

THE KINGDOM OF WOMEN

ARTISTIC EFFECTS IN SCREENS OF VARIOUS STYLES.

House Talk for Young Wives and Girls
Soon to Wed—Mrs. Langtry—Don'ts for
Husbands—The Newest Fabrics—Owed
to Women—A Little Queen's Duty.

A parlor without a screen is like a pretty girl without a lover, an anomaly difficult to account for. For the screen, like the girl, is a creature of a few years ago, is not confined to a particular locality or peculiar to a particular kind of people. The woman who can afford the French importation of gilded carving and tapestry takes a bit of China silk in a bamboo frame, sets the tulle things up in a dismal corner, and is convinced that she has not lived in vain. The mission of the screen is manifold, and it is its labor of love fulfilled. Dark corners are brightened, lovers' nooks protected, undesirable corners and passages concealed, and dreary wall spaces made glorious by the ubiquitous screen in some of its myriad expressions. Louis XIV., XV., XVI., and Marie Antoinette styles dominate the mode in the more expensive varieties. The general characteristics of these screens are that they have frames of carved wood overlaid with gilt, and have panels of striped silk, tapestry, or rare painting or embroidery. Their distinguishing differences are merely points of detail scarcely apparent to the uneducated eye. There is a marked increase in the voluptuousness, sensuousness of the curves and lines from the Louis XIV. period up to that of Louis XVI. and his ill-fated Queen, Marie Antoinette. In the screens of the earlier period the outlines are simpler, approaching more nearly the integrity of the straight line, and more dignified in decoration. The panels are covered entirely with silk fitted smoothly into the frames. The lines bend more wantonly into curves as the next period approaches. Fanciful and ornate embellishments of carving are introduced, cupids and faces of goddesses as well as leaf forms appear in the decoration.

MORNING HOUSE TALK.

"Ringers" for Young Wives and Girls Soon to Wed.

A novel fire screen on four feet, says the New York Times, has a long narrow shelf at the top for ornaments, and another near the bottom. The upper one is supported with a Moorish arch; beneath this, and attached to the legs are two little brackets, the one high up and the other low down. On a rod at the back is run a full curtain of silk. The screen is decorated in the style known as imitation marquetry, of which specimens grow constantly handsome. "Crushed morocco" is a new favorite in the leather field. It is considerably more decorative than crocodile leather, being smooth and very pliable. It comes in beautiful shades—electric blue, water-green and heliotrope, and, fashioned into blotting books, pocketbooks, card cases and other small leather impedimenta is very effective.

It is perhaps not generally known that we get our custom of wearing orange blossoms from the Saracens, and that the Red Cross Knights always saw their brides thus adorned on the marriage day.

Sachets are keeping pace with cushions and pillows in size and variety. Bed sachets to hold night-dresses are covered with sheer muslin and trimmed with lace, put on very full, often in jabot effect. The narrow ribbons are much used in trimming these pockets, combined with the lace.

The Newest Fabrics.

Everything Russian is fashionable. Children wear Russian cloaks plaited like the muzhik's blouses, and the same idea is carried into evening wraps, the newest of which are of satin, with a wadded or fur lining.

New silks include many with raised stripes on a satin or repped ground, the stripes resembling cords sewn on the ground.

Among the new winter stuffs is a cloth which imitates Jersey webbing, and which will be very fashionable. Contrasts in cloth goods are frequent. For example, there are black cloth gowns trimmed with blue slashes lined with red collar, vest, cuffs and edges being likewise of red. Blue cloth forms the main part of another gown, with all the accessories of gray cloth or tan-color, and gray cloth is similarly combined with blue or heliotrope.

Poplin is announced as the coming fabric of the season, that is, changeable in two colors, as green with orange, black with red. This fabric, which is only shown as yet in the shape of merchants' samples, is to be trimmed with silk of the two colors woven in it, one on the outside and the other for facings. Paris letter in Harper's Bazar.

Don'ts for Husbands.

Don't stay out late at night.
Don't withhold your confidence.
Don't think your wife is a servant.
Don't dole out a dollar as if it were a tax.
Don't think love has come to stay anyhow.
Don't try to run the household your way.
Don't think your wife can't keep your secrets.
Don't imagine that you are a superior person.
Don't grumble at your wife and the work she does.
Don't forget that your wife was once your sweetheart.
Don't neglect to compliment your wife whenever opportunity offers.
Don't forget that husbands should be gentlemen at all times and under all circumstances.

Mrs. Langtry.

Any one who wishes to see what perfect physical development means in a woman should see Mrs. Langtry at Her Majesty's this week as Royal and sporting through the glades of Arden—light, agile, graceful in every movement, bearing herself with consummate grace and beauty. The great actress is a firm believer in physical exercises, and is herself a splendid fencer. Mrs. Langtry has favored me with her opinion regarding the value of physical exercises for women, and I give a few sentences from her letter received this morning: "I certainly believe," she says, "in physical exercise for women. I am more especially able to speak in favor of fencing, as I found it of immense value to my health and figure. It gives one a good balance, and, therefore, a good carriage." I have little doubt that not only the writer's fine physical development, but her good health, vivacity and abounding spirits are greatly due to the exercises by which she trains herself with unremitting order.—Dundee Telegraph.

