van Winkle." The veteran says he is now as well as ever.

The "Shore Acres" company which comes to the Academy next week is not a No. 2 company, as has been announced. There is only one company playing the piece, and I believe it is a good one.

Reginald De Koven and Harry B. Smith are writing an opera for Augustin Daly.

Lincoln Carter's play, "The Tornado," is being acted in London.

Rose Melville, of the "By the Sad Sea Waves" company, is to star next season. She was the hit of the play in New York.

Laura Burt may take the place in "The Cowboy and the Lady," declined by Grace Filkins. The play now almost certainly goes to London in June for five weeks, after a Philadelphia trial.

David Belasco's two forthcoming plays are to be entitled "The Queen's Drawing Room" and "The Widow's Husband."

Dan Leno, the grotesque actor, was to have made his debut as a classical actor at the London charity matinee for the late Sarah Thorne. He had selected for the purpose Garrick's farce, "The Lying Valet."

Julia Arthur will bring out a translation of the French "More Than Queen."

Charles Frohman has bought the American rights in "The Coquette," a farce which has succeeded in London.

Otis Skinner is to appear in an adaptation of "Le Chemineau," from which Beerbohm Tree took "Ragged Robin."

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones' new play for the London Haymarket Theatre, "Carnac Sahib," is in four acts and nine scenes. It unfolds a tale of modern Anglo-Indian military life, and affords opportunity for elaborate scenic display.

Mr. Kyrle Bellew, Mr. Seymour Hicks, and Mr. Louis Calvert, are said to have been engaged by Sir Henry Irving for the coming representation of Sardou's "Robespierre" at the London Lyceum. There is some doubt as to whether Mr. Robert Taber will be well enough to act.

The famous old melodrama, "The World," is the Easter booking at the Theatre Francais.

Mr. Alexander's future arrangements at the London St. James' Theatre include six novelties, consisting of "In Days of Old," by Mr. E. Rose; "Rupert of Hentzau," by Anthony Hope; "A Debt of Honor," by Mr. Sydney Grundy; "A Man of Forty," by Mr. Walter Frith; "Osbern and Ursyne," by John Oliver Hobbes; and "Paolo and Francesca," by Mr. Stephen Phillips.

"The Tyranny of Tears," by Mr. Haddon Chambers, which is to be seen soon at the London Criterion, though in three acts, is, it is said, for five characters only. Four of these will consist of Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Bishop, Miss Mary Moore and Miss Maude Millett.

Mr. Comyns Carr is helping Mr. Mason to write a dramatic version of his anglo-Indian novel, "The Courtship of Morrice Buckler," and it is said that the principal parts in the play will be assumed finally by Mr. Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

"Mistress Gwynne," the Restoration comedy in which Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred. Terry are to appear by-and-by in the London Garrick Theatre, has been wrongly attributed to Mr. Anthony Hope. The misunderstanding is due to the fact that Mr. Hope has, in conjunction with Mr. Edward Rose, completed a dramatization of his novel "Simon Dale," in which Nell Gwynne is a central figure. The two plays, however, have no connection with each other.

One of the scenes in Conan Doyle's "The Brothers" is to be a realistic representation of a surgery.

◈

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I have to thank a reader for reminding me that Louise Hepner is a Canadian. She was born in Toronto.

Bailey.—The Francais was known as the Lyceum. It was called the Theatre Francais only after the French Opera Company was organized. The company did not come from New Orleans. Most of the members came direct from Paris.

"L."—There was a report that Joseph Haworth was killed in the Windsor Hotel fire, but it had no foundation.

Tibi.—This young lady writes in no uncertain manner that she does not believe in managers making Montreal the "dog" to try their plays upon. I shall be glad to receive her arguments for publication. Her letters are charming and are welcome.

Reader of Years.—Paul Gilmore was recently with Chauncey Olcott, as suggested.

Interested.—Mr. Phillips has made no decision.

Traveler writes me a letter in which he says he wishes to state publicly that he knows of no better stock company than that which Montreal now enjoys.

Esther.—I have always named the Academy in this connection.

PAUL PRY.

THE BITER BIT.

The following records one of those events that break the monotony of a fashionable watering-place in the United States. The adventurer was probably an importation from the "old country." Miss Semper appeared at Saratoga in a suit of sable. She was said to be in mourning for her father, a rich broker in Baltimore, lately deceased. Grief had wasted her health, and weeping had washed away her roses, and she had come to the springs in hopes of regaining them. Miss Semper was, of course, an heiress, and attracted great attention. Men called her a beauty, and talked of her real estate, bank stock, and securities. Some of the ladies thought her complexion too sallow, and some objected to her style of dress. The fair stranger, however, walked daily to the fountain, modestly cast down her eyes when gazed at, and semed quite unconscious of the disparaging remarks about her. At this time Major FitzConnel appeared upon the scene. He was a tall, handsome man, of easy address and polished manners, who seemed to regard all around him with an air of very polite unconcern. He was announced as an officer in Her Britannic Majesty's service, and nearly related to Earl "Somebody" in England. It was reported he had large land possessions in the west. He did not appear to seek society, but was too well-bred to repel any civilities which were offered to him. Men were well pleased with his good sense, his knowledge of the world, and the suavity of his manners; but as he seemed to avoid the society of ladies, they had little opportunity of estimating his qualities. Major FitzConnel and Miss Semper met by accident. The young lady dropped her handkerchief, and the major very gallantly picked it up and restored it to the owner. The young lady blushed, while the major retired with a respectful bow. They met again by accident the next day. The ice being broken, the gentleman proposed a walk, to which the lady, after some hesitation, acceded. Later in the day, adorned with new charms by the labors of the toilet, and strolling pensively, book in hand, to the corner of the great piazza, she began her studies. It happened that the major, fresh from his valet's hands, hied himself to the same cool retreat. Seeing the lady, he hesitated, and was about to retire, but the lady assured him it was "no intrusion at all," and laid aside her book. There they remained till, at four o'clock, the major handed Miss Semper into a carriage and drove to a neighboring village. Rumor soon proclaimed that the interesting pair were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. For once the many tongues of fame spoke truly—and when the happy major returned with his blushing bride, all could see that the embarrassment of the lover was exchanged for the triumphant smile of the delighted bridegroom. It is hardly necessary to add that the "young couple" found themselves instantaneously restored to health, and on the following day bade adieu to Saratoga springs, and wended their way towards the city of New York. Several days had elapsed, and neither party had made any disclosure to the other upon the important subject of finance. As they were drawing near the end of their journey, the major thought it advisable to broach this delicate matter to his bride. It was a fine summer evening, as they sat by the window of the hotel enjoying the scenery of the extensive landscape, that this memorable conversation occurred. They had been amusing themselves with that kind of small talk so pleasant to the newly married, as to how much they love one another, and how happy they intend to be, what a fine thing it is for two fond hearts to be dissolved into one, etc. Many examples of love and devotion were told; the lady told of swains who hanged themselves for their mistresses, and the major as often asseverated that not one of those martyred lovers adored the object of his passion with half the fervor which he felt for his own, dear, sweet, darling, little Anne! At last throwing his arm over his wife's chair, he said carelessly, "Who has the management of your property, my dear?"

"You have, my darling," said she. "I shall have when I get it," said the husband. "I meant to enquire in whose possession it was at present?" "It is all in your own possession," said the lady. "Do not trifle with me," said the major patting her cheek. "You have made me the happy master of your person, and it is time to give me the disposal of your fortune." "My face is my fortune, kind sir," said she, laying her head on his shoulder. "To be plain with you, madame," said the impassioned bridegroom, "I have need of money immediately. The hired carriage in which we came to this place has returned and I have not the means to procure another conveyance." "To be equally candid with you, sir," replied the happy bride, "I have nothing in the world but what you see." "Have you no real estate?" said the major, starting to his feet. "Not an acre." "No bank stock?" "None." "No securities, no jewels, no money?" "Nothing of the kind." "Are you not the daughter and heiress of a rich broker?" "Not I, indeed." "Who the d——l are you, then?" "I am your wife, sir, and the daughter of a very honest blacksmith." "Bless me!" exclaimed the major, starting back with astonishment, then covering his face with his hands, he remained for a moment absorbed in thought. Resuming his serenity he said in a sneering tone, "I congratulate you, madam, on being the wife of a beggar like yourself. I am a ruined man, and know not whence to supply my immediate wants." "Can you not draw upon the Earl, your relation?" said the lady. "I have not the honor of being allied to the nobility." "Perhaps you can have recourse to the paymaster of your regiment?" "I do not happen to belong to any regiment." "And have you no lands in Arkansas?" "Not an acre." "Pray then, sir, may I take the liberty of asking who you are?" "I am your husband, madam, at your service, and the only son of a famous gambler, who left me heir to his principles and profession." "My father gave me a good education," said the lady. "So did mine," said the gentleman, "but it has not prevented me from trumping the wrong trick this time." So saying Major FitzConnel bounced out of the room and called the landlord. "At what hour does the mail leave for New York?" "About midnight," was the reply. "Then let me be wakened at the proper hour." "For one only," said the landlord. "One seat only," was the reply. The landlord remarked that it was customary for gentlemen who set off in the night to pay their fare in advance, upon which the Major paid for his seat. The Major and his bride retired to their separate chambers; the former was soon locked in the arms of sleep, but the latter repelled the drowsy god from her eyelids. When she heard the stage coach drive up to the door of the inn, she hastily rose and hastened downstairs. On the way she met the landlord who asked her if her husband was awake. "He is not," said the lady, "and need not be disturbed." "The seat was taken for you, then?" inquired the innkeeper. "Certainly." "O, very well—we'll not disturb the gentleman—the coach is ready, madam—jump in." Mrs. FitzConnel jumped in accordingly, and was soon on her way to New York, leaving the gallant Major to provide another conveyance and a new wife at his leisure.

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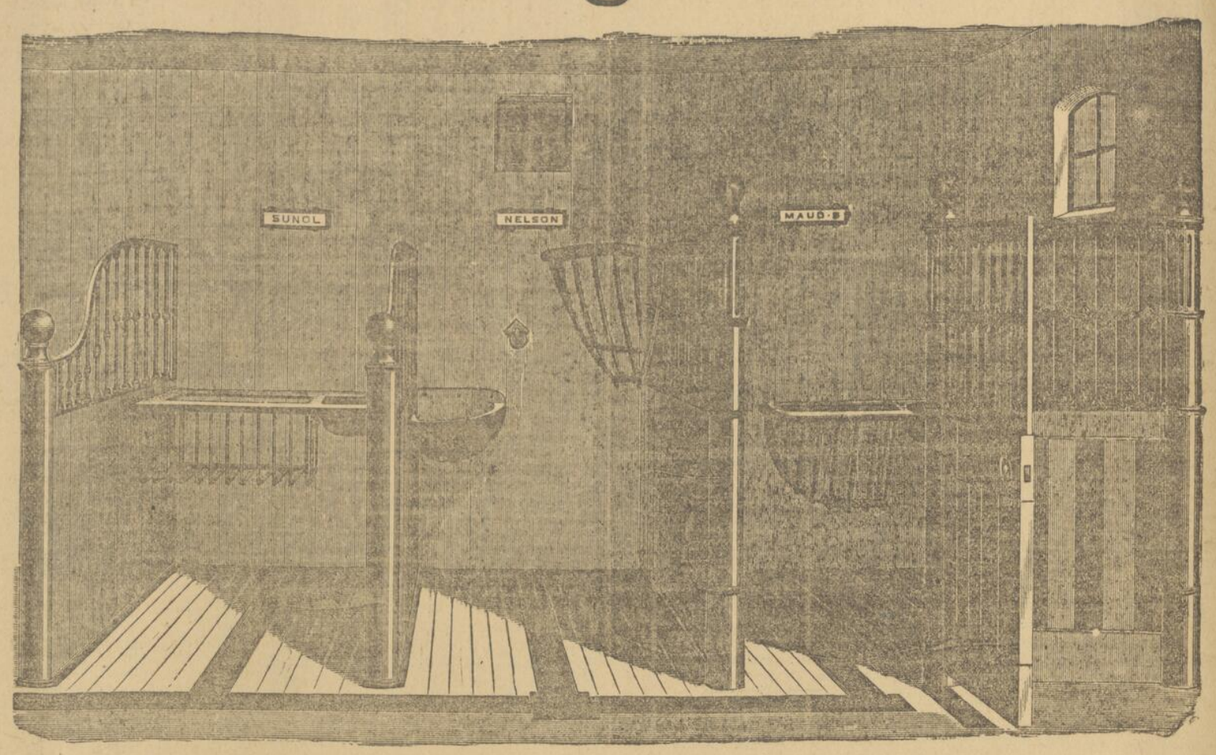

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This letter is also certified by Mr. John T. Lyons, one of Montreal's leading and best known druggists.

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"How does your wife occupy her time?" "Well, since my arm has been vaccinated she puts in most of her time leaning on me."—Chicago Record.

Classified.

"What class is your son in at college, Silas?"

"Middleweight class, whichever one that is."—Detroit Free press.

Of Things Military

... By Corporal Trim ...

On Thursday night as usual the officers met and discussed battalion and brigade movements. Sergt.-Major Phillips directing the discussion. Lieut.-Col. Roy was unable to be present, as he was in the country, and the tarins were blocked.

This class was started at a time when it is difficult for officers to attend, owing to the company drills and the approaching battalion parades. It was deemed wise, however, to get the class organized, and though it will soon be discontinued for the season, much has been accomplished in getting it under way. Next year it can be taken up again, and the work go on rapidly.

Resignation of a Veteran.

Lieut.-Col. Drennan, of Kingston, after a long military career, sent his resignation to Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, D.O.C. Lieut.-Col. Drennan has been twenty-two years in the service, starting as lieutenant in the 14th Battalion. He held a commission in this corps four years, leaving it to accept a second lieutenancy in the Kingston Field Battery. After a year's service in this corps he was promoted to be lieutenant. On the following year he was appointed captain in command. He took a course of instruction in "A" and "B" Batteries, and was given a first-class grade A certificate. His next promotion was that of major, which rank he held for ten years, being promoted to lieutenant-colonel in April last.

Ontario Rifle Association.

At the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association the following officers were elected: Patron, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; vice-presidents, first military district, Lieut.-Col. White, 30th Battalion, Guelph; second military district, Major J. J. Mason, 13th Battalion, Hamilton; third military district, Lieut.-Col. S. Hughes, M.P., 45th Battalion, Lindsay; fourth military district, Lieut.-Col. Hodgins, G.G.F.G., Ottawa; council, Major Davidson, 16th Field Battery, Guelph; Capt. J. Crowe, 30th Battalion R.A., Guelph; Major G. W. Hayes, 7th Fusiliers R.A., London; Major A. Wilson, 33rd Battalion R. A., Seaforth; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Delamere, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; Lieut.-Col. Bruce, Royal Grenadiers, Toronto; Lieut. A. Pain, 13th Battalion R.A., Hamilton; W. T. Jennings, Toronto R.A., Toronto; Lieut.-Col. J. Hughes, 46th Battalion R.A., Clarke; Capt. E. B. Clegg, 57th Battalion R.A., Peterborough; Lieut. F. H. Vercoe, R.M.C., Kingston; Major N. F. Macnachtan, Cobourg Garrison Artillery, Cobourg; Lieut.-Col. Anderson, Reserve of Officers, Ottawa; Capt. Roper, G.G.F.G., Ottawa; Major Weller, 59th Battalion R.A., Cornwall; Major Helmer, 43rd Battalion R.A., Ottawa; ex-officio, the presidents of affiliated associations or clubs.

Evolution of Canadian Army.

The semi-annual meeting of the Officers' Association of the militia is to be held in the Railway Committee room, House of Commons, Ottawa, on Wednesday, April 5th, at 8 p.m. Immediately after the meeting Capt. Charles F. Winter, G.G.F.G., silver medallist, the Royal United Service Institution, will lecture on "The Evolution of the Canadian Army." His Excellency the Governor-General is to be present, and Major-General Hutton, president of the association, will be in the chair. Members attending may dress as they feel disposed, and may bring their friends to hear the lecture.

The Paralysis of the Militia.

The Canadian Military Gazette says: Major-General Hutton, at Toronto, described the militia as being in a state of paralysis, and expressed his desire for an efficient national army in its proper sense. That the militia was correctly described by Gen. Hutton there can be no question, but he failed to point out that the creeping paralysis was caused by the mode of staffing the militia for the last thirty years. Ex-army officers, who were not Canadians, and who left the army for one reason or another, drifted to Canada, and were invariably selected for staff appointments in our militia. There was no question of fitness involved, and these ex-army officers, as a rule, continued to perform their duties much in the same way as they did in the army. They remembered more or less of their army knowledge—usually less—and were content to rest on that, and treat with disdain any changes or improvements that occurred in the army from time to time which were applicable to our militia. They had no enthusiasm for the force, and failed to impart to those under them the army knowledge which they should have possessed. As a matter of fact, they acted as a "brake on the wheel of progress," and considered themselves very much overworked and very much underpaid officials. They compared the rate of pay received by them with the rate of pay received by the army officers holding corresponding appointments, forgetting that they would never have been selected for such appointments in the army. Of course, there were some notable exceptions, but they were few. It is only within the last couple of years that the militia has been freed from that class of officer in staffing the militia, and, to-day, every officer in command of a district is a Canadian by birth. It can be truthfully said that the present district officers commanding compare more than favorably with their predecessors. But the strangest and most disgraceful acts of maladministration by the Militia Department have been the appointment of Englishmen to the permanent force, who never had even the advantage of an army or any other training, and who go into the permanent force "for what's in it." It has not been sufficient to paralyze the militia for so many years past by employing ex-army officers regardless of fitness, but it is perpetuated by dumping into the permanent force untrained Englishmen, who come to Canada and acquire a "pull," in the natural course of events, such officers will aspire to staff appointments. That the paralysis from which the militia suffers is attributable to gross maladministration there can be no doubt, and it remains for the Canadian people to say if it is to continue in the face of the enormous expenditure of money we have made, and are making, to maintain the Royal Military College for the express purpose of officering the permanent force and staffing the militia.

Battleford Column.

The Battleford Column Association, Toronto, at their annual meeting elected officers. The matter of naming a common day for the decoration of the monuments in Queen's Park fell through. The Battleford tablet is nearing completion, and will probably be unveiled on some Sunday in May. The following are the new officers of the association: Honorary president, Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.O.C.; president, Major Mutton; vice-president, Sergt.-Major Borland; secretary-treasurer, Capt. Wallace; committee, Lieut. George, Rev. G. E. Lloyd, J. Pearson, Major Macdonald, Color-Sergt. Cooper.

Rifle Shooting.

"If there is one thing more than another of which the Canadian militia should make a specialty it is rifle-shooting. What the Boers have accomplished in this respect is a matter of history; so much so that the facts are indelibly impressed upon the minds of military men the world over. The knowledge of oneself being a good rifle shot gives confidence, and confidence is still and ever will be half the battle."—Kingston News.

Guards of Honor.

"A militia order was issued before the opening of the House giving the exact strength of the escort to be provided by the Dragoons, the Guard of Honor, by the Guards and firing party furnished by the Battery. Every detail in connection with the different parades was clearly defined. This is a business-like, military proceeding, and will do away with a certain amount of confusion as to strength, etc., which has heretofore existed."—Ottawa Journal.

I fail to see the "military proceeding" in this, for such information is in the Queen's regulations, and only the ignorance of the officers makes it necessary to repeat it.

Fired at Random.

The "soldier boys" in Kingston feel jubilant over the news that the new drill shed is to have a gymnasium. This is certainly a necessity. They feel confident it will be a model, and are looking forward with pleasure to the time when they may enjoy its privileges.

The Major-General Commanding does not deem it advisable at present to depart from the system of drill instruction and attendant inspections which have hitherto been carried out by city battalions.

Speaking of the regulation regarding criticism of officers by militiamen, the Ottawa Journal says: "The calling attention by the military authorities to the above regulation must strike terror to the heart of the editor of the Canadian Military Gazette, who wields such a fiery pen. He is an officer of the active militia, and some of his criticisms of officers in high places and their doings are what a news scribe would call 'hot stuff.'"

The National Artillery Association, it is understood, will not send a team to Canada to compete in the military tournament this year.

No. 4 Co. 5th Royal Scots, will drill on Monday nights instead of Fridays in future, commencing next week.

In the High Court of Justice, New South Wales, Mr. Justice Hodges, in granting Mitchell & Co. an injunction and general verdict, said: "The plaintiff's (Mitchell's) whiskey was, I believe, on the evidence, the most highly prized of all Irish whiskies imported into this market."

Back in Devon.

I was wanderin' dro' the thicket, hot and wet, and night a-comin';
All to once I yeard a cricket set to drummin', drummin', drummin'.
Her buzzed so gude and neighborly I laughed aloud to hear,
I zimm'd 'twas engine dreshin' wheat to home in Devon-sheer.

Here us has no ice nor snow,
Like in purty Devon.
Oh, to hear the cattle low,
Winter nights in Devon!
"Hark the herald angels sing"—
Mother with her Christmasing,
Boys all slidin' rin-a-ring
On our pond in Devon.

Now the Winter days be come, you beside the barn,
Fill the dresher, make her hum, fed with yellow corn.
Red the field, and green the bank, sun in mist a-settin',
Frost in air and smoke lieth low—and I lies here a-sweatin'.

Shorter grow the afternoons,
(Ricks beside the linhay),
Early shine the Winter moons,
(Ricks beside the linhay.)
Far along the howlets whoopin',
Milkmaid calleth, coop, coop, coopin',
Sweet red cows to farmyard troopin',
(Ricks beside the linhay.)

Home-brew zider soft as cream, blaze of ashen logs,
Our little maids like cherubim round the fire-dogs;
But hereaway—I could ha' cried, 'twas just a goin' home,
I seed un so distinckly when I yeard yon cricket drum.

Here there be no Winter days,
Same as home to Devon.
Never see the wood-fire blaze,
(Jolly land of Devon!)
Here the niggers call me "Zir"—
Oh, to be a laborer,
Back again amid good cheer—
Back to jolly Devon!
—Edward A. Irving, in Blackwood's Magazine.

"It would take the pen of the poet Moore or the wit of Father Prout to do justice to Mitchell's Cruiskeen Lawn Whisky; but the judges of the New Orleans Exposition evidently know good whisky when they taste it. The first prize was awarded to MITCHELL'S IRISH WHISKY, the second to MITCHELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY, and the grand prize to MITCHELL & CO. for the best collection and display of Irish and Scotch whiskies. There is nothing like them in the market."—New York Sunday Democrat.

PROVE ALL THINGS.

Montreal People Look for Proper Proof.

To win a wager, an English Marquis stood on London bridge and offered British sovereigns ($5) for five shillings ($1.25). He could not find a customer. It's not to be wondered at; the public look askance at any proposition where the proposer is apparently a financial loser without any direct or indirect gain. Fraudulent schemers have often been successful, and in these days skeptics want better proof than the word of a stranger. No evidence can be stronger than the testimony of friends and neighbors of people we know. Here is a case of it:

Mrs. Laby says: "My uncle, Mr. John Hughes, 301 Dorchester street, has been a very great sufferer from kidney diseases, pains across the back, frightful headaches and dizziness, as well as severe urinary difficulties.

"He was in a fearful state, could not rest, and often had to walk the floor half the night, so great were the pains. We gave him a great many kinds of medicine, but they did him no good. He then went to the hospital, but the doctors there said that he had a complication of diseases, and only afforded him temporary relief. On coming back home he was soon as bad as ever.

"Well, we saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, and thought he might as well try them, as they could do him no harm, so he started to use them, and got better in a very short time. In fact, he only used them for six weeks.

"He is all right now, the pains have disappeared entirely, he eats well, sleeps well and works right along every day. We can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills very highly."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. a box, or 3 boxes for $1.25; at all druggists.

The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont. Ask for Doan's, and refuse all others.

THE COL. CHINN KNIFE.

A Weapon Which Has Points Over the Bowie.

Its Inventor and His Views of Life in Old Kentucky.

Chinn is a man larger and more powerful than John L. Sullivan. He has the shoulders of an ox. After the news had been received of the doubly fatal encounter between Goodloe and Swope in Lexington, Kentucky, in which the latter used a pistol and the former a knife, the narrator, says Megaree in the Philadelphia Times, was talking to Chinn about the dramatic encounter, when the latter was handed a telegram, which, after he had opened and read, he handed me. It contained simply these words:

He used your knife.

Chinn, being looked at inquiringly, said: "You wonder what that means. I will tell you. More than one year ago my friend, Colonel Goodloe, and Swope had a wordy encounter. I told Goodloe at that time that the other man would attempt to kill him and that he should be prepared for such an onslaught, and that he owed it to his family—he having quite a large number of children—to arm himself. He said that he would do so, and that he would at once provide himself with a pistol. I laughed at him. You should know that Goodloe had been palsied for a number of years and that his hands are continually trembling. I said to him, 'What can you do with a pistol? There can be no certainty about your aim. You must carry a knife.' He rather shivered at the suggestion, and said he did not know how to use one. Then I taught him. I had two knives made. Their handles were of horn with grooves cut in them to fit the hand, in order that the grasp could not slip. The blades, which fitted into them exactly—no extending beyond, like the Bowie knife—were fully one-eighth of an inch thick at the top, narrowing to an almost razor-like edge. The steel was moved by a spring which, when touched, not only sprung the weapon into place, but held it there, so that when plunged into a body it could not double up on the hand as an ordinary penknife would. This spring also served another purpose. Colonel Bowie had to reach down his back to pull out his weapon, and then afterwards get the blade into position. My knife, however, could be carried in the breeches pocket, and as the owner drew it, by touching the spring, the blade would throw itself into place even before the knife came in sight, and its wielder would be ready for battle. I had two of these knives made and presented one to Colonel Goodloe and taught him how to use it. He said that with such a weapon he would have no show against a man armed with a revolver. I quickly showed him that he was mistaken. I handed him an empty revolver and told him to try to place it against my breast and pull the trigger. As he moved his right hand forward with the pistol I grasped the cuff of his coat with the fingers of my left hand, and with the powerful grip which I thus obtained twisted backward the hand, holding the weapon in such a way that he was powerless. Then with my right hand I sprung my knife from my breeches pocket and made a score or more of mock stabs into his defenceless breast. Again and again I showed him how to accomplish the feat, and that is how he killed Swope, and that is the meaning of the words in this telegram, 'He used your knife.'"

* * *

It was after this and after Chinn had made the narrator's blood run cold by using him as a model upon which to exemplify the graceful use of this Kentucky toothpick, that I said to him, "But why use a knife?" He answered: "Different countries have different customs. Why use a pistol? Why use anything to defend yourself? If a man is seeking your life, why take any chances in the matter? Why not at once put a stop to the menace? You of the East look upon the use of fists as preferable to a pistol, and the latter is far less bloodthirsty than the employment of the knife. But it is all a matter of custom. In Kentucky men carry weapons habitually, and I think he who uses the knife is a far more courageous man than the one who engages in the long-range attack of a pistol. With a knife you must be close to your foe; if you use it on his back you are a dastard and should hang for it, but should you meet him face to face and plunge into him after fair warning and for a proper cause, there is no reason why a true man should not take you by the hand."

Bloodthirsty, but true.

"P. Richard's" brandy is the purest and the best.

He Had Ceased to Worry.

"Yes," said the young doctor to his wife. "I felt greatly worried until the climax was passed."

"Will he be out soon?"

"No," said the young doctor, "not until the day of the funeral."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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Frequently Deceive the Doctors by Their Similarity.

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Consumption bears such a close similarity to certain forms of Dyspepsia that it is easy and natural to mistake one for the other. The chief symptoms are identical. In each case there is a cough, loss of flesh, paleness and night sweats. In some cases, even the most skilled physicians have mistaken one for the other.

Being under the mistaken belief that they have Consumption, dyspeptics sometimes obtain treatment for the first-named disease. Thus they take medicine for a disease that does not afflict them, and which medicine does them no good, while they take no medicine for Dyspepsia, which they have.

The safest, surest and best course to follow is to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are, as has been shown hundreds of thousands of times, an infallible cure for Dyspepsia. In nine cases out of ten the patient will recover perfect health, strength and vigor in a few weeks, for in nine out of every ten cases of this kind the disease is Dyspepsia, and not Consumption.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure Dyspepsia in the only rational way—by removing the cause. They make the cure complete by curing the Constipation that nearly always accompanies Dyspepsia, and by putting the liver in thoroughly healthy condition.

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1 Fine Suite of 3 pieces, faced with handsome crotch mahogany, Empire Style, with low Napoleon Bedstead; a rare piece. Regular price $150, for $100.00

1 3-Piece Suite, an American sample, made of mahogany, swell fronts, large shaped and Bevelled Mirror. First-class in every respect. Regular price $95, for $70.00

1 Beautiful 3-Piece Suite, selected figured mahogany, very large Bevelled Mirror, swell ends and fronts. A very fine specimen of the Renaissance style. Regular price $160, for $110.00

1 Handsome Lady's Dressing Table, solid mahogany, with large mirror, Louis XV. style. Regular price $50, for.. $38.00

Three others, somewhat plainer. Price $27.00, for $20.00 and $18.00

1 Massive Sideboard, in beautifully figured mahogany, heavy swell front, very antique design. Regular price $135, for $100.00

Another slightly smaller and lighter, but very handsome. Price $115, for $85.00

It is impossible for us to describe fully this splendid furniture in this limited space, but please remember that we shall be very pleased to have you call and examine it. Don't leave it too late. The prices will quickly clear it.

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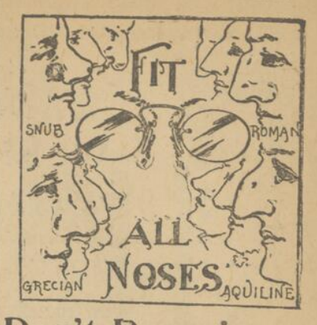

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NO. 209. — ALFRED DESEVE VERSUS SOLOMON SELCER, ET AL.

A lot of land situate in the Boulevard Saint Denis, in Saint Denis Ward, City of Montreal; bounded in front by Saint Hubert Street, containing twenty-five feet in front by one hundred and nine feet in depth, English measure, more or less, without warranty of precise measurement, and known as being lot number one hundred and seven (107) of the subdivision of the lot known on the official plan and book of reference of the incorporated Village of Cote Saint Louis (parish of Montreal), in the County of Hochelaga, as number seven (7)—with the buildings and dependencies thereon erected.

To be sold at my office, in the City of Montreal on the THIRTEENTH day of APRIL next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

NO. 2535. — GASPARD DESERRES VS. JOSEPH GAREAU.

1.—The undivided seventh of a lot situate in Saint James Ward, City of Montreal; bounded in front by Dorchester Street, and being number four hundred and sixty-five, of the official plan and book of reference of the said Saint James Ward, containing twenty-three feet in width by ninety feet in depth, English measure—with a two-storey brick house, besides the basement and the attics, bearing the civic number three hundred and eighty-seven, of the said Dorchester Street, and other buildings thereon erected.

2.—The undivided seventh of a lot situate in Saint James Ward, City of Montreal; bounded in front by Dorchester Street, and bearing the number four hundred and sixty-four, of the official plan and book of reference of the said Saint James Ward, containing twenty-two feet in width by ninety feet in depth, the whole English measure, and more or less—with a two-storey brick house, and besides the basement and the attics, bearing the civic number three hundred and eighty-nine, of the said Dorchester Street, and other buildings thereon erected.

3.—The undivided seventh of a lot fronting on Quesnel Street, and situated partly in the City of Montreal, and partly in the City of Sainte Cunegonde, made up of the whole of lot number twenty-nine, of the official subdivision of the primitive lot eighty-six, of the official plan and book of reference of Saint Antoine Ward, City of Montreal, of the whole of lot number eight, and the north-east half of lot number seven, said two numbers of the official subdivision of the primitive lot four hundred and six, of the official plan and book of reference of the municipality of the Parish of Montreal—with a brick house on Quesnel Street, and other buildings thereon erected, with right of passage and subject to the servitude of a right of passage in common with the proprietor or occupant of the south-west half of the said subdivision lot number seven, for them, their heirs and assigns, subject to the charge of reimbursing to the estate of Onesime Marin, in his lifetime notary, of Montreal, within a delay of five years, reckoning from the third of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the said date, payable half yearly, on the third day of March and of November of every year, according to a deed of sale with right of redemption, passed on the third of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

To be sold at my office, in the City of Montreal, on the THIRTEENTH day of APRIL next, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 24th March, 1899.

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....BY A WOMAN....

A PAGE FOR WOMEN
... ABOUT WOMEN ...
Correspondence and Chatter.

SPRING-CLEANING, Easter hats, bicycling, spring flowers and spring poetry have all received a decided set-back. The beautiful snow which we love when it falls in dry flakes in December and January, had a positively irritating effect on most of us on Thursday as it swirled and blustered around corners, and fell and kept on falling, wet, blinding and altogether unseasonable. The children resurrected their red shovels and had fun in the snow banks. But even their sport seemed to have lost its zest. They had a grievance against old winter for lolling away the precious hours in the "lap of spring," and so seriously out-staying his welcome there. It is the harvest of the snow-shoveller, and the fellows with the dumpy little one-horse box sleighs, but the woman who always has her spring-cleaning done by Easter, when it may come, has not yet been heard from. The women who are prone to worry the dressmakers for Easter gowns and coats are not so persistent. The whole world is waiting for spring, and the whole world is in rather a bad humor, and inclined to believe, with the folks of yesterday, that these new-fangled times are not so good as the old, old days. However skeptical we may be upon occasion, there are times when we almost believe them and believe they believe themselves. And this is one of the times.

