

Little ten cent pieces Spent judiciously. Buy you Eddy's Matches. Better, none can be. SEE EDDY'S AD. INSIDE.

Little grains of sulphur. Little sticks of wood. Little paper boxes. Nice and neat and good. SEE OPPOSITE SIDE.

EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR NO. 65.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH, 17, 1893.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARE NOT PLEASED

Hawaiian Annexationist Worried Over News From America.

The Delay on the Part of the United States Authorities Strengthening the Cause of the Royalists - Provisional President Dole Certain That Annexation Will Come Some Time.

San Francisco, March 16.—The steamer Alawala arrived from Sydney via Honolulu shortly after noon to-day, bringing advices from the latter place up to March.

With the exception of Minister Stevens and a few other Americans, the friends of annexation were considerably depressed when the steamer Belgic arrived at Honolulu, March 2, bringing the news that the treaty of annexation had not reached a vote in the United States Senate. The Royalists were correspondingly elated.

Minister Stevens is of the opinion that a popular vote on the question of annexation taken in the islands, would be useless, for, with the exception of the rowdy element and a few interested persons of prominence, there is no strong feeling against annexation. President Dole says that he has no reason to believe annexation will not come even though it is deferred. The present unsettled state of affairs is not only manifesting an effect on the commercial lines in Honolulu, but is strengthening the royalists in their opposition. A number of secret meetings have been held, at which various measures for the bettering of their position have been discussed. So far as is known no threats of violence or of resort to arms have been made, but it has been known that representations should be made to the English Government in view of the apparent sympathy to action by the United States.

The Hawaiian Civil Rights League has been formed. It is a non-partisan organization. Natives do not take kindly to the league, and it is stated that they propose to form a league of their own.

Judge Frear, of the Circuit court, has been appointed to the position of the Supreme Bench, made vacant by the resignation of Sanford B. Dole, president of the Provisional Government.

The retention in office of A. S. Cleghorn, the father of the Princess, as Collector of Customs and several appointments, have caused some dissatisfaction among some of the supporters of the government.

Minister Johnson, of the Finance department, has announced that the total debt of the Government is \$3,321,000.

Charles N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior under Liliuokalani, died from a stroke of apoplexy on March 6.

Frank C. Bloomer, who is charged by a Cincinnati newspaper with having left his wife and three children with Miss Ella Catlers, of Franklin, Ohio, is in Honolulu in the employ of a local mercantile firm.

LADY MOWAT'S FUNERAL.

The Remains of the Ontario Premier's Wife Laid Away in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

Toronto, March 16.—The funeral of the late Lady Mowat took place this afternoon from the residence of Sir Oliver Mowat, on St. George street, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The funeral was of a private nature, but was nevertheless, largely attended by departmental officers, and various members showing their respect for the Attorney General and their sympathy with him in the loss he has sustained. The funeral, order of procession, as the string of carriages left the residence of Sir Oliver Mowat, on St. George street at 3 o'clock, was as follows: Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. F. H. Mowat, of Kingston, the Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Ontario Cabinet, relatives of the deceased, departmental officers and friends generally. All the Cabinet Ministers were present except R. Harcourt, who is in Ottawa, and Hon. John Dryden, who is attending a stock exchange association meeting in Indiana. The offices of the various departments closed at 1 o'clock and at 2:30 the leading officers at each department left for the residence of Sir Oliver Mowat. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Francis Caven, of Knox College, Rev. Prof. Mowat, of Kingston, and Rev. Dr. McLaren.

POWDERS WERE CHANGED.

Some Fresh Evidence Adduced in the Fortin Inquest at Quebec.

Quebec, March 16.—The inquest in the Fortin poisoning case was continued this morning. Messrs. Legare, J. A. Mailloux and C. Fortin were examined as witnesses, and also Dr. Lebel. It would now appear that the powders given to Ernest Fortin by Dr. Lebel for the late Alderger Fortin were changed on the way from the doctor's office, to Mr. Fortin's residence. Miss Turgeon, in her testimony, described the powders given by Ernest Fortin as ten times the size of those described by Dr. Lebel, hence Ernest Fortin is the only one who could have changed the powders. The inquest adjourned until Wednesday next when the report of the analysts will be taken. Mr. J. A. Mailloux, one of the witnesses who testified before the coronor, has received an anonymous letter threatening his life for the evidence given by him.

ORANGEMEN IN SESSION.

They Will Resist Any Attempt at Roman Catholic Domination.

Orangeville, Ont., March 16.—At yesterday's meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West, James L. Hughes, of Toronto, was elected Grand Master by a large majority over William Bell of the same city, who opposed him. A resolution advising the Orangemen of Ontario to be on the alert in resisting any attempt by the Roman Catholic Church to obtain undue or unequal advantages was carried, with only six votes against it. A resolution assuring the loyalists of Ireland of the hearty sympathy of the Grand Orange Lodge of Western Ontario in the struggle against Home Rule, was also adopted and cabled to William Johnston of Ballyhillbeg.

THE VOLUNTEER LEAGUE.

First Annual Meeting Last Night—Some Good Work Reported.

The first annual meeting of the Volunteer League was held in the Fraser Institute last evening. The president, Mr. H. B. Ames, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. The annual report was received and discussed, and several small amendments were made. On the whole it was highly satisfactory, the league being in a flourishing state.

BRIBERY AND PERSONATING

were most largely practiced. The records of the Englishmen in the existing council were reviewed at the league's November meeting, and St. Lawrence ward, as being within the capacity of the league and having a sufficiently undesirable representation to demand attention, was then selected as the special field for action.

Reference was made to the formation of the Municipal Reform Association, and also the action of the league in the recent municipal elections. The thanks of the league were tendered to the choir of St. Martin's church, who supplied 20 volunteers, and the St. George's Snowshoe Club and the Citizens' League for proffered assistance.

"After Feb. 1st, as long as there seemed any prospect of general elections, work was continued on the voters' list of St. Lawrence Ward, and had the desired legislation been granted, requisitions for three prominent citizens would have been in circulation in every polling booth within twenty-four hours of the bill becoming law."

In now beholds this league to consider how it may lay foundations wide and deep against the time of general elections in 1894. Having learned where the obstacles lie, measures must be taken to overcome them in future. First and foremost is the difficulty of securing suitable candidates. It is wholly foreign to the intention of this organization to force any candidates of its own upon the citizens, only in the event of conspicuous failure on the part of citizens to bring out desirable opposition to aldermen who have flagrantly betrayed their trust or neglected the city's interests, will the league put any nominations in the field.

This report is submitted in full confidence that the Volunteer Electoral League is on the eve of great success. It has within it the germ of a powerful movement to reform this city from the sway of the "boodler" and "heeler," and give the management of civic affairs into the hands of honest citizens, where it belongs. All that is needed is work, constant work, on the part of the membership, with abundant enthusiasm. There are ten months in which to make ready for the election of Feb., 1894.

"In time of peace prepare for war."

ARNOLDI GETS SIX MONTHS.

THE NOTORIOUS "BRASS DOG" BOODLER SENTENCED AFTER MUCH DELAY.

In Addition to Going to Jail For Six Months He Must Pay a Fine of \$1,000.

Ottawa, March 16.—Under suspended sentence for malfeasance in office at the Assizes to-day, Judge Falconbridge fined J. R. Arnoldi, of "Brass Dogs" fame \$1,000 and sent him to jail for six months.

Judge Falconbridge, who presided, said: "John R. Arnoldi, have you anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed on you for the crime of malfeasance in office, for which you have been found guilty?" After a moment's hesitation Arnoldi replied, "Nothing, your Lordship."

The judge then declared that after a fair trial and a judgment upheld by a full bench of judges in Toronto he had been found guilty, and it was now his painful duty to pass sentence. It was not his sentence he was only conversant with the case, from what he had read, but it was the sentence of Chief Justice Armour, handed to him to pass. Such conduct as that for which he was found guilty would naturally impair the efficiency of the public service, and it was to mark this that he must now sentence him to pay a fine of \$1,000, and to be committed to the Common Jail, of the County of Carleton, for the period of six months.

Arnoldi seemed dumfounded, but soon assumed his old-time nerve. He glanced anxiously towards his counsel, Mr. Arnoldi, barrister, Toronto, and Mr. F. H. Chrysler, of this city. Mr. Arnoldi asked for an adjournment of judgment. This the judge refused to entertain.

The prisoner had by this time recovered his old-time composure and walked away smiling from the court room. His escort was Sheriff Scotland and Officer Johnson. Arnoldi had his first meal in the Common Jail at noon. His sentence has created big sensation here. It was completely unexpected.

Arnoldi was found guilty last fall, but appealed the case to Toronto, where the verdict of the Assize court was upheld. Since then he has been under suspended sentence.

Arnoldi was exposed during the investigation conducted in the session of 1891. It transpired that he had received various sums from the Government for services rendered, but the cheques certified to by himself were made out in favor of other people. He also received various presents from firms which had dealings with the department. Among other things he accepted horses, cheques, and the famous brass dogs, the latter from a New York firm. Arnoldi also owned the yacht "Joe," which earned big money from the Government.

THE SEARCH FOR THE SARNIA.

Two Steamers Leave Halifax With That Object in View.

Halifax, March 16.—The position of the mail steamer Sarnia, of the Dominion Line, when seen Saturday by the steamship American, was about 140 miles northeast of Halifax. How much that position has changed since then, is what several steamers outward bound from this port will try to ascertain. The Alpha left yesterday for Bermuda. She will make a detour eastward. The St. Pierre went out last night, and her captain, if he sights the Sarnia, will give assistance if needed. The Damara, for London this morning, is going to have an extra look out.

Some of the ocean-going steamers may have by this time fallen in with her, and she may have either accepted or refused their assistance. The steamer Lunenburg left for sea this afternoon in search of the Sarnia, and the government steamer Newfoundland goes this evening. The two steamers have arranged to meet to-morrow morning, when they will cruise about ten miles apart, and in case either sees the Sarnia the other will be signalled. Both steamers go out in the interests of the owners of the disabled ship.

A Negro Brute Lynched.

Montgomery, Ala., March 16.—Residents of Brundige hanged Tom Brunson, colored, last evening at Munn's Hill. Monday afternoon Brunson went to the house of Charles Senn, near Brundige, ostensibly to see Mr. Senn. Mrs. Senn met the negro at the door and told him her husband had gone away for the night. As she turned to go back into the house the negro followed her, falling her to the floor with a big stick he criminally assaulted her, leaving her in an unconscious condition. The fiend was run down yesterday and lynched by a mob. In the search for Brunson another criminal assaulter was caught, and it is supposed he was lynched also. His crime was committed in an adjoining county.

SUGAR MEN LEFT.

The Bill to Combine the Maritime Refineries Killed in Committee.

Meeting of the Banking and Commerce Committee of Parliament, at Which the Bill Promoted by Messrs. Stairs and Kenny, Members for Halifax, is Discussed—Honeyed Words Unavailing.