Women's Progress in Sweden.

The number of women students at the Swedish universities is constantly increasing. Upsala University has eighteen women students, Lund thirteen, and the Caroline has eight pursuing the study of medicine.

Watches, in gold and silver of the highest grade guaranteed. Correct by observatory time, at J. B. Williamson's 7141 Notre Dame Street.

The loyal opposition all ask for and smoke good cigars. The Invincible Spots and Rialto are the favorites. L. O. Grothe & Co., Montreal.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

John G. Whittier will be 84 years old on December 17.

A London society journal says that the engagement of Colonel Ralph Vivan to Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts is the sensation of the hour in England.

Sir Frederick Leighton has consented to act as Chairman of the fine arts section of the Royal Commission of the Society of Arts for the Chicago Exhibition.

Mrs. Annie Besant is expected in New York in a few days, for a short business visit, and while there will deliver a lecture on "Theosophy and Reincarnation."

I do not care for maidens' smiles, My taste their charms forbids; The reason that I love them not is that I love graves wids.

Ten pure bred Western buffaloes have arrived in England from America, and their future home is to be in the park at Haggerston Castle, Mr. Leland's place in Northumberland.

Florence's quips and quirks and merry jests will long survive him. But so also will his earnestness in the brotherhood of humanity and the maintenance of high dramatic ideals.

Lady Henry Somerset, who will complete her visit to America next week, expects to go soon to Japan, where her son lives. Her object is to see the country, and not to do any missionary work.

The Queen has appointed Dr. Creser, organist of the Leeds Parish Church, to be organist in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, and composer to her Majesty in succession to Mr. Jekyll.

Hubert Herkomer tells of a lady who, upon applying to him for a portrait, asked if he flattered his sitters. His reply was in the negative. Thereupon she exclaimed: "Then I must go somewhere else."

Sir Julian Pauncefote is an enthusiastic tennis-player. He dresses for the game in white flannel, the coat tightly buttoned, and wears a starched high collar and stiff cravat. An observer says that Sir Julian never stoops for a ball. In fact his game is exceedingly dignified.

The Yuma Indians put to death any "medicine man" of the tribe who fails to bring rain when it is wanted, and three of the tribe are now under sentence of death at Los Angeles for following that custom. Modern rainmakers will make no contracts out there, Yuma depend upon it.

Gen. Dyerforth is a nice man in his way, and though a rain-maker, wants it to be understood that he likes a dry joke. His latest is the claim that he is not a rainmaker, and that though he makes experiments he draws no conclusions. It has generally been understood that he drew rain and good appropriations.

Gerster, the once famous opera singer, has purchased the Palazzo Mezzana, in Italy, which has belonged to the Rossi family for upward of two centuries. The castle is most picturesquely situated on the summit of a hill, surrounded by cypress trees. The frescoes in the galleries and halls are known to be of great artistic value.

The Emperor Napoleon III. placed a high estimate on the military ability of Gen. Beauregard, the Confederate commander. In one of his letters to Col. Blanton Duncan the Emperor writes: "It is with regret that I did not learn till too late of the proposition made by Gen. Beauregard, for I should have been pleased to avail myself of his counsel."

The largest amount per word ever paid to an American writer is said to have been that received by the late Henry W. Grady from the New York Ledger. Mr. Grady wrote to that journal five letters on the condition of the South. They averaged 1,000 words each and were paid for at the rate of 20 cents a word. Mr. Grady dictated the first letter to his stenographer in twenty minutes, thereby earning \$10 a minute, and the letter was pronounced to be the best of the series.

A Wanderer's Reply.

Ye ask of me my home—
My home is on the deep,
My home is in the billows' foam,
My home is where the wild winds sweep,
'Tis where the mighty waters long
Have sung "wild Ocean's" voice of song.

Ye ask of me my home—
'Tis on the mountain's heights
Where few of Earth's sons ever roam;
Where eagles make their nobler flights
To snare upon the tempest's power
As angry thunders' death roar.

Ye ask of me my home—
My home is on the isle
To which the fairy spirits come
That know not of this dark Earth's guile,
That sing from every branch and tree
Their lively notes so merrily.

Ye ask of me my home—
'Tis by the moonlit stream
Whose waters flow gently on,
With the azure light of heaven gleam,
Whose voice ascends into the sky
As soft as seraph's melody.

Ye ask of me my home—
My home it is not here,
But where the fields of heaven bloom,
My home, my wished for home is there,
Where the archangels look to Him,
High heaven's brightest diadem.

Arithmetic and Dresses.

Teacher—"If your mother had twenty-five yards of stuff, and made a dress requiring but eighteen yards, how much would she have left?"

Little Girl—"Mamma can't make her own dresses, she has tried often, and they are always either too long or too short."

Teacher—"Suppose she sent it to a dressmaker, how much would the dressmaker send back?"

Little Girl—"Depends on what dressmaker she sent it to. Some wouldn't send back any."

Teacher (impatiently)—"Suppose she sent it to a honest one?"

Little Girl—"Some of the honest ones cut things to waste so that there is never anything left, no matter how much you send 'em."

A Feminine Triumph.

Old Lady—"No use talking, I used to say this higher education of gals was all fold-out; but I see I was wrong. There's my granddaughter, for instance. She's just a wonder."