—

"Do you think it ever contents a woman to be merely good? Hasn't every woman a longing to be pretty, witty or wise? I often think how many of us are always unsatisfied and long for what we can never possess, the power of winning love. However, we have always something to be thankful for; an independent life is oftentimes the best."

This little query came to me in a letter this week, and I've been thinking and thinking about it ever since. I don't believe any woman ever was contented entirely and all the time, any more than she is patient or unselfish all the time. It is likely that no matter how calmly she may look at people and things, circumstances and opportunities that are beyond her reach or beyond her power, there will be minutes of unsettled longing, times of half-dissatisfaction, days when the world seems askew and the people in it very unreasonable, very bad-tempered and very unjust. But those are not the times when her character is normal. Those are like ripples on the river caused by a chance stone-fall or the beat of a passing steamer. It is not given to all to be equally equable in temperament, and when we are tired or sick or disappointed, or a little bit hungry, things do change in appearance. I'm not really sure that the perfectly contented people are much to be envied. The pig is the most contented animal I know of, and I've an idea he could be made into nicer bacon and ham if he were only a little more energetic and ambitious.

It is so natural to pass rather lightly over our own blessings, and put on rose-colored glasses when we look at other people's. But do you know, my correspondent, a thoroughly good woman, has for her golden touch the power you speak of—the power of winning love—winning it and holding it. It is, perhaps, only a notion, but it seems as if good women create an atmosphere which our understanding breathes. You trust them involuntarily, you accept them without enquiring about their husband's business or their own antecedents. They carry their credentials on their faces. They emanate from their eyes. Little children have them. The elected seek them. Perhaps in no other way does the power of goodness manifest itself so surely as in the drawing to it, as by a magnet, the less happy and the less self-reliant. And because it may happen that the love of a good man has not come into one's life it is not to be thought that the power of winning it is not there. To some natures, that love comes late, and some of us (old-fashioned folk who believe in hearts) would tell you that the "right one" has not come yet, that is all.

It is altogether likely that most women would be glad if they were pretty. Some are, and many others have been told so, and scores believe it against their better judgments. To be witty is a gift—one which has a thorn in it, too, for the really witty woman is very likely to cultivate her wit at the expense of her kindness of heart and the feelings of other people. A bright wit is often the most admired possession of a woman, and yet the least desirable and the least cherished. To be wise is another thing. You will see, my correspondent, I am taking up your plaintive little query phase by phase and trying to find out for you and for myself, how we women folks do really feel about it all. Once upon a time a woman said she would rather be an idiot than be ugly. She had one of the rarely perfect faces, clear-cut in outline, with beautifully moulded features, and exquisite coloring of eye and hair and complexion, but a cold expression of the mouth and an utterly vacuous eye. The qualities of her heart and mind were in keeping with the mouth and eye, and in the average acceptance of the word, wisdom, she was not wise. Perhaps it is often thought that beauty is the best having, but surely it is only one of the trimmings of life, something which may come after goodness and wisdom—if it will, but for which none of the essentials could ever be bartered. It has often happened that girls have wished for beauty for the sake of the attraction it has for the opposite sex. A pretty face is lovely to look at, but it is a risky possession after all. Many a woman has been married for her pretty face, and a marriage which comes about because of some girl's beauty is a very unsafe marriage. In the first place, beauty is not lasting. In the second place, it is inferior as an attraction to the qualities which go to make up the character and disposition of a woman who is attractive through her goodness. In the third place, a man who would marry a woman because of her beautiful face, is not the kind of man whose marriage could be of the highest type. It is not true that all beautiful women are good, but it is true that all good women are, at least, pleasant to look at. Real goodness of heart is an excellent cosmetic. And when we have thought all around the sides of the question, it will, I think, come home to each of us, that what we most desire, and what therefore will most surely bring us content, is the prosy old virtue, goodness. It would be nice to be pretty. It would gratify a certain vanity, if we were witty. We would like even better to be wise, but when the day is done and we sit in the twilight—that little strip of no man's land, when things come to us so very clearly, we will be almost sure to say that of all the things which we might be, we would choose to be plain simple "good," if we could have only one wish. But if there were fairies, and we could go on wishing and wishing, wouldn't we fit ourselves out till we were fairly magnificent in body and heart and mind, and wouldn't we be grieved and lonely and sorry for the poor men and the other women who hadn't run across one fairy?

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One church congregation in New York has profited by the good example of the theatres and has decided that women should remove their hats in meeting. Think of the benefit this would be. Plenty of our sex who never venture out on stormy Sundays, would sail gaily off in a fedora, which they would lay on the seat or poke under the next pew during service. It would do away, too, with the little fringe of waves and crimps and curls which go with some hats and bonnets, and are carefully laid aside with the millinery. I dare say every woman has envied the man who takes off his overcoat, removes his over boots and lays them down with his hat and gloves and scarf. She sits often in a fur coat, in all the mail of gloves and veil and hat, and wonders when she comes out why it is she always takes cold. What a revolution it would make if the churches announced "all women are requested to remove their hats." I believe that much more money would go on the collection plate and a great deal less go into Easter bonnets. And when it does come, as perhaps it will—who knows—don't let us fight against it. Let us overwhelm the woman who wears her sleeves so tight she can't lift her arms to take her hat pins out. She can wear a bonnet, or a cap or an opera hood. Don't let's listen to the woman who doesn't want to soil her white gloves, ore the one who, having a brand new chapeau, is determined to flaunt her finery. We should all derive extra benefit from the sermons if we were not hampered by our own headgear and distracted by that in front of us.

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It was one of those blustry days early in the week, and the cars were not running on time, and this ought, of course, to be laid to the weather, which was exhibiting the vagaries of an indecisive school girl. Women have no right to crowd into full cars, but if you've waited on a windy corner for a little, you don't care much whether you ought or not. You just push in. The aisle was packed, and as a stormy-faced woman rose from the corner, the woman next to her thankfully dropped into the vacant place. Stormy-face had turned to the door, but on second thought, forced her way up towards the conductor. She couldn't reach him, but she shouted out, "I told you let me off at McGill." He answered in a low tone with a protesting gesture. "Well, pay attention then;" she snapped and flounced off the car. Everyone smiled. The conductor tried not to, and nearly succeeded, and the cross-voiced woman plunged into the deep snow and began to walk back a block. How nicely we would get along with everyone if only we could make as many excuses for them as we do for ourselves.

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When other people are fussy about fire and accidents, weather and the awful unforeseen, we call the fidgetty. When we are, we pride ourselves upon having forethought or being careful.

There is something uncanny about the expressions of sympathy made by a woman, whose every feature is saying "I told you so."

I am told there is a Ladies' Curling Club here, one in Lachine, and one in Quebec.

It was a wise woman who enquired after meeting the same woman out day after day, "Who looks after the home, who welcomes the children from school, and makes the cosy corner bright and cheerful for the tired men who come from down street?"

Are all the colds people are having, the visitation of Providence, or can they be traced to the impetuous temperaments which rush folks from their wintr garments into spring ones by the calendar instead of the thermometer.

The average woman will not go a-Maying with her maidens. She will go a-mothing with them instead.

What a heart-break the snow-storm is to the girl whose giddy Easter bonnet is already home.

It was a wise maiden who asked her doctor to please not send his bill till she had her Easter hat. He promised he wouldn't. (I don't know his address.)

If some of us would only be as candid with ourselves as we are with other people, we would save the minister a deal of hard work.

A good many of the flowers that are sent to funerals should have been scattered along the years of life, one at a time perhaps, but always fresh and sweet.

The woman who was less than womanly and kind towards a man who loved her without return, may be forgiven by him, but she will never forgive herself.

Correspondence

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

All readers are welcome to the correspondence columns. Queries are answered carefully. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned carefully if stamps and an address are enclosed.

Don't send more than one handwriting study in one envelope, and don't send quotations. A simple request for delineation is sufficient. Not much can be read from a signature alone.

To draw your hand, lay it palm down on paper, being careful not to spread the fingers more than is natural. When the shape is carefully taken, put in the principal lines. Then write a description of your skin, white or red, fair or dark, hard or soft, and be sure you have the ends of the fingers drawn long or short, just as they appear on your hand. At the base of the fingers there are sometimes fleshy little pads, sometimes hollows; and they must be carefully marked. Make them thick or thin, deep or shallow, exactly as they are.

Address, Madge Merton, The Herald, Montreal.

ABOUT RECEPTION DAYS.

My Dear Madge,—Let's discuss the pros. and cons. of reception days—yes, let's do—that is, of course, provided you have not already laid it aside and buried it in "six long feet of earth"—even if you have, I'll be a mourner, who I suppose will be permitted to keep the memory of the departed green.

Now, I am only a spectator in this business, for I am one of the fortunate or unfortunate girls who have never grown up yet, although I am quite old (?) I think when I say that nobody expects me to do the honors, and that I am a regular romp, you will better understand what I mean—but, to come to the point of immediate issue, I really cannot see how people who are large entertainers could possibly get along without a "day." I think everyone who has voiced an opinion on this matter in your "kingdom" so far has agreed that people who have hosts of friends, who entertain on a large scale, could not possibly dispense with their day. I think it depends altogether upon the number of friends you have as to how many days you will receive.

Take, for instance, one who has a limited number of friends, and who is not exceedingly popular, but just an ordinary unpretending, dear little soul, who has some really good friends, who she wishes to see from time to time, and feels as if she hasn't time to devote a day to, every week, and also wishes to have all the bother on one day—why not let this good soul devote one day in the month, only one, and when anyone does drop in on her she will receive them in an informal, friendly manner—even if her hair is not frizzed to death, and she is dying to show off some pretty finery that happens to be put away carefully in the closet at that especial time. A woman should never be so ill clad or disordered looking that she can't receive another woman. I'll not say a man, though (always providing, of course, that she has the necessary clothes), and again, how unkind of anyone to refuse to see a friend on a day that is not hers—why, why call them friends—surely unless you be engaged or indisposed or some other good reason you are violating the laws of friendship by refusing to see a person merely because of a whim or caprice. I really cannot see how a lady could be called rude because she happened to call upon you when she knew you would not be trying and doing your best to entertain a roomful; sometimes one often wants to tell a friend something which takes time and discuss a subject which she would not care to do where there were a large number of people, so I don't agree with Busy Bee at all.

Is it not jolly to just watch people at one of these large crushes, get in a corner, or in a window seat, perhaps, and take mental notes of the proceedings. When you get in—to say to yourself, well I'm in here and I'll bet a new Easter bonnet that this room won't hold another; "that's the limit"; and you huddle up in your corner and feel like nothing so much as soda water in a bottle with the cork in tight, seething and foaming, dying to give vent to laughter, and bubbling over with good spirits as the ridiculous side of the thing impresses you, the comic attitudes of such and such a person, the concerned look about nothing on Mrs. What'll-I-call-her's face, the absurd subjects for conversation women will talk upon, Here's a little group, breathlessly listening to a little mother who is saying, "Yes, indeed, he's really getting too cunning for anything, the dear little duckie daddles; he won't go to anyone but me, the little goosie pussie," etc. In another corner the fashionable ailments are being dissected, and everyone is trying to make out that their vaccination mark is the biggest and sorest on record, and declaring that their arms are quite ruined now for evening wear, and discussing the advisability of having the vaccination done on their pedal extremeties next time.

Mrs. So-and-So will chirp in that she hasn't the slightest idea what people are going to do now to get servants. They are becoming so scarce; and she really thinks that Chinamen will have to be resorted to. Everyone immediately becomes absorbed in the servant question. Of course all this talk is interspersed with cups of some harmless beverage. Perhaps some one will sing after being coaxed until the coaxer is blue and breathless. When she has finished you'll hear a chorus of admiring "Oh, how very charming!" which the performer will acknowledge with a self-deprecatory gesture, and look awfully conscious all the while. Then there are the terrible critics who pass judgment upon the merits of the songster—they very often being people who are oldsters and know rather less about music than a Hindoo. Oftentimes the performer is at fault, and, poor thing, because she has had too much nerve, is made exquisitely uncomfortable by the buzz of conveniently vague remarks that she hears, but withal she tries to assume a comparatively tranquil expression.

Your eyes wander to the tea-table, where you see the hostess presiding, and if she is young and pretty, and if there are any gentlemen among the throng, you will surely find one by her side, pouring into her sympathetic ear those thousand and one sweet, empty nothings that delight women. And if you can manage to elbow your way towards her, she good-naturedly cries, "How good of you to come!" Inwardly she says, "Oh, what an awful crush! Why do so many come at once?" Then you are asked if you won't have an ice or something, and of course you say you will, and the ice or something is brought to you, and you think "Why, what a jolly confection of sweets! I wonder what you call it. It looks like cake and it looks like candy; it's green and blue and many hued." You feel like sneaking it away in your pocket to swell your curio receipts in your own little den at home. Still you are brimful of curiosity, and don't want to appear as if you did not eat that same identical bird food since babyhood. Indeed, you are so brave about it that you venture to take a bite, and after doing so immediately sniff the air to try and scent danger. All at once you remember your weak digestive organs and make up your mind to have citrate of magnesia within easy reach of your bed that night.

Anyone who enjoys studying human nature, and, besides, who is a congenial spirit, can obtain no end of pleasure from making the rounds of at-homes of her friends, provided she has a good capacity for absorbing cups of tea, coffee and cocoa, pieces of cake, creams, etc., for the hostess feels hurt if you don't try something to eat. You come home tired, and chock-full of witticisms and the latest scandals of the fashionable world.

The way I like to call is to just drop in on my friend when she is feeling dull and not receiving everyone, and is sitting in some room where there is a fireplace, with her feet toasting on the fender and her dress is some soft comfy tea gown, and she is trying to do some piece of work that it requires two to do, say, winding a skein of yarn.

Then I come to the rescue, and we start to talk, and we both have that comfortable chummy feeling, which does not savor of sitting on chairs with pokers down your backbone. You feel free to talk about baby or hubby, or the Biddies, or any old thing, whereas this selfsame talk and chatter, it seems to me, sounds out of place in a drawing room where there is a large number assembled. It is all right to discuss your domestic affairs with your friend, but really don't it sound funny to hear the details of Mrs. So-and-So's naughty little boy's fight with our dear little Tommy, or the respective merits of this and that baby; the lateness of the hour Mrs. ——'s husband gets home from the club, and how angry it makes one to have their servants get dresses made exactly like their own? Don't imagine that I want to insist that this is always the turn of women's conversation. Not at all; but don't they really love to discuss these subjects? And why not? say you.

What a blessing the telephone is, especially when the weather is bad. How many fruitless trips it saves one! How nice it is to call up some nice little girlie girl and say, "I'm just dying of ennui today. If you haven't anything on, I'd like to come over. May I?" and the answer is, "Why, you are no end of a brick. Come; you are a godsend; I want a visit, too." You take your doll rags and are off. Ta-ta. Hayden.

P.S.—And when you get there it is dusk, and these lines run through your head:

"Now, stir the fire and close the shutters fast;
Let fall the curtains; wheel the sofa round;
And while the bubbling and loud-hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cup
That cheers but not inebriates waits on each
So let us welcome peaceful evening in."

"Saucy Cis" has been stirred up to write a sisterly letter to "Lyall B." Here it is:

To the high and mighty Lord of Creation, Lyall, Lord Bachelor, Greeting. Your Lordship: Your letter to The Herald of Saturday the 18th was duly read, and seriously received by the female members of the family. And I have been requested to tender you their profound sympathies (said members consisting of myself,) as they fear you were suffering from an acute attack of dyspepsia when you wrote the letter. We trust you have fully recovered by this time, and see things in a better light. Of course, being an old married man, you are perfectly qualified to give advice to "Many B." "Barbara" and others, and they would do well to look you up when they are not quite sure about things of that kind. So it doesn't like the girls eh? and never will, poor ickle sing. Then it doesn't know what it is losing. You certainly don't know what you are saving them from. Girls, I bid you beware of the man called "Lyall B." Madge Merton certainly does not look at women's confidences the same as Lyall does. But what else does one expect from a bachelor. And I dare venture to say that very likely when he has the "blues" there is not a person within a mile that does not know it. Poor man, I pity you. You may be wondering if you said anything about me. No, you certainly did not, but being a woman I take up the cudgel on women's behalf. No doubt it would have been better to have passed your letter over in silence, but I really could not resist you, you were so very funny. I should like other male correspondents to give their ideas concerning women, or do they all feel the same as Lyall does? I don't think so. Cecilia C., otherwise

"Saucy Cis."

Main Stella.—I'm afraid I should be only guessing if I tried to advise you about the affair. But don't worry over it. There is nothing in the world important enough to really worry about. Either it can be helped or it cannot. If it cannot, worry is only an added trouble. If it can, you will be so busy setting it right that you will have no time to worry. Your writing shows ideality, spirituality, some indecision, charity, affection, candor and much order.

Vera.—Surely you can prevent yourself from biting your nails by just determining that you don't want blunt, pudgy-ended fingers, with scrubby, rough nails in place of rounded, glossy, pink ones, with pretty half moons at the bottom. If you find it impossible to remember, dip them in quinine, bitter aloes, or some other bitter liquid. I'm afraid, though, that to be easily and permanently cured, you ought to be little enough to be slapped every time you do it. Your writing shows affection, dignity, order, cheerfulness, procrastination and mirth.

Taquisara—Love often comes late. Don't, for the love of all that's good, marry a man because you are twenty-five and people think you should settle. The relatives who would urge girls into loveless marriages ought to be legally punished, but they can't be—more's the pity. You will not be happy with what women call a "good husband"—one who would not beat you or starve you, but is a "good provider," and insures his life so you will be able to get along very comfortably without him if he should die before you. The people who prate of "good husbands" are not to be relied upon. Similarity of interests and tastes is an essential to the highest type of happiness in married life, and the sensitive woman who marries a man of coarse instincts or careless habits has arranged a small place of soul-torment on earth for herself. Did you ever think of it in this way? The world in general says very little when a woman marries a man for a home, but it cries the old crucifixion cry if a woman sells herself for a home without the form of marriage. True marriage it is not in the clergyman's power to perform. He only blesses it. The blessing and the oaths taken are holy and good things, but a false oath and a blessing where there is nothing to bless are only the beginning of dreadful sorrow. Take up nursing, as you suggest, and believe me, when real love comes, you will lay down your chosen work and be willing to leave everything and everyone you have ever known and go to the ends of the earth, if need be, for the sake of a man you truly love.

S.V.M.—What a tragic story in verse you have sent me. Did you mean me to use it? I will, if you wish.

Retlaw.—So the good work of "helping lame dogs over stiles" is not progressing. I'm afraid "Ephraim is joined to his idols," and that you can only do as the good book said, "let him alone." I believe in the best kind of love, of course. Tennyson sets it on a pedestal in "The Gardener's Daughter"—

"Were there nothing else
For which to praise the heavens but only love,
That only love were cause enough for praise."

The enclosed writing shows dignity, some indecision, amiability, generosity and strong affection. Perhaps I could tell you more by the photo.

M.S.—My dear girl, I am sure you know the things you speak of are wrong, or else you would not be uneasy, and you would not ask me what I thought. Dancing is not harm in itself. Half the rubbish talked against it is the imagination of those who know nothing about it. Those who are accustomed to dancing, dance as they wear low gowns, without shocking their modesty or taking cold. If those who can't dance or don't want to, would let the others be, the world would not so often have its attention called to unsavory discussions. Dance away and be happy, only don't dance with men you don't like. A man who is not exactly courteous is not a nice man, and anything which makes a girl conspicuous is discourteous. The little familiarities of which you speak are enough to bar a girl's acquaintance with the familiar men, and certainly don't allow a man to kiss you for friendship's sake. A girl with pink and white complexion, dark brown hair and grey eyes ought to look well in browns, grey, the shade of her eyes, dark red, clear yellow and pink.

Entre Nous.—Can you guess again to-day as correctly as you did last time, I wonder. How wise you are, and yet how unwise. It is not always well to keep the heart too much in hand. The letter is not a riddle. It is all very plain and very good and wholesome. Your writing shows candor, courage, affection, self-control, system, generosity, prudence, energy and persistence

You Know Who—Your letter was a pleasure. Your views are not likely to need suffocation. A few out-spoken, earnest-minded women would set us free from many a trammel if only they would be willing to practice what they preach. Will you write again whenever you will?

Beth C.—Energy, tact, resolution, pride, persistence, ingenuity and cheerful philosophy.

Dyna-mite.—Write to the publishers of some similar work and send them yours for examination.

Patience and Perseverance—If you are trying hard to cultivate self-control, I dare say it is coming to you. We can have most things we want by taking them (unless they belong to other people, and then we usually don't want them badly enough.) You ask if I think a jockey could be a Christian or anything like a good man? It all depends upon what you mean by the word Christian. If you make it mean one who lives according to certain creeds, he might have difficulty, but there are many good, honest, leal fellows who, in unclean surroundings keep themselves very white, and clean-souled.

A Bachelor Girl—You are intuitive, active, alert mentally, and you try to be practical, though you have a deep undercurrent of poetic ideality and the best kind of sentiment. And some days you get so tired of it all! It seems just a weary round with nothing worth while. Then you grow cheerful and philosophical and are very brisk and almost contented. The world is rose-color and everyone in it wears wings. Every day, I suppose, there are hundreds of women who say, half peevishly, "What is it all for?" and yet we go on, because we know in our deep-down hearts that it is worth while, that absolute faithfulness to duty brings peace of mind, and that to be good women and to do good are the two highest aims before our sex. Nothing else matters. When we can remember that, we can sing as we work. When we forget it we feel as the baby gurl expresses it, "all puzzled up."

Reddy—Cultivate your verse-making faculty by all means. Never, as you say "choke off" anything so pleasing and, perhaps, profitable, as the ability to turn into graceful lines, the everyday happenings. No. 4 is, in my opinion, the best. Send it to one of the American comic papers, and go on using your spare minutes in reading verse and writing it. Did you wish me to return them?

E.S.—Do you remember what King Arthur said to Gareth—that his knights were sworn "to utter hardihood, utter gentleness, loving, utter faithfulness in love, and uttermost obedience to the King." Make yourself a standard after that pattern.

Alice K.—No, I could not enjoy reading the Browning love letters. They grated. Such a beautiful love as those two blessed spirits had seems too holy to be thrust under the eye of the public. You speak of Harriet Martineau and Mrs. Browning. They could not be compared. The first was a brisk bee, alert, brilliant, gifted—an intellectual force. Mrs. Browning was a spiritual force, a shy singing bird, that touches our hearts with its weirdness and the mystery of its song.

Ember—No one like hum-drum work. It galls our spirits. We want to do big, wonderful, splendid things, but hum-drum things must be done, and it it is brave to do the work that lies close at hand. Don't be too philosophical. Some wiseacre says, "Laziness is the decayed fruit of philosophy," so we must always suspect philosophy directly it begins to grow over-ripe.

Subscriber.—I hope to be able to tell you next week. I have been making enquiries.

Belle.—Energy, prudence, order, self-control and independence are shown here.

Intrepid.—Some vanity, some indecision, candor, affection, hopefulness and generosity.

Tumpsey.—Order, amiability, firmness, impulse and cheerfulness.

Airy Fairy.—Frankness, sympathy, an ardent nature, decision, self-will, hope, neatness and ambition.

P.Q.V.—Sensitiveness, deftness of finger, affection, conscientiousness and reticence.

Sunlight.—Energy, adaptability, order, ambition, keenness of judgment and strong resolution.

M.C.A.—Courage, affection, daintiness of manner, and thought, cheerfulness, resolution and charity.

Telegram.—Ambition, with generosity, impulse, a swift temper, intuition and thoroughness in whatever you undertake.

Heliotrope.—Candor, deliberation of manner, self-reliance and obedience to duty.

Hubs.—You are very unselfish, decisive, earnest, industrious, ambitious, cheerful, with an analytic mind and that kind of judgment which is called consecutive.

Ernestine.—She did, earlier in the season. Wasn't she sweet? Your writing shows sincerity, an ardent temperament, order, love of outdoor life and sports, energy and—a good guessing-machine.

Ninta.—Intuition, a brisk manner, self-reliance, generosity and decision.

Emerald G.—Of course you will be successful. You are alert, sensitive, fairly philosophical, determined, affectionate and a speck self-esteeming.

C.C.C.—Order, sensitiveness, sincerity, industry, firmness and affection.

Eily.—Ambition, energy, cheerfulness, hope, frankness, impulse, some impatience and much intuition.

C.N.E.—Glad you are interested. Your writing shows shrewdness, generosity, ambition, which has more to do with power than money. Energy, an inventive turn of mind and self-control.

Exilia.—Sensitiveness, an ardent nature, energy, neatness and charity.

Puella Bona.—Courage, reticence, order, self-reliance, and some self-will. Your writing is not pretty, but it is easily read, and that is much more desirable.

Tom Jones.—Adaptability, candor, activity, restlessness as regards place and people, ambition and self-reliance.

"Praza East," China.—Thoroughness, consideration for others, self-control, prudence, affection and a boundless energy.

Jack.—Some pride, courage, sympathy, firmness and order.

Bertha C.—Self-control, affection, thoroughness, reserve, prudence, a little self-esteem and fairly good order.

Alice F.—Reticent, cautious, deft-fingered, affectionate, neat, intuitive and very sanguine in temperament.

Violet Underclift,—What is the little channel blossom doing away off here, I wonder? Your writing shows firmness, an ardent temperament, unselfishness, some impatience, and a habit of leaving unfinished work to take up fresh work. Your tastes are simple, but you are not particularly industrious.

Mephistopheles. — Decision, generosity, frankness, some impatience, conscientiousness and originality.

Vessel.—Shrewdness, persistence, secretiveness, some impatience and well-concealed affection.

Danny.—Fairness of judgment, enterprise and self-esteem.

P.R.K.—Irritability, an imperious will, some industry and some carelessness.

E. McO.—Sympathy, unselfishness, ingenuity, ambition and courage.

Thelma.—Merry, candid, unassuming, a little careless, a little emphatic in manner and opinion and not at all selfish.

Guinevere.—Sincerity, resolution, adaptability, some obstinacy and fair cheerfulness.

Thistle.—Candor, method, intuition, affection, Scotch perseverance, industry, ambition and exact honesty of mind and deed.

Butterfly.—Merry, hopeful, affectionate, methodical, and just a little impatient.

Senabian.—Self-reliant, sanguine, energetic and sympathetic.

Pussy.—Neat, brisk, cheerful, vivacious and a good deal of a small chatterbox.

Egbert.—Decision, boundless energy, affection, strong self-will, a prilosophy which keeps you almost contented, fair order, new "auto-mobile red" and other brilliant hues, the variety being indicated by the fact that last year one house in this city had sixteen different shades of green in coaching parasols alone. One style of the coaching variety, in union twills and taffetas and in all silk, is made in black exclusively, for people of moderate means, being a real protection against rain as well as sun.

Cloth is sometimes perforated in a pattern so fine and intricate as to suggest lace—indeed, I think this is sometimes called "guipure cloth." A tunic made in this manner of white cloth and jet embroidered, is worn with a gown of prune panne. There are some touches of pale pink in the gown, which complete a tout ensemble rich and original.

Several shades of green are used in one of the combinations of cloth and mousseline de soie so fashionable now. The skirt is of cloth in almond green; over this is a tunic in mousseline de soie of a darker shade, and trimmed with even darker velvet ribbon. The tunic is cut low in front, with lace revers, and shows an underwaist of white satin embroidered with coral and black lace figures.

"If Tennyson had lived in my suburb," said Paterfamilias the other night, as he sat with his check book before him, ruefully contemplating his gas bill, "he never would have written 'Honor the Light Brigade; Honor the charge they made;' but perhaps gas companies had consciences in his day."

"So you've got married, Jack, since I've been away; who is it you have married?" "Oh, Millie Jones—you remember her—and her father and mother, two little sisters, and her maiden aunt."

Clasps, so that ribbon belts may be easily interchangeable, have almost superseded belt buckles. The newest are of silver, gilded with a dull, reddish finish, and with these pressed velvet ribbon is used.

"It is harder to teach a woman how to draw out the other parties in a conversation than it is to teach her to talk well. It would be a good thing if more of this sort of work was done by teachers in schools.

"There are innumerable points to be considered in the making of a good talker, and no two girls or women need just the same training, but they can all be wonderfully improved."

Elizabeth Cady Stanton says of old age:. 'I consider old age the heyday of life—the grandest season that time allots to mortals. We have learned to weigh things by the right standards and to judge more correctly. Our views are broader, our sympathies stronger, our knowledge of life's workings deeper and truer. Clearer vision comes as the years go by. Many women who have found what they miscall pleasure in dancing, receptions, admiration and a round of gayety feel that when that is ended life is done. It has only begun. The better part is to come. I say unhesitatingly that no woman reaches the fullest mental development until after she is 50. The greatest blessing of old age is health. Without that life palls upon us at any stage. Then in the afternoon of life comes leisure. We have time to think, to read, to watch the fulfilments of our hopes and to rejoice in the strides of progress. Life adjusts itself, and if we retain our interest in our fellow-creatures in the affairs of every-day life we find our minds and our time just as full as in the days of our youth. Every time of life has its pleasures, adapted to our needs."

Thin women are not oftener the victims of dyspepsia than their stouter sisters, although it is the case, that as a rule, they seem to require more rich, nourishing food. Nervous, energetic women, who go, go, go, are the thin women of to-day—women who retire with their brains still actively alert, but with poor, weary, fagged out bodies, says the St. Louis Democrat. You need not talk rest to them; they can no more rest than quicksilver, nor will they sleep one hour later in the morning or take a light nourishing breakfast in bed, even if their circumstances permit; but maybe they will fall into the nice cozy habit of eating before retiring.

A couple of slices of brown bread well buttered or with a thin slice of cheese, a glass of sweet milk or buttermilk, a couple of crackers spread with marmalade, a fig or some such fruit will not create bad dreams, but will at the end of a certain period relieve you of the necessity of a lot of medicine you are in the habit of taking, and will soon begin to build up the tissues. You are the best judge of the amount and richness of food to agree with you, but if you feel that you can eat several slices instead of two don't be afraid; your dreams won't be bad on that account."

Madge Merton

Chatter

The new spring goods show a large number of crepons—always a pretty material, but retired a few seasons back because it had become so common.

Rosa Bonheur is now at Nice, where she occupies a villa opposite that of M. Gambart, her old friend and host. There is a beautiful garden which is a marvel of tropical luxuriance. Palms grow, according to the account of an enthusiastic eye-witness, as in an African wilderness. It may be that the eye-witness has never seen an African wilderness, but, at all events, the villa seems to be a very nice one. The famous painter is extremely rude to people who intrude upon her, but is most charming to those she knows and likes.

When the Boston Lunatic Hospital was established, sixty years ago, the more violent patients were removed to their new home in the slatted boxes or cages in which they had previously been confined at the Houses of Correction and Industry. Since that day the treatment of the insane has advanced wonderfully, and to-day it is known that very few insane patients have to be restrained by force, and then only during special attacks.

I know of a girl who deliberately went into her brother's room, and, in his absence, delivered the following monologue to still her own conscience:—

"Dearest Brother—May I borrow your studs?"

"Yes, and welcome, sister." Whereupon she helped herself not only to the studs, but also a necktie and scarfpin, and his new shoes and socks.

"A pretty girl," I said the other day to a man who is noted for his gallantry to women, speaking of a really pretty girl sitting near us.

"Um, yes," he said, rather reluctantly, "but what homely hands. Ten years from now they will scare the crows."

After all, you see, girls, it isn't even enough to look your best at twenty. You will want to look your best at thirty and at forty. Husbands are not nearly so blind as they sometimes seem. They do not wish their wives to scare crows, not even if they have all the virtues of the angels to offset their ugliness. By the way, have you ever thought of it? Angels are always represented as extremely attractive to look at.

The newest shape of parasol from Paris is the scalloped coaching parasol, which has an elaborately scalloped edge, with rows of gathered ribbon on the border. The colors this season will include all tints, from black and dove gray to the new "auto-mobile red" and other brilliant hues, the variety being indicated by the fact that last year one house in this city had sixteen different shades of green in coaching parasols alone. One style of the coaching variety, in union twills and taffetas and in all silk, is made in black exclusively, for people of moderate means, being a real protection against rain as well as sun.

NO SUFFERING IN CAMP

From Dread Catarrh—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Kills the Disease Germs and Cures the Distressed Parts—Relieves in Ten Minutes.

Alf. Leblanc, of St. Jerome, Quebec, says he used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for an acute case of catarrh in the head and it cured him. He has 125 men working under him in the lumbering camps, and what it has done for him it has done for many of them. He buys it for camp use, and pins his faith to it as the quickest reliever for colds in the head and surest cure for catarrh.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame.

The World of Music

THIS was the busiest and most interesting week we have had this season. Rosenthal opened it, and a very fair audience greeted him in Windsor Hall Monday night. It might have been a good deal larger, but scarcely more enthusiastic. Rosenthal is a genius, and there is no gainsaying the stirring qualities of his playing, although a great many would hardly confess that they prefer him to Sauer. On Tuesday "Samson" was rendered by the Philharmonic Society, and it was one of the most successful things that the society has yet done. It was the first time that Montreal has heard it, and while it may be repeated next year, I hope that an effort will be made to have the society sing Gounod's "Redemption." This magnificent work was given in the Monument National a little while ago, and while I may be bringing up a hornets' nest around my ears for saying it, I think that the oratorio is superior in beauty and harmony to either of the two Handel works, "Samson" or "The Messiah."

Rosenthal played in Ottawa Tuesday night and came back here Wednesday afternoon, rendering a programme which I heard many say they enjoyed better than Monday's. The event last night was Prof. Goulet's testimonial concert and his splendid orchestra played many of the selections that music-goers have enjoyed so well earlier in the season. Friday after next will see the Symphony series completed. The season has been a disastrous one financially, but I hope that Prof. Goulet will get enough encouragement in the way of subscriptions to see his way clear to continue the concerts next winter. The coming week Blanche Marchesi and "The Messiah" will be the principal attractions, and then of course we will have the Easter music in the churches.

