The Montreal Daily Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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—o—

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For The Nervous
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CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

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GEORGE W. BOUTON, STAMFORD, CONN., says: "For two years I was a sufferer from nervous debility, and I thank God and the discoverer of the valuable remedy that PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND cured me. *It is* a valuable remedy. Long may it live. Let any one write to me for advice."

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GEORGE ABBOTT, SIOUX CITY, IOWA, says: "I have been using PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND and it has done me more good for kidneys and lame back than any other medicine I have ever taken.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circular.

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SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

The DAILY HERALD will be delivered to any part of the city, or mailed to any address in the Dominion of Canada, postage free, during the present Session of Parliament, for ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

CANADIAN.

—The new bread inspectors seized a large quantity of bread at Quebec yesterday in the hands of different bakers for light weight.

—The Scott Act Association of North Ontario district are urging on officials the duty of prosecuting second and third offences as such and not as first offence.

—Sir A. T. Galt, the Hon. P. Garneau and Messrs. C. Thomson, J. C. Thomson, W. Withall, A. F. Hunt, E. J. Price, W. Simons and Alexander Buntin were on Tuesday elected directors of the Quebec Steamship Company for the current year.

—Premier Thorburn, of Newfoundland, having arrived at St. John's yesterday, it was decided to send a union delegation to Ottawa about the 1st of April. The prospects of union are continually improving, and ultimate success only depends upon generous terms.

Two of four judges in the Court of Appeal, on Tuesday, decided in favor of the validity of the Ontario statute, which secures an equitable division of an insolvent debtor's estate. Chief-Justice Harrison and Justice Osler were opposed to this view. There will probably be an appeal to the Privy Council.

—Early yesterday morning burglars entered Brown's grocery store, Sparks street, Ottawa, and blew off the door of the safe and abstracted $75, leaving notes to the value of $100. Smoke from the explosion in the safe caused an alarm of fire and the burglary was thus discovered. There is no clue.

—The owners, captains and sailors of local lake vessels have petitioned Parliament against allowing the shooting range to be perpetuated close to the entrance of the Toronto harbor. They condemn the proposed measures for securing the public safety as wholly inadequate and their petition will aid greatly in arousing public opinion against the range.

EUROPEAN.

—A new Russian law decrees that any one circulating literary or scientific works without the sanction of the Press Censor will be liable to a year's imprisonment.

—The ice in the Danube is breaking up. There is an enormous inundation in Galicia and Hungary. In the Lemberg district many villages have been ruined, two hundred houses have been wrecked at Szottmar and some of the streets of Buda are submerged.

—The *North German Gazette* hopes the new Mexican loan of £10,500,000 in which German capital has an interest, will have the effect of opening a new outlet for German enterprise. The *Gazette* says it is expected that Mexico will respond to the confidence in her which German capitalists have shown by meeting Germany's requirements in the marketing of her industrial produce, so that economical relations of advantage to both countries may be established.

—Mr. Powell Williams, after consulting with Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hartington and other Unionists and with the consent of the Government, has laid on the table in the House of Commons an amendment to Mr. Parnell's motion for the second reading of the arrears bill which it is hoped will secure the support of all but four of the Unionists. The amendment, which was drafted by Mr. Chamberlain, declares that no bill will be satisfactory unless it deals with other than land debts.

AMERICAN.

—A coke train on the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston railroad ran into a rock ten miles from the city this morning, and the entire train was thrown over an embankment into the river. Brakeman Smith was terribly crushed and will die.

—Advices from Northern Wisconsin, Dakota, and Northern Minnesota and Arizona, say that one of the severest snow and wind storms of the season prevailed yesterday and last evening. It is feared that the loss of sheep in Arizona will be great.

Jerome T. Hill, a prominent New York club man and one of the executors of the estate of William Lattimer, has disappeared and is supposed to be in Canada. The Lattimer estate was valued at several million dollars. Last July it was found that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds and securities belonging to the heirs was missing. It was ascertained that Hill was responsible for this. He lost the money in speculation.

THE MANITOBA QUESTION.

Rumored Prospect of a Settlement.

Sir John Surrenders to Manitoba

And Makes Terms With the C. P. R.

A Matter of Eighteen or Nineteen Millions.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, March 21.—The chief subject of discussion in the lobbies of Parliament and in the rotunda of the Russell House, where all public questions are freely discussed, is the Manitoba question. It will be remembered that Sir John, through a mutual friend, invited Mr. Greenway to visit him at Ottawa with a view of reconciling the differences between that Province and the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Greenway, accompanied by his Attorney-General, Mr. Martin, attended here and after remaining ten days and having but two or three interviews, and nothing either definite or satisfactory resulting therefrom, left for his home on Monday night last. Since Mr. Greenway's visit it appears that the Government have invited the Canadian Pacific people to Ottawa to discuss the situation with them and see if a solution is possible. Several meetings have been held between the Government and these gentlemen, and rumor has it that the outcome of these interviews will result in an arrangement that, it is hoped, will be satisfactory to Manitoba, and by which the C. P. R. will abandon their monopoly, not only in Manitoba, but over the whole North-West Territory. Messrs. Pope and Tupper have been ill and confined to their rooms for several days past, but matters had become so urgent, owing to the departure of Mr. Greenway that a meeting was called of the principal members of the Council at the residence of Mr. Pope, where the matter was fully discussed, and report says settled on the basis hereafter stated. It will be remembered that when the C. P. R. was originally proposed it was not contemplated to construct a line along the north shore of Lake Superior owing to the costly and difficult character of the works, but an inducement was held out to Sir George and his associates that it was most important to the future of Canada that the line should be a continuous one from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific, and if that section was built they should have the exclusive right for twenty years, and the Government agreed that during that period the Ottawa Government would sanction no bill which should permit the trade of the North-West or Manitoba to be drawn off to the American lines. On this condition the contract was signed and the line was built, and in addition to the large subsidies given by the Parliament of Canada for the construction of that road, a sum of about 150 millions of dollars of private capital has been put into the road, and the C. P. R. claim, and with a strong show of reason, that it would be unfair to the contractors and a breach of faith to the investors to permit that trade to be tapped and the traffic drawn off to American lines. The C. P. R. also claim that the greater portion of west bound traffic from the East to the North-West would be diverted from their line, and a gross act of injustice would thus be perpetrated upon them.

The Manitobans claim that that Province was excepted from the operation of the monopoly clause. On this point the Government have recently got some new light, and they now hold that it was a mistake ever to have taken issue with Manitoba upon the point as a matter of public policy; but that, absolutely as a matter of right, the Dominion alone had the right to charter a line to the frontier. This is the position they hold to-day, and is the one held and contended for by the C.P.R. people. It seems to be pretty well understood that that was the conclusion at which the Council meetings at Mr. Pope's house arrived at yesterday, and admitting that basis, the C. P. R. were asked to make the proposition for the total abandonment of their monopoly clauses, not only over Manitoba, but over the whole North-West. It is clear that under this statement of facts the Government had got themselves in a corner, and that without the voluntary action of the C.P.R., and their assent to an abandonment of monopoly, they could not meet the Manitobans and concur in an independent line; and that as the public excitement had grown to a dangerous pitch, it was most urgent that some friendly arrangement should be arrived at between them. The C. P. R. claimed that their line between Port Arthur and Sudbury was built at an enormous expense, about thirty-five millions, mainly to secure a continuous through traffic in the interest of Canada, and on the faith of the monopoly clause, and that if that were done away with it would impair the traffic of the road and the security of the investors, and be a breach of public faith. They therefore claim that under these circumstances the company should be recouped the thirty-five millions which that unprofitable portion of the road had cost them. Upon this basis the negotiations have been and are being still proceeded with. So far as we can learn the parties, though the matter is not finally closed, are pretty near an agreement, and it is believed that the company have agreed to take two-thirds of the cost of that portion of the road which will amount to eighteen or nineteen millions of dollars in value, either in lands or money or both, or in some way agreeable to both. It is said that Sir John has again invited Greenway to return and if he comes, which doubtless he will, the difficulties will probably be arranged. It is further said that the C. P. R. on the basis of this arrangement, have agreed to give over one of their lines from Winnipeg to the frontier to the Manitobans, either on a perpetual lease or for 99 years, on terms to be agreed upon, should they so desire it. We do not vouch for the absolute correctness of the above facts, but we have every reason to believe that they will be found to be near the result when the affair is finally closed.

FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Cabinet Meeting—A Sad Check to the Tories—The Quebec-Levis Bridge—Meeting of the Legislature—A Heavy Failure.

QUEBEC, March 21.—The Cabinet held a long session this afternoon, but of course the usual secrecy is observed. However, this can be said that a great deal of business that was held over for the Premier's attention was disposed of.

Parliament, it is thought, will be called for business about the first week in May, and the bye-elections will be brought on about the latter weeks of April.

The report that the Hon. Mr. Duhamel was to retire from the Cabinet to accept a police court judgeship is positively denied.

Opposition circles are much agitated as to the current rumors of Hon. Mr. Mercier's trip to Europe. The consolidation of the Provincial debt and the saving of a quarter of million dollars in interest to the treasury has simply dumbfounded and paralyzed them. They will not believe it because they were unable to accomplish it. As to the Jesuit estate that is of no consequence to them compared to the saving of a quarter million dollars. There is the rub, and they feel very sore at the probability of its accomplishment. It means more to their party than the leaders care to acknowledge, however. They lose no chance or opportunity to buttonhole and question everyone who is at all likely to have some information of the Premier's future actions. They see breakers ahead and want to be prepared. Their confident talk of a few weeks ago has suddenly disappeared and gives place to uncertainty and depression.

It is reported that a leading subscriber to the Quebec Bridge Company has sent in his accepted check for $20,000, his portion of the call of 4 per cent. on the subscribed capital of the company. He is said to mean business and is ready to go on with the work with a syndicate of his own immediately.

The Legislature stands convoked (pro forma) for the 7th April.

The Messrs. Germain, tanners, suspended payment yesterday. Liabilities about $59,000, assets estimated from $30,000 to $36,000. It is reported the firm had made an offer of 25 cents in the dollar cash. A meeting of creditors was held in the lower town yesterday afternoon. The firm has been in straitened circumstances for some time past for it had exchanged paper with the Quebec Shoe Company to the extent of $10,000. Some two years ago it sunk $20,000 in the construction of a new tannery building at Arthabaska, and it is said that some of its drafts on English agents have come back dishonored. The banks principally interested are the Union and Nationale. The paper in the Union upon which was the name of the Quebec Shoe Company was paid by the company yesterday afternoon. There were various rumors afloat yesterday concerning the latter company, but it is known that it has done a good business of late and that it is backed by a large Montreal leather house, and by three Quebec tanners.

Rain set in to-day and the streets and sidewalks are almost clear of snow.

FROM THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

The Combines Committee—C.P.R. Fast Line of Steamers—Intercolonial Claims—Water Analyses—Amendment to the Libel Law.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, March 21.—The Combines Committee held a meeting this morning to consider numerous letters received, complaining of combines in various directions. Amongst others the Committee were urged to take up the combines in undertaking, banking, and the combine to keep down wages. Mr. Matthewson, of Montreal, wrote denying a statement made by Mr. Lockerby that he had expressed himself willing to enter the sugar combine. Mr. Guillet drew attention to the reflections made by Mr. Wells, of Toronto, upon the Committee, which were published in a Toronto paper.

Sir Charles Tupper attended a meeting of the Cabinet Council.

Rumor states that the Quebec representatives in the Cabinet are kicking furiously against the proposal to subsidise a fast line of steamers for the C.P.R. The matter is as yet unsettled, and a nice little breeze is blowing.

The Exchequer Court will sit at Quebec on the 27th to take up several claims made in connection with the St. Charles Branch of the Intercolonial. There are some fifteen or twenty to be investigated, some of which represent very large sums.

Close upon one hundred samples of water have been forwarded to the chief analyst here by the two officials of the Inland Revenue Department, appointed to collect samples of water in various parts of the Dominion. These gentlemen are now conducting their mission in the western cities, having finished their tour through the Lower and Maritime cities. The bulletin, containing the result of the analyses made, will not be ready until the 1st of June next.

A meeting of the deputation of the Canadian Press Association, relative to the proposed amendments in the Dominion law of libel, together with members who are journalists and members of the press gallery, will be held to-morrow at 10.15 a.m. The deputation will subsequently wait on the Minister of Justice at 11 o'clock.

PREPARING FOR NAVIGATION.

Prospects at St. Catharines Port.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont. March 21.—There is a considerable activity noticeable along the docks at present. Vessel owners report good freight offering with prospects of a good season. The Propeller Armenia, formerly one of the merchants line passenger steamers, plying between Montreal and Chicago, was purchased by Calvin and Sons of Garden Island, and converted into a steam barge, to engage in the timber trade.

The steamers Persia and Ocean are undergoing repairs and will be put on the same route as last year, viz weekly between St. Catharines and Montreal. the propeller Sir. S. L. Tilly and fleet composed of the steamer Tilly and schooners T. R. Merritt, J. R. Benson and G. M. Neelon, will ply on the same waters as last year, in the coal and timber trade.

D. Graham & Co., the well known vessel owners are corresponding with Mr. Shickluna, vessel builder, regarding the building of a new iron steamer on the same lines as the S. L. Tilly, for the Northern Lakes. The proposed length of the new boat is 280 feet.

A Good Take of Seals.

St. John's, Nfld., March 21.—15,000 seals are reported to have been taken at Partridge Island. It is thought Green Bay is good for 60,000.

THE UNTAMED CYCLONE.

Completing the Work of the Deadly Blizzard.

The Lady Chief of a Gang of Thieves.

A Young, Beautiful and Accomplished School Teacher.

A NEW NAME FOR THE CYCLONE.

But the Same Old Effects.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 21.—A terrible electric storm enveloped the State last night, beginning about ten o'clock and lasting until after midnight. In Fairburn both the colored churches were demolished. Near Anstell, a house was blown on a negro blacksmith, killing him. Reports of the storm in and around Gainesville show that, while it was not so severe, much damage was done. The colored Baptist Church was completely wrecked. Mr. Cyphus, living near Gainesville, had his house and all his outbuildings blown away. One of his children was seriously hurt. Calhoun suffered most in North Georgia. The cyclone bounded down on the little town suddenly and after doing its destruction lifted from the earth to strike no one knows where. Every building in its path was either destroyed or damaged. The southern arm of the storm passed eastward through Telefair County, taking everything in its path, four hundred yards wide. General reports come in of houses blown away and fences destroyed. Cattle and stock killed and maimed, some loss of human life and a good many injured is the tenor of the reports.

THEIR CHIEF WAS A GIRL.

Extraordinary Confession of a Kansas School Teacher After a Murder.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 21.—For some weeks burglaries had been frequent at Columbus and other points in Southern Kansas. Last Friday night the safe in the railway depot at that place was blown open. The next night the Sheriff and Constable David Gordon set to work to watch the house of suspected persons. Saturday morning Gordon's dead body, riddled with buckshot, was found near the house of a family named Blalock. The condition of the shrubbery showed that the shots were fired from the Blalock yard and the father, mother and daughters were arrested, but the boys had disappeared.

Sunday it was announced that Clara Blalock, the oldest daughter, had confessed everything. The girl, a handsome brunette twenty years of age, had graduated at the head of her class at the Columbus High School last spring and had been appointed a teacher in the First Ward School last fall. She had the respect of all classes and was regarded as one of the most promising young girls in the town. Therefore the surprise was the greater when she confessed that she saw her brothers John and William get their guns, steal from the house to the shrubbery, where William took careful aim and murdered the constable in cold blood. When the boys returned to the house she and her mother fixed them up for escape, and made arrangements to supply them with food and ammunition until they could safely return.

All this was told in the coolest matter-of-fact way. Search of the Blalock house was made Sunday, and a secret recess under the roof was found, in which were all manner of stolen goods, including a mail sack, chickens, salted in a barrel, and jewellery. There was also found a box containing a vast amount of correspondence, showing that Clara Blalock, the teacher, was secretary and treasurer of an extensive gang of burglars, and she received and divided the spoils as well as arranged many of the details. She was then searched, and letters were found sewed in her dress giving the location of several stolen horses and telling her who to send for them. The same day the boys were arrested while hiding in the garret of a school-house. Other members of the gang are also under arrest.

THE OIL TRUST IS IN DANGER.

A New Process Which Renders the Ohio Fluid Equal to Pennsylvania's.

TOLEDO, O., March 21.—Developments in the Ohio oil fields within the past twenty-four hours have been sensational. The ruin of the Standard Company is predicted, based upon the fact that parties outside that Trust have obtained control of certain processes of refining Ohio oil. They refuse to sell out at any price, and are prepared to build pipe lines, refineries and a system of tankage second to none in the country. Detroit and Chicago millionaires are back of these schemes and pushing them boldly but quietly.

To-day a reporter discovered in a blacksmith's shop, five miles out in the country, a secret refinery producing out of Ohio oil an article equal to the best headlight oil on the market. The process was discovered by Mr. Greenhill, of Marietta, O. He has spent years in the study of oils and chemicals and he has at last hit upon the combination which gives the greatest results. A strong company is said to be backing Greenhill and large refineries will be built to utilize his process all over the Ohio oil fields. Pennsylvania oil is sold for more than $1 and Ohio oil for 15 cents a barrel. The supply of the latter seems almost inexhaustible, and if it can be made to take the place of Pennsylvania oil a drop in prices is certain.

NOT READY FOR UNION.

Methodist Protestant Ministers in Pittsburg Opposed to Uniting with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 21.—At the meeting of the ministers of the Methodist Protestant Association to-day, the proposed union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was discussed at length. The drift of sentiment was strongly against consolidation. Among the speakers was Rev. David Jones. He said he was opposed to the union of the churches, because their creeds are different; the church would lose it's identity and have to give up the grand record its forefathers had made for it. He said he believed the Cumberland Presbyterians should come to them; they were willing to take them under their wing, but he was opposed to union that would blot out the history of the Church. Rev. S. F. Crowther said: "I do not think the time has come for union yet. Under certain conditions I would be in favor of such a union, but as the matter is at present I am opposed to it." Others spoke to the same effect. The general opinion is that the scheme for uniting the two bodies will fall through."

EARTHQUAKES IN CALIFORNIA

A Volcano Expected to Break Forth.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Earthquakes are of daily occurrence in and about Bavispe and are preceded by loud underground noises. Between Batepeto and Fronteras there is a place where the shocks are much stronger and it is believed a volcano will soon burst forth there.

Half a Million Emigrants.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The report of the Board of Emigration shows that 450,845 immigrants arrived here during the past year.

Boodling on a Large Scale.

FRANKFORT, Ky. March 21.—It is definitely stated that the defalcation of State Treasurer Tate will amount to between $190,000 and $200,000.

Killed by the Cyclone.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 21.—A cyclone struck Lumber City, Ga., this morning. B. V. Holland and W. B. Wheldon, both prominent men, were killed.

Defying the Railway Strikers.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The officials of the Gould system have issued orders to their men to receive and handle all freight given them by the C. B. & Q.

More Work of the Blizzard.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The local steamboat inspectors were notified that the barge C. M. White had sunk in the storm of the 12th inst. Deck hand John Hill was lost.

A Warning to U. S. Senators.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 21.—Lightning struck the Senate wing of the Capitol this afternoon but did no damage. The occupants of the building were pretty badly scared.

A Sorry Quarter of an Hour.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 21.—One of the fiercest gales ever experienced here, raged for about a quarter of an hour at seven o'clock this morning. Several houses were unroofed.

A Strange Animal to be at Large.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A sea lion escaped from a cage in Reiche Bros. animal store, at No. 95 Park Row, to-day, and severely injured two men by goring them with its tusks.

Lives Lost in a Hurricane.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 21.—Despatches to-night state that the hurricane which did such great damage at Calhoun, Ga., last night passed over east Tennessee. At and near Lenoir's much damage was done and several lives lost.

Amending the National Bank Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—After a two months work upon it the House Committee on banking and currency has finally ordered the Treaholm bill, to codify and amend the national bank laws, to be reported to the House.

Ship Carpenters' Strike Broke Up.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—After three weeks of self-enforced idleness the ship carpenters and calkers who quit work in an endeavor to secure ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, have resolved to give up the fight and return to their work to-morrow morning.

Small-pox in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, March 21.—Six fresh cases of small-pox were reported to-day. From January 1st to March 15th, 190 cases of small-pox were received at the hospital. Of these, 27 died, and of the 27 quarantined at their homes, seven died. The disease is now abating.

Extended Commercial Union.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In the Senate Mr. Frye, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back to the House the bill authorizing the President to arrange a conference for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Mexico, Central and South America and Brazil.

The Cyclone Taking Its Turn.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 21.—A terrible wind storm prevailed at Calhoun, Ga., last night which demolished the Baptist and Methodist churches, destroyed several houses and unroofed every house in the town. Numbers of cattle were killed. No loss of life has as yet been reported, but four or five persons were wounded by falling timber.

Congress of American Nations.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Senate committee on foreign relations to-day authorized Senator Frye to report favorably the McCreary bill which recently passed the House providing for a congress of American nations, to be held at Washington on the first of April, 1889. The bill is amended so as to be more specific, and sets forth in detail the topics to be considered at the congress.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, March 21, 1888.

Temperature in the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians and mathemetical instrument makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street: 8 a.m., 39°; 1 p.m., 42°; 6 p.m., 39°; max., 45°; min., 35°; mean., 40°. By standard barometer: 8 a.m., 29.41; 1 p.m., 29.11; 6 p.m., 29.25.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, March 22, 1 a.m.

A depression which quickly developed over Pennsylvania this morning is now over Quebec. It is causing strong winds and gales in the lake and eastern districts accompanied by moderate temperatures everywhere. The pressure is much higher to the west of the lakes with very cold weather.

Probabilities.

Lakes—High winds from the west and north west, decreasing by night, partly cloudy and very cold with passing snow showers.

St. Lawrence—Strong winds from south west and north west, partly cloudy with light local snow falls, becoming decidedly colder to-night.

Gulf—Strong winds and gales from south east, veering to westerly, mostly cloudy with occasional rain or sleet.

Maritime—Strong winds and gales veering to westerly, cloudy or partly cloudy, with rain or sleet, falling temperature to-night.

DEATH IN THE THEATRE.

Fire at the Oporto Theatre.

Lamentable Loss of Life.

Arrears of Irish Rents Act.

Liberal-Unionist Satirical Amendment.

HOLOCAUST OF PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

Oporto Theatre Burnt Down—Terrible Loss of Life.

OPORTO, March 21.—While a performance was in progress at the Binquett Theatre last night an explosion of gas occurred, and the theatre took fire and was destroyed. The house was full of spectators, and a number of lives were lost.

LATER REPORT.

Eighty bodies have been taken from the ruins. Most of those burned were in the third tier boxes and galleries, where whole families were suffocated. There was a terrific struggle at the doors when the spectators tried to escape. Large numbers were suffocated and trampled upon. Many, on reaching the street, were so seriously injured that they vomited blood. Nearly all the victims were spectators. The actors escaped in their theatrical costumes. Many in the theatre, finding themselves unable to reach the doors, jumped from the windows. Some corpses were found in the stage boxes. The gas was extinguished shortly after the fire broke out, thus adding to the confusion. Large gangs of workmen are exploring the ruins. Two bodies were discovered locked in a close embrace.

ARREARS OF IRISH RENTS.

Mr. Parnell Moves the Second Reading.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Parnell moved the second reading of his Arrears of Rent bill and addressed the House in advocacy of it. He promised to consider any amendments offered that were consistent with the principle of the bill and declared that he would consent to limit its operation to two years. If the bill was rejected it would be the best proof of the impossibility of legislating for Ireland from Westminster. It was said that the Irish question was a land question. If it was so why did not the House take it in hand earnestly and deal with it. The truth was they were unable to settle it because they knew nothing about it. They went to Birmingham for guidance instead of Cork and Tyrone. If the bill did not endanger the Union, why were they afraid of it? He said he could not promise that the settlement of the land question on the most just and generous principles would diminish the demand for a restoration of an Irish Parliament.

This statement was greeted with cheers.

Joseph Powell Williams (Liberal Unionist) moved his amendment to Parnell's motion for the second reading of the Arrears of Rent bill. Viscount Errington (Liberal Unionist) seconded Williams' motion.

T. W. Russell (Liberal Unionist, Tyrone) said that actuated by a strong sense of duty he intended to vote against the Government and against his own party. He declared that the rejection of the bill would result in the repeal of the Union. Mr. Chamberlain declared that the object of the bill was to illustrate the desirability of Home Rule rather than to secure a material advantage to the people. In an interview to-day, Mr. Parnell said he did not believe the Government would deal with the arrears question this session unless numerous harsh evictions roused British opinion. Mr. Davitt believes that if the Government does anything it will ask a few millions to extend the purchase act, thereby relieving the landlords at the expense of the taxpayers.

The House refused to order the bill to a second reading by a vote of 328 to 243.

The Greatest Honor in England.

LONDON, March 21.—The vacant Knighthood of the Garter has been conferred upon the Marquis of Londonderry, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Steady Dutchmen Turned Socialist

THE HAGUE, March 21.—The Socialist leader, Nieuwenhaus, has been returned to Parliament from Shoterland. This is the first time that a Socialist has been elected to the Dutch Parliament.

An Arab Foray.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.—Advices from Bagdad say the Hamavend nomadics have raided the districts around that city, burning and pillaging several villages and murdering many peasants.

Passing of the Prussian Budget.

BERLIN, March 21.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day passed the budget in its entirety and adjourned until April 11th. The Emperor passed a good night and he feels much better to-day.

Consols Conversion Bill Passed

LONDON, March 21.—The Consols Conversion Bill passed the committee stage in the House of Commons to-night. The Queen left Windsor to-day for Portsmouth en route to Italy. The court remains abroad three weeks.

Boulanger Irritated.

PARIS, March 21.—The *Dix-Neuvieme Siecle* says Gen. Boulanger, irritated at being placed upon the retired list, has declared that he is no longer bound by military duties, and will associate himself with the friends of the Propaganda.

Breaking Down a Drinking Fountain

HAMILTON, Ont., March 21.—A team of horses attached to a N. & N. W. lorry ran away this afternoon and came into collision with the market drinking fountain, carrying it completely off its base, and damaging it so badly that it will be entirely useless. The fountain was worth about $250.

Mr. William Sharpe, baker and confectioner, of 106 John street South, left his house on Monday morning to do some business in the city, and has not since been heard of. It is thought his mind is deranged. Detectives are endeavering to hunt him up.

WILL BE FOUND AN EXCELLENT REMEDY for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Trade and Commerce.

THE HERALD OFFICE.
Wednesday Evening, March 21, 1888.

Montreal Stock Market.

To-day's market opened very strong and there was a good volume of business done, the trading in some stocks being quite lively. Bank stocks were very strong, and Merchants sold at 130, an advance of 1½ points since last transaction; Ontario advanced to 119, and 50 shares changed hands at this figure; Montreal maintained its position, though selling ¼ lower during the day; there was a small transaction in Toronto at 198; Commerce opened strong at 116, but sold immediately at 115¾, and closes on the whole firm. Of the miscellaneous securities the most active was Gas, with sales of 1,500 shares. The trading in the forenoon was at 215@215¼, with an improving tendency, and in the afternoon the sales were mostly at 215¼, and at the close buyers offer this figure. Richelieu showed some weakness early in the day, the opening transaction was at 51; 50½, and finally 50 were touched, and there were sellers later at 49¾, but no one ventured to take hold. In the afternoon, 50¾ and 51 were paid for 75 shares. Canadian Pacific was a fraction off again at 57½; sales 150 shares. The day's sales amounted to 2,474 shares, compared with 2,182 yesterday, and 1,396 yesterday.

The following are the sales:—

MORNING BOARD.

75 Bank of Montreal....................at 217½
25 do do ....at 217¼
25 do do ....at 217½
25 Bank of Commerce....................at 116
20 do do ....at 115¾
50 Ontario Bank....................at 119
75 Merchants....................at 130
35 Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co..at 51
90 do do do at 50½
200 do do do at 50
25 Gas Co....................at 215
900 do ....at 215¼
50 do ....at 215
50 do ....at 215¼
125 do ....at 215

AFTERNOON BOARD.