Friend—"I understand she graduated with high honors."

Old Lady—"Yes, graduated from Vassar, and she kin do what neither her mother nor me could ever hope to do if our lives depended on it."

Friend—"Indeed! And what is that?"

Old Lady—"She kin tell the time a train is goin' to start by lookin' at a railway guide."

The City of London is put down by geographers as the center of the land hemisphere. In other words, a radius of about 6,000 miles on the curved surface of the earth with London as a center would describe a circumference enclosing more land than any 6,000 mile circle that could be drawn from any other city in the world.

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THURSDAY MORNING DEC 10

CHICAGO CANADIAN AMERICAN: Sol White is simply a pimple on the body politic of Canada.

Perhaps so; but pimples of the Conservative persuasion sometimes develop into very ugly looking carbuncles on the body politic.

BROOKVILLE RECORDED: Sol White is the way the Essex annexationist is now spoken of.

On, no; the appellation is not correct. There are lots of people in the Conservative party in favor of political union with the United States, but they have not the courage of their convictions like the Essex man.

MINISTER BOWELL'S sleuth hounds, who call themselves "special agents"—probably because they make a specialty of harassing and "bleeding" honest importers—met with a severe rebuff yesterday in the Exchequer Court setting aside the seizure taken against Smith and Patterson in the celebrated watch cases' importation. Perhaps a few verdicts of that kind will make them a little more careful.

A NEW BRUNSWICK paper intimates that the Chignecto Ship Railway Company intend applying to the Dominion Government for a payment on account of their subsidy to enable them to pay interest on any bonds they may sell for construction purposes. The Government cannot legally do anything of the kind. As this Chignecto ship railway scheme is a purely speculative experiment, the Government had better stand by the terms of the contract and not pay out a dollar until they see that it is completed. More than enough public money has already been wasted on speculative schemes that are never going to amount to anything.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR popped the question to Princess Victoria Mary on Friday and was accepted. Albert is heir to the throne of England and Mary is a daughter of the Duke of Teck and Princess Mary, sister of the Duke of Cambridge. It is said to be a love match. This fact, however, does not furnish any guarantee that they will be required, or will be able, to earn their own living. Later on the long-suffering British taxpayer will be called on to furnish the needful—just why will not be apparent to many Canadians.

A NEW AND SERIOUS phase has been imparted to the Manitoba school question by the action of the Anglican Bishop of that Province demanding recognition of Anglican Separate Schools to the same extent as is demanded for Roman Catholic Separate Schools. There can be no doubt that all denominations have equal rights in this matter, but how are efficient schools to be maintained if each denomination is to have Separate Schools. This is a question which should be considered and answered before the principle is pushed any further in any Province of Canada. Indeed, it is not at all impossible that an agitation may grow out of the Manitoba school question which will end in shattering the Separate School system in Quebec and Ontario as well as in the Prairie Province, if the principle of Separate Schools is pushed to extremes. We reproduce an article on the question from The Ottawa Evening Journal, which presents the whole subject in a fair and reasonable light.

THE DUTY of sixty cents per ton on soft coal having failed to give the Nova Scotia coal combine a foothold in the Canadian market of Montreal, a writer in a protectionist organ, doubtless a stockholder in some of the coal mines, very coolly proposes that the Government should grant a bonus of an amount equal to the duty now charged on American coal for every ton of Nova Scotia coal delivered in Ontario until the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canal is completed. The insatiable demands of these "infant industries" appear to be growing with their age. The people of Canada now pay the coal mine owners of Nova Scotia, though the tariff, a bonus of \$84,000 annually on imported coal and coke, of which Ontario pays \$800,000. Why should the people of Canada, through the avenue of a direct grant from the Dominion treasury, be compelled to pay the coal mine owners a "tidbit" of sixty cents per ton? The proposition is simply monstrous. The duty on bituminous coal is now a serious burden on our railways, inland steamship lines and manufacturing industries. A bonus from the treasury will be an indirect addition to that burden. The country has had more than enough of that kind of "fostering."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Harrison's message to the Fifty-second Congress is not such a lengthy document as Presidential messages usually are. It, however, covers a wide range of topics and is concisely written. To Canadians, perhaps, the most important topics touched upon are the Bering Sea and tariff questions. On the former he makes the satisfactory announcement that that difficulty is to be referred to arbitration; the only preliminary remaining unsettled being the arbitrators. On the tariff question Harrison is strongly protectionist, and evidently considers the McKinley bill a great blessing. He says it has not been attended with any of the disastrous consequences predicted and has brought into existence some important industries which will in the future give employment to a large amount of labor. He looks at the question entirely from the stand-point of the protected manufacturer, and evidently does not think it worth while to bestow a thought upon the tolling millions who have to bear the principle portion of the burdens of taxation imposed by that law. And yet, while championing the McKinley bill as a wise and statesman-like measure, he does not venture to seriously dispute the proposition that the condition of the country would be better if tariff legislation were on a free trade basis—probably meaning a tariff for revenue only. He takes care, however, to intimate Congress that he is opposed to any radical tariff legislation. This may be taken as a notice to Democratic tariff reformers that he may be disposed to veto a radical measure, even if passed by a majority of both houses. We hardly think the President, however, would go that far; but he certainly wants to discourage tariff reform legislation. The Democrats, however, are not likely to be awed by the stand he has taken.