Ottawa, March 16.—The bill for the incorporation of the Maritime Manufacturing Company, which is believed to mean a combine of the Maritime sugar refineries, came before the Banking and Commerce Committee again this morning.

Mr. Stairs, M.P., explained this morning that to meet the objection, that under this bill all the refineries in Canada could be brought under one management, he was prepared with an amendment specifying the three factories which it was intended to amalgamate, namely, the Halifax sugar refinery, the Moncton refinery and the Nova Scotia refinery. The amendment proposed to empower the issue of stock for the purpose of acquiring these properties.

In plain words it is the Halifax concern, controlled by Mr. J. F. Stairs, M.P., and Mr. Kenny, M.P., buying out the other two.

Mr. Lister strongly opposed the proposal to legalize a huge monopoly, thus placing in the hands of a few individuals the people of the Maritime Provinces in regard to this important article of commerce of a combine. In reply to Mr. Stairs' statement that the two smaller refineries were not paying, and had fallen behind the improved plant and methods of the times, Mr. Lister stated that the third refinery, the Halifax concern, to-day had a capital of \$300,000, of which \$150,000 was watered stock, and in addition a mortgage of \$200,000 had been paid out of the profits, and in addition a dividend of 20 per cent. paid on the original stock, and all this money had come out of two years' profits.

Mr. Kenny ADMITTED THE TRUTH of this startling revelation.

Objection was taken by various members that under this bill the Halifax concern would probably close up the other two, but Mr. Stairs said it was the intention to work all three factories.

It was contended, however, by Mr. Hagen, of St. John, N.B., that the Moncton refinery would inevitably be closed, thus throwing several hundred men out of employment and bringing disaster on the town of Moncton and the province of New Brunswick. It was only natural to suppose that the Moncton refinery would be closed.

Mr. Cockburn, of Toronto, supported the proposed amalgamation. He had not yet learned, he said, that it was the business of the capitalist to put money into a concern and run it for the benefit of the employees, if it did not pay.

Mr. Wood, chairman, did not apprehend any objection to the Moncton refinery.

Dr. Borden asked if under this bill the Halifax Refinery Company would have power to close up the other two. The chairman replied "Yes."

Mr. Stairs said there was a safeguard against an increase in price of sugar by competition from the Montreal refineries, but Mr. Lister asked if it was likely that the MONTREAL MEN WOULD AGREE.

Mr. McKay, of Hamilton, one of the Conservative whips, declared that the people suffered too much already from combines and they should not organize another.

Mr. Doyle, of Monk, referred to the mutterings of discontent against the National Policy and the protection afforded the sugar refiners under it, which he thought sufficient without adding powers for a monopoly.

Mr. McLeod, of the Catholic Beneficial Association of Canada, was reported as amended; also the bill increasing the capital stock of the British American Assurance Co., of Toronto.

OTTAWA NEWS NOTES.

Col. Walker Powell has been elected president of the Rideau Club.

Father Langevin, of Ottawa college, will shortly be appointed co-adjutor bishop of the diocese of St. Boniface, Man., owing to the illness of Archbishop Tache.

A deputation, including the bishops of St. Hyacinthe and Nicolet, and members of the Board of Trade of Sorel, arrived here to-day, to urge the granting of a subsidy for a railway bridge across the Yamaska River near Sorel.

TARIFF REFORM LOST.

Conclusive Vote in Parliament on the Subject.

MCCARTHY'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

Mr. Laurier's Explicit Statement of Position Regarding the Amendment Before the House—Fully in Accord With All but One Clause—The Government's Action on the French Treaty Discussed.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ottawa, March 16.—Mr. McCarthy's amendment has been rejected after the singing of "When McCarthy took the floor in Ennis's hall." The Government majority was 52, only two following Mr. McCarthy. The discussion during the day was confined wholly to the Conservative side of the House except for Mr. Laurier's careful and explicit explanation of his attitude.

Mr. McCarthy presented another batch of petitions, from Patrons of industry, signed by some five hundred members, asking for tariff reform and abolition of legislation for reform in restraint of trade.

Hon. Mr. Foster introduced a bill respecting the harbor commissioners of Montreal, which he explained was to enable them to borrow money to redeem maturing debentures. The bill was read a first time. He also introduced a bill to further amend the Insurance act, which seeks to limit the number of shares on which any director or shareholder of insurance companies may vote.

THE NEW AUER LIGHT CO.

ITS ORGANIZATION NOW A MATTER OF CERTAINTY.

Names of Those Gentlemen Who Are Applying for the Charter, and a List of the First Provisional Directors.

Notice is given in the last issue of the Canada Gazette that application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of the "Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, for the incorporation of the applicants and all such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company to be known as The Auer Light Company (Limited). The purposes of the company are to be the construction, erection and maintenance of works and apparatus for generating and producing artificial light and heat, and generally manufacturing of and dealing in devices, fittings, improvements and combinations for illuminating and heating purposes. The capital stock is to be one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The applicants are A. A. Ayer, H. J. Bell, E. H. Botterell, F. W. Campbell, M. C. Gilman Cheney, Hon. A. Desjardins, G. D. Dunlop, S. Finlay, John Farquharson, Jas. Gardner, A. S. Hamelin, Harold Lawton, John McKegrow, John Murphy, F. E. Nelson, Wm. Strachan, J. W. Teaser, W. J. White, J. Brooks Young and A. O. Granger.

The first provisional directors are to be A. A. Ayer, E. H. Botterell, F. Campbell, Gilman Cheney, A. Desjardins, A. S. Hamelin, John Murphy, F. E. Nelson, J. W. Teaser, J. Brooks Young and A. O. Granger.

So far the company has not issued any printed prospectus setting forth the merits or advantages of the company as an investment, but investors in the disbanded local company are being solicited to take stock in the new company. The Herald has learned the names of some of the new organization, and its agreement with Mr. Granger for the patent rights which may prove of interest to prospective investors.

The capital stock of the company is to be 10,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, aggregating \$1,000,000. For the present only 7,500 shares will be issued, and the price at which they will be offered is \$55 per share for full paid and unassessable stock.

It is understood that the new company is to pay Mr. A. O. Granger for his patents \$110,000, that is \$22,500 in cash and 2,500 shares, which at the issued price will amount to \$300,000.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Destination, Agent.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Fair, Followed by Snow or Sleet and Rising Temperature.

Metereological office, Toronto, March 16, 11 p.m.—The eastern depression has moved off the St. Lawrence gulf coast and fair, cold weather has followed over Eastern Canada. Pressure is decreasing in Ontario, where the weather at present is fine and cold.

Minimum and maximum temperature: Montreal, 12 below, 14; Calgary, 5 below, 10; Medicine Hat, 14 below, 8; Prince Albert, 28 below, 13; Qu'Appelle, 20 below, 8; Winnipeg, 23 below, 10; Port Arthur, 2 below, 30; Toronto, 10, 28; Kingston, 6, 24; Montreal, 6, 18; Quebec, 8, 18; Halifax, 25, 30.

Lakes—Easterly winds; fair weather at first, snow or rain later on.

TARIFF REFORM LOST.

Conclusive Vote in Parliament on the Subject.

MCCARTHY'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

Mr. Laurier's Explicit Statement of Position Regarding the Amendment Before the House—Fully in Accord With All but One Clause—The Government's Action on the French Treaty Discussed.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ottawa, March 16.—Mr. McCarthy's amendment has been rejected after the singing of "When McCarthy took the floor in Ennis's hall." The Government majority was 52, only two following Mr. McCarthy. The discussion during the day was confined wholly to the Conservative side of the House except for Mr. Laurier's careful and explicit explanation of his attitude.

Mr. McCarthy presented another batch of petitions, from Patrons of industry, signed by some five hundred members, asking for tariff reform and abolition of legislation for reform in restraint of trade.

Hon. Mr. Foster introduced a bill respecting the harbor commissioners of Montreal, which he explained was to enable them to borrow money to redeem maturing debentures. The bill was read a first time. He also introduced a bill to further amend the Insurance act, which seeks to limit the number of shares on which any director or shareholder of insurance companies may vote.

THE NEW AUER LIGHT CO.

ITS ORGANIZATION NOW A MATTER OF CERTAINTY.

Names of Those Gentlemen Who Are Applying for the Charter, and a List of the First Provisional Directors.

Notice is given in the last issue of the Canada Gazette that application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of the "Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, for the incorporation of the applicants and all such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company to be known as The Auer Light Company (Limited). The purposes of the company are to be the construction, erection and maintenance of works and apparatus for generating and producing artificial light and heat, and generally manufacturing of and dealing in devices, fittings, improvements and combinations for illuminating and heating purposes. The capital stock is to be one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The applicants are A. A. Ayer, H. J. Bell, E. H. Botterell, F. W. Campbell, M. C. Gilman Cheney, Hon. A. Desjardins, G. D. Dunlop, S. Finlay, John Farquharson, Jas. Gardner, A. S. Hamelin, Harold Lawton, John McKegrow, John Murphy, F. E. Nelson, Wm. Strachan, J. W. Teaser, W. J. White, J. Brooks Young and A. O. Granger.

The first provisional directors are to be A. A. Ayer, E. H. Botterell, F. Campbell, Gilman Cheney, A. Desjardins, A. S. Hamelin, John Murphy, F. E. Nelson, J. W. Teaser, J. Brooks Young and A. O. Granger.

So far the company has not issued any printed prospectus setting forth the merits or advantages of the company as an investment, but investors in the disbanded local company are being solicited to take stock in the new company. The Herald has learned the names of some of the new organization, and its agreement with Mr. Granger for the patent rights which may prove of interest to prospective investors.

The capital stock of the company is to be 10,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, aggregating \$1,000,000. For the present only 7,500 shares will be issued, and the price at which they will be offered is \$55 per share for full paid and unassessable stock.

It is understood that the new company is to pay Mr. A. O. Granger for his patents \$110,000, that is \$22,500 in cash and 2,500 shares, which at the issued price will amount to \$300,000.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Destination, Agent.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Fair, Followed by Snow or Sleet and Rising Temperature.

Metereological office, Toronto, March 16, 11 p.m.—The eastern depression has moved off the St. Lawrence gulf coast and fair, cold weather has followed over Eastern Canada. Pressure is decreasing in Ontario, where the weather at present is fine and cold.

Minimum and maximum temperature: Montreal, 12 below, 14; Calgary, 5 below, 10; Medicine Hat, 14 below, 8; Prince Albert, 28 below, 13; Qu'Appelle, 20 below, 8; Winnipeg, 23 below, 10; Port Arthur, 2 below, 30; Toronto, 10, 28; Kingston, 6, 24; Montreal, 6, 18; Quebec, 8, 18; Halifax, 25, 30.

Lakes—Easterly winds; fair weather at first, snow or rain later on.

TARIFF REFORM LOST.

Conclusive Vote in Parliament on the Subject.