53 Bank of Montreal....................at 217
30 do do ....at 217¼
1 Bank of Toronto....................at 198
25 Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co...at 50¾
50 do do do ...at 51
25 Montreal Telegraph....................at 93½
50 Montreal Gas Co....................at 115
50 do do ....at 115¼
300 do do ....at 115½
150 Canadian Pacific Railway......at 57½
$2,000 Champlain Ry. bonds........at 98

The closing figures are as follows, compiled by Messrs. D. L. McDougall & Co., 22 Hospital street:

STOCKS.	Value of shares.	Last half-yearly dividend.	Sellers per cent.	Buyers per cent.
Bank of Montreal	$200	5 & 2	217½	217¼
Ontario Bank	100	3½p.c.	121	119
Bank B. N. A.	100	3½p.c.	....	....
Banque du Peuple	50	3 p.c.	103	102
Molsons Bank	50	4 p.c.	140	135
Bank of Toronto	100	4 p.c.	205	198
Bank Jacques Cartier	25	3 p.c.	....	....
Merchants Bank	100	3½p.c.	132	130
Bank d'Hochelaga	100	3 p.c.	....	....
East'n Townships B'k	50	3½p.c.	119	112
Quebec Bank	100	3½p.c.	115	109
Bank Nationale	50	3 p.c.	....	44
Union Bank	60	3 p.c.	95	90½
Can B'k of Commerce	50	3½p.c.	116½	115½
Dominion Bank	50	5 p.c.	....	....
Bank of Hamilton	100	4 p.c.	....	....
Bank Ville Marie	100	3½p.c.	....	95
Standard Bank	50	3½p.c.	....	....
Federal Bank	100	3 p.c.	....	54
Imperial Bank	100	3 p.c.	....	....
MISCELANEOUS.				
Intercolonial Coal Co	100	....	38	....
do bonds	....	....	....	....
Montreal Tel. Co.	40	4 p.c.	93½	93¼
Dominion Tel. Co.	50	3 p.c.	....	....
Western Un on Tel Co	100	2½p.c.	....	....
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	3 p.c.	51½	50¾
Street Railway Co.	50	7 & 1	227	220
Montreal Gas Co.	40	6 p.c.	216	215½
Canada Cotton Co.	100	3 p.c.	....	....
do bonds			....	....
New Engl'd Paper Co.	100	5 p.c.	....	....
Canada Paper Co.	100	5 p.c.	....	....
Canada Shipping Co.	100	2½p.c.	....	....
Dundas Cotton Co.	100	B.C.	....	....
Mont Loan & Mort'g Co	25	3 p.c.	....	....
Mont Invest & Bldg Co	50	....	....	....
Royal Can. Ins. Co.	24	3 p.c.	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	100	4 p.c.	....	....
Stormont Cotton Co.	100	....	....	....
Hochelaga Cotton Co	100	5 p.c.	....	....
Coaticook Cotton Co.	100	....	....	....
Kingston Cotton Co.	100	....	....	....
Merchants Mfg. Co.	100	....	....	....
do bonds		....	....	....
Bell Telephone Co.	100	4 p.c.	....	....
Guarantee Co. of N.A.	100	3 p.c.	....	....
Accident InsC. of N.A.	100	....	....	....
Paton Mfg. Co.	100	....	....	....
L. Ch'n & St Law J'n B	....	....	....	....
Canada Cent'l R'y B.S.	....	....	....	....
St. Paul, M. & M. R'y	100	3½p.c.	....	....
Dominion Cattle Co.	....	....	....	....
Canadian Pacific R.R.	100	1½p.c.	57½	57¼
Montreal 7 p.c. stock	100	....	55	50
Canada N W Land Co.	£5stg	....	....	....
Can. Pacific L. G. B.	....	....	....	....
Ont. & Que. R.R.	....	....	....	....
Mont.Corp. 7 p.c. stock	100	....	....	....

Canadian Railways in London.

Messrs. L. J. Forget, & Co., stock brokers, furnish us with the following quotations by special cable to them:—Grand Trunk, March 19th, 1st preference, 67; 2nd do., 42; March 21st, 1st preference 67¼; 2nd do., 42¾; Canadian Pacific, March 20th, 12.30 p.m., 59; March 21st, 12.30 p.m., 58⅝.

Exchange.

The following table prepared specially for THE HERALD by Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., 10 Exchange Court, shows today's rates in detail:—

March 21.
IN NEW YORK.

	Posted.	Actual.
Sterling 60 Days	4.86½	4.85¼
Sterling Demand	4.88½	4.87¼
Sterling Cables	....	4.87¾@8
Sterling Commercial	....	4.85¼
Sterling Documentary	....	4.84¼
Francs (Paris) Long	....	5.20⅝
Francs (Paris) Short	....	5.18⅛
Marks	....	....

Mar. 21.
IN MONTREAL.

Between Banks.			
	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter Rate.
N. Y. Funds.	1-16	⅛	⅛@¼
Stg. 60 days.	9¼		9⅝
Do Demand.	9 11-16	13-16	9⅞@10
Do Cables	....	....	10¼@½

London Quotations.

To-day's cable gives us the following quotations:—

	12.30 p.m.	2 p.m.
Consols for money	101 7-16	101 7-16
do. for account	101 9-16	101⅝
U.S. 4½ p.c. bonds, 4 coup'n	108¾	108¾
Erie ordinary	24¾	24¾
do. seconds	98¾	98¾
N.Y. Central	108¼	108¼
Illinois Central ex-div	119	119

Paris rentes, 12.30 p.m., 82f. 10c; 4 p.m., 82f 7½c.

New York Stock Market.

The general tone of to-day's market was weak, and this feeling continued to the close. There was an improved volume of business done. The most active stocks were Lackawanna, New England, Missouri Pacific, North-West, Reading, St. Paul, and Western Union, and all close from 1 point to 2¼ lower than yesterday. Missouri Pacific broke badly during the day on rumors of passing the dividend, but recovered at the close to 79. Western Union also made a bad break in the afternoon and closes 2¼ lower than yesterday. The day's trading amounted to 237300 shares.

The following were the fluctuations of prices and sales in New York, Wednesday, March 21, as specially reported for THE HERALD by Macdougall Bros., St. Francois Xavier street:—

STOCKS.	Closing previous day.	Opening.	1.40 p.m.	Closing.	Sales.
C. B. & Quincy	122⅞	122⅝	122	122	600
Can. Pac. Railway	....	57⅝	....	57⅝	100
C. C. & I	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. Central	104⅞	104⅞	104	104	2900
Cent. Pac	....	27⅞	....	27⅞	100
Canada Southern	51⅛	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞	1700
Den. & Rio Grand	....	....	....	....	....
Del. & Hudson	105⅞	105⅞	....	105½	400
Del., Lack. & West	127⅞	127⅝	127⅛	126⅞	24600
Erie	23⅝	23⅞	23¾	23⅜	6900
Do. pref	....	54¼	....	54¼	....
Do. 2nd	93	96	96	95¾	....
New Eng	32⅞	32⅝	31⅛	30½	10700
Erie & Western	13⅜	13	....	13	200
Ill. Central	....	....	....	....	100
Jersey Central	78⅞	78½	78	77⅞	1900
Kansas & Tex	13⅛	13	13⅛	12⅞	....
Lou. & Nash	53⅝	53¾	53⅛	52⅞	5400
Lake Shore	89¾	89½	89½	88¼	7800
Mich. Central	78½	78½	77	77	600
St. P. M. Man	100	....	....	....	....
Man. Elev	87½	84½	....	85½	....
Missouri Pac	81⅞	81½	81⅛	79	15600
N. Pacific	20½	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	300
Do. pref	....	43⅛	43⅛	43	600
North-West	106¾	106⅞	106½	106¼	11200
Do. pref	....	140½	140	140½	200
Ohio & Miss	19½	19¼	19½	19	....
Ohio Cent	....	....	....	....	100
St. Paul & Omaha	34¾	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	500
Do. pre	....	....	....	....	100
Oregon Trans	18	17½	18	17⅞	1000
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	15⅛	500
Pacific Mail	33⅞	33½	32⅞	31¼	2200
Pullman Car	....	....	....	....	....
Reading	60¾	60⅝	60⅞	59⅛	67300
Rock Island	111¾	111¼	....	111¼	100
Rich. Terml	21⅜	21⅞	21⅛	21	....
St. Paul	76	75⅞	75½	74⅞	25300
Do. pref	....	....	....	....	100
Tex. Pac	22½	21½	21⅞	20¾	2900
Union Pacific	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	51⅞	5800
Western Union	74⅞	74⅞	74⅛	72¾	33400
Wabash	12⅛	12⅛	....	12⅛	100
Do. pref	22¾	22⅞	....	22	300
West Shore Bds	101⅜	101½	101⅝	101½	6300
Sterling Exchange	486	486	....	486½	....
Money	2½	....	....	....	....

Bank of England Return.

(London Statist, March 10.)

A feature in the statement of Thursday last is the very high figure at which the public deposits now stand, the total being returned at £12,636,000. This total, we believe, has only once been exceeded at any date during the last fifteen years, and it has certainly never been touched at any corresponding week during that period. One reason for the large total just now is that revenue payments have been made on a larger scale than usual, of late. The payments during the past week appear to have been offset to some extent by repayments out of the treasury, as the increase in the public deposits was only £897,000. This addition has had a corresponding effect on the other deposits, which are £774,000 lower. The market appears to have been assisted to a slight extent by an increase of £326,000 in the Government securities, and the other securities which represent the borrowings of the market have only been reduced by £425,000, although the loans falling due within the period covered by the return must have amounted to £2 millions. There has been a further addition to the reserve, which now stands at over £16 millions. The addition was almost entirely due to the receipt of about a quarter of a million of gold from Egypt.

The internal circulation both of coin and notes was almost stationary, but the stock of bullion was increased £285,000, and now sands at over £23 millions. The addition of a quarter of a million to the reserve, with scarcely any movement in the deposit liabilities, raised the proportion of reserve to liabilities ½ per cent., viz., to 45⅝.

The bullion movements of the Bank of England have been as follows:—

	In	Out
Saturday	nil.	nil.
Monday	nil.	nil.
Tuesday	£250,000 Egypt.	nil.
Wednesday	nil.	nil.
Thursday	nil.	£30,000 S. America
Friday	nil.	nil.

Silver.

Early in the week consignments of silver and Mexican dollars came to hand by the French packet Lafayette, the Royal Mail steamer Don, and the Chilian packet Cotopaxi. Bar silver fell ⅛d. to 43⅜d. per ounce, and Mexican dollars were dealt in 42 1-16d. Silver would probably have gone lower but for the timely intervention of an inquiry for Japan, which absorbed some of the supplies. The price of bars rallied on the allotment of Council bills to 43½d. per ounce, and dollars to 42¼d. per ounce; but to-day (Friday), there was a renewed feeling of weakness, and it would have been difficult to have placed silver except at a decline.

Referring to the firmness of the silver market early in the year, and to the talk of a "coming boom" in silver, the *Mexican Financier* observes *en passant* that should the Mexican Mortgage Bank pass into the hands of the syndicate now seeking to acquire its concession, extensive trading in Mexican bar silver by means of its certificates would occur. The syndicate referred to is an American one.—*London Statist.*

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE.

MILWAUKEE, March 21.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls	5,326	16,145
Wheat, bush	23,000	2,000
Corn, bush	9,000	2,000
Oats, bush	16,000	2,000
Rye, bush	1,000	2,000
Barley, bush	11,000	2,000

TOLEDO.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bush	5,000	11,000
Corn, bush	7,000	....
Oats, bush	2,000	3,000

DETROIT.

	Receipts.	Shipments
Wheat, bush	6,000	3,000

CHICAGO.

	Receipts.	Shipment
Flour, brls	32,691	24,461
Wheat, bush	30,000	9,000
Corn, bush	3,000	83,000
Oats, bush	171,000	65,000
Rye, bush	3,000	3,000
Barley, bush	21,000	20,000
Pork	137	398
Lard	539,310	398,014
Cut Meats	486,310	913,716

NEW YORK.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls	10,165	5,331
" sacks	9,242	2,413
Wheat, bush	550	36,588
Corn, bush	22,550	9,627
Oats, bush	63,000	276
Cornmeal brls	485	165
" sacks	695	....
Rye, bush	....	....
Barley, bush	14,300	....
Malt, bush	19,000	....
Pork, brls	116	....
Beef	156	....
Cutmeats	1,052	....
Lard	349	....
Bacon	....	....
Whiskey	889	....

Most Useful.

L. A. Hanson, of Bowmanville, Ont., says he has found Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good medicine for Liver Complaint, Dizziness, Headache and Dimness of Vision. B. B. B. improves the appetite, aids digestion and gives renewed strength to the worn out system.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Breadstuffs.

MONTREAL, March 21, 1888.

FLOUR.—Receipts 125 barrels. There was a very quiet feeling in to-day's flour market, buyers are scarce, and country orders are not coming in, the prospect of bad roads hindering business. The export demand is also very light, a lot of 500 sacks was placed to-day on p. t., said to be very low.

Quotations are unaltered as follows:—

Winter Wheat, patent	$4.25 @ 4.65
Spring Wheat, patent	4.40 — 4.60
Straight Roller	4.00 — 4.25
Extra	3.65 — 4.00
Superfine	2.50 — 3.50
Strong Bakers'	4.10 — 4.25
OATMEAL —	
Ordinary brls	0 00 — 5.50
Do. bags	0 00 — 2.62½
Granulated, brls	0 00 — 5.75
Do. bags	2.65 — 2.80
CORNMEAL:—	
Barrels	3.45 — 3.60
Bags	2.15 — 2.20

Feed.

Bran is quiet but firm at $19.00@$20.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs., shorts are steady at $21.00@$22.00 per ton, moule $23.00@$25.00, and feed $27.00@$29.00 per 2,000 lbs.

Grain.

The grain market is very dull and prices are unchanged at about our figures. Barley is selling at 74c per bushel f. o. b. Quotations are nominal as follows:—Canada spring wheat, 83c @84c; red winter, 83c@84c; white winter 85c @ 86c; Manitoba No. 1 hard 89c@90c; No. 2 do, 84c @ 85c; No. 1 Northern, 84c@85c; peas, 72½c @ 73c; per 66 lbs in store; oats, 42½c@43c per 32 lbs. on track here; barley, 65c@70c; rye, 58c@61c per 48 lbs; buckwheat, 60c per 48 lbs; corn, 71c per bushel duty paid.

Chicago Grain and Provision Markets.

Closing cash quotations: Wheat, 72¾c; corn and oats, no market; pork $13.80; lard, $7.47½; short ribs, $7.10.

Mr. E. McLennan, 22 St. John street, (Western Chambers), reports the Chicago grain and provision markets as follows:—

CHICAGO, March 21, 1888.

	Closing Yesterday	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Same day last year.
WHEAT—						
April	73½	....	....	....	72¾	75¾
May	77½	77½	77⅝	76⅞	77⅛	81¼
June	77⅞	78	78	77½	77⅝	80⅝
CORN—						
April	47	....	46	45⅛	45⅝	34⅝
May	50⅛	50⅝	50½	49⅞	49⅛	39⅝
June	50⅛	50	50	49⅞	49⅞	40⅛
OATS—						
April	....	....	....	....	....	24
May	30¾	30¾	....	....	30¾	29
June	30¾	30¾	....	....	30¾	29
PORK—						
April	....	....	....	....	....	....
May	14 05	14 10	14 10	13 92½	13 92½	21 00
June	14 12½	....	14 00	14 82½	13 97½	21 00
LARD—						
April	....	....	....	....	....	....
May	7 52½	7 52½	5 55	7 50	7 52½	7 37½
June	7 57½	7 57½	7 57½	7 55	7 57½	7 42½
RIBS—						
April	....	....	....	....	....	....
May	7 20	7 22½	7 22½	7 12½	7 15	7 87½
June	7 27½	....	7 25	7 22½	7 25	7 92½

The following night despatch is handed us by Messrs. Macdougall Bros., St. Francois Xavier street, stock brokers and members of the Chicago Board of Trade, from their Chicago correspondents:—

CHICAGO, Ill., March 21.—Wheat active and unsettled, holders were again free sellers. The public cable quoted the Liverpool market rather firmer on Californian white, our private advices called it inactive, with poor demand. We are of opinion, however, that the short side would be dangerous at present prices and prefer taking the long side, chancing accidents of the near future to turn the tide. Market closed steady 77⅛c May, 77⅞c July. Think latter the best purchase. Holders of corn had a sad day of it. Their theory of short crop may be correct, but the market goes down all the same, don't think bottom touched yet. Closed 49⅛c May, 49⅛c July. Lard and ribs we consider are on a sound basis taking price of hogs and prospect of receipts during spring and summer, the product is cheap enough. Pork best left alone until manipulation is through with.

A. GEDDES & CO.

Live Hogs.

The movements and prices to-day are as follows:—

Official receipts yesterday	14,927
Estimated receipts	13,000
Shipments, yesterday	6,893
Left over, about	2,000
Light packing	$5 20 @ $5 40
Mixed packing	5 25 @ 5 45
Rough packing	5 15 @ 5 30
Heavy shipping	5 35 @ 5 65

CATTLE—Receipts 6,500. The market is fairly active.

Option Markets.

Toledo, 2.10 p.m.—Wheat, 83c cash, 83⅛c May, 83⅜c asked June, 80⅛c July, 80⅛ August. Corn, 50⅝c asked May. Oats, 32¾c asked May.

Detroit, 12 m.—Wheat, No. 1 white, 83⅛c bid cash, No. 2 red 83c asked cash, 84c bid May, 84⅛c bid June, 81c nominal July.

Chicago, 2.30 p.m.—Close—Corn, 45⅝c nominal March, 45⅝c nominal April, 49⅛c May, 49⅞c June, 49⅞c bid July. Wheat, 72¾c nominal March, 72¾c April, 77⅛c May, 75⅝c bid June, 77⅞c July. Oats, 30⅛c bid May, 30⅛c@30⅜c June. Pork, $13.80 nominal March, $13.92½ May, $13.97½ June. Lard, $7.45 March, $7.47½ nominal April, $7.52½ bid May, $7.57½ nominal June, $7.62½ bid July. Short ribs, $7.07½ nominal March, $7.15 bid May, $7.25 asked June, $7.32½ July.

Milwaukee, 2.30 p.m.—Wheat, 73⅛c cash, 72⅛c April, 75⅛c May.

New York, 3.33 p.m.—Close—Wheat, 88⅛c March, 88⅞c April, 89c bid May, 88⅛c bid June, 87⅛c bid July, 86⅞c bid August, 87⅞c nominal September, 88⅝c nominal October, 89⅝c nominal November, 90⅝c bid December. Corn, 58c bid March, 58⅝c asked April, 57⅛c bid May, 56⅞c asked June, 57⅛c nominal July, 57⅞c nominal August, 58c September, 58⅝c nominal October, 58c nominal November, 56⅞c nominal December. Oats, 37⅜c nominal March, 36⅞c asked April, 36⅝c asked May, 36½c asked June. No. 2 white, 39c asked April, 38½c May.

Montreal Provisions.

PORK, LARD, ETC.—There is no change in the provision market. The trading is very light in all descriptions, but prices are firmly maintained as follows:—

Montreal S.C. pork	17.50 @ 18.00
Western S.C.C. do	17.50 @ 18.00
Western Mess do	17.00 @ 17.50
Lard, Western, per lb	00.09½@ 00.09¾
Do. Canadian	00.09¼@ 00.09½
Hams, uncovered, per lb	00.11½@ 00.12
Hams, canvassed, per lb	00.00 @ 00.13
Hams, pic-nic	00.00 @ 00.00
Bacon, per lb	00.10½@ 00.11
Shoulders, per lb	00.09½@ 00.10
Tallow, per lb	00.04 @ 00.04½

Dressed Hogs.

Dressed hogs are selling in small lots to the butchers at $7.60@$7.90 per 100 lbs., choice light average bring the outside figure.

Eggs.

There is no improvement in the egg market. Quotations are unchanged at 15½c@16c per dozen.

Ashes.

Potash is in slow demand at $4.25@$4 30 per 100 lbs. for first sorts; $3.75@$3.80 for seconds. Pearls are nominal at $7.50 per 100 lbs.

Dairy Products.

BUTTER—The butter market is quiet. Good table butter commands a ready market at good figures. Other grades are slow. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* writes:—

The delayed freight trains are pretty well in, though not all unloaded as yet, so there is an ample available supply of butter. The demand is good, however, most retailers having run their stocks down very close, but deliveries somewhat difficult owing to the heavy streets, and actual movement confined to urgent necessities. Assortments to select from being larger, buyers are perhaps a little more particular regarding quality, but there is strong tone for all desirable grades, more especially the finer table sorts, and the late advance is well established and firmly adhered to. Fancy Elgin is held firmly at 32c, Pennsylvania at 31c@32c, and Western, other than Elgin, very firm at 30c, and occasionally 31c for special makes. Under grades are meeting fair attention and held about steady. New State is in better supply, but finest grades in good demand and firm at 29c@30c. Old State dairy rather quiet, but held steadily. Western packed in larger supply, but desirable grades in fair request and steadily held.

Quotations here are as follows:—

	c.	c.
Creamery	20	@ 22
Townships	17½	— 21
Morrisburg	17	— 20
Brockville	16½	— 20
Western	15	— 18
Low grades	12	— 14½

CHEESE.—There is no new feature in the cheese market. Reports as to the business done here the past few days are conflicting. Some dealers report sales of small lots, and others say there was no fine held here for sale. The transactions in any case were in very small compass. The New York market is reported as follows by the *Commercial Bulletin:*

There did not appear to be much trade doing to-day, shippers moving slowly and the anticipations that quite a little run of back orders would brighten up the home demand not being realized. Even the exporters, who passed away time on Friday and Saturday by obtaining refusals on some of the more desirable parcels, did not put in an appearance to close, so far as could be learned, and the report of sales is unimportant. On values about former ideas are retained, but the position remains a little doubtful, as an impression holds that on several parcels it will only be necessary to make a reasonable bid to at least secure attention and possible acceptance by owners who commence to feel like cleaning up and would do so especially on stocks lacking in all the essentials of perfect condition. It is said that several factories in this State are about ready to commence work on fodder cheese.

Quotations are nominal as follows:

	c.	c.
Fancy Colored	11½	@ 12
Finest White	00	@ 12
Fine	11	@ 11
Medium	10	@ 11

British Breadstuffs and Provision Markets.

Liverpool, 11.30 a.m.—The wheat market is quiet and the demand poor: holders are offering freely. Corn is steady and the demand fair.

To-day's Liverpool quotations, compared with yesterday's:—

	March 20. 11 30 a.m. s. d. s. d.	March 21. 11 30 a.m. s. d. s. d.
Spring Wheat	6 6 @ 6 9	6 6 @ 6 9
Red Winter	6 7 — 6 8	6 7 — 6 8
No. 1 California	6 7 — 0 0	6 7 — 0 0
No. 2 California	0 0 — 0 0	0 0 — 0 0
Corn	4 6¼— 0 0	4 6¼— 0 0
Peas	5 4½— 0 0	5 4½— 00 0
Pork	67 6 — 00 0	67 6 — 00 0
Lard	38 6 — 00 0	38 6 — 00 0
Bacon, S. C.	38 9 — 00 0	38 9 — 00 0
Bacon, L. C.	40 9 — 00 0	40 9 — 00 0
Tallow	21 3 — 00 0	21 3 — 00 0
Cheese, new make.	56 0 — 59 0	55 0 — 59 0

PIG IRON.

(London Statist, March 10.)

The market at *Glasgow* was flat at the beginning of the week, when the price of warrants receded from 38s. 11d. on Monday to 38s. 8½d. on the following day. On Wednesday there was a firmer feeling, and 39s. 1½d. was touched, but quotations have since declined. The market closed to-day at 38s. 10½d. The proposed United States tariff has been a disappointment to the market; it was anticipated that the new Bill would have provided for a much greater reduction on pig iron than that put forward. Storing is still being largely resorted to; the total stock held by Messrs. Connal now amounts to 954,000 tons, against 846,000 tons at the same date last year. It is stated that Messrs. Connal and Co. are going to turn their business over to a private limited liability company. The demand for manufactured iron and steel is well maintained, especially on the part of shipbuilders. The recent severe weather has checked work generally, and contractors are in no hurry to place orders for forward delivery, thinking they may buy on better terms by waiting, and merchants who have stock requirements hold back for the same reason. Australian shippers are still so hampered by the difficulty in obtaining freight, that in many quarters they are anxious to arrange for despatch of goods now in course of completion before placing further indents on the market. There is, however, a slight improvement in demand from Cape and other South African houses.

Glasgow—(Warrants): Friday, 38s 11d; Monday, 38s 9d; Tuesday, 38s 10½d; Wednesday, 38s 10½d; Thursday, 38s 9d; Friday, 38s 10½d.

Middlesbro'—(No. 3): Friday, 31s 6d; Monday, 31s 6d; Tuesday, 31s 6d; Wednesday, 31s 6d; Thursday, 31s 6d; Friday, 31s 6d.

New York—(Coltness No. 1): Friday, $21; Monday, $21; Tuesday, $21; Wednesday, $21; Thursday, $21; Friday, —.

COTTON.

(London Statist, March 10.)

The raw cotton market has this week witnessed the collapse of the speculation for the rise. The breakdown was first apparent in America, culminating on Monday, when an enormous quantity of cotton was thrown on the New York market, and no less than 441,000 bales are reported to have been sold there. Last week's crop reports of Messrs. Niell, that already the bureau's estimate of 5,300,000 bales of cotton was in hand, with only six months' deliveries, and that the total amount would at least be 5,800,000 bales, was too much for speculators, who, after vainly endeavouring to bolster up prices, have been obliged to realise. Three failures were announced on Monday in New York, followed by others on this side. Prices have consequently fallen heavily, and from 5 9-16d per lb. on Thursday last the quotation for middling Upland has declined to 5⅜d per lb. The business done in Liverpool has been moderate, the sales for the week amounting to 60,770 bales. The price of cotton is now only a trifle higher than it was a year ago, and our readers will remember that last year there was a steady advance till 6d per lb. was reached. With the present stock at Liverpool, which is some 60,000 bales less than last year, although doubts are expressed as to the accuracy of the countings, and the increased consumption by manufacturers and spinners, who are said to be using up more cotton than ever before known, it is not improbable that a similar movement to that shown last year may be witnessed. A great deal, of course, will depend on the course of events, and also to some extent on the recent losses of operators. The following are the prices current in the Liverpool Spot Market, together with the price of middling Upland in New York:—

Liverpool—M. Upland, Friday, 5⅜d; Saturday, 5⅜d; Monday, 5⅜d; Tuesday, 5 7-16d; Wednesday, 5 7-16; Thursday, 5⅜d. Low M., Friday, 5⅜d; Saturday, 5⅜d; Monday, 5⅜d; Tuesday, 5 5-16d; Wednesday, 5 5-16d; Thursday, 5⅜d. F. Pernambuco, Friday, 5⅞d; Saturday, 5⅞d; Monday, 5⅞d; Tuesday, 5 11-16d; Wednesday, 5 11-16d; Thursday, 5 11-16d. F. Dhollerah, Friday, 3⅞d; Saturday, 3⅞d; Monday, 3⅞d; Tuesday, 3 11-16d; Wednesday, 3 11-16d; Thursday, 3⅞d. New York—M. Upland, Friday, 10⅛c; Saturday, 10 7-16c; Monday, 10 5-16c; Tuesday, 10⅛c; Wednesday, 10 3-16c; Thursday, 10 3-16c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., March 21.

WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, 88c@89c; No. 2, 85c@86c.; fall No. 3, 80c; spring, No. 2, 82c; No. 3, 79c; red winter, No. 2, 84c@86c.

BARLEY—No. 1, 78c@00c; No. 2, 74c@00c; No. 3, extra, 70c@71c; No. 3, 64c@67c.

PEAS—No. 1, 66c@ 67c; No. 2, 65c.

OATS—No. 2, 44½c@46c.

FLOUR—Extra, $3.45@$3.55. Market dull, sales made of barley No. 2 at 74.

IF YOU ONCE TRY Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GIBB & COMPANY,
Having received their SPRING and SUMMER Stock of
TAILORING AND HABERDASHERY,
ALSO
PATTERN SUITS FROM POOLE,
Invite Inspection.
March 17

HOUSE BILLS, TO LET,
&c., &c.

Room To Let,
Rooms To Let,
Furnished Room To Let,
Furnished Rooms To Let,
Store To Let.
Office To Let,
House To Let,
Shop and Dwelling To Let,
Lower Part Of This House To Let,
Upper Part Of This House To Let,
In Stock and for Sale at the
HERALD OFFICE,
No. 6 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

HENRICUS PHILIPPUS
CIGARS.
Reina Victorias,
Lansdownes,
Regalia Conchas,
PHILIP HENRY,
134 St. James Street.
TELEPHONE 759.

REMOVAL
—OF—
DEAD ANIMALS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for the Removal of Dead Animals," will be received at the City Clerk's office until noon on
TUESDAY, the 3rd April Next,
for the removal of dead animals from the 1st day of May next until the 30th day of April, 1889, according to the specification to be seen in the office of the Board of Health, City Hall.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 19th March, 1888.
m 68

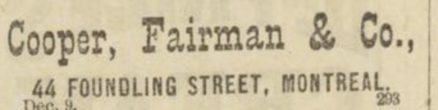
READY MIXED PAINTS
For Spring Trade.
CELEBRATED BRANDS:
Peachen's Prepared Paints,
Collins' Cottage Colors,
Special Roofing and Floor Paints.
Send for Lists and Color Cards.
WALTER H. COTTINGHAM,
56 ST. PETER STREET,
MONTREAL.
March 13 62

THE ONTARIO BOLT CO'Y.
(LIMITED),
OF TORONTO,
Manufacture every description of Carriage, Machine, Plow, Tire, Stove and Fancy Bolts, Coach Screws, Bolt Ends and Blank Bolts, Stove, Block, Carriage and Cooper Rivets, Boiler and Bridge Rivets, Railway and Wharf Spikes, Railway, Track and Bridge Bolts, also, Wire Nails, Washers and Drop Forgings. Contractors iron work a specialty.
Agents for Province of Quebec,
DELORME BROS.
March ly 51

ALBERT TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT
AND COLLECTOR.
Loans on mortgages and other securities effected.
Advances on Stocks, Merchandise, or Commercial Paper negotiated.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and promptly remitted.
118 ST. JAMES STREET,
(Opposite the Post Office.)

HARDWARE.

Steel Rails
FISH PLATES,
TRACK BOLTS AND NUTS,
Spikes and General Railway Supplies.
IRON AND STEEL PLATES,
Angles, Channels, Beams, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WIRE ROPE
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
Ingersoll Rock Drill Co. of Canada
ROCK DRILLS,
Air Compressors, Steam Hoists, Boilers and General Mining Machinery.
Cooper, Fairman & Co.,
44 FOUNDLING STREET, MONTREAL.
Dec. 9. 293



ROLLED IRON BEAMS AND JOISTS.
STEEL BEAMS, CHANNELS, &c.
STEEL RAILS.
PIG IRON, all brands.
STEEL & IRON BOILER PLATES, &c.
BAR IRON, PLATES, SHEETS.
CANADA PLATES AND TIN PLATES.
GALVANIZED SHEETS AND ZINC SHEETS.
TIN, COPPER, LEAD, SPELTER.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
CHEMICALS.
GEO. DIBLEY & SON,
39 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, and London, England.