We judge from the message that the difficulty with Italy which arose out of the Mafia massacre at New Orleans, is still unsettled, but in such a state that no serious complications need be apprehended. The most lengthy paragraph of the message is devoted to the Chilian complication, the language being of a somewhat determined character. This difficulty will, however, probably be settled by diplomacy. Taken altogether the message is an interesting and readable one.

THE MAISONNEUVE MONUMENT.

The Maisonneuve monument business was looking after. So far as we know no one objects to the monument being erected; on the contrary there is a general agreement that it should be built. Many people, however, cannot see why the city treasury should be drawn on for the money—and that is the scheme which seems to be in train just now. The City Council voted \$8000 towards the monument, but so far as is known not a dollar has been subscribed by the citizens who are promoting the erection of the monument, and yet the so-called citizens' committee want the Council to pay over the \$8000 which it voted. The Finance Committee and Council must resolutely refuse to do anything of the kind, until the citizens committee can produce a bona fide subscription list showing that sufficient funds are guaranteed to complete the monument. It would be a nice piece of business to find, after the \$8000 had been expended, that there was no money forthcoming from those expected to contribute. That would simply mean that the work would have to be suspended or the City Treasury would have to be drawn on for the money to carry it to completion. If the City Council has to provide the money then the so-called citizens' committee should disband and let the matter be placed in the hands of a special committee of the Council. We are of opinion that the City Council stretched its prerogative to the utmost limit when it voted the \$8000. To come down to the fine point we do not think the Council really had any legal authority to do so; but having done so care must be taken that not a cent of the money is drawn from the civic treasury until the Maisonneuve monument committee, as we have already said, can show, by a bona fide subscription list, that the funds to complete the monument are guaranteed beyond doubt.

TARIFF REFORM ALL RIGHT.

Some Canadian Tory papers profess to see in the election of Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, to the Speakership of the House of Representatives at Washington, over Mr. Mills, of Texas, a backward turn in the tariff reform tide. There is no ground for such a view. Mr. Crisp may not be ready to go at once as far in the direction of tariff reform as Mr. Mills, but he is a tariff reformer nevertheless of a very pronounced type. That is clearly set forth in his answer to the enquiry of the New York World published in The Herald of yesterday. When his selection by the Democratic caucus was made unanimous, he made a short speech in which he made the following reference to tariff reform: "I pledge myself here and now to devote whatever of industry and ability I possess to the advancement of the real interests of the Democratic party. I beg to say to you now, as I speak to you my first words since I am your selection for speaker, that my election means no step backwards in tariff reform. I beg to say to you that there is in our party to-day no man who more earnestly believes in the Democratic doctrine of tariff reform than I do." The Philadelphia Times, an independent journal, says "there will be no halt in the work of tariff reform" but that his action may possibly be more conservative than that of Mr. Mills. The Times further says that during the balloting contest Mr. Mills exhibited

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Dr. J. F. Kitchener, Conway, Ar.
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the highest degree of manliness by steadily refusing to combine with any of the field candidates, on the open assumption that, if he could not succeed, Crisp was entitled to the nomination. It accepts this fact as an indication that there is thorough harmony between the Crisp and the Mills followers in the House, and says that "Crisp's brief but emphatic utterances on tariff reform in acknowledging the honor conferred upon him must silence all quibbles as to the attitude of the Democratic majority of the House on that issue." It will thus be seen that there is no ground whatever for the belief expressed in some quarters that the election of Crisp means a backward step or a halt in the tariff reform movement. So far as Canadian Tory papers are concerned the wish is probably father to the thought.

The Kingston News has joined the revolt of Conservative organs "against the failure of the Premier to reconstruct the Cabinet and so merit the confidence and support of the people." Premier Abbott had better get to work seriously with his Cabinet making or hand the job over to somebody else.

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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the Fourteenth day of December instant, at half-past Ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned Commissioners shall apply on behalf of the City of Montreal to the Superior Court for the district of Montreal, sitting in the division of Practice, Room No. 4, at the Court House in the said City, in order to obtain an extension of delay to permit them to complete their proceedings in the present instance.
M. PERRAULT,
J. SHERIDAN,
ST. ONGE,
Commissioners.
City Hall,
Montreal, December 9, 1891.
(To be published in the Herald and Gazette on the 10th and 11th December instant.)

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

MR. HARRISON'S MANIFESTO TO THE U.S. CONGRESS.

How He Deals With the Bering Sea, McKinley Tariff, Chinese Immigration, and Other Questions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—President Harrison's message to Congress reads as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The work of the State Department has been characterized by an unusual number of important negotiations, and by diplomatic results of a notable and highly beneficial character. Among these are the reciprocal trade arrangements which have been concluded with the Republic of Brazil, with Spain for its West Indian possessions, and with San Domingo. Like negotiations with other countries have been much advanced, and it is hoped that before the close of the year further definite trade arrangements of great value will be concluded.

BERING SEA SEALING.