MCCARTHY'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

Mr. Laurier's Explicit Statement of Position Regarding the Amendment Before the House—Fully in Accord With All but One Clause—The Government's Action on the French Treaty Discussed.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ottawa, March 16.—Mr. McCarthy's amendment has been rejected after the singing of "When McCarthy took the floor in Ennis's hall." The Government majority was 52, only two following Mr. McCarthy. The discussion during the day was confined wholly to the Conservative side of the House except for Mr. Laurier's careful and explicit explanation of his attitude.

Mr. McCarthy presented another batch of petitions, from Patrons of industry, signed by some five hundred members, asking for tariff reform and abolition of legislation for reform in restraint of trade.

Hon. Mr. Foster introduced a bill respecting the harbor commissioners of Montreal, which he explained was to enable them to borrow money to redeem maturing debentures. The bill was read a first time. He also introduced a bill to further amend the Insurance act, which seeks to limit the number of shares on which any director or shareholder of insurance companies may vote.

THE NEW AUER LIGHT CO.

ITS ORGANIZATION NOW A MATTER OF CERTAINTY.

Names of Those Gentlemen Who Are Applying for the Charter, and a List of the First Provisional Directors.

Notice is given in the last issue of the Canada Gazette that application will be made to the Governor in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of the "Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, for the incorporation of the applicants and all such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company to be known as The Auer Light Company (Limited). The purposes of the company are to be the construction, erection and maintenance of works and apparatus for generating and producing artificial light and heat, and generally manufacturing of and dealing in devices, fittings, improvements and combinations for illuminating and heating purposes. The capital stock is to be one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The applicants are A. A. Ayer, H. J. Bell, E. H. Botterell, F. W. Campbell, M. C. Gilman Cheney, Hon. A. Desjardins, G. D. Dunlop, S. Finlay, John Farquharson, Jas. Gardner, A. S. Hamelin, Harold Lawton, John McKegrow, John Murphy, F. E. Nelson, Wm. Strachan, J. W. Teaser, W. J. White, J. Brooks Young and A. O. Granger.

The first provisional directors are to be A. A. Ayer, E. H. Botterell, F. Campbell, Gilman Cheney, A. Desjardins, A. S. Hamelin, John Murphy, F. E. Nelson, J. W. Teaser, J. Brooks Young and A. O. Granger.

So far the company has not issued any printed prospectus setting forth the merits or advantages of the company as an investment, but investors in the disbanded local company are being solicited to take stock in the new company. The Herald has learned the names of some of the new organization, and its agreement with Mr. Granger for the patent rights which may prove of interest to prospective investors.

The capital stock of the company is to be 10,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, aggregating \$1,000,000. For the present only 7,500 shares will be issued, and the price at which they will be offered is \$55 per share for full paid and unassessable stock.

It is understood that the new company is to pay Mr. A. O. Granger for his patents \$110,000, that is \$22,500 in cash and 2,500 shares, which at the issued price will amount to \$300,000.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Destination, Agent.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Fair, Followed by Snow or Sleet and Rising Temperature.

Metereological office, Toronto, March 16, 11 p.m.—The eastern depression has moved off the St. Lawrence gulf coast and fair, cold weather has followed over Eastern Canada. Pressure is decreasing in Ontario, where the weather at present is fine and cold.

Minimum and maximum temperature: Montreal, 12 below, 14; Calgary, 5 below, 10; Medicine Hat, 14 below, 8; Prince Albert, 28 below, 13; Qu'Appelle, 20 below, 8; Winnipeg, 23 below, 10; Port Arthur, 2 below, 30; Toronto, 10, 28; Kingston, 6, 24; Montreal, 6, 18; Quebec, 8, 18; Halifax, 25, 30.

Lakes—Easterly winds; fair weather at first, snow or rain later on.

TARIFF REFORM LOST.

Conclusive Vote in Parliament on the Subject.

MCCARTHY'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

Mr. Laurier's Explicit Statement of Position Regarding the Amendment Before the House—Fully in Accord With All but One Clause—The Government's Action on the French Treaty Discussed.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ottawa, March 16.—Mr. McCarthy's amendment has been rejected after the singing of "When McCarthy took the floor in Ennis's hall." The Government majority was 52, only two following Mr. McCarthy. The discussion during the day was confined wholly to the Conservative side of the House except for Mr.





WOMAN'S WEAR AND WOES

HOME LIFE IN CANADA.

The New York Tribune Says It Is Cheap and Healthy. With a Canadian, as with an Englishman, "his house is his castle," and he is never quite happy until he possesses one.

Outside the five or six large cities, that portion of Canada known as Ontario is made up of towns with populations of from ten to twenty thousand inhabitants. In any of these towns a large and handsomely built brick or stone house, with all the best modern improvements, and suitable for families of ten or twelve people, may be bought for about \$12,000 or rented for about \$300 a year. Living, too, is extremely cheap.

Almost all these delightful Canadian homes have vegetable gardens attached, and quite picturesque many of them are, with nicely kept paths bordered with English daisies and old-fashioned pinks dividing the beds of early vegetables and rows of small fruit trees and currant and gooseberry bushes. In the autumn the mistress of the house will show you with great pride her well-filled preserves jars with jams and jellies and pickles enough to make a New-England housewife jealous and ruin the digestion of any less robust people.

Canadians are a remarkably healthy people, probably owing to their good climate and love of outdoor life. The children are robust and sturdy and make a pleasing picture in their brightly colored blankets and caps defying cold and snow. Occasionally cars and toes get frosted, but a vigorous rubbing with snow will soon restore nipped members to life, and on they go as merrily as ever with sleds and sleds deeply resenting a winter with little snow and "no fun."

NATURE'S FREAKS IN PLANTS.

There Are Growths in Which Animal and Vegetable Life Abound.

Nowhere is the evidence of design in nature more emphatically set forth than among certain forms of plant life, which, in their various functions, seem to approach so near the animal kingdom that the beserver feels that here is some strange plant animal—something that might possibly form a connecting link between the animals and plants, says a writer in the California Magazine.

Vegetables de Russe differ materially from the vegetables that appeared last year; still, its peculiar characteristics remain, and one of the most beautiful yet seen is a light blue of lavender or dark purple. The same effect is seen in light blue stripe on dark blue.

Poplin, always handsome in the plate colors, is seen more attractive in the self-colored broad figures, of the leading colors. Their firm texture and beautiful softness, combined, is the secret of their great popularity.

Wool assumes the shape of the same name. They are in exquisite design. The wool bengalines are much like the poplin, only the weave is heavier, while the ottomans have a still heavier cord. Heavy crepe cloths, with crinkled surfaces, and smooth broadcloths, are both used for street gowns with fur trimmings.

A Silk Tree.

One of the greatest curiosities of the Panama Isthmus is the vegetable silk tree. It is a plant that grows from fifteen to twenty feet high and in appearance does not differ greatly from other trees, but the inner bark is a perfect silky fiber, long, smooth and strong. The natives separate it by some method best known to themselves, the process somewhat resembling that of beating flax.

An Erroneous Idea.

The ability to look you "square in the eye" is generally regarded as an excellent characteristic of a man. There are some people who don't think that way, however. They prefer the gentleman who modestly keeps his eyes averted. They know of nothing more annoying than an impudent stare, such as the gentleman generally indulges in who prides himself on the ability in question.

oyster stews, please." Then she waited, sitting very erect and watching the languid movements of the waitress with wonder. How many one could be languid when the two girls were allowed to go in to a luncheon and order oyster stews in the middle of the afternoon, passed their comprehension.

By and by the big, coarse bowls of steaming milk, in which the oysters were supposed to be immersed, were brought in, and the accompanying plates of crisp crackers. A beatific smile appeared upon their young faces as they simultaneously raised their pewter spoons. Then it suddenly disappeared. Both of them made a grab—a dignified sort of grab—at the crackers. They ate, watching each other furtively. Then they slowly and carefully took another spoonful of the stew. With labored motions of their arms and studiously blank faces they continued until the bowls were empty. Frequent they regarded each other in a half stealthy fashion, and they seemed to find the crackers a refuge. When they was all over and the bowls were empty, the little hostess flushed and said hesitatingly:

"Mamie, I'm going to ask you something. I'm ashamed to, because then you'll know how I don't know anything about oyster stews. Does it always taste like that?"

"I don't know," said Mamie. "I was ashamed to say I didn't like it, because I thought you were liking it and that oyster stews always tasted so. Wasn't it funny?"

And when the languid waitress came to remove the dishes she remarked to a sister waitress: "It's funny what children will eat! That stew was so scorched cook thought she'd have to make another. But I told her it didn't make no difference to them what they eat so long as they was eatin'! And if they ain't cleaned out the dishes!" New York World.

Strange Exploit of a Terrier.

Captain Grant, of the s.s. St. Lawrence gives a striking example of the wonderful sagacity of a small terrier which accompanied him on his last voyage to Sunderland. The vessel called at Aberdeen on the return voyage, and when about to sail for Port Erroll his canine friend refused to take its passage home, and, notwithstanding all the entreaties of its master, made off through the city. The captain had given up the dog for lost, when, to his great surprise, the little creature made its appearance in the village on Monday morning, having accomplished the journey by land, which is all the more remarkable since the animal had no previous acquaintance with the ground it had to cover.—Westminster Gazette.

A SOLDIER'S SECRET.

BY CAPT. CHARLES KING.

CHAPTER III. Continued.

"You wish to see me, captain. Will you take a seat?"

"No. What I have to ask need occupy but little time, and the call will sound in a moment or two. I am going to ask you a question, and as man to man I want you to answer it." He paused, as though awaiting submissive reply.

"And the question?" as Red Brewster, finally unyielding.

"I was in hopes you would assure me of a readiness to answer. Whatsoever have been the differences between us in the past, you can never accuse me of having pried into your affairs, and the question I wish to ask is one of deep importance to myself, and its answers cannot, I believe, unpleasantly involve you."

And still Brewster stood silent, the blue eyes looking straight into the brown. "I will not prolong matters unnecessarily. What I desire to know, Mr. Brewster, is this: Have you, or have you not, some knowledge of the past history of Sergeant Ellis?"

"Pardon me, Captain Rolfe, but I do not see how that can concern you in the least."

"I have stated substantially that it did," was the quiet reply, after a moment's thought. "It concerns me very deeply. I need to know something of his antecedents. I have reason to ask, and I repeat my question."

There was a "painful" pause. Then Brewster spoke firmly: "Captain Rolfe, it is a question I refuse to answer."

CHAPTER IV.

That night, despite the long hours in the middle, the young officers had bidden their lady friends to an informal dance in the ball-room. It was just a week after Nita Guthrie's adventure, and already, excited in thoughts of two or three men, that strange affair was a thing of the past. People had settled down to an acceptance of her own explanation of the cause, not that it was entirely satisfactory, but because no other seemed plausible. Just why a girl should have been rendered nervous and upset because she had had a proposal, Mrs. Vance, of course, could not understand,—especially, said she, "a girl who was reputed to have had so many offers."