* * *

Windsor Hall next week will have Blanche Marchesi, the daughter of the celebrated teacher of singing, Mathilde Marchesi, of Paris. She sings Monday evening and Wednesday afternoon, the latter concert, starting at 3 p.m. Her programmes are highly interesting and most instructive to all students of vocal music. A leading critic has said of her: "It is difficult to describe the peculiar and unique impression conveyed by Mme. Blanche Marchesi's interpretation of these touching legends. The stage disclosed a scene suggestive of the east with a starry backgrounds. Leaning against a pillar, calm and statuesque, stood Mme. Blanche Marchesi, clad in a white, flowing drapery. From behind the scenes came a mysterious prelude, in which the mellow tones of the flute harmoniously blended with the organ, supported at times by the piano and the harp, bringing with it a sensation of serenity and mystic charm. Then Mme. Marchesi began to unfold the touching and pathetic legends with that purity of diction and perfection of style for which she is so justly celebrated. Not a word was lost, and each phrase was rendered with an intensity of feeling that often imparted into it a beauty it might not otherwise possess. When the last song of the cycle, 'The Shadow on the Cross,' was reached, the scene was at first darkened. Then the gloom gradually dispersed, and with the returning light could be seen in the distant skies the outlines of the Cross."

The programme for the first recital Monday evening is as follows:—

1. (a) Air from "Alceste"—Divinites du Styx.....Gluck
   (b) Wiegenlied.....Mozart
2. (a) Recit. and Air from "Dido and Aeneas".....Purcell
   (English author, 1658.)
   (b) O Cessate di Piagarmi.....Alessandro Scarlatti
   (Italian author, 1695.)
   (c) La Chanson du Papillon (O Charming Butterfly).....Lampra
   (French author, 1700) Les Fetes Venitiennes.
3. (a) Von Ewiger Liebe.....Brahms
   (b) Der Nussbaum.....Schumann
   (c) Auftraege.....Schumann
4. (a) La Cloche.....Saint-Saens
   (b) La Chanson de la Glue....Gounod
   (c) Tu me dirais.....Chaminade
   (d) Serenade Florentine.....Moret
5. The Erlking.....Schubert

* * *

Miss Shannah Cummings, who is announced to sing the soprano solos in the Messiah next Friday at Her Majesty's Theatre, under the direction of Horace W. Reyner, occupies probably the most prominent church position in New York, that of soprano soloist in Dr. Paxton's West Presbyterian Church, where the other soloists are Mrs. Carl Alves, Mrs. W. H. Reiger and Mrs. Bushnell. It will be remembered that this position was formerly held by Clementine de Vere, who made it famous, and its glories are worthily upheld by its present occupant. As she is comparatively unknown in Montreal, it might be of interest to state that she was soprano soloist at the Springfield, Mass., musical festival (Geo. W. Chadwick, conductor,) last year, and made an immense impression. The Springfield Republican had the following to say of her: "As to the soloist, the audience was agreeably surprised. A new singer is assumed to be inferior until the contrary is proven. This was done most brilliantly last evening by Shannah Cummings, who sang most charmingly in the aria from Spohr's 'Faust,' and was given a reception worthy of the traditions of the "artists' night," which is gradually being eliminated from the festival scheme." It is well to have her marked success distinctly chronicled at the outset. The first of the experiments of the year has turned out famously, and Miss Cummings should in the future be a strong attraction. The advance sale of seats for this concert is said to be very large.

* * *

In Carroll Hall, at Notre Dame University, Indiania, there is a 13-year-old boy soprano for whom veteran musical critics predict a career surpassing that of Blatchford Kavanagh or Cyril Tyler. The singer's name is Adelbert Bender. His home is in Chicago, where his father, Edward Bender, is a lawyer. Young Bender entered Notre Dame last January. No one knew he could sing a note. The boy himself did not know it. To-day all Notre Dame is praising his talent. The critics know that some of the notes which he reaches with sweetness and power have proved beyond the ken of the best of his predecessors. Professor James McClaughlin, director of music at the university, is responsible for the transformation.

Five weeks ago Bender went to the professor's studio to receive a violin lesson. When he came out he locked his violin in his desk, and has not touched it since. For the violin teacher substituted the voice.

* * *

The gross receipts for grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House for a season of fourteen weeks are said to have amounted to $700,000. The largest weekly receipts were $76,000 (for the Wagner cycle). One night of "Tannhauser" drew $11,500. On another occasion "Faust" was sung to an $11,800 house.

On the other hand, the company has been a very expensive one. On some evenings a single performance cost as much as $10,000. The total profits of the season so far have been about $65,000.

The great array of famous artists undoubtedly accounts for the splendid financial returns. The New York public likes the best of everything, and is willing to pay for it.

* * *

A cablegram to a New York paper last week stated that Richard Wagner's long-lost cantata, "The Holy Supper of the Apostles," had been produced in London and was received with great enthusiasm.

* * *

Frau Lilli Lehmann-Kalisch has written for the Berlin "Tageblatt" the second of a series of articles on great masculine singers. Last month she furnished a faithful depiction of Maurel. This time she has selected the De Reszke brothers. Following is a synopsis of what she has written:

Jean De Reszke is a singer such as may be heard only once or twice in the course of a century. His full, yet delicate and not too loud voice, his magnificent breathing, his excellent enunciation in all languages, his brilliant intonation, are sources of the highest joy for the auditors.

The spectator cannot fail but be pleased. Jean is a tall man of fine, soldierly bearing and manners. All that he does and all his gestures follow the lines of beauty. He understands the art of keeping the most blase in his audience from ennui.

Few know that Jean was educated to be a barrister in Poland, and that when he sang as a choir boy in churches his tutors predicted that he would be a famous baritone. An impresario who heard him told his parents that he could succeed only as a tenor. Nor did he make use of his voice for many years to come. Though he travelled with his brother Edouard and his sister, in France, Italy and Spain; he could not be induced to appear before the footlights. His bashfulness has not left him to this day. He is still extremely nervous before every performance, but once on the stage he is lost in his art.

He did not make his debut until the year 1884, and then he was almost forced to take a part by Maurel and Massenet. He remained five years in Paris, and for thirteen years he has been singing in Russia, America and London. His repertoire comprises all the famous tenor roles in grand opera. Despite the bashfulness of Jean, if you would ask me what I admire most in the great artist, I must give the surprising answer that it is his self-consciousness and his self-control. As soon as he has faced his audience and is armed with the weapons of his art, he gains full control of all his actions and gesticulations. He accounts to himself for every word uttered, and is faithful to a fault in the representation of his characters.

His younger brother Edouard, the basso, the most amiable character I have ever met, the idol of the operatic world, is perhaps the most delightful artist on the operatic stage to-day. I have never in all my experience heard a singer to whom the roles seem so easy. The most difficult parts seem no effort at all for his rich, voluminous voice.

The brothers de Reszke deserve all the homage they receive from the American public, because the quality of their art is unequalled.

* * *

Not long ago, somebody said to Mme. Nordica: "It must be quite easy for you to sing Brunnhilde in "Siegfried.' You don't have to go to the Opera House, until late in the evening, and you have only one act to sing."

"That is one of the hardest of all roles," replied Mme. Nordica, smiling pityingly. "On a 'Siegfried' night, I am in a box or a chair the moment the curtain goes up. It is necessary for me to get into the spirit of the opera, and to catch the exact atmosphere. The first act ended, I go to my dressing-room and make up for Brunnhilde, leaving my door open, so that I do not miss a single note of the music. When the second act is over I am ready for the mountain couch, and that experience is trying in a degree. An almost irresistable drowsiness comes to me as I lie there on the silent stage, the curtain down, the hum of a thousand voices in conversation floating in from the auditorium. I must not only remain awake, but I must constantly struggle to keep the vocal muscles from becoming relaxed, else I could not sing a note. At last, after the overture, after the curtain goes up, after the arrival of Siegfried and his eventual awakening of me, I must strike the exact key of Brunnhilde's 'Heil dir, Sonne.' I have been waiting, preparing nervously for that note for three hours, and the mental as well as the physical strain is more than can be conceived by anybody but a singer."

* * *

Speaking of the season in New York, Musical Age says: "From every point of view the present musical season is one of extraordinary character. It would be difficult to find in the record of opera a degree of patronage with its material results equalling the record now being made at the Metropolitan Opera House. It may be argued that this very fact is detrimental to the growth and development of musical knowledge and musical taste. The interest of the community is centred in the achievements of the great singers who have been gathered under the Grau banner.

This interest is not confined to their participation in the operatic performances, which are crowding the opera house. It extends and affects the extra-mural functions in which their services are enlisted."

* * *

Dr. Dvorak is about to celebrate his silver wedding. He had to wait several years before he was able to marry the girl he was engaged to, as he had not enough money to support a wife. In 1875, however, he was appointed organist in a Prague church at a salary of $150 a year, and this, combined with what he could earn by teaching, enabled him to marry. When, two years later, Brahms recommended him for a stipend worth $250 a year, he considered himself rich as Croesus. While he was director of the National Conservatory in New York, Mrs. Thurber paid him $15,000 a year.

COSTUME OF BLUE AND WHITE PIQUE FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

Pique and kindred materials are to be among the most popular of summer fabrics for women's wear. They are to be had in all the brilliant shades of the principal colors, and will be self-trimmed or made with bands of a plain contrasting color of pique or braid, as they suit the fancy. To insure satisfaction in the wear of a pique gown, the fabric should be thoroughly shrunk before being made up. Even when this precaution is taken, a second shrinking is likely to occur when the gown is first laundered. It is, therefore, advisable to make a garment of pique a trifle larger than it would be if rendered in cloth. In the pattern of a blue and white costume of this material which is issued with Harper's Bazar, where this costume appears, this extra size is allowed for. The color of the material is that known as wisteria blue. The skirt is a plain circular with a flat applied circular flounce, which simulates a redingote front. The flounce is headed by a flat band of white pique and finished at the outer edge in similar fashion. An additional trimming of several rows of white stitching ornaments this edge of the flounce. The bodice has a fitted seamed back, and is fitted to the front of the figure by darts. On each side of the front opening is a row of crystal buttons. The chemisette and collar are of white pique, as are also the under revers. The outer revers are of blue with white stitching, and may be made adjustable or fixed, as may be preferred. The sleeves are of prevailing coat variety with a shaded and pointed cuff, edged with a flat white band.

To make this garment of pique twenty-seven inches wide will require ten yards of blue and two yards of white material.

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It is the same with the human body. Its varied, complex and delicate machinery has been running without repairs for perhaps many years with disordered nerves, diseased liver and kidneys, and blood charged with poison germs and impurities. The human organs and machinery jarring, weakend and working fitfully and irregularly must be strengthened and made a harmonious whole, or the entire fabric will soon break down.

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Amongst the first and most pleasing results that come from the use of Paine's Celery Compound in March is pure, rich, bright red blood that courses through the entire system, carrying true life and strength to every part. Foul matter, eruptions, pimples, salt rheum and eczema are banished; the skin becomes clear, the eyes bright, the brain active, and the step firm and elastic.

Paine's Celery Compound is the one and only spring medicine and cleanser that people can implicitly trust as a health restorer; it is the choice of physicians, and our best people proclaim the glad news that "it makes people well."

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Boys' and Girls' Circle

By.. Orth O. Dox.

Our Short Story

SAVED FROM THE ENEMY.

I was just 16 years old. It was in the January of 1871. The French town in which I lived was besieged by the Prussians. For two months the enemy had held our little garrison blockaded like a fox in its hole. It was a terrible winter. It snowed incessantly. Cold and hunger were harder to contend with than the enemy himself, and the fever thinned our ranks faster than his bullets.

In order to warm our blood from time to time, we made little sorties, but it was labor in vain, for we were inclosed in a circle of fire. Those who fell suffered no more, and those who survived continued to deceive themselves with the hope of escape. In our home there remained but my my mother and me. My father was sergeant and color-bearer in one of the companies which the citizens had formed from the first moment of the invasion.

One morning he came home, having fought through the entire night, and, embracing my mother, inquired for me. My mother replied that I was at the military school, where he had entered me. Just then I came in with my drum on my back and my drumsticks thrust through my shoulder belt, happy to be alive in spite of the misery of the time, and whistling like a blackbird. My father fixed his eyes on me.

"Tell me, my son, if you have not already learned something of the art of war?"

I felt very proud and answered:

"I believe so, my father."

In fact, I knew there was no one who could teach me how to better handle a drum.

"Let me see how you can beat your drum," said my father. "Very well. Now beat for a charge."

I beat my drum so furiously that under the inspiring call I felt that I could lead an assault on the bells of the cathedral tower.

"Well done," said my father; "that is first rate."

Then he said nothing more until my mother had gone to her chamber, when he drew me closer to him, and said, gently:

"Listen, my son; the enemy has killed many of our men, and besides, a hundred men, at least, are wounded. The drummer of our company has two bullets in his breast. We must have another. In this hour everyone ought to be willing to do his whole duty—wilt thou take his place?"

My heart filled my throat and choked my answer. I do not know that it was from pleasure, but it certainly was not from fear.

The day passed. That night, while my mother slept, my father with his gun on his shoulder and I with my drum on my back, set out for the camp. Thus I became a soldier.

For one month all went smoothly. This did not prevent me, however, from bringing down with my father's gun a brigand Prussian who showed his head at the corner of the woods. I had a steadier aim than the old soldiers even, and the man I drew on was a dead man.

One morning, at daybreak, the captain, who had collected his men on the parade ground near the old gate of Saint Claude, called to my father, who was drilling his men:

"Sergeant Bigorne," he said, "the enemy presses us each day more closely; if this continues, in eight days he will be within our walls. This must not be. To-night the commandant has ordered a sortie in order to re-inforce the troops at Luneville, who hold the country in the enemy's rear. Your division is to be the advance guard sergeant. It is the question to pass the enemy or die in the attempt."

"So be it," answered my father; "we will go."

And we went. This was a dreadful day. The enemy had been informed, and received us with a volley of grape-shot. However, we held out firmly until evening, so firmly that not one of us heard the order for retreat, and when night fell we were encircled by the enemy, with no hope of escape. All the same, these civic guards, shopkeepers as they were, did not know when they were beaten, and when a comrade fell they simply fought for two.

Of our own section only two were left. I counted for nothing, being so slender that I think I must have passed between their balls. My father had received a saber wound in the shoulder, but I could see him still bearing aloft the flag above the smoke of the battle.

Our fire slackened; our ammunition had given out; the end had come. The word strangles me yet when I think of it—we were forced to surrender.

Two hours later they imprisoned us in a farmhouse that the fires of war had spared. A Prussian field marshal, followed by his chief of staff, dismounted for a look at his prisoners.

His men showed in their eyes the pleasure our capture gave them; but their white uniforms, blackened with powder and the marks of our saber thrusts, showed the evil we had done them.

The field marshal ordered the wounded to be attended to, and, stepping in front of my father, demanded the flag. My father, whose hands we saw were empty, declared he did not know where it was. The field marshal turned to the officer of the post and said:

"Very well, if he does not remember by to-morrow morning, shoot him."

When they had relieved us of our arms and placed us under guard, my father, who watched the sentinel from the corner of his eye, told us that he had hidden the flag, that, seeing the day was going against us, he had torn it from its standard, wrenched the eagle from its perch, flung it into a ditch, while he had concealed the precious silk, riddled with balls under his coat.

My father was a simple man, the descendant of peasants, a son of the soil, but in speaking to us of these things the man seemed to expand and become exalted with the words he uttered.

He told us this fragment of silk was sacred, that the wind that swelled its folds was the breath of the nation, and that it moved in the midst of us on the march as the image of our country.

Then he thrust it into my bosom, not wishing it to be found on him when he should be shot next day. I felt suddenly that I had become a man.

In the evening the Prussians sent a flag of truce asking a suspension of hostilities that each might bury its dead, and asked one of our number to act as guide to our lines. An old comrade, who knew the country well, offered to conduct the officer, when it was discovered that no one had a bandage for the eyes of the bearer of the flag of truce.

A sudden idea struck me. It was running a great risk, but it was worth the trial.

"If you wish I will bandage the eyes of the officer with my handkerchief," I said. I produced the flag, the red and blue stripes of which I had folded inside, leaving the white alone visible.

My father instantly understood my ruse and explained in patois to the guide that he was to remove the bandage, and while the preliminaries were in progress deliver it safely into the hands of our troops.

The lantern gave but a feeble light, and no doubt providence favored us, for the thing passed and the officer mounted his horse and, with his eyes bandaged, followed the lead of the guide.

We could but accompany in thought the enemy, who carried back himself the flag within the lines of our own army. The time passed. We heard in the night the cathedral clock strike the hours. At last we heard the sentinel's challenge. The flag of truce had returned. I rushed to the guide.

"The flag is saved!" I cried.

"Yes, but we are lost," he answered.

In few words he explained that the affair had succeeded, but that the officer had discovered too late the ruse, and had returned curious. In fact, he came accompanied by a superior officer, and pointed out to him the man who had conducted the flag of truce.

"Order out the platoon of execution," commanded the officer; "this man shall be shot."

"It was not he, captain," I said, advancing in front of him; "it was I alone who conceived the idea of this thing."

"Excuse me, officer," interposed my father. "The commander of a detachment is responsible for the acts of his men, is he not? I had given an order; my men could only obey it."

"What is your name?" the officer demanded.

"Sergeant Bigorne," answered my father.

"Very well, sergeant, you will be shot immediately."

"All right, captain; it is war. I only ask the favor to be shot by my comrades. Return them their arms and I will be responsible for them."

The old officer looked at my father with his little gray eyes a moment, then he said:

"Agreed."

I strove to draw my father aside; I must speak to him. Did they mean to make me shoot my own father? It was impossible. My father embraced me, and, handing me my gun, pushed me back into the ranks.

"Silence!" he said. "You cannot speak under arms. In the presence of the enemy you are not my son. You are only a soldier. I am your chief. Obey!"

They gave us the cartridges taken from our wounded. My father counted fifteen paces from the walls of the farmhouse, and ordered us in line. Then, in a solemn voice, with uplifted hand, he went through the details of the exercise.

"Take aim!" he cried.

The gun dropped from my hands. I rushed to my father and fell sobbing into his arms. He tenderly whispered:

"My son, these raw recruits fire badly; they will only mangle me. Thou hast a sure aim. I count on thee. Wilt thou promise?"

I saw the dawn whiten behind the city, above the roof where my mother slept. Without doubt my father read my thoughts, for taking my head in his hands he said, "For thy mother's sake." Then he placed himself against the wall, while the foreign officers stood with bared heads.

"Attention!" commanded my father. Then he went through the exercise slowly, ordering the drill as calmly as though he were on parade. At last he cried, "Fire!"

I fired.

OUR CAMERA CLUB

A few years ago only "professional" photographers knew anything about "taking pictures," but now there are little boys and girls who can take very nice pictures. And what a world of enjoyment there is in taking these pictures! There is an education in it, there is health in it, there is happiness in it! Who would not have and use a camera? After deciding to get a camera talk to experienced amateurs as to the best kind of a camera to get. Get the very best you can. Learn all you can in theory about the working of it. It is so much pleasanter and more interesting to know the reason why such wonderful results are produced by exposing a plate for a fraction of a second. Become familiar with every part of a camera just as you are with your bicycle. Also learn the meaning of the terms used in photography. Then you are ready to take pictures. At first you may not have great success, but it requires very little practice to enable you to succeed. If at all convenient, do your own developing and printing. It is more satisfactory to know that the finished picture is your own work. The objects of our club are to create a greater interest in amateur photography, to make suggestions and answer questions, to describe scenes photographed, to exchange plates and pictures, and in a general way to make our club as interesting as possible. Now who wishes to join? Send in your names.

A BEGINNER.

Dear Orth,—Papa is going to buy me and my brother a camera this spring. What kind do you think is best, and what does a good camera cost?

Ellie Givens.

If you will look at the advertisements in The Herald, Ellie, you will find good ones advertised. A nice little camera can be bought for $2.50. It will take pretty little pictures. The dearer ones are better, and, as with many other things, it pays to get a good one.

INTERESTED!

Dear Orth,—When you begin your Camera Club I want to join. I have a small camera now, but I intend getting a larger one. Some time soon will you tell us which is the best kind to get? I have a number of pictures, but they are all small.

Harry Weston,
38 Arkenside Place.

A GOOD IDEA.

Dear Orth,—I am so glad you are going to have a Camera Club. Won't you arrange so that the members can exchange either plates or pictures? I would be so pleased to do this. I have pictures of many places near here, but I want some of other places in Canada. Could we not do the same as with stamps, and tell what pictures we have to exchange?

Yourts truly,
Susie A. Wells,
Kingston, Ont.

WINTER PICTURES.

Dear Orth.—I shall join the Camera Club. I have a good camera. We can get some beautiful winter pictures now. I hope you will have a picture exchange so that we can exchange pictures with each other. Woudn't it be good fun for the members of the Boys and Girls Circle to send pictures of themselves and their homes to each other?

Harry Edgar Foster.

A very good idea Harry, I shou'd myself be very glad to exchange pictures I have taken of Canadian scenes with any member of our Circle. I shall give a list of them later.

WANTS A CONUNDRUM COLUMN.

Dear Orth.—Puzzles are all right and I like them. I have answered some. Won't you have a Conundrum Column? I think the boys and girls would like it. Will you let us know in next Saturday's Herald?

Wilie Edwards.
Kingston, Ont., March 19th, 1899.

Certainly Willie, we might have a conundrum column. Conundrums are interesting and afford considerable amusement. Send some good ones in with their answers. This invitation is open to all the boys and girls of the circle. Credit will be given those who send accepted one. Original ones of course are preferred.

OLD COINS.

G.H.A.B. sends this list of coins she has. Who can tell me more about them and give their value?

1. Half penny, on one side a man ploughing with oxen "Speed the plough." On the other a man threshing with flail "no labor, no bread."

2. 1833, 1-2d, a plough "To facilitate trade," other side, ship, "half penny token, Upper Canada."

3. 1820, 1-2d, on one side anvil and two spades, "Commercial Change," reverse side ship, "half penny token, Upper Canada."

4. 1839, Queen's Head, "Victoria D.G.," reverse side, 3 legs and Latin inscription.

5. P.E.I. coin, 1857 "Self Government and free trade."

6. Geo. III., half penny, 1806.

7. Half penny token, on one side "Prosperity to Canada, Prudence et la Can

THE OLD LOG CABIN.

Next week we will have some pictures of the New Farm House. This drawing shows the pioncer's home, which is older than the old farm house. These three—the old log cabin, the old farm house and the new farm house—show the history of farm life for the last sixty years in Canada.

dear," on the other justice with scales and sword and "Lesslie and Sons, York, Kingston and Dundas."

8. 1-2d. "Millions for defence not one cent for tribute," "Webster-Credit Current, 1841."

These are only a few of a large collection I have. Who will tell me something of their value?

DRAWING COMPETITION.

Several very good drawings have been received of "The New House" and these will be reproduced at some time soon. To-day is given a drawing of the old farm house, in its very earliest days, when the pioneer was struggling with the great forest to clear a home for himself. Contrast this with the drawings of the new farm house and consider the difference between life in Canada now and then.

Puzzledom

1. ENIGMA.

I am composed of 13 letters.
My 2, 11, 4, 13 is to endure.
My 9, 10, 11, 5, 7 is herbage.
My 13, 6, 12 is a number.
My 3, 6, 8 is affirmative.
My 1, 8, 6, 7 is makes useful.
My whole was a great general.

2. INSERTIONS.

(Example: Insert a letter in the light of day and make to avoid. Answer, s-un, shun.)

Insert a letter in a window frame and make to break. Insert a letter in to decay and make a tumult. Insert a letter into rescue and make a bondman. Insert a letter in an exclamation of woe and make a collection of maps. Insert a letter in a ball club and make a water craft. Insert a letter in the juice of plants and make to crack.

The inserted letters spell the name of a well-known poet.

4. CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in low, but not in high.
My second is in good, but not in bad.
My third is in went, but not in go.
My fourth is in bell, but not in ring.
My fifth is in lamb, but not in sheep.
My sixth is in liberty, but not in independence.
My whole is an American poet.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF MARCH 11th.

These were numbered 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, instead of 38, 39, 40, 41, 42. Answers will be received for them for another week.

Selections

"WHERE'S MY CAP?"

There is no cry so familiar or that upsets a household more often than that of the boy who has mislaid his cap.

"Where did I put my cap? I can't find it," he pouts, when after finishing lessons he is anxious to get out for a bit of a play before dark.

"Why don't you take care of your things?" is all the consolation he gets from his sister, if he has one and she happens to be about.

"Where did you put it when you took it off?" asks the mother, dropping her work, whatever it may be, and joining in the search the boy is making.

"If I knew that I could find it," he mutters.

Then they look everywhere, under the sofa, behind the sideboard, beneath the table, upstairs, downstairs, everywhere, but not a trace of it to be found. Strange how quickly so large a thing as a boy's cap can be lost, even in a house. And what a loss of time and temper it causes. Then all at once the boy cries eagerly:

"Oh, here it is!"

And like a shot he is out of the house, putting on his cap as he goes.

The most exasperating thing about it all is that the cap was right before your eyes on a chair, that you passed a dozen times. This boy has forgotten all about it at once, but not so the mother; it takes a little time before she can get back to her baking or dusting or whatever she may have been doing. And she must just go to the window and see if she can see that boy anywhere about, and if he is all right.

No one has ever offered a satisfactory explanation of how the boy manages to lose his cap so often, but he does, and, doubtless, we have all been there in our time.—Pearson's Weekly.

CATCHING ON.

"That man evidently is anxious to communicate with me," thought the fish. "He has dropped me a line, but I don't catch on."

A SUBTERFUGE

Johnny—"Pa, do people read the newspapers to get the news?"

Pa—"No, my son; they merely read them so that they won't have to listen to other folks who have read them."—Boston Transcript.

CONFLICTING TOOTS.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is so busy blowin' dah own horns dat dey can't hear de fact'ry whistle coaxin' 'em to come to work."—Washington Star.

HE WAS POSTED.

"Now, Harry," asked the teacher of the juvenile class, "what is the meal we eat in the morning called?" "Oatmeal," was the little fellow's prompt reply.—Current Literature.

THAT DREADFUL TOMMY.

"Tommy, what did I say I'd do to you if you touched that jam again?"

"Why, that's funny, ma, that you should have forgot, too! I'm blowed if I can remember!"—Tit-Bits.

LEFT OVER.

Several articles and letters had to be left over until next week, including "Making Maple Syrup" and "Our Stamp Club."

SAND MEN OF CUDDLEDOWNTOWN.

Cuddledowntown is near Cradleville,
Where the Sand Men pitch their tents;
In Drowsyland,
You understand,
In the State of Innocence;
'Tis right by the source of the River of Life
Which the Grandma Storks watch over,
While Honey-bug bees,
'Neath Funny-big trees,
Croon Lullabys in sweet clover.

'Tis a wondrous village, this Cuddledowntown,
For its people are all sleepers;
And never a one,
From dark till dawn,
Has ever a use for peepers.
They harness gold butterflies to Sunbeams—
Play horse with them, a-screaming,
While never a mite,
Throughout the night,
E'er dreams that he's a-dreaming.

In Cuddledowntown there are choo-choo cars
In all of the beautiful streets;
And round bald heads
And curly heads
Are the engineers one meets;
From Piggybacktown to Pattycakeville
The cars run, hissing, screeching,
While wonderful toys,
For girls and boys,
Can always be had for reaching.

O, Cuddledowntown is a Village of Dreams
Where little tired legs find rest;
'Tis in God's hand—
'Tis Holy Land—
Not far from mother's breast,
And many a weary, grown-up man,
With sad soul, heavy, aching,
Could he lie down
In this sweet town,
Might keep his heart from breaking.
—Joe Kerr, in Collier's Weekly.

WHEN THE BIRDS COME NORTH AGAIN.

Oh, every year hath its winter
And every year hath its rain;
But a day is always coming
When the birds come North again.

When new leaves swell in the forest,
And grass springs green on the plain,
And the alder's vein turns crimson—
And the birds come North again.

Oh, every heart hath its sorrow,
And every heart hath its pain;
But a day is always coming
When the birds come North again.

'Tis the sweetest thing to remember,
If courage be on the wane,
When the cold, dark days are over—
Why the birds come North again.
—Ella Higginson.

THE MORNIN' O' THE YEAR.

When the winter snow is meltin' an' the furrow is a-showin',
An' there's gaps along the fences where the drifts have broke the rails:
When ye smell the spruces an' the brakes on ev'ry wind that's blowin',
An' hear along the mountainside the hounds a-follerin' trails;
Then ye better put yer frock on, for the workin' days are here,
An' there's no time left for dreamin' in the mornin' o' the year.

When the cows are standin' in the yard, contented-like, a-chewin',
An' the rooster flaps his wings an' crows upon the barn-yard gate;
When the wind is sharp an' gusty an' the showers are a-brewin,
An' nature's wipin' off the snow like figures on a slate;
Then it's time to hang the buckets up an' tap the trees agin,
For the sun is crowdin' winter out an' showin' summer in.

When the eaves are all a-drippin', an' the neighbors hens are crakin',
An' the shingles that have loosened go a-flappin' on the roof;
When the frost has put his staff away an' left the roads a-shakin',
Ye will find the signs o' nature closely followed by a proof.
Ev'ry livin' thing is wakin', like as if it had a nap,
An' the year seems sort o' hummin' to the spring child in its lap.

When yer voice sounds kind of holler an' goes thro' the woods a-ringin',
An' every sugar house around is sendin' up a smoke;
When the woodchuck sets outside his hole an' robins are a-singin',
We can safely be a-tellin' that the heart o' winter's broke.
An' ye better git your frock on, for the workin'-days are here,
An' there's no place for a dreamer in the mornin' o' the year.
Florence Josephine Boyce.

"MIKE," THE PHILIPPINE OURANG-OUTANG.

Mike, the civilized orang-outang from the Philippines, whose arrival on the Merionetshire was told in the N. Y. Herald, received callers recently. He was shipped at Singapore six months ago, and his mate, Nora, died on the voyage.

Mike has become an out-and-out sailor. He wears clothes, smokes and does everything but swear, and this disqualification Mike's master apologizes for by saying that he believes he does swear in monkey language.

Dressed in a full sailor suit, consisting of wide trousers, pea jacket, shirt and a sailor's knit cap, Mike was enjoying a breakfast of ship's biscuit and tea aboard the ship.

He is about two feet and a half high, with a head and face almost human. He has the sharpest of black yees, a broad, flat nose and long, thin lips. His hair is long and red, and he has a beautiful pair of mutton-chop whiskers that stand out picturesquely on either check.

Mike doesn't like strangers, and soon after the Merionethshire arrived in port he dashed a pail of water over an astoished boatman who came laongside. Seeing Mike in pea-jacket and trousers, the boatman took him for a sailor and hailed him. His hail brought him a ducking.

"I found the little beggar in a little old bungalow," said Second Officer R. J. McClellan, Mike's master. "A bit of a native boy was holding him in his arms, and I swear I couldn't tell which was monkey and which was boy. He said the monkeys came from the Philippines, and said, 'then they've got to be Americans.'

"But Nora died after a few days at sea, and Mike grieved himself sick over her loss. We made him clothes and a Glengarry cap, and he's as careful of 'em as a man. He folds them up and lays them away every night just like a proper sailor.

"You ought to see him take off his pants and coat. He cleans his teeth after eating, all proper and nice, and he hangs his cap up in a very genteel fashion."

"But the queerest thing about him," continued the mate, "was his refusal to become a Christian. We handed him a Bible and a pack of cards. He took the Bible and threw it as far as he could, chattering like mad all the while. Then he grabbed the pack of cards and examined every one of them, and now you can't take a deck away from him."

Mike's sailor frineds would like to see him find a home in Central Park.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.

A lady who is a lover of birds relates, in Cornhill, some tragical experiences. Sometimes the tragedy touched her, and oftener the birds. She had a large cage of finches, and when the coachman one day brought her a brilliant and beautiful little bird, which she had never before seen, she put him in with her old favorites.

About half an hour later my attention was attracted by two or three curious feathered lumps on the gravelled floor of the cage.

On closer examination, these proved to be the heads of some of my girds, which the newcomer—a member of the shrike family, as it proved—had twisted off. Besides, he had found time to go round among the nests and turn out all the eggs and young birds.

My dismay and horror can be imagined; but luncheon and guests were waiting, and I hastily begged a tall Irish orderly, on duty in the hall, to catch the newcomer and let him go.

Now this man loved my birds quite as much as I did, and seemed to spend all his leisure time in foraging for them. He received my hurried order in grim silence; but when I was once more free, and able to enquire how matters had been settled, all I could get out of O'Callaghan was:

"I've larned him to wring little birds' necks!"

"Did you catch him easily?" I enquired.

"Quite easily, my lady; and I larned him!"

This was said in a voice trembling with rage.

"What have you done to him?"

No answer, save a murmur.

"But I want to know what has happened to that bird!" I persisted.

"Well, my lady, I've larned him"—a pause—"I've wrunged his neck!"

WANTED A CHANGE.

The little folks in Miss Graham's room were very fond of reciting Jean Ingelow's first "Song of Seven," beginning:

There's no dew left on the daisies and clover,
There's no rain left in heaven.

One day Gracie went up to Miss Graham and asked, "Please, can't we say, 'There's an old dude left on the daisies and clover?'"

Some women wear their sweetest smiles when they want favors of their husbands, and some start the flow of their briniest tears.

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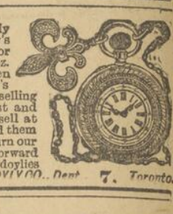

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
CURE WOMAN'S ILLS.