In view of the report which had been received as to the diminution of the seals in Behring Sea, I deemed it wise to propose to Her Majesty's Government in February last, that an agreement for a closed season should be made, pending the negotiations for arbitration which then seemed to be approaching a favorable conclusion. An agreement was reached and signed on the 15th of June, by which Great Britain undertook from that date and until May 1, 1892, to prohibit the killing by her subjects the seals in the Behring Sea, and the Government of the United States during the same period to enforce its existing prohibition against Pelagic sealing, and to limit the catch by the Fur Seal Company upon the island to 7,500 skins.

ARBITRATION ARRANGEMENTS ACCEPTED.

In my last annual message I stated that the basis of arbitration proposed by Her Majesty's Government for the adjustment of the long pending controversy as to the seal fisheries was not acceptable. I am glad now to be able to announce that terms satisfactory to this Government have been agreed upon, and that an agreement as to the arbitrators is all that is necessary to the completion of the convention.

CANADIAN FRONTIER LINE.

Provision should be made for a joint demarcation of the frontier line between Canada and the United States, wherever required by the local conditions of settlements, and especially for the exact location of the water boundary in the straits and rivers.

EXPORT OF PORK.

The law of the last Congress, providing a system of inspection for our meats intended for export, and clothing the President with power to exclude foreign products from our market, in case the country sending them should perpetrate unjust discriminations against any product of the United States, placed this Government in a position to effectively urge the removal of such discrimination against our meats. It is gratifying to be able to state that Germany, Denmark, Austria and France, in the order named, have opened their ports to inspected American pork products.

DISTURBANCES IN BRAZIL.

The recent political disturbances in the Republic of Brazil have excited regret and solicitude. The Congressional force in office is that constitutional Government has been re-established without bloodshed.

NEW ORLEANS LYING-IN.

The lynching at New Orleans in March last of 11 men of Italian nationality by a mob of citizens, was a most deplorable and disgraceful incident. It did not, however, have its origin in any general animosity to the Italian people, nor in any disrespect to the Government of Italy. The fury of the mob was directed against these men as the supposed participants or accessories in the murder of a city officer. I do not allude to this as mitigating in any degree the offence against law and humanity, but only as affecting the international questions which grew out of it. It was at once represented by the Italian Minister that several of those who had been taken by the mob were Italian subjects, and a demand was made for the punishment of participants, and an indemnity to the families of those killed. It is to be regretted that the manner in which those claims were presented was not such as to promote a calm discussion of the question, but this may well be attributed to the excitement and indignation which the crime naturally evoked. The temporary absence of a Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy at this capital has retarded the further correspondence, but it is not doubted that a friendly conclusion is attainable.

CIVIL WAR IN CHILI.

The civil war in Chili, which began in June last, was continued until August 28, when the Congressional force landed near Valparaiso, and a ter a bloody engagement, captured that city, and a provisional government was speedily established by the victorious party. Our Minister was promptly directed to recognize and put himself in communication with this Government so soon as it should have established a de facto character, which was done. During the pending of the civil contest frequent indirect appeals were made to this Government to extend belligerent rights to the insurgents and to give audience to their representatives. This was declined, and that policy was pursued throughout which this Government, when wrecked by civil war, so strenuously insisted upon the part of European nations. During the progress of the war in Chili, this Government tendered its good offices to bring about a peaceable adjustment and it was at one time hoped that a good result might be attained, but in this we were disappointed. The instructions to our naval officers and to our ministers at Santiago, from the first to the last of this struggle, enjoined upon them the most impartial treatment and absolute non-interference. It was satisfied that these instructions were observed and that our representative were always watchful to use their influence impartially in the interest of humanity, and on more than one occasion did so successfully. No official complaint of the conduct of our minister or of our naval officers during the struggle has been presented to this Government, and it is a matter of regret that so many of our people should have given ear to unofficial charges and complaints that manifested their origin in rival interests, and in a wish to prevent the relations of the United States with Chili. The collapse of the government of President Balmaceda brought about a condition which is unfortunate.

ly too familiar in the history of the Central and South American States. With the overthrow of the Balmaceda Government, he and many of his councillors and officers became fugitives for their lives and appealed to the commanding officers of the foreign naval vessels in the harbor of Valparaiso, and to the resident foreign ministers at Santiago for asylum. This asylum was freely given, according to my information, by the naval vessels of several foreign powers, and by several of the legations at Santiago. The American minister as well as his colleagues, acting upon the impulses of humanity, extended asylum to political refugees whose lives were in peril. I have not been willing to direct the surrender of such of these persons as are still in the American legation, without suitable conditions. It is believed that the Government of Chili is not in a position to view the precedent with which it has been connected, to broadly deny the right of asylum, and the correspondence has not thus far presented any such denial. The treatment of our Minister for a time was such as to call for a decided protest, and it was very gratifying to observe that unfriendly measures which were undoubtedly the result of the prevailing excitement were at once rescinded or suitably relaxed. On Oct. 10, an event occurred in Valparaiso, so serious and tragic in its circumstances and results as to very justly excite the indignation of our people and to call for prompt and decided action on the part of this Government. A considerable number of the sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore, then in the harbor of Valparaiso, being upon shore leave and unarmed, were assaulted by armed men, nearly simultaneously in different localities in the city. One petty officer was killed outright, and seven or eight seamen were seriously wounded, one of whom has since died. An investigation of the affair was promptly made by a detachment of officers of the Baltimore, and their report shows that these assaults were unprovoked, that our men were conducting themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, and that some of the police of the city took part in the assault, and used their weapons with fatal effect. Thirty-six of our sailors were arrested, and some of them while being in prison were cruelly beaten and maltreated. The fact that they were all discharged, no criminal complaint being lodged against any of them, shows very clearly that they were innocent of any breach of the peace. The attention of the Chilean Government was called to this affair and a statement of the facts obtained by the investigation was had conducted was submitted, accompanied by a request to be advised of any other or qualifying facts in the possession of the Chilean Government that might tend to relieve this affair of the appearance of an insult to this Government. The Chilean Government was also advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist, this Government would confidently expect.