It was laughably remarked by various military beneficiaries that since the moment when Miss Guthrie's scream of terror had appalled the garrison the dames and damsels of their several households had shown an unwonted degree of timidity visiting about the post after night-fall, and that much more than the traditional amount of hunting behind curtains and under bedsteads was now going on. Berrien was especially jocular, and more than ever disposed to tell his cronies in her presence that Berengaria had said this or that, and that she had done that, and that that being something more than usually absurd or improbable. But in the conversations held later in the sanctity of Berengaria's bower the major had been anything but jocular. There was one incident of that evening that had caused him deep perplexity. He had never for a moment forgotten his wife's allusion to Winifred,—Winifred, the apple of his eye. The possibility of her having lost her young heart to, or even having come to feel more than passing interest in, Carroll Brewster, was something that troubled him far more than he cared to admit. Like many another father, he had gone on fancying his daughter only a child,—one to whom the idea of falling in love would not present itself for years to come, and then only on parental intimation that it was expected of her. Personally and officially he had nothing against Brewster. He liked him quite as well as he liked most of them very much indeed. It was as soldierly, manly a lot of young fellows as one could ask to see, but in the close comradeship and intimacy of frontier life men get to know one another so thoroughly and so well that the foibles, weaknesses, and waywardness of the animal are apt to be far more prominent than mentioned in garrison-chat than his sterling or lovable traits. Some men, it may be said, have to die before their virtues can be in the least appreciated.

More that once had the major closely interrogated his wife as to the reason of

her statement. Had the young fellow dared to speak to Winifred without first asking his permission? Had Winifred dared fall in love before—but no, that was impossible. "What makes you think she cared for him?"—"How do you know?"—"Why should she care for him, anyhow?" were the impatient questions that rose to his lips. To one and all she had simply replied that she knew because she knew,—woman's unanswerable reason. No, Winifred had not told her. They had never exchanged a word upon the subject. No, Mr. Brewster had not spoken, if by that was meant love or marriage, for Winifred would have told her on the instant. But half a dozen other people had spoken. The whole garrison could see he was deeply in love with her. Every glance, word, gesture, act, told the story with unerring certainty. "Is there a day, is there an hour, when it is possible for him to see her, speak with her, that he is not by her side?" asked Mrs. Berrien. "You must realize it, major, and you must decide what should be done. She likes him well, that I know, for she is ready to dance with him or ride with him, and I can see how her eyes brighten and her color rises when his step or his voice is heard on the veranda."

"But, confound it, Bess!"—which was much nearer Malcolm's proper name—"he hasn't anything but his pay."

"Mrs. Berrien laughed softly. "But, Richard, dear, even that detriment has occasionally been overlooked."

"Oh, of course. Exactly. I know. Neither had I. That is what you mean, I suppose. But things were very different then."

"Granted again, Dick,—very different; so much so that were things as they used to be I would be utterly opposed to her marrying in the army."

"This being just exactly the view the major had not taken, he could only stare at her in astonishment."

"Bess, what on earth do you mean?" "Just what I say, Richard. I like what I've seen of Brewster very much, and I don't wonder Winnie fancies him. He is a gentleman; he is a fine soldier, he has a good record; he is well connected; his family is one of the best that you or I know; he has everything in point of fact to recommend him that you had, my liege, and he has none of your bad habits. You used to drink and smoke and play poker, and Richard, sometimes you used to swear."

"Well everybody did in those days." To be continued.

A Drawback to Arctic Travelling.

A fresh light is thrown on the horrors of Arctic exploration by an anecdote which the Manchester Courier's London correspondent heard the other day. The hero of the story is a rising young journalist, to whom it occurred that if he were allowed to accompany Dr. Nansen's expedition to the frozen regions he would be provided with a perennial fountain of copy for the remainder of his natural life. He obtained an introduction to the explorer, and discussed the matter with him. The perils and inconvenience of the excursion were vividly represented to him, but he was not deterred. He knew that it would be cold, he knew that it would be dangerous, he knew that it would be dull, and he did not mind. The doctor was quite willing to accept his companionship. "Still," he said "there is one thing more that I ought to tell you. We shall be away at least five years, and during that time we shall only be able to wash in summer." On hearing this the rising young journalist withdrew his offer, and decided to remain in the regions of the maternal tub.—Westminster's Gazette.

Cholera Preventative and Cure.

The most powerful alterative metals known are found in St. Leon Mineral Water. The deadliest blood contaminations, even cholera epidemics, yield to this natural virus destroyer and microbe killer. Its volume of hydrogen gas sweeps the system and instantly destroys all poisonous germs. Its extraordinary saline alkaline forces draw away the watery portion of the blood. No safer prevention in the world.

BIRTHS.

ARCADE—At 133 Park Avenue, on the 16th instant, the wife of Joseph N. Arcade, of a daughter.

MERCER—On the 15th instant, at 96 St. Denis street, the wife of A. P. Mercer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WILSON-EMERSON—On the 14th instant, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Archdeacon Evans, Geo. Allan Wilson, of this city, to Victoria Emerson, youngest daughter of Hugh Emerson, Esq. of Heringford, P. Q. Montreal Star and New York papers please copy.

PORTER-HALL—At the Mansie, Osgoode, by the Rev. M. Good, M.A., assisted by the Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, of Kenilville, Mr. William J. Porter, of Mountain, to Miss Catherine E. Hall, of Osgoode.

YULL-NAISMITH—At Carleton Place, by Rev. A. S. Grant, B.D., B.A., on March 8, Mr. J. A. Yull, eldest son of Joseph Yull, Esq., to Jennie, eldest daughter of Allan Naismith, Esq.

DEATHS.

PACY—Suddenly on Thursday evening, 16th March, at his residence, 6 Towlers street, Thomas B. Pacy, late hardware merchant of this city, and brother-in-law of David H. and Norman Henderson. Funeral notice hereafter.

BARTON—On the 15th instant, Emma Jane, the beloved wife of Thomas R. Barton, Funeral from her late residence, Outremont, to Mount Royal Cemetery, on Saturday, the 18th, at 3 p.m.

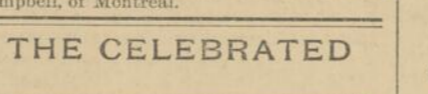
EAMAN—In this city, March 15, Mary Stanley, widow of the late George Eaman, aged 79 years, 1 month and 15 days. Funeral from her late residence, No. 12 Bisson street, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 2.30 p. m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

OGILVIE—Died at Lechin, on the 15th inst. Archibald Ogilvie, in his 80th year. Funeral on Saturday from Bonaventure Depot on arrival of 1 o'clock train from Lechin.

HOWELL—In this city, on Thursday, March 16, Sarah Reyburn, relict of the late Edwin S. Howell, aged 76 years. Funeral from her late residence, 35 Metcalfe street, on Saturday, March 18, at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

CAMPBELL—In Edinburgh, on February 23rd, George Campbell, eldest brother of Colin Campbell, of Montreal.

THE CELEBRATED



Is the most reliable and best in the market. Gives universal satisfaction. Ask your grocer for it and take no substitute. M'LAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND, the only genuine.

S. CARSLY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779

THE Ladies' Helper—French Pills

For all diseases peculiar to Female Irregularities, removing all obstructions from whatever cause. Sent by mail on receipt of \$3 per box. Address J. E. HAZELTON, 593 TONGUE STREET, TORONTO.

THOMAS HOCKING

Successor to Charles Childs, MACHINIST, MODEL AND TOOL MAKER 47 William Street, Manufacturer of Cutting Tools of every description, Steel Shanks, Gutter Springs, Glove Spring Fasteners, etc., etc. Boot and Shoe Machinery a Specialty. Machine Run by Automatic Process.

S. CARSLY'S COLUMN.

FURTHER NOVELTIES FURTHER NOVELTIES FURTHER NOVELTIES

IN IN IN

STYLISH JACKETS AND CAPES STYLISH JACKETS AND CAPES STYLISH JACKETS AND CAPES

JUST RECEIVED JUST RECEIVED JUST RECEIVED

FOR GALA WEEK FOR GALA WEEK FOR GALA WEEK

AT S. CARSLY'S AT S. CARSLY'S

NEW CARPETS

MORE SPACE REQUIRED.

On account of the steady and continued increase in our Carpet trade it has been found necessary to provide more space to store and show the stock.

ANOTHER ROOM

Has just been added for this purpose and we have now the largest

CARPET DEPARTMENT

In the Dominion, covering an area of

12,000 Square Feet,

And contains the largest and best assorted stock in Canada.

S. CARSLY, Notre Dame Street.

CARPETS

All qualities in Brussels Carpets, in every new pattern and color, with Borderings and Stair and Hall Carpets to match.

All qualities in Tapestry Carpets, in every new pattern and color, with Borderings and Stair and Hall Carpets to match.

New Wilton Carpets New Velvet Carpets New Kidderminster Carpets New Jute and Hemp Carpets.

An immense stock of Carpet Squares of all kinds to select from.

S. CARSLY, Notre Dame Street.

NEW SATEENS

Every new pattern and coloring in French and English Sateens, imported direct as soon as produced.

Exquisite Designs in French Sateens Artistic Colorings in French Sateens

Everything new in Sateens Everything stylish in Sateens Everything handsome in Sateens

Striped and Figured Sateens in all latest shades with beautiful printed designs.

New Sateens in all qualities. An enormous stock of New Sateens

FOR HALF MOURNING

S. CARSLY, Notre Dame Street.

ABOUT RIGBY.

If you take cold and lose your health, you cannot properly attend to your business. If you do not attend to your business you will not succeed in it.

If you wear Rigby Waterproof Garments, you reduce your chances of taking cold, with its attendant disastrous results, to a minimum. Ponder this over and form your conclusions, then act.

S. CARSLY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779

S. CARSLY,

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Hours of Business:—From 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

CARSLY'S COLUMN.

BARRISTERS, NOTARIES, &c.

ROCHER MARTIN, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

COUTLEE & LAMARCHE, NOTARIES AND COMMISSIONERS, 107 ST. JAMES STREET, IMPERIAL BUILDING, Second Floor, Room 21, Montreal.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS, TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St. James Street, - MONTREAL.

HON. JOHN S. HALL, Q.C., M.P.P., SELKIRK CROSS, ALBERT BROWN, W. PRESOTT SHARP.

LEITCH & PRINGLE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC., CORNWALL, ONT.

JAMES LEITCH, R. W. PRINGLE, MACLENNAN, LIDDELL & CLINE, (Late Maclelland & Macdonald) BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC., CORNWALL, ONT.