A NURSE'S SECRET.

She Tells How She Saves Mothers' Lives and Restores Strength at the Critical Time of Maternity.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

No woman is better fitted for nursing, or has had more years of practical experience in that work, than Mrs. Moses Morris, of 340 Fourteenth street, Detroit, Michigan. For twenty years she has been recognized as the best and most successful nurse in confinement. When asked once by a leading physician the secret of her great success in treating mothers in confinement cases, she said she used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in such cases, as they build up the mother more quickly and surely than any other medicine she had ever used.

Mrs. Morris was seen at her home on Fourteenth street, and when asked regarding the use of these pills in her profession, said: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People since they were put on the market. They built me up when I was all run down and so nervous I could not get any rest. After they had helped me I began to use them in restoring mothers. There is nothing that can be prescribed or given by a physician that will give health and strength to a mother so quickly as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I have given them in hundreds of cases of confinement to the mother, and it is wonderful how they build up the system. I have practically demonstrated their great worth many times and have recommended them to hundreds of mothers for their young daughters. Yes, I have been successful in confinement cases, but I must give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a great part of the credit for the speedy recovery of mothers. They certainly have no equal as a strength and health builder. You can say for me that I strongly advise that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People be kept in use in every house."

NERVOUS TROUBLE CURED.

Mrs. Jas. Pryce, Glen Adelaide, N. W. T., writes: "I suffered very much from nervous troubles, at times so bad I could not sit still in a chair. I took doctor's medicine for months, but it did not do me any good. My husband urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they have done me a world of good. I can heartily recommend them to nervous sufferers."

Woman's Work

Woman's work, whether in society or in the home, is filled with more or less care and worry, and they are compelled to regretfully watch the growing palor of their cheeks, the coming wrinkles, and thinness that become more distressing every day.

Every woman knows that ill-health is a fatal enemy to beauty, and that good health gives the plainest face an enduring attractiveness. PURE Blood, and STRONG Nerves is the secret of Health and Beauty.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS for PALE PEOPLE build up and purify the blood and strengthen the nerves. To the young girl they are invaluable; to the mother they are a necessity; to the woman at forty-five they are the best remedy that science has devised for the crisis of her life.

The wonderful success of this remedy has led to many attempts at imitation and substitution, but these never cured anyone. Refuse any package that does not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Sold by all dealers, but if in doubt, send to the Dr Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2 50

HEADACHE AND DIZZINESS CURED

Miss Leba C. Schilling, Peninsula Gaspe, Que., writes: "I had been suffering for some time with a weary feeling. I had not strength to walk about. I suffered from headaches, dizziness and poor appetite. I could not walk even a short distance without being completely out of breath. I took no interest in anything, as I thought nothing could do me any good. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had only taken them for a short time when I noticed a great improvement in my health. I was strong enough to walk a long distance without resting, could eat better and felt better in every way. I would recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly to all other sufferers, and think they will be surprised at the results obtained from their use."

ANAEMIA CURED.

Mrs. M. N. Joncas, Berthier, Que., writes: "My daughter, aged fifteen, has been restored to good health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She was very feeble, her blood was poor and watery, and she was troubled with headaches, poor appetite, and always felt tired. After using four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she is enjoying as good health as any girl of her age, and we are glad to give the credit to your grand medicine. Mothers will make no mistake if they insist upon their young daughters taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

NERVOUS AND WORN OUT.

Mrs. Peter Mahar, Seal Cove, Que., writes: "It gives me real pleasure to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I believe had it not been for their use I would now be in my grave. My health was broken down, and the least exertion would fatigue me. I was troubled with dizziness, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart; my appetite was fickle, and I was extremely pale. I gave the pills a fair trial, and they have restored me to perfect health, and I can do all my household work without experiencing the least fatigue. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic I know of for weak, tired and pale people."

EASTERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC NEWS.

BROCKVILLE.

A convention of the Liberals of Brockville riding has been called for Tuesday, 28th inst., to select a candidate for the election of the House of Commons, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. John F. Wood.

Frank and Charles Gatfield, arrested in Woodstock and brought back here to answer charges of aggravated assault upon Myles Bourke and James Taro, were committed for trial. They were brought before Judge MacDonald and elected to be tried by him instead of a jury. The trial was fixed for Friday next.

W. R. Holmes, a barber from Smith's Falls, was arrested here on a charge of fraud.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Brockville Young Men's Christian Association was held in the First Presbyterian Church Wednesday night. Judge McDonald presided, and able addresses were given by himself and Very Rev. T. S. McWilliams, of Montreal, and W. H. Ball, physical director of the Montreal Y.M.C.A. The Association has a membership of 237, and the revenue during the year was $1,388.

A. A. Dair left to-day for England in connection with next season's cheese business.

The Brockville Snowshoe Club had the first tramp of the season last night, this being the first time there has been sufficient snow on the ground to permit of such.

Bert Shireff has accepted the challenge of Dan Lashay, of Gananoque, to skate a race on the rink here. It will take place on Friday evening.

Arrangements have been made for the first river excursion of the season. The trip will be made on the steamer New York, starting from Prescott and calling at Ogdensburg, Brockville and other points on a trip to a Kingston celebration.

The Rev. James Cumberland, Stella, is busily working up the interest in the endowment of the scholarship at Queen's University, known as the Robert McDowall Memorial Scholarship. The Rev. Robert McDowall was the missionary who carried the Gospel to the early settlers in this country. His field of work lay between Brockville and Newmarket. Alone he traversed this wilderness, on foot or by canoe, and carried the message to the settlers.

The outlook for an early breaking up of the ice in the river has been knocked into a cocked hat by the storm of the past few days. The floating ice and snow has completely chocked the channel opposite the town, and last night's frost was severe enough to cement the mass so tightly together that Richard Eyres and his son Robert walked across this morning at a point opposite the C.P.R. slip. The river below the town, however, is open from shore to shore, and the "Jolly Three" are ferrying passengers there.

SUTTON.

Mrs. O'Brien, mother of Mrs. R. Curley, of this place, died at Farnham Monday last.

Miss Emma Boright visited her Sutton friends this week.

The Brome County Temperance Alliance will hold a meeting in the Town Hall here Tuesday next at 2 o'clock p.m.

The patrons of dairy creamery held a very important meeting here a few nights ago. Mr. William Curley was elected salesman for the ensuing year, and then after considerable discussion it was decided to adopt new regulations about the sale of the butter and cheese made here. A resolution was passed to the effect that all butter and cheese made here after April 1st must be sold, factory inspection, both weight and quality, and paid for before it leaves the factory. It is expected that all the other factories in this section will follow in the lead and a new order of things will be established. This is said to be the way it is done in many parts of Ontario.

The Rev. Mr. Capel has changed the dates of his Lenten services from Friday to Tuesday night.

Mrs. John Robinson, who has been sick with the grip so long, is now better.

N. Ross has been visiting friends here for a week back.

Miss Harriet Hope has gone to Abbott' Corner after her stay with Mrs. L. D. Jenne.

Mrs. Hamilton gave a pleasant tea party Saturday last.

Several of the older Band of Hope girls spent a pleasant afternoon with Mrs. Albert Dyer at her residence, near the village, on the 18th.

Edson Smith, of Sutton Junction, has started for British Columbia.

WATERLOO.

Mrs. E. H. Stimson, of Cornwall, Ont., is spending a few days in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ashton.

Messrs. John Tinning, Lewis Clark, Jas. Bennett and Orrin Harvey expect to leave next Tuesday for British Columbia.

Mrs. Nutting gave a very enjoyable tea in honor of Miss Monk, Y.W.C.T.U. organizer for the province of Quebec, on Friday last. During the afternoon Miss Monk gave a very interesting talk on practical methods of work.

Mr. Harmon Butler has stocked his steam mill with a larger supply of logs than for many years past in anticipation of a brisker and better lumber business.

The County Council of Shefford at its March session passed a by-law levying the sum of $1,889.36 on the various municipalities in proportion to their valuation. There was a deficit last year of $853.40, caused in part by buying a steam stone crusher and by the amount paid for maintenance of insane patients sent from the county to the provincial asylums, some $600. The tax is due the first of May.

HAWKESBURY.

Hon. Mr. Evanturel is reported as working hard to obtain $54,000 for the Hawkesbury bridge of the Northern Company, that is 15 per cent. upon its costs, or the same as voted by the Dominion Parliament.

Rev. Father Philippe, of Hawkesbury, while on his way to Alfred on Monday to assist at the forty hours' devotion in that parish, was unable to proceed farther than the bridge on Longueuil street, and had to return to Hawkesbury, after a most unpleasant experience in the snow banks on that street.

A census taken in the town of Hawkesbury of the numebr of places doing business as general stores puts the number to 51, while the number of butcher shops is placed at 16, and business men are still crowding in to look for new opening places. Hawkesbury this summer promises to be the most lively town in all Eastern Ontario.

Mr. James T. Brock, who has been for the past month opening a branch of the Bank of Ottawa in Lachute, has resumed his duties here as manager of this branch. Mr. Herring is now in charge of the Vankleek Hill branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Romeo Brosseau, of Montreal, are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. F. X. Gauthier, of L'Orignal, was the guest of Mrs. D. Doyle last week.

ALMONTE.

Mr. John Steen, an old resident of the township of Pakenham, passed away yesterday, aged 70 years.

Annie Tomlinson, relict of the late Andrew Waugh, died at her home here Sunday morning of consumption, aged 43 years.

A boy named Kennedy, in the employ of Mr. Wm. Adam Hodgins, who resides in the vicinity of Shawville, while watering a team on Wednesday last had his face badly lacerated by a bite from one of the horses. The lad was seized by the lower lip, which, together with part of each cheek, was entirely severed from the face. The severed member was discovered lying on the ground, and after being washed and treated aseptically, was stitched in place.

Mr. Alexander Graham has been elected representative in the Carleton County Council, to fill the vacancy in the suburban division caused by the death of the late councillor, A. Garland.

Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Avison, who have been for the past six and a half years missionaries in Corea, are on their way home to Canada. As most of our readers know, Dr. Avison spent most of his school days in Almonte, and Mrs. Avison is a daughter of ex-Mayor Barnes, of Smith's Falls. They had one and a half years to remain in Corea to fill in the eight years which was the term for which they were engaged, but the state of Mrs. Avison's health compelled them to leave before their time was up.

One of the best known residents of Mantague is numbered in the list of those claimed by death this week in the person of Mr. Daniel Campbell. He died at noon on Saturday after an illness of about six weeks.

Death has removed a familiar figure from the town this week in the person of Mr. James Lamond, who passed away on Monday morning from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

One of the saddest fatalities that has happened in the county of Renfrew occurred at Killaloe on Thursday last, by which Eliza McKibbon, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph McKibbon, lost her life. The circumstances of the unfortunate affair are as follows: The family had been accustomed to take water for household use out of an open space in Brennan's Creek. This stream had been kept open through the winter by the action of the current, but during the past week it had become frozen over. Miss McKibbon, while going forward to lift the water fell through the ice and was carried under by the current and drowned.

CORNWALL.

Mrs. Samwell is arranging to hold another social at the Rectory, Wales, on Monday evening, April 10, to complete the fund for adding window blinds to the rectory.

Easter Monday will be celebrated at Wales by the production in Connelley's hall of the famous farce comedy, "Between the Acts," by the St. Columban's Dramatic Club, of Cornwall, for the benefit of the Church of Our Lady of Grace at Dickinson's Landing.

A splendid programme is being prepared for the Easter concert of the choir of the Church of the Good Shepherd, which will be held in Mountain Memorial Hall on Tuesday evening, April 4.

Angus N. Cameron has returned to Moose Creek after an absence of 25 years. He notes many changes here since he left.

Dan McRae, of Moose Creek, has left for Wisconsin, where he has secured a good position.

Mrs. W. Warrington has received another batch of letters from her son, J. H. Warrington, who is in the Klondike. At the time of writing, February 10, he had not heard of his father's death. Mr. Warrington is working in a mine on Hunker Creek for $1 an hour. He says the weather has been fine and he does not mind the cold more than he would at home.

A staff of workmen are renovating the interior of the county buildings.

Lorne McLean and Miss Mary Flemming were married in the Methodist Church, Avonmore, on Wednesday last by the Rev. Mr. Richards.

Catherine Barkley, who died at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Duland, Matilda Township, on March 10th, was a daughter of the late John Strader, U. E. Loyalist, who settled in Matilda Township in 1785. Mrs. Barkley was born in Matilda, May, 1797, and was therefore nearly 102 years old. Over 80 years ago she was married to Joseph Barkley, and settled in the 4th concession of Matilda. She was the mother of 12 children, nine of whom still survive her, among them being J. Barkley, of Dixon Corners; I. Barkley, of Hainsville; Mrs. G. Crowbar, Mrs. Jos. Ault, and Mrs. Chas. Duland. She came of a long-lived family, her father and mother died at the age of 88 and 89 respectively; her brother, the late Capt. Strader, was over 100 years; another brother, Henry, of Brinston's Corners, aged 96 years, and a sister, Mrs. Shaver, of Winchester Springs, is three years older and is still living.

Miss Frances Peacott, daughter of Benjamin Peacott, was married at Watertown, N.Y., on March 7th to Fred Qalrath, Rev Ward C. Peabody officiating.

The old Music Hall will be brilliantly decorated for the Easter ball, which will be given by the Aberdeen Lacrosse Club on Monday evening, April 3rd.

The spring sittings of the High Court of Justice (with jury) will open here on Monday, March 27th, before Justice Armour. The docket promises to be a very heavy one, as there were quite a number of cases laid over from last Fall Assizes. The Dupont murder case, which has been pending for over two years, will in all probability be disposed of at this sitting.

Hugh McDiarmid, son of Dr. McDiarmid, P.S.I., for Glengarry, has left for Dawson.

Dr. Randy McLennan, of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club, who left for the Klondike last spring, is at Telegraph Creek. He proposes to start for Dease River this month; he is interested in some valuable dredging and other claims.

BEEBE PLAIN.

J. B. House and family are about to remove to Manchester, N.H., where he intends to engage in the ice business.

Walter Lenney, a former resident of this place, has leased the Russell Rexford farm, Magog.

Frank Brown has leased the Cole farm.

Lyman A. McClintock has been obliged to return to Boston, where he will be under treatment of Dr. M. Richardson, specialist, for the next two or three months.

The supper and social at the Methodist parsonage last Friday evening was well attended, and proved a very pleasant social event.

Mr. John T. Eaton, who received an apoplectic shock on Monday last, about noon, did not again recover consciousness, but died about ten o'clock in the evening. The sudden fatality is a serious blow to his wife and daughter. The funeral took place on Wednesday. Elder Hadley preached the funeral sermon at the Smith's Mills Methodist Church, where the remains were conveyed. Rev. Mr. Finch, Methodist minister, and Rev. Mr. Kilburn, Baptist minister, of Beebe Plain, took part in the service.

Mrs. Higgins, of Griffon, was buried in the Beebe Plain cemetery on Tuesday last.

Miss Ethel House has returned home after several months' stay in a Commercial College in Boston.

ARNPRIOR.

Monday the Baptists held their annual social. Owing to the out-of-the-way situationof the church and the bad condition of the roads, the attendance was not large. The principal attraction was the address of Rev. A. A. Cameron, of the First Baptist Church, Ottawa.

The ladies of the Methodist Church have secured W. G. Craddock, the famous organist, for their entertainment on Easter Monday.

The Arnprior Board of Trade has asked the Ontario Government to grant a bonus of $3,000 per mile to the North Lanark Railway.

Willis Chipman, C.E., after a visit just made to this place, estimates that waterworks and sewerage can be put in for $70,000, the former costing $40,000 and the latter $30,000. The sewers would carry off surface water, but not all of it.

There was formed here this week the Arnprior Cash Buyers' and Business Men's Association. The object is to crowd out the trading stamp companies and reserve for dealers and customers the profits now falling to the companies.

Mr. R. B. McCreary has been appointed janitor of the new postoffice, getting the appointment through the Public Works Department.

The population of Arnprior for 1898 was 3,706, and its assessment $698,549.

HUNTINGDON.

The draft of a by-law to levy a tax on pedlars who do business in the village, was read at the council meeting Monday evening. From its present wording it would be possible to demand the tax from any farmer who comes to the village to sell a few cans of maple syrup or a load of potatoes.

At the same meeting a report was made by the light committee on the proposal by Boyd & Co. to run the dynamo and the pumps by water power. The report said there was no difficulty about the matter, and that his company would give a guarantee to put in wheels that would develop 100 horse-power with a 4-foot head, provided the canal was made 30 feet wide by 5 deep, and with a sufficient supply of water from the river to give a velocity of 100 feet a minute.

A letter was received from Dr. C. H. Wells on Tuesday morning. He is located about 75 miles from Dawson City, and digging for the yellow metal.

Cheques for bonuses for the following teachers have been received:—Annie L. Carruthers, Mary C. Brown, Mary F. Rennie, Margaret Sever, Martha V. Paul, Emma S. Henderson, Amanda C. McNaughton, Jane Roy, Jane M. Fallon, Mary E. Moody, Agnes Watherston, Annie C. McDonald, Mary Campbell, Edith McClatchie, Jennie Currie, Janet E. Lowe, Eleanor Dunlop, Mary A. Kilgour, Mary Sutherland, Agnes J. Johnston.

A large quantity of firewood has been delivered in the village, at prices ranging from $3 to $3.50 per cord for hardwood, and $2 to $2.50 for soft wood.

A surprise party, composed of ladies and gentlemen from Huntingdon, Dundee and vicinity, visited the home of Neil D. McNaughton, in Fort Covington, on Friday evening of last week.

The Ladies Aid of St. Johns Church, of this village, gave a sugar social at the home of Mr. George Hyde, on Tuesday evening, which was very well attended.

Farmers in this locality are now making preparations to tap their maple trees. Those who tapped a couple of weeks ago will have the work to do over again, as the run only lasted a day or two and then dried up.

There will be several additions to the butter and cheese factories in this neighborhood this spring. Factory men are now busy getting ready for the season's work.

The entertainment given by the ladies of the W.C.T.U., of this village, in the lecture room of the Methodist Church on Thursday evening, was a grand success.

By the hind sled slewing off the road into the ditch, near Charles Brown's, on the Lost Nation road, Captain Gilbert fell from a load of hay, striking a barb wire fence. One of the barbs entered the tip of the nose, tearing the flesh to the forehead.

CARLETON PLACE.

Mr. John Davis died Wednesday at his residence on Frank street, the immediate cause of death being an attack of erysipelas, which developed last Friday.

Mr. Albert Morton returned yesterday to his home, Lauder, Man. He was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Lewis, of Munster.

Rev. A. A. Scott is present at a meeting in Toronto of the Presbyterian Home Mission Committee.

Mr. Wm. Maguire, one of the town's well known young men, is leaving on Saturday for Medicine Hat, Assa.

Mr. Thomas Bate, of Ottawa, and Miss Carrie Bradford, of Carleton Place, were united in marriage last Wednesday.

Mr. Hines, the affable C.P.R. storekeeper, who has made many pleasant attachments in his short sojourn here, has been promoted to a Toronto position.

SMITH'S FALLS.

About the middle of February, while Mr. R. T. Wilson and J. Wellington were cutting wood in a swamp owned by the former, they found a mosquito tree. A large tamarac, on being felled and split, was found to contain a swarm of thousands of "skeeters" alive and kicking, and though they could not fly, owing to the cold to which they were exposed, they were otherwise as active as usual. The place of their hibernation was peculiarly suitable for such a purpose, as the holow space in the tree was reached by a crack only wide enough to admit the mosquitos, and while the tree was a very large one of the kind, the hollow was only a couple of inches in diameter, thus making a safe and warm winter residence.

There are at present four cases of scarlet fever in town.

Thomas Myers shipped a carload of fourteen horses from Smith's Falls to Boissevain, Manitoba, on Tuesday, March 21.

Mrs. J. W. Neilson and her infant son returned to-day from the Brockville General Hospital. Mrs. Neilson speaks very favorably of the hospital and of the treatment she received while there.

On Monday last, at about 8 p.m., an accident occurred to the train from the west. On coming into the yard the air-brake became detached, derailing a car of dressed beef and upsetting it beside the track. No serious damage resulted, however, and owing to the activity of the officials in clearing the track the outgoing trains were permitted to pass by in a very short time.

The town assessors have completed their work and are now distributing the slips. The work was very carefully done this year, and from the book now completed we are able to glean the following facts, which show a gratifying increase in population and assessment over last year. The figures are as follows: Population, 4,278; made up as follows: Rideau Ward, 1,094; Dufferin, 1,523; Elgin, 2,111. The total assessment is $1,119,720, made up as follows: Rideau Ward, $369,035; Dufferin, $405,550; Elgin, $345,135. The number of dogs reported in town is 260. The increase in the town's population since a year ago is over 300, and the increase in assessment about $40,000.

MORRISBURG.

Mrs. Rowitt Thom, who was visiting in Prescott, returned Saturday.

Mr. George Hart, of Winchester, was here over Sunday.

The pie social in the Methodist Church passed ffo to the greatest satisfaction of all.

Miss Phillipa Hickey, who is teaching at Archer, spent Saturday and Sunday at her home.

Mr. W. Loucks, of Montreal, was at his home here over Sunday.

Miss Blanche Hickey, who has been visiting in Cobourg and other western points, returned home Saturday.

Mr. Lemay, of Brockville, has been in town this week.

Dr. Weagants, of Potsdam, spent Sunday at his home.

Dr. F. Williams has been very seriously ill. He is now improving.

Mr. Arthur Payne, of Brinston's Corners, is visiting here this week.

Mr. L. Mallon, of Iroquois, was in town Sunday.

Mrs. W. J. Marsh, of Iroquois, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. P. Gore, who has been with "Uncle Sam" during the late war, is visiting here this week.

The Pink Social in the Presbyterian Church Tuesday evening was a decided success. It was a novel affair.

Concerning "Con" Whelan, who is supposed to have been drowned recently while crossing from Ogdensburg to Prescott, the theory now advanced is that Whelan broke an oar in midstream among the drifting ice, and that his boat was upset by the high swells that swept the river that night, and he went down to a watery grave. A boat was found in the river just above Waddington, which has been identified as Whelan's.

The Ontario and Minto hockey teams met on Tuesday night last to decide which was to be called the second seven of Morrisburg. The combination of the Ontarios was too much for their opponents, and they won by a score of 9 to 5.

Bills are out announcing the annual Easter entertainment, to be held Monday, April 3rd, given by the Y.P.A. of the Presbyterian Church. These concerts are always a success, so the people are sure of a good thing.

Miss Alice Buchan, of North Williamsburg, is visiting here this week.

Miss Leitch, of Cornwall, was visiting Mrs. Dr. Emmett Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Dora Armstrong was visiting in Iroquois this week.

Miss Stewart, of Alexandria, is visiting here this week.

Mr. Fink, of Iroquois, was here Wednesday.

Miss Beach, of Perth, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Onally, for some time, left Sunday for her home.

Miss Weagant, of Cornwall, is visiting Mrs. H. A. Weagant this week.

Williamsburg has lost another of its old residents in the person of Mr. Herman Deeks.

MAGOG.

J. Fountain, who for more than seventeen years has been connected with the mill as teamster, has left the employ of the company.

A. G. Dolloff's store is closed at present, he having made an assignment while in Sherbrooke last week. F. Glasscock is taking stock.

Mr. William Herrick has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Print Works.

Messrs. C. R. Whitehead, L. Craig and A. Pringle, of the D.C.M. Co., Montreal, were in town yesterday

One hundred years ago Monday, Ralph Merry, the first permanent settler, arrived with his family at "The Outlet," the site of the present town of Magog, and commenced to occupy the premises he had purchased during a visit two years previously, from the Bolton associates. He was a native of Lynn, Mass., and came direct from St. Johnsbury, the latter part of the journey probably on the ice of Lake Memphremagog. Who was the actual first resident is uncertain, but some one must have been living here, as a saw mill, built by Nicholas Austin, leader of the Bolton associates, some years before, was part of Mr. Merry's purchase. Perhaps what is known as the "Indian dam" was built to afford power for this mill.

It is rumored that Mr. Whitaker will be promoted to succeed Mr. Herrick as superintendent of the Print Works, with Mr. Verity as assistant.

Mr. W. T. Whitehead has returned from England, and while at present making his headquarters about Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, found time to spare a few hours with Magog friends on Tuesday of this week. It is now no idle rumor that pipes are being laid for another print works, and it was in this connection that Mr. Whitehead made his recent journey. We understand that his trip has been entirely successful and that, while much detail has yet to be worked out, the organization of a company will soon proceed.

ST. JOHNS.

The concert given in the Theatre Royal, under the patronage of the Ladies of Charity, and for the benefit of the hospital, on Tuesday evening last, was another emphatic success.

A wharf is being constructed at the opposite town of Iberville by the Government. It will be about 300 feet long by 150 feet in depth, and will extend along the water front from the pumping station to St. Marie street, and will cost $8,000.

Six times during the present winter runners have succeeded wheels on our public thoroughfares. There is more snow on the ground at the present moment than at any previous time during this season. Sugaring operations are delayed, but said to be satisfactory.

Mr. Geo. Clayton, together with his sons Albert, Herbert, John, William and son-in-law, Mr. Ainsworth, left St. Johns on Wednesday for St. Henry, where they are going into the manufacturing business for themselves. The name of the new firm will be the Montreal Fire Brick and Terra Cotta Works.

A glance at the financial position of the town of St. Johns reveals anything but flattering features. The $30,000 realized by the floating of debentures, authorized for the payment of the Lefebvre and Swain bonuses, has all been expended, and there remains to be paid to Messrs. Lefebvre $5,000, besides the $3,000 that would have accrued to H. Swain & Son, had they not unfortunately ceased business.

PERTH.

Miss M. Hall has returned from Ottawa, where she was visiting Mrs. Robert Allan.

Among those from Perth who attended the vice-regal drawing room were Mrs. (Senator) MacLaren, the Misses MacLaren, Miss Meighen and Miss Hall.

His Worship Mayor Shaw was in Toronto this week for a few days.

On Wednesday the death occurred of Julia Stafford, aged 23 years, a popular young lady of the town.

At the meeting of the Bicycle Club on Wednesday evening Senator MacLaren was elected honorary president; A. J. Matheson, M.P.P., honorary vice-president; J. E. de Hertel, president; C. J. Foy, vice-president; and E. L. Stone, secretary-treasurer.

The Orange Young Britons have decided to hold their annual convention in Perth next June.

There is quite a boom in mica mining here at present, and the prospects for the year seem to be excellent.

The 42nd Battalion band are making arrangements for a concert on the 13th of April, and have secured the services of Mrs. Caldwell and Mr. J. H. Cameron, of Toronto.

The bill confirming the agreement between the town and the Perth waterworks company was passed by the Private Bills Committee in Toronto on Tuesday last.

Joseph Cuddahy, only son of Mr. Jos. Cuddahy, of this town, aged 33 years, made a determined attempt last Sunday night to end his life. Consumption had marked him for a victim, and realizing fully his position, the poor fellow gradually became despondent to such an extent that he decided to end his own life. He cannot recover.

RICHMOND.

Mr. Wm. Fisk is the early bird this season. He has a clutch of 12 black Minorca chicks, hatched from a setting of 13 eggs.

It is very probable that the coming season will see two creameries in full swing. Messrs. Onslow, Thompson & Onslow are enlarging the dairy works at Newhurst Grange, and will have four out-lying skimming stations, while the Melbourne syndicate is being rapidly organized and will begin operations in Mr. P. A. Lariviere's property in Melbourne village.

Mrs. P. C. Brown, of Hatley, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. T. Mappin, at "Inglewood."

Mr. George J. Alexander is ill and confined to his bed.

Mr. Wm. Ward is very ill with la grippe.

LANARK.

A thousand dollar Dominion Bank note was received on deposit at the post office here on Monday morning.

St. Andrew's Church social, held here on Friday evening, was quite successful in every respect. The hall was well filled, and an attractive programme was offered, consisting of anthems by the choir, quartettes, duets and solos, together with short addresses delivered by Rev. Mr. Mitchell and Rev. Mr. Hutcheon, of Almonte.

COWANSVILLE.

Mr. James Mackinnon, manager of the Cowansville branch of the Eastern Townships Bank, and Mayor, returned on Monday from Virginia, where he has been with Mrs. Mackinnon since January. Mrs. Mackinnon will remain for a time at Asbury Park, N.J., where she has been joined by Mrs. Robinson, of Waterloo, and Mrs. H. F. Williams, of Cowansville.

It was given out on Tuesday morning by a person in connection with the telegraph office here that there had been a terrible accident on the Boston & Maine Railway, near Newport, Vt. By noon it was ascertained definitely that one hundred people had perished. During the afternoon it occurred to someone to enquire at the proper place for verification of the yarn. It then transpired that no such accident had taken place.

Miss Eldridge, of Vancouver, B.C., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, at the rectory, for a few days.

The Cowansville Steam Laundry has established an agency at Sutton.

On the evening of Tuesday, March 28th, Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A., Knowlton, inspector of schools, will lecture in the Methodist Church here. The subject will be, "Men I Have Met."

Lewis Bros.' hockey team, of Montreal, visited this place last Saturday night and played a friendly game with our team, the champions of the district of Bedford. It wasn't a very fast game. The visitors were defeated. The score was 6 to 2 in favor of Cowansville. The players from the city were E. J. Hinchly, J. Patterson, F. A. Sermon, J. N. Kidd, J. N. Nivin, Dupre, Lynch. Tom Cotton was referee.

Rev. J. Irwin, of Adamsville, preached an eloquent sermon at Trinity Church last Sunday morning.

VALLEYFIELD.

At the close of their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening the members and visitors of Valleyfield Lodge, A. F. & A.M., were entertained at the Laroque House. The brethren were the guests of Bro. F. Upton, proprietor of the Merchants' Lunch Room, Bro. Upton being an honorary member of Valleyfield Lodge.

The annual meeting of the Valleyfield Amateur Athletic Association is called for next week. Financially the season was not as successful as one would have hoped for, and the future prospects are not of the brightest. There are rumors that the Association is in danger of disbandment.

Mr. Gariepy has been working during his spare time this winter making a fancy checker-board. It is a magnificent piece of work, there being over 4,000 pieces in the board.

The machinery of the new mill is now in course of erection; in fact some of the looms are now working, and a few weeks will see the whole mill in active operation.

There have been considerable changes in the overseers, etc., of the mill lately. Mr. Daggart, the analine black dyer, has resigned his position to accept a more lucrative one in Boston. Mr. Cote, who has had charge of the bleachery for 18 years, has also severed his connection with the company. Mr. Mills, second hand in weave room, is given charge of the weaving and slashing department of the new mill, and Mr. H. Marsh is advanced to Mr. Mills' vacant position. Mr. T. Hulme, of the machine shop, is given charge of the machinery construction in the new mill.

The Canada Atlantic's new train service is very unsatisfactory to Valleyfield's business community, as well as to the general public.

The parcelling out of the hotel and wine store licenses is likely to occupy a good share of the council's time for the next four or five weeks.

THREE RIVERS.

Storm after storm has visited this city for well nigh two weeks, and in consequence some of the streets are almost impassable.

Scarlet fever has found an entrance into three homes, out of two of which it has claimed four victims. It is supposed to have originated in the college. One of the families has been quarantined by the Board of Health, but the other two families, where the disease has been more virulent and the danger greater, have been allowed to mingle with the public at will. Many cannot understand why there is such stringency insisted on in the one case, and not the semblance of care taken in the other cases.

Some other danger is now threatening the public health. For the last week a large number of the population have been seriously affected by a common disorder—cramps, pains, vomiting and disorder of the bowels. In some instances there were apparent symptoms of poisoning. So many of all ages and ranks have been affected that it is evident there must be a common cause. The conviction is forcing itself upon many that the evil is to be traced to the water, and some are asking, "Can it be that the poisonous matter let loose into the St. Maurice from the sulphide pulp mill at Grand Mere, some twenty-five miles distant, is the cause?" It is of sufficient importance to lead the local Board of Health to take immediate action. If they fail the Provincial Board would be well employed in investigating the cause before an epidemic occurs or deaths take place.

COATICOOK.

Miss Doak entertained the Book Club and a few other friends Tuesday afternoon, all of whom joined in wishing her "bon voyage" on her departure for Montreal.

Miss Gwendolyn James is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Louie Sleeper.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lovell, Sherbrooke, were in town recently.

Mrs. Theo. Grout, of Newport, Vt., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Somerville.

The congregation of St. Stephen's church will be very sorry to hear that Mr. Weyman, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, who has so ably assisted Canon Foster with the services for the past year, will be unable to continue doing so on account of ill health and preparation for his June examinations.

There was a very successful concert and entertainment given in the basement of the Methodist Church Tuesday night.

There was a very narrow escape from a serious fire at the residence of Mrs. S. Davis, caused by the chimney and pipes burning out.

Mr. John Eaton, of Bebee Plain, died very suddenly Monday. He went to the barn to feed his horses at about 11 a.m. As he did not return search was made for him. He was found in the hay loft in an unconscious condition, from which he did not recover. He died at ten o'clock Monday evening. Paralysis is supposed to have been the cause of death.

ST. HYACINTHE.

It is rumored here that Mr. A. E. Fontaine, Q.C., will shortly be called to the bench.

The marriage is announced of an important member of the staff of Le Courier, of St. Hyacinthe, with a charming young lady of a neighboring town, not many miles from here.

PEMBROKE.

The township of Pembroke have ordered compulsory vaccination, and the work is being performed by Dr. J. L. Deacon, assisted by Mr. Ed. Irving.