FULL AND PROMPT REPARATION.

It is to be regretted that the reply of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government was couched in an offensive to me. To this no response has been made. This Government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this Government, together with a special message and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chili was called to the incident. If these just expectations should be disappointed or further needless delay intervene, I will by a special message bring this matter again to the attention of Congress for such action as may be necessary. The entire correspondence with the Government of Chili will at an early day be submitted to Congress.

CHINESE OUTRAGES.

The late outbreak against foreigners in various parts of the Chinese Empire has been a cause of deep concern in view of the numerous establishments of our citizens in the interior of that country. This Government can do no less than insist upon the continuance of the protective and punitive measures which the Chinese Government has heretofore applied. No effort will be omitted to protect our citizens peaceably sojourning in China. The Chinese Government has declined to receive Mr. Blair as the minister of the United States, on the ground that as a participant while a senator in the enactment of the existing legislation against the introduction of Chinese laborers, he had become unfriendly and objectionable to China. I have felt constrained to point out to the Chinese Government the untenableness of this position, which seems to rest as much on the acceptability of our legislation as on that of the person chosen, and which if admitted would practically debar the selection of any representative so long as the existing law remains in force.

INTIMATION TO THE CAIR.

This Government has found occasion to express, in a friendly spirit but with much earnestness, to the Government of the United States its serious concern because of the harsh measures now being enforced against the Hebrews in Russia. The immigration of these people to the United States is largely increased and is likely to assume proportions which may make it difficult to find homes and employment for them here, and to some extent affect the labor market. It is estimated that 1,000,000 will be forced from Russia within a few years. But the sudden transfer of such a multitude under conditions that tend to strip them of their small accumulations and to depress their energies and courage, is neither good for them nor for us.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

I deem it to be a matter of the highest concern to the United States that the Nicaragua canal should be speedily constructed and at the smallest practicable limit of cost.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

International copyright has been secured in accordance with the conditions of the act of March 3, 1891, with Belgium, France, Great Britain and the British possessions and Switzerland. With Germany a special convention has been negotiated upon this subject which will bring that country within the reciprocal benefits of our legislation.

PLEA FOR THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

The general interest in the operations of the Treasury Department has been much augmented during the last year by reason of the conflicting predictions which accompanied and followed the tariff and other legislation of the 1st Congress affecting the revenues as to the results of this legislation upon the Treasury and upon the country. On the other hand it was contended that imports would fall off as to leave the Treasury bankrupt, and that the prices of articles entering into the living of the people would be so enhanced as to disastrously affect their comfort and happiness, while on the other it was argued that the loss to the revenue, largely the result of placing sugar on the free list, would be a

direct gain to the people, that the prices of the necessities of life would be those most highly protected, would not be enhanced; that labor would have a larger market and the products of the farm advanced prices; while the treasury surplus and receipts would be adequate to meet the appropriations, including the large exceptional expenditures for the refunding to the States of the direct tax and the redemption of the 4 per cent bonds. It is not my purpose to enter at any length into a discussion of the effects of the legislation referred to, but a brief examination of the statistics of the Treasury and a general glance at the state of business throughout the country will, I think, satisfy any impartial inquirer that its results have disappointed the evil prophecies of its opponents, and in a large measure realized the hopeful predictions of its friends. Rarely, if ever, before in the history of the United States has there been a time when the proceeds of one day's labor or the product of the farm acre, would purchase so large an amount of those things that enter into the living of the masses of the people. I believe that a full test will show that the tariff act of the 51st Congress is very favorable in its average effect upon the prices of articles entering into common use.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

There is certainly nothing in the condition of trade, foreign or domestic, there is certainly nothing in the condition of our people of any class to suggest that the existing tariff and revenue legislation bears oppressively upon the people or retards the commercial development of the nation. It may be argued that our condition would be better if our tariff legislation were upon a free trade basis; but it cannot be denied that all the conditions of prosperity and of general contentment are present in a larger degree than ever before in our history, and that, too, just when it was prophesied they would be in the worst state. Agitation for radical changes in the tariff and financial legislation cannot help but very seriously impede business, to the prosperity of which some degree of stability in legislation is essential. I think there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff has created several great industries which were a few years ago unknown to several hundred thousand American workmen and women. In view of the somewhat overcrowded condition of the labor market of the United States, every patriotic citizen should rejoice at such a result.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