D. B. MACLENNAN, Q.C., J. W. LIDDELL, C. H. CLINE, MARCHAND & BAYNES, NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS, MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED, STANDARD BUILDING, 57 St. James St. - Telephone No. 1711

HON. F. X. MARCHAND, D.L., M.P.P., O'HARA BAYNES, B.C.I., GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, ETC., Office: Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts. LONDON, ONT.

Geo. C. Gibbons, Q.C., Geo. McNab, Fred. F. Harper, F. Mulken, GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN, BARRISTERS, NOTARIES, ETC., SUPREME COURT AND DEPARTMENTAL AGENTS, OTTAWA, ONT.

A. F. MCINTYRE, Q.C., R. G. CODE, J. F. ORDE, GEOFFRION, DORION & ALLAN, ADVOCATES, 107 St. James Street, IMPERIAL BUILDING—Place d'Armes.

GREENSHIELDS AND GREENSHIELDS, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, ETC. BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDING—1724 Notre Dame Street.

J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Q.C., R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS, BURROUGHS & BURROUGHS, BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS, No. 613 and 614 NEW YORK LIFE, Place d'Armes Square, MONTREAL.

CHS. S. BURROUGHS, W. HERBERT BURROUGHS, Telephone - - - - - 1521

A. F. MCINTYRE, ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., QUEBEC AND ONTARIO. Chambers: 835 & 837 New York Life Building. MONTREAL.

SILLS AND PROCTOR, OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHERS & TYPEWRITERS COMMISSIONERS FOR QUEBEC AND ONTARIO Room 2, First Floor, Temple Building. Telephone No. 9181. Wm. F. SILLS, WALTER G. PROCTOR

W. H. WARREN, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR AND TRUSTEE, 38 TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 ST. JAMES ST. Telephone 9315. Special attention paid to auditing the books, closing entries, and statements of Joint Stock Companies. All trust funds kept in separate Bank accounts and carefully administered.

BROKERS, Etc. MacDOUGALL BROS., STOCK BROKERS, 69 St. Francois Xavier Street. Member Montreal Stock Exchange. Agents for Alex. Goddard & Co., Chicago. Grain and Provisions bought and sold for Cash or on Margin.

BARLOW & Co., STOCK BROKERS, 73 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET—73 F. W. Barlow, member Montreal Stock Exchange. Stocks bought and sold for cash or on margin.

JOHN T. SNODGRASS & Co., BROKERS, 232 LA SALLE STREET - CHICAGO. Members of the Produce Exchange. Produce bought, sold and carried on margins. Fix a specialty.

JOHN OSBORN SON & Co Federal Telephone Company, Limited. TELEPHONE EXCHANGE RATES. Business Connections - - - \$35 per annum. Residence - - - - - \$25. Private lines leased or sold outright. Telephones and Telephone Apparatus for sale at reasonable prices. For further information apply to or address J. E. MACFARLANE, Manager, 11 St. Sacrament Street.



ROUGE ET BRANDE, 11 St. Sacrament Street.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS



SPORTING EVENTS.

Montreal Wins the Intermediate Hockey Championship.

Wanderers Defeat the Crystals Jr.—Green Curlers Competition at the Thistle—The Club Medal Matches on Saturday—New Rules for Time Records—Newark Makes a Big Bid for the Corbett-Mitchell Fight.

The M.A.A.A. Intermediate Hockey team added another victory and a championship to their list by defeating Quebec last night in the Victoria rink. The two teams had tied in the series, and met last evening to play the deciding game.

In the first half neither side scored; Quebec at the start off had a little the best of the play, but not for long, they were soon obliged to play on the defensive, which, indeed, they were compelled to do for the rest of the match.

The second half was entirely a defence one for Quebec, the puck rarely passing the centre of the rink, it was a case of four men playing against seven on half the ice. Montreal's goal and point having a soft snap as they could very well wish for.

After 14 minutes' play Mussen scored first blood for Montreal, exciting a great burst of applause from the spectators. The teams again faced, the characterization of the play, remaining unaltered. Montreal, despite their utmost endeavors, failed to score until just at the close of time when Jack Patterson scored the second game for Montreal.

There was still a minute or two left to play, but the score was not altered, Montreal winning by two goals to none. The names of the players will be found below.

Montreal. H. Shaw, Goal; Stocking, E. O'Brien, Point; Baldwin, J. Jones, Cover Point; Cabill, A. Mussen, Forward; Laurin, C. Mussen, Forward; Norton, F. Wand, Forward; Phillips, J. Patterson, Forward; Irwin, referee.

Wanderers Defeat Crystals Juniors.

The Crystal rink was the scene of a very interesting hockey match between the Wanderers and the Crystals. These two teams have already met twice before this season, and each have won a match. The play-off resulted in a victory for the Wanderers by a score of five goals to three. The playing on both sides was very good. For the Wanderers in goal was a veritable stone wall, and his play excited any amount of comment; he would not doubt be acceptable by some of the senior teams. Henderson was never seen to better advantage and his coolness saved the goals often. For the defeated side McNiece, Hough and Carpenter were always where they were wanted. The teams and their positions were as follows:

Wanderers. Goal, Eaves; Point, Henderson; Cover Point, Simpson; Forward, Danford; Forward, Hough; Forward, A. E. Winn; Forward, Ritchie; Forward, Scott; Forward, D. Collins; Umpires, H. Thompson; Referee, Moore.

Montreal Club's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Royal Montreal Golf Club will be held on Saturday evening in the Thistle rink.

The Game in Toronto.

A game which is rapidly being transferred, with all its attractions, from the old sod to the greener turf of the Canadian climate is golf. In Montreal and Quebec the game has flourished for several years, but in Toronto its devotees have hitherto been very few. Last fall a coterie of younger players were added to the more dignified followers of the game, who had laid out links over the Don. Frequent meetings were held while the snow held off, and much good sport resulted. Yesterday the game in Toronto was placed in a more organized condition by the addition of these players to the old institution, the Toronto Golf Club, which now takes an invigorated lease of life. The following gentlemen were elected members: W. H. Blake, T. D. Law, A. Mackenzie, E. Senkler, Dr. W. H. Ellis, H. W. Meikle, C. A. Maston, W. H. Cavthra, A. G. Thompson, Douglas Armour, W. W. Jones, Harcourt Vernon, H. W. Mowat, F. W. Harcourt, F. A. Hilton, Dyce Saunders, R. Baldwin, Justice Street, McGregor Young, H. H. Langton, H. D. Warren, J. S. Johnston, F. A. Drake, J. F. Edgar, J. M. Saunders, D'Alton McCarthy, M.P., B. E. Walker, J. H. Plummer, A. E. Plummer, Gamble Geddes, R. O. R. Sloane, J. F. Gosling, Major Costy, S. Howard.

A meeting of the club for the election of officers will be held next week. Golf is going to flourish like a green bay tree this season.—Empire.

CURLING.

Club Medal Competition at the Thistle. The competition for the club medal at the Thistle rink, which was taken place on Saturday last, but was postponed on account of the weather, will be played off on Saturday.

BASEBALL.

Carruthers is Free.

St. Louis, Mo., March 16.—Bob Carruthers, the well-known ball player, has been given his unconditional release by President Von Der Ahe, and is free to sign where he pleases.

THE TURF.

The Board of Control Not Responsible For Raids.

New York, March 16.—The rumor that the Board of Control was at the back of Superintendent Byrnes' sudden swoop upon the pool rooms in the city was emphatically denied by those associated with the governing body of the big tracks. Mr. Galway said: "No one would attempt to deny that the pool rooms are injuring the reputation of the race tracks. They have cropped up with such rapidity that one can scarcely find anything else in certain parts of the city. Personally I have always been opposed to such places, not so much because they keep a number of people from the tracks, and in that way injure the latter's revenue, but on account of the wrong impression they give that class of the community who never venture near a horse race—a totally wrong impression as to the true sport which is to be seen and indulged in.

"You see," continued the owner of Break-neck, "these rooms are responsible for a number of petty deflections among employees that cannot really afford to bet, and when the victims are discovered their only defense is, 'I've been playing the races.' As a result, that community of the city—and it is a large one—which never enters a race track immediately associates our courses with the downfall of its employee. But as regards the Board of Control being at the back of Superintendent Byrnes' attitude, that is not so."

WILL TAKE NO ACTION IN JERSEY.

"Have you any idea that the Board of Control will take action with regard to the New Jersey bill?"

"None whatever. In the first place a matter of that sort would not be entertained until all the members had returned to the city, and then it would be impossible for me to do anything. The Board of Control cannot interfere with a State law, and as long as all horse owners that have not been ruled off on any other Jersey track for fraud, etc., have a legal right in that State to enjoy the privileges of a Board of Control track in that State, so long will the

Board of Control be compelled to remain quiescent. To say that the bill permitting any one who has been ruled off for roguesy outside New Jersey to participate in racing there makes it the dumping ground of every trickster in the country is putting it mildly. People looking for honest racing would never have conceived such a bill, and I am not surprised that it has raised an outcry among the decent class of Jerseyites."

English Horses for the American Derby.

Chicago, March 16.—The Duke of Beaufort cabled Secretary Brewster to-day that about April 15 he would ship from Liverpool two or three horses direct to Chicago as Washington Park. As the Duke has three nominations in the American Derby, the chances are that his shipment will comprise these entries. They are: Son of a Gun, bay colt, by Peter O'Reilly, out of Ithoba; Strathrose, brown colt, by Highland Chief, out of Queen of Scots; St. Judea, bay colt, by St. Simon, out of Palmyra.

The two latter ran twice, each as two-year-olds, on placed. Son of a Gun ran seven times, won twice, was second once, third once, and three times unplaced. His victories were in the fortieth Triennial Stakes at Ascot, and the Champagne Stakes at Stockbridge. Son of a Gun is quoted at 50 to 1 against in the American Derby.

New Trotting Record Rules.

New York, March 16.—Delegates from the National Trotting, the American Trotting and the American Trotting Registration associations held their meeting here this week. The primary object of the conference was to bring the rules governing the making of time records to a common basis. The reports are in a sad confusion because the trotting associations and the Registration Association have different rules governing records, and a uniform record is most desirable. Practically all the trotting tracks of any importance on this continent are members of either the National or American associations, which bodies exercise full control of all events on their tracks. Their rules are almost identical and are, as far as time records go, framed to prevent fraud in the way of obtaining slower records than horses really make.

The Register Association publish the trotting book, and, as its standard is based on performances in 2:30 or better, it has constantly to fight against attempts to gain faster records than horses are entitled to. Therefore the trotting associations are disposed to credit the fastest reported performances, while the Register Association naturally takes the reverse position. It has resulted from this, that the Year Book contains 300 records accepted by the Trotting Association, but rejected by the Register Association.

The following rules to govern records against time were agreed to: Performances against time must be conducted in accordance with the following rules and regulations: They must be made at a regular meeting of a society in membership with the National Trotting Association or American Trotting Association; said performances to be conducted by the regularly appointed starter and timers for the day, strictly in accordance with the rules of said National or American Trotting Association adopted by the member.