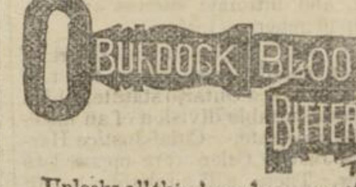
J. G. SIBBALD,
Importer and Commission Merchant,
Steel Rails, Iron, Metals, &c.
Agency for Canada for the Marks Automatic Car Coupler, Miltimore's Car Wheel Dressing Machine.
146 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Steel Rails,
Building Girders,
Cast Iron Pipes.
For sale by COX & GREEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RICHELIEU.
THE PRINCE OF TABLE WATERS.
Pure, Sparkling, Refreshing,
During this torrid spell the proper thing to drink is RICHELIEU. For sale at the clubs, hotels, restaurants, and first-class grocers.
J. A. HARTE,
Druggist,
1780 NOTRE DAME STREET
Telephone 1,1—
Aug. 6 mwf 87

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

THE MONCTON
Sugar Refining Company
(LIMITED)
JOHN L. HARRIS, President. JOHN McKENZIE, Secretary.
C. P. HARRIS, Treasurer.
MONCTON, N.B.
Samples at 54 St. Francois Xavier Street.
DAVID MITCHELL. JAMES M. MITCHELL
March 26 73

New England Paper Co.
21 De Bresoles Street, Montreal.
News and Wrapping Papers, all sizes and weights, made to order.
197

RUBBER BANDS
BY THE POUND.
18 DIFFERENT SIZES
Put up in quarter-pound boxes. All one size in a box.
$2.50 per lb. 75 cts. per box.
MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,
1755 & 1757 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.
March 13 63

A LEADING ATTRACTION
ON ST. JAMES STREET,
The Magnificent Show of
FASHIONABLE SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS AND TROUSERINGS MADE BY
A. M. ALLAN & CO.
Our goods are all new and first-class
Our prices are "away down below all competitors.
Men of "keen discernment" appreciate our correct method of doing business.
Buying for Cash, Selling for Cash, we give Cash Value!
THE LEADING TAILORING EMPORIUM.
A. M. ALLAN & CO., 218 St. James st.
Dec. 12

POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE
FOR MARCH, 1888.

DELIVERY. A. M.	DELIVERY. P.M.	MAILS.	CLOSING. A.M.	CLOSING. P.M.
		Ontario & West. Prov. and States.		
9.15	9.00	(a) Ontario and West. States by G.T.R.	....	....
9.40	10.00	Ontario and Western States by C.P.R.	7.45	7.00
9.15	{1.00 {9.15	(c) Ottawa by R.W.	8.00	{4.00 {7.00
9.15	....	Perth and Peterboro	....	7.00
9.00	10.00	C P R. N'th of Ottawa to Pembroke, etc.	....	7.00
9.15	....	C.P.R. N'th of Ottawa to Pembroke, Port Arthur, Manitoba, N West Territories & British Columbia daily Sunday excep'd	....	7.00
....	9.15	Canada Atlantic Ry	....	7.00
....	9.30	Alexandria, Glen Robertson, Greenfield & Maxville by Atlantic Railway	7.45	4.00
....	....	Hudson, Oka, Como, Rigaud, Carillon, P. Fortune	7.45	....
		Quebec and Eastern Provinces.		
....	....	Sorel, Berthier and Batiscan Bridge by steamer	....	....
....	9.10	St. Vincent de P, Joliette, Berthier and T Rivers by N. S. Ry	6.45	....
7.30	9.10	(b) Quebec and Three Rivers by Railway	6.45	8.00
7.30	....	(b) Eastern Townships Three Rivers, Arthabaska and River du Loup R.R.	....	8.00
....	1.15	(c) C. P. R. Main Line to Ottawa	8.00	....
9.40	....	C.P.R. Bordeaux, St. Jerome and St. Lin branches	....	4.30
9.40	10.00	C.P.R. St. Jerome and St. Janvier	8.00	4.30
....	....	Laprairie by steamer	....	....
9.15	....	Laprairie, Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Dundee, &c., by Ry.	....	2.45
10.15	....	St. Hubert, St. Bruno and St. Bazile	6.00	....
7.30	....	St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Coaticooke, &c	6.45	{2.15 {8.00
7.30	....	Clarenceville, Noyan	....	3.30
7.30	....	Acton and Sorel Ry	....	8.00
9.15	10.00	St. Johns	7.30	3.30
....	10.00	Stanbridge, S Armand Station, St Athanase	7.30	3.20
9.15	....	St. Johns, Vermont Jc Ry	....	3.20
9.15	....	St. Johns, Shefford R W Line	....	{3.20 {8.00
9.15	....	Lacadie, St. Jacques, G Ligne Stottville, Lacolle	....	3.20
11.30	....	South-Eastern Ry	....	4.00
9.30	....	S-E Ry Montreal and Chambly section	....	3.20
7.30	....	(b) New Brunswick, N Scotia and P.E.I	....	8.00
....	....	Newfoundland, forw'd daily on Halifax. Mails despatched from Halifax for Newfoundland on 2nd, 16th & 30th Jan.	....	8.00
		LOCAL MAILS.		
9.30	....	Dorval, Valois, Pointe Claire and Cedars	....	4.15
9.15	9.00	Valleyfield	7.45	4.00
10.30	....	Caughnawaga, Chateauguay, Beauharnois	6.00	....
9.15	....	Boucherville, Contrecoeur, Varennes and Vercheres	....	4.30
....	{1.00 {6.00	Cote St. Antoine and Notre D de Grace	9.00	12.45
8.15	{2.15 {6.15	Hochelaga	{7.30 {11.45	5.45
9.45	5.30	Lachine, and Blue Bon'ets after'noonly	6.00	2.15
9.15	6.30	Longueuil	6.00	4.30
10.00	....	Maisonneuve, Longue Pointe, Pt-au-Trembles & Charlemagne	....	1.45
10.00	12.15	Longue Pointe	7.30	1.45
8.30	{12.30 {6.40	Point St. Charles and St. Gabriel	{7.30 {11.45	5.45
9.15	....	Sorel by R.W.	6.45	4.30
9.30	....	St. Lambert	....	2.30
9.30	12.30	St. Eustache	7.00	4.30
9.15	12.30	St. Laurent, St. Martin, &c.	7.00	....
10.15	5.30	Cote St. Paul [St. Henri de M] and St Cunegonde	6.00	2.15
10.00	....	Sault-au-Recollet, Bougie and Pont Viau	....	3.30
....	5.45	Outremont	8.45	....
9.15	{1.15 {7.00	St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal	7.00	{12.30 {4.45
9.15	7.00	Mile End, and Cote St. Louis morning only	7.00	4.45
....	2.15	Cote Visitation and Cote St. Michel on Tues. Thur., Satur.	....	1.45
		Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes earlier.		
		UNITED STATES.		
{7.30 {9.15	10.00	New York City and State, and the Southern States	7.30	{3.30 {7.00
9.15	....	Troy, Albany, Rouse's Point	....	3.30
{7.30 {9.15	....	Rouse's Point and Albany Postal Car	....	3.30
9.15	10.00	Boston, Mass	7.30	{3.20 {7.00
9.15	....	New England States, except Maine	....	....
7.30	....	Portland, Maine, and the New England States, exc'pt B...	....	{2.20 {7.00
9.15	9.00	(a) Western and Pacific States	7.45	....

REGISTERED LETTER MAIL for the New England States—for Boston, New York and Southern States—closed, only at 3.20 p.m. and Portland, Me., 7 p.m.

(a) Postal Car Bags open till 8.15 a.m. and 7.45 p.m.
(b) Postal Car Bags open till 9.15 p.m.
(c) Postal Car Bags open till 8.20 a.m.

GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

By Celtic, White Star, for Ireland (b), 3.20 p.m. Tuesday, March 20.
By Lahn, N.C. Lloyd, 3.20 p.m. Tuesday, March 20.
By Sardinian, Allan, 7.30 p.m. Thursday, March 22.
By Servia, Cunard, for Ireland [b], 3.20 p.m. Friday, March 23.
By Elder, N. C. Lloyd, 3.20 p.m. Friday, March 23.
By Germanic, White Star, for Ireland (b), 7.15 p.m. Monday, March 26.
By Saale, N.G. Lloyd Line, 7.15 p.m. Monday, March 26.
By Saale, supplementary, 7.00 a.m. Tuesday, March 27.
By Vancouver, Dominion, 7.30 p.m. Thursday, March 29.
By Fulda, N. G. Lloyd, (c) 7.15 p.m. Thursday, March 29.
By Umbria, Cunard, 7.15 p.m. Thursday, March 29.
By Umbria, Cunard, supplementary 7 a.m Friday, March 30.

(b) Also for England and Scotland, if specially directed.
(c) Must be specially directed by this steamer.

FRANCE.

By La Bourgogne, Gen. Trans. Atl. Line 3.20 p.m. Friday, March 23.
By La Bretagne, Gen. Tr. All. Line, 7.15 p.m. Thursday, March 29.
Registered Letters must be posted 30 minutes earlier.

Mails leave New York for the following Countries, as follows:

For Central America, except Costa Rica and Gautemala, and for the Colombian Ports of Carthagena, Savanilla and Baranquilla and the South Pacific Ports ex-Chili, via Asp. March 20th.
For the Bahama Islands, and for Santiago, Cuba, March 15th and 20th.
For Bermuda, March 15th, 22nd and 29th.
For Mexican States of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapos, March 15th, 22nd and 29th.
For Hayti, March 17th and 31st.
For Vera Cruz and Progreso, Mexico, March 24th.
For Windward Islands, March 21st and 28th.
For Curacoa and Venezuela, March 21st and 31st.
For Carthagena; also specially add. corresp. for Costa Rica via Port Limon, March 24th.
For Cape Hayti, St. Domingo and Turk's Island, March 16th and 27th.
For Jamaica, and for Greytown and Bluefields; also spec. add. corresp for the U.S. of Col. ex Asp. and Pan., March 15th.
For Jamaica; also spec. add. corresp. for the U.S. of Col. ex. Asp. and Pan., March 29th.

Mails Leave San Francisco:

For Sandwich Island, 27th March.
For China and Japan, 24th March.
To ensure connection, correspondence should be posted eight days before the dates of sailing from San Francisco.
CHINA AND JAPAN—Closed at Montreal on Saturday, 24th March, at 7.00 p.m., via Vancouver, B.C.
Monday, 26th March, at 7 p.m., Supplementary.

GUIL. LAMOTHE.
Postmaster.

R. J. Kimball & Co..
(Established in 1865).
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 & 18 Broad Street, New York,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange and of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
ROBT. J. KIMBALL. ALFRED B. LOUNSBERRY.
Feb. 25 3m 50

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

A Sensation in Court.

Bureau Testifies for the Defence.

Interesting Evidence in the Fahey Trial.

The Court was crowded again yesterday morning and poorly ventilated as usual. The defence examined a number of witnesses, among them Joseph Bureau, one of the accused. When he was called a sensation was created in Court, and as he walked past the judge to the witness box one could "hear a pin drop."

The Court resumed at 10.15.

The first witness examined was William D. Hannah, general inspector for the Grand Trunk. He testified. I have a knowledge of the Grand Trunk robbery from hearsay only. I heard of it on a Monday. Could not give the exact date. Know the man who should have been on duty on the Sunday preceding that Monday. His name is Moreau. He is not now in the employ of the Grand Trunk. Do not know when or why he left. Do not know if he was discharged. Believe there was an investigation held after the robbery. Was not present. Do not know who held it. Do not know if Moreau was on duty on that Sunday night or not. He should have been. Have heard that he was discharged for sleeping while on duty that night.

Mr. St. Jean—Who was it told you that?

His Honor interrupted and disallowed the question.

Witness—Do not know what time Moreau should have gone on duty that evening. Mr. Stone is the man to tell you about that.

James Harvey, bookkeeper—Did not state when examined on behalf of the Crown that I had seen the man Wilson on December 6th. It was two days after that. Saw him at my house. Had no conversation with him in regard to the present case. Once spoke with him as to the evidence I was to give in this case. Was not offered a sum of money by Wilson to come up here to help out his scheme.

Mr. St. Jean—Was there any other inducement offered you to come here and state that you saw the prisoner cutting open the bags in Phillips' house?

Witness—No, sir. Continuing, witness said: There were witnesses present at my interview with Wilson. Mr. Flynn and Mr. Kerr were there. Wilson asked me if I saw Fahey cutting open the bags, and if Naegele and Conroy were there. Have no knowledge of Wilson's ability in imitating handwriting. I never saw his handwriting.

Mr. St. Jean—Did not Wilson tell you that he was an expert in handwriting?

Mr. Greenshields objected to this question, and was sustained by the Court.

Edward McMahon, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, with office in the building, deposed—I am first clerk in the Police Magistrate's office. On Saturday evening, 3rd December, between six and seven o'clock, the accused came to the house of my father-in-law, 108 St. Denis street, and asked me to make out a complaint against an American who stayed at the Richelieu Hotel. I was too tired to go, as I had already stayed up two nights with my father, who was ill. I gave him Mr. Doucet's address. Two or three days later—I think it was on a Monday—I met Fahey and asked him if his American prisoner had been arrested. Fahey replied that he expected to have a chance to arrest him later on. Cannot remember the name. Fahey was arrested himself the following Friday. Have known the prisoner since 1872. He has always enjoyed an excellent reputation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Geoffrion.—Mr. Fahey came to my father-in-law's house and rang the bell. I went to the door myself and let him in. After the conversation just narrated I told Mr. Fahey that I was too tired to do what he wanted. I understood that there was a man at the Richelieu Hotel who would make the deposition against this American thief. It often happened that Fahey asked to have warrants for arrests issued, so this did not appear to be anything out of the way.

To Mr. St. Pierre—Fahey did not say the man to be arrested was at the Richelieu Hotel. I only presumed that he was there. Since Fahey has been a private detective I do not remember ever having taken a deposition from him personally. It was always from some one else produced by him.

A. Richard, sergeant of police, testified. Have been twelve years on the police force. Am in charge of Police Station No. 2. In December last about the 4th or 5th, shortly after Naegele's resignation from the police force, I met the prisoner and Naegele opposite the City Hall. Fahey and Naegele asked me

IF I WOULD ASSIST THEM

in a certain case they had on hand to be closed the end of the week. I answered that I would if the authorities allowed me. Spoke to the Deputy-Chief and he told me I might do so if I wished. They told me they wished to make an arrest at the end of the week and wanted my help. They told me the thieves were strangers. Do not think they told me where the thieves were staying. Have known the accused for twelve years. His reputation was all good. The prisoner was arrested on the Friday night of the same week on which he had asked my assistance.

To Mr. Geoffrion—It was the first time accused asked my help in making an arrest since he left the police force. Fahey only told me the thieves were strangers. He did not say whether they were already in town or not. He simply said he had this case in hand and wanted my assistance. Asked the Sub-Chief's permission on the same day that accused asked me. I have leisure hours. There are three sergeants in charge of each station. It is not interfering with my duties to help private detectives in making arrests.

Sergeant Charbonneau testified: I have been about twenty years connected with the police force. Have known the accused for twelve or fifteen years. We have often worked together. The prisoner has always enjoyed a good reputation. Sometimes the detectives employ "stool pigeons." During the present winter there was a gang of thieves who broke into houses almost nightly. I got a young man to join the gang and go around with them to enter the houses with them, but not to steal anything himself. Before asking him to play that *role* I received the authorization of the magistrate and the deputy-chief. The young man succeeded in getting the gang captured.

Station Agent Stone was called but failed to respond.

Mr. St. Pierre—Before Mr. Bureau is examined I must ask Messrs. Flynn, Maxwell and Hannah to retire, and I believe His Honor, Judge Dugas, will feel that he, too, has to retire. These gentlemen then left the room.

BUREAU'S STORY.

Joseph Bureau testified: I am one of the prisoners indicted with Fahey. Was arrested on Friday evening, December 9th. At that time I was a police constable, in which position I had been employed for a couple of weeks previously. Mr. Paradis was the chief, Mr. Naegele, deputy-chief, and Mr. Lancy sub-chief. Previous to that was employed by the Grand Trunk. Was discharged. Do not remember the date, but I received two certificates which will give the date.

The certificates were produced. One was from the General Office and the other from Mr. Stone, station agent.

Mr. St. Pierre—I move that the documents which I now file as 5 and 6 for the defence be read to the jury.

The Court—I object to the mode of filing. Put your motion first that these documents be now filed.

Mr. St. Pierre—The defence must be very strict, I know. I merely followed the mode of procedure of my learned friends on the other side, who introduced any documents they pleased. I would have been glad to hear any such motion from the other side.

Mr. Greenshields—It does not matter how they are filed. I object to the introduction of the documents at all in this case. They form a certificate of character for the witness and his character is not attacked.

Mr. St. Pierre—I demand that they be read. They are written evidence of the date of witness's discharge authenticated. Written evidence is the best, and I am entitled to the best that can be had.

His Honor ruled that the certificates should not be read.

Witness resuming—The certificate from Mr. Stone bears the date of the 8th of November, that from the general office, the 9th. I obtained employment on the city police force a few days after. Met Maxwell alias Craig once; was brought into the box while Maxwell was giving his evidence. It was the same man. Believe it was Tuesday, the 5th day of December, at the Richelieu Hotel, that I met him. Went there at the request of Louis Naegele. When Naegele came for me that evening I was in bed at the Central Police Station. It was Sergeant Beattie who told me to go with Naegele. (Sergeant Beattie identified.) On the Monday before Naegele came to me to the Central Station and said, "You remember the robbery at the Grand Trunk? Well, I think we have got the thieves and may want your assistance." He told me he had a man at the Richelieu Hotel by the name of Wilson. Brought me over and pointed him out, asking me to take a good look at him. On Tuesday evening Sergeant Beattie woke me up and allowed me to go out with Naegele. Once out Naegele told me there were "two of them now." We went to the Richelieu Hotel, and met Wilson and Maxwell. I did just as Mr. Naegele told me. Referring to the Grand Trunk robbery Maxwell said to Wilson, "If I had been there,

THE JOB WOULD HAVE BEEN DONE BETTER."

Wilson then ordered up the drinks and at a sign from Naegele I left. That was the first time I met Maxwell. On the 30th of October last, I was in the employ of the Grand Trunk. At that time had not met Wilson. Had charge of the key of the vault every third week for about thirty minutes each evening, and part of every other Sunday. Never handed the key over to this man Wilson; never saw Wilson until he was pointed out to me at the Richelieu Hotel by Naegele. Never gave the key to Mr. Fahey. On Sunday 30th October, did not notice any one around resembling Wilson. I was at the station from nine o'clock in the morning until 6.15 in the evening. The night watchman, Moreau, had not then arrived. He has also been dismissed. On that Sunday I did my duty as on every other Sunday. I was in and around the station. At about twelve o'clock I took dinner in the baggage room in presence of Messrs. Laing and Bariteau. It took me about 25 or 30 minutes, after which I returned to my beat. Remember that the prisoner was at the station on that Sunday a few minutes before the departure of the 4.20 Central Vermont train. Did not give any

KICKS AT THE DOOR OF THE VAULT

on that day. If I did I would have been observed by somebody, as there are always people coming in and out. I remember the little boy lighting the fire. Do not remember saying anything to him about the coal-oil. Did not go to any room with the boy to get oil.

To Mr. Geoffrion—When I went to that room in the Richelieu Hotel with Mr. Naegele, I saw the prisoner, Wilson, and Craig *alias* Maxwell there. Saw several people at the Bonaventure station on that Sunday. Saw Naegele there. He arrived shortly after Fahey, I think. He did not remain long; Fahey went away after the 4.20 train left. The prisoner was in all about fifteen minutes in the depot. Do not remember if Fahey and Naegele went away together. The certificates from the Grand Trunk were given to me a couple of days after I was dismissed. A number of the employees were dismissed on account of this robbery,—Laing, Moreau, Caron, Bariteau and Hill. Those were the men on duty that Sunday until Monday morning. I first spoke about the robbery in Mr. Dugas' office down stairs. When I was taken into his office I had

BEEN PLIED WITH DRINK

and did not know what I was saying. Do not know if I then told that Naegele came to the Central Station for me to go to the Richelieu. After I recovered my senses I did not relate to anybody anything about the robbery, and when the magistrate repeated to me what I had said I denied it because it was not true. I do not think the magistrate said anything to me about the visit at the Richelieu. After recovering my senses, I never spoke to them. I remember saying to the magistrate at the time: "If I have said what

YOU HAVE PUT INTO MY MOUTH,

I deny it." It was not my duty to inform anybody of every case in which I was working. Worked many without informing my superiors. Sometimes it was my duty, sometimes it was not, to inform them. Sometimes I did not inform them until after the arrest. Naegele told me to say nothing in this case, and as the sergeant had allowed me to go with him, I thought myself sufficiently authorized in acting as I did. I have never spoken to my superior officers of the robbery since my arrest except on that occasion before Judge Dugas. I do not remember anything of what I said when I went into Judge Dugas' office. Naegele entered the office after me. I told him what had passed between me and Mr. Dugas. Think Fahey was there when I entered, but I have such a faint recollection of that time that I cannot be sure. This was in the forenoon, but I cannot tell the hour. Do not remember if I had breakfast or not. I have tried ever since to remember what it was I said to Mr. Dugas, but I can only remember a word or two.

To Mr. St. Pierre—I was given the liquor in the cell by detective Flynn, who drank some of it himself.

IT WAS A BOTTLE OF BRANDY,

and was left in the cell. It was emptied by the morning. On the evening of my arrest I was on duty, when one of the men came up to me and said I was wanted at the City Hall. When I came into the Hall I was told to give up my *baton*, that I was arrested. I then said that as I was arrested I would give up my arms, too. So I gave up my revolver. Was then told I was arrested for the robbery at the Grand Trunk, in company with Fahey and Naegele. Was put in a cell, and shortly after detective Flynn came and spoke to me—the same Flynn who was examined in Court. Maxwell was put in the cell with me some time after.

Mr. St. Pierre—Is it not a fact that not only was liquor given you by the Grand Trunk Railway agent, Flynn, but that he also offered you certain inducements?

Objected to, and as it was past one o'clock, His Honor, at the request of counsel, adjourned for lunch, argument on the objection to be made at the afternoon session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the Court resumed at 2.30 o'clock, Mr. Geoffrion said regarding the objection raised before the adjournment of the Court, that the question was too suggestive.

Mr. St. Pierre said if the question was too suggestive he was ready to make another one. The point was one of the most important brought up in the present term. If Mr. Dugas or Mr. Bissonnette were not to be examined, then he would allow the question to pass. Mr. St. Pierre said he now had the witness under his hand, and it would be the only opportunity of the defence to question him. Bureau might have made confessions before Mr. Dugas, but he said that at the time he was under the influence of liquor. The trick was one of the most "hellish" ever heard of in a court of justice, and one that was cleverly done. Mr. St. Pierre referred to the case of Cousineau, where the girl had made confession, afterwards proved to be absolutely false, under promises, and said that confessions under promises are not admissible, and moreover extremely dangerous to justice. He concluded by asking the Court to allow the question to be put.

Mr. Geoffrion protested again against the question being put and His Honor sustained the objection.

Resuming, witness said to Mr. St. Pierre—I was perfectly sober when I had my interview with Detective Flynn. He had a conversation with me before I saw Maxwell.

Mr. St. Pierre—Do you remember the nature of your conversation with Flynn?

Mr. Geoffrion again objected, and was sustained by His Honor.

Witness—Wilson was placed in the cell with me after Maxwell had been removed. Wilson remained about fifteen or twenty minutes. The three were not in the cell at the same time; one came after the other went out. A bottle of brandy was brought in after Wilson's arrival. Both Maxwell and Wilson were placed in the cell as prisoners the same as I was. They were taken out by the orders of Flynn. I know Mr. Hannah, Inspector of the Grand Trunk. (Mr. Hannah identified.) During the time that Wilson was in the cell I had a conversation with Mr. Flynn. Was perfectly sober at the time.

Mr. St. Pierre—Relate what Detective Flynn told you during the time Wilson was in the cell.

Objected to by the prosecution. Objection sustained.

John Stone, station agent at the Bonaventure station, testified. On the night of the 30th of October last, John Moreau was in charge of the station. He was the nightwatchman. He took charge of the station about six o'clock on Sunday night and remained until about the same hour Monday morning. There was an investigation by the Grand Trunk authorities after the robbery. I was present.

Mr. St. Jean—Will you please state what was proved at that investigation against Watchman Moreau?

Question disallowed.

Witness—The report of the investigation was taken in shorthand, I do not know by whom. I was only examined and then left the room. After the investigation Moreau remained in the employ of the G. T. R. for a few days. I have heard that he left the country. I do not know if the records of this investigation have been kept by the company. Mr. Stevenson presided at the *enquete*; he was assisted by Mr. Wright. I do not know if a man named Michaels was in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway at the time.

Cross-examined—Moreau and some others were dismissed at the time of the robbery. I believe Moreau is in Europe.

Mr. Barry—Witness knows everything the Crown wants, but has no information for the defence.

Deputy-Chief Naegele testified—I have been deputy-chief for seventeen years. Louis Naegele, one of the accused, is my son, and the prisoner at the bar my son-in-law. I knew Sergeant Richard very well. On the 5th or 6th of December last he came to me and asked if he could assist Fahey and Naegele in arresting some thieves. He did not enter into any explanation. My son resigned on the 3rd of December, I asked him the next day what he intended to do. He said he did not know at present, but that he had a case on with Johnnie (meaning the prisoner). I asked him what it was and he said it was about two American robbers stopping at the Richelieu Hotel.

Mr. St. Pierre—Did you ever give money to Wilson to prevent him from coming here?

Prosecution objected and was sustained by the Court.

Witness resuming—I do not know if Bureau was asked for in connection with this case.

John Beattie, sergeant of police testified: I have been on the force for six or seven years. I am acquainted with Bureau. In the month of December last he was on the City Police force. I know Louis Naegele. I remember one night in the beginning of the winter, Naegele came in and asked for Bureau. Bureau was lying down and I called him off the bed. He and Naegele spoke together for a few minutes, and then Bureau asked permission to go out. He was not long away. I do not remember the exact date. It was early in December.

Cross-examined—Bureau did not say what he wanted to go out for. I never asked him.

James Gust deposed: I have been in Montreal since 1864. I am a wholesale merchant. I know the prisoner, Fahey, very well. Have known him for many years. His character and reputation have always been good.

Ambroise Lafortune testified. I have lived in Montreal for many years. I have known the prisoner since I came here. His reputation has always been of the best.

Arcade Depaty, merchant, deposed that he knew the prisoner for 18 years. His reputation was always good.

Michel Laurent, Alderman of Montreal, testified to the good character of the prisoner.

Charles Leger, lighthouse-keeper at Lachine, knew the prisoner since he was three or four years old. Never met a better boy, and his character since a man was one of the most respectable in Montreal.

At this remark there were strong exhibits of a desire to applaud among some of the spectators and the prisoner was evidently deeply affected.

Dr. Laberge, who had known the prisoner for fourteen years, testified to his good character.

Edward Haskins and Pierre Cavallo testified to the good record and character of the prisoner.

Charles P. Davidson, Judge of the Superior Court, testified. I have known the prisoner at the bar. It was my frequent occasion to meet him when I was practising as Crown prosecutor. I have also known him in his connection with the Pinkertons, and always had a high opinion of his character and respectability.

Samuel Davis, manufacturer, testified. I have lived in Montreal between 26 and 27 years. Have known the prisoner from 12 to 16 years. His general character and reputation have always been of the best.

Charles Doucet, Deputy-Clerk of the Crown, deposed. I have been connected with the criminal courts of Montreal for ten years. I have known the prisoner for fifteen years and have had a great deal to do with him officially. His reputation has always been very good.

High Constable Bissonnette testified that the character of Mr. Fahey had always been very good. Had been High Constable for twenty-six years and had known the prisoner for fourteen or fifteen years. Always found him an honest and able officer.

Edward McIntyre, merchant, had occasion to meet the prisoner often and knew his character well. It was of the best.

The Court adjourned till 10 a.m. today. The case for the defence will probably close to-day with the evidence of Naegele.

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" CHARENTE.... " " 20th "
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING granted from Oporto.

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	Tons.	Portland Sailing
BOSTON CITY	2,331	March 10th
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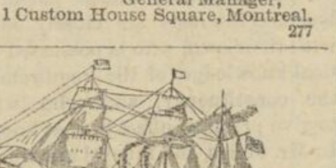
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The Canada Shipping Co.'s
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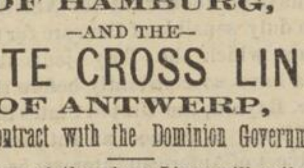
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers of this Line will sail FROM LIVERPOOL for New York (calling at Boston to land Canadian Through Cargo) as follows:
LAKE ONTARIO.........Friday, 16th March.
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FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT:
LAKE ONTARIO.......Thursday, 5th April.
LAKE SUPERIOR.....Thursday, 19th April.
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These steamers are built in water-tight compartments, and of special strength for the North Atlantic trade.
In the passenger departments the most perfect provision has been made to ensure the comfort and convenience of all. In the Cabin the State-rooms are large and airy. The Steerage is fitted with the most approved Patent Canvas Berths, and is fully ventilated and heated by steam.
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H. E. MURRAY,
General Manager,
1 Custom House Square, Montreal.
Dec. 28 277



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SS. PANAMA, 3,500 tons, 1,000 horse power, left Havre 3rd March, and St. Malo 12th March for St. Pierre Miquelon and Halifax.
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March 17, 1888. 244



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New York and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.
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Nevada...............Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1.00 p.m
No steamer..........Tuesday, Feb. 14,
Wyoming............Tuesday, Feb. 21, 11.30 a.m
No steamer..........Tuesday, Feb. 28,
Wisconsin...........Tuesday, Mar. 6, Noon.
Nevada..............Tuesday, Mar. 13, 5.00 a.m
Alaska...............Tuesday, Mor. 20, 10.00 a.m
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Dec. 6 115



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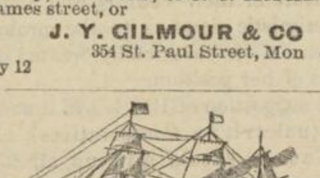
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
SAILING DATES.