The many friends of Mrs. Archibald Foster, sr., will regret to learn that on Saturday last, while arranging some curtains at her residence on Renfrew street, she had the misfortune to fall and fracture one of her arms below the elbow.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist Church have every reason to be proud at the great success of their social, which they held last Friday evening at "Elmwood Farm," the spacious residence of Mr. George Mitchell, situated about four miles east of the town.

W. H. Ponton, of Napanee, was in Pembroke on Tuesday, representing a Kingston cigar house.

W. C. Bethel, who some weeks ago went to Montreal to undergo an operation, is expected home soon. His physicians did not think an operation necessary.

On Monday evening the Literary Committee of the Epworth League in the Methodist Church, had an evening with Canadian poets, which was highly instructive.

Rev. Mr. Walker, a returned missionary from India, preached in the Methodist Church Sunday last, both morning and evening.

On Monday evening the clerks and employees of Mr. W. A. Millar were banqueted at his home.

INVERNESS.

James A. Wallace has been appointed mayor of the town of Inverness.

Mrs. McKillop, son, daughter and daughter-in-law have left town for Carnduff, Assiniboia, N.W.T. Their many friends wish them success and prosperity in their new home.

John Young has the Manitoba fever, and is likely to leave in May for the land of promise.

John Cummings, a well-to-do farmer, committed suicide a few days ago by hanging himself with a rope in his own barn while laboring under a fit of insanity. He leaves a wife and one child.

The grippe has about died out, and those that have been ill are now convalescent.

WINDSOR MILLS.

Mr. A. A. Briggs has refitted and repainted his favorite boat, the Diome, which he utilizes on Brompton Lake each season.

The Canada Paper Co. contemplate extensive repairs to their oldest mill this season, including new shafting and a new roof.

We are sorry to have to announce the death of Sophia Caswell, widow of the late Mr. Prentice Stevens and daughter of Mr. Nathan Caswell, aged 90 years. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. M. C. A. Tanner on Saturday last. Mr. Nathan Caswell was one of the first settlers in this district, and settled on what is now the farm of Mr. Thomas Wark.

Mr. Dooley is spoken of for the first mayor of Windsor Mills town. We think the choice could not be better, says the Times, seeing the placing of an intelligent representative of the Paper Company in that position would do more to smooth away those little difficulties that have arisen than all the hole-in-corner meetings of irresponsible parties.

Mumps are quite prevalent around town at present.

PLANTAGENET.

Miss Maggie Hamilton has been spending some days with relatives at Fenaghvale.

Isidore Proulx, Esq., M.P., has left for Ottawa for the season. It is reported there that he will try to induce the Postmaster-General to establish a mail route on the M. and O. Railway and a post office at Plantagenet Springs.

Some time ago a numerously signed petition was forwarded to the president of the Banque Ville Marie, Montreal, praying the management of that institution to establish a branch in this village. Among the names signed to it were those of all the business men of this village and of the several villages in this section. We understand it was promised favorable consideration.

GRAND MERE.

There are a few locomotives in this region whose acquaintance Kipling might profitably cultivate. One of them is on a small branch of the C.P.R., and when the driver and fireman both had left the cab, presumably in quest of refreshment, the engine seized the opportunity to indulge in a little trip by herself, and being on the main line ran several miles until confronted by a steep grade, at the foot of which she was later found "dead."

On the Lake St. John Railway the roadbed was very icy after the rain last week, noting which engine 42 gleefully jumped the track and skated along for a distance of three miles.

The contract for a large saw-mill has been awarded, and work on the building will commence this week. The mill will employ 200 or 300 hands.

The Pulp Co. will shortly erect a large building on McGibbon avenue, to which they will move their general store.

Mr. Heroux, of Herouxville, Shawinigan, is putting up a four-storey hotel there.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Bethel Presbyterian Church are making active preparations for their bazaar, to be held during Easter week.

L'ORIGNAL.

Work on the outer part of the wharf is progressing rapidly, although the recent unfavorable weather had the effect of checking its progress to some extent. The pier is about half way up.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Marleau, of St. Benoit, and their family are now visiting Mr. Pharand, of this village.

Miss Marie Louise Gascon spent a few days visiting relatives in Curran last week.

Messrs. Ed. St. Denis and E. Rouleau, of St. Clet, Que., were guests at the Ottawa Hotel this week.

KNOWLTON.

Mrs. Dr. Harris has closed her house for a few weeks, and is stopping in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, of St. Armand, were guests of Mr. A. O. McLaughlin last week.

The men of the Mission Church at Bolton Glen made a bee last Saturday, and drew the rector a fine lot of dry furnace wood.

A gentleman who is well acquainted with the Eastern Townships was heard to remark a few days ago that Knowlton was the model village. He claimed that there was less intemperance, less profanity, and less of all like evils in Knowlton than any other village he had visited. Added to this our pleasant location, our attractive lake, our beautiful drives and genial inhabitants—what is the matter with Knowlton?

LANCASTER.

Mr. Hugh Ferguson, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, will take charge of the Ridge Mission during the next five months.

It cost the town of Vankleek Hill $1,100 to fight the smallpox during the last few months.

The Electric Light Company, Vankleek Hill, find that their business is so increasing that they must increase their plant and make it up-to-date.

DANVILLE.

Mr. Thos. Paul has bought the house and lot long owned and occupied by Mr. William Robinson. Mr. Robinson will immediately vacate.

Miss Fannie Johnson left Danville yesterday for Concord, N.H., after a week's visit at her home.

The "Dashers" played a return game of hockey with the Garnets of Richmond last Saturday. The score stood six to one in favor of the Dashers.

The Danville hockey team played a lively game with the hotel boarders at Hill's rink last Wednesday. The boarders did some great playing, but the score happened six to one against them.

ST. AGNES.

At a meeting of farmers, held at James Arnold's, William Arnold, James Arnold, Fred Moore, Thomas McGarvey, Robert O'Connor and Archibald Stowell organized for the purpose of building a combined factory (butter and cheese), by electing Wm. Arnold chairman, Fred. Moore secretary, and James Arnold treasurer. They purchased a site from A. Stowell, and inten erecting a first-class factory. Mr. Moore and Mr. Arnold are to superintend the purchasing of supplies and the building the factory, with full power to collect the necessary funds in equal proportion from each of the six shareholders. Factory to be completed on or before May 1st.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

TWO SIZES

25c — This size is for trial. You will be convinced of its merits at once.

60c — This size is for regular use. It contains more in proportion.

Of all druggists.

COOKSHIRE.

We saw a 22 months' old heifer, the property of Mr. H. H. Pope, which weighs 1,320 pounds. Mr. Pope intends killing it for Easter.

The second winter of the past few days is a grand thing for lumbermen and all others who have any wood to haul. The winter work is being finished off in great shape by the heavy fall of snow.

Mr. Jos. Speer, of Richmond, has been visiting, for a few days, his brother, Mr. H. B. Speer. Mr. Speer has been for ten years express messenger on the Portland express, running to Montreal, and is trying to recover from the bruising he received in the wreck of the express which occurred recently near Lennoxville.

Greek met Greek Wednesday night in the Star rink here, and the outcome was that the Garnets are no longer "invincible," for in a most hard-fought match Cookshire scored six goals to the Garnets five. The game was about the best exposition of hockey seen here this year.

SHERBROOKE.

The names of G. A. LeBaron, C. A. Millier, A. C. Miquelon, deputy postmaster, M. T. Stenson, M.P. for Richmond and Wolfe, and Col. W. A. Morehouse, of the Examiner, are mentioned as in the field for the postmastership of this city.

The new court house site has practically been settled in having it remain where it is.

Constable P. Gilmour, of Rock Island, arrested a fellow named Pebles, in Stanstead township Wednesday, and lodged him in Sherbrooke jail Wednesday. The charge is horse stealing. It appears that on Tuesday last Mr. John Renihan, of Cassville, drove to Fitch Bay to attend a concert, leaving his horse hitched in a shed. When the entertainment was over and he went for his team it had disappeared. It had evidently been unhitched and driven away. Investigation resulted in the above arrest.

LAKE MEGANTIC.

Mrs. Monahan, of Montreal, widow of the late Mr. John Monahan, who died so suddenly recently from diphtheria, is on the point of returning to Megantic.

Mr. Malcolm Matheson is still in the hospital in Montreal. Bright's disease seems to be the trouble. It is sincerely hoped that early reports of progress on the part of the patient will be forthcoming.

Agues and Lake Megantic had an encounter last week, in which Lake Megantic came off decidedly the worse. It was a friendly game of whist. Megantic challenged and was beaten by 68 points to 17.

Megantic is busy clearing away the snow after the storm.

An amendment made to-day for the charter of the Megantic Electric Light Company by the municipal council tends to strengthen the position of the company and to ensure to our citizens a continuance of the present excellent service.

CLARENCEVILLE.

The past week has been an eventful one by the death of two of our oldest and highly respected inhabitants, both over 80 years of age, and retaining their strength and faculties in a remarkable degree. Mrs. Macneil, who died at the residence of her son, Wm. James Nacneil, in this place, on the 14th, leaves two sons and one daughter, Mrs. O. E. Litchfield, of Fitchburgh, Mass. The deceased lady was beloved by a large circle of friends, who extend to the family their sympathy in their bereavement. The late Benjamin Hall was the son of a United Empire Loyalist, who settled in St. Armand West at the close of the American revolution. The deceased came to reside here about 25 years ago and leaves a widow, one son and two daughters. He was a devoted member of the Church of England and was present at the Lenten services till within a few days of his illness. The funeral services of both the deceased were held at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Rural Dean Robinson, rector, in the presence of a large concourse of sympathising friends.

Why?

We are constantly asked, "Why do you advertise? Everybody knows of Dr. Humphreys, everybody knows "77."" We answer by asking, do YOU use "Seventy-seven"? No! then you haven't a saving knowledge of it, that's why.

Knowing about "77" for Colds and Grip does not benefit you, and incidentally us, until you try it.

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' Famous Specific "breaks up" Colds that "hang on." Knocks out the Grip. Stops Lingering Coughs, Checks Influenza. Soothes the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Cures all kinds of

COLDS

At druggists or sent prepaid; 25c and $1.00.

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK SENT FREE.

Humphreys' Med. Co., cor. William and John Streets, New York.

Shoes That Sell......

Nothing better made for Excellence and Wear....

A. E. Nettleton, maker, Syracuse, N.Y.

W. H. STEWART, Agent for Montreal.

2295 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

The Attention of Clubs is called to the fact that we manufacture medals of all designs, and carry in stock a large variety of goods suitable for prizes.

Narcisse Beaudry & Sons, 270 St. Lawrence St.

News of the Churches

This farewell of Dr. Lyman Abbott to the lymouth Church was more a confession of faith than a sermon. The following is an extract:

"I cannot believe that one member of the Godhead suffered and died to appease the wrath of another member of the Godhead, that men might be forgiven. I never believed that. I once did believe that God's laws must be enforced by penalty, and in order that God might remit the penalty it was necessary that some one should suffer it. I used to believe that God was bound by His own laws, and Christ by His sacrifice cut the bonds. I believe that no more. And I certainly cannot believe that Jesus Christ came to the earth and suffered and died to produce a moral impression on mankind. If I thought that Christ suffered and died to produce a moral impression on me, the thought that He was dying for the purpose of producing that impression would destroy the impression. No; Calvary is not a spectacular drama enacted before the world to brng tears to men's eyes. Shall I then eliminate sacrifice altogether from the New Testament, or think it can be eliminated from human life? It runs throughout history. It begins with the lowest germ, which cannot give forth life without dividing itself, and runs up into motherhood which gives life through pangs and travail pains. To discard sacrifice is to discard the teaching, not only of the Bible, but of life itself. The sacrifice of Christ is of the very essence of Christianity; but sacrifice is not a condition of God's forgiveness, it is the method by which He forgives; it is the method by which He pours His life into men, that they may live. A boy has been wild; his father has made rules, and he has broken over them; his mother has counselled, and he has disregarded the counsel. One night he comes staggering past his mother's door; and, as he goes, he hears a voice broken with sobs, and stops and listens, and hears the mother's prayers for the boy she loves, and can do nothing for, and he goes to his room sobered by his mother's sorrow. But if she had watched for his home-coming, and timed her tears to arrest his attention, they would have moved him only to scorn. I imagin philosophers gathered about her to discuss the reason of her grief. One says, It is that she may move the heart of the father, and appease his wrath, and win for her boy one more chance; a second says, It is because whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap, and the boy has sown bitter seed and she is trying by her sorrow to save him from a bitter harvest; a third says, She is praying and weeping that she may move him to repentance. But she looks up through her tears with wonder, saying, If you understood a mother's heart you would know why she weeps when her boy goes staggering upstairs from a drunken debauch. Through Christ's sacrifice I see the heart of God suffering so long as there is sin and suffering in the world. I see no theatric exhibition; no plan of salvation; no scheme contrived; I see the heart of the Almighty eternally kind.

"Men talk of suffering love. There is no love that is not suffering love so long as the loved one suffers. There is no love that is not suffering love so long as the loved one sins. "He was made sin for us who knew no sin." Do you not know what that means? Do you not know that this country never could have been retrieved from slavery if there had not been men who hated slavery, men who never owned a slave, and yet who felt slavery as their own sin because it was the sin of their nation? Have you never had a friend whose sin has burned into your heart as though it were your own? Have you never felt shame for another? Has remorse never touched you for a sin that was not yours? Some of you have said to me, Why cannot you continue to preach Sunday mornings, and throw the pastoral burdense off? Preach, but do not take take upon yourself the burdens and sorrows and problems of individuals. Simply come Sunday morning and preach to us. Do you suppose I could? Could I preach to sorrowing ones if I did not enter into their sorrows? Could I preach to doubting and sceptical ones if their own doubts did not reawaken doubts in me? Could I speak words that would help a struggling sinner if his sin had not come into my own life, and I did not feel it as though it were my own? No pastor can preach who does not suffer with his people and for his people; and through my poor, feeble experience I see the great historic truth that God bears the sins and the sorrows and the burdens of His ignorant and unworthy children, and helps them by bearing their burdens for them. The sacrifice of Christ is the father having compassion on his son and coming out to meet him."

Ballington Booth is organizing a new movement of wide significance. It will include the young people of all churches without respect to denomination or creed. It is to be a federation of the Christian young men and young women of the United States, to be formed as an adjunct to the Volunteers of America. The particular field of work for this vast new army is to be right in the churches with which its prospective members are now connected. By this movement it is hoped to infuse a new spirit into the churches and bring the young people to utilize their talents in the aid of philanthropic and religious work. The commander-in-chief of the Volunteers of America has long been a student of conditions among people of every class, and is a firm believer in bright and attractive entertainments. He thinks that there are a great number of bright young men and talented young women who are expert upon the violin or some other instrument or have been blessed with a fine voice who would be willing to contribute of their talent for a good cause. In this way many thousands would become interested in the great work of reaching humanity through entertainments given at the church or in the neighborhood. These branches could contribute in a great measure to the support of the general work of the army. Plans for the new organization have not been completed, but it is not intended that its members shall be under military rule, as are the soldiers in the ranks of the Volunteers.

Some of the first bishops of various denominations and prominent philanthropists have indorsed the project. Among them are Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago, Bishop Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, and General O. O. Howard, retired. General Booth is now in correspondence with these and others as to the best methods to adopt in the formation of the proposed church. It may be some months before the branch has been fully organized.

Meditation is for most people nowadays a lost art, says the Westminster, of Toronto (Pres.). There is no time for it, and the taste for it has been vitiated. Our fretful and feverish haste has made us shallow; and shallow souls cannot meditate. But the meditative mood, the reflective temper of mind, is necessary, if we are ever to understand nature or come near to God. Religious culture is not a thing of noise and show; it comes, if it comes at all, through that quietness of soul which is the temper of those who live as seeing the invisible. Courage, too, as well as culture is the outgrowth of the meditative mood. They only stand erect and unafraid who have come to steadiness through a calm facing of the worst. Enduring service under trying conditions is possible to none but those whose wells of thought and feeling are deep and far hid from the ways of men. And it is then, in the meditative mood, the soul's choicest blessings come, as Rebecca came to Isaac when "he went out into the fields to meditate at eventide."

"There is no question that the Revised Version is more accurate," says the New York Churchman (P. E.) "That is what it was made for. But some will be surprised to find that those who have studied it most claim that it is also more rhythmical. Rhythm is largely a matter of habit. The same criticisms, the same aversions that have greeted the Revision greeted the Authorized Version. It made its way very slowly. Dean Burgon's denunciations were more than paralleled by the scathing fierceness of Hugh Broughton. And the faults found with the old are just the faults that are found with the new—cacophony, inaccuracy, bad taste. Eventually it won on its merits, and if the present revision is what the bishops think it is, the intrinsic advantages of a more accurate rendering of God's Word into our native tongue will continually increase its hold on the people, who, after all, are not so childish as to subordinate truth to melody. We have no idea that the present version will be final. Why should it be? We give what we have. Let each generation do the same. The Bible as a fetich may suffer. The Bible as the living Word of God will gain by every loss to bibliolatry. As the Bishop of Winchester has well said, a deep and thorough-going study of Scripture lies at the very basis of our church's life, and the best mode of promoting it is to make the Bible words as precise and true as we can, sure that if the message reaches our minds aright, it will not fail to penetrate our emotions, our hearts, and our lives."

"It is not money or influence," says the New York Christian Advocate (Meth.), "but spiritual life, we need. That only will bring all good things in its train. This need is apparent from many considerations, some of which are: So many churches depend upon spasmodic revivals, and then are unable to assimilate the fruits because of the unthawed state of the membership; so many members never take any part in evangelistic work, and never attend any of the means of grace except on Sabbath morning; so many never attend, even then, except at rare intervals; so many faithfully attend the lodge that never attend the prayer-meeting, that the tabulated statistics of the church are often no more reliable than would be those of an army, if the inmate of the hospitals, those who have been taken prisoners by the enemy, and the deserters were given as a part of the fighting force. The moral tone also is unsatisfactory, and many societies would be reduced to a few pious women, aged persons, and unsophisticated youth, if the discipline enforced in the primitive church, or in the earlier days of English and American Methodism, were applied: The religious and moral condition of many official members suggests serious problems. Where it has become a standing theme for ridicule that most of the office-bearers in the church violate its rules and never participate actively in its aggressive spiritual work; and where, in addition to that it is understood that the pastor finds his chief social life with these inconsistent members, and they are the ruling influence, the situation bodes no good."

The Lord Bishop of Montreal will hold confirmation service to-morrow afternoon at 4.15 o'clock at the Church of St. James the Apostle.

The usual services will be held. In the morning Rev. C. G. Rollit will preach, and in the evening the same gentleman will speak on "The Missing Character of the Church of England."

To-morrow is Sunday School anniversary day at the Sherbrooke street Methodist Church. A special service will be held at 11 o'clock, when Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A., will preach a sermon to children. At 7 p.m. a platform service and addresses on Sunday School work will be delivered by Messrs. G. T. Williams, J. A. Knox and Dr. Robins.

"The Great Change a Mystery" will be the subject of the evening sermon at St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church. Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., will preach at both morning and evening service.

At Erskine Church, Sherbrooke street, Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Society Monday, 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome at all services.

Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., will preach morning and evening at Bethlehem Congregational Church, Point St. Charles, tomorrow. Services at 11 and 7 p.m. 1

At Emmanuel Church Sunday, March 26, Rev. Owen Jenkins, B.D., of Collingwood, Ohio, will preach morning and evening.

Examinations of the confirmation class will be held after 11 o'clock service tomorrow at the German Lutheran Church. Sunday school at 9.30 a.m.

At St. George's Church during holy week special Lenten services will be held every morning, except Good Friday, at 9 o'clock. On Good Friday divine service will be held at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. The Very Rev. Dean Carmichael will preach to-morrow at morning service and Rev. O. M. Howard in the evening.

The preacher to-morrow forenoon at Christ Church Cathedral will be the rector, Rev. Canon Norton. Rev. F. T. Eastman will preach in the evening.

The usual services will be held to-morrow at the Crescent street Presbyterian Church. Rev. A. B. Mackay will preach at both services.

At Zion Congregational Church to-morrow, Rev. A. Blyth will occupy the pulpit at both services.

The pulpit at All Saints' Church to-morrow will be occupied at the morning service by R. H. Jekill, M.A., and in the evening by the pastor, Rev. Canon Evans.

At Dominion square Methodist Church to-morrow Rev. J. J. Blythe will preach at 11 a.m. and Rev. J. W. Clipsham at 7 p.m.

Divine service at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Scrimger.

At St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street, to-morrow the usual services will be held, and Rev. James Barclay, D.D., the pastor, will preach both morning and evening.

The Advent Christian Congregation, Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catharine street. Service at 7 p.m., Elder Wm. W. Robertson officiating. Subject—"The Truth Concerning the Soul."

Rev. George Leonard Chaney, who has been supplying the pulpit of the Church of the Messiah during the protracted illness of the pastor, Rev. W. S. Barnes, will preach for the last time there tomorrow. In the morning his subject will be "Latter Day Religion." In the evening "Robert Browning's Christmas Eve and Easter Days." Rev. Mr. Chaney has made a most favorable impression during his stay in Montreal, and the congregation will part with him with sincere regret. Rev. Mr. Barnes has recovered his strength sufficiently to again take up his work, and will conduct both morning and evening services on Easter Sunday.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

How Mrs. Frank Leslie Built Up a Fortune Out of the Ruins Left by Her Husband.

"Willie" Wilde, the brother of the unspeakable Oscar, died the other day, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times, and his death brings to mind thoughts of a very remarkable woman, whose husband he was; one of several.

Her name was Frank Leslie.

The original Frank Leslie was, of course, a man. You all remember him through his weekly papers and magazines. His real name was Henry Carter, but he adopted that of Frank Leslie as a pseudonym on account of the objections of his family to his pursuing the art of wood engraving. But it is not of him I would speak. The charming woman who bore his name is of New Orleans birth. When but 14 years of age—she then speaking five languages—she drifted into literature, and when 18 years of age she was made the editor of Frank Leslie's Ladies' Magazine. Later she became Mr. Leslie's wife. One day, early in 1880, the famous projector of illustrated periodicals received the summons that must come to us all some day. His business affairs were then in a sadly complicated state. The ruin that surrounded him appeared irretrievable. When he found he would not be permitted to remain to endeavor to wrest something from the wreck, he summoned his wife to his side, and left her as a legacy his name and his debts, advising her to take the one in due legal form, and to pay off the others if there was any possible way to do it.

* * *

Let it be put before you in a plain matter-of-fact way, the problem with which this woman—then of 30—found herself confronted. She was left in charge of over one dozen languishing publications, burdened with debts amounting to over $300,000, and annoyed by eleven vexatious lawsuits brought against her by sons of Mr. Leslie by a previous marriage. Yet she faced those difficulties with a courage that was positively heroic. Here is one instance that will illustrate with what pluck she entered upon her appalling task. Two days after she took charge of the Leslie publications Garfield fell by Guiteau's bullet. The news reached New York about nine o'clock on Saturday morning, and at 10 o'clock Frank Leslie—she had legally assumed that name—had two artists on the way to Washington. They reached there that evening and worked diligently until near midnight, when one of them started for New York with the combined result of the labor of both. He worked in the New York office all day Sunday, with Mrs. Leslie by his side, she keeping him at his task with delicate lunches and sparkling champagne. For two days she did not leave the building, and on Monday night she had the satisfaction of seeing her paper go to press, profusely illustrated with scenes and portraits descriptive of the assassination. It was the first publication of the kind in the market, and it ran three successive editions.

* * *

But Frank Leslie needed money. A woman offered to loan her $50,000, provided her lawyer would approve the loan. But the lawyer would do nothing of the sort. A bright woman's tongue, however, won the day and the money. She borrowed the cash in the latter part of June, and was returned in stated installments, the first of which, $5,000 in amount, was to be paid November 1. Two days before that time Frank Leslie returned the full sum of $50,000 with interest. The first year following her husband's death she paid off $130,000 of the indebtedness of $300,000 which she had accepted as a legacy. Now, perhaps you don't wonder she has been spoken of as one of the most remarkable women in this country!

Did she accomplish this easily? Did the money flow in upon her freely and of its own accord? Why, bless your innocent heart, money only flows freely in one direction, and that is away from you. To make it come towards you is like forcing water to run up hill. Frank Leslie told the narrator that during the year following her husband's death—in which she paid off an indebtedness of $130,000—her total personal expenditures, after she had purchased a suit of mourning, were exactly $30. "During that time," she said with a proud ring in her voice, "I lived in an attic with an uncarpeted floor and the window in the room was so high that when I wished to look upon the sky I had to climb upon a chair." That is the way that success is wrested from the reluctant hand of Dame Fortune. Frank Leslie denied herself everything until she had paid every dollar owing by her husband, and then she erected a monument to his memory. It was only when these duties had been performed that the woman thought of herself. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," she said, "Now I'll treat myself." So she ran over to Europe and there she presented herself with a $30,000 pair of diamond earings that flashed from her head as she talked. Think of a woman who can wear diamonds 27 carats in weight, which she has bought with the fruits of her own labor!

Hard work and keen wits brought her success. Some of her husband's publications she did not thoroughly approve of. She stopped their issuance. A weekly published for boys, for instance, was prosperous, but she did not think it beneficial to young minds to be inflamed with sensational literature. The boys' weekly ceased to be published. She watched every expenditure of her business closely. She paid $15,000 a year for binding. She thought she could save a portion of that sum, and so she started a bindery of her own. It employed twenty girls and saved her $6,000 a year. She employed women whenever she could in financial capacities. "A man in his grand way may become a magnificent embezzler," she said, "but a woman will never rise above being a petty pilferer." What a world of wisdom is contained in those words! She set her employes an example of industry, working diligently every day from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. She wasted little time in social tasks, receiving her friends at fixed times, but never attempting to take upon herself the return of visits. She became a great traveller, but even when away her mind was directing the machinery of her great establishment. No check was ever issued from it that she had not signed. She had 400 men in her pay and employed 16 presses to do her printing. The yearly expenses of her establishment increased to one and one-half millions of dollars represented by eleven publications.

"It would take the pen of the poet Moore or the wit of Father Prout to do justice to Mitchell's Cruiskeen Lawn Whisky; but the judges of the New Orleans Exposition evidently know good whisky when they taste it. The first prize was awarded to MITCHELL'S IRISH WHISKY, the second to MITCHELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY, and the grand prize to MITCHELL & CO. for the best collection and display of Irish and Scotch whiskies. There is nothing like them in the market."—New York Sunday Democrat.

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A Test of Courage.

"Pity Charlie was mustered out. He had such wonderful pluck and endurance."

"How was that? He didn't do any fighting."

"No; but he called on his sister in a girls' school, and they kissed him, from principal to scullery maid."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"P. Richard's" brandy is the purest and the best.

THE SKELETONS OF WESTMOUNT.

Graves of Indians Found Near the Western Top of the Mountain

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

Mr. W. D. Lighthall Writes Entertainingly of the Bones That Were Unearthed.

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE FINDS.

Mr. W. D. Lightall has an interesting article this month on "A New Hochelagan Burying Ground" in the Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal. He writes:—All those who are interested in the Indians of old Hochelaga, or in the Mohawks with whom they seem to have had a close and not yet fully ascertained race relationship, will be pleased to learn of the discovery of a prehistoric burying-ground which is probably one of their race, the only one heretofore known having been on the borders of their town itself, about Upper Metcalfe street, Montreal. The new one is on the upper level (not the top) of Westmount, which is the south-western prolongation of Mount Royal, and the four or five graves thus far found are scattered at considerable intervals over an area of about 600 by 300 yards, nearly bounded by Argyle, Montrose and Aberdeen avenues and the Boulevard, three of the graves being a little outside of these limits. A number of years ago a skeleton was discovered, near the surface, on the cutting of Argyle avenue on about a westerly line from the residence of Mr. Earle. As the remains were rumored to be possibly Indian, Mr. Earle secured the skull, which had been used as a football by boys, some of the teeth, which had originally been complete in number, being thus lost. This head is identical in form with those last found. Roots of grass interlaced in it show the lightness of the covering. On another occasion many years ago, a skeleton was found,

Also Lightly Buried,

and with the knees drawn up, just east of the residence of Mr. John Macfarlane on Montrose avenue, during the digging of a flower-bed. It was over six feet long. After being exposed for a few days it was re-interred in the same spot by order of Mr. Macfarlane, and could doubtless be obtained for examination if desirable. At a later period, the gardener, Mr. Latter, who had found the Macfarlane skeleton, dug up and re-interred another just within the bounds of his own property adjoining the St. George's Snowshoe Club-house. On the 22nd of July last (1898) a gardener excavating in the St. George's Club-house grounds found three skeletons interred at a depth of from two to two and a half feet and with knees drawn up. A report of the find was made to the Chief of Police of Westmount, and to Mr. J. Stevenson Brown, and Mr. A. S. Wheeler, respectively president and vice-president of the St. George's Club, the former being also an ex vice-president of the Natural History Society. They examined the spot and remains, Mr. Brown concluding them to be probably Indian from the prominent cheek bones and large mouths. Having just been paying some attention to the archaeology of the Iroquois, which had been taking me on a flying trip to their former country in the State of New York, I, on seeing in a newspaper at the seaside, a short item

Concerning the Skeletons,

was immediately interested, and especially in the possibility of their being Hochelagans, and having particularly commence some enquiries into the relations between the latter Indians and the Mohawks, I wrote, as chairman of health of Westmount, asking Chief Harrison to note the manner and attitude of burial and any objects found, and to enquire concerning previous excavations in the neighborhood, and save the remains for scientific purposes. (They had been sent by him to the city morgue.) The above information concerning the previous skeletons was then collected, and I found that the witnesses concurred in agreeing that the attitude seems to have been in all cases with knees bent up. No objects seem to have been noticed in any of the excavations then made, though some may have been overlooked by the workmen, particularly as the soil of the locality is full of pieces of limestone and small boulders, closely resembling arrow-heads, hammers and celts. Several bones which are not human have, however, been since found with these three skeletons, one possibly of a dog, another of a squirrel. They may be those of the funeral feast Sir William Dawson mentions in his work, "Fossil Men," as usually to be looked for over the Hochelagan graves.

Mr. Beauchamp, the New York authority, writes concerning the Mohawks: "Burial customs varied greatly among the same people, but usually the knees are drawn up. The face might be turned either way in contiguous graves. I have seen many opened with no articles in them." By the kindness of Dr. Wyatt Johnston, pathologist to the Provincial Board of Health, the three skeletons have been preserved and are now in the Chateau de Ramezay Historical Museum, where they will doubtless be regarded with interest by scholars. The skulls have been fully identified as of the Indian type, and found to be those of

Two Powerful Males

in the prime of life and one young woman. The skull in possession of Mr. Earl is doubtless of the same race. Some large stones were found placed above the bodies, and also a number of naturally flat stones which appear to have been used as scoops to excavate. The plateau where the remains were found is about half way up the side of the "Mountain" or hill, as it more properly is, the total height being only about 700 feet. The plateau slopes somewhat and looks towards the south-east, and being protected by the hill behind it from prevailing winds, and having a good light soil, constitutes a very favorable situation for the growth of the Indian crops of corn and beans. The Mountain being an isolated rise in the great plain of the St. Lawrence, the plateau was also most favorably placed for look-out and defence. A hundred yards or so to the west is a fine perrenial spring, and a short distance further is another which has always been known as "the old Indian well," having been a resort of Indians at a later period. Only a few spots on the plateau have so far been excavated; but with approaching improvements I have no doubt that other graves will soon be found. The ground to the west, in the neighborhood of the two perrenial springs, has in particular never been much disturbed. If, therefore, as on the site of the old Hochelaga, this burying-ground is on the outskirts of a town site, relics of a much more interesting character may be looked for in the undisturbed neighborhood just referred to, the Raynes and Murray farms, and those on the southern slope of the Mountain.

Should a town-site be fortunately discovered, I have no doubt that progressive Westmount will see to proper care being taken in the matter. Such a town would likely be

Older Than Hochelaga,

and thus afford a fresh step in tracing the record of this mysterious people. Such towns were frequently moved, when the soil or supply of wood gave out, or disease or enemies made removal imperative. As to the remains already unearthed being prehistoric, there can be no doubt. The island was deserted after the destruction of Hochelaga by the Hurons about 1560. The next Indian inhabitants were Catholic converts, and therefore were buried at full length in a consecrated Christian ground. The village of the converts was at the Old Towers of the Fort des Messieurs, some quarter of a mile eastward of the plateau referred to.

In tracing back the history of the land in which these discoveries have been made, we learn from the "terrier" or land book of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, that it was conceded about 1708, and that it has ever since remained in private hands. Had the site been known as a burial place, even years previous to that date, it is altogether unlikely that such a concession would have been made; especially as there was abundance of unoccupied land in the vicinity. The faint doubt which arose as to whether the interments were made subsequently to the founding of Montreal, is therefore eliminated. The authorities of the Seminary, who conceded the land, state not only that they have no record of a burying-ground there, but agree with me that the space covered is too large, to be consecrated ground, as it would be in Christian times, and they also state that the burials of the mission of the Mountain where the Montreal Indian coverts lived, were made chiefly at the cemeteries of Montreal and were very few. These Indians had originally been assembled around Ville Marie, but were removed to the Fort des Messieurs,

Where Montreal College

stands, in 1662, and thence, towards the beginning of the 18th century, to Sault-au-Recollet, and in 1717 to Oka. The method of burial, also, is not Christian, but pagan, and similar in every respect to early Mohawk burials.