I am still of the opinion that the free coinage of silver under existing conditions would disastrously affect our business interests at home and abroad. We could not hope to maintain a parity in the purchasing power of the gold and silver dollar in our own markets, and in foreign trade the stamp gives no added value to the bullion contained in silver. To place business upon a silver basis would mean a sudden and severe contraction of the currency by the withdrawal of gold and gold notes and such an unsettling of all values as would produce a commercial panic. I cannot believe that the people of this country would desire such a policy. The producers of silver are entitled to just consideration, but they should not forget that the Government is now buying and putting out of the market what is the equivalent of the entire product of our silver mines. This is more than they themselves thought of asking two years ago. I believe it is the earnest desire of a great majority of the people, as it is mine, that a full coinage shall be made of silver just as soon as the co-operation of other nations can be secured and a ratio fixed that will give circulation equally to gold and silver. The realization of this desire, and the true friends of silver will be careful not to over-run the goal and bring in silver monometallism with its necessary attendant—the loss of our gold to Europe and the relief of the producer of a larger currency. The presence of a large cash surplus in the Treasury has for many years been the subject of much unfavorable criticism, and has furnished an argument to those who have desired to place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis. It was agreed by all that the withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of money was an embarrassment of the business of the country, and made necessary the intervention of the department at frequent intervals to relieve threatened monetary panics. The surplus on March 1, 1889, was \$183,827,199.29. The policy of applying this surplus to the redemption of the interest bearing securities of the United States was thought to be preferable to that of depositing it without interest in selected national banks. There have been redeemed since the date last mentioned of the hearing on the surplus, \$25,070,734, resulting in a reduction of the annual interest charge of \$11,684,575. The money which had been deposited in banks without interest has been gradually withdrawn and used in the redemption of bonds.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War exhibits the results of an intelligent, progressive and business-like administration of a department which has been so much regarded as one of mere routine. The separation of Secretary Proctor from the department by reason of his appointment as a Senator from Vermont is a source of great regret to me and to his colleagues in the Cabinet, as it is one to which to all those who have had business with the department while under his charge. In the administration of army affairs some especially good work has been accomplished. The work of securing sites for shore batteries for harbor defence and the manufacture of mortars and guns of high power to equip have made good progress during the year. We shall be greatly embarrassed in the proper distribution and use of the naval vessels until adequate shore defences are provided for our harbors. I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary that the three-battalion organization be adopted for the infantry. The adoption of a smokeless powder, and of a modern rifle equal in range, precision and rapidity of fire to the best now in use will, I hope, no longer be delayed.

ENTRANCE OF CHINESE.

Then, foreboding by the Treasury Department of the law prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States has been effective, as to such as seek to land from vessels entering our ports. The result has been to divert the trade of vessels entering the ports of Brazil, Columbia, whence passengers enter the United States at obscure points along the Dominion boundary is easy. A very considerable number of Chinese laborers have during the past year entered the United States from Mexico and Central America, and there seems to be satisfactory evidence that the business of the passing of Chinamen through Canada to the United States is organized and quite active. The Department of Justice has construed the laws to require the return of any Chinaman found to be unlawfully in this country to China as the country from which he came, notwithstanding the fact that the district courts have over-ruled this view of the law, and decided that such persons must be returned to Canada.

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2344 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
FACTORY 121 to 129 Bellwood Avenue, Toronto

CHRISTMAS CARDS BY MAIL.

We will send the first five packages for \$3.25, postpaid, and of the complete SETS for \$5.00, postpaid.

No. 1.—For 50 Cents, and 4 Cents for Postage, 17 Prang & Co.'s and other fine Christmas Cards.
No. 2.—For 60 Cents, and 4 Cents for Postage, 10 large and finer Cards from the above publishers, together with a shaped mounting board.
No. 3.—For \$1.00, and 6 Cents for Postage, a choice selection of 25 Beautiful Cards of L. Prang & Co., also a Handsome Souvenir Booklet.
No. 4.—For \$1.00, and 8 Cents for Postage, a selection of 10 of our largest and finest Cards.
No. 5.—For 25 Cents, and 2 Cents for Postage, 10 Prang's, Tuck's, Ward's, and other beautiful Cards.
No. 6.—For 50 Cents, and 4 Cents for Postage, 5 Christmas Booklets, including one shaped animal Booklet.
No. 7.—For \$1.00, and 8 Cents for Postage, 7 Handsome Souvenir Booklets.
No. 8.—For \$1.00, and 8 Cents for Postage, 7 Fine Cards of Prang's or Tuck's.
No. 9.—Sunday-School Packet. For 50 Cents, 21 Cards of Marcus Ward's, Prang's Cards, assorted.
Stamps and Postal Notes received. Novelties at 15, 25, 50, 75 Cents and \$1.00 each, for Birthday or Anniversary, which will be selected with care for different tastes and ages, as specified.

FOR TEACHERS.—50 Marcus Ward's, Prang's, and other Beautiful Cards, no two alike, for \$1.00, and 8 Cents for Postage. Better assortment, \$2.00, and 10 Cents for Postage.

SPECIAL OFFER.—On orders of \$10 and over we will repay freight charges to nearest railway station. Club your orders with friends and take advantage of this. Agents and Dealers should correspond with us.

ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS.—For \$2.50 we send a copper plate, finely engraved, with cards. Estimates furnished for Wedding and Glass-day invitations. Street Directories and Stampings. Samples free on application. We employ only the best workmen and use the finest cards. We guarantee satisfaction.