	FROM BALTIMORE.	FROM HALIFAX.
*Vancouver	Tues. Mar. 27	Satur. Mar. 31
*Sarnia	Tues. Apl. 10	Satur. Apl. 14
*Oregon	Tues. Apl. 24	Satur. Apl. 28

Cabin rates from Baltimore or Halifax $50, $60, $65 and $75, according to position of staterooms with equal saloon privileges.
*These steamers have Saloon, Staterooms, Music Room and Bath Room amidships where but little motion is felt, and carry neither cattle nor sheep.
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Nov. 22 278



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Carrying the United States Mail.
PROPOSED SAILING.
City of Chicago...Saturday, Feb. 11, 5.00 a.m
City of Chester....Saturday, Feb. 18, 10.00 a.m
Ohio...............Saturday, Feb. 25, 3.30 p.m
City of Berlin.....Saturday. Mar. 3, 9.30 a.m
City of Richmond.Saturday, Mar. 10, 4.00 p.m
City of Chicago...Saturday, Mar. 17, 8.30 a.m
City of Chester....Saturday, Mar. 24, 2.30 p.m
Ohio...............Saturday, Mar. 31, 8.30 a.m
City of Berlin.....Saturday, Apl. 7, 3.00 p.m
City of Richmond.Saturday, Apl. 14, 7.30 a.m
City of Chicago ..Saturday, Apl. 21, 1.00 p.m
City of Chester ...Saturday, Apl. 28, 7.30 a.m
Ohio...............Saturday, May 5, 2.00 p.m
From Inman Pier, foot of Grand street, Jersey City.
Steerage at very low rates.
Intermediate passage, $30. Round Trip $60.
RATES OF PASSAGE—$50, $60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children between 2 and 12 years of age, half-fare. Servants, $50.
Special Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.
Tickets to London, $7; and Paris $15, and $20 additional, according to route selected.
Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bathrooms amidships.
These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.
For freight or passage apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 1 Broadway, New York; or C. C. McFAL, St. James street, or
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO
354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
July 12 165



CUNARD LINE.
LANE ROUTE.
New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.
FROM PIER 40, N. R., NEW YORK.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.
Servia............Saturday, Mar. 24, 2.30 p.m.
Bothnia.........Wednesday, Mar. 28, 6.00 a.m.
Umbria ....Saturday, Mar. 31, 8.30 a.m.
Aurania.........Saturday, April 7, 3.00 p.m.
Gallia...........Wednesday, April 11, 6.00 a.m.
Etruria..........Saturday, April 14, 7.30 a.m.
Servia...........Saturday, April 21, 1.00 p.m.
Bothnia ....Saturday, April 25, 5.00 a.m.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation. Intermediate passage $35.
Steerage Tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO.,
General Agents,
to THOMAS WILSON, Agent,
17 St. Sacrament street,
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street,
Montreal.
March 13 98



WHITE STAR LINE
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, IRELAND.
CARRYING BRITISH and AMERICAN MAILS.
PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take specified routes, according to the seasons of the year, which include the Lane routes, recommended by Lieutenant Maury.
Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:
FROM NEW YORK,
1888.
Britannic....Wednesday, Mar. 14, 6.30 a.m.
*Celtic.........Wednesday, Mar. 21, 11.30 a.M.
Germanic....Wednesday, Mar. 28, 5.30 a.m.
*Republic.....Wednesday, April 4, Noon.
Britannic....Wednesday, April 11, 5.30 a.m.
*Celtic........Wednesday, April 18, 9.30 a.m.
Germanic....Wednesday, April 25, 4.00 p.m.
*Adriatic.....Wednesday, May 2, 10.30 a.m
Britannic....Wednesday, May 9, 4.00 p.m.
*Celtic........Wednesday, May 16, 8.30 a.m.
*These steamers have superior Second Cabin accommodations. Rate, $30 and $35 to Queenstown or Liverpool.
CABIN RATES.
New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, according to time and location of Berths, $50, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets, $100, $110, $144, $180.
Tickets to London $7 additional, and lowest rates to Paris and the Continent. Children between one and twelve years half-price; Infants free.
SPECIAL EXTRA STEAMERS,
Carrying Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers only:
Arabic............................March 31
Baltic............................April 21
Arabic............................May 12
Baltic............................May 26
Arabic............................June 23
The whole of the saloon accommodation on these steamers will be given up to passengers at second-class rates.
Rates to Queenstown or Liverpool, $35; return ticket, $65. Intending passengers should secure tickets in advance.
STEERAGE RATES.
From Montreal to Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol, Cardiff, or Glasgow, including Railway Fare to New York, at lowest rates.
Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.
For further information and passage apply to J. BRUCE ISMAY, 41 Broadway, New York
B. J. COGHLIN, Sole Agent,
413 St. Paul st., Montreal
March 13 46

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.



Under contract with the Government Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1887--Winter Arrangements--1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the *fastest time on record*.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Acadian	931	Capt. F. McGrath
Assyrian	3970	Capt. W. S. Main
Austrian	2458	Capt. John Bentley
Buenos Ayrean	4005	Capt. James Scott
Canadian	2906	Capt. John Kerr
Carthaginian	4214	Capt. A. MacNicol
Caspian	2728	Capt. Alex. McDougal
Circassian	3724	Lt. R. Barrett, R. N. R
Corean	3488	Capt. C. J. Menzies
Grecian	3613	Capt. C. E. LeGalia
Hibernian	2997	Capt. John Brown
Lucerne	1925	Capt. Nunan
Manitoban	2975	Capt. Dunlop
Monte Videan	3500	Building.
Nestorian	2689	Capt. John France
Newfoundland	919	Capt. C. Mylius
Norwegian	3523	Capt. R. Carruthers
Nova Scotian	3305	Capt. R. H. Hughes
Parisian	5359	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R
Peruvian	3038	Capt. J. G. Stephen
Phœnician	2425	Capt. D. McKillop
Polynesian	3983	Capt. Hugh Wylie
Pomeranian	4364	Capt. W. Dalziel
Prussian	3030	Capt. Jos. Ambury
Rosarian	3500	Building.
Sardinian	4376	Capt. Joseph Ritchie
Sarmatian	3647	Capt. W. Richardson
Scandinavian	3068	Capt. John Park
Siberian	3904	Capt. R. P. Moore
Waldensian	2256	Capt. D. J. James

The Steamers of the
Liverpool Mail Line
Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS and from Baltimore, Md., on TUESDAYS and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched
FROM HALIFAX.
Parisian.....................Saturday, April 7
Polynesian...................Saturday, April 21
Sardinian....................Saturday, May 5
At TWO o'clock, P.M.,
or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train from the West.
Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax:
Cabin............$58.75, $73.75 and $83.75
(According to accommodation).
Intermediate..........................$35.50
Steerage..............................$25.50
FROM BALTIMORE TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX.
Parisian......................Tuesday, April 3
Polynesian....................Tuesday, April 17
Sardinian.....................Tuesday, May 1
Rates of Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool:
Cabin...................$60, $65 and $75
Intermediate............................$30
Steerage................................$20

Newfoundland Line.
The SS. Newfoundland will perform a fortnightly service between Halifax and St. John as under:

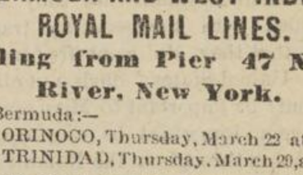
FROM HALIFAX.	FROM ST. JOHN'S.
March.... 13	March... 19
March.... 27	April.... 2
April..... 10	April.... 16

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN'S:
Cabin............$20.00 | Steerage............$6.00

Glasgow Line.
During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Boston [via Halifax when occasion requires], and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM BOSTON.
Norwegian......................About March 31
Austrian..............................April 7
Carthaginian..........................April 15
Scandinavian..........................April 21
Siberian..............................April 28
Canadien..............................May 5
The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Prussian.......................About March 16
Manitoban.............................March 3
Grecian...............................April 13
Corean................................April 27

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow

Via Boston or Halifax.
Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways [National Despatch], and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways [Merchants' Despatch], via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.
Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.
For Freight, passage and other information apply to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; ALEXANDER HUNTER, 4 Rue Gluck Paris; AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNS, Antwerp; RUYS & Co., Rotterdam; C. HUGO, Hamburg; JAMES MOSS & Co., Bordeaux; FISCHER & BEHMER, Schusselkorb No. 8 Bremen; CHARLEY & MALCOLM, Belfast, JAMES SCOTT & Co, Queenstown; MONTGOMERIE & WORKMAN, 36 Gracechurch street, London; JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; ALLAN BROTHERS James street, Liverpool; ALLANS, RAE & Co., Quebec; ALLAN & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chicago; H. BOURLIER, Toronto; THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, New York; or to G. W. ROBINSON, 136½ St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.
H. & A. ALLAN.
80 State Street, Boston, and
25 Common Street, Montreal.
March 9, 1888. 60



Quebec Steamship Co.
BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES
ROYAL MAIL LINES.
Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.
For Bermuda:—
SS. ORINOCO, Thursday, March 22 at 3 p.m.
SS. TRINIDAD, Thursday, March 29, at 3 p.m
For St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Trinidad:—
SS. MURIEL, Wednesday, March 28th, at 3 p.m.
For freight, passage and insurance, apply
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
51 Broadway, New York.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
A. B. CHAFFEE, JR., Ticket Agent.
62 St. James street, Montreal.

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"Business" and "Editorial" offices, No. 6 Beaver Hall Hill.

NOTICE.

☞ All correspondence for THE HERALD except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, MR. MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN. Business correspondence to be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY, (limited); HON. PETER MITCHELL, President; Mr. W. H. WHYTE Secretary-Treasurer.

THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 22.

MISSISQUOI.

While Mr. Baker, the Conservative nominee in this constituency, at the nomination on Tuesday, vapored a good deal about the independence of his Conservatism, and hinted that he might favor restricted reciprocity, he did not fail to avow himself an attachment of the caudal appendage which is wagged from Ottawa. The inference that the electors of Missisquoi are entitled to draw from his remarks is that he will first of all be a straight supporter and admirer of Sir John Macdonald and his policy, irrespective of what it leads to or into what complications it may involve the Dominion. When Sir John Macdonald will allow him, when it will not clash with the claims of party, he will exhibit his pseudo-independence.

Mr. Baker, who has in the past manipulated the constituency in his own interests, will support the Tory policy of increasing the national debt, increasing the national expenditure, and increasing the taxation, so that the farmers and laboring classes of Missisquoi may have the privilege of contributing to the enrichment of the protected combines, who to-day practically control the legislation of the Dominion. Can the electors of Missisquoi afford to endorse such a cut-throat policy so detrimental to their own interests? If not, they must reject Mr. Baker at the polls on Tuesday next.

By electing Mr. Baker the people of Missisquoi will condone the long list of offences against right, justice and morality of which Sir John Macdonald's Government has been guilty—the misgovernment and criminal neglect which resulted in the North-West rebellion, involving the slaughter of two hundred Canadians and the addition of some six or seven million dollars to the national debt; the Franchise Act, with its glaring enormities and iniquities so great that even Conservative papers are calling for its repeal; the jobbery in connection with public works, and the wholesale bribery of constituencies by promised expenditure of money from the Treasury on public works, which have become a noisome scandal of Canadian public life. Can the intelligent electors of Missisquoi afford to put themselves on record as condoning such offences? We believe they cannot and will not.

The principal issue of the campaign is Unrestricted Reciprocity between Canada and the United States. Mr. Meigs and the Liberals of Missisquoi have deliberately made that the principal plank in their platform and are ready to rest their case on that issue. The admirable speech of Mr. Fisher made that issue clear and distinct. The farmers of Missisquoi thoroughly understand how important to them is free trade with the United States. They know how it will promote their prosperity; and they must know that the present Government will make no move, no effort, to secure such a boon for the farmers of Canada. Controlled by the protected "combines," Sir John Macdonald dare not, even if he desired, take any steps which will tend to break down the trade barriers—our protective tariff—between Canada and the United States. At this very moment Sir John and his followers are opposing with all their might the proposal for Unrestricted Reciprocity. What is the plain duty of the Liberals of Missisquoi under the circumstances? To cast aside old party traditions and declare squarely and unequivocally for free trade between the two countries, by electing Mr. Meigs on the Unrestricted Reciprocity issue. Such a vote from so intelligent a constituency will have deep significance. It will warn Sir John Macdonald that the farmers are in earnest; that they have long enough played second fiddle to a handful of manufacturers, and now demand consideration of their own interests. Indeed, it is quite probable that a verdict in favor of free trade from a number of constituencies like Missisquoi would compel Sir John Macdonald to modify his restrictionist policy, and pave the way for better trade relations with the United States, even without a change of Government. Looked at in this light, the electors of Missisquoi cannot fail to see how important is the issue before them. If they elect Mr. Baker, the Government will at once say they are satisfied with their position, and do not want free trade with the United States. If they elect Mr. Meigs, the Government will understand that they are *not* satisfied with the existing trade situation, that they *do* want free trade with the United States. Such a verdict will not only be important to Missisquoi, it will have an important bearing upon public opinion throughout the Dominion, and especially upon agricultural constituencies. If the farmers want relief from oppressive taxation and better opportunities of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest markets, they must show it by their votes. That opportunity is now given the electors of Missisquoi.

THE *World* wishes to see everyone happy and trade booming.—*Toronto World.*

And the *World* illustrates the sincerity of its wishes by supporting a tariff policy which handicaps trade and prevents it booming.

THE NATIONAL DREAM.

In speaking of the "dream" of "patriotic Canadians"—"the dream of Canada as a nation"—the Toronto *World* says:—

The country is big enough, geographically, so much is allowed on all hands, we need not waste words trying to prove *that*. But, it is objected, what ails the country is its too great length from east to west and its lack of breadth from north to south. And this has been urged as a main reason why Canada can have no separate national destiny of her own; but must, perforce, give up all ambition of being a nation, and prepare herself as best she may for a last ignoble act of self-effacement and suicide—that of unconditional surrender to the United States.

No one can have any objection to the "dream"; indeed, Canadians generally hope, with a greater or less degree of faith in Canada's future, that the "dream" will in some considerable degree be realized. But who are the people that are helping to prevent fulfilment of the dream? Not the Liberals of Canada, for they have faith in Canada's future if only scope is afforded for the development of her resources and the expansion of her foreign commerce, by striking down the barriers to trade we ourselves have built up, and lightening, if we cannot wholly remove, the tariff burdens which have been imposed on the people, which are crippling their energies and preventing them making the most of their opportunities. Liberals have faith in Canada's future if only her rulers would abandon the reckless misgovernment which has characterized her history during the past nine years, illustrated in the addition of *one hundred million* dollars to our national debt, involving alarming increase of expenditure and taxation, and emphasized in a very marked manner by the North-West rebellion, the secession movement in Nova Scotia, and the present threatened embroilment in Manitoba. Liberals have faith in Canada's future if only her rulers would maintain righteousness and truth in the conduct of public affairs, and eschew all compromise with wrong and wrong-doing; if they would legislate and rule for the benefit of the people, and not in the interests of privileged classes. It is because the Government will not adhere to wise and upright principles of government, will not maintain truth and righteousness in the conduct of public affairs, will not call a halt in the increase of the public debt and in the burdens imposed on the taxpayers, but persist in rushing into reckless and extravagant expenditures and involving the country in tremendous political and financial responsibilities, while imposing heavy tariff burdens upon the people for the benefit of privileged classes—it is because of the prevalence and maintenance of these evils that Canadians sometimes lose faith in the future of their country and indulge in pessimistic views as to the probable outcome of the artificially created difficulties of her position.

The suggestion of the *World* that anybody (unless it be Conservatives), urges that Canada should give up all hopes of being a nation and prepare for unconditional surrender to the United States, is quite in keeping with the Tory policy of dragging a red herring across the trail, to divert popular attention from the reckless policy and misrule which is embarrassing the country and weighing down the energies and aspirations of the people. It is to prevent that "unconditional surrender" that Liberals and Liberal statesmen want the absurd and unnatural policy of commercial restriction abandoned, want the Chinese tariff walls thrown down, want the fetters struck off trade and commerce, so that there may be room and scope for Canadian enterprise and energy, so that every man may have an even chance for success in helping himself and promoting the development of our common country.

Nations are not built up nowadays on the Chinese plan of political and commercial seclusion. Even the Chinese are abandoning that antiquated policy, and China in consequence is awaking to new political and commercial life. The people of the United States are seeking release from the commercial thraldom which for twenty-five years has cramped the energies and dwarfed the commerce of that nation. Why should Canada adhere to a policy which is burdening the people and preventing them taking advantage of her fine natural resources? Why should Canada ever have adopted such a policy? Because she was deceived by Sir John Macdonald. Could Canadians have foreseen that the National Policy pictured to them in 1879, would have developed into the hydra-headed monster protection, the author and nurser of "combines," they would unhesitatingly have rejected it.

Why carry the burden any longer? That is the question the people should ask themselves; and if they want to realize the fulfilment of "the dream of Canada as a nation," they must answer the question by their votes at the polls, declaring that Canada shall be commercially as well as politically a free community—free from excessive tariff burdens, free from class legislation, free from the debasing influences of electoral corruption and immorality in high places, free to make her own commercial treaties, and free to enter into commercial competition wherever in the wide world her sons can find scope for display of their energy and enterprise. "Canada for the Canadians" as a motto is played out. The sentiment is out of touch with the "brotherhood of humanity;" it belongs to the age of political seclusion and commercial restriction. Free men, intelligent men, enterprising men, men of energy who have faith in themselves and their country, have no use for such a motto. "All the world for Canadians" is better; it is in keeping with the spirit of the age; it is worthy of free men. Only political and moral cowards who want to shelter themselves behind a Chinese wall tariff, men who have no faith in themselves or their country, will shrink from adopting such a sentiment. In keeping with such a sentiment let the people of Canada declare at the polls for commercial as well as political freedom. Let the watchword go forth from the Atlantic to the Pacific: "Strike off the tariff fetters, relieve our "industries from the artificial incubus "which rests upon them, give the people "commercial freedom and let patriotic "Canadians have a chance to realize the "fulfilment of 'the dream of Canada as a "nation.'"

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

While the political issues involved are the main questions for the consideration of the electors of Missisquoi in the pending Dominion contest, the personal merits of the candidates are of some importance and should not be lost sight of. Both candidates—Mr. Baker and Mr. Meigs—are respectable men and personally have warm friends in both political parties. Mr. Baker has been prominent in political life for fifteen to twenty years, but if his friends were asked to point to anything of real value that he has accomplished for the constituency he represented, they would be considerably at a loss to discover it. The Conservative candidate is a man of fair ability, enjoys a fair degree of popularity, is possessed of a glib tongue and, being a good lawyer, has achieved some success professionally. That is all that can really be said of him. As a parliamentary representative he has been a conspicuous failure. Credited with being a smart man, he has merely proved too smart for the people who elected him, but has never been accused of being indifferent to the interests of Mr. G. B. Baker. This is not the kind of a man to efficiently represent Missisquoi in Parliament. The people do not want as a representative a man whose chief qualification is the glibness of his tongue, or whose chief merit consists in looking out for himself; they want as representative at Ottawa a man whose personal and business interests are closely identified with their own, who is possessed of practical knowledge of the requirements of the constituency, and who will aim to give practical effect to that knowledge. In Mr. Meigs, the Liberal candidate, the electors of Missisquoi have the man who will fill the bill.

Mr. Meigs is identified mainly with the lumbering and farming interests of the County, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the people, irrespective of party. As a practical agriculturist he fully understands the importance of his class and the manner in which their interests have been subordinated under the protection policy to those of the protected manufacturers and the handful of people dependent upon them. In addition to this he has the courage of his convictions, and can be depended upon to vindicate by his voice and vote the rights and interests of that vast majority of the people who have been ignored by the Government under the pressure of "party exigencies"—our farming population. Identified with our lumbering interests, he understands the business requirements of the County, and is able to realize how unfairly the present tariff bears upon that industry, as well as upon the farmers. Having taken his stand squarely upon the Unrestricted Reciprocity platform, the issue between him and Mr. Baker is clearly defined. As the lumbermen and farmers want free trade with the United States, they can make that desire known by marking their ballots for Mr. Meigs, the Liberal candidate.

HARD DRIVEN FOR AN EXCUSE.

The Tories either cannot or will not understand the difference between Commercial Union and Unrestricted Reciprocity. One of their journals, which plumes itself on an alleged understanding of the difference, says that in Unrestricted Reciprocity "as in Commercial Union there must of necessity be a common tariff." There is not, of course, any such necessity, but its reason for thinking so is this:—"If Canada were at liberty to "make what tariff rates she pleased for "other countries" (presumably meaning goods from countries other than the United States) "there would be nothing "to hinder the Canadian Parliament en- "acting a low rate of duties for British "manufactured goods. This would turn "the whole stream of the exports from "Great Britain to the United States "from the Atlantic ports to which it "now flows into the Canadian channel." And the object of this curious statement is to show that the United States would therefore not consent to an Unrestricted Reciprocity treaty. As goods from Europe would on entering the United States pay the United States duties whether they came *via* Montreal or *via* New York, it is not easy to understand why American shippers would elect to pay the Canadian duties plus the extra railway freight from Montreal, in addition to the duties to be paid to their own Government, when by consigning their goods to an American port they would pay only the one charge.

We have no doubt that the Americans will be duly sensible of the care for their interests which the Tory journals of Canada have so constantly before them, but Mr. Bayard, the United States Secretary of State, is as good an authority on the subject of American interests as even a Canadian Tory journal can be, and he, it will be remembered, said in a letter to Sir Charles Tupper: "I am confident we "both seek to attain a just and perma- "nent settlement—and there is but one "way to procure it—and that is by a "straightforward treatment on a liberal "and statesmanlike plan of the entire "commercial relations of the two coun- "tries. I say commercial, because I do "not propose to include however indi- "rectly or by any intendment however "partial or oblique the political relations "of Canada and the United States nor to "affect the legislative independence of "either country." In the fact of this official declaration the people of Canada should not be condemned for entertaining the opinion that, so soon as the Presidential election is over, the United States will be ready to consider the question of free trade with Canada, and that such free trade will not involve any relinquishment of our independence, or any surrender of our nationality. All the theories of all the Ministerial organs will not weight one grain against the statement which we have quoted.

The one thing required to open up the channels of trade, and to remove the restrictions under which the farmers, fishermen, lumbermen, miners and others of Canada are suffering, is the return of members to Parliament who are content to put their country's interest before the pleasure of the present Government. Those who want the use of the United States' markets must aid the Liberal party. While they even seem to support the existing Ministry they exclude themselves from the benefits open to them, and fasten still more securely the yoke of high taxation about their necks.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

(London, Ont., Advertiser.)

Tories boast that Sir Richard Cartwright's motion will be defeated by a majority of fifty. But if greater freedom of trade is not desirable, why did Sir Tupper propose it at Washington?

(Winnipeg Sun.)

The question that Eastern Canadians should ask themselves is, "What good is our Canadian North-West to us without settlers?" There will certainly be no settlement so long as the people already here are discontented, and laboring under the sense of a great injustice done them.

(Hamilton Times.)

For a country which has been "ruined" by its own free trade and the protective tariffs of other countries, Great Britain manages to pull along very well. In spite of their tariffs and their resolutions to keep their money at home, all nations which trade at all buy British goods.

(Ottawa Free Press.)

According to Gabriel Dumont's letter to the Montreal papers he is going to return to the North-West to aid the Metis in getting their grievances redressed. Dumont says the halfbreeds did not take up arms as vulgar rebels, but in defence of the heritage which their forefathers left them. Dumont feels that as Riel is dead he must assume the leadership of the Metis. It is evident that though the Tories managed to buy the votes of the halfbreeds at the last election in Saskatchewan they did not settle their grievances, and that a fresh outbreak is liable to occur at any moment. The policy of endeavoring to remove discontent by bribing the leaders of the discontented without redressing their grievances will always fail.

(Kingston Whig.)

Mr. Balfour's bill, to take from municipalities the right of bonusing manufacturers, has been thrown out by the municipal committee by a narrow majority, and an amendment to the municipal act was adopted to the effect that two-thirds of those entitled to vote shall vote for any bonus given to a manufacturing establishment. The bonus business was boomed for years and made flourishing by the insane bidding of towns and cities for industries of any and every kind. That competition is not what it used to be, but it is still bad enough and entitled to checking by legislation. Perhaps the amendment to the law suggested may be efficacious, but we doubt it. Nothing short of Balfour's prohibitory bill can kill the evil complained of.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

The invitation to the people of Newfoundland to enter the Canadian confederation has created considerable excitement in the ancient colony. There is little doubt that if the confederation proposal is submitted to the people it will be rejected by a large majority, but there is danger that the history of Nova Scotia may be repeated in Newfoundland. The people will elect anti-confederates, but the Legislature may be bought up and the colony dragged into union contrary to the people's wishes. Should Newfoundland join the Dominion under such circumstances there will be constant secession agitation, discontent and demands for better terms, which will keep Canada in continuous turmoil. The revenue from such a province would not be sufficient to furnish money for the bribes which would have to be given every year to keep the people from rebelling.

[London, Ont., Advertiser.]

Anything more self-contradictory than the Government's attitude and arguments in the matter of reciprocity it would be hard to conceive of. In the first place Sir Charles Tupper asks for delay in the discussion of the question in order that he may be able to show by the protocols of the Fisheries Commission that the Government, too, favors reciprocity. In the debate the Government speakers assert the same thing. And yet in the next breath they go on to argue that reciprocity would mean the destruction of Canada's industries, and of her commerce, disloyalty to the mother country, annexation to the United States, and general impoverishment, effacement and ruin. They cannot save their consistency by arguing that the reciprocity they approve is in natural products only, for Sir Charles Tupper laid special stress upon the fact that the reciprocity offered by the Commissioners was without any limitation of the kind. This inconsistency is gross, palpable. Whom are they trying to deceive? Is it the United States, or the Canadian Opposition, or their own followers, or themselves?

DIED.

LARUE—On the 21st March, Adjutor Frederick LaRue, late of Banque Ville Marie, aged 35 years and 10 days, son of the late Narcisse LaRue, architect.
Quebec papers please copy. m 70

NOTICE!

The undersigned has admitted his sons, JAMES A. OGILVY and JOHN OGILVY, as partners into the business heretofore carried on by him in the city of Montreal, and the said business will, in future, be carried on under the name and style of JAMES A. OGILVY AND SONS.

JAMES A. OGILVY.

Montreal, 1st March, 1888. m 70

A GENTLEMAN—Having first-class city references will be open on the 1st April for engagement either as bookkeeper or corresponding clerk. HERALD Office. m 71

A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a wholesale store or warehouse. Not afraid of work. Can furnish best of references. Address P. O. G., Herald office. 69

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Assessment System. Mutual Principle.

MUTUAL
Reserve Fund Life Assoc'n.

LIFE INSURANCE AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL COST!
ADMISSION FEE AND ONE YEAR'S ANNUAL DUES!

For $ 5,000 Life Insurance	$ 35
For $10,000 Life Insurance	$ 70
For $15,000 Life Insurance	$105
For $20,000 Life Insurance	$140

Mortuary Rates and Comparison of Cost for an Insurance of $1,000.

AGE.	MAXIMUM AMOUNT WHICH CAN BE COLLECTED ANNUALLY ON EACH $1,000 INSURANCE.	OLD LINE RATES 2 AND ½ TIMES GREATER THAN IT COST THEM THE FORTIETH YEAR.	AGE.	MAXIMUM AMOUNT WHICH CAN BE COLLECTED ANNUALLY ON EACH $1,000 INSURANCE.	OLD LINE RATES 2 AND ½ TIMES GREATER THAN IT COST THEM THE FORTIETH YEAR.
25	$10 76	$19 89	43	$14 24	$35 05
26	10 84	20 40	44	14 60	36 46
27	10 93	20 96	45	14 96	37 97
28	11 03	21 48	46	15 43	39 58
29	11 13	22 07	47	16 00	41 30
30	11 24	22 70	48	16 68	43 13
31	11 35	23 35	49	17 48	45 09
32	11 48	24 05	50	18 37	47 18
33	11 63	24 78	51	20 45	49 43
34	11 77	25 56	52	22 70	51 78
35	11 93	26 38	53	24 95	54 31
36	12 12	27 25	54	27 20	57 02
37	12 32	28 17	55	29 45	59 91
38	12 55	29 15	56	31 70	63 00
39	12 79	30 19	57	33 95	66 29
40	13 17	31 30	58	36 20	69 82
41	13 52	32 47	59	38 45	73 60
42	13 88	33 72	60	40 70	77 66

Members desiring to make payments annually in advance, can do so at the above rates (to the Home Office), and the amount not required during the year will be applied to reduce the next annual payment.

SECURITY.