On Saturday, the 10th September, 1898, I went with two laborers granted by the town of Westmount to the excavation on the club-house grounds, and choosing a spot on its edge cut a short trench some two feet deep. About ten feet southward of the three skeletons previously found, this trench revealed two large stones placed in the form of a reversed V, clearly in order, as it afterwards appeared, to partly cover a body. On raising these, a skeleton was found of a tall young man laid on the hard-pan, on his right side, with face down, head towards the west, knees drawn up, and covered with the mealy dry whitish earth of the locality, to a depth of about two and a half feet. Mr. Earl assisted in carefully uncovering the remains, of which Mr. Charles J. Brown then took two excellent photographs in situ. The form of skull was similar to the others, the teeth fine and perfect except a grinder which had been lost years before. One armbone showed that it had once been broken and healed again. No objects were found, though the search was very careful. On the 17th, the excavations were continued in the hope of finding objects of

Value to Science.

On this occasion there were present, besides the writer, Mr. Earl, Mr. C. J. Brown, Mr. Wheeler and others, and Mr R. W. McLachlan, one of the excavators of old Hochelaga. About four or five feet north of the grave last mentioned, large stones were again struck, and on being lifted the skeleton of a young girl was unearthed, whose wisdom teeth had just begun to appear in the jaw. The large bone of her upper left arm had at one time been broken near the shoulder. Her slender skeleton was in the same crouching position as the others, but much more closely bunched together; the top of the head was laid towards the north and looking partly downwards. Above her were found several flat stones which may have been used as scoops for the excavation. Under her neck was discovered the first manufactured object found, a single rude bead of white wampum of the prehistoric form, and which is now deposited in the Chateau de Ramezay. As white wampum was the gift of a lover, this solo ornament tells the pathetic story of early love and death. Mr. Chas. J. Brown again photographed the remains in situ. The work will still proceed, and no doubt more important discoveries are yet to be made.

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Manager, Orien's Mfg. Co.,
Carleton Place, Ont.

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(Signed) ANDREW JENKINS,
Bell St., Carleton Place.

Sept. 4th, 1897.

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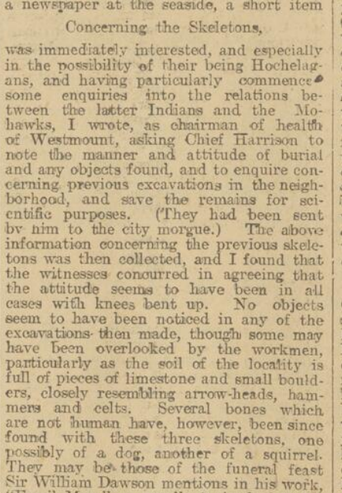

MEN WHO ARE WEAK.

A child may inherit a parent's strength, it may inherit his weakness. There is food for sober thought expressed in that sentence. Strength is a natural condition, weakness the reverse. For thirty years I have been showing men the road to strength. I have demonstrated a natural remedy to be the true remedy. I have made a specialty of nervous and organic weaknesses in men, as a result of youthful errors or later excesses. I could not give you as good service as some doctors in fevers, or pneumonia, or small-pox. I am no authority on obstetrics or tuberculosis. Of course I studied these subjects, but this is a day of specialties. I know the nervous and glandular system of men. That's my strong card. I treat weak men, and weak men only. In the beginning let me say I use no drugs. If you want medicine keep away from me. When I take your money I want to give value in return. I couldn't do that and give you drugs for for weakness. They stimulate. They give "quick results," but you fall back into a worse condition. Go ahead with your medicines if you wish, but you will come to me in the end. You are weak, you have robbed Nature by abusing her laws, but she is magnanimous, she is forgiving. I will ask her to give that strength back to you. I am the inventor of an appliance which puts in your hands a means of using Nature's great restorer, Electricity. It is the famous

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt,

with attachment for men. Mind what I say. In ten years from date this Belt will be the world's remedy for such. This is no boast. I received 5,000 testimonials last year. All absolute cures after all else had failed. The treatment is most common-sense. It appeals to better judgment. It is the long-continued use of the pure galvanic current which does the work. Ordinary batteries are worthless. They do not generate the volume, and cannot be applied long enough. That's why I invented my Electric Belt. It was to fill a want. You put it on when you go to bed, take it off next morning. That's what does the work. Seven hours of Nature's strengthener each day for 90 days, with a little sound advice to suit your case. That is all. That will bring you back to strength. Drop in and consult me free of charge, or write for free book, "Three Classes of Men," which explains all. Sent in plain, sealed envelope. DR. T. SANDEN, 132 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, Office hours, 9 to 6; Sunday, 11 to 1.

TWENTY PAGES.

The Herald.

THIRD SECTION.

92ND YEAR. NO. 72. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

FRENCH-CANADIANS--- BY ONE OF THEM.

Wonderful Growth in Numbers—The Emigration to the United States—Gains in the Eastern Townships and Ontario.

"Registerd in accordance with the Copyright Act."

WHEN the Marquis de Vaudreuil left Canada in 1761, after having surrendered it into the hands of the victorious British armies, he little dreamed that the little band of half-starved peasants which he left behind would put forth in the course of little more than a century a people numbering two millions. To the English generals, as well as to the French leaders, the idea that the descendants of this beggarly population would still speak the language of their mother country, after more than a hundred years of foreign rule, was no doubt inconceivable, for while the articles of capitulation stipulated the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, they contained not a word about the French language.

Yet these things have come to pass, and the wonderful survival and growth of their race is the everlasting pride of the French-Canadians. They never tire of saying that it is the best possible proof of the morality and vitality of their race. Others may not see matters in the same light, but before entering into a discussion it will be well to have a precise idea of the growth of the French-Canadian population.

The last census taken under French rule in 1754 gave the population of Canada at 55,000. The first census under British rule, that of 1765, puts it at 69,000. The best authorities agree that at the time of the cession to England the population of the country was about 65,000 souls.

Doubling in 28 Years.

Immediately British immigrants began to arrive, and subsequent statistics give us no information of the origin of the people, until 1844, when, for the first time under British rule, a separate enumeration was made of the French-Canadians. According to this census, the French-speaking population of Lower Canada was not less than 524,244, that is to say, the original population of 1761 had doubled about every twenty-seven or twenty-eight years.

After this period the emigration of French-Canadians from Lower Canada, which up to then had been confined to a few adventurers, who went to seek fortune in the western fur trade, began to assume considerable proportions, and he who would have an accurate idea of the development of the French-Canadian race must follow it all over North America.

Before leaving Canada, however, we must notice that while Confederation placed the French-Canadians in a hopeless minority, so far as representation in the Federal Parliament is concerned, it had the effect of putting them in direct communication with the French-speaking element in the other provinces, the Acadians and the half-breeds of Manitoba, and of strengthening the bond of union naturally created by community of language and of creed.

The French population of the Dominion is given as follows in the census of 1871 and in that of 1891:

Provinces.	1871.	1891.
Quebec	929,817	1,186,346
Ontario	75,383	101,123
New Brunswick	44,907	61,767
Nova Scotia	32,833	29,838
Prince Edward Island	*10,000	11,847
Manitoba	*6,000	11,102
British Columbia	*500	1,181
Total Canada	1,098,940	1,404,974

*Estimated.

Holding Their Own.

The French-Canadians have strongly contended that the census of 1891 does not do them justice. It is certainly very hard to explain how the French population in Nova Scotia could have decreased; and the French population of Ontario seems very small, as given, to those who are familiar with the forward movement of the Quebec habitant in that direction. Taking the figures as they are, nevertheless, they show that the French population held its own in the Dominion as a whole during those twenty years, in spite of the immigration from the British Isles and other countries and the emigration of French-Canadians to the States.

How great this emigration has been but few realize. As early as 1850 the United States census shows that 157,000 natives of Canada had crossed the line and lived in the neighboring republic. At that time the native English-speaking population of British North America was not much larger than the French, a very large proportion having been born in the Old Country. Then the people of Ontario did not emigrate; so that it may safely be assumed that at least half of these 157,000 Canadians were French. Since then the exodus from Quebec has been enormous in every decade. French-Canadian colonies have been planted not only in the manufacturing towns of New England, but also in the lumbering and agricultural regions of the West.

The most reliable statistics compiled by priests and national societies showed a French-Canadian population of 410,942 in New England and New York in 1890, whilst the Western States contained at least as many.

Over Two Millions.

To speak in round figures, there were in 1891 not less than 2,200,000 descendants of the 65,000 peasants of 1765, who still spoke the French language. A comparison with the figures of 1844 will show indeed that the rate of increase has not been so high since, as in the previous period, but still it has been very remarkable. One must consider that the race loses a very large proportion of its sons who emigrate to far-away English-speaking States or provinces where they cease to speak French. Where the vitality of the race shows itself is on the native soil, in the Province of Quebec, and in the adjoining regions, where it is not satisfied with holding its own, but is, in fact, crowding out the other races.

A hundred years ago the British immigrants, finding all the lands taken up along the shores of the St. Lawrence, turned their steps inland, and began to open the region known as the Eastern Townships. It was fully expected that this region would ever remain under the exclusive control of the British settlers. But soon the sons of the prolific habitants turned their footsteps in the same direction, and to-day their descendants are the majority in several of the counties of the Eastern Townships.

In the Eastern Townships.

The changes which have occurred in the names and boundaries of the counties render a comparison difficult; still the following table will give a fairly accurate idea of the movement of population. The table shows the French population of each county in the year named and the percentage of the total population it represents:

Counties.	—1851— French Population.	Per cent. of total.	—1871— French Population.	Per cent. of total.	—1891— French Population.	Per cent. of total.
Compton	....	....	3,785	27	10,335	45
Stanstead	1,292	9	3,212	24	6,933	38
Sherbrooke	3,017	15	3,544	44	8,672	54
Wolfe	....	....	7,504	85	22,068	70
Richmond	....	....	3,718	33		
Shefford	7,290	44	12,683	66	17,888	77
Brome	....	....	3,471	25	4,839	33
Missisquoi	2,628	19	7,114	42	9,212	50

The same thing has occurred in other parts of the province. In the city of Quebec, in 1851, the French-Canadians formed only 58 per cent. of the population, now they count for 81 per cent..; in the county of Quebec they were 61 per cent. in 1851, now they represent 84 per cent. of the total population. In the city of Montreal in 1851 the French-Canadians formed only 45 per cent. of the population, in 1891, in the same limits, they count for 55 per cent., and they have retained possession of the suburbs.

In the whole Province of Quebec the French-Canadian element comprised 75 per cent. of the population; in 1891, 79 per cent.

Progress in Ontario.

Meanwhile the habitant has been steadily sending settlers into Ontario. Taking the census of 1891 as it is, we find that in far off Essex the French population has increased from 5,424 to 13,000 from 1851 to 1891.

In the Eastern counties the progress has still been more remarkable, as the following figures show:

	1851.	1871.	1891.
Glengarry	1,627	2,607	5,574
Prescott	3,438	9,623	16,250
Russell	688	5,600	14,101
Ottawa	2,056	7,214	12,790

In 1851 the French-Canadian element represented but 2.7 per cent. of the total population of Ontario; the census of 1891 allows it 4.7 per cent. More recently the French-Canadians have settled in large numbers in the Upper Ottawa and Nipissing districts.

The next census can not but show that they have made great progress. Some no doubt will feel alarmed at this marvellous development, whilst by the French-Canadians it is naturally contemplated with pride. But before the impartial observer comes to a definite conclusion, he will want to have more information as to the religious, political and social life of the French-Canadian. It will be the purpose of subsequent letters to supply this information.

The Picture and the Maid.

He looked upon her photograph,
Her beauty made him glad;
No maid that he had ever seen
Had eyes like those she had.

Her cheeks were dimpled and her neck
Was rounded pleasantly,
And not a wrinkle, not a line
Or mole was there to see.

His heart went out unto her then,
He vowed that he would ne'er
Sit down content till he had found
And won that maiden fair.

He journeyed far in search of her;
He found her, too, one day;
For he that perseveres must win,
And love will show the way.

But, oh, alack! her face was seamed,
Her neck was scrawny, too—
The skilled retoucher had retouched,
As skilled retouchers do!

CHEAPER MONEY FOR THE FARMERS.

PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, writes to The Herald a letter which has a timely interest, in view of the discussions which have recently been broached in the newspapers and the legislature:—

There is opportunity for profitable investment of capital in agriculture in Canada, but only under competent management. The need of the farming community is not so much capital as a better knowledge of the fundamental principles of agriculture; and of the most economical methods of applying those to their own conditions.

Cheaper money would be a great boon to many farmers. By that, I mean a chance to obtain, at a low rate of interest (say not higher than four per cent.) straight loans of comparatively small sums with which to effect improvements in buildings, and procure live stock, and in some cases to carry out drainage.

The means whereby agriculture can be helped in the largest measure in the near future seems to me to be by the GRADING UP OF THE SEEDS which they sow and plant. I do not think that anything that might be written in regard to the investment of capital in agriculture would have much influence on the money market, and I am not able at present to write an article from the farmer's standpoint, showing the benefits (if any) he might derive from the establishment of agricultural banks, similar to those which have been most successful in European countries during the last twenty years. In fact I know that we in Canada do not need them so much as they did in those countries where they have found their greatest usefulness, such as Germany, Austria and France.

ONE OF THE OLD LIBERAL GUARD

Mr. Francis T. Frost, Member of Parliament for North Leeds and Grenville,

NEVER BOWED TO BAAL.

In 1878 and Throughout the Years Since He Has Stood for Industrial Independence,

HAS MERITED HIS PROSPERITY.

Mr. Francis T. Frost, member of Parliament for North Leeds and Grenville, is representative of a class of manufacturers, small in numbers, but possessing a record of steadfast adherence to principle—in the face of strong temptation to the contrary—and of sturdy belief in the ability of Canadian manufacturers to develop their industries without first placing the whole country under tribute, that entitles the members to be called "The Old Guard" of Canadian Liberal manufacturers. There are not many men in the public eye to-day who before Sir John Macdonald preached his new-found gospel of protection were engaged in manufacturing, and who throughout the intervening years bowed not the knee to Baal of the Red Parlor. In 1878 there were scattered throughout Canada prosperous manufacturing industries, the result of the work of many years of men of keen intelligence, untiring industry and practical knowledge of their particular business, who looked not to tariff laws for their success, but were convinced that the best policy for Canada, and for its manufacturers, was a tariff for revenue. But many of these men have been forced out of business by the malign operations of the new policy; others have died, and not a few have become converts to a doctrine that appealed with especial force to their selfish instincts. As a consequence, but few remain of the men of '78, who, though engaged in manufacturing, wanted not protection, and who, through the years when that policy was bedevilling the industries of the country, pulling down some and building others on their ruins, held to the faith, and looked forward to the day when common sense and economic principles would once more leave an impress on the tariff of the country.

Of these men Mr. Frost is one. Yet in the prime of life, he has lived to see the verification of the predictions he made in 1878, and to witness the successful inauguration and maintenance of the policy he has consistently advocated during the last thirty years. As a manufacturer of agricultural implements he has seen protection stimulate production until nearly every town in Western Ontario and many throughout the rest of Canada, could boast of an agricultural implement factory ambitious to supply the whole Dominion. He has seen these factories languish and fade until they either disappeared for ever or became incorporated into the few large concerns that were surviving the shock. He saw protection make it almost possible for these great industries to crush competition, but throughout took Kipling's advice, and "worked his bloomin' guns" until to-day he stands, one of the few independent survivors of the manufacturers of 1878, at the head of an industry which is the second of its kind in the Dominion. It is a unique position. Mr. Frost's confidence in himself and in the soundness of his political connections has carried him through a period of commercial depression and commercial temptation, and he now sits in a Parliament committed to the policy of tariff reform which he has so long advocated, and is at the head of a firm which is feeling in remarkable measure the revivifying influence of that reform.

If the business of the firm of Frost & Wood continues to grow at the rate which has been maintained since the Fielding tariff went into effect, the thriving town of Smith's Falls will flourish like a green bay tree. The business last year was double what it was in 1892, and the prospects are that this year and next will witness a still greater percentage of increase. The establishment of a Toronto agency, controlling the territory in Ontario west of that city, has opened new ground for the firm, and a remarkable development of trade has ensued. For many years Frost & Wood confined their efforts to Eastern Ontario and Quebec. Now they have representatives in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba, and their business in Western Ontario equals the entire output of a few years ago. Three hundred hands are employed, and this number will have to be largely increased next year if projects now under consideration are carried out. Frost & Wood have been a conservative firm, and have heretofore refrained from pushing their wares in foreign countries. Now, however, the excellence of their manufacture has itself created a demand from abroad, and it is more than probable that some of the output of 1899, and a large proportion of that of 1900 will find its way into foreign lands. To this desirable end the reduction in the iron duties has contributed not a little. Speaking on this point to a Herald representative Mr. Frost said that the change in the frame of mind of the Nova Scotia iron men from what it was when the Laurier Government was returned, is most remarkable. Then they were convinced that their industry was in imminent danger. Now, they are working day and night, with full force, and far behind their orders. One concern from which his firm has bought for thirty years is so pressed with orders that it has to send them small lots at a time, in order not to embarrass the work of the factory. The readjustment of the iron duties has, in Mr. Frost's opinion, materially helped every one of the thousand industries of which iron is the raw product, and has not injured the iron producers in the least. He sees in this confirmation of the wisdom of the Liberal party's action, and gratifying evidence in favor of a tariff for revenue.

Mr. Frost is modest, but as he looks upon his growing business, and out upon the prosperity of the country, he would be fully justified in saying, "I told you so!"

Temperance in England.

(Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine.)

For about three months after my arrival in London I could not get warm. I knew that the people put on heavy clothes, and took a great deal of exercise in lieu of heating their houses as we do; but the thickest clothes did not suffice, and only a few Americans know how to work at athletics and business at the same time, so that I shivered by night and by day, and was almost made ill with the cold. I said so to my banker, the soberest, most orderly of men.

"How much whiskey do you drink?" he asked.

I had not been drinking any.

"Good heavens, man!" he exclaimed. "Come with me." He took me to the nearest public house and ordered a glass of Scotch whiskey for me. "There," said he, "never let the middle of an afternoon pass without your having had a glass of spirits. Take another before you go to bed. Others may prescribe a greater quantity, and you must be a judge of your own requirements, but, mark me, you take two drinks a day as I have advised, or you'll be ill; indeed, I shouldn't wonder if you died. It is impossible to live in this climate without stimulants."

The drunkenness that results from the strain of the debilitating climate is worse than shocking to a stranger. The crowds in the gin palaces, the preponderance of poor women in the mass of drinkers, the drunkenness of women, and the fact that liquor, which renders men sodden, seems to make women crazy—these, with the bedlam in the streets at the closing time of the taverns each night, are all as noteworthy, though not as nice, as the eating habits of the people.

These same London poor beat their wives. No one will deny it. At least they beat them, or fight with them, or get beaten by them, according to the distribution of strength in each married couple. The refrain of the public court chorus every day demonstrates how much rum leads to fighting in the homes. I remember now that a clerk of the court told me that the poor are reforming rapidly in this respect.

"They throw things at each other more and more, instead of fighting," said he; but the point seems a small one to me.

CANADIAN PRIZE PACKETS RETURNED

A Toronto Concern Has Been Loading the United States Mails With Trinkets,

THEY WILL COME BACK.

Secretary of Treasurey at Washington Has Considered a Complaint from Burlington, Vt.

IT IS TOO CHEAP TO BE TAXED.

Washington, March 24.—(Special.)—A decision rendered by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to importations by mail threatens to cut short the extension to the United States of the business of a number of prize-package concerns with headquarters in Canada. These firms have been advertising in this country, offering as prizes or premiums for the sale of their novelties, such articles as sachet powder, fountain pens, stick pins, collar buttons and the like, and it is the question of the transmission of these goods by mail that the Treasury Department has decided upon.

The subject was brought formally before the Department a few weeks ago by the postmaster of Burlington, Vermont, and the Canadian concern specified in what may be called a test case was the Mutual Supply Company of Toronto. The postmaster informed the secretary that he had received in mails from Toronto a large number of packages containing envelopes filled with novelties, none of which was worth more than ten or fifteen cents, that these goods were given as pirzes for selling perfumery, and that the articles were not valuable enough to pay the trouble of collecting the duties.

It was apparent that thousands of dollars' worth of such merchandise might be forwarded to addresses within the United States, although each package might be of so slight a value as to practically prevent any attempt to levy duties. In the Burlington case, by the decision now rendered, the postmaster is directed to return the packages to the Toronto post office under the terms of the postal convention of January 26, 1888, between the United States and Canada.

The Secretary says: "Article 305 of the United States Customs Regulations of 1892 makes illegal the importation through the mails of articles of dutiable value. While these importations may not be worth the collection of duty, yet they are dutiable, and, as such, are prohibited. They should not be sold, but returned to the postmaster."

The Interior Department has granted letters patent to Archibald A. Dickson, of Toronto, for a method of treating hydrous rock. The inventor claims a valuable process of manipulating hydrous gypsum rock to enable it to be hardened. He first dehydrates the rock by the action of heat, then cools it gradually, and submits it to the action of a combined mordant and hardening material by immersing it in a single solution of ammonium alum. After the pores of the gypcum are filled with the solution it is taken from the bath and dried.

Life.

In youth's gay, careless hours we dote
On setting leaky ships afloat;
When age draws nigh we raise a din
Because those ships don't all come in.
—Chicago Record.

Guarded Hospitality.

"He isn't exactly what I'd call an insincere man," remarked Mr. Blykins, "and he wants you to like him. But—"

"Yes," said the person, who is always eager to hear bad news about human nature.

"Well, he's the sort of man who will find out what time you are sure to be too busy to leave before he takes chances on asking you out to lunch."

QUEBEC'S SUPPLY OF SPRUCE FOR PULP.

Ninety-Seven Million Cords in the Lake St. John Basin Alone—Facts Concerning the Export Restrictions.

THE prominence which is being given to the question of pulp wood and pulp making in Canada has suggested to The Herald to obtain from the best authorities answers to certain questions which lie at the root of such restrictions upon export as are being urged in some quarters. Definite information it is difficult or impossible to obtain. But we are able to present to our readers the opinions of two gentlemen whose opportunities for learning the true conditions are of the best, and whose private interests, so far as we can judge, would not serve either the imposition of export restrictions or the opposite pulp wood policy.

Mr. Thomas Southworth, clerk of forestry for Ontario, writes his regrets "that I am not able to give you fully all the information you want, but I will try to give you some idea of the situation, so far as I am able":

Quebec's Pulp Wood Supply.

What are the quantities of pulp wood in Canada, Quebec especially?

It is impossible even to guess. Quebec is probably richer in spruce than Ontario. South of the Height of Land white pine is our predominant tree, as spruce is north of that. While there is much spruce mixed with other woods south of the Height of Land, there are many million acres on the Hudson Bay slope in which spruce is the principal tree. It would be quite impossible to make any estimate of the quantity standing on this immense territory. In the Province of Quebec, Mr. O'Sullivan, in the last report of the Department of Crown Lands for that province, estimates the present crop of spruce in the basin of Lake St. John alone at 97,600,000 cords. I estimate that there are in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 acres of land in Ontario, more or less, covered with spruce.

Spruce is Best.

Are there other woods than spruce that can be used for paper-making?

Wood pulp is made in two ways: By the mechanical process and the chemical process. In the former the wood is simply pressed against a grindstone and the fibre broken down in that way. In the chemical process the wood is cut into small chips and cooked in large retorts with the aid of acids, both sulphur and soda being used by different methods. For mechanical pulp spruce is the only tree well adapted, the fibres of the other woods being too short for this purpose. In the chemical process almost any wood fibre will make pulp for paper-making. Poplar was at one time largely used, and is still to a considerable extent, while some of the mills I know largely depend on basswood and other woods. The great bulk of the pulp manufactured, however, is made by the mechanical process; therefore, in speaking of pulp wood, spruce is the tree generally referred to.

United States' Supply.

What and where are the quantities of pulp wood of all kinds in the United States?

Referring to spruce only, the principal supplies in the States are in Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota and West Virginia. The New York supply is becoming largely tied up by the State, but there are still considerable quantities in Maine and New Hampshire. In these States a large amount of spruce is cut for lumber that would probably be converted into pulp as soon as the price increased. The supplies in the Western States, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are not large.

Spruce Renews in 25 Years.

Do pulp woods renew themselves rapidly?

Spruce does not grow so fast as white pine, but as the trees for pulp purposes do not require to be so large as for lumber, they reach a merchantable condition much sooner than in the case of pine. I believe in some European countries they cut their spruce forests for pulp on a rotation of about 35 years. I imagine that it would not pay to cut here in less time than 50 years from seed. This is largely conjecture, as we have had no experiments in this direction that I am aware of. In practice a spruce forest might be cut once every 15 to 25 years and get a crop that would pay, taking out the larger trees and leaving smaller ones to grow.

Consumption of Pulp.

What is the consumption of pulp in the United States?

I have not the figures of consumption of pulp in the United States. It is very large, one paper mill alone requiring between 200 and 300 cords of wood per day. We supply them, according to the last Trade and Navigation returns, with wood pulp to the value of $677,221, and with pulp to the value of $576,720. The pulp wood may be estimated, in round figures, at $3 per cord. The returns do not separate mechanical from chemical pulp in this statement, so it is impossible to tell the amount in tons of the different kinds of pulp exported, as mechanical pulp would probably be entered for customs at $12 per ton, whereas chemical varies from $40 to $60.

What is the consumption of pulp in Canada?

As to the consumption in Canada, it is difficult to say. Lockwood's Pulp and Paper Mill Directory, published in New York, gives the capacity of the pulp mills and paper mills of Canada very correctly, but as the paper mills use pulp other than wood pulp, it is impossible to tell from these returns how much wood pulp is used in our own paper mills. The capacity of the pulp mills, less the exports, which to all countries amounted last year to the value of $741,959, would give approximately the amount consumed in our own paper mills. Added to this, however, there is a small quantity, which is growing larger, used for other purposes than the manufacture of paper.

Answers from the Lumbermen.

From the C. H. Mortimer Publishing Company, publishers of the Canadian Lumberman, we have received answers to some of the above questions.

Are there other woods than spruce that can be used for paper making? If so, what are they, and their quantities in Canada?

There are no other woods in Canada that can compete with spruce for paper-making. Poplar, balsam, spruce and hemlock have been experimented with to some extent, but the results have not been satisfactory, for various reasons. A pulp mill in New Brunswick recently made a test of hemlock for the manufacture of pulp, but with what success we have not learned. Of these woods, namely, hemlock, balsam, spruce and poplar, there is a considerable quantity in Canada, but they are not found to any such extent as spruce, of which there are large quantities in Northern Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

What and where are the quantities of pulp wood of all kinds in the United States?

In answering this question, it will be assumed that spruce alone can be used successfully for pulp-making. The spruce forests of the United States are confined chiefly to the New England and New York States. New York State, it is said, produces nearly one-half of all the ground wood pulp of the United States. Maine produces about 16 per cent.; Wisconsin, 12 per cent.; New Hampshire, 8 per cent., and Vermont about 6 per cent.; Massachusetts, Oregon, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Indiana each produce about 2 per cent. of the total. The forests of Maine, however, are quite extensive, and are not fairly represented by the percentage of pulp produced, as given above.

What is the consumption of pulp in the United States, and what the portion thereof now supplied by Canada?

The annual capacity of the mills in the United States making chemical fibre and ground wood pulp is estimated at 1,500,000 tons, perhaps one-third being ground wood pulp, and two-thirds chemical and sulphite pulp. Placing the actual production at 20 per cent. less than the total capacity of the mills, gives us 1,200,000 tons per annum as the output. To manufacture this would require the consumption of perhaps 1,800,000 cords of pulp wood. It is estimated that in 1898 Canada exported to the United States about 500,000 cords of pulp wood and 30,000 tons of pulp, the latter valued at $650,000.

What is the consumption of pulp in Canada?

No statistics are available as to the consumption of pulp in Canada. There are, however, over thirty pulp mills in the Dominion, with a yearly output of perhaps 170,000 tons. Of this, about 60,000 tons are exported to the United States and Great Britain, leaving 110,000 tons for the home consumption.

Insect Lace Weavers.

Have you seen any of the world-famous Fayal lace, from the Azores or western islands? The gauzy stuff is manufactured by women, there being only twenty-five with the necessary skill on the islands. The wonderfully delicate lace is made from fibres in the leaves of the bitter aloes, a near relation of the common century plant. So difficult has it been to discover persons skilful enough to make the lace that manufacturers have experimented with silk-producing insects to utilize their instinctive gift of spinning. So successful have some of these experiments been that a Munich man has found a way by which caterpillars have been directed to make the lace.

He mixes a paste composed of the bitter aloe leaves, which the insect is fond of. After spreading this paste thinly on a flat stone he carefully marks with a camel's hair brush dipped in olive oil the pattern which he wishes left open. The stone is then placed in an inclined position, and several hungry caterpillars are placed at the bottom. Instantly they begin eating the paste and spinning out their silk as they progress toward the top. Finally the caterpillars have eaten all the paste but that covered by the distasteful oil, and in its place they have left a delicate web of silk in a pretty lace pattern.—Minneapolis Journal.

New National Hymn.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of pensions free—
Of thee I sing!
Land where war told the tale;
Land where the beef was stale;
Land where war generals rail
Like anything!

O hear me rise and shout:
"Thank heaven, I'm mustered out!"
(That's what I sing!)
Fighting on sea and shore
Ever for me is o'er;
Bullets and beef no more!—
(That's what I sing!)

—Atlanta Constitution.

SERMON ON THE MOUNT IN BRAID SCOTS.

An Extract from the Unique Lowland Translation of St. Matthew, by the Rev. William Wye Smith.

THE Rev. William Wye Smith, of St. Catharines, Ont., has translated the Gospel of St. Matthew into broad Scotch, and finds such encouragement from the sale that he has undertaken the translation of the complete New Testament.

In his note to the reader, Rev. Mr. Smith says: "With respect to the style, whoever now writes in Scotch much conform to the dialect of Burns. The translator is a borderer, but in many words he departs from Border usages in order to conform to Burns, whose influence has made the Ayrshire the classical dialect of the Lowland Scotch. . . . And over and above its dialectic peculiarities, this version claims to be a colloquial rendering. . . . The present work has been approached in a most reverent spirit."

As a specimen of the work of the translator, the Sermon on the Mount is herewith appended:

CHAPTIR FYVE.

Wha's happy? A wheen auld sayins strauchtit oot. Ettle ye perfection!

1. And, seein the thrang o' folk, he gaed up intil a mountain; and whan he was sutten-doon, his disciples gather't aboot.

2. And he open't his mooth, and instructit them; and quo he:

3. "Happy the spirits that are lown and cannie: for the kingdom o' Heeven is waitin for them!

4. "Happy they that are makin the'r maen: for they sal fin' comfort and peace!

5. "Happy the lowly and meek o' the yirth: for the yirth sal be their ain hadden!

6. "Happy they whase hung'er and drouth are a' for holiness: for they sal be stegh'd!

7. "Happy the pitifu': for they sal win pity theirsels!

8. "Happy the pure-heartit: for their een sal dwall upon God!

9. "Happy the makkers-up o' strife: for they sal be coontit for bairns o' God!

10. "Happy the ill-treatit anes for tha sake o' guide: for they'se hae the kingdom o' God!

11. "Happy sal ye be when folk sal misca' ye, and ill-treat ye, and say a' things again ye wrangoushie for my sake!

12. "Joy ye, and be blythe! for yer meed is great in Heeven! for e'en sae did they till the prophets afore ye!

13. "The saut o' the yirth are ye: but gin the saut hae tint its tang, hoo's it to be sautit? Is it no clean useless? to be cuisten oot, and trauchl't under folk's feet.

14. "Ye are the warld's licht. A toon biggit on a hill-tap is aye seen.

15. "Nor wad men licht a crusie, and pit it neath a cog, but set it up; and it gies licht to a' the hoose.

16. "Sae lat yere licht gang abreid, amang men; that, seein yere gude warks they may gie God glorie.

17. "Think-na I am come to do awa' wi' the Law, or the Prophets: I'se no come to do awa, but to bring to pass!

18. "For truly say I t'ye, Till Heeven and Yirth dwine awa, ae jot or ae tittle fails-na o' a' the Law, till a' comes to pass!

19. "Than, wha breks ane o' thae wee'st commauns, and gars ithers sae do, he sal be ca'd sma' i' the kingdom o' Heeven: but wha sal keep them, and spread them abreid, he sal be ca'd heigh i' the kingdom o' Heeven.

20. "For I say till ye, Gin yere gudeness gang-na 'yont the Scribes and Phariscs, ne'er sal ye win intil the kingdom o' Heeven!

21. "Ye ken hoo it was spoken till the folok o' yore: 'Ye maunna kill; and whasae kills is in danger o' the Coort.'

22. "But say I t'ye, 'Whasae is angry wi' his brither-man, sal be in danger o' the Coort: and wha sal say till his brither-man, "Gonyel!" say be in danger o' the Cooncil: but wha sal say, "Fule!" sal be in danger o' the fire o' hell!'

23. "Sae, gin ye fesh yere offeran till the altar-place, and thar bethink ye o' a sairness in a brither's mind anent ye,

24. "Pit doon yere gift forment the offeran-stane, and haud awa; first, be at ane wi' yere brither-man, and syne come and offer yere gift!

25. "Make up wi' yere enemy while ye are yet i' the highway wi' him; sae as he gies-ye-na ower till the judge, and the judge till the officer, and ye be cuisten intil the prison.

26. "Truly say I t'ye, Ye come-na oot, till ye ha paid the last bodle!

27. "Ye hae heard it was said lang syne 'Ye sanna commit adultery!'

28. "But say I t'ye, Whasae sets his een on a wumman wi' desire, has e'en e-noo committit the sin we' her in his heart!

29. "And gin yere richt ee ensnare ye, oot wi't, and cast it frae ye! it is fore yere gude that ae member soud be destroy't, and no that yere hail body soud fa' intil hell!

