

FARM INTERESTS.

Items of Agriculture in the Estimates Discussed.

Saturday's Work in the Provincial Legislature—Mr. Beaubien's Haras National Gets Another Raking Up—Mr. Flynn's Resolutions Concerning Public Lands—The Beet Root and Dairy Interests Talked About.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, May 29.—Mr. Flynn's resolutions concerning public lands have been brought down. The proposed changes in the law are not as important as at first expected, and do not change materially the existing law, being as follows:

Resolved, 1, That no timber dues shall be exacted on any timber cut by settlers on lots regularly acquired by location ticket from the Crown, and which are paid up in full, provided such lots are occupied in good faith, and that the settlement duties necessary for obtaining letters patent are performed thereon.

Resolved, 2, That timber dues, as fixed by the regulations of the Department of Crown lands, shall be exacted on all timber cut for the purpose of clearing by settlers residing on lots regularly acquired by location ticket from the Crown, and which are not paid for in full, and that the proceeds of such dues shall be imputed upon the balance due in capital and interest upon the price of the lot, for which they are paid in, up to the amount of such balance, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned to such settlers.

Resolved, 3, That in the case of settlers who have not taken out their location tickets, but who are occupants in good faith of lots belonging to the Crown, and on which they have performed the settlement duties required before the issue of letters patent, the Commissioner of Crown Lands may, in his discretion, impute the timber dues chargeable on timber cut by such occupants, in the process of clearing, upon the sum due the Crown for the purchase of such lots and the occupation thereof, and may return the balance of such dues, if any, to such occupants.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS DISCUSSED.

The sitting yesterday was spent almost entirely in discussing the items of agriculture in the estimates. The first item taken up was a sum of \$4,500 in connection with the Factories Act. \$500 more had been asked for under the preceding Government and the work of inspection had given good results.

Mr. Marchand asked that the item be left over in consequence of the absence of several members who had remarks to make, but the Government refused to accede to his wishes, saying that the question might be discussed in conference.

On the item of \$10,000 for the maintenance and encouragement of agricultural schools, Mr. Beaubien usually remarked that he would have occasion to explain the agricultural policy of the Government at some future date.

Mr. Marchand thought that the proper time to do so was now; when the estimates were being discussed. The House would hear with interest what were the views of the Government upon the subject.

Mr. Beaubien, however, persevered in his first determination.

On the item \$3,000 for the order of agricultural merit, Mr. Beaubien, after a little pressing, declared that he considered the institution on the whole a useful one, and intended to continue it. This year the judges of agricultural merit would visit the counties on the south shore of the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Gaspé. Prizes would be distributed privately.

PROVINCIAL IMMIGRATION WORK.

A pretty brisk discussion took place on the item of \$4,000 for the immigration bureau at Montreal and Quebec. Mr. Beaubien explained that the Government has decided to make no further efforts in the direction of repatriation, the reports furnished to the previous Government having declared them useless.

Mr. Dechenne was of opinion that the present item was equally useless. The Quebec immigration agent had not succeeded so far in inducing any appreciable number of immigrants to remain in the province. It was a useless expense, and if any money was voted for immigration it should be spent to bring Canadians back if possible. If not, no money should be voted at all.

The Government is asking \$75,000 for colonization lands instead of \$100,000 last year. The Opposition took the ground that it was unwise to cut down colonization grants in the face of the present alarming exodus. This led to the usual recriminations. Mr. McIntosh said the former Government had spent this colonization money for election purposes. Mr. Girard, of Rouville, and Mr. Gladu, denied this. They said that the Mercier Government in its good days had acted fairly in this, the grants being paid to municipal corporations, who supervised the works, and gave receipts signed by the mayor and secretary-treasurer. This assertion was not denied.

HARAS NATIONAL SUBSIDY.

Mr. Dechenne rose again when the item of \$8,000 for the Haras national came up. He spoke during nearly an hour, stating his reasons for asking the House not to vote the grant asked for. Some time ago the Government had declared, in answer to a question, that they knew nothing whatever concerning this Haras company; its president, directors and shareholders were unknown, so was the amount of the capital stock, and their mode of doing