No animal shall be permitted to start against time pending a heat or trial by another animal, nor until the result of such a trial shall have been duly announced. Time shall be taken by three timers engaged in the stand during the performance. There shall be three judges in the stand during such performances, who shall not act as official timers.

The above rules will prevent in future the wholesale importation of horses in the 2:30 list and standard rank, which has taken place at many tracks for some years past, as, for instance, at Independence, Ia., where as many as eighteen trotters have been sent for records in rapid succession, the judge starting them within a few seconds of each other. At other tracks, too, and on other making meetings have been held where the rule as to tilts against time for records being held on the same day as two or more regularly advertised purse races has been acceded to only in form by having two or more friendly matches, often between horses from the same stable.

The rule as to making overnight entries of animals which are to trot for time records will prevent owners or drivers from further practice of what has become a common usage, stepping into the judges' stand with a five or ten dollar bill and saying, "I want to trot as soon as you beat 2:30 or better, give me a good send-off." The money is given to satisfy the old slipshod theory that the trot must be for a consideration to constitute a record.

The committee representing the two trotting associations were appointed nearly three years ago with a view to uniting the track, which at that time was favorably considered by the majority of breeders. This feeling has to a large extent died out, and is not likely to be further considered. The printed codes of the National and American will be compared, clause by clause. The most radical change probable is that the hundred yards allowed between the first and last horses, at the finish of a heat, technically known as the distance, will be cut down to 60 or even 50 yards. This would prevent the recurrence of such a scandal as the Mascot-Flying-Jib-Guy race last fall, when Guy just dropped into the hundred yard flag for the win, while Mascot, lapped out by Flying Jib, went two cracking miles in 2:04 and 2:05, after which the slower Guy was enabled to beat the two cracks.

A new rule that may be added is one calling for a license for all drivers, similar to that in vogue on the running turf.

THE RING.

Fitzsimmons Only Partly Paid.

New Orleans, La., March 16.—"Bo" Fitzsimmons has received part of his prize money. "Fitz" and Julian, accompanied by Judge Henry Lascars, went to the Crescent City Club at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after a two hours' consultation a satisfactory settlement was reached. The parties to the agreement refused to divulge its nature, but it is understood that Fitzsimmons was given a portion of the \$40,000 purse in cash and took notes well secured for the balance, the security being the club's extensive property. It is said that "Fitz" received \$12,000 in cash.

Fitzsimmons replied to the challenges of Sain and Hall by saying that he had announced that he would not go out of the middle-weight class. Hall might be able to get down to weight, but after having been kindly given a chance at catch weight he ought to build up a record before he sought another match.

Fitzsimmons and Mitchell buried the hatchet during the evening and "Fitz" sent a message to Hall forgiving him for all the cruel things he had said of Fitzsimmons and wishing him luck. President Noel said that if the fighters recognized the \$75,000 offer from Buffalo the local clubs would not bid against it, as it would be simple suicide. Mitchell said he preferred to fight in New Orleans, and especially as it would be very cold in Buffalo in December, but the matter was in Corbett's hands, and if he accepted Buffalo Mitchell would also sign or authorize somebody in America to sign for him so that there would be no delay.

CHILL DEFEATS BUTLER.

New York, March 16.—The Eastern athletic club, of Brooklyn, last night held a festive carnival, the principal attraction of which was a ten-round bout between Cahill, the ex-amateur middle weight champion of America, and Jim Butler, an old-time rival. Cahill won, and it was the greatest victory of his life, for the fight was one of the finest exhibitions of skill and pluck ever seen in the East.

In the first round Butler was the aggressor. He led with his left for the first, but fell short, and Cahill closed in and shouldered him. Butler again tried to land his left, but the judgment of distance was had. The

Brooklyn boy was more successful the next time and thumped Cahill hard on the body. Sharp fighting followed, both men doing effective work. Cahill then banged his opponent heavily on the neck, and followed it up with a whack over Butler's heart that sent him staggering. A sharp rally then took place. Butler had the better of the exchanges, and placed a vicious blow over Cahill's heart that knocked the ex-champion against the ropes. Butler continued to cut out on the work, and he endeavored to find Cahill's jaw with his left, but fell short, and Cahill countered with his right on Butler's jaw, bringing the latter to his knees. The Jerseyite followed this with a smash over Butler's heart with his right that made "Jim" groggy. They were clinched when the round ended.

From this point to the end of the fifth round the fighting was terrific. Each man faced the other gamely, administering and receiving great punishment. Cahill almost had his man out twice but he lacked the strength to deliver a knockout blow. Butler, however, fought back pluckily, but his work was not so effective as that of his adversary.

In the sixth, seventh and eighth rounds both men were very weak, but Butler seemed to be the fresher. He had decidedly the best of the exchanges in these rounds. Cahill came up fresh when time was called in the ninth round, and he fought desperately, setting a headlocking pace. Butler caught his man right and left, but got several stiff counters on the body in return. Cahill outpointed his man in the last round. When the fight terminated Cahill's nose was bleeding freely, a big, black swelling stood out prominently over his right eye and his nose was badly bruised. Butler's face was bruised and bloody, while his body was also badly marked.

Corbett Talks of Jackson's Offer.

Galesburg, Ill., March 16.—Concerning Peter Jackson's proposition to fight him in case Mitchell fails to appear, and the offer of the Buffalo Athletic Club to have the fight there, Corbett said to-night: "In reference to the Jackson business, as arranged by the Buffalo Athletic Club, Mitchell I offered to arrange a contest with Peter Jackson to take place seven months after the fight with Mitchell. I covered the \$2,500 which accompanied his challenge in New York, thus binding myself to fight both Mitchell and Jackson within the next six months, allowing Jackson the privilege of withdrawing his match with me in case of any defeat by Mitchell.

"These terms, which I believe to be as fair as any offered by a champion before, did not suit Jackson, and he withdrew his forfeit money and announced his retirement from the ring. Since Godet's defeat, however, he at once came forth with the ridiculous proposition that I guarantee him \$5,000 training expenses in order that he may be in condition to take Mitchell's place next December, in case Mitchell should flunk I think that Mitchell should flunk to fight. His money is up, and if he fails to show that he means business I will certainly claim the forfeit. If Jackson wishes to fight me seven months after I meet Mitchell, the original proposition is still before him to accept; and if Mitchell should flunk in any way between now and next December, I am perfectly willing that Jackson should take his place, but he will have to pay his own training expenses if he wants to fight me for the title I hold. Now, as for the proposition of the Buffalo club, I am perfectly willing to have my fight with Mitchell take place in Buffalo, and suggest that the name of that club be added to the list mentioned in the articles of agreement."

In closing Corbett said that it was finally decided to-day that he should train for the fight on the farm of Will J. Davis at Willowdale, not far from Chicago.

Must Not Train For Prize Fights in Missis'slip.

Jackson, Miss., March 16.—It is currently reported that the new attorney-general has instructed the officials of the Gulf coast counties of Mississippi that training for a prize fight is as much a violation of the law as the prize fighting, and instructed them to proceed against persons who have trained on the soil of this State for a prize fight or glove contest. As almost all of the principals who participated in the recent fights in New Orleans trained at Ray St. Louis and other coast towns in this State, the indications are that they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Newark Bids \$80,000 for the Big Fight.

New York, March 16.—Judging from present indications the bidding between the big athletic clubs in America for the international battle between Mitchell and Corbett will be very spirited. Another organization has decided to try and secure the great fight. It is the Newark Athletic Club, of Newark, which has been organized for the purpose of giving glove contests on behalf of the New Jersey organization. Arthur Luley yesterday offered a purse of \$80,000 for the contest and promised, in the event of Corbett or Mitchell accepting the club's bid, to deposit the amount mentioned in a bank subject to the order of the referee, as a guarantee of the club's good faith. He also stated that the officials of the Newark Athletic Club will agree to post any reasonable amount with a responsible sportsman to be divided between the fighters in the event of the club failing to live up to its contract with them.

SUNDAY CLOSING QUESTION.

Will Secretary Carlisle be Compelled to Withhold \$2,500,000 of an Appropriation?

Chicago, March 16.—The Board of Control of the National World's Fair commission met yesterday. Sunday opening of the fair was discussed, and was brought to a focus by the adoption of a resolution asking the local directory to take immediate action to provide \$750,000 for the expenses of the jury of awards. The Executive committee took no action on the question, and referred the resolution to the Finance Committee. The significance of the resolution lies in the fact that if the local directory takes no action Secretary Carlisle will be compelled to withhold a portion of the \$2,500,000 appropriated by Congress for the use of the local directory. This, it is claimed, will absolve the local directory from its obligation to comply with the Sunday closing proviso which accompanied the appropriation.

Lord Salisbury Has Influenza.

London, March 17.—The Marquis of Salisbury is suffering from a severe attack of influenza. As the marquis is a vigorous man of sixty-three years, no serious result is apprehended, but the marquis has received numerous messages of condolence, including several from leading members of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone himself sent a courteous inquiry as to the health of his leading political antagonist.

Another Railway Transfer.

Pittsfield, Mass., March 16.—The stockholders of the Stock Bridge and Pittsfield Railway Company yesterday ratified the lease of their road to the New York, New Haven and Hartford for 99 years. The former company will receive a rental of six per cent free of taxes.

Great Depth of Snow.

Kington, N.Y., March 16.—Superior Jones, of the town of Hardenburg, Ulster county, was in town to-day and says the snow in the woods in that town is from six to eight feet deep. Residents who are compelled to go out of doors groan on snow-shoes. In places the snow drifts are as high as the barns.

Mr. Gladstone Recovering.

London, March 16.—Mr. Gladstone is recovering from his indisposition and progressing so satisfactorily that no more bulletins will be issued.

A Manchester Shipper Falls.

London, March 16.—Hermann Hildebrand, a Manchester shipper, has failed for \$28,000.

MERRY MUSINGS.

Spring. Soon down the arid gullet Men will pour the foaming "hook," And our surplus winter clothing Soon will find itself in hook.

Amherst Park Property.

A Question of Kinship.

"Who is that gentleman whom you bow to?" "I don't remember his name, but he would have been my father if my mother had not married some one else."—Schalk.

For Show Cards See Montreal Show Works.

Willling but Weak. Doctor—"I recommend equal parts of whiskey and maltine. Do you think you could take it?" Patient (doubtfully)—"I don't know, doctor. If I can get any one to take the maltine, I will try to take the whiskey."

For Signs See Norman W. McLaren.

Mrs. Mintjewlop: "Shall I send for a doctor?" Mintjewlop: No. Give me some prussic acid. I prefer to die at the hands of one who loves me."—[Detroit Tribune.]

For Signs See Montreal Sign Works.

Signs of Spring. I hear a dainty step approach. I hear a soft rustle. I know she saffers bonnet cash. So from the room I hustle.

For Show Cards See Norman W. McLaren.