30. "And gin yere richt haun ensnare ye, cut it aff, and cast it awa! better for ye that ae member soud fail, and no that yere hail body soud fa' intil hell.

31. "The sayin' has been, 'Whasae pits awa his wife, lat him gie her a written divorcement!'

32. "But say I, 'Whasae pits awa his wife, let abee for the cause o' adultery, gars her commit adultery; and whasae weds her that is putten awa commits adultery.

33. "Ance mair, ye ken it has been said by thae o' by-past time, 'Ye sanna man-sweir yersel, but ye'se render till the Lord yere aiths!'

34. "But say I, Sweir-na ava! no by Heeven, for it is God's thron;

35. "Nor yet by the Yirth, for it is his fit-brod: nor by Jerusalem, for it is the citie o' the Great King.

36. "Nor sal ye sweir by yere ain heid, for ye canna mak ae hair white nor black.

37. "But lat yere answer be, 'Aye, aye,' and 'Na, na!' for onything mair comes o' nae gude.

38. "Ye ken it has been said, 'An ee for an ee, and a tooth for a tooth!'

39. "But say I, 'Resist-ye-na ill; but gin ane clour ye on the ae cheek, turn ye till him the ither as weel.

40. "And gin ony man thae a law-plea wi' ye, and tak awa yere coat, e'en lat him hae the cloak as weel.

41. "And gin ye be impress'd for a mile wi' ane, gang ane mair wi' him.

42. "Gie till him seekin frae ye; and frae him wha wad receive o' ye turn-ye-no awa.

43. "Ye ken it has been said, 'Ye sal lo'e yere neebor, and hate yere fae.'

44. "But say I, Lo'e yere faes; bless the anes that ban and curse ye; seek the gude o' thae that hate ye; and pray for sic as shamefully ill-treat ye, and seek for yere wrang:

45. "That ye a' may be bairns o' yere Faither in Heeven; for he gars his sun to glint alike on the ill and on the gude; and sends oot his rain baith on the just and the unjust.

46. "For gin ye but lo'e whaur thar is love till yersel, whaur is yere meed? divna e'en the reivin tax-men do the same?

47. "And gin ye but speir eftir yere ain kith, how div ye mair nor ither folk? divna e'en the tax-men sae?

48. "But ye maun be perfete, e'en as yere Faither Aboon is a' perfete!"

CHAPTIR SAX.

He wha hears prayer can weel teach it!
Ane soudna hae twa Maisters, nor be sair trauchled aboot things o' the yirth.

1. "Tak tent no to do yere gude warks i' the sicht o' men, that ye may be seen by them; els hae ye tint reward frae yere Faither wha is in Heeven.

2. "Whan, than, ye wad do a gude wark, dinna hae a bugle-horn soondit afore ye, as the pretenders div in kirks and merkits, that they may be roosed o' men. Truly say I t'ye, they hae gotten a' their reward!

3. "But whan ye wad do a gude wark, lat yere left haun no jalouse what yere richt haun is thrang wi'!

4. "That yere gude warks may be dune hidlins; and yere aither wha sees i' the hidlin place, sal his ain sel reward ye.

5. "And whane'er ye pray, be-na as the pretenders; for weel they like to pray i' the kirks, and at the corners o' the braid causeys, sae as folk soud see them. Aye, aye! say I; they hae gotten their reward!

6. "But ye, whan ye wad pray, gang intil yere bower; and, steekin yere dure, pray till yere Faither wha is in the hidlin place; and yere faither, wha sees i' the hidlin place, sal his ain sel reward ye!

7. "And in yere prayin, rhyme-na things ower and ower, incontinent, like the heathen-folk, for they trow gin that they speak eneuch, they sal be heard.

8. "Come-na than to be like till them; for yere Faither kens weel a' yere needs, afore e'en ye ask him.

9. "And sae prae ye: 'Faither o' us a', bidin Aboon! Thy name be holie!

10. "'Let thy reign begin! Let thy wull be dune, baith in Yirth and Heeven!

11. "'Gie us ilka day oor needfu' fendin.

12. "'And forgie us a' oor ill-deeds, as we e'en forgae thae wha did us ill:

13. "'And let us no be siftit; but save us frae the Ill-Ane! For the croon is thine ain, and the micht and the glorie, for evir and evir, Amen!'

14. "For gin ye be forgiean men their fauts, yere Faither in Heeven wull e'en forgie you.

15. "But gif ye are no forgiean men their fauts, nae mair wull yere Faither forgie yere fauts.

16. "And again, whan ye are fastin, ye arena to be as the pretenders, wi' wae i' yere faces; for they mar their looks, that they may kythe afore men as fastin. Aye, aye! say I, they too hae their reward!

17. "But ye, whan ye fast, snod yere heid, and freshen yere face;

18. "That ye be-na seen by men to be fastin, but seen o' yere Faither wha is e'en i' the hidlin place: and yere Faither, wha sees i' the hidlin place, his ain sel sal reward ye.

19. "Lay-na up gear for yersel on the Yirth, whaur the moth and the roust mak-away wi't, and whaur thieves howk throwe and steal.

20. "But lay ye up gear in Heaven, whaur nae moth and nae roust can mak-awa wi't, and whaur thieves canna howk throwe nor steal.

21. "For whaur yere treasur lies, e'en thar yere heart wull be!

22. "The lamp o' the hail body is the ee; than, gin aiblins yere ee is aefauld and leal, yere hail body is fu' o' licht.

23. "But gin yere ee be dooble and ill, yere hail body bides i' the mirk. Gin, than, the vera licht within ye is but gloom, hoo unco great is the gloom!

24. "Nae man can tak service wi' twa maisters; for aither he wull lichtlie the ane, and lo'e the ither; or incontinent he wull haud by the ane, and care-na for the ither. Ye canna be in God's service, and Mammon's as weel!

25. "Wharfor say I t'ye, Be-na sair fash'd wi' cark and care anent yere life—what ye are to eat, and what ye are to drink? nor yet for yere body, hoo ye are to be cleedit? Isna the life mair nor the meat? and the body mair nor the cleedin?

26. "Look ye to the wee birdies o' the lift; for they neither saw nor shear, nor lead intil the barn; and yet yere Heevenlie Faither gies them meat. Are-ye-na a hantle better nor they?

27. "And wha amang ye, be he never sae fain, coud mak his sel a span heigher?

28. "And anent cleedin; why soud ye hae sae muckle cark and care? Look weel at the lilies o' the lea, hoo they growe; they toil-na, nor spin;

29. "And yet say I, that Solomon in a' his glorie was na buskit braw like ane o' thae!

30. "Noo than, gin God, sae cleed the foggage (the day on the lea, and the morn brunt i' the oven) hoo muckle mair you, O ye o' the sma' faith!

31. "Sae be-na sair trauchl't i' yere mind, sayin' 'What sal we eat?' or 'What sal we drink?' or 'Hoo sal we be cleedit?'

32. "For o' a' thae things div the Nations seek eftir; but yere Heevenlie Faither kens weel that ye need a' thae things.

33. "But be ye seekin first o' 'a God's reign and God's richtousness; an a' thir things sal be ower and aboon t'ye!

34. "Hae than nae weanin-care anent the day to come: for the morn wull hae care o' its ain. Eneuch for the day is its ain ill!

CHAPTIR SEEVEN.

Judge-ye-na, but pray: and seek the richt yett. And bigg-ye-na on the sands!

1. "Judge-na; that ye be-na judged!

2. "For wi' yere ain judgment sal ye be judged yersel: and wi' yere ain firlot sal yere corn be measur't till ye!

3. "And why soud ye craftily spy oot the mote i' yere brither's ee, and think-na o' the caber i' yere ain ee?

4. "Or wull ye say till yere brither, 'Thole ye, till I tak oot the mote frae yere ee!' and behauld! a caiber is in yere ain ee!

5. "Pretender! Oct wi' the caber frae yere ain ee first! and than may ye hae gude sicht to pu' the mote oot o' yere brither's ee!

6. "Ye mauna gie holie things to dowgs; nor yet cast pearls afore swine; that thir trauchle-them-na aneath their feet, and thae turn-na on ye to rive ye.

7. "Ask, and it sal be gien ye; seek, and ye sal hae; chap, and it sal be unsteekit t'ye.

8. "For ilk ane that asks obteens; and he fin's wha seeks; and till him wha chaps it sal be open't.

9. "And whatna man is amang ye, wha—gin his son asks for breid—wad gie' him a stane?

10. "Or gin he asks a fish, wull he gie him a viper?

11. "Gin ye, than, bein sinfu, ken hoo to be aye giean gude things till yere ain bairns, hoo muckle mair sal yere Faither wha is Aboon gie gude things till thae that ask o' him?

12. "And sae, a' things whatsoe'er ye wad that men soud do till yersel, div ye do e'en sae till them: for this is the hail Law and the Prophets.

13. "Gang ye in at the strett yett; for muckle is the yett, and braid is the causey, that leads on till destruction; and mony a ane gangs intil't!

14. "For strett is the yett, and crampit is the fit-road that airts awa to life; and but a wee wheen find it!

15. "Tak ye tent o' fause-prophets, whilk come t'ye i' sheep's-cleedin', but i' the hinner-end are devoorin' wolves!

16. "Ye may ken them by their frutes. Div folk gather grapes frae the thorns, or figs amang thrissles?

17. "E'en sae, ilka gude tree brings forth gude frute; but a fushionless tree brings forth ill frute.

18. "Agude tree winna bring forth ill frute; nor can a fushionless tree gie gude frute.

19. "Ilka tree that brings-na forth gude frute is cuttit doon, and cuisten intil the fire.

20. "Sae by their frutes ye sal aye ken them.

21. "It isna ilka ane that cries oot 'Lord, Lord!' that gangs intil the Kingdom o' Heeven; but he that dis the wull o' my Faither wha is in Heeven.

22. "Mony a ane wull say to me i' that day, 'Lord, Lord! prophesy't-we-na i' thy name? And cuist-we-na-oot demons i' thy name? And did-we-na mony ferlies i' thy name?'

23. "And than wull I confess till them, 'I nevir acknowledged ye! Depairt frae me, ye that cairry-oot wrang!'

24. "And sae ilka ane hearin and performin' thir sayins o' mine, sal be liken't till a wyss man, wha biggit his hoose on the rock.

25. "And the rain fell, and the spate cam, and the win's blew and stormed again that hoose; and it fell-na, for it stude siccar on the rock!

26. "And ilka ane wha hears and disna thir sayins o' mine, sal be like till a sumph wha biggit his hoose on sand:

27. "And the rain fell, and the spate cam, and the win's blew and stormed again that hoose; and it whamml't ower; and muckle was the fa' o't!"

28. And it cam aboot, whan Jesus had endit thir words, the folk war amazed at his teachin;

29. For he spak till them as ane that had authority, and no like the Scribes.

MRS. J. H. WOOD.

She Was Sick 18 Years, and at Last Was Confined to Her Bed—Doctors Could Do Nothing to Help Her—She Tells How She Got Well and Strong Again.

Here is a short story written by a woman. It is a truthful story, and is addressed to other women. Between the lines you can read many words that are not written. You can imagine the prolonged suffering that was endured for eighteen years. You can understand how happy, how thankful, how joyous the writer must feel now that perfect health is restored to her.

Mrs. J. H. Wood, of St. Paul, Minn., writes as follows: "I strongly believe in Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I was sick eighteen years with womb trouble, caused by the birth of a child, at which time there was great loss of blood. I tried several doctors; sometimes they helped me a little. Last winter the doctors failed to help me any more. I had to go to bed; I could not stand the least exposure to cold weather. In February, I wrote a description of my case to the specialist of the Franco-American Chemical Co., who answered me at length, and gave me full advice free of charge. I strictly followed his advice, and today I am perfectly well. My husband is a shoemaker, and is very grateful for what Dr. Coderre's Red Pills and the specialists have done for me. Today I am strong and healthy, have a good complexion, and, of course, am very happy."

(Signed.) MRS. J. H. WOOD,
174 Thomas St., St. Paul, Minn.

When Mrs. Wood speaks of "womb trouble" there are a dozen other things that go with it. There are leucorrhœa, nervousness, loss of appetite, headache, backache, sideache, cold hands and feet, loss of flesh, bad complexion, stomach

disorders, melancholy, the blues, general weakness, irregularity in the menses. All these disorders come from womb trouble. All of th m are cured by *Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women.* There is no chance about these pills. They do not cure a case here and there, and fail in other cases. They cure *all* women. They go straight to the seat of diseas . They reach the distinctly feminine organs. They heal ulcerations and inflammation, thus stopping leucorrhœa. They restore tone to the organs and thus soothe the nerves and induce restful sleep. They whet up the appetite, and thus cause the patient to gain in flesh and strength. There is no disorder of girl, wife, mother or grandmother that these Red Pills will not cure.

Mrs. Wood wrote our celebrated French specialist for advice, and it was given free. All women should do that. No local physician has such a wide experience as our specialist, and for that reason cannot give such valuable advice. At our dispensary, 274 St. Denis street, Montreal, women can come for personal treatment and consultation if they prefer.

There is only one kind of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women. They are always sold in boxes containing fifty Red Pills for 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.50—never by the dozen or by the hundred or in 25-cent boxes. There are many imitations. Beware of them. If you value your life, if you want to regain your strength, health and beauty, like Mrs. Wood, ask for and insist that the druggist supply you with Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women. They are the kind that cure. If he will not give you what you ask for, go to another store, or send the price to us in stamps, or by registered letter, money or express order. We mail them all over the world, and there is no duty to pay. Send us your name and address on a postal card, and get a free copy of our valuable book, entitled *"Pale and Weak Women."* Address all letters to the **Franco-American Chemical Co., Medical Dept., Montreal, Canada.**

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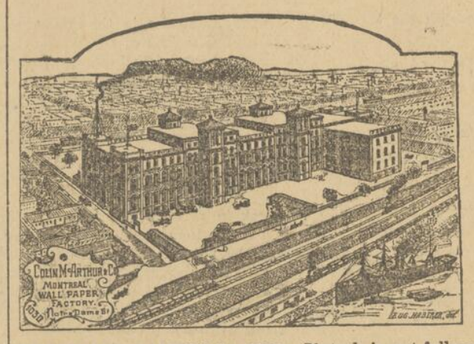

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HOW TO GO TO ATLIN.

One of the Last Men Out Chats of the Routes to the Mines,

A Victorian's Fast But Fearful Tramp Through the Cold Moonlight—The Paying Creeks.

While Mr. W. Wallace Grime lies in his bed out at the Jubilee hospital, says the Victoria Colonist, waiting for time to complete the good work of the doctor and enable him once more to use his frozen feet, he offers a splendid opportunity for the interviewer—in that he can't possibly get away. Not that he is at all anxious to avoid an interviewer, for he is just as enthusiastic concerning the Atlin country as the most sanguine friend of that district can be, and he is by reason of his recent arrival from Atlin particularly well qualified to discuss the conditions and prospects of the region.

"The route to Atlin is three-fold at the present time," he says. "From Skagway to Log Caben you follow the White Pass trail over the usual ruote, as though going to Lake Bennett. Just before the town or settlement of Log Cabin, however, about half a mile from the customs house, the Fan-tail trail to Atlin branches off to the right. This is the shortest known route to Atlin. It crosses twenty miles of undulating country, the latter of which is through timber of no great size. At the end of this twenty miles you come to Otter lake, and from there to Atlin it is nearly all water travel, except for a few miles between Otter lake and Taku Arm, and a two mile portage between Taku City and Atlin lake.

"This Fan-tail trail is used only for hand sleds and dog sleds. It was in the latter part of February when I crossed it, in first-class shape for travel of the above description, and I met numerous prospectors drawing their own hand sleds and carrying on them loads varying from 150 to 300 pounds to the man. Two hundred and fifty pounds is quite enough for an average person, yet one man I know left Log Cabin while I was there with 450 pounds on his sled. He would be a very sick man before he had taken it many miles, as the hardest part by far is the first twenty miles. When you reach the lakes there is no more trouble, as it is flat ground and good travelling.

"At the end of Otter lake there is a beautiful little stream called Hall river. I believe it has never been frozen over this winter, as it bubbles merrily over its boulbut some days after they were not running their trains there, owing to a blocked cutting, where I was told sixty feet of snow had lodged for a mile in a single night. Five hundred men were employed cutting through, I was informed, and I myself saw a large number at work, although I could not, of course, be sure that the above figures were correct. I think they were, however.

"Until the weather moderates the railway people are fated to have much trouble, of which this is an example.

"At Log Cabin, as you know, is situated the customs house, and quite a busy little place. There are seven hotels and good accommodation at all of them. One dollar a meal is the charge, and fifty cents for a bed. These prices rule along the trails also, at the various stopping places. At Atlin City the chief hotel is conducted by Andy Galarno, who is also constable of the town. Meals here are $1.25 each and I think the rate is $5 a day for bed and board.

"The Bank of Halifax opened up during the time I was at Atlin, just prior to the 20th of February, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce propesed doing so, in the same building, about a month later. The N. W. M. P. headquarters were also located in the same building, which had a number of excellent office rooms overhead, commanding a magnificent view of the lake and mountains. There is one very steep hill about four miles on the way to Discovery, or Pine Creek City, where there are two hotels and one saloon.

"I visited the Discovery claim and had a chat with Fritz Miller and his companion. They had come in over the Taku trail, from Juneau, I believe, and were getting ready for work when the season opened. The people here as well as at Atlin City speak with the utmost confidence of the results of the coming season. In almost any of the creeks, they say, a man could take out at least $20 or $30 a day, simply with the pick and shovel.

"On February 19 I went to see a snow shoe race at Atlin lake. It was blowing a veritable blizzard, but both the competitors turned out—Jamieson and Sinclair. Before they had been out of the house five minutes, four of the party had frozen noses, ears, etc., and in the face of these conditions all were heartily ready to abandon the sport sine die, and retreat to shelter.

"It was the following day, ebruary 20, that I left Atlin with one companion, the weather having moderated. We left Atlin at 8 a.m., and made the Half-way House, 52 miles distant, the same night. I reached there at 9.20 p.m., just thirteen hours and twenty minutes after the start.

"We stopped two hours only after that on the way out, for rest and refreshment, making the whole trip in very fast time I assure you—or at least it was so accounted by the residents of the north. It was on Otter lake after nightfall that the cold became so frightfully intense, and in the last four miles of the walk I felt Jack Frost continually inside my moccasins. My eyes froze up repeatedly, and I had to break the icicles off the lashes with my numb fingers. I was alone, too, for the last sixteen miles of the journey, my companion having gone on in advance with some dog teams, and did the walk at night, in the cold moonlight that made the trail as bright as day.

"That tramp, every foot of the distance I covered on foot, I regarded as the walk of my life—and a walk for my life it also became ere I got through. I had a very good reason for wishing to get to Skagway as quickly as possible, and I might say that I achieved the objects I had in view in spite of my frozen feet.

"The man who started from Atlin with me was frozen a little too, but not as badly as myself. We walked eight miles the morning after we were frost-bitten, and it was tough indeed. After the eight miles I felt that I could stand it longer, and having a lucky chance to hire a dog team I did so, and my companion and I rode in to Log Cabin. The thermometer then registered 40 and 45 below zero, with little wind at times, while the night previous it had touched 60 below. I made the remainder of the trip, from Log Cabin to Skagway, on a horse sled, and it was a very shaky business, too, with my frozen feet, until I caught first the train, and then the homeward bound steamer. I'll soon be all right I hope now, with the splendid nursing and care I am receiving in this delightful hospital. Its comforts can be thoroughly appreciated after the hardships one gets accustomed to in the northern winter.

"Regarding the creeks of the Atlin district—the following are all considered good and the work done on them indicates excellent results. Pine, Spruce, Otter, Wright, Boulder (or Musket), Hemlock and Birch. There has been nothing much done on the others, I believe, as yet. Several new and important finds have recently been made, but of these, for personal reasons, I cannot say much about as yet. Spruce creek has not been frozen up this winter, and work has gone on steadily. Pine creek was breaking up when I came out, and some little work was being done there."

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"Are we going to fight any more?" asked the Spanish admiral.

"I understand there is a great deal of discontent among our countrymen."

"Well, keep me posted. If there is to be any more war I'd like to see if we can't get a bill through the Cortes to take the steam engines out of the ships and put in Keely motors."—Washington Star.

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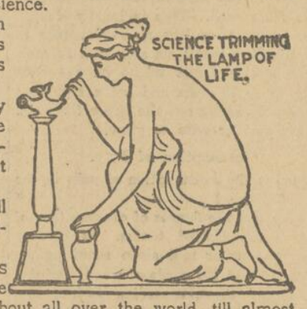

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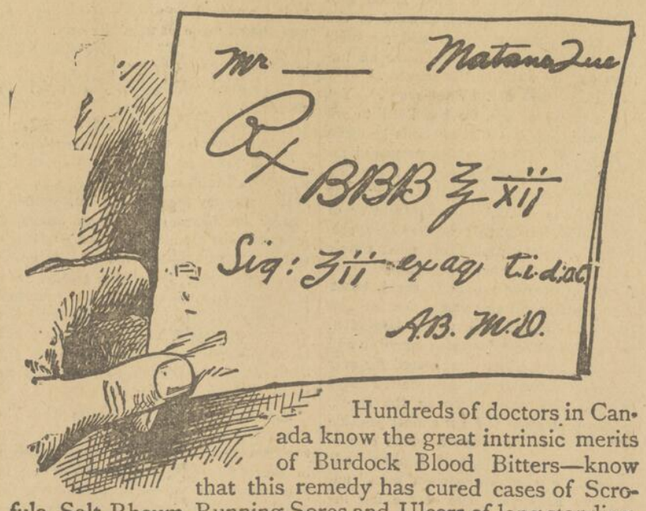
Dr. A. Bouillon, Matane, Que.,

Prescribes Burdock Blood Bitters and recommends it as a Reliable Medicine.



Hundreds of doctors in Canada know the great intrinsic merits of Burdock Blood Bitters—know that this remedy has cured cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Running Sores and Ulcers of long standing, Kidney diseases, Cancer and other malignant diseases that defied all ordinary treatment.

Many prescribe it in their regular practice, but only a few have the manliness to come forward and acknowledge it and give credit where credit is due.

One of these is Dr. A. Bouillon, of Matane, Que., who wrote the following under date of January 14th, 1899:

"I have prescribed Burdock Blood Bitters in a case of affection of the kidneys with a tendency to albuminuria, and I have found it very reliable to stop the said disease after a treatment of a few months, consequently I recommend it in same affections."

A Bouillon, M D

Explanation.—With reference to the above drawing we would say to those unfamiliar with medical terms that the interpretation is as follows: Burdock Blood Bitters 12 ounces. Directions: Take 2 teaspoonfuls in water 3 times a day before meals.

AN HOUR IN THE MILL.

BY ARTHUR MAIN.

WITHIN the last dozen years, although few people may be aware of it, the process by which fine wheaten flour is being manufactured is so entirely different from that of the old-time "millstone" make that something touching upon the change might not be uninteresting.

For the last year and a half, from my office window, I have from day to day watched swarms of busy men bustling about, and from the first day that a spade was sunk into the sand on the margin of the river, they never ceased their work until a huge smoke-stack, probably one hundred and fifty feet in height, slowly raised itself into the air and shot huge volumes of murky smoke into the sky.

Two enormous, black-painted buildings, iron bound and strong, contiguous to land and water carriage, whose ridge-poles overtopped everything for miles around, and a low brick structure considerably smaller, from which the throbbing steam is constantly issuing, compose what is called "The Mill."

And now there seems at all times, night and day, millers in white caps and suits of the same, flitting about here and there busy as nailers.

Long trains of cars, and steamers jostling about alongside, loading and unloading continuously, and I have begun to think that there is really something unusual going on in our hitherto quiet town.

So I walked down very boldly one fine afternoon, resolved to see for myself what was really being done.

Opening a door that stood conveniently inviting, I found myself at once face to face with one of the aforesaid white-capped millers.

I asked his permission to take a look through the building. With a nod of his head he intimated a consent, as with his hand he adjusted a huge rubber belt, which in a moment had started a whole army of whirling machinery, which made common conversation a thing impossible.

I passed in through and around, I can truthfully say, miles and miles of wooden spouting, all of about the same diameter, which I should judge was about six inches square, and extending from somewhere to somewhere else.

Placing my ear to one of these spouts, I became aware from the noise and racket that grain of some kind was in transit, either up or down inside, and the endless number of leather and rubber belts and pulleys in sight gave me an indication of motion everywhere.

Passing on to the next floor above, a similarity of spouts and machinery met my gaze, and so on up to the sixth storey there was nothing but a succession of the same, interspersed with machines bearing the shape of pianos, washing machines, huge churns, fanning mills and separators. Not one or two on each floor, but dozens upon dozens of them, all at work, whizzing, whirling and shaking and bolting, and not a man near in case anything went wrong. They seemed to have an amazing confidence in themselves, and kept up such a continual and incessant clatter at their work that for a moment I thought that they had broken loose and were on a regular jollification, but seeing that there was nothing actually being destroyed, I concluded that it was just their way of doing these things.

On the sixth floor, where from the windows a view of the surrounding country was most enchanting, I wandered around unmolested, examining various intricate pieces of machinery. All at once there was emitted from a brassy-looking orifice in the wall a shrill whistling noise. Approaching the place, I became aware that this was the outlet of a speaking tube, and no person being in that immediate vicinity that I could observe but myself, I opened the button and gave a stentorian "Hallo!" "Who's that?" The reply startled me. "The Mill," was the answer. "The Mill," I repeated. Well, I would just like to have a few minutes' conversation with "The Mill," and if you can spare the time, and have the inclination, and know anything about yourself that you care to tell, you will greatly oblige an interested party by giving me a short account of what you are doing, and how you originated, what you intend doing here, making such a noise and keeping up such a racket day in and out?

"Well, now," came the answer, "whoever you are, you're almost impertinent, but as I propose to stay here as long as I can find work to do, and find sale for what I produce, I suppose it would hardly be the correct thing for me to make enemies at the first go-off. I am a 'mill,' and although I say it myself, I am assured that I am at present the finest and best equipped modern flouring mill in all the country.

"I recollect, ages ago, I was nothing more than a flat stone, slightly concave, and the untutored savages of these domains laid me flat down upon my back, and then with a similar stone on top of that, they poured in upon me their wheat and corn, they whirled it round and round, and the grain was pounded and beat and crushed, and the flour and shorts and bran and middlings unseparated, was baked into bread all together, and I really do believe that as far as health was concerned, these pagan heathens were infinitely healthier than the people of these present times.

"And now that I have been enabled to get out of this grain all the finer qualities, and it is baked into all manner of pastries and other delicacies, then you will know that from these pagan heathens has developed the present refined and handsome people of the earth, and as they have so developed, so have I, and from a rudely fashioned stone surrounded by untutored savages fighting for a mere existence, I have developed also, and all this seemingly entanglement of ropes, belts and pulleys, spouts and buckets, rollers and fans, all dependent upon one another, all driven by that ceaseless, untiring servant, Steam, work together in the utmost harmony.

"'The Nether Millstone' has even disappeared, and you may search me all through from cellar to garret and not find the semblance of a stone of any kind.

"Plans I have not, neither could I give you a plan of myself—it would be simply impossible for anyone to make a working plan of my internal mechanism. The master mechanic who built me just put me together piece by piece, and knew from his long experience in mills in general how each piece should be made to suit the particular place for which it was intended, and I really am not competent to give you a full description of my internal anatomy sufficiently intelligent for you to describe it, but if you will interview my several parts while they are in working order and in motion, each of them, I am sure, will only be too happy indeed to tell you all about themselves, but you will require to be very careful or they mislead you, for really they are the most egotistical lot of machines that were ever associated together, and they would not mind drawing on their imaginations, and giving you to understand that I could not be a first-class A1 mill without them, or any of them, and I might learn afterwards that something had been said detrimental to my well-being.

"You will therefore please excuse me for the present, for I can hear away down below somewhere a ratchet chain slipping over the cogs, which necessitates my immediate presence in that locality.

"I will therefore introduce you to the Elevator, and leave you to his tender mercies, and will be glad to meet you again when business is not so immediately pressing."

"Well, yes, I am the 'Elevator.' You see that I am altogether legs, great square boxes of steel riveted together, fifteen inches by seventy-five feet in length, quite a length for a leg, and there are a pair of us, as you might say, and we are fastened securely together at the top and at intervals all the way down.

"The engineer, away down in the basement, by a twist of a lever, can put me into any position he pleases.

"My duties are wholly confined to supplying this great mill with food, grain, if you please. As I am stretched out over the river, these great steel and iron ships laden with the grain come slowly up to the mill wharf, the hatches are taken off and I shove both feet down into the hold and into the grain lying there.

"Then inside my hollow legs you will see this endless leather belt, upon which is fastened 265 cornered iron receptacles, buckets they are called, equally distant from each other; this belt goes around a pulley at the top, the machinery starts the belt and down one of my legs they go, bottom up, until they come to the grain in the ship, they pass through the pile, filling themselves up to the brim and entering the other leg; up and up they go, one after another.

"At the top they upset themselves, and the grain spills out into a hopper, and down they start again for another load, and they keep this going until the ship is empty.

"I can empty out a ship of thirty thousand bushels in about four hours."

"What becomes of the grain after that?"

"Oh, you will have to ask someone else that question, for I deliver it to my neighbor the 'Hopper,' and he looks after it then."

"Do you ever have any trouble or delay, and does this belt of buckets always move smoothly, as it does to-day?"

"I have had very little trouble. You see, sir, I am so carefully made in the first place, and experience has taught the builders that I will stand no cheap labor. Sometimes indeed a rivet breaks here or there, and one of the buckets takes a skugee across the belt, and it clatters against the side of my leg; the engineer hears something unusual and stops the belt, and repairs.

"You must understand that the ships that come here with grain are always in a tremendous hurry to get away, and I listen to some very uncomplimentary remarks from some of them as to my ability to unload their cargoes.

"One saucy old sea captain looked up at me so contemptuously one day as he drew alongside, remarking that it would 'take a whole week to unload with that thing,' but the manager came out and told him if he kept his ship properly braced up he would be unloaded in four hours. Well he ripped and swore so much at the manager for this that I was really ashamed. He was unloaded in less than three hours, but refused to move out from the wharf until after the lapse of another hour; then a heavily laden freighter dropped down and stove in a couple of bow-plates for him, and I just laughed until I was tired.

"You need not be surprised if I tell you that sometimes I have cramps in my legs."

"Well, I should indeed; how is that?"

"Well, you see the sun strikes fairly on my south side, and when a hot day comes, that side of my south leg expands and lengthens out, and I suffer excruciating agony, and one side of the belt with having a greater distance to travel, chafes and scrapes, the buckets get awry, and they have to turn on the hose and cool me off before I can work. But I am just through with this ship," and the Elevator stopped.

I now come to the elevator building. This is a marvel of strength and capacity, and is divided off into bins, built up of solid three-inch planking, laid flat, all spiked firmly, one plank to the other.

Each bin holds five thousand bushels of grain, and there are enough of these to contain two hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels, or over six thousand tons in dead weight.

This building then contains the supply, and after leaving the elevator, it is carried up and through the building to the bins by another system of buckets, belts and pulleys, and stored there ready to be furnished to the mill proper as it is required.

Before the grain goes into the elevator bins is it weighed, and every pound of grain is accounted for, and the mill knows exactly what it has on hand at any moment.

This grain is required for the purpose of being made into flour, and in this connection I had almost used the words "ground into flour," but when we come to understand the real functions of the machines through which the grain passes before it is finally delivered into the flour barrel, we find that there is not a grinding machine among them, and the "roller process" is now the only method, and is far in advance of anything hitherto used for the turning of wheat into flour.

The grain being required, it has to come from the elevator building, and is brought to the machines by a series of conveyors, old-time conveyors were simply laborers, men who lifted up these bags of grain and dumped them into the hoppers over the millstone. But conveyors now are inanimate machines, patterned after the machine which old Archimedes invented years ago for the lifting of water, but the modern millright utilizes the Archimedes screw for the lifting of grain. He takes a bar of iron or wood of any convenient length, and beginning at one end, he drives a thin piece of wood into this bar, and so continues to drive similar pieces spirally around the bar until he arrives at the other end, then he lays this huge auger down in a long box, puts a pulley on one end, claps on the belt, starts the machinery, lets in the grain at one end, and it is carried away, perhaps fifty or a hundred feet, as the case may be, and it is caught up by an inter-elevator, and a fine stream is poured down first into the "cockle machine," where everything of a foreign character is quickly separated from the wheat, and there is nothing left but pure and unalulterated grain; then the "duster" takes it and every single grain is polished and burnished so bright that you would actually think it a grain of gold.

Absolute cleanliness in the mill is insisted upon in everything, and everything is built with that end in view.

After it has left this polishing machine, and is on its way to the next, it goes through a most intricate piece of mechanism called an "automatic weighing machine," which holds ten pounds of grain. Just when ten pounds has gone into the brass box, there is a jingle of a bell, the stream stops suddenly, the bottom of the receptacle drops down, the register clicks and the pointer shows ten, then the machine goes marching on again, by tens from morning until night, perfectly accurate all the time, and the miller knows how fast or slow he is making flour all the day long; knows what quantity has gone through, while a similar register in another part of the building tells him exactly how much flour he has made as compared with what has gone through.

From this brass machine it goes to the rolls, which now take the place of the ancient mill-stone.

These rolls are made of the finest kind of steel, corrugated, and highly polished. They take off the outer covering, or the bran, and leave the wheat smooth and clear like rice, except that in some cases you will observe grains that are orange tinted, some perfectly clear and white, and others of a darker shade, and as it travels along, passing a small glass window, you can notice occasionally some that are nearly black, but as it drops into another set of rolls and passes another small window, the black ones are absent, having gone in another direction.