Membership No.	**70,000**
Government Deposit	**$ 350,000.00**
Reserve Fund	**$ 1,464,000.00**
Surplus Over Liabilities	**$ 1,500,000.00**
Assets (January, 1888)	**$ 2,202,978.23**
New Business Monthly Exceeds	**$ 5,000,000.00**
Death Claims Paid	**$ 4,450,000.00**
New Business (in Canada, 1885-'86)	**$ 10,883,500.00**
New Business in 1886-87	**$ 91,000,000.00**
Insurance in Force	**$156,000,000.00**
Insurance Written Over	**$200,000,000.00**

$3,000.00 in Cash Securities for each $1,000.00 of Possible Liabilities.

$75,000.00

ADDED TO THE RESERVE FUND EVERY TWO MONTHS.

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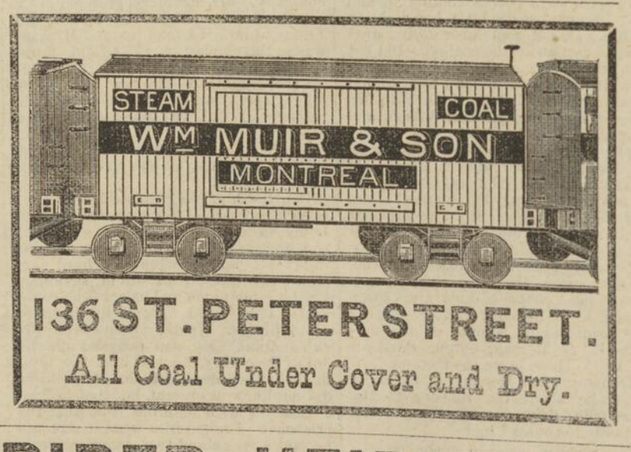
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OFFICE: 217 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL, QUE.

☞ *AGENTS WANTED.*

DO NOT BUY
DR. RIEGGER'S
Eau Anti-Nevralgique

Unless you intend to follow the directions given with each bottle. If you do follow them strictly, all headaches, earaches, toothaches and neuralgias will disappear as if by magic, whereas if you don't the liquid is

OF NO USE.



136 ST. PETER STREET.
All Coal Under Cover and Dry.

PIPER HEIDSIECK
"SEC"
CHAMPAGNE!

Importation in 1887, - - - 39,316 BASKETS,
Being an increase over 1886 of 5,584 BASKETS.

JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO.,
Sole Agents for United States and Canada, New York and Montreal.
Feb. 4 th 30

CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

Choice Lands for sale in Manitoba and the North-West, without cultivation or settlement conditions.

The Lands reserved for selection by this company have all been carefully inspected and are good agricultural lands.

A great part of the Land is in closely settled districts and near the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in Southern Manitoba near the branch lines.

The Company's shares, which are now at a discount of nearly Forty per cent. (40 per cent.) are accepted at par in payment of lands.

Price Lists can be obtained at the offices of the various agents in Manitoba and the North-West, or at the Toronto Offices of the Company, 24 King Street West, or from

W. B. SCARTH,
Managing Director,
624 Main Street, Winnipeg Man

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS ... Lessee and Manager.
One Week and Saturday Matinee, Commencing Monday, March 19th.
☞ THE GREAT FUNMAKERS,
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS!
Acknowledged the most complete Comedy and Musical organization in America, IN THEIR LATEST NEW YORK CRAZE.
"THE HUMMING BIRD,"
Direct from the Bijou Opera House, New York. Replete with exquisite musical selections. The best performance the Troubadours have ever given. Reserved seats at Nordheimer's.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL.
Every Afternoon and Evening, week commencing Monday, March 19.
The Sterling Actor, BENJ. MAGINLEY, in W. J. Florence's Romantic Musical Irish Drama,
"INSHAVOGUE,"
Supported by an excellent company, under the management of Charles H. Hicks. The drama is enlivened with songs, duets, sketches, quartettes, Irish Jig and reel dancing. New and elaborate scenery.
Prices of admission, 10c, 20c and 30c; reserved seats 10c extra. Plan at Prince's Music Store.
Next week—ON THE RIO GRANDE.

CRYSTAL RINK
FRIDAY NIGHT'S EVENTS,
MARCH 23, 1888.
Boys under 12 ..... ¼-mile Race
Boys under 14 ..... ½-mile Race
Boys under 16 ..... 2-mile Race
GRAND ATHLETES PROCESSION
of all the city athletes in uniform and medals. Parties taking part in this procession will please furnish list of prizes won, also where and when, for publication. Also,
Victoria Hockey Club of Quebec vs. Crystals will play.
Admission ..... 25 Cents.
March 21 u 68

ART ASSOCIATION,
17 PHILLIPS SQUARE.
The Galleries will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and every TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING from 7.30 to 9.30 until further notice, commencing SATURDAY, March 11th.
Admission—Day, 25c. Evening, 10c. Members and their families free.
The annual subscription for membership is five dollars, which admits the member and family on all ordinary occasions.
March 9 59

TO LET.
TO LET.
Warehouse Suitable for Storage,
19 Common Street.
—APPLY TO—
WM. MUIR & SON,
136 St. Peter Street.
March 18 e 67

TO LET.
WAREHOUSE, No. 57 ST. PETER ST., now undergoing repairs. Will be ready for occupation next month. Also, HOUSE, No. 249 University street, and the AMERICAN HOUSE HOTEL, with Stables. Apply to
JAMES S. EVANS,
65 d 15 St. Henry street.

OFFICES TO LET.
One or two very desirable Offices to let in the FRASER BUILDINGS, St. Sacrament street, comfortably heated, with use of elevator. Apply to
J. B. HUTCHESON,
11 Hospital street.
March 15 1A 62

TO LET,
TWO DOUBLE OFFICES
(WITH HEATING)
IN NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE BUILDING.
Apply to
THOS. DAVIDSON,
Managing Director.
Feb. 24 47

TO LET,
LARGE OFFICE,
(Hot Water Heated),
Ground Floor,
No. 523 ST. JAMES STREET,
Near New Bonaventure Station,
at present occupied by C. P. R. Company as Ticket office, suitable for Express, Railroad, or Transfer business.
Apply to
DAWES & CO.
Feb. 23 tf 46

TO LET,
FROM 1st MAY NEXT,
The CUT-STONE STORE, forming the corner of NOTRE DAME and COLBORNE streets, known for the past Fifty Years as one of the best wholesale and retail Grocery Stands in the City, and now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lamb.
There is commodious Storage in rear, and the Counters, Shelving and Drawers belong to the premises.
For particulars, apply to
WM. DOW & CO.
Feb. 6 tf 31

TO LET,
THE OFFICES ON FIRST FLOOR OF THE STANDARD BUILDING,
At present occupied by FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION and LONDON AND LANCASHIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Apply to
MANAGER,
Standard Life Assurance Co.
Feb. 10 tf 35

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE UNION BUILDINGS,
ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
Apply to MR. TAYLOR,
347A 2nd flat, front building.

ST. JAMES STREET.
That valuable lot of land having a frontage of 66 feet by a depth of about 107 feet, with private entrance from Windsor street—said lot being splendidly situated, facing the
NEW G. T. R. STATION,
and sure to become one of the most valuable properties on the street,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION
at our rooms, 181 ST. JAMES STREET,
Wednesday, the 28th March.
Sale at ELEVEN o'clock precisely.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 St. James Street.
March 17 26 b eod

WANTED—Boarders at 97 St. Constant street. Rates, $2.50 per week without washing; $2.75 per week with washing. m 69

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, Elaborates the Theory of Extending Commerce by Restricting Trade.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, March 21.

The debate on Sir Richard Cartwright's Unrestricted Reciprocity resolutions will probably continue until the end of the week, at least. To-day, before the sitting commences, there remain eleven men on the Government side, and probably more than that of the Opposition, who desire to speak on the question. The speeches, however, are always shorter towards the tail of a debate than at the beginning. Yesterday, several French members spoke, and their speeches were all good, though not all in the same tenor. Dr. Macdonald, of Huron, made a very effective plea for extended trade, backing his statements with abundant corroboration from the public records. He is a quiet speaker, continuing at an even gait, as it were, and bent upon clinching the nails as he drives them. When he quoted a blue book he opened it at the proper place, balanced it on his hand, and held it high in air as if inviting the gentlemen from the opposite side to come and read it. This was an action so effective that when Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, followed Dr. Macdonald, he was determined to hold up his blue book at least as high as the other. He said so in fact. It was evident that he was entirely fetched by this blue book demonstration, for he was impatient to get at that part of his speech when the picture might be struck. Mr. Brown is a gentleman of commanding stature, florid complexion, and comfortable rotundity of person. His hair is carefully economized, and employed to its fullest capacity in covering his head, much that should be doing duty on one side being called upon for service elsewhere, but he looks like a gentleman, and with the inevitable glasses, without which no statesman is complete, has the appearance as he rises with dignity in his place of being a possible weighty authority on commercial matters. If one is reminded for a moment of Sir Pompey Bedell, the circumstance in no wise detracts from Mr. Brown's general equipment as a public speaker. I remarked to a neighbor in the gallery that Mr. Brown reminded me of Sir Pompey Bedell, to which my friend replied, "Sir Pompey be d——d," but then he has little admiration for any political opponent. But Mr. Brown's speech was not quite up to his appearance. Mr. Brown was too eager to get at the Opposition, so to speak. At times it made him dance a little, and the spectacle of a statesman executing a *pas seul* on the small square of green carpet between himself and the chair on his right is a little incongruous. When driven by necessity to apply the eye-glasses, and consult the papers on his desk, the harmony of the picture was preserved, but when, having fortified himself with some information from the trade and navigation tables, he returned to the open space and went at the Opposition again with terpsichorean accompaniment, it was destroyed. One felt that what Mr. Brown wanted to balance and steady him was a little more corpulency—a more pronounced presence, as some would call it. In his eagerness to destroy the smaller men of the Opposition, to deal with those of heavier metal, as he put it, he was led into weak expressions that were at once taken advantage of by the higher spirits on the Opposition side, who jeered with an entire disregard of Mr. Brown's evident sense of the importance of his speech, and laughed outright at him when, with triumphant air and a pose as of Ajax defying the lightning, he held aloft, in emulation of Dr. Macdonald, an American blue book, whose pages, he maintained, destroyed the contention of Sir Richard Cartwright.

He was peculiarly impressive when the shade of a suspicion of his *bona fides* was cast by a gentleman careful of the proprieties of the constitution. After explaining that a heavy duty on iron, which is consumed in every village and hamlet in the country, was a great benefit to the Dominion, Mr. Brown took a formidable collection of papers from his desk, and shaking them aloft declared that they were certificates which he had procured from manufacturing firms, showing that these persons rather liked the heavy duties on iron. With a consideration that cannot be too highly commended he announced that it was not his intention to read these. He would merely assure the House that they were approvals of the iron duties, and he would hand them to the *Hansard* reporters. To his evident astonishment Mr. Mulock objected to the proceeding, expressing doubt as to whether the Committee on the debates would permit that course, and urging that if they were to be of record they should be read. With a look that a good man assumes when his sincerity is doubted, Mr. Brown regarded Mr. Mulock for a few seconds, and then performing a little jump to regain his more aggressive mood he replied in an impressive voice, "Very well then, I will read them." At this threat there was a scuttling from the desks of those members who thought they could escape unobserved, and the members of the press gallery jammed one another in the narrow entrance of that place in their efforts to get out. But Mr. Brown had said that he would read them and read they must be. They did not help the matter much, but Mr. Brown continued manfully to struggle to prove that Canada would do no more business with the United States if the duties were abolished, than she does now with her high tariff, and if he failed to convince his hearers, it was not apparently from a personal want of faith in this strange doctrine, which, by the way, had been preached by another apostle of extension by restriction, Mr. Davin, a few nights before. Mr. Brown's contribution to *Hansard* was followed by a vigorous and well considered speech from a rising young politician, Mr. Choquette, of Montmagny, who in his turn was followed by Mr. Wood, of Westmoreland, who, it may be presumed, faithfully voices the opinion of Judge Fraser, of New Brunswick. After Mr. Brown, however, all else was tame, and the debate was adjourned about midnight.

If the Sufferers from Consumption,

Scrofula and General Debility, will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. R. V. Mott, Brentwood, Cal., writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthisis, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases. It is very palatable." Put up in 50c. and $1 size.

Young Bostonian (to servant)—Is Miss Waldo in? Servant—Yis, sorr; but she is that sick she can't see anybody. Young Bostonian (alarmed)—Is it possible? Has she been ill long? Servant—Iver since the news came about Misther Sullivan, sorr.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Sixth Parliament--Second Session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 21.

On the Speaker taking the chair not a single member of the Government was in his seat, and this led to queries from the Opposition such as "Have they taken to the woods?"

The Speaker announced that he had received the certificates from the Registrar of the judgments in the election appeals of Quebec County, Quebec West and Montmagny. Also the certificates of the Judge who heard the election petions in the cases of Brome, Missisquoi, Shefford and the east riding of Elgin, in which the petitions were dismissed, and the members declared duly elected. Also the certificate of the election of William Frederick Roome for the west riding of Middlesex.

Mr. Baker introduced a bill amending the Representation Act as affecting certain constituencies in British Columbia, explaining that it was the same bill introduced by him last session, and several times previous to last session. It was destined to remove ambiguity respecting the geographical situation of certain islands near Vancouver.

Mr. Baker also introduced a bill amending the Dominion Elections Act regarding British Columbia, also an act further amending the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act, by which cases arising out of the county or supreme courts, in which the amount exceeded $250, might have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Mr. Kirk introduced a bill to make further provision respecting fishermen and fishing.

Mr. Girouard said the evidence on the Kent election had been printed and a meeting of the Election Committee would be called for Friday.

In reply to Mr. Mills, Hon. Mr. Thompson said the bills relating to elections would be introduced early next week.

Mr. Watson presented a petition signed by Attorney-General Martin asking for powers to construct swing bridges over the Assiniboine river at Winnipeg and Portage La Prairie.

A petition was presented from the Montreal & Champlain Railway Company protesting against a charter being granted to the South Western Railway Company on the ground that the proposed railway would run parallel and would be in direct competition with their junction to Beauharnois.

After recess, Mr. Cockburn spoke for an hour and a half, a strong anti-American feeling being manifest in his remarks throughout.

Mr. Ellis (St. John) followed with a capital speech and claimed that people in his Province had not been able to make the same purchases in foreign markets of late years as during the first eleven years after Confederation. He pointed out that the shipping trade had also greatly decreased, and asked what was the use of keeping the country together if we could not retain our people within our borders.

Mr. Baird moved the adjournment of debate, and the house adjourned at 12.45.

Mr. Curran then resumed the debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity. He jeered at the pessimism of those who said that trade in Montreal was in a low condition, and said that the deposits in the savings' banks were a sufficient refutation. He made a statement that Sir Richard Cartwright, at Hastings, in January last, had declared that as a Privy Councillor he would advise Her Majesty to sanction Commercial Union as the best policy for the country, but was corrected by Sir Richard Cartwright, who denied that he had said anything of the sort. Mr. Curran went on to say that the Canadians did not desire to destroy barriers at present existing between Canada and the United States, believing that their country had a destiny of her own.

Mr. Welch (P. E. Island) followed with a vigorous speech. He had always supported the proposal for Reciprocity and he thought it might have been carried eight years ago when our national debt was only eighteen millions. He contended that the so-called National Policy, according to the statements made by Sir John Macdonald himself, was inaugurated for the purpose of readjusting the tariff. He believed our manufacturers were able to compete with the world, but the Government's policy, instead of protecting them, exposed them to injury. He denied that the fact of there being large deposits in the P. E. Island's savings' banks indicated great commercial prosperity and activity; on the contrary, it would be a good sign when the money was in circulation and bearing a fair rate of interest. The policy of the Government was destroying our shipping interests. Seven out of ten of our vessels at present got employment in the United States. The Government's policy in regard to the Intercolonial Railway was calculated to destroy the shipping interests of the St. Lawrence and injure the laboring interests of Montreal and Quebec. If Unrestricted Reciprocity were adopted, he believed a new era would dawn for the country.

Mr. Cockburn (Toronto) rose to speak, but had barely commenced when six o'clock was called.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

The above Order is making rapid progress in Montreal. They are now organizing several legions of "Select Knights'" which carries an additional insurance of $200, and forms a separate order. On Monday night Pioneer Legion No. 1 was instituted by G. P. Commander J. B. Leubsdorf, from St. Catherines, Ont., assisted by J. Robertson, a visiting officer from Ontario. The following officers were elected: Comrade Lyon Silverman, Commander; Comrades J. J. Ully, Past Comm.; A. Hulck, Vice Comm.; E. Lichtenheim, Adjutant; A. Neven, Standard Bearer; M. Huder, Trustee; A. Volkert, Jun. Workman; R. Symons, Recorder; F. Sims, Trustee.

PERSONAL.

Mr. P. Frank Morgan, of Boston, is registered at the Richelieu.

On Tuesday evening the Archdeacon and Mrs. Evans tendered a reception to the members of St. Stephen's Church.

Mr. W. McLea Walbank has been re-elected President of the Caughnawaga Agricultural Society. The Society will hold an exhibition on a grand scale about the end of September.

Messrs. Hollis Shorey, of Montreal; Seraphin Bruno, M.D., of St. Bruno; Xavier Prenoveau and Joseph Leduc, of Cote St. Louis, have been sworn in Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Percy Evans, baritone, and Mr. W. Sullivan, violinist, have been engaged for a concert to be held in the Natural History Rooms on Tuesday, March 27th, in aid of the Montreal General Hospital.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Petition to the Governor General in Council, praying that the Government do assume the Channel Debt, will lie for signature To-day (Wednesday) and Thursday ONLY, at the offices of the Herald, Gazette, Star, Witness, Post, La Minerve, Le Monde, La Patrie, and also in the Merchants', Molsons and Bank of British North America. Citizens are requested to call and sign.

DON'T SPEND MONEY in medicine, but try St. Leon Water. It will surely cure your dyspepsia. Head office, 54 Victoria Square.

WHAT A HANDSOME CANE!—Yes, it is. I got it at E. A. Gerth's, Queen's Block, St. Catherine street. He has the best variety of canes in this city.

CHAPPED HANDS.—March winds make the skin very rough. Jelly of Cucumber and Roses makes the skin soft and white. W. A. Dyer & Co., Phillips Square.

DON'T FORGET TO ATTEND Adler's cheap sale of pants, to order, now going on. Pants to order, from $4.00 up. Headquarters for the celebrated $4.50 pants, to order, 47 Beaver Hall Hill.

A FALL IN IMAGES.—A young Italian image vender was knocked down by a passing team on Craig street, yesterday afternoon, receiving slight injuries. A number of his images were badly broken.

RALEIGH CUT PLUG TOBACCO is sweet and lasting in the pipe, and does not bite the tongue. Ask your tobacconist for it. One trial will convince you of its excellence. I. Harris & Son, 1604 Notre Dame street.

BONAVENTURE DEPOT.—The roof of the new Bonaventure depot is all but completed, only a small portion of the iron plating on the mansard requiring to be placed in position. The interior is, however, still in a very backward condition.

THE assortment of boys' school tweed suits and spring overcoats at S. Carsley's is so complete that selection is a pleasure instead of a worry to customers.

PASTORAL INSTALLATION.—On Tuesday a new Protestant church congregation in connection with the Grande Ligne Mission was inaugurated at Ste. Pie, among others present being Rev. Messrs. Cressey, Dewey and Mr. Joseph Richards, of Montreal.

ASSIGNMENTS.—Joseph and Robert Laing, doing business in this city under the name of "J. R. Laing," have assigned at the demand of Charles Gratton, merchant, also of this city. Lueg Massante, merchant, has assigned at the demand of Clarke, Terroux & Co., of this city.

FORGERY.—The Deputy-Chief of Police has received a letter from the Chief of Police at Atlanta, Ga., stating that G. B. Crosby has forged a cheque on Mr. Lindsay, No. 2270 St. Catherine street, in whose employ he had been. Crosby escaped from here a few weeks ago, leaving behind him a number of warrants for obtaining goods under false pretences.

IT IS SAID that for linen sheeting and linen for fancy work, that S. Carsley always has in stock the largest and choicest lines to choose from.

TO AND FRO.

Lady Macdonald returned to Ottawa yesterday.

Hon. E. Stanley left for England, via New York, on Tuesday.

When last heard from Hon. Mr. Blake was in Florence, enjoying improved health. He intended starting from there for Venice, the Italian lakes, and then on to England.

Among the late arrivals at the Albion are, J. McGovern and wife, Brockville; J. P. Daly and wife, Detroit; Miss Morency, Sherbrooke; Miss Wilson, Boston; Miss Vassar, Boston; Jas. T. Wilson and wife, New York city; J. C. Griffin and wife, city.

The following are among the arrivals at the Windsor: H. Cameron, Toronto; W. F. Findlay, Hamilton; Jno. Irving, British Columbia; N. M. Duncan, Brooklyn; Dr. Grant, Ottawa; C. J. Hamilton, Ottawa; G. K. William, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Balmoral are: R. A. Lawlor, Chatham; J. B. Hutchins, Toronto; Miss Walker, Ottawa; Geo. E. Joseph, M.D., Pembroke; Chas. F. Mansell, Toronto; Thos. Foster and wife, Smith Falls; Thos. Campbell, St. John. N. B.; J. Fairgrieves, Port Elmsley; T. A. Code, Perth.

Among the arrivals at the Hall yesterday were: Louis Tellier, St. Hyacinthe; Charles Austin, Toronto; James Deane, Calumet; Dr. P. Robertson, St. Andrews, A. W. McKenzie, Toronto; Amos Bowen, Quebec; J. Royal, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. John Higginson, L'Oriqual; J. H. and Mrs. Savage, London, Eng.; H. M. Mathewson, Ottawa; R. McGlass, Guelph; William J. Thompson, Minneapolis; P. J. Babcock, Newark, N. J.; John Morrow, Hawkesbury.

The following were among those who registered at the Richelieu Hotel yesterday: C. F. Bonebord, Fraserville; M. Coyle, New York; E. Dugas, St. Jacques; Alex. Bertrand, St. John; H. J. Bingham, New York; A. Colombe, St. John; Rev. P. Vaillancourt, St. George de Windon; L. N. Champaze, Hull; Charles G. Walker, Boston; George F. Findley, Chatham, Ont; F. W. Mackie, Kemptville; A. P. DeLoronde, Lachute; G. Amyot, M.P., Charles Langlier, M.P., A. H. Little, Ottawa; Mrs. Gauthier, Mattawa; Thomas Langley, Miss A. Langley, Kemptville, Ont.

THE LATE MR. DUDDRIDGE.

For a number of years a prominent and enterprising citizen of Lachute has been Mr Richard Duddridge, who, by his industry and strict attention to business during a period of years, made for himself a reputation in the locality of which any man might have had reason to be proud, and at the same time amassed a fair share of this world's goods. He was born in England, where he learned the business of carriage-making, which he successfully carried on. He became a village councillor, town alderman, and eventually became Mayor of the place. For some months Mr. Duddridge suffered from cancer, to which he succumbed last week, and was on Monday buried from his residence at Lachute, the leading people of the county and district paying their respects to his memory.

"The Prince of Wales and his set have established Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne as 'correct form' at dessert," says a London society journal, and it might have added, on other occasions—as breakfast, evening receptions, etc., etc.

FROM THE PRAIRIE CITY.

The Disallowance Question—Removals From Manitoulin Island — Late Threshing—Skipped from the Sanitarium—Wheat Blockade.

WINNIPEG, March 21.—The sudden departure of Messrs. Greenway and Martin for home is a subject of much unfavorable comment. This morning's *Call* says the more fully the question is considered the more it becomes apparent that the delegates have not acted in the best interests of the Province in leaving Ottawa so suddenly without notifying the Dominion Government of their intentions. In view of the magnitude of the question involved, they were there only a short time, and the Government having other questions also to deal with cannot settle this off-hand. It is more than probable that the Government are endeavoring to arrange some plan to settle the question without creating any additional public burdens, which can be done. The *Call* believes but one mode of settlement will be satisfactory, the purchase of the entire monopoly rights of the Canadian Pacific from the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific Coast. Any partial settlement would be but temporarily satisfactory and ensure carrying on of a similar agitation to the West. The *Call* while condemning Premier Greenway as having made a serious mistake, credits him with conducting the negotiations in a calm and dignified manner, and attributes no blame to Mr. Martin. The *Call's* Ottawa correspondent says the delegates left hurriedly, as the Opposition don't want to have the monopoly cry removed. A dispatch received this afternoon says Sir John has wired Greenway at Exeter to return to Ottawa.

The *Evening Sun* merely asks were delegates too precipitate in leaving Ottawa?

A farmer from Manitoulin Island is at Medicine Hat spying out locations for a number of islanders who want to remove to the Northwest.

The tail end of the New York blizzard struck here yesterday, but has only slightly interfered with railway traffic.

Owing to the scarcity of machines many farmers near Oak Lake have only just finished threshing, and a considerable amount of their grain will not be marketed until after seeding time. The magnitude of last year's crop found everyone unprepared to handle it quickly enough.

Harry Jennings, the manager of Brett's Sanitarium, Banff, skipped yesterday, with seven hundred dollars of the doctors' money.

The *Sun*, which has been bringing charges on wheat blockade, says, to-night: From various sources of information we learn that about eight million bushels of wheat have been taken out of the country this winter, leaving about a million and a half bushels in grain warehouses and elevators and two millions and a half in the farmers' hands.

A House for Gen. Hancock's Widow.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Friends who have been active in their efforts to raise money to purchase a house in this city for Mrs. Hancock have met with success. The house is a large three-story brown and white stone structure at the southeast corner of Twenty-first and R streets north-west. It will be formally presented to Mrs. Hancock about April 1st. Among the members of the committee who have had charge of the matter are Stilson Hutchins, Gen. H. G. Wright, Gen. Albert Ordway and A. A. Wilson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

The DAILY HERALD will be delivered to any part of the city, or mailed to any address in the Dominion of Canada, postage free, during the present Session of Parliament, for ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of

The Royal Electric Company

will be held at the Company's office, No. 58 Wellington street, Montreal, on

On Tuesday, the 3rd day of April, 1888,

at 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from the 19th instant until the 3rd day of April next, both days inclusive.

CHAS. W. HAGAR,
Manager and Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, March 19th, 1888. 3A 67

TAYLOR'S SAFES!

A full line of FIRE-PROOF, BURGLAR-PROOF, and FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF, kept constantly on hand in Montreal.

Also, a number of Second-hand Safes, both Fire-proof and Burglar-proof, at low prices.

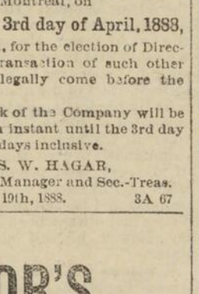
J. & J. TAYLOR,
Toronto Safe Works.

MONTREAL OFFICE & WAREROOMS:
154 ST. JAMES STREET.
W. T. McCLAIN,
Manager.

Telephone, 911 C. P. O. Box, 1749.
March 13 trs 62

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.



TRY the CURE HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich street, N.Y.

D c. 20 trs DW 20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HATS, 1888

We invite attention to our Spring Opening of

NEW STYLE HATS!

Our Stock is now complete, and comprises all the

NEW SHAPES & SHADES.

As these Goods are all

PURCHASED FOR CASH

from the BEST MANUFACTURERS we are enabled to give our customers the

BEST GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

Jno. Henderson & Co.
1677 NOTRE DAME STREET.
March 22 u 70

TELEPHONE TALK

"Hello! Hello! Call up 1432."

"All right; go ahead."

"Is that you, Poulin?"

"Yes, that's just me. What's wanted?"

"Got any fresh St. Leon Water; that's what I want to know?"

"Yes; car-load just in, direct from the Spring."

"Well, I have been all broke up with the asthma for a week, and my wife declares she will apply for a divorce if I don't 'let up,' and she says St. Leon Water will make me endurable; it cured my mother-in-law of the same disease. Send up five gallons and help make peace in the family."

"All right! all right! It shall be done. We'll do anything to break up family jars."

HEADQUARTERS
ST. LEON WATER CO'Y,
54 VICTORIA SQUARE.
March 22 22,21M 70

Just Received,
5 CASES FROM PARIS
CONTAINING
Gille Freres and Roger & Gallet's
PERFUMES!
Veloutines, Cosmetiques, Colognes, and Hair Lotions!

Our Stock is now complete, and orders from the Trade will receive prompt attention.

J. PALMER & SON,
1745 Notre Dame Street
March 10 m 68

JAMES STEWART & CO.,
1761 Notre Dame Street.
Telephone number, 1857.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
SPRING SALES.

We beg to notify our friends and patrons who intend selling out their Household Furniture and Effects this Spring, that we are prepared to make dates and give our personal attention to sales entrusted to our care.

JAMES STEWART & CO.,
General Auctioneers,
38 1761 Notre Dame street, cor. St. John.

SAFE FOR SALE.

A Large Fire-proof Safe for sale. Also, a small one. Apply to

JAMES STEWART & CO.,
68 m 1761 Notre Dame street.

Sherbrooke Street,
NEAR ST. DENIS.
St. Hubert Street.

We have some very fine Building Lots on these streets.

JAMES STEWART & CO.,
38 1761 Notre Dame street.

SPECULATORS!

You can double your money, by buying St. Catherine Street Property, in one year. Two Lots near Crescent street, on the north side, can be bought from

JAMES STEWART & CO.,
38 1761 Notre Dame street.

MONEY TO LOAN.
FROM
$500 to $10,000
Apply to
JAMES STEWART & CO.,
42 1761 Notre Dame Street.