Handsome boxes of fine stationery, Plain or illuminated, for 35 Cents, 50 Cents, 75 Cents, \$1.00 to \$2.00, sure to give satisfaction.
Annals, Boys' Own, Girls' Own, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, handsome volumes, \$2.00 each. Quiver, \$2.50. Harper's Young People, \$3.50. St. Nicholas, 2 vols., \$3.00.

W. DRYSDALE & CO.

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Etc.
232 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.The ART ROOM of
Henry Birks & Co.'s Store

Is worthy of a visit. It is FULLY PREPARED FOR CHRISTMAS with FINE CHINA and ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK from all the leading potteries and works of the world.

The selections are all made personally, no study or labor being spared. The evident appreciation of former years have induced the firm to make every effort and the Christmas selections will be found finer than ever.

INSPECTION INVITED.

235, 237 St. James Street

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MONTREAL BRANCH
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Fire Insurance at Current Rates—prompt settlements

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P. O. Address Montreal, Works Lachine, P. Q.



C. P. R. LACHINE BRIDGE

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We are the ONLY IMPORTERS IN CANADA who keep a regular Salaried Inspector in England and we guarantee to furnish you with just what you order.

All our material is tested and inspected at the Mills before shipment, or we can do testing at our works on our own testing machine (Emery's) capacity 75 tons and Test Reports can be furnished if desired.

Works Office Lachine, Que., reached by BELL TELEPHONE 3208 or Canadian Pacific and Great Northwestern Telegraphs which run direct into the office.

BEAUDRY STREET.

In the Matter of Expropriation

FOR THE

Opening of Beaudry-street, from Craig-street to Notre Dame-street, in the St. James Ward in this city.

Public notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 14th day of December next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned Commissioners shall apply on behalf of the City of Montreal to the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, sitting at the division of Practice, Room No. 4, at the Court House in the said city, in order to obtain an extension of time to permit them to complete their proceedings in the present instance.

J. J. BEAUCHAMP, J. J. PATON, J. J. PATON, Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER'S ROOM, City Hall, Montreal, December 9th, 1891.

To be inserted in The Herald and Gazette on the 10th and 11th December instant.

Business Chances.

THE exclusive right to manufacture and sell in Canada a household specialty of great merit. Call after 3 p.m. to-day at St. Lawrence Hall, room 32, and see F. M. Van Etten.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Christmas and New Year Holiday Return Fares.

Between all stations on the system and to points on connecting lines in Canada, and to stations in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York State; also to Detroit and Port Huron. Single first-class fare on Dec. 21 and 25, valid for return until Jan. 2. First-class fare and one-third on Dec. 21, 25, 31 and Jan. 1, valid to return until Jan. 4, 1892. To students and teachers in Canada only, on presentation of certificates from their principal, the dates of issue will be extended from Dec. 9 to 31, returning until Jan. 31, 1892.

For tickets and other information apply to the company's agents.

Notice to Call Meeting of Creditors.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC District of Montreal.

In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.

No. 242.—In the matter of Kenneth Campbell, of the City and District of Montreal, Wholesale Druggist and Trader, carrying on business under the name and style of Kenneth Campbell & Co., Insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the judges of the Court of the Province of Quebec, the Court House, at Montreal, on the 17th day of December next at ten o'clock in the forenoon in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said insolvent and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

MONTREAL, 9th December, 1891.

H. OLLARD, Deputy Prothonotary.

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY

—AND—

COAL COMPANY

Are now shipping Coal from their mines at Springfield, N. S. Fresh mined and of superior quality.

OFFICE.

IMPERIAL BUILDINGS

Place d'Armes

P.O. Box 396

Eastern Townships Bank

DIVIDEND No. 64

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half year and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after

Saturday, 2nd day of Jan. Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

By order of the Board,

WM. FARWELL, General Manager.

Sherbrooke, 2nd Dec. 1891.

ARCHD. NICOLL,

Insurance Broker, Marine, Fire and Life

16 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.

Bell Telephone 9023.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have cured many cases of Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, and all kinds of Fits. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst case. Because others have failed to do so, for not now preparing a cure. Send at once for a treatise and you will find a cure. Send at once for a treatise and you will find a cure. Send at once for a treatise and you will find a cure.

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 186 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, 91 ORONTO, ONT.



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"German Syrup"

A Peg Top is a first-class cigar and made of good tobacco. Try it. L. O. Brothe & Co., Montreal.

The Lacrosse Association of the City of New York proposes to hold the Inter-collegiate Lacrosse Association in the spring.

Automatic Compound Engines,
Standard Automatic Cut-off engines
Leonard Tangye Engines
Leonard Engines
Stationary, Locomotive and Upright
Portable Engines and Boilers,
E. LEONARD & SONS
Cor. Common and Nazareth-sts, Montreal.

Robert Mitchell & Co
Corner St. Peter and Craig Streets.

LEARN & HARRISON

Correspondence solicited. Advances made on consignments.

Land Surveyor
ST JAMES ST

H. & A. ALLAN,
25 Common-street, Montreal.
80 State street, Boston.
Nov 25, 1891 1 Indian-street, Portland.