At this stage of the proceedings the miller put in an appearance, and offered to pilot me in following the grain to its different destinations, and explaining the "modus operandi" in general.

Picking up a single grain of wheat, he went on to say: "This particular grain was raised upon a farm in Manitoba, on new ground, and it was the first crop taken off that particular farm; it was left without being threshed out of the straw for about three months, and during that time was under cover, and not in a stack outside.

"This one, for instance," he continued, as he picked up a second grain, "came from a point in Manitoba distant some seven or eight hundred miles from the location of the first one, and was probably the fourth, possibly the fifth, crop off that particular field. The farmer used phosphate and a subsoil plow.

"And this," as he picked a darker looking grain," was raised on swampy ground that had been thoroughly drained; it was threshed out immediately after being harvested, and hardly ever rested until it arrived at the mill."

I was simply astonished at all this, but the miller assured me that it was simple enough. He had travelled extensively all through the Northwest, and had made himself perfectly acquainted with the character of all grains in the country, and a first-class miller should always be able to locate and give the history of everything coming to his particular mill.

Competition in the flour business was like everything else, and a miller who knew the most about his business and could turn that knowledge into his business got there every time, and the product of his mill would never become a drug in the market.

And that miller talked on and volunteered much information, but I was, after all, a little incredulous as to his exactness in the location of that particular wheat, but I acquiesced in everything he said.

Then I ventured to remark that any person of ordinary intelligence, and with an object in view, might possibly be able to fit on some kind of a history to a grain of wheat that would be still more interesting than his.

I thereupon picked up a fierce looking grain of wheat, and striking an attitude similar to his, I proceeded to say that this particular grain had been grown upon a brand new farm, a few miles north of the south fork of the Sascatchewan river. The land had once belonged to the great grandfather of a big Injun by the name of Stinking Goat, or maybe Sitting Bull; it was cut off the field some time between 7 o'clock in the morning and half past 11 at night, and I think, but cannot be certain, that it was threshed out with the common old fashioned flail.

When I looked around, the miller was disappearing down a stairway, and was making explosive and unkind remarks. If this was not a steam mill, I would say that something had gone wrong, as he was referring to the "dam."

As the grain passed from one set of rolls to the other it was gradually becoming finer in quality.

There was a long distance to travel betwene one set and the other, and between each machine the mass was carried up through small flumes and came down through others.

These flumes or spouts were almost innumerable, in fact, I did not attempt to count them at all, but they ran up and down through the mill in every conceivable direction, seemingly without system or order.

They crossed and recrossed each other, they described angles obtuse and acute, they were shaped as parallelograms and trapezoids, they crossed over each other and chassezed back again parallel and horizontal, and they reminded me of the man in whose dwelling the stairway was so crooked that when he was going up he very often met himself coming down.

There is no doubt that these flumes and spouts were all built for practical use, and were necessary adjuncts to the mill, and when I found out the total length was upwards of three and a half miles, I concluded that the man who built them all and put them in place for utility was a veritable genius indeed.

The grain before it is finally packed into the flour barrel has to go through eight different machines, and as it goes along it is separated; the miller goes to each spout, opens the door, and with a glass spatula, takes out a small quantity, lays it on a smooth surface, pats it over with his instrument, and fixes his gaze upon it, sometimes through a microscope; his practiced eye discovers something, and he quickly walks over to one of the machines, tightens it by a turn of a screw set, or loosens it, as the case may require, waits a moment, then takes out another dip of the flour, and goes somewhere else, seemingly satisfied.

There is very little actual manual labor, everything being done by machinery, and the ingeniousness of inventors is apparent on every hand.

You would hardly suppose that an empty barrel could be picked off a pile, set on a stand, a stream of flour turned on, and packed into that barrel just 196 pounds, not a fraction more or less, headed up, and rolled into a car, all by machinery, yet so it is.

BRIDEGROOM WILL BE 110.

Bride Less Than Half That Age, But They Have Named the Happy Day.

With a heroine an even fifty summers to the good and a hero who counts the years of his age in three figures, Washtenaw county, Mich., claims the romance of the year in the annals of this section of the country.

So long ago that the oldest other resident has forgotten the date, Jonathan McGee, colored, an ex-slave, whose name even was taken from his earliest master, in default of a family genealogy of his own, settled in Ypsilanti.

In the same vicinity he has lived since, a thrifty, frugal life, rearing a family of seven children and accumulating considerable property.

Ten years ago he buried his second wife, and now at the ripe old age of 110 years he has taken unto himself a third.

During the year just passed he has caused to be erected to the memory of his last wife a handsome monument and headstone, having one similar to the latter placed at the head of what he expects to become his own final resting-place. This duty to the departed fulfilled, he yielded himself to Cupid's instoxications until a third time his heart surrendered and the all-important question was asked and answered affirmatively.

A few months ago the old man, hale and hearty, as though fifty years younger, boarded the cars for Ann Arbor to secure a license to wed the lady of his third choice. He arrived at the clerk's office and all went well until he was asked the lady's name. Then his memory failed.

A variety of kindly suggestions failed to help him out, and the task was postponed till a later day.

The following afternoon the bride-elect accompanied him with more satisfactory results. The wedding day was named.

The bride is a buxim colored woman of rather prepossessing appearance and seems to be happy. She looks upon her taking a husband as an event quite in the nature of things, which should not occasion extended remark.—New York World.

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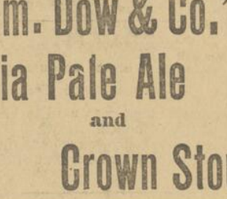
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JESTS FROM * * THE JOKESMITHS.

To Make Real Estate Move.

"He has donated a site for a public bath."

"Yes, he hopes to start a movement in real estate in that section."—Detroit Journal.

Difficult.

"I'm glad the Legislature's going to adjourn soon," remarked the peaceful citizen. "We've seen some lively times and there's getting to be too much personal feeling."

"Yes," answered the friend who is interested in pugilism. "It does seem hard nowadays to keep the debaters from fighting and the fighters from debating."—Washington Star.

A Simple Remedy.

When the world looks dark and gloomy
And life seems a sad, sad plight,
Get up and wash your windows so
Your soul can see things right.
—Chicago Record.

A Very Small Piece.

She—Have you forgotten how you once said you would give the world for me?

He—What if I did?

"Oh, nothing particularly; but it seems quite a come down now you won't even sell that little old suburban lot so that I can have a new wheel."—Indianapolis Journal.

Exception Noted.

'Tis not "better late than never,"
When you come within the purview
Of the nine o'clock restriction
In a village with a curfew.
—Chicago Tribune.

A Lazy Citizen.

I don't keer much fer springtime
Down whar I raise en bo'n;
Fer w'en dey has a sunny day
Dey sets me drappin' co'n.

I knows defish is bitin'
En longin' for de bait;
But den it's "Hitch dat mule up
En plow dat furrow straight!"

I 'bleege ter 'bey my orders
En' come up ter de scratch;
But, bless de Lawd! I travellin'
Ter de watermillion patch!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Men and Weather.

If we didn't have the weather,
With its cloudy skies and clear;
If it never got too frigid
Or too warm for comfort here,
Men would band themselves together
And proceed, without a doubt,
To complain because they hadn't
Anything to kick about.
—Chicago News.

A Labored Explanation.

"Why is that woman scowling at you?"

"She's my sister."

"But why should she scowl at you?"

"Well, you see, she's very near sighted, and as there's something familiar about my face she fancies it must be her husband's."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Architecture.

An air-castle, Dickie—
To give service that's sound,
Must always be built with
One wing on the ground.

He Had a Reason.

"Why have you been fighting, little boy?" asked the kind lady.

"Fer exercise," was the answer. "Do I look big enough to be a perfessional fightin' fer a purse?"—Chicago Post.

Objectionable.

"That fellow," said the pugilist, "is no gentleman."

"What makes you think so?"

"He can't quarrel without wanting to fight."—Washington Star.

The Boy Told Him.

After a recent supper in the rural district a tall, clerical looking individual arose to respond to a toast.

"What am I here for to-night?" was the question he opened with.

"To eat!" shouted a hungry small boy, near the door. "You've drinked six cups o' coffee an' swallered the last biscuit on the plate!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Joseph and Victoria.

The Queen and the Ambassador
Grow sociable, they say,
"It is," Her Majesty remarked,
"A very pleasant day."

"Quite true," His Excellency said,
"It turned out fine, although
Before I started for your house
It threatened rain or snow."

And all the world on tiptoe stands
Each look and nod to trace;
These be portentous moments for
The Anglo-Saxon race.
—Washington Star.

Where He Is.

Andrew Carnegie asks: "Where is the college-made man?"

"Let him wait patiently until the baseball season opens, and then the college made man will be in evidence, as usual."—Chicago News.

Mr. Dooley No Longer a "Pathrite."

(Chicago Journal.)

"'Tis sthrange how I've calmed down since th' war," said Mr. Dooley. "Whin I think iv th' gaby I made iv mesilf dancin' ar-round this here bar an' hurooin' whiniver I heerd iv Rosenfelt's charge again Sandago, me blood r-runs cold with shame. I look ar-round me now, an' all there is to cheer me is Miles' gallant charge again' th' embanned beef an' Alger's gallant charge again' Miles an' th' gas company chargin' us all, th' pure an' the impure alike.

"I hear iv th' fightin' in th' Ph'lipeens, an' it don't anthrest me no more than if I was an ol' Carl Schurz, an' I ain't. I'm an ol' Dooley, an' that's diff'rent. I don't give a r-rush whether th' Cubians get their hardly earned money or not. An' whin I see th' Ar-rmy Board thrampin' ar-round th' stock yards thryin' to find out now what th' er-rmy board was las' summer I'm willin' to take Phil Ar-rmour's wurrud f'r it that th' porterhouse steak an' mushrooms th' sojers et disagreed with thim because they was used to rye bread an' herrin'. Did ye iver set up late at night an' come down in th' mornin' feelin' a taste in ye'er mouth like a closed sthreet car on a r-rainy day? That's th' way I feel. Was I dhrunk durin' th' war?"

"Ye need a pill," said Mr. Hennessy. "What ails ye?"

"I've had a letter fr'm me nevvew Terry. A good lad is Terry, an' th' way I've threated him smce th' war is scand'lous. He was a gin-ral when I he'erd fr'm him before. Thin as things quited down I rayjuced him to colonel. He was a sergeant whin th' treaty iv pace was signed, an' now he's in th' ranks again—a private, full iv canned beef, actin' polisman, an' I've no more inthrest in what he says thin if he was down be Cologne sthreet wurrukin' in a water pipe extinsion gang.

"Here's th' letter:

"'Dear Uncle,' he says; 'whin las' I wrote ye,' he says, 'I was sarvin' me country, be lyin' in th' threnches,' he says, 'before Sandago,' he says, 'with me heart throbbin' with eagerness,' he says, 'fr to march into that sthronghold iv th' hated Castiles where I c'u'd get something fit to eat,' he says. 'I got in afther awhile,' he says, 'an' thin I got out, lavin' th' Prisident iv th' Board of Thrade an' th' principal bankers clanin' th' sthreets in chair: be command iv th' Major-Ginir'l commandin',' he says. 'I'm here now,' he says, 'in Havana,' he says, 'undher th' walls iv Morrah Castle,' he says, 'an' what d'ye think I'm doin'? Yet wudden't believe it. I'm thrav'lin' beat,' he says. 'I'm a polisman, an' 'tis no aisy job. 'Tis nawthin' like bein' wan at home, where all ye have to do is to belt some wan over th' head an' dhraw ye'er eight-three thirty-three a month. We get on'y sivinteen fifty an' no beltin'.

"'They'se two parties down here, an' they're divided like they are in your country be th' money question. Both is f'r naytional honor an' sound money, but wan wants more honor an' less money, an' th' other wants more money and less honor. Th' Naytional Assimbly w'u'd be satisfied if they was enough honor to keep th' wolf away fr'm th' dure, an' me ol' fr'ind Gomez, he wants iv'rybody in his ar'rmy to have a lot iv honor an' jus' enough money f'r to use it properly. I'm with th' Naytional Assimbly. They'se honor enough in this counthry to take care iv th' lar-rgest an' most prosp'rous naytion in th' wurruld. It's piled up everywhere. Ye can't go out iv th' dures without thrippin' over naytional honor. It's a dhrug on th' market. If ye know anny wan that thinks iv shippin' anny to this counthry tell him not to do it. Cubia c'u'd supply th' worruld with honor f'r twinty years an' have enough left to r-run a Raypubblican campaign. What they need is not honor, but what that Hogan boy used to call coin iv th' rellum—th' large an' dented American dollar or buck. An' that's what th' Naytional Assimbly is afther, th' climate bein' onhealthy.

"'Ye can see be this letter, which is bein' wrote f'r me be me friend, Lazarus Moses, that used to live in th' Sivinth Ward, that I am inthrested in the money question, an' I'd like to ask ye c'u'd ye sind me down twinty dollars f'r th' benefit iv th' Polisman's Binivilent Association. If I don't get some money pretty soon I'll have to j'in th' Cubian ar'rmy. I think I'll do it annyhow. Ivery bright young man down here is j'inin'. Me fr'ind Moses is a Colonel, an' he's been fightin' an' bleedin' f'r this counthry iver since th' Commissioners came over here.

"'Anny number iv men have give up thrade an' left their wives an' childare an' marched to th' fr-ront to be r-ready f'r th' paymaster. Th' pathrite business is th' on'y payin' business on th' island. If a man'd had a little money put by two years ago, an' gone into it, he'd be r-rich to-day. Ivery common sojer will get wan hundhred thousan' dollars. Gin-rals is quoted steady at th' advance. Th' Naytional Assimbly is bullin' th' market hard. All ye have to do is to go up to th' threasurer an' cash in ye'er certificates iv paythritism. I think I wint into th' wr-rong ar-rmy. Yours truly, Terence.'"

"It don't sound like Terence," said Mr. Hennessy. "He was a quiet la-ad."

"Sure," said Mr. Dooley, 'if he's associatin' with th' r-rulin' race he may've picked up thricks. I answered him: 'Dear Terence,' says I, 'I can't lend ye annythin',' I says, 'bein' no hero mesilf,' I says, 'but,' I says, 'ye ought to have patience,' I says. 'If ye'er on th' polis foorce ye'll get it away fr'm thim if ye on'y wait,' I says."

"Faith," said Mr. Hennessy, "'tis a good answer."

"An' a thrue wan," said Mr. Dooley.

Another Long Distance Tragedy.

"I see that the Empress Dowager has decided to increase the dose," remarked the Chinese Emperor, as he glanced over the newspaper.

"You mean of poison?" asked the attendant.

"Yes. She used to give it to me a paragraph at a time, but this morning she made it half a column."—Washington Star.

Pointed Paragraphs.

The honey dealer is on a bee line to prosperity.

The wise bill-poster knows his place and sticks toit.

Man is compelled to work for what some other animals get free.

There is no question about tears being the crying need of humanity.

Good qualities are jewels that only good breeding can set off to advantage.

In Cuba.

The Paymaster—This is, you say, the Cuban army of the West?

The Interpreter—Yes, senor.

The Paymaster—That is the general on the right, I suppose?

The Interpreter—It is, senor.

"And all these officers about him are his staff?"

"His staff and his sub-staff, senor."

"And that large group over there?"

"The line officers, senor."

"And these men to the left?"

"Captains and sub-captains, senor."

"And that very large body at the extreme right?"

"Lieutenants, sub-lieutenants and brevet lieutenants, senor."

"That seems to be all. Hold on! Who is that soldier with the gun in the left background?"

"That's the army, senor."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

A Hint to Dewey.

When next George Dewey came on deck
His eye was somewhat brighter;
He bore a well-formed rubber stamp,
Inscribed "Return to Writer."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Dissenter.

I'd love thee better, Lent, (did'st thou
Not leave me in the lurch:
Whene'er I call on Prue, I vow,
She's dragged by thee to church.
—Detroit Free Press.

From Personal Experience.

"Cupid," remarked the poetical soldier, as he read a disappointing letter from the girl he left behind, "doesn't stand much show nowadays."

"No," answered the Filipino who had been taken prisoner, "and it serves him right. In this progressive era he ought to know better than to get into the scrimmage with nothing but a bow and arrow."—Washington Star.

Showing Credentials.

"Mr. Perkins is a good business man, isn't he, daughter?"

"I think so, mamma; ten minutes after he was presented to me he told me he was a widower."

Why It's All Right.

"They say our ambassador's official black swallow-tail coat doesn't cut much of a dash in European courts beside the gorgeous robes of other foreign ambassadors."

"Yes; but there is an American inside of it."

Getting Even.

"It's raining, William; you must take your umbrella."

"No, I won't; I carried it yesterday when it didn't rain."

A Common Experience.

"Wiggs, do you believe that gold ever grows?"

"Of course; when I have any it constantly grows less."

Earmarks of Fame.

"I've struck some encouragement at last."

"What is it?"

"This prominent man used to be a farm-hand at $16 a month."

"What is encouraging about that?"

"I used to be a farm-hand at $10 a month myself."

Wasted Grandeur.

"Men are so stupid."

"Why do you say that?"

"We paid $300 for our parlor furniture, and my husband wants me to keep the window shades pulled down at night."

Amateur Work.

"Does your husband play the violin, Mrs. Stebbins?"

"No; he just fiddles a little."

At Easter.

You will forget; this simple hat I wear
Now fills your heart and purse with blank despair;
But, O heart's dearest, o'er the bill don't fret;
When summer hats I buy you will forget.

How to Be Missed.

"I sometimes believe that if I were suddenly to drop through a hole in the earth nobody would care a cent."

"Oh, brace up. Don't take such a dismal view of things. It surely isn't as bad as you think. Don't you owe anybody any money?"

As to Advice.

The trouble with advice from those
Who tell the world how they
Got to the apex is that you
Must gird your loins up and pursue
Some very different way.

Teeth Extracted And Filled Without Pain.

Best, Safest and Surest Method in the world. Just a simple little application to the gums stop the pain. The tooth comes out easily and you feel no pain.

FULL SET BEST TEETH $10.00

Fit and Quality Guaranteed.

Fillings

In Gold, Silver, Bone, Gutta Percha, French Enamel, Etc.

Teeth Cleaned, Etc,

The Largest and Lowest Priced First Class Dental Office in the Province. All the latest and best methods practised.

Come and See Specimens of Work Before Going Elsewhere.

NEAR McGILL STREET,

Notre Dame Street Cars Pass the Door, Wellington and St. Denis within one block.

Boston Dental Parlors

1856 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Under a NEW ROOF

You can have peace and comfort. Under a poor one nothing but misery.

The good ones cost a little more at first, but then you are safe.

WE MAKE THEM.

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FRED G. REID, Special Agent for Sun Fire Insurance Co.
30 ST. JOHN STREET.

SCOTTISH UNION
....AND....
National Insurance Co. of Edinburgh
ESTABLISHED 1824.
Total Assets.....$44,222,472 33
Invested Funds..... 23,965,472 33
Invested in Canada 2,085,940 66
MONTREAL OFFICE—
117 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET
WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.
$500,000 to loan at Reasonable Rates

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE HERALD.

SHIPPING.

DOMINION LINE.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY'S
Regular Line of First-class Steamships
—Between—
Portland, Me., AND Bristol
(Avonmouth).

Consisting of the following first-class steamers, which have splendid accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers at very moderate rates:

S.S. MONARCH	12,000 tons
S.S. MOUNT ROYAL	11,600 "
*S.S. MONTCALM	8,200 "
*S.S. MONTROSE	8,200 "
*S.S. MONTEREY	8,200 "
*S.S. MONTFORT	8,000 "
*S S. MONTEAGLE	8,000 "
S.S. MONTENEGRO	7,100 "
*S S. MERRIMAC	6,500 "
S.S. YOLA	6,000 "
S.S. MELROSE	6,000 "
S S. MONTPELIER	5,800 "
S.S. ASHANTI	5,600 "
S S. LOKOJA	5,600 "
S.S. ANDONI	5,300 "
*S.S. LYCIA	4,900 "
S.S. ETOLIA	4,900 "
S.S. MEMNON	4,900 "

Steamers of the above line are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain, and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched from PORTLAND, Me.,

TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).

S.S. MERRIMAC .....April 1st
S.S. MENNON.....April 12th
S.S. ASHANTI.....April 26th
And Fortnightly Thereafter.

For rates of freight and other particulars, apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
219 Commissioners St., Montreal.
Ontario Agency:—
R. DAWSON HARLING, 26 Wellington Street E., Toronto.
Chicago Agency:—
JNO. E. EARLE & CO., 8 Sherman St.

ULSTER S.S. CO., Ltd.
"HEAD LINE."
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC—TO BELFAST AND DUBLIN.

The following first-class steamers are intended to continue the regular summer service between the above-named ports:

Steamer.	Tons.	Steamer	Tons.
Rathlin Head, building	10,000	Inishowen Head	5,000
Torr Head	10,000	Bengore Head	4,500
Ramore Head	8,500	Dunmore Head	3,500
Glenarm Head	7,500	Teelin Head	2,500
Malin Head	6,000	Glen Head	2,400

The proposed sailings are—

TO BELFAST.

	On or about
S.S GLENARM HEAD	May 2
S.S. TORR HEAD	May 15
S.S. MALIN HEAD	June 1

TO DUBLIN.

	On or about
S S. INISHOWEN HEAD	May 1
S.S. RAMORE HEAD	May 14
S.S. BENGORE HEAD	May 30

To be followed by other steamers weekly.
Through Bills of Lading granted from all points in Canada.
For freight and particulars, apply to G. Heyn & Sons, Belfast, Managers Ulster Steamship Company, Limited; Palgrave, Murphy, & Co., Dublin; Harold Kennedy, Quebec; W. Thomson & Co., St. John, N.B.; or
McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.,
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, Montreal.

JOHNSTON LINE.

WEEKLY SAILINGS—BOSTON TO LONDON

S.S.	Tons.	S.S.	Tons.
Quermore	10,000	Templemore	7,700
Pinemore	9,500	Oakmore	7,200
Maplemore	9,500	Rossmore	6,600
Noranmore	8,500	Sedgemore	6,200
Vedamore	7,700	Potlemore	5,500
Ulstermore	7,700	Dromore	5,500

Also 14 others and 30,000 tons building.

NEXT SAILINGS.

S.S. OAKMORE .....Feb. 23
S.S. SEDGEMORE .....Mar. 12
S.S. BARROWMORE .....Mar. 24
For rates of freight, through bills of lading, information, etc., apply to all Railway Agents; to Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., Boston, Chicago, St. Louis; Patterson, Ramsay & Co., Baltimore; or to
WM. JOHNSTON & CO., Ltd., Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
New York—Southampton—London.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

New York....April 5 | New York....April 26
St. Louis.....April 12 | St Louis.....May 3
Paris.....April 19 | Paris.....May 10

RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

Noordland ...,Mar. 29 | Southwark ...April 12
Friesland .....April 5 | Westernland..April 19

"These steamers carry only Second and Third class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY
Piers 14 and 15, N. River.
Office—6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. Henry, 116 St. Peter Street.
Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. — See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, etc.

Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, England. Sold at 1s 1½d; 2s 9d.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED.
The Most Perfect Mills in Canada.
Keewatin, 2,250 bbls. per day; Portage la Prairie, 750 bbls. per day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest. All grades of hard wheat flour in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information can be had on application. Office, Board of Trade building.

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Established 1852.
32 Steamers, Aggregating 130,600 Tons.
Tunisian, 10,000 tons, Twin Screw.. Building
Bavarian, 10,000 tons, Twin Screw..

Liverpool, Halifax and St. John Royal Mail service.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From St. John.	From Halifax.
2 Mar.	LAURENTIAN	19 Mar.	20 Mar.
16 Mar.	CALIFORNIAN	2 Apr.	3 Apr.

Portland and Liverpool service

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Portland.
4 Mar	*TURANIAN	25 Mar.
11 Mar.	NUMIDIAN	1 Apr.

*This steamer does not carry passengers.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES—Cabin, $50 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.

Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35 single; $66.50 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $22.50 and $25.50.

Glasgow and New York service.
Calling at LONDONDERRY (from New Pier, foot of W. 1st Street, New York.)

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
3 Mar. ..	STATE OF NEBRASKA ..	23 Mar.
17 Mar.	SIBERIAN	6 Apr.

Rates—1st Cabin, $45, return tickets, $90. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $23.50.

The Steamships Mongolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

H. & A. ALLAN, 25 Common Street, Montreal.

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AGENCIES.
Manchester Liners, Limited.

The only direct and regular steamship line between
CANADA AND MANCHESTER.
It is intended to despatch steamers of the line, on or about the undermentioned dates:

From St. John.	Steamer.	From Halifax.
April 16th	Manchester City	April 17th
April 20th	Manchester Enterprise	April 1st

FURNESS LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Sailings between St. John, N.B; Halifax, N.S., and London, G.B. S.S. St. John City and S.S. Halifax City have cold storage fittings.
Next intended sailings:

From St. John.	Steamer.	From Halifax.
Mar. 18th	Halifax City.	Mar. 23rd

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Sailings between Halifax, N.S.; St. John's, Nfld., and Liverpool, G.B. Calling at St. John's about ten days after leaving Liverpool and two days after leaving Halifax.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation amidships. All steamers electric lighted, and carry stewardesses.
Next intended sailing from Halifax:
Dahome .....
For dates of sailing and rates of passage and freight, apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED, 44 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

D. & C. Maciver's Steamers.

BEAVER LINE
Associated Steamers, Limited.

ST JONH N.B., to LIVERPOOL

From Liverpool.	From St. John, N.B.
March 18 ..... GALLIA	April 5
March 25 ..... TONGARIRO	April 12

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.
A regular service will be maintained between the above-named ports.
The proposed sailings are—

From Liverpool.	From Montreal.
April 15 ..... RUAPEHU	May 3
April 29 ..... GALLIA	May 17
May 6 ..... TONGARIRO	May 24

Superior accommodation at lowest rates for saloon, second cabin and steerage passengers.
Through Bills of Lading issued from all points in Canada and Western States.
Cold storage provided for perishable cargo
For freight and passage, apply to Harold Kennedy, Quebec; Troop & Son, St. John, N.B.,
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LEYLAND LINE
PORTLAND to LIVERPOOL.
Regular Weekly Sailings.
Steamers of this well-known line are intended to be despatched as follows:

From Liverpool.		From Portland.
Mar. 10	VIRGINIAN	Mar. 29
Mar. 18.....	ASSYRIAN.....	Apr. 5
Mar. 29.....	GEORGIAN.....	Apr. 12
April 1	SHEIKH.....	April 19

Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES, by the Grand Trunk Railway and their Agents, or from
FREDK. LEYLAND & CO., LTD., 309 Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
Also at PORTLAND, MAINE.
A limited number of Cabin passengers carried by above steamers at moderate rates.

Short Line to Great Britain
The CANADIAN S.S. CO.'S
WINTER SAILINGS
Milford Haven, Paspebiac, St. John's, Newfoundland.
S.S. DORSET will sail from Milford Haven for Paspebiac on or about March 22nd, and—
Paspebiac for Milford Haven on or about April 7th.
Through Bills of Lading issued to and from all parts in Canada and Western States by G. H. Pugh, Foreign Freight Agent, A. & L. S. R.R. Co., Room 16, Board of Trade Building; or William Keating, Freight Agent, 72 Yonge Street, Toronto.
For further particulars and information as to passengers and freight, apply to any Intercolonial Railway Agent, or to Barlow Cumberland, Passenger Agent, 72 Yonge Street, Toronto.
MONTAGUE YATES, 13 St. John Street, Montreal.

SHIPPING.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.
GLASGOW & ST. JOHN, N.B., SERVICE.

Mar. 4.....	S.S. CONCORDIA	Mar. 26
Mar. 18.....	S.S. KEEMUN	Apr. 6
Mar. 25.....	S.S. ALCIDES	Apr. 13

—Agents—
Glasgow.....Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE
WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.
FROM PORTLAND.

S.S. DEVONA	Mar. 24
S.S. CERVONA	Mar. 31
S.S. KILDONA	Apr. 14
S.S. IONA	Apr. 21
S.S. HURONA	Apr. 28

AGENTS — Cairn, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 27 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith, W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN
Special Steamers on Both Lines.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in
CANADA OR WESTERN STATES
For further information, apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED.
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

Newfoundland
The quickest, safest and best Passenger and Freight Route to all parts of Newfoundland is via THE
NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA.
Str. BRUCE
leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I. C. R. express, connecting at Port-au-Basque with THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
Trains leave St. John's, Nfld., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday afternoon at 5 o clock, connecting with the I.C.R, express at North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.
Through Tickets issued and Freight rates quoted at all stations on the I.C.R., C.P.R., G.T.R., and D.A.R.
R. G. REID, St. John's, Nfld.

Dominion Line
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
LIVERPOOL SERVICE
Via LONDONDERRY.

Steamer.	From St. John. Daylight.	From Halifax. Midnight.
Dominion	Mar. 26th	Mar. 27th
Scotsman	Apr. 9th	Apr. 10th
Vancouver	Apr. 16th	Apr. 17th

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
Thur., Mar. 23	New England.	Apr. 5, 5.30p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE — To Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin, $50.00 and upwards single; $100 return. Second Cabin, $35.00 single; $65.50 return.
Steerage — To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament Street.

BEAVER LINE
STEAMSHIPS
TO AND FROM
LIVERPOOL.
RATES OF PASSAGE
FIRST CABIN—Single, $50.00 to $55. Return, $95 to $104.50.
SECOND CABIN—Single, $32.50 to $35.00. Return, $61.75 to $66.50.
STEERAGE—Outward, $22.50. Prepaid, $24.00
For sailings and all particulars as to freight or passage apply to any agent of the company or to
D. W. CAMPBELL, General Manager. 18 Hospital St. Montreal

Hamburg-American PACKET CO.
HANSA LINE
The only direct line between Hamburg and Canada, affording regular sailings.
WINTER SAILINGS
HAMBURG AND PORTLAND, ME.

	From Hamburg.	From Portland.
S.S. ARCADIA	20 Feb.	28 March
S.S. STRATHTAY	20 March.	17 April

Through Bills of Lading issued to and from all points in Canada and Western States by the Grand Trunk Railway or their Agencies.
For further particulars, apply to
JAMES THOM, Manager. 13 St. John Street, Montreal.

THE INTERCOLONIAL
COAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED
Works—DRUMMOND COLLIERY.
Westville, Nova Scotia.
Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.
Head Office—199 COMMISSIONERS ST MONTREAL.

STUFFING THE MAILS.

A Bad Form of Practical Joking—The Department to Stop It.

Although the Post Office Department has not yet received any official complaints, says the New York Evening Post, it has been informed unofficially of the silly tricks which certain persons have been trying to play upon the mail-collectors by putting live animals in the street package boxes. Not long ago a live puppy was found in a package box, wearing a collar to which was attached an addressed tag and a two-cent stamp. A few days later, in another city, a live muskrat was found in one of the boxes similarly tagged and stamped, and before the carrier could transfer it to his mail-bag his hand was bitten. Such things are very likely, when they become public, to cause an epidemic of practical joking. A number of years ago the news that someone had sent a Texas lizard alive through the mails inspired a large number of others to post lizards also. This was a comparatively harmless prank, as the animals were not dangerous; but it was a senseless thing, and caused a great deal of annoyance to the post-offices, besides being cruel. Another joker, possibly egged on by the stories of the lizards, put a rattlesnake in a Western mail box, and for a number of years its stuffed skin was kept at the Post Office Department for exhibition.

The danger that such a passion for folly may spread has caused the department to take early precautions, in the case of some recent occurrences, to head off the thing before it has gained too much strength. A person who tries a trick of this kind henceforth, until the danger has blown over, will do it at his peril, for inspectors have been notified to keep a particularly sharp eye upon the package boxes in the cities.

The danger of letting a matter of this kind go unchecked is considerable. A collector has no discretion in the matter of conveying mail matter from the boxes to the post office. His business is to collect, and not to discriminate between packages; this last duty falls upon the postmaster, his superior officer. It is easy to see how, through some practical joke which had simply a senseless freak of sport behind it, a collector might be maimed for life, or perhaps mortally wounded.

Predictions.

"Fair and warmer";
So they say,
Rain keeps dropping
All the day.

"Snow. Much colder,"
Comes the hint—
Watch quicksilver's
Upward sprint.

Ground hog murmurs
All demure;
"Say, who is
Punchoor?"
—Washington Star.

SCHOOL FOR BLUSHING.

Paris Institute for Teaching Swee Embarrassment.

One of the late novelties of Paris, that city of novelties, is a school where blushing is taught. If there is any place where blushing has become a dost art, one would certainly think it was Paris, but the Parisians, on the other hand, declare that it is a result of Anglomania and the influence of the American girl. The young woman who plays golf or rides a bicycle in "rationals" in the freest camaraderie with her male friends is likely to acquire a self-poise which will make the flush of embarrassment a stranger to her cheeks, and the city where women are bicycling on the boulevards with their bare knees exposed has felt the necessity of a reaction. The classic grace and simplicity of the early years of the century, with their accompanying downcast eyes and simpers, are now in vogue again, and the maidens who have forgotten how to blush are going to school to learn the primitive art. They say it is easy enough to droop the eyes and affect bashfulness, but to call up a mantling color is as difficult as pulling eye teeth.

How the crimsoning flow of red blood to the pallid cheek is accomplished in these fin de siecle schools of deportment it is hard to imagine, unless it is that they have taken a page out of Du Maurier's joke book and emulate the society girl who surprised her friend by always blushing at the right time. "How can you manage it?" asked the other girl enviously. "Oh, it is very easy," the expert blusher replied. "I simply think of something that makes me blush."