ROOMS—To let, on first April, elegant front and back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, 143 Mansfield street. m 70

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOS. ROBERTSON & CO.
MONTREAL AND GLASGOW,
IRON, STEEL AND METAL MERCHANTS.
Railway Supplies, Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Supplies.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
"COLTNESS," "DALMELLINGTON," "GARTSHERRIE," "EGLINTON," and "LONSDALE HEMATITE" PIG IRONS.
"DALZELL" Steel Boiler Plate | "SHANK'S" Sanitary Appliances.
"LUKEN'S" Charcoal Iron Boiler Plate. | "THOS. GLOVER'S" Dry Gas Meters.
Manufacturers of WROUGHT IRON TUBING, for Gas, Steam or Water.
Also, BOILER TUBES, made from Iron or Steel. 18

CIGARS!
HERO, 5 CTS.
CRUSADER, 10 CTS.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. RATTRAY & CO
MONTREAL.

McINTYRE, SON & CO.
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
Ferd. Rouillon KID GLOVES, Grenoble.
Erskine, Beveridge & Co.'s LINENS, Dunfermline.
Jan. 23 19

NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
FARINACEOUS FOOD.
GROWING CHILDREN
FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825
INVALIDS & THE AGED
BY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST HEALTH
NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS INFANTS FOOD INVALIDS
TRADE MARK.
LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."
IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS, ONE SHILLING EACH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.
J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carsley's Advertisement.

Thursday, March 22nd, 1888.

WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS
WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS
WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS
WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS
WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS
WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS
WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS
WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS

The new stock of White and Colored Quilts for this Spring's trade has been selected with great care. All the different grades are fully represented in this large line, and prices are low.

S. CARSLEY.

NEW WINDOW SHADES
NEW WINDOW SHADES
NEW WINDOW SHADES
NEW WINDOW SHADES

NEW WINDOW HOLLANDS
NEW WINDOW HOLLANDS
NEW WINDOW HOLLANDS
NEW WINDOW HOLLANDS

The new stock of Window Shades is ready for inspection. The new colors are beautiful, and the Dadoes are really artistic. Also a full line of plain and striped Hollands, all widths, shades put up with reliable Spring Rollers.

S. CARSLEY.

Dr. Digby, going round the mews, finds his new coachman's children playing about, and introduces himself.

"Well, my little man, and do you know who I am?"

Boy: "Yes; you're the man as rides in father's carriage.—*Tit Bits.*

NEW ENGLISH CRETONNES
NEW ENGLISH CRETONNES
NEW ENGLISH CRETONNES
NEW ENGLISH CRETONNES

NEW FRENCH CRETONNES
NEW FRENCH CRETONNES
NEW FRENCH CRETONNES
NEW FRENCH CRETONNES

This importation of English and French, single and double width Cretonnes, surpasses all previous ones for beauty of design, richness of colorings. They are unequalled.

S. CARSLEY.

NEW DRAPERY FRINGES
NEW DRAPERY FRINGES
NEW DRAPERY FRINGES

NEW UPHOLSTERY FRINGES
NEW UPHOLSTERY FRINGES
NEW UPHOLSTERY FRINGES

Just received, a large importation of New Drapery and Upholstery Fringes, new styles and colors. This will be found the choicest and best assorted line ever shown.

S. CARSLEY.

"MAY I help you to alight?" said a young man to a lady about to leave the railway carriage.

"No, thanks," said she, "I don't smoke."—*Tit Bits*

GREAT CHEAP SALE OF FURNITURE.
20 PER CT. DISCOUNT ON ALL PURCHASES.

As I will remove in the Spring to the new premises, Nos. 1824 to 1834 Notre Dame street, in order to save cost of removing, I will sell all the stock on hand at my present place of business at a discount of 20 per cent. I have a fine assortment of latest styles of Parlor and Bedroom Sets, and a full line of all other kinds of Furniture.

Goods will be stored till May 1st free of charge.

GEO. STEWART,
726 CRAIG STREET,
Near Victoria Square.
Feb. 28

ARMOUR'S
Pork, Lard, Hams, Bacon
—AND—
PREPARED MEATS.

Packers of the well-known brand of
MORGAN SHORT CUT CLEAR PORK
Stock held here in Bond and Duty Paid.

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

AUCTION SALES.

By Benning & Barsalou.

UNCLAIMED GOODS
BY AUCTION.

The subscribers have received instructions from the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company to sell at their office, No. 228 St. Paul street, on

Tuesday, the 27th Instant,

all the Unclaimed Goods, consisting of:—

1 National Cash Register,
Cotton Bags,
Cases of Vases,
Mirrors, Pictures, Maps, etc.
A number of Trunks, Valises, Buckets, Machinery, and a large variety of articles.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
7 Auctioneers.

By Thomas J. Potter.

VALUABLE CENTRAL PROPERTY
— FOR A —
MANUFACTORY,
Or for any purpose requiring
SPACIOUS PREMISES, GOOD LIGHT, EASY ACCESS AND CONVENIENT POSITION.

LOT about 87 feet x 118. Lane in rear. Only a few yards from the Post-Office, being Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Chenneville street.

Sale at my room on

THURSDAY, 22nd MARCH.

Plan on view. Immediate possession.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER,
66 Auctioneer.

By J. Cradock Simpson & Co.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, March 28th,
At 181 ST. JAMES STREET, the following
REAL ESTATE:

1. That VALUABLE LOT OF LAND, having a frontage of 65 feet on ST. JAMES STREET, with a private entrance from WINDSOR STREET. A splendidly situated lot about 107 feet deep, facing the NEW G. T. R. STATION, and possessing all elements of a safe and profitable investment.
2. No. 187 LAVAL AVENUE.—A thoroughly comfortable, well situated, medium-sized, stone front House, in good order. Lot, 29 feet by 75 feet; lane in rear. Easy terms.
3. Nos. 13 and 13½ BERTHELET STREET.—A wooden Tenement House on Stone foundation. Rents for $372. Lot about 24 ft. by 115 ft. A good investment in an improving locality.
4. No. 952 DORCHESTER STREET.—A 2½ story stone front House, with brick extension. Lot 25 ft. by 110 ft. Lane in rear. Fine situation, opposite Crescent Street Church.
5. No. 435 AQUEDUCT STREET.—A two-story Brick House near Dorchester street. Lot, 35 ft. by 148 ft.; lane in rear. easy terms.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock precisely.

r 70

Canada North-West Land Co
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held within the HALL of the ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF ARTS, 117 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of MARCH, 1888, at Three o'clock afternoon, to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts; to receive, and if so received, to approve of, the Schedule and prices of the Unsold Lands of the Company, other than Town Sites, prepared in terms of Clause 6 of the "Canada North-West Land Company's Act, 1885"; to elect Directors and Auditors, and for other business.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 15th March, until Thursday, the 29th March instant, both days inclusive.

Transfers will not be received at the office while the Books remain closed.

By order of the Board.

JOHN R. NESBITT,
Secretary.

14 CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH, 14th March, 1888. 29M trs 64

MR. POTTER OF TEXAS.

—BY—

Archibald Clavering Gunter,

—AUTHOR OF—

"MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK."

BOOK III.

A WOMAN'S BATTLE.

CHAPTER XV.

AN ENGLISH JUDGE.

The library of Channel View is upon the ground floor, and French windows make it easy of access from the terrace, which leads down to the gardens at the back of the house. Soon after Mr. Potter's departure, his daughter wanders into this room, and not finding interest in any of the law-books with which its shelves are crowded, passes from it into another and smaller apartment where novels and lighter literature abound. This apartment is only separated from the other by a curtained arch, and sitting down to read, for Arthur is at present occupied with his father, after a few minutes Miss Potter gets a surprise and then a shock.

Lord Lincoln comes into the library. Actuated by Mr. Potter's remarks, he has just had a little conversation with Arthur, and asked that gentleman some rather pointed questions about young Errol which have set his son to grinding his teeth, as he sees his sister's pale cheeks and suffering eyes; for he attributes the tardiness of Ethel's lover entirely to Lady Annerley.

This interview is broken up, however, by Miss Ethel herself, who comes running to her father, a pretty blush upon her face, and whispers: "Papa, go into the library, he's coming up the lawn. I saw him with an opera-glass."

"He—who?" say the peer, not catching her meaning for a moment.

"Why, my—the gentleman I—I spoke to you about! Papa, what makes you ask such horrid, searching questions? I'm not on the witness-stand!" laughs the girl, who is now as happy as a bird in summer.

"Oh! ha—Mr. Errol!"

"And I wish to say just one word more about my Charley, I love him!" and with this she playfully shoves Lord Lincoln into the library, and as she does so, her father knows she tells the truth, and prays that Potter may have been mistaken.

"You told me that twenty times last night!"

"Did I?" This is in a tone of astonished reflection. "Then," she says, with great decision, "I tell it to you again! So I hope you'll help him on a bit. You know it must be very embarrassing for a young man to ask the father."

"More so than it is to ask the daughter?" returns the father, patting her cheek.

"Oh! very much more so!" This is said contemplatively. "You see he hasn't the inspiration—that's *me!*" and she looks at her father archly and laughs.

"Then the inspiration had better be present!"

"Ough! I couldn't think of that! But wait till you see my Charley; no one could resist my Charley. When he says: 'Darling, I love you,' you'll kiss him—I mean I'll kiss him—oh! what do I mean?" cries Miss Ethel, getting red in the face at some of the thoughts in her head."

"Do you think he'll dare address *me* in that way?"

"No, no; if you look as solemn as that! But, papa, dear, don't keep him long from me. Just give him your blessing and send him out into the garden, and I'll—I'll do the rest. See, isn't his engagement ring pretty?" And, rather trembling at her audacity, Miss Ethel flashes Errol's diamonds into her father's face.

"And you wear it before my consent is received?" says her father with a little tremble in his voice, for this is the first tangible evidence that his daughter has set up a newer and a stronger idol in her heart.

"Because I know you'll give it!" And the girl, seeing she has wounded him, tries to apologize by kisses. Then, after a moment, she cries: "He'll be coming. Remember I'm in the garden," and gets to one of the windows, then turns and throws her father another kiss and laughs: "No one could resist my Charley!" and flies to hide her blushes and her love from the man coming up the avenue.

Here Miss Potter, who has heard but little of this interview, for it has been carried on mostly in an undertone between father and daughter, would come out.

She is about to do so when somebody staggers into the library from one of the French windows, and she hears a voice which she knows, but hoarse and changed, and then Percy Lincoln answering him, and as he does so, his voice becomes grating and harsh, for he suffers too. The words they say drive her back, and as they go on she, standing there behind the curtains, her eyes filled with sympathy and horror, hears things that make her start and writhe, and at the close she could cry out and groan and moan like the other two; for from one man's agony comes another's woe, and then from that a woman's fears and tremblings, and almost despair. For this is what they say.

It is Errol's voice speaks first:

"You are Percy Lincoln, once judge of the Queen's Bench?"

"And who are you?" cries the peer, for the creature before him is unshaved, and his clothes, though good, are those of a man who has not been to bed, his linen dirty and unchanged, and he has matted hair and blood-shot eyes that have a hangdog look about them and seek the floor.

"I am Charles Errol, son of Ralph Errol, the convict, whom you sentenced thirty years ago as a thief and burglar, but I didn't know it till last night!"

"My heavens, how ill you're looking, my poor boy!" and Lincoln would ring for assistance and refreshment, but the other stops him saying: "No—she'd come in, and I couldn't look at her!"

At this there's a gasp, "My daughter!" though Errol appears to hardly hear it, and goes on: "That's why I sneaked in here. I haven't slept! All last night I was thinking—thinking—thinking that I was a convict's son, that when to-morrow's sun arose I couldn't look you or any other man in the face, for I'm not accustomed to this shame! My father hid it from me. Oh! if he had not!"

Here the poor fellow pleads: "I wouldn't have brought sorrow into your family. But now I appeal to you, not as a father, but as a lawyer. You have left the bench! My father says he is innocent. I believe him! Aid me to prove it for my sake, for your daughter's sake."

"Good heavens! Ethel!" mutters the judge, beginning to tremble. Then he says, forcing himself to calmness for her sake: "Do you know the circumstances of your father's conviction?"

"No!"

"What date was it?"

"Somewhere about thirty-two or three years ago!"

And Percy Lincoln, staggering to one of his book-cases, looks over his bound journal of cases tried before him, and finally, in the record of the year 1850, "THE QUEEN VS. RALPH ERROL!" stares him in the face. Then getting to his desk again, he reads this memorandum, and begins to remember something of that curious case. "Burglary and theft," he mutters; then gives a flash of hope to the creature who is hanging on his words, for he says: "I charged in favor of the prisoner!"

"God bless you for that!"

"But the jury thought him guilty! Try and calm yourself so as to listen to me!" And Lord Lincoln restraining his own agitation, reads Errol these notes upon his father's case: "Ralph Errol, age twenty-five, married, clerk of Jaffey & Stevens, bankers, Fleet street, London. Charged with stealing on January 6, 1850, A.D., one hundred sovereigns, purposely marked to detect thief.' My notes are very complete. I have even on this page an accurate description of the marked coins—look!"

Placing the book before Charley Errol, the judge reads on: "Each sovereign was of the coinage of 1849, and was identified by a cross placed between the figures 8 and 4 in the date."

At this, if they were not so interested, they would hear from the room where Ida Potter stands a little cry of surprise; for she is gazing astounded at the coin upon her bracelet.

"The prisoner was arrested on board the Australian packet, and on his person, or disposed of by him and recovered, were seventy of the one hundred marked coins. The remaining thirty were supposed to have been taken by his confederate, the office boy, who disappeared the same day—Sammy Potts!"

Here the listening woman reels and mutters a cry of dismay, though it is under her breath.

"Sammy Potts!" says Errol hoarsely; "that's the boy my father mentioned."

But the judge reads on: "Jonas Stevens, the managing clerk of Jaffey & Stevens, testified sovereigns were marked to detect thief, as firm had lost £5,000 before by similar thefts, undoubtedly made by some one in their bank. He appeared friendly to prisoner and said what he could for him."

"You see, he thought him innocent," interrupts Errol. "This journal does not say so!" remarks the lawyer, who goes on reading: "The inner door of the office had been forced. The jury found a breaking and entering, and convicted on second count—burglary. Prisoner when about to be sentenced made the following remarkable statement: He had intended to emigrate to Australia, but knowing that his wife's parents would object to their daughter leaving England, had secretly taken passage for Melbourne, collected his savings, one hundred sovereigns, resigned his position at Jaffey & Stevens, placed his money in a bag in his private desk at bank. Went home, returned the next morning, found office door open, took his bag of sovereigns, and went on board the vessel, where his wife met him; before sailing, was arrested and dragged back, to be convicted of stealing his own property or what had been *substituted* for it. Concluding said: 'Find Sammy Potts, the office boy, who slept in the building and who so mysteriously disappeared, and against whom a true bill has been brought as my accomplice—find the other thirty marked sovereigns, and you'll have the clew to what makes me a criminal and drives me a convict from the land of my birth.'" then Percy Lincoln closes the book.

"This Jonas Stevens who spoke for my father—yes, and did more than that; for here is his name attached to a number of the advertisements for Sammy Potts," bursts in Errol, showing the lawyer a lot of papers he has obtained from London, "where is he?"

"Dead!"

"Ah! death cuts me off everywhere!"

"He became the great banker, the late Sir Jonas Stevens."

"The father of Lady Annerley! That is why she was so interested in me; she might aid——"

"She can know nothing of importance," returns the judge calmly but sorrowfully. "At this late date your case is almost hopeless."

"It shall not be hopeless!" cries out the Australian with the ardor of youth. "Name any fee you like, but help me to prove my father is a wronged man!"

"Any fee?" mutters Lord Lincoln, and begins to think.

"I am imploring you not only for my sake, but for your daughter's—her happiness——"

"Her happiness!" gasps the peer, and then, after a moment, he says slowly; "Young man, I'll take your case!"

"Heaven bless you!"

"But you must pay my fee!"

"How much?"

"It is not money!"

"Not money?"

"I want my daughter's happiness!" cries the peer hoarsely. "I shall prepare a paper and you must sign it!" and with that he sits down and writes very rapidly.

"My God! I know what you're going to do. You're going to ask me to give her up," cries back the young man, wringing his hands and sinking into a chair and gazing at the father of his loved one who is going to take her from him forever.

And as he sits there, his back to the window, Miss Ethel puts her head in and cries: "Papa, you are keeping Charley very long!"

At her voice the two men shudder and gaze at each other, but neither dares look at her. Then, though she does not come in, she breaks her lover's heart, for she tosses some roses playfully over him and laughs: "I'll be found in the garden," and goes off singing in merry contrast to the poor wretch, who snatches up the flowers and gasps: "Perhaps after to-day this is all I'll have left of her!" then covers them with kisses and crushes them into his bosom.

By this time his lordship has finished writing and says, "Listen!" and then very solemnly reads to Errol something that sounds to him like a death-warrant, for it is: "I, Charles Errol, do hereby release Miss Ethel Lincoln from any promise she has made me, and consent never to speak to her again."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DON'T

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents.

A HAREM ELOPEMENT.

Romantic Career of a Favorite of Sultan Abdul Medjid.

A Young Court Physican who Ran Away

With a Georgian Wife of the Sultan.

Their Narrow Escape.

(Special Correspondence of the Globe-Democrat.)

NEW YORK, March 9.—Although there is so much said, and said truthfully, about the seclusion of Turkish women, there is now and then a case where a Christian manages to run away with some jealously-guarded Turkish woman; but the only case known where one of the Sultan's wives was run away with is that which I am about to relate, first preceding the story by a word or two on the question of the marriage of the woman.

When a Sultan takes to himself a wife there is never any legal nor religious ceremony whatever. He either sees a woman who pleases his fancy, and he has her brought to him, and he makes of her an odalisque, giving her a suite of apartments and slaves and presents, according to his liking for her. Sometimes a courtier will buy a beautiful Circassian, Georgian or Nubian girl, for in among the wives of the Sultan are several women as black as ebony. These girls are sent to the Sultan as we would send a basket of fruit to a friend. Slaves are frequently raised to the rank of odalisques, and all of them may become legitimate wives if they become mothers, which is the only thing necessary to render them such.

At the end of the forty days' fast of Ramazan each year a new wife is presented to the Sultan by his mother, if she is living; if not, by an aunt or sister, and she may or may not become a favorite. Sometimes foreigners have been known to offer themselves as wives, and there have been several Greeks and Armenians, besides one English woman and two or three French and one Spanish. These strangers have rather a hard time of it among the Turkish women, who make common cause against them. And as a general rule they do not live long.

There was one Greek woman named Helene, whom Sultan Abdul Medjid was very fond of, but she did not live in the royal palace, having one built expressly for herself. Her carriage was a marvel of beauty, being studded with jewels, and having the harness also covered with precious stones. However, she did not live long to enjoy her triumph.

So it will be seen that there is little cause for these women to consider their so-called marriage a sacred obligation, other than that they belong to the "Padisha," or Father of the Faithful. They are simply the slaves of his caprice, or the helpless victims of others' power of disposal.

And yet the inborn prejudices of the whole Turkish nation are so strong that there is not a man among them who would not instantly kill any Christian who cast an admiring glance towards any one of these hordes of unhappy women who belong to the Sultan's household, if the killing could be accomplished without too much trouble.

The Sultan Abdul Medjid was the one who had a favorite "wife" abducted, and this is how it came about.

A SUCCESSFUL YOUNG PHYSICIAN.

There was a French gentleman who had come to the court of Sultan Mahmond, and who had risen to the position of Chief of the Treasury of the Household during that Sultan's reign; and he had introduced many conveniences and comforts into Turkey never known before.

This gentleman, Mr. Eli d'Apery, had married into a most important family soon after his arrival in Turkey, and by this marriage he had two sons, the eldest of whom was sent to Paris to study medicine, and at the age of 19 this embryo doctor, Nicolo by name, returned to Constantinople, and by family influence was appointed as court physician to the household of Sultan Abdul Medjid, and was on occasions of necessity admitted to the harem. He doctored the Sultan successfully for a severe attack of indigestion, and so was considered infallible, though it is more probable that the illnesses he doctored were not serious than that he was a great physician. However, he had acquired the reputation for much talent for the administration of pills and potions, and he enjoyed great celebrity. Jewels and rich presents and purses of gold were bestowed upon him by his rich patients at the hands of the eunuchs. Custom and the law of the Prophets made it necessary that the patient should wear a veil, and a square of tulle was always thrown over the lady, and another thickness of tulle laid over her wrist if it was necessary to touch her hand, as the proprieties were observed.

It was astonishing how great an epidemic of nervous maladies there was among the ladies of the harem. Anything is a godsend to them that breaks the monotony of their existence, and "Nicolo d'Apery," M.D., had his hands full. Then the Valide Sultana, or Sultan's mother, fell ill, and the young doctor was called, and treated her ailments so effectually that when she recovered she overwhelmed him with rich presents and kind attentions. On one occasion she sent him a gold bird cage set with numberless brilliants with a canary inside. It was, perhaps, owing to her great power—only second and nearly equal to that of the Sultan—that he had so much liberty to flutter his wings in the gilded cage of the Imperial Harem.

A DANGEROUS VENTURE.

After about a year of practice in the court and harem of Abdul Medjid, Nicolo had amassed a fortune in jewels and gold, and when in full tide of prosperity he ran his bark upon a dangerous rock, the most fatal of all—a woman.

The then favorite wife of the Sultan was a lovely young Georgian, whose name signified "The rose to whom the nightingale sings," but which is utterly unwritable, if such a word can be coined for the occassion. The young court doctor fell madly in love with her for her beauty and refinement. She was particularly celebrated for the extreme length and beauty of her hair, which trailed on the floor behind her as she walked, and she was more than usually intelligent, though absolutely untaught and ignorant of everything beyond the art of making herself charming.

She had been bought by a Jew when she was but ten years old and raised with every care, so as to develop to the utmost the promise of her youth, and when she was thirteen had been given to the Valide Sultana as a present, for which a valuable concession was given the Jew. At 15 the Valide had given her to Abdul Medjid at the end of Ramazan, and she had been a wife three years, though never a mother for those women presented at Ramazan are regarded as wives from the first, though no ceremony whatever is gone through to legalize the marriage.

Nicolo being a Catholic, of course, did not regard her as legally wedded, or, more likely, he lost his head so far as not to care; but they passed sentimental letters composed of flowers and fruit, or they looked their love, and at last they determined to fly. To get this young woman outside the palace gate was not so easy then as it would be now, as the sultana go out very often within carriages, but they did not then; so one old eunuch was bought over, and all the others were drugged by wine which Nicolo furnished.

The young Sultana had her jewels and valuables on her person, and Nicolo, who had been hidden all day in the palace, came with the eunuch, and together they started out of the side entrance used by the eunuchs only. There was no one of the guards to this place awake, and they reached the outside in safety, when a soldier on guard there demanded the pass-word, which was unhesitatingly given and they went along, the two men dragging the young Sultana with them, as she had fainted from fright as she heard the soldier's voice.

They went a short distance to where a sedan chair awaited, and they placed her in it and carried her rapidly to the house of Phillippe Apostola, the old Greek professor of Nicolo, who had not the faintest idea that it was a Sultana to whom he was to give refuge.

THE ESCAPE.

Nicolo had engaged a small but swift Greek vessel to take them to Syra, one of the Greck islands, and for this he was to pay 80,000 piastres. There were 160 men in the little vessel, all ready to fight, if necessary. The vessel was ready to sail when Nicolo arrived with the lady, who had changed her Turkish costume for a European dress, though she wore a thick veil over her bonnet. She was placed in the little cabin. The eunuch who had assisted them left them as soon as the lady was placed in a sedan chair, and no one ever knew who had helped the Sultana to escape.

As the vessel was passing through the Dardanelles, she was signalled to stop, but kept steadily on her way, receiving a salute in the shape of three cannon balls through her rigging, but which did no damage.

By this time the Greek captain had decided that he had not asked money enough for so great a risk, and he imprisoned the two fugitives after a desperate resistance on the part of Nicolo, and then opened negotiations, telling him that unless he agreed to pay him in all 400,000 piasters he would put them on shore in Smyrna, which was in Turkey, and in consequence they would be under the jurisdiction of Turkish law. A piaster is about 5c. of our money. Nicolo was obliged by force of circumstances to pay the amount agreed upon, and finally they were put safely on shore at Syra, from whence they finally reached Athens, in Greece.

Once in Athens they were safe. Almost as soon as they set foot in Syra they were baptized in the Catholic Church, and the Sultana took the name of Angelica, and they were soon afterward married according to the Catholic ritual.

At Athens they were received with honor at the palace of King Otho, and from there they set out for France, where they were also well received at court, the strangeness of the marriage and the rare beauty of the bride and the romance making their visit the theme of conversation.

The Turkish Government when it receives an injury, is like a man who receives a bite from a dog. He first endeavors to find out how much he is hurt, and in the meantime the dog gets away unpunished.

A HOT PURSUIT.

The Sultan, and, in fact, every Turk in Turkey, was furious at this audacious abduction of a Turkish Sultana, and, as soon as the stubborn fact was realized, the entire Turkish fleet was sent in pursuit (in case they had taken to the sea), one-half down the Dardanelles and into the Mediterranean, and the other half up the Black Sea. But they were twenty-four hours behindhand.

In the morning M. Ell d'Apery, the father of the young doctor, was sent for in great haste by the Grand Vizier demanding his presence immediately at the Vizier's Conak. He hastily dressed and rode there and was kindly met by the Grand Vizier, Houstref Topal Pasha, who told him to be seated, and then the Grand Vizier read a paper setting forth the fact of the abduction of the Sultana by his son, and adding that he was suspected of having concealed the fugitives in his house, and was therefore commanded to give them up to justice. M. d'Apery was petrified with astonishment and grief; and finally his head dropped and he fell in a fit. The Grand Vizier had always been his friend, and he showed himself one at this trying time.

A woman who has ever had the extreme happiness to be regarded with a favorable eye by the Sultan ought to consider herself so blessed to have attracted this notice from the brother of the sun and moon that she ought never on any consideration allow her glance even to fall on any less worthy human, and as a Turkish woman is a flower so tenderly nourished and faithfully guarded that it is not permissible for even a father to ask after the health of one of his son's wives, or even of his own daughter after she is married, much less mention one of the wives of the Sultan, so how they overcame the difficulty in regard to reporting progress of the search for the fugitives I do not know. He was really grieved at this desertion, for he was very fond of her for the time being, at least, and he caused a rigid search for his recreant wife, who would undoubtedly have been punished by death had she been found.

The young man's father returned to his house when he had recovered, to find it blockaded by 3,000 soldiers who demanded his son. He then turned and went to the French Embassador to whom he related all he knew of this unhappy affair. The Embassador went with him to the Grand Vizier and they talked the matter over and finally arrived at the conclusion, that while the Turkish Government claimed the restitution of the woman, the French Government claimed the restitution of the man. The Turks said the man had taken the woman away; the French claimed that to be an impossibility with all the guards and doors to pass, and that the woman had enticed the man inside, and that he was imprisoned or murdered in the palace, therefore they demanded that he be produced.

HUNTED DOWN AND POISONED.

The French Embassador had served with M. d'Apery through the last campaign of Napoleon, and those who bore the disasters of that dread campaign together became as brothers, and therefore all the resources of the laws of nations were brought to bear, and Topal Houstref Pasha loved Nicolo as his own son and had known him all his life, so that the result was that, as soon as the papers demanding the surrender of Nicolo to the French Consulate were ready, the Grand Vizier went privately to the Sultan and told him a four hours' story of the complications which might arise from any further pressing the case, and as the French nation was considered a very powerful one, he managed to calm the ire of the brother of the sun and moon by promising to send men to every country, so that, wherever the wicked couple were found they should be miserably poisoned, and then the Grand Vizier made a heroic sacrifice of a beautiful Circassian whom he had bought for the adornment of his own harem, and she consoled the deserted husband as well as she could.

Seven men were dispatched to as many different countries in pursuit of the fugitives, but they were not tracked. They had gone to France from Athens, and from there made the journey to St. Petersburg, and after a few years they finally settled at Odessa, where Nicolo was finally poisoned some twenty years since. This elopement took place on the night of July 21, 1839, the young man being 22 and the young woman 20 years old.

In spite of being cleared of the suspicion of complicity in his son's escapade, M. d'Apery suffered the consequences. His affairs went badly. He resigned his position as Treasurer of the Household, and he was no longer the favorite friend and adviser of the Sultan; and of a large sum of money due him from the Government payment was refused, and he began to arrange to leave the country, sacrificing his claim. When he arose from his dinner he whirled around and fell dead, poisoned by one of his servants, October 18, 1846.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Alexander's Speech on the Late Speaker—Had Buried the Hatchet—Sharks and Foxes Should Repent.

MR. SPEAKER—We meet to-day under very sad and solemn circumstances. The very sudden death of our late Speaker, as also of Mr. McMaster, at Toronto, last December, ought to impress all of us as to the uncertainty of human life, and should remind us of the grave responsibilities imposed upon us by that Great Being above who in his infinite wisdom does everything well. I think it would be regarded as not the proper course were I merely, upon this sad occasion, to utter a few stereotyped expressions as a tribute to the memory of the deceased. I may mention that I never was on intimate terms, at any time, with the deceased, but all those members of Parliament who were, unite in bearing testimony to his many good qualities both of head and heart. He possessed a most generous and hospitable nature. He was a man of great literary research, and had a taste for every department of literature. He was a man endowed with the love of the beautiful, in nature, poetry and music. He was a man of talent—deeply versed in finance and all public matters. He was an ornament to society and to the halls of Parliament.