Didn't Want a Bath. Budget (reading)—"Hot drinks inside." Why, fellow's an ass. Where else could you put 'em? Does he think a man wants to swim in whiskey?"

White Enamel Letters, Montreal Sign Works.

A Last Resource. Constance—"I fear he wants me for my money only." Amette—"Dear me! Is he as hard up as that?"

Montreal Sign Works, Telephone 2257.

Life is real—Life is earnest. Life is the man who hopes to rise To success in any calling. Must expect to advertise.

Amherst Park Property.

"Well, I've been making a goose of myself," said the hen, when the eggs on which she had been sitting hatched into goslings.—Judge.

Montreal Sign Works, 112 St. Peter street.

If the ballet dancer didn't kick for her salary she wouldn't get a cent.—Troy Press.

Norman W. McLaren for Signs.

"What is that poem that begins 'Break, break, break?'" "I don't know. Probably it is an ode to a street railway cable."—Washington Star.

Reliable Work at 112 St. Peter street.

"Hail, gentle spring!" with pen in hand The poet thus began his ode; But spring obeyed not his command, It didn't hail; it snowed.—New York Press.

Fair dealing at 112 St. Peter street.

Mary—"If you please, 'm, are you at 'ome to Mrs. Johnson, as 'as just rung the bell?" Mistress—"Only if she's wearing anything new; if so, show her in."—Fanny Folks.

Reasonable prices at Montreal Sign Works.

She took my hand in sheltered nooks, She took my flowers, candy, books, Gloves, anything I cared to send—She took my rival in the end.—Puck.

For Cotton Signs, Montreal Sign Works.

Lounger—"Why did you refuse to sell that man any stamps? Drug Clerk—"He looked too healthy. We only sell stamps to people likely to need medicine."—Indianapolis Journal.

For Wood Signs, Norman W. McLaren.

Crinolines will tell which way the wind blows.—[Pleasure.]

Montreal Sign Works for Signs.

The man who has horses and carriage for hire believes in a stable currency.—[Yonkers Statesman.]

For Glass Signs, Norman W. McLaren.

Despatch from Montana says the Crow Indians show fight. No doubt they have cause.—[Lowell Courier.]

Norman W. McLaren, 112 St. Peter street.

A Germantown baker sent fifty big gingercakes to the local almshouse last week. A very nice dough-nation.—[Philadelphia Record.]

Montreal Sign Works for Signs.

Blest be the girl that's kind Enough to wear a hat That'll let a man who sits behind Know where the stage is at.—[Linn's Gazette.]

Norman W. McLaren for Signs.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa, which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. Baker & Co., Dorchester, Mass.

ERRORS OF YOUNG AND OLD

Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay, Nervous Debility, Diminished Vitality, Loss of Ambition, Stagnant Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Night Sweats, Drain in Urine, Seminal Losses, Sterility, Aversion to Society, Excessive Indulgence, Address, enclosing 3 cent stamp for treatise. Graded Pharmacist, J. E. WELTON, 23 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Advertisement for Samuel's Hats. Superior Quality. English Made. BEST FELT HATS \$2.50. BEST SILK HATS \$5.00. 1751 NOTRE-DAME ST. WINDSOR HOTEL BLOCK. We do not keep Second Quality Hats at any price. Our goods are First Quality Only, and our price for BEST ENGLISH MADE FELT HATS is \$2.50.

Advertisement for Eddy's Matches. BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT. EDDY'S MATCHES. THE NORTHY M'FG CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONT. MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM AND POWER PUMPS FOR ALL DUTIES.

Advertisement for Dr. Sander's Electric Belt. HAS MEDICINE FAILED TO CURE YOU? DR. SANDER'S ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FOR WEAK MEN. Languor, KIDNEY and Bladder Complaint, and the many evils which result from these ailments, will find a cure in this electric belt. It has cured thousands every year after all known medicines and other treatments have failed. DR. SANDER'S ELECTRIC BELT NEVER FAILS TO CURE these troubles. ELECTRICITY—which is nerve force—the electric current which is nerve force—the electric current which is nerve force—the electric current which is nerve force...

Advertisement for Packard Lamp Co. HYDRAULIC - PRESS. Capacity plate 25 x 39 inches in good order and will be sold CHEAP to make way for other machinery. THE MONTREAL HERALD CO. 6 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL. PACKARD LAMP CO. LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS OF THE PACKARD HIGH GRADE Incandescent Lamps. HIGH EFFICIENCY. FULL CANDLE POWER LONG LIFE. 96-100 King Street, MONTREAL. SUBSCRIBE FOR The Herald

DETECTIVE ENTERPRISE.

An interview with the Chief of an English Detective Agency.

The rumour lately put into circulation that a great number—one telegram said 200, another 400—of English private detectives had been invited to go over to the Chicago Exhibition, suggested an interview with Mr. Henry Slater, the well-known chief of "Slater's Detective Agency," with a view to ascertaining the exact amount of truth in the statement, and what the men might be wanted for over there.

Mr. Slater who was found in his comfortable office in Baseline-street busily engaged on what he described as "the usual painful work," found time to listen to the astounding statement with an air of what appeared to be astonishment mingled with admiration of the genius which would have invented the statement.

"Four hundred!" he exclaimed, after a brief pause—possibly to regain his breath; "well, that is a large order." Of course, there will be a good many men sent out, but nothing approaching that.

"How many do you think there will be then, Mr. Slater?" "Well, I really cannot say. We have not completed our number for Chicago yet, but when the Exhibition is fully swung we may have, of course, perhaps 25 men out there. We sent out nine or ten men on the Teutonic six months ago, and advertised the fact that their services could be obtained. But the advertisement had a rather curious result. In what way? Why, the correspondence we received in answer to it was very amusing. We had letters and telegrams from all parts of the country—of course, suggesting possible employment—but asking where these men were to be found, and how they were to be recognised. I need hardly say we did not care to tell how our men are to be known and avoided.

"These men," Mr. Slater explained, "have not, of course, been sent out for the use of the Exhibition authorities. They will do private work—social matters needing investigation, and things of that sort. They will be engaged to detect swindling in the Exhibition. Financiers and business will want to employ their services. The last, indeed, is a strong feature of the private detective work in America. At every turn men are to be found working in business transactions—finding out market secrets, inventions, watching what speculators are doing, and that sort of thing; and, as I will tell you in a moment, that sort of thing is becoming more general in England.

"There will be many foreigners in Chicago, of course?" "Of course there will—visitors, adventurers, and sharpers, but not detectives. The foreign detective is, as a rule, a difficult man to work with. He is generally very clever in his way; but his methods are not our methods. There is this about him, however—he resembles the English rather than the American in his ability to keep himself and his business strictly to himself. An American can do good work, but can not do it without talking—and, in the majority of cases, talking very tall." Now I—and any English or foreign private detective is the same—am not Henry Slater outside this office; I am Smith, or Brown, or anything rather than myself.

"I emphasised the word 'private,'" Mr. Slater continued, "because there is a great difference between the private and the Scotland-yard man. Our men conceal their identity, but the Scotland-yard man is simply an ex-policeman, and he can't conceal the fact. To use the expression common among the criminal classes, you can 'smell' him at once."

"Is there much demand for your assistance at Exhibitions, Mr. Slater?" "Yes, a great deal. We have had a lot of work at the big Exhibitions. At the first 'Buffalo Bill' show I had a detective account to go over the books. At the American Exhibition one of my men actually found one of the policemen on duty engaged in swindling.

"I have been speaking all along of 'men,' but you must not imagine that our staff consists only of men. As a matter of fact we employ very few, except as managers and superintendents. Most of the members of the staff are women, boys, and girls of 20 to 22 years of age. Young women and boys may eat sweets or apples all day, but they don't get drunk and 'blab' about their business. They have a very good time, you know—not much to do but play draughts or dominoes, walk about, and have plenty of amusement; but if there is anything to be found out on any subject, they are certain to worm it out somehow.

"I was saying," Mr. Slater went on, "that the employment of detectives by business men and big firms was increasing in England. Now, at present we have a large number of men going about as commercial travellers with goods of every description—silks, ribbons, sugar, and all sorts of things—either to see if the travellers belonging to the firm by which they are employed are doing their work, and not, as they often could do, robbing their employers, or to watch the men working for rival firms. Men are often employed, too, to find out facts about cases of suspected 'jobbery' in the City. It was one of our men who went down to Devonshire and got the information about the doings of the Hansard Union. And at election times we are always very busy. At the election in '81 I had some 700 men scattered all over the country, seeing if the work of organisation was being carried out properly, and watching both friends and opponents of the people who employed them."

"To get at a rough idea of the number of men who will really go to Chicago, then; I suppose nobody will send a larger staff over than you?" "No; I think I may safely say that. And of course we can increase our staff at any time should it be found necessary. We shall not employ Americans, however; any extra men we may want will be sent out from London. All we send out will, of course, be picked members of the staff."—Westminster Review.

MANY WOES OF A NEWSBOY.

Dunnivant Says Millionaire Potter is Still Persecuting Him.

Chicago, March 15.—Another chapter in the celebrated case of Eugene Dunnivant, the broken-down newsboy, and millionaire Orrin Potter was reached to-day. Dunnivant's crime consisting in falling in love with Gertrude Whiting Potter, the rich man's daughter. For this he was made the victim of an alleged conspiracy which sent him for four years to the Joliet penitentiary.

On his release, utterly broken down in health, he began suit for \$100,000 damages against Mr. Potter. After the suit had been entered Dunnivant, accompanied by his brother Clarence, left for California. He notified some time ago that his case would be heard in court, and in four weeks he and his brother returned to the city. Eugene became a canvasser for a portrait company, where he passed as Rufus Eldridge. Clarence went under his own name, and it was through him that Eugene's trail was again found.

The boys boarded Erie street. Eight days ago Eugene suddenly disappeared. His brother, after two days' waiting and searching, called on the police and inquired if his brother had been arrested. Eugene was in a cell in the building at the time, but the police denied knowledge of his whereabouts. From there he went to the county jail, charged with stealing a gold watch.

Young Dunnivant asserts that he is the victim of a second conspiracy, and that he was booked up on a trumped-up charge instigated by Potter. His suit may be reached this week.

According to Dunnivant's story, a man accosted him on West Madison street, eight days ago, and told him he was wanted for larceny and obtaining money under false pretences.

Dunnivant asked for the warrant, but one was produced. Dunnivant resisted, was overpowered, and locked up. Miss Rebecca March Erie street, who is looked upon as a stool pigeon, then charged Dunnivant with stealing her watch. To Justice Kersten the police said that Dunnivant was a sneak thief just arrived in town. He was bound over in heavy bonds. His friends say it is an aggravated case of illegal arrest.

While carrying a newspaper on the North Side in 1885 Dunnivant and Miss Potter met and fell desperately in love. When Potter got wind of the affair Dunnivant alleges that the former hired the police to harness Dunnivant and break up his business.

The summer the Potters went to Geneva Lake, Wis. The newsboy lover visited Miss Potter there, but was captured, confined in lonely cabin, and finally turned loose. Meanwhile he lost his job and nobody would employ him.

In 1888 Dunnivant was induced to accompany Frank Allen to South Chicago. There he met Mrs. Potter, who had broken into Mrs. Potter's sister's house. Dunnivant was railroaded to Joliet.

The Corinth Canal. The work on this canal (originally projected by an associate of M. de Lesseps), is now approaching completion, and the contractors say that on April 23 next the first large steamer will go through it. We gather from a recently published report that this forecast is too favorable, but the major part of the undertaking is already accomplished. It is very interesting to know that almost the identical course chosen by Nero has been followed, for at a distance, one from another of 46 metres for nearly the whole breadth of the isthmus, two parallel lines of wells have been found, allowing for, and apparently forming part of, an excavation 74 metres wide between them. "It would seem," says acting-Consul Hill, "that the Romans, whether they were or not supplied with mechanical appliances as our modern contractors are, found it more convenient to attack the work in hand in very many points at once and so employ to advantage their wealth of forced labor. A similar system to Nero's has been followed by Messrs. Matsos and Vianhlias, the chief partners in the Societe d'Enterprises; a tunnel up the centre of the canal has been driven and a line of shafts, then wells or shafts are sunk into this tunnel, and into trucks on the railway under the wells the soil is easily shovelled. The wells are widened until they become a cutting, and the cutting widened up to the full width of the canal. From 2,000 to 2,500 men have been at work on the canal now for years, of many nationalities and languages, kept together by gangars or headmen over each group. Each nation is kept to its specialty: Armenians to shovel work and loading of wagons; Montenegrins to the pick; Italians to tunnelling, to work in wet places, and to masonry and stone-dressing. A curious circumstance, but at the same time one easily understood by residents in Greece, is the small proportion of Greeks proper, not over 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the workmen."—Westminster Gazette.

THE CAMEL-SHAPED GRANITE ROCK.

LOCATED AT RHINELANDER, WIS. Furnishes an absolute cure for Drunkenness, Tobacco, Morphine and kindred habits. Full information, terms and treatise on these diseases furnished on application. Write care of H. C. CARTER, P. M. D., Manager.

Curious rock formation to be found all over the world, but most of them require a long stretch of the imagination before the objects they are said to represent can be seen. In Arizona there is one that is deserving of first place. It is a short Tucson and Oracle, and stands on a knoll several feet above the surrounding sandhills. When first seen the effect is startling, and the mind has to get over a shock before the peculiar object can be comprehended. As it grows nearer the shape of a camel, and is formed of one piece of granite. No effect of the imagination is required to perceive the "ship of the desert" standing like a sentinel in the midst of the sand and almost verdurous hills.



This curiosity is of colossal size, but perfectly proportioned. It is about sixty feet high and is very white and smooth. There are very few fissures on the surface, and they, strangely, are in the proper places to form features, the only real projection from the surface is exactly placed for an eyebrow. The two humps are plainly to be seen and the neck is curved beautifully. The rock is really a solid piece rising from the ground, but the effect of legs is produced by a clump of dark colored grass that grows beside the stone. The white stone shows plainly at both sides of the hump and the effect of legs is unmistakably produced. The strangest part of it is that it looks like a camel from all sides and at all times of the day or night. There is no disguising the resemblance.

How the rock got into its present shape is one of the great mysteries of nature.

How the Ocean Became Salt. Prof. Edward Hill read a paper before the Victoria Institute last evening on "How the Waters of the Ocean Became Salt." From an inquiry into the character and affinities of the organic forms of past geological ages, the conclusion was justified that the waters of the ocean must have been salt from very early geological times, but it by no means followed that they were as fully saline as those of the present day. There were two ways by which they might account for the salinity of the ocean waters from very early periods of geological time. First, by supposing that the primeval waters were saturated with acid gases which were held in suspension in the vapor surrounding the incandescent globe; or secondly, that the salinity resulted from a process resembling that by which salt lakes of the present day had been formed. He thought that they must concur with Dr. Sterry Hunt that from some cause or other chlorine largely abounded in the waters of the primeval ocean, as by far the most common of the salts of the sea, sodium chloride, and chlorine was very slightly represented in river waters at the present day.

From the examples of closed lakes which could determine the process of salinification with the utmost certainty. Throughout greater or smaller quantities of water had been receiving the waters of rivers bringing down both mechanically suspended sediments and chemically dissolved salts, silicates, and carbonates. The sediments were precipitated over the bottoms of the lakes, and the water being carried off into enormous marshes, and they were thus brought to the conclusion that the saltness of the sea might have originated in very much the same way as had that of the Dead Sea Lake Urmiah, or the Great Salt Lake of Utah, and many others which possessed in common the characteristic of having no outlet. When the great expanse of water which surrounded the incandescent globe began to condense upon its cooling surface, the resulting waters, though containing, as Dr. Sterry Hunt supposed, acid gases, were destitute of saline ingredients. The process of salinification began with the first streams which entered the sea from the bordering uplands, and this process carried on throughout the long ages preceding the silurian period, brought the waters to a condition suited to sustain the life of forms of inhabitants representative of those which inhabited the ocean at the present day. These long ages might be supposed to include, not only the archaic and azoic periods, but that during which the first crust was in course of formation over the incandescent globe.—London Standard.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT HOUSE.—The London Daily Chronicle fastens attention upon the glories of the Parliament House on the "Home Rule" bill. It is called to mind that the building, now the property of the Bank of Ireland, which purchased it from the Government after the Union, was planned by an architect named Gandon. It is added that it was built about the middle of the eighteenth century, and cost £100,000. In form it is semi-circular, and covers nearly an acre and a half of ground. The grand portico is on College green, with its six Corinthian columns of splendid proportions, and its apex crowned with statues of "Fortitude," "Justice" and "Liberty. The interior of the House of Commons has been completely transformed, and it is now used for the public purposes of the bank, but the House of Peers has not been altered. The Chronicle adds that "the governors of the bank was recently approached by the Irish party as to whether they would be willing to 'tow the line' to the Home Rule bill, or give up the edifice in the event of Home Rule being carried; and in reply they stated that they could not consent to part with the building altogether, but would be happy to allow the opening session of the Home Rule Parliament to be held there."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. NEW TOURIST CARS. WHICH NOW LEAVE MONTREAL AS FOLLOWS: for BOSTON and NEW ENGLAND, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS; for TORONTO, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS, and SUNDAYS; for VANCOUVER, B. C., WEDNESDAYS.

MONTREAL TICKET OFFICE, 266 St. James Street and at Station. Adirondack & St. Lawrence and New York Central Lines. The Only Dining Car Route BETWEEN MONTREAL AND NEW YORK.

Leaving Montreal as follows: 7:00 A.M. (Except Sunday) for Albany, Troy, New York and all intermediate points. 4:55 P.M. Daily. Adirondack Limited the only solid vestibule train running to New York.

Young Men and Women TOO LATE TO COMMENCE THE COURSE OF SHORTHAND. WE ARE GIVING FREE TO ALL OUR READERS. This is a grand opportunity to prepare the work.

Central Vermont Railroad. IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICE. Taking Effect October 2, 1892. Trains Leave Grand Trunk Station as follows: For New York.

KINDERGARTEN. Froebel's System and Preparatory School. Third Term commences Wednesday, February 17. MISSES MCINTOSH, 27 VICTORIA STREET.

STONMETZ FOLDER. FOR SALE CHEAP. One of the folders in use on the Montreal Herald when the paper was printed from sheets. It folds, cuts and pastes. May be seen in operation at the Herald office. 6 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL.

STEWART MUNN & CO. MONTREAL. Offers For Sale: MUNN'S LABRADOR HERRINGS. LARGE SELECTED CODFISH. PATENTS (TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS). F. H. REYNOLDS.

NOTICE. To avoid any misunderstanding, the undersigned begs to inform his clients and others that the offices of H. M. PERRAULT, Architect and Land Surveyor, Montreal, May 17, 1892. TANSY PILLS.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. (HANSA LINE) WINTER SERVICE. Steamers of the above line will sail as follows: FROM HAMBURG TO HALIFAX.

CUNARD LINE. LANE ROUTE. New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Young Men and Women TOO LATE TO COMMENCE THE COURSE OF SHORTHAND. WE ARE GIVING FREE TO ALL OUR READERS. This is a grand opportunity to prepare the work.

Central Vermont Railroad. IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICE. Taking Effect October 2, 1892. Trains Leave Grand Trunk Station as follows: For New York.

KINDERGARTEN. Froebel's System and Preparatory School. Third Term commences Wednesday, February 17. MISSES MCINTOSH, 27 VICTORIA STREET.

STONMETZ FOLDER. FOR SALE CHEAP. One of the folders in use on the Montreal Herald when the paper was printed from sheets. It folds, cuts and pastes. May be seen in operation at the Herald office. 6 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL.

STEWART MUNN & CO. MONTREAL. Offers For Sale: MUNN'S LABRADOR HERRINGS. LARGE SELECTED CODFISH. PATENTS (TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS). F. H. REYNOLDS.

NOTICE. To avoid any misunderstanding, the undersigned begs to inform his clients and others that the offices of H. M. PERRAULT, Architect and Land Surveyor, Montreal, May 17, 1892. TANSY PILLS.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland Service. Rates of first cabin passage, winter season, 1892, to Londonderry or Liverpool from Portland or Halifax.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. (HANSA LINE) WINTER SERVICE. Steamers of the above line will sail as follows: FROM HAMBURG TO HALIFAX.

CUNARD LINE. LANE ROUTE. New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Young Men and Women TOO LATE TO COMMENCE THE COURSE OF SHORTHAND. WE ARE GIVING FREE TO ALL OUR READERS. This is a grand opportunity to prepare the work.

Central Vermont Railroad. IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICE. Taking Effect October 2, 1892. Trains Leave Grand Trunk Station as follows: For New York.

KINDERGARTEN. Froebel's System and Preparatory School. Third Term commences Wednesday, February 17. MISSES MCINTOSH, 27 VICTORIA STREET.

STONMETZ FOLDER. FOR SALE CHEAP. One of the folders in use on the Montreal Herald when the paper was printed from sheets. It folds, cuts and pastes. May be seen in operation at the Herald office. 6 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL.

STEWART MUNN & CO. MONTREAL. Offers For Sale: MUNN'S LABRADOR HERRINGS. LARGE SELECTED CODFISH. PATENTS (TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS). F. H. REYNOLDS.

NOTICE. To avoid any misunderstanding, the undersigned begs to inform his clients and others that the offices of H. M. PERRAULT, Architect and Land Surveyor, Montreal, May 17, 1892. TANSY PILLS.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland Service. Rates of first cabin passage, winter season, 1892, to Londonderry or Liverpool from Portland or Halifax.