Having said this much, I hope that the House will permit me to refer for a moment to the unfortunate differences and passages of arms which I had with the deceased in 1885-'86, arising from differences of opinion on public questions. I have regretted those, and as he has departed from this sphere, here below, it would be most seemly for me now to say, that perhaps, my own imperfections, very much led to this. There is no one without defects in his character. I am most deeply sensible of mine. And I desire to add that it has been a great satisfaction to me, that about a fortnight ago, all differences were reconciled between us in a manner honorable to both parties, and we shook hands cordially in the presence of my honorable friend from Belleville, (Senator Read). If not trespassing too much on the kind indulgence of the House, I would desire to state what occurred upon that occasion. When I first entered the Speaker's room, he dwelt upon my having so often transgressed the rules of the House. This I freely and frankly admitted, but reminded him of the great provocations to which I was subjected—not from honorable Senators generally, whose esteem I prize above all—but from three or four quarters. I reminded him how my poor family had been brought to a state of penury by certain parties, and my poor deceased wife had sunk into her grave partly from the effect of our reduced circumstances. All that history brought to my recollection, Æsop's memorable fable of the interview between the fox and the shark. When the shark had helped himself and all his kith and kin plentifully from an unfortunate victim, the fox then stepped in and took possession of all the residue of the carcase—not for himself, but to distribute amongst his large army of needy followers. It would be unseemly at this solemn moment to show the application. Suffice it for me to add that our late lamented Speaker was satisfied that it was under unusual provocation that I was led to say many things in regard to him which it would have been much better to have left unsaid, and we were on cordial terms since that day.

How sad to think that *he*, who was amongst us, only a few days ago, honored by so many, will never again appear inside this Chamber. Oh! let us, one and all of us, profit by this solemn warning from above, to live for the right and the good, to live, so as to wrong none of our fellow creatures. Happy the man who coming to the last scene of life's drama, can feel in his breast that he has never wronged the poor, that he *has never*, to serve the purposes of his own vanity and conceit, been instrumental in rendering several families destitute for life. How dreadful if the old fox and the shark were to have their ways and actions and questionable work exposed to our enlightened people!

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packages, by grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœpathic Chemists, London, England." Sole agent for Canada: C. E. Colson, Montreal.

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Hon. C. Edwards Lester,

Late U. S. Consul to Italy, author of "The Glory and Shame of England," "America's Advancement," etc., etc., etc., writes as follows:—

New York, August 1, 1886.
122 E. 27th st.

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Gentlemen:—A sense of gratitude and the desire to render a service to the public impel me to make the following statements:

My college career, at New Haven, was interrupted by a severe cold which so enfeebled me that, for ten years, I had a hard struggle for life. Hemorrhage from the bronchial passages was the result of almost every fresh exposure. For years I was under treatment of the ablest practitioners without avail. At last I learned of

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Of course I have never allowed myself to be without this remedy in all my voyages and travels. Under my own observation, it has given relief to vast numbers of persons; while in acute cases of pulmonary inflammation, such as croup and diphtheria in children, life has been preserved through its effects. I recommend its use in light but frequent doses. Properly administered, in accordance with your directions, it is

A Priceless Blessing

in any house. I speak earnestly because I feel earnestly. I have known many cases of apparently confirmed bronchitis and cough, with loss of voice, particularly among clergymen and other public speakers, perfectly cured by this medicine. Faithfully yours,

C. EDWARDS LESTER.

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JAMES McSHANE,
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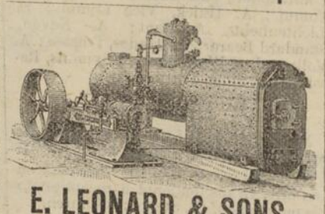
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FUNNYGRAPHS.

Prudence.

Cashier—Mr. Bullion, I'd like to take a little trip up to Montreal for a week or so; do you think I can be spared?

Mr. Bullion—Why, certainly. Just get things to rights and—by the way, who would be your bondsman?

What the Determination Was.

Inebriate—Doctor, I think I've got a determination of blood to the head.

Doctor (regarding him critically)—That isn't what ails you.

"What is it?"

"A determination to get drunk."

Could Give Him Something Cool.

(Scene, a Dakota bar-room. Temperature 80 deg. below Zero.)

Stranger—"Will you please make me a cold lemonade?"

Bartender—"I haven't a lemon in the house, but there's a linen duster upstairs."

Going Like Hot Cakes.

Friend (to young author)—How is your book going off, Charley?

Young author—It's going off fast. I've already been obliged to give away most of the first edition to my friends.

Friend—That hardly pays. This is the first book you have had published, isn't it, Charley?

Young author (bitterly)—No, it's my last.

A Necessary Accomplishment.

"So you want to join my company?" said the manager of an unsubstantial theatrical company to a young man.

"Yes, sir."

"Ever had any experience?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I'll test your capabilities. Just pick up that trunk over there and let me see how you would go about letting it out of the window."

What Caused the Break.

Smith—"You say you got a divorce from your wife because she broke her marriage vows?"

Jones—"Yes, I did."

"I suspected such a result when that Dutch Justice of the Peace married you."

"How so?"

"You were married in broken English, don't you see?"

So Natural.

"What do you think, darling mamma? Little Tommy and I have been playing getting married?"

"Yes, and how did you manage it?"

"Well, you see, I laid the table and we sat down. Then he tasted something and said 'it wasn't fit for a dog to eat,' and threw his napkin on the floor. Then I said he was a 'fool,' and then he swore awful and left the room, and I called him a 'brute'!"

Don't laugh when you see a woman trying to drive a horse. It may seem funny to you, but think how the poor horse must suffer.

It is a little strange that among all the eminent men who have recently written of "books which have helped me" none should have mentioned the dictionary.

Omaha girl—Did you really go to see "La Tosca?" Why, the correspondents said it was outrageously immoral. New York girl—Well, it isn't quite so bad as that; but at the same time it is not the sort of a play I would care to send my mother to.

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." O, it does, eh? In the spring a young man's fancy doesn't do anything of the sort. It turns to thoughts of how he's going to get in about five thousand hours of four-hundred-dollar-a-week fun into fourteen days of ten-dollar summer vacation.

"May I ask you a question, Miss Dora!" he demanded, with a deep meaning in his voice. "You may, Clarence," she replied, wearily; "but if it's the same one you asked Lulu Caldene last week it may interest you to know that Lulu and I are both in the Matrimonial Trust this year, and the combination is holding together so far."

There is a story told of a Boston attorney who, on the eve of being married, found it impossible to reach the appointed place, and telegraphed for "a stay of proceedings," the legal phraseology of the despatch proving that even at such an eventful time the disciple of Blackstone and Coke could not shake off the verbal fetters of the law.

Lawyer Snap (of counsel for defendant, whose case looks doubtful because the jury don't seem to enthuse when his witnesses testify)—Are you acquainted with any of the jury? Witness (an honest man)—Yes, sir; I know more than half of them. Lawyer S.—I should think it strange, very strange, if you didn't know more than all of them put together.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Art Gallery.

To the Editor of the HERALD.

SIR,—This morning a friend showed me a synopsis of the report of the Sabbath Observance Committee to the Montreal Presbytery, wherein I find the following sarcastic comment upon the action of some of Montreal's citizens:

"The attempt to open the Art Gallery on the Sabbath also comes in for a short notice, and it is enquired why those prominent benefactors of the working man are anxious to open the Fraser Institute and similar places for his special benefit, and why it is that this exuberance of kindness does not work in the direction of opening the doors of these educational and refining institutions on working day evenings." Now, it is not unnatural to assume that the gentlemen who presented this report and those who accepted and endorsed it, being composed of ministers, elders and leading members of the Presbyterian Church, are neither acting in candor nor charity of judgment. Yet I would ask if some of them are not aware that the Frazer Institute is always been opened on each evening of the week, and that since the 11th inst. the committee of the Art Association have advertised the opening of its doors on Tuesday and Saturday evenings at a reduced charge of ten cents. If these gentlemen were not possessed of these facts, they should have been, before condemning their fellow citizens.

Those who advocate the privileges refused to sin, if they sin at all, in most excellent company. D The Sunday Society or association which advocates the opening of museums, art galleries, libraries and gardens on Sunday has had for its past presidents Sir George A. Macfarren, the late Dean Stanley, James Heywood, Esq., F. R. S., the Earl of Rosebery, Sir Henry Thompson, Thomas Burt, M. P., the workingman's representative, the Duke of Westminster, Henry E. Roscoe, M.P., F.R.S., and others. Its vice-presidents, numbering 140, comprise many of the best and most notable men and women of Great Britain.

I wonder it has not entered into the minds of those who have constituted themselves judges and condemners of others to conceive it possible for the others to be right and they wrong! What has become of "The charity that suffereth long and is kind, that vaunteth not itself and is not puffed up!"

When the members of the Art Association rejected the liberal offer made through the instrumentality of Mr. J. H. R. Molson, I resolved to refrain from all further public action until after their return from the country, next autumn. The necessity of setting these gentlemen of the Presbytery right who, I fain would hope, have unwittingly erred, affords me the opportunity of stating it to be my fixed intention to take the views of the members of the Art Association upon the advisability of opening its doors, gratuitously, to the public upon all Sunday afternoons in the year. If the vote is favorable I have no doubt of finding those who wished to be liberal, will be liberal again.

I would close with an extract from a speech delivered in England:—

"If art has any mission, let it come to the poor, their enjoyments are not too many—on a day when we see men idling about our streets till the 'blessed shutters are down' that they may pass their leisure in habits which are weighing them down into pauperism, do not let us count it a crime to give them at least the opportunity of cultivating better habits and higher tastes."

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.

BILL NYE AND THE BLIZZARD.

A Few Remarks Pertinent to the Late Atmospheric Disturbance.

To a stranger in New York during a great storm like that of the past week, two odd features present themselves. One is the unmuzzled joy of the New Yorker when he finds that after patiently wearing for years the same kind of clothes adopted by everybody else, he is permitted to throw off the thraldom of prescribed apparel and array himself in the wealth of the attic, the primitive comfort of primeval lawlessness and the unlaundered wardrobe of the wigwam. I am glad that this element in the universal man cannot be successfully cultivated out of existence. It is the exhilaration of boyhood asserting itself in later years, encouraged by the taunts of the storm and the defiant dare of the snow.

Darkly brooding over its waning power, with its rufflaged plumage turned the wrong way, the plug hat sought the solitude of its den, reluctantly yielding to all kinds of resurrected head-gear, from the red flannel cornucopia of the Canadian lumberman to the checkered fore-and-aft horror of the bilious tourist.

Great men defiantly snapped their fingers at their tailors and went forth clad in plumage borrowed from the rag-bag. Scholars and statesmen defied the impossible trousers worn by the dove-eyed gentlemen who dwell only in dreams and lithographs, and boldly tied down the legs of the pantaloons with buckskin springs. Van Twillers, Van Buskirks, Van Blumenfeldts and Van Amburghs cast aside the gleaming patent-leather and the sallow-colored gaiter to swathe their heroic feet in the gunny-sack swaddling clothes of a cruder civilization, or socked their simple, unassuming feet into the low-browed and flat-chested moccasin of the dead past.

Men who have silently worn out $200 worth of umbrellas in years gone by, without gratifying the hungry public with a view of anything but the carved handle and the unimpassioned cover, gladly laid aside all reserve and showed their slim congregation how these umbrellas were made.

Everywhere the maddening clinkety-clank of the street-car bell and the roar of the traffic were still. The tortured, aggravated and aggregated eardrum of the mighty metropolis rested. The muffled foot-fall of the irrepressible American, clothed in the gaudy trappings of the garret, fell like the measured hoof-beat of a song and dance artist on a distant moor.

No sound disturbed the restful silence but the long-drawn swish and swash that came and went as the sleet-covered pantaloons of the pedestrian interfered with each other, and then all was still as the breast of a Southern moonlight trust, when the spirit has departed.

Men who have squeaked the rubber chicken on Broadway, or wooed humanity with a fringe of swaying, porpoise-hide shoe-laces, were swallowed up in the gray shadows of the storm. Their places were partially filled by wealthy men in disguise. The well-dressed hog, with his umbrella under his arm, and the eye of a fellow man worn jauntily on its ferrule tip, had gone to his hall bedroom to wait till the clouds roll by. The streets were given up to the good-natured and courageous, unquenchable American who had robbed a new rag carpet to make a frost-bitten holiday.

Many years may drag their slow length adown the corridors of time ere it will again be necessary for the landlord of the Hoffman House to tie a clothesline to himself when he goes forth at evening time to do his chores at the barn, but time will not efface from the memory of man the days when this vast wealth of silence, like a twenty-pound saddle of venison, brooded over the great, snow-clad city and men wore what they wanted to.

It was the great carnival of comfortable clothes and stately commercial calm. The truck-driver rolled up his large, three-cornered oaths in a horse-blanket and waited for the morrow. The pampered conservatory dog denied himself the innocent joy of going abroad to smell of unknown people. The weak and overworked lemonade, with nothing in it to speak of save the first two joints of a parboiled thumb, awaited the gentle touch of the south wind, when the robins nest again, for the reign of the Storm King was complete.

Its history is now too new to write with safety, but it will grow as the years go by and people forget the facts, until future generations will hate themselves for failing to get here before it occurred.

WAS AMERICA EVER DISCOVERED

At the time when Columbus started in search of the New World, nearly every man, woman and child in Europe insisted that there was no New World to discover. When he came back, crowned with success, a large proportion of these good people adhered to their theory; and if they were alive to-day many of them would doubtless insist that America had never been discovered at all. A man will give up anything in the world more readily than a pet theory. For example, look at the individuals who still maintain that consumption is incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands upon thousands of cases, and will cure thousands more, but these people can't give up their point. Nevertheless the "Discovery" will cure any case of consumption, if taken in time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SIZE OF PELLETS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a **laxative, alterative,** or **purgative,** these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,



Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of **Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,** for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of **Catarrh, "cold in the Head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.**

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of *Ithaca, N. Y.*, writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., *2202 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, *Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa.*, says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and healthy."

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JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

Ale and Porter Brewers,

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Have always on hand the various kinds of

ALE AND PORTER.

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

Families regularly supplied.

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May 3

Dow's Brewery,

CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

Superior Pale and Brown Malt India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

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WILLIAM DOW & CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.

Feb. 23. 1y

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99 PER CENT

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda,

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists,

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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN:

1 ENGINE, 15 H. P.

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TO LET,

Part of our Works,

CORNER OF

CRAIG and ST. PETER STREETS,

WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

ROBT. MITCHELL & CO.

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS

July 109

BISHOP'S COLLEGE,

LENNOXVILLE.

College Lectures (Lent term) began Jan. 24 1888, at 9 a.m.

The School re-opened Jan. 21, 1888

Full information from Rev. Principal Adams, D.C.L.

Feb. 6 tf 303

HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL

135 to 139 St. James Street.

Montreal.

HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.

THE BEST KNOWN HOTEL IN THE DOMINION

July 25 mws 177

The Balmoral

MONTREAL,

Is the Hotel for Business Men.

135

ROSSIN HOUSE!

The Rossin is the largest Hotel in the Province of Ontario, only two blocks from the Union Railway Station, corner of King and York streets, finest situation in Toronto. Its thoroughly first-class appointments, large corridors, lofty ceilings, spacious, clean and well-ventilated rooms, detached and *en suite*, polite and attentive employees in every department, together with unexcelled cuisine, make it specially attractive to the travelling public.

New plumbing throughout. Immunity from noxious gasses and malaria guaranteed by the most perfect system of ventilation, traps and thorough plumbing known to sanitary science.

Elevator running day and night. Hot and Cold baths on each floor. Electric Bells and Fire Escapes in all the rooms. Toronto Protective Police and Fire Patrol Service on each floor.

Prices graduated according to location of room, and based on a moderate scale.

The Rossin enjoys the patronage of the best English and American families.

MARK H. IRIS,
HENRY J. NOLAN, Proprietor.
Chief Clerk. 288

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The Vendome

Corner Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Street.

This is one of the largest and most elegant hotel structures in this country. Conveniently situated, delightfully surrounded, and in every way desirable for transient visitors and tourists. It is also peculiarly attractive as a Residence for Ladies and families. Commonwealth avenue (extending from the Public Garden to the New Park), upon which the Vendome has its main front, is acknowledged to be the finest boulevard in America, and facing it on either side are the most costly and beautiful residences in the city.

C. H. GREENLEAF & CO., Proprietors

Nov. 13th; 1886. 6m2

THE RUSSELL,

OTTAWA.

The Palace Hotel of Canada.

This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russell contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passenger and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet leading public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger.

Every attention paid to guests.

KENLEY & ST. JACQUES,
Proprietors.

February 5 31

Murray Hill Hotel

NEW YORK.

The largest and finest constructed hotel in the city, on Park Avenue, one block from Grand Central Depot.

[ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.]

500 rooms, elegantly furnished and decorated.

The ventilation, drainage and sanitary arrangements generally, are the most perfect that human ingenuity and skill can devise 8 stairways and 3 elevators.

No charge for conveying baggage from or to the Grand Central Depot.

HUNTING & HAMMOND, Proprietors.

June 15 1y 142

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

Fifth Avenue New York.

This most fashionable and centrally located hotel has been renovated from top to bottom, and is now re-opened under management of R. H. Southgate, upon the American and European plans. This hotel is the favorite resort for Canadians.

MITCHELL, KINZLER & SOUTHGATE,
Proprietors.

Comfortable Rooms, $2 per day; Board $2.50 per day.

Oct. 2 tf 236

Revere House

BOSTON.

Near Boston and Maine, Eastern, Fitchburg and Lowell depots, centres of business and places of amusement.

Remodelled, Refurnished, Newly Decorated, and now kept on the

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rooms are all large and comfortable; elegant suites, with baths attached; ample public parlors; gentlemen's cafe and billiard-room added, and first-class in every respect.

ROOMS FROM $1.00 A DAY UP.

J. F. MERROW & CO., Propietors.

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1 new Valley Automatic Cut-off Engine, 60 H. P.
1 second-hand Brown Engine, 45 H. P.
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1 Knowles Fire Pump, capacity 400 gallons per minute.
2 Screw Cutting Lathes, 24 in. swing, 13 ft. bed.

Designs and Specifications made for new vessels, the same superintended during construction by an experienced Clyde-trained shipbuilder.

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

Lea & Perrins

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

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

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Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, and is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival, and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

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and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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May 7. 1y 100

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JAS. LEITCH, R. W. PRINGLE

August 25

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Macmillan & Cameron,

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1y 185

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P. MULKERN, FRED. F. HARPER.

August 9 299

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Accountant, Auditor, Trustee.

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Dec. 9 97

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October 19 251

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1y 121 1y 314

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IODIDE OF IRON PILLS

APPROVED by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, are specially recommended by the Medical Celebrities of the World for Scrofulous Tumors, King's Evil, etc., the early stages of Consumption, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of Blood, and for stimulating and regulating its periodic course. None genuine unless signed "Blancard, 40 Rue Bonaparte, Paris."

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IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES

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

Both these requirements are supplied by

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The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND."

—AND THE—

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "Pilulæ Antiscrofulæ."

These two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years' trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET

Prices 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 11s and 22s each.

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WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS

of the body enlarged and strengthened. Full particulars (sealed) free. ERIE MED. CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL at:—

8.10 A.M.—‖ Fast Express for Berthierville, Louisville, Three Rivers, Quebec, &c.

8.45 A.M.—‖ Day Express for St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, Manchester, Nashua, Boston, Portland and New England points, via Montreal and Boston Air Line.

9.00 A.M.—‖ Fast Express for Lachine, Ste. Therese, Ottawa, &c.

9.10 A.M.—‖ Day Express for Brockville, Smiths Falls, Kingston, Peterboro, Toronto, &c.

3.00 P.M.—Suburban train or St. Therese.

3.30 P.M.—(Sundays Only)—‖ Local Express for Three Rivers, Batiscan, Quebec, &c.

4.30 P.M.—Local Express for St. Therese, Lachute Buckingham, Ottawa, &c.

4.45 P.M.—Local Express for St. Johns, Farnham, Sutton, Newport, Springfield, &c.

5.00 P.M.—Local for Joliette, St. Felix de Valois, Three Rivers, and all intermediate Stations.

5.20 P.M.—From Bonaventure Station for Chambly, Richelieu, Marieville, &c.

5.30 P.M.—For St. Therese and St Jerome St. Lin and St. Eustache Branches.

7.45 P.M.—† ‖ Night Express for St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Boston, and New England.

8.20 P.M.—‖ Pacific Express for Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, and all points in the North-West and on Pacific Coast.

8.30 P.M.—† ‖ Western Express for Smiths Falls, Kingston, Peterboro, Toronto, Owen Sound, St. Thomas, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points in Ontario and Western States.

10.00 P.M.—‖ Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec, and points on the Intercolonial Railway and Lower Provinces.

† Runs Daily, Sundays included. Other trains week days only.

‖ Parlor and Sleeping Cars on trains as marked.

American Customs Officer at station to examine baggage destined for the United States.

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266 and 523 St. James Street,

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October 5 27

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Fastest and Shortest Line to Ottawa.

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Magnificent PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS.

Meals served in Parlor Cars on all trains on the European plan.

The ONLY LINE in Canada using ELECTRIC LIGHT on trains.

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A. E. CAIRNS, General Agent, Montreal. PERCY R. TODD, Genl. Pass. Agent, Ottawa.

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December 10 294



CENTRAL VERMONT RY.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Station

8.30 A.M.—Fast Train, arriving at St. Albans 10.59 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.50 p.m., White River Junction 2.55 p.m., Boston via Lowell 7.25 p.m., and New York via Springfield at 10.30 p.m.

Pullman New Buffet Parlor Cars to Boston.

4.20 P.M.—New York Express daily, Sundays included, arriving at St. Albans 6.50 p.m., (Supper); Burlington, 8.15 p.m., Rutland, 10.30 p.m., Troy, 2.00 a.m., Albany, 2.20 a.m.; New York, 7.00 a.m. Daily, except Sunday, arriving Worcester 6.40 a.m.; Boston, 8.00 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.

Wagner's new Palace Sleeping Cars Montreal to New York and St. Albans to Boston.

Through Cars on this train arriving Waterloo 7.20 p.m., Magog 8.30 p.m., and Sherbrooke 9.20 p.m.

8.30 P.M.—Boston Night Express.—Daily, Sunday included, for St. Alban's, White River Junction, Manchester Nashua, arriving Boston, via Lowell, 8.30 a.m. Daily, Sunday excepted, for Boston, via Fitchburg, arriving 9.35 a.m., New York via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield and New Haven, 11.40 a.m.

This train makes close connection at Nashua and Winchendon for Wordester, Providence and all points on New York and New England Railroads.

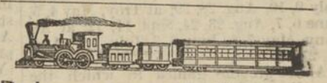
Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

For Tickets, Time-tables, and other information, apply at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, Grand Trunk Offices, or at the Company's office, 136 St. James Street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger agent.

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

Montreal, October 10, 1887.



Delaware and Hudson

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4.30 p.m.—Night Express, Sundays excepted.—Wagner's Elegant Sleeping Cars run through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 7.00 next morning.

☞ This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Trains for Boston, arriving at 9.30 a.m.

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

First of the Great English Spring Turf Events.

The Lincolnshire Handicap Won by an Outsider.

Complete Schedule of the International League.

The Competing Crews in the 'Varsity Race Saturday.

Latest Sensation in English Football Circles.

Lacrosse, Skating, Baseball and the Ring.

THE TURF.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

(*Special Cable to The Herald.*)

LONDON, March 21—The Lincolnshire Handicap of 1,000 sovereigns, the first of the big English spring events, was run to-day. Oberon was the favorite, the betting being: 6 to 1 Oberon, 9 to 1 Harpenden, 12 to 1 Royal Rose, 20 to 1 Gloriation, Tommy Tittlemouse, Kinsky, Lady Muncaster, Lobster and Friday, 25 to 1 Martley and Cataract, 30 to 1 Isobar, Thunderstorm and Plantagenet, 40 to 1 Tynne, Vivacity, The Shrew, Father Confessor, Domina Silver, Jezrell, Queen Bee, Antonia and Hawthorne, 50 to 1 Hugo, and 100 to 1 Fulmen, Hylton and Nappa. There were 25 starters, but contrary to all expectation, the race was won by W. J. Leigh's Vivacity, W. Younger's Tyrone 2nd, and T. Spencer's Lobster 3rd. Those placed were all outsiders.

For the Liverpool Grand National, which will be run to-morrow, The Badger, Ballot Box and Chancellor are piloting the field in the market. The race, however, is such an open one that no especially big price is offered against anything. Ballot Box is not a speedy horse, but a genuine hunter of the steady kind, who is sure to get the arduous Grand National course, which is four and a half miles long. The betting to-day is as follows:—10 to 1 against Chancellor, The Badger and Ballot Box, 14 to 1 against Frigate, Gamecock and Old Joe, and 20 to 1 Bellona.

BASEBALL.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

The International Baseball Association closed its annual Congress at Buffalo on Tuesday night. The only business transacted at its final session, besides the adoption of the schedule, was the decision that 112 games should be played during the season, which should commence on April 28th and end September 28th. It was also decided that each club should pay to the secretary-treasurer, by the 10th of every month, $125, to meet the expenses of umpiring. Last year each club only paid $62.50.

THE SCHEDULE

as adopted is as follows:—

Toronto at home—With Hamilton May 25, 26, Aug. 1, 2, 30, 31, September 19, 20; with London May 12, 14, July 12, 13, Aug. 13 (morning and afternoon), Sept. 21, 22; with Buffalo June 1, 2, July 2 (a.m. and p.m.), Aug. 3, 4, Sept. 5, 6 with Rochester May 24 (a.m. and p.m.), June 29, 30, July 23, 25, Aug. 9, 10; with Syracuse May 21, 23, 23, June 25, 26, July 26, 27, Aug. 11; with Troy May 15, 16, June 22, 23, July 20, 21, Aug. 14, 15; with Albany May 18, 19, June 27, 28, July 17, 18, Aug. 16, 18.

Toronto abroad.—At Hamilton, May 10, 11, June 15, 16, August 21, 22, Sept. 14, 15; at London May 28, 29, June 19, 20, July 14, August 20, Sept. 27, 28; at Buffalo, May 30 (a.m. and p.m.), June 4, 5, July 28, 30, Sept. 1, 3; at Rochester, May 4, 5, June 8, 9, July 4 (a.m. and p.m.), Sept. 8, 10; at Syracuse, May 7, 9, June 6, 7, August 23, 24, Sept 11, 12; at Troy, May 1, 2, June 13, 14, July 6, 7, August 25, 27; at Albany, April 28, 30, June 11, 12, July 9, 10, August 28, 29.

Hamilton at home—With Toronto May 10, 11, June 15, 16, Aug. 21, 22, Sept. 14, 15; with London June 4, 5, 13, 14, Aug. 3, 4, Sept. 5, 6; with Buffalo May 28, 29, June 20, 21, July 12, 13, Aug. 6, 7; with Rochester May 21, 22, July 2 (a.m. and p.m.), July 20, 21, Aug. 11, 13; with Syracuse May 24 (a.m. and p.m.), June 27, 28, July 17, 19, Aug. 14, 15; with Troy May 18, 19, June 29, 30, July 23, 25, Aug. 16, 18; with Albany May 15, 16, June 25, 26, July 26, 27, Aug. 9, 10.

Hamilton abroad—At Toronto May 25, 28, Aug. 1, 2, 30, 31, Sept. 19, 20; at London June 1, 2, 22, 23, July 28, 30, Sept. 1, 3; at Buffalo May 12, 14, July 14, 16, Sept. 17, 18, 21, 22; at Rochester May 1, 2, 30 (a.m. and p.m.), Aug. 23, 24, Sept. 11, 22; at Syracuse April 28, 30, June 11, 12, July 4 (a.m. and p.m), Sept. 8, 10; at Troy May 7, 8, June 8, 9, July 9, 10, Aug. 28, 29; at Albany May 4, 5, June 6, 7, July 6, 7, Aug. 25, 27.

London at home—With Toronto May 28, 29, June 19, 20, July 14, Aug. 20, Sept. 27, 28; with Hamilton June 1, 2, 22, 23, July 28, 30, Sept. 1, 3; with Buffalo May 24, (a.m. and p.m.), Aug. 1 2, Sept. 14, 15, 24, 25; with Rochester May 15, 16, June 27, 28, July 26, 27, Aug. 14, 15; with Syracuse May 18, 19, July 23, 25 (a.m. and p.m.), Aug. 16, 18; with Troy May 22, 23, June 25, 26, July 17, 18, Aug. 9, 10; with Albany May 25, 26, June 29, 30, July 19, 20, 21, Aug. 11.

London abroad.—At Toronto, May 12, 14, July 12, 43, Aug. 13 (a.m. and p.m.), Sept. 21, 22; at Hamilton, June 4, 5, 13, 14, Aug. 3, 4, Sept. 5, 6; at Buffalo, May 10, 11, June 15, 16, July 4 (a.m. and p.m.), Aug. 30, 31; at Rochester, April 28, 30, June 11, 12, July 6, 7, Aug. 25, 27; at Syracuse, May 1, 2, 30 (a.m. and p.m.), July 9, 10, Aug. 28, 29; at Troy, May 4, 5, June 6, 7, Aug. 23, 24, Sept. 11, 12; at Albany, May 7, 8, June 8, 9, July 6, 7, Aug. 25, 27.

Above are the games in which the Canadian clubs take part, following are the games in which the United States clubs play against each other:

Buffalo plays at Rochester May 7, 8, June 6, 7, July 9, 10, Aug. 28, 29. At Syracuse May 4, 5, June 8, 9, July 6, 7, Aug. 25, 27. At Troy April 28, 30, June 11, 12, Aug. 21, 22, Sept. 8, 10. At Albany May 1, 2, June 13, 14, Aug. 23, 24, Sept. 11, 12.

Rochester plays at Buffalo May 18, 19, June 25, 26, July 17, 19, Aug. 16, 18. At Syracuse May 28, 29, June 13, 14, July 12, 13, 31, Aug. 1. At Troy June 4, 5, 15, 16, Sept. 1, 3, 19, 20. At Albany June 1, 2, 19, 20, Sept. 5, 6, 17, 18.

Syracuse plays at Buffalo May 15, 16, June 29, 30, July 20, 21, Aug. 9, 10; at Rochester May 25, 26, June 22, 23, Aug. 21, 22, Sept. 21, 22; at Troy June 1, 2, 19, 20, Sept. 4, 5, 17, 18; at Albany June 4, 5, 15, 16, Sept. 1, 3, 19, 20.

Troy plays at Buffalo May 25, 26, June 27, 28, July 26, 27, Aug. 11, 13; at Rochester May 12, 14, July 28, 30, Aug. 6, 7, Sept. 14, 15; at Syracuse May 10, 11, July 14, 16, Aug. 2, 4, 30, 31; at Albany May 30, (a.m.) July 2, 4, (p.m.) 12, Aug. 1, Sept. 21, 24, 27.

Albany plays at Buffalo May 22, 23, June 22, 23, July 23, 25, Aug. 14, 15; at Rochester May 10, 11, July 14, 16, Aug. 8, 4, 30, 31; at Syracuse May 12, 14, July 28, 30, Aug. 6, 7, Sept. 11, 15; at Troy May 30 (p.m.), July 3, 4 (a.m.), 13, Aug. 2, Sept. 22, 25, 28.

AQUATIC.

THE 'VARSITY RACE.

The great annual University boat race, between the Oxford and Cambridge eights will be rowed on Saturday next, 24th inst., and, in consequence, the English athletic and betting world are on the tip-toe of expectation and excitement. It looks as if the dark blue, bar accidents, would have their colors first at the Ship this year. The betting men, too, seem to favor this opinion, as Oxford is certainly the favorites in the field. The following are the names, positions, colleges and weights of the men forming the respective crews:—

OXFORD.

	st.	lb.
W. F. C. Holland (Brasenose) (bow)	11	0
A. P. Parker (Magdalen)	11	13½
M. E. Bradford (Christ Church)	11	8
S. S. Fothergill (New)	12	7½
A. Cross (Hertford)	12	12½
H. R. Parker (Brasenose)	13	4
G. Nickalls (Magdalen)	12	3
L. Frere (Brasenose) (stroke)	10	0½
A. Stewart (New) (cox)	8	3

CAMBRIDGE.

	st.	lb.
R. H. Symonds-Taylor (Trinity Hall (bow)	10	9
L. Hannon (Trinity Hall)	11	3½
R. H. P. Orde (First Trinity)	11	6½
C. B. P. Bell (Trinity Hall)	13	2
S. D. Muttlebury (Third Trinity)	13	9
P. Landale (Trinity Hall)	12	6½
F. H. Maughan (Trinity Hall)	11	5
J. C. Gardiner (Emmanuel) (stroke)	11	6½
J. R. Roxburgh (Trinity Hall) (cox)	8	5

Our correspondent, writing of a recent practice of both crews, says:—On Friday, 9th, the Oxonians were first afloat, taking to their boat at 10.50, both wind and water being bad. The crew started from the bridge with a strong swinging stroke of thirty-four, for a pull over the course, all rowing in capital style. Hammersmith Bridge was passed in the capital time of 8 minutes 18 seconds, and the form shown by the men throughout was excellent, the boat travelling in fine style through the rough water to the Ship, the full time being 22 minutes and 17 seconds. The Cambridge crew got on the water at 11.30 and rowed down below Putney. The water, however, was so rough that they had to return on account of their boat filling. They then rowed down to the Dover, returning to their quarter shortly afterwards. They rowed with a 32 stroke.

A SPORTING AUTHORITY ON THE CREWS.

Speaking of the respective crews, March 10th, *Land and Water* says:—

"After a rather unpleasant week's practice, owing to the cold weather and ice, the Oxford and Cambridge Eights arrived at Putney on Monday, the former from Marlow, the latter from their home water. Frere has resumed his place as stroke of the Oxford Eight, Holland going bow, but the pace of the boat has certainly suffered thereby. Although very neat, there are several men in the crew who cannot be considered very useful oarsmen. Virtually an Eton eight, they are, of course, neat and "pretty," but they are not a strong crew, and have nothing like the pace and strength of their rivals. The Cantabs virtually settled down in their places at once, have never attempted to change their stroke, and from the very first day they took to their racing boat have shown themselves a first-rate crew. The bodies and elbows are not so uniform as in the Oxford crew, but the blades in the one boat do a power of work, and in the other, in several instances, not very much. Desperate attempts are being made by ignorant critics to prove that the Oxford trials during the week have been better than those of Cambridge, and that the Oxonians are better in rough water than the Cantabs, but the two theories will not hold water for a moment, and before the day, instead of 9 to 4, it will be 3 to 1 on the Light Blues. Next week both will probably do trials, and then the true state of the case will be at once apparent."

AN INTERNATIONAL REGETTA.

The proposed international yachting race on Lake Erie, for which a number of Cleveland's most prominent yachtsmen will offer a $500 cup, is exciting much comment among yachtsmen of the lake cities, all of whom favor the plan and appear to be ready to enter into the movement and make the race just what the Cleveland yachtsmen hope for it—a great event. Canada will be well represented.

YACHTING NOTES.

The annual regatta of the Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club will take place on the Humber, on Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th June.

The three-tonner Ariel, the crack of a crackbrained Clyde class, has, we hear, been sold to Mr. Stevenson, Vice-Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club. She is to be transported to New York next month on the deck of the Inman steamer City of Rome.

It is stated that the celebrated cutter Thistle has been sold by Mr. Bell to Mr. Coats, jun., of Paisley, owner of the famed 60-tonner Marjorie. Mr. Coats, it is understood, has placed the yacht in the hands of Duncan, skipper of the Marjorie, who will at once commence to fit her out on the Clyde for racing.

At a meeting of the stewards of Henley Regatta, held March 1, the regatta was fixed for July 4, 5, and 6. Marlow Regatta will probably be fixed for the following day. The committee of the latter fixture were to meet last night to settle the date.

FOOTBALL.

ENGLISH RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION.

On Tuesday, March 6th, a hastily summoned committee meeting of the English Rugby Football Union was held at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds. The meeting was convened by Yorkshire county, in consequence of the novel point arising out of the conviction of Clowes (Halifax), as a professional, the committee desiring to have an authoritative decision on the status of the team chosen to journey to Australia. Proceedings were strictly private, and Mr. J. A. Miller, hon. sec. (Yorkshire), attended and laid the case before the meeting. W. Stadden and R. Lockwood (Dewsbury), gave evidence respecting the transaction between Mr. Turner (Messrs. Shaw, Shrewsbury and Lillywhite's manager) and certain proposed members of the team, and after careful consideration the meeting passed the following resolution:—"The Rugby Football Union have decided, on evidence before them, that G. P. Clowes is a professional within the meaning of their laws." On the same evidence they have formed a very strong opinion that others composing the Australian team have also infringed these laws, and they will require from them such examinations as they may think fit on their return to England. This settles this question as to the status of the men who left for New Zealand March 1st. But how about the New Zealand Union clubs which are to play against the visitors?

TORONTO CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Association Football club Tuesday evening the following were elected:—Hon. President, A. H. Creelman (re-elected); president, W. H. Houston; vice-president, J. R. L. Star, B. A.; treasurer, B. O'Hara; secretary, A. Bell (re-elected); captain, W. W. Wood; committee, M. A. Rice, Harry Meldrum and W. Y. Young.

LACROSSE.

THE CORNWALL GROUNDS.

The *Freeholder* says:—"Mr. Maley's five years' lease of the lacrosse ground and driving park expires on May 1st, and as it is that gentleman's intention not to re-lease it upon any condition, we think it is the duty of the officers of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club to bestir themselves and try and lease the grounds. We hear that one or two private parties are making a bid for them. If the club lose the grounds they can blame themselves for it. They should have a meeting at once to consider the matter and to organize for the season."

If a suggestion from Montreal would not be out of order. Would the management of the Cornwall Club, if called upon to find a new ground, secure a ball field and not a swamp, so that during the coming season, it would not be necessary for visiting teams to take canoes or life belts along.

LACROSSE NOTES.

Burns, of the Ottawas, formerly of the Capitals, has left town for Quebec and will retire from lacrosse.

P. Green denies that he will play for the Ontarios, but failing the Capitals may wear the colors of the Shamrocks.

F. Bissonnette, the Brockville lacrosse fielder, has obtained a situation in the Government and will play for the Ottawas.

The Capitals meet this week for organization or amalgamation. The executive of the club will be considerably changed, if they organize at all.

SKATING.

TO-NIGHT'S MASQUERADE.

A large number visited the Dominion Skating Rink last evening, including many of the contestants entered for the five mile race to be decided on Monday evening next. The ice was in very good condition, notwithstanding the thaw experienced for the last two days. The masquerade ball which takes place to-night as a benefit to Mr. Stenhouse, the obliging manager, promises to eclipse any of the kind held in this rink before. A special orchestra has been engaged for the occasion.

CURLING.

AROUND THE RINKS.

The popular pastime of curling has been somewhat interfered with by the thaw which set in the last few days, and unless a sudden frost comes is over for the winter. The Thistle Rink being less exposed than the Caledonia and Montreal rinks has enabled the members to enjoy the roaring game longer than their brother curlers, but even they have had to succumb at last. Hopes are entertained that we shall yet have a fortnight's spell of cold weather to enable them to finish their matches, which is all they ask for. The season has been one of the best experienced for many years, and taking it all in all, the different clubs will show a good record at the end of the season.

TROTTING.

JACQUES CARTIER ICE TRACK.

There was no trotting on the Jacques Cartier Ice Track yesterday afternoon, owing to the inclement state of the weather, the track being covered with water in many places. Should the weather prove favorable they will come off on Saturday afternoon. There being numerous entries, fine sport is expected.

THE RING.

FELL-LENNON.

The long-talked-of meeting between Jim Fell and Joe Lennon took place at the Palace Rink, Brooklyn, Monday night, and the result of the battle of two rounds was a surprise to many. It was virtually a test of science, against brute force in which the former predominated. In the first round, after considerable hurricane fighting, Fell was sent to the floor twice. In the next round Lennon showed to advantage, the beauty of coolness and science. Fell rushed upon his opponent, who simply awaited his coming with deliberation and landed blows on Fell that knocked him down or staggered him. The police, seeing that the sparring match would likely terminate in a clean knock-out, interfered and stopped the battle. None of the men seemed any the worse for the hard bout. The battle was declared a draw.

BILLIARDS.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES.

The second annual tournament for the amateur billiard championship of the United States, under the auspices of the Racquet Court Club of New York, will commence on the evening of May 14. Entries to close on April 30. A suitable cup will be offered by the president of the club as an emblem of the championship, to be held by the winner until the next tournament, and to become the property of any player succeeding in winning the same three times.

Contestants must be amateurs of undoubted standing, the committee reserving the right to reject any entry, and they will be required to sign a statement embodying the following definition of an amateur billiard player, which has been adopted by the club:—

One who has never competed in any open-to-all contest, nor played for a purse or gate money, nor received pecuniary benefit in any way from such contests; who has never been proprietor of, or employed in a billiard room, nor ever taught or pursued billiards as a means of livelihood; nor ever been engaged in the manufacture or sale of billiard tables.

The game is "three-ball French caroms," on a five by ten table; 300 points up, except in case of a tie, when the final and decisive game shall be 500 points. Each contestant will play with each other contestant, unless the entries are too numerous, in which case they will be drawn by lot in pairs, the losers retiring.

TURF NOTES.

Cinderella, I. J. Swegle's new flyer, sired by the Perken's horse, dam by Iowa Chief, is a high spirited animal and is said to have done a half-mile in 1:14.

James H. Goldsmith will have a very strong campaigning stable next season. He already has Libby S., 2:18¼; Atlantic, 2:21; the pacer, Silver Thread, 2:16½, and an unknown quantity he purchased in Rochester in his string.

Daisy Webb is the name of a bay pacing mare that possesses many indications of becoming a genuine flyer. She is owned by N. L. Webb, of Buffalo. She has paced trials better than 2:20, and she will probably be in the training stables of William Shumers. Daisy Webb is seven years old, stands 15¾ hands, weighs 1,025; sired by Almonarch 3,234, dam by C. Wells 2,214; second dam the dam of the celebrated old Erie county trotter Frank Root, and said to be of Messenger blood.

THE KENNEL.

A DOG SHOW OPENED.

TROY, N.Y., March 21.—The Rensselaer Kennel Club opened its bench show in this city to-day. There are 450 entries. All the arrangements are perfect, and the show is a big success.

SPORTING NOTES.

Mrs. Sullivan, separated wife of John L., says he will die like a beggar.

It is rumored in English hunting circles that before many seasons have passed the Royal pack of staghounds may be converted into foxhounds, and hunt over the Windsor and Ascot country.

Henry E. Acheson, of Boston, says that he sent to England a challenge, open to anybody in that country, to run 100 yards to 300 yards for from £100 to £300 a side. He will go to England in July. Acheson claims to have covered 100 yards in 9 4-5 seconds.

Jack Fogarty, the Philadelphia middle-weight, who gave Jack Dempsey the hardest battle he ever fought, is matched to fight Jack Joyce, of Latonia, O., a heavy-weight of 207 pounds, on April 7, within 100 miles of Pittsburg, for $500 a side. The battle will be contested on a steamboat on the Ohio river.

Now that McAuliffe has made a match with Billy Myers, of Illinois, for $2,500 a side, he is contented, and the height of his ambition is to whip the Streator carpenter. The conditions of the battle are that they fight with skin gloves to a finish, in the presence of 200 spectators, and that the contest be within 100 miles of Streator, between June 20 and 25.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

THE HUMMING BIRD.

Crowded and delighted audiences continue to attend nightly at the Academy and so it will be during the engagement of the Salsbury's Troubadours. This great comedy company has never appeared to better advantage in Montreal, and those who wish to spend an enjoyable evening of unalloyed fun should make it a point to visit the Academy this week.

Theatre Royal.

INSHAVOGUE.

The above stirring Irish drama was repeated before large audiences at both performances at the Royal yesterday. It will be repeated twice daily during the balance of the week.

ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The attraction at the Royal next week will be an ideal American drama entitled On the Rio Grande, by Mr. Mark Price, presented by Messrs. Lamb, Jordan and Price's excellent company. Speaking of the play the N.Y. *Herald* says:—"On the Rio Grande is a pretty and interesting story of frontier life, out of the conventional rut, and is told in a breezy, snappy, forceful and effective manner, the action being brisk, and the dialogue terse, the comedy coming in naturally, the characters being drawn with a bold hand, and the climaxes thrilling—the whole strictly in accord with the probable."

Queen's Hall.

LAST NIGHT'S GRAND CONCERT.

The concert given for the benefit of Madame C. L. Leblanc, in the Queen's Hall last evening, which was largely attended may truthfully be termed grand in every respect. Seldom has such a galaxy of distinguished "artists and amateurs" been heard at one performance. The choir of sixty voices under the leadership of Mr. C. Labelle, in the two selections from "Joan of Arc" showed very careful training, as their voices blended most harmoniously. Mr. Jehin-Prume was deservedly encored for his brilliant frantaisie from Faust and received quite an ovation for his subsequent solo (Berceuse and Badinage.) This gentleman was undoubtedly in his best form last evening. Mr. Duquette's rich basso was heard to advantage in "*Big Ben*" and *Stance a L'Eternite*. Mr. E. Lubel (whose name was not on the programme), instead of Madame G. Baril and Melle. Coderre, sang with taste and good expression "Separation." Mr. Lloyd gave "True till Death" in his usual spirited manner. Miss Rubenstein in attempting the grand *scena* Casta Diva from Norma, proved that she was capable of undertaking a more difficult solo, even, if necessary, as shown in her *bravura* passage singing. This young lady possesses a thoroughly cultivated high soprano of great flexibility. She was enthusiastically encored when she gave, with artistic effect, "The Song for Me," (Erminie). One of the best features of the concert, however, was Melle. Tessier's "Serenade" (with violin obligato by Mlle. Therese Boucher). Her sympathetic voice was certainly charming in this plaintive air. She was loudly encored. A very enjoyable item was the quartette, "Le Billet de Logement" (La Fille du Tambour Major), when Mr. Trudel's excellent tenor rang out in splendid style in the *staccato* solo part. The concert concluded with the National Anthem. Such concerts as this may safely be called musical treats, to judge from the enthusiastic observations of those who were fortunate enough to be present.

SAD FATE.

A Child Burned to Death.

In the rear of No. 356 Richmond street, in a rather shaky looking building resided Mr. Francois Roubillard and his family. The structure was formerly a shed and hay loft, and had been converted into a dwelling; the timber was dry, and when the place caught fire yesterday morning about half-past ten, the flames spread rapidly. Mrs. Roubillard went into the yard for a moment, leaving her twelve months old child alone, and on returning she noticed flames in the staircase. She rushed into the house and found the infant in the middle of the flames, its clothes all ablaze and the little one crying and making every effort to crawl along the floor. By this time crowds were attracted and an alarm was sounded from box 53, bringing out the western division of the brigade. The mother, in the meantime, at great personal risk, saved her babe from being cremated and sought shelter in an adjacent house. Three streams were laid on the burning premises and the flames were quickly extinguished, but not before $400 damage had been done. Everything belonging to the family was lost. The child was horribly burned and did not survive very long after the sad occurrence. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Mr. E. H. McCrea, of the Hudson Bay Co., West Lynne, Manitoba, says: I suffered from catarrh for a number of years and expended upwards of $200 employing physicians and catarrh specialists, buying different remedies, inhalants, douches, etc., without obtaining relief. Your advertisement in the Toronto *Mail* induced me to invest fifty cents in Nasal Balm. I sent for a package, and must say it was the best investment I ever made. It gave the immediate relief, and in less than two weeks the droppings from the nasal passages into my throat entirely ceased. I would urgently advise all afflicted with catarrh to use Nasal Balm.

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

The Amount Required for Lighting the City.

Meetings of the Parks and Ferries and Light Committees.

The first meeting of the Light Committee for the civic year was held yesterday. The gentlemen who have the power to "throw light on the subject" of this very badly lighted city, gathered to consider what money they required for this purpose. In the absence of Ald. Rainville (Chairman) Ald. Dupuis took the chair. There were present Ald. P. Kennedy, Tansey, Clendinneng, and Brunet. Before the meeting got down to business,

Ald. Clendinneng raised the point that the Committee, as at present constituted, could not transact any business. He held that all standing committies must consist of seven members, and that the Light Committee had not seven members at present, the Chairman not yet being sworn in.

This point puzzled the municipal legislators considerably and resort had to be made to City Clerk Glackmeyer for a way out of the difficulty. That gentleman ruled that Ald. Clendinneng's point was well taken, but thought it would be advisable to consult the City Attorney. When that functionary's opinion was made known it was to the effect that the Committee had no granting powers at present, but were merely sitting to consider the estimates which were to be submitted to the Board of Chairmen. He therefore gave his opinion that the members present could legally do this.

In consequence of this ruling, the estimate sheet was proceeded with. While in consideration of the items, Aldermen Clendinneng and Brunet expressed the opinion that an increased amount should be asked for. The former member remarking that no one could deny that the city was badly lighted at present. They would have to enlarge their ideas, he said, and give the tax payers an equivalent return for the increase in taxation which has taken place—about $100,000. This he thought entitled them to $5,000 of an increase.

City Comptroller Robb—You are getting that. Last year you only asked for $79,000, and this year for $85,000.

The alderman, however, held that this increase was only the regular amount required for the yearly increase in lamps, etc., so that they were practically getting no increase of money to expend on improvements.

In consequence of Ald. Brunet and his suggestions the amount for new lamps was increased from $1,500 to $2,000.

Ald. P. Kennedy—You are going to have a hard time to carry any increase in the Council.

Ald. Clendinneng—I intend by my voice and vote to try and try until we can get improvements in our police, fire, roads and light services, and if necessary for increased taxation to pay for them, so as to place Montreal where she ought to be and not have her a disgrace as at present.

The item for supplementry salaries to two of the employees who did work for the Light Committee, outside of their regular duties, was also objected to; but after some talk was allowed to stand. The sheet when passed stood as follows:—

Last Year's Estimate.	Last Year's Expenditure.	Nature of Requirements.	Estimate for Current Year
$42,300	$42,400	Street Lamps (Gas) 2,222 at $20	$41,530
8,612	9,634	Street Lamps (Oil) 466 at $16 168 at $20 say	11,000
220	136	Champ des Mars Lamps	200
140	310	Viger Garden Lamps	300
24,847	25,964	Electric Light	25,000
500	486	New Lamp Posts	2,000
125	42	Removals	500
300	540	Breakages	500
200	200	Superintending Electric Light	200
200	211	Street Names	200
50	6	Contingent Fund	25
1,500	...	Provision for natural increase	1,075
$79,000	$79,000		$85,000
		ADDITIONAL.	
		One Clerk	100
			$85,100

Parks and Ferries.

The above committee considered their appropriation sheet yesterday afternoon, there being present Ald. Dubuc (chairman), Hurteau, Dufresne, Griffin, Boisseau and Farrell. The Chairman explained that last year's committee had contracted some $400 debt, which would have to come out of this year's grant. He also explained what was wanted in the way of improvement to the restaurant, construction of water closets, new fencing, etc., after which the list passed as follows:—

ESTIMATE.

Ten constables	$2,340
One constable	153
Clothing	150
Rubber coats	40
Caps	20
Hats	15
Winter clothing	20
Superintendent	750
Repairs	250
Addition to restaurant	2,000
Water closets	1,000
Sundries for repairs, etc., etc.	2,505
	$9,616

The amount last year was $6,000.

NOTES.

The arbitrators on the difficulty between Mr. James Cochrane and the Road Committee in St. Jean Baptiste Ward, were to have met yesterday afternoon, but a quorum did not turn up.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

Cases, Notes and Incidents in Legal Circles Yesterday.

HICKMAN VS. BLACKLOCK.

The case of Hickman vs. Blacklock was argued yesterday afternoon before His Honor Judge Tellier. It was an action taken by the plaintiff Hickman to recover some goods held under lease. After hearing counsel on both sides His Honor took the case *en delibere*.

L'ABBE VS. NORMANDIN.

The case of L'Abbe vs. Normandin, postponed from yesterday, was called in court this morning before Judge Charland, when Mr. Bonin, representing the butchers, asked that the case be postponed for a day or two in order that he might summon witnesses to establish Hickman's insolvency.

His Honor said the case was certainly a mysterious one, and as the court had to be enlightened on every detail connected with it, he would postpone the matter until to-morrow morning. He cautioned the press upon commenting on Hickman's character before the case was completed, because, so far, there was nothing proved against him.

A CAPIAS QUASHED.

Judgment was given this morning by His Honor Judge Mathieu in the case of Rebecca J. Hall against Frank Langlands, manufacturer, of this city, arrested on a capias for debt and secretion of property. His Honor, in rendering judgment, said that no secretion had been established in the case. It was true that fraud appeared to have been practised, but in order that a capias might be maintained against the debtor secretion must be proved, and according to the evidence in this case it had not been done, he therefore quashed the capias. Mr. Davidson, counsel for the prosecution, at once gave notice of an appeal in Review, which was granted on payment of the usual security for costs. Argument was fixed for Saturday morning.

THE CITY VS. CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Judge Tellier presided in the Superior Court yesterday morning, when the cases of the City of Montreal vs. The Rector and Churchwardens of Christ Church Cathedral were argued. These are two separate actions brought by the city against the defendants for the recovery of their respective shares for special assessments or taxes imposed for their proportion of the costs of a certain drain or sewer constructed in University street. On the second action the church is taxed with the opening and embellishment of Dominion square.

The defendants meet the actions by pleas that their property having always been used as a church, or for purposes connected immediately therewith, the City Council cannot claim from them any taxes, as they have always complied with the laws to that effect; moreover the drain for which the city now claims an assessment is not used by them and therefore they are not liable for the cost of its construction. The cost of the St. Catherine street and Union avenue drains, which they have used, has, it is claimed, already been paid by them. The case is looked upon as one of the most important of its kind that has yet been heard, as it will decide whether or not churches are liable to taxation for city improvements. Which ever way the case is decided it will be taken to the Privy Council.

Messrs. P. J. Coyle, Assistant City Attorney, represented the City, and Messrs. Carter & Goldstein and Lafleur & Rielle the defence. Judgment was reserved.

"LOOK NOT UPON THE WINE."

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union—Annual Meeting—Election of Officers.

The second annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday afternoon, in the American Presbyterian church, and was well attended.

The meeting was opened by the singing of a hymn, "Where are the reapers," after which the Rev. James Fleck gave a scriptural reading and concluded by eulogising the young ladies of the union for their meritorious workings in connection with the society.

Miss Bryson, Vice-President, read a letter of apology from the President (Mrs. Cass) for non-attendance, stating that that lady was called away to the death-bed of a relative in New York. Miss Bryson said it was a matter of sincere regret to the members of the union that Mrs. Cass was not present, especially as she was compelled to be absent last year also when she went to Europe. At the same time all condoled with her in her present trouble.

Miss Stuart next read

THE RECORDING SECRETARY'S REPORT,

which stated that eleven business meetings and twenty prayer meetings had been held during the past year; the membership was considerably increased, and the Union was represented by a delegate at the Provincial Conference last December, and also at the Ontario Convention. Miss Barber's training class for young girls had been a matter of great pleasure to those who had attended. Dr. Cameron had delivered a course of lectures during the winter on "Domestic Surgery," which lectures were largely attended. They were indebted to Miss Barber and the members of the Evangelical Conference of the W.C.T.U. for holding entertainments, etc. Several members were interested in special works in connection with the different branches of the Union.

Miss Bryson read the address of the president, which stated that there were 1,000 members in Ontario. These ladies regularly visited hospitals, and their presence had always a soothing effect upon the patients, and generally resulted in their complete and satisfactory conversion.

A number of reports were read as follows:—

Girls' High School branch, Miss Antliff; amusement and entertainments, Miss Barber; sewing class and kitchen garden school, Miss Capel; Bands of Hope, Miss Rhynas and Miss Clark; training class, Miss Prentice.

Miss Jerdon read

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

which showed that the receipts for the year, including a balance of $12 60 from last year were $200; the total expenditure, $110.41; balance in bank, $26.85; balance on hand, $4.50, making a total of $141.76.

A collection was then taken up, after which the meeting was addressed by Revs. Mr. Hill, Upham, Dewey, Marling and Dr. Antliff.

The

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Cass; 1st Vice-President, Miss Prentice; Secretary, Miss M. Finley; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Harrison; Treasurer, Miss Jerdon, and Superintendent of the Flower Mission, Miss Philips.

Miss Stuart, on behalf of the Y. M. C. T. U., tendered a vote of thanks to the trustees of the American Presbyterian Church for their kindness in allowing them to hold their meetings in the Presbytery, to which Rev. Mr. Hill, of St. Paul's, Minnesota, replied in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Wells.

The meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the "Old Hundredth."

SENATOR ROLLAND DEAD.

The many friends of the Hon. Senator Jean Baptiste Rolland will regret to learn that he died at his residence, 8 St. Denis street, at 1.15 this morning. The deceased, who was one of the oldest, most respected, and wealthiest residents of Montreal, was a member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners for a number of years, and was only called to the Senate a few months ago. A life-long Conservative, he was widely respected by the members of both political parties and his death will be regretted by all. He was the head of the firm of J. B. Rolland & Sons, the well-known paper manufacturers and stationers of this city, and father of Alderman Rolland. In every respect he was a self-made man. He had a decided predilection for literature and had published many works. Death was caused by diabetes after a long illness. The family of the deceased Senator will have the sympathy of all classes of the community.

The Petition to the Governor General in Council, praying that the Government do assume the Channel Debt, will lie for signature To-day (Wednesday) and Thursday ONLY, at the offices of the Herald, Gazette, Star, Witness, Post, La Minerve, Le Monde, La Patrie, and also in the Merchants', Molsons and Bank of British North America. Citizens are requested to call and sign.

POST OFFICE EXTENSION.

There is some agitation at the present in favor of the establishment by the Government of branch post offices at the east and west ends of the city. Those who advocate the last named proposal claim that such an office should be opened in the upper portion of St. Antoine Ward, whence it would be much easier for the letter carriers to make their distributions than from the present distributing point. Certain is it that if the authorities make a departure in this direction it will be a source of great convenience to the citizens, and should they purchase their own premises it is undoubted that at any rate the property they might purchase to the west would be had at a cost which will tend to make the investment a profitable one and that without delay.

BRIEFLETS.

The Allan Mail steamship Sardinian sailed from Baltimore for Liverpool, via Halifax, at 6 a.m. on Wednesday.

The annual banquet of Le Club National will be held April 2nd, under the patronage of the Hon. Premier Mercier.

The name of Mr. Edward T. Scott is mentioned as the probable successor of the late Mr. Charles Selby, cashier of the Custom House.

An excellent Scotch concert was given in the Town Hall, Lachine, last night, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society of that town.

The residents of the upper portion of St. Antoine Ward are getting up a petition for a branch post-office which they desire opened in that quarter.

The Treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks the following donations, viz: Mr. Robert Anderson, $100, one half for Board of Outdoor Relief; Knox Church, per W. D. McLaren, Treasurer, $25.

Do Not Be Deceived.

All Baking Powders are not equally good. Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is the purest and best, sold by all grocers.

In Congress: First member—I say, Colonel, what did Senator Ingalls mean in that speech of his when he said: "Iterum iterumque?" Second member—Blamed if I know, but I guess he referred to some sort of temperance liquor or other they use in Kansas.

ROYAL

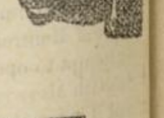


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CURE

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

SICK

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

HEAD

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

ACHE

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

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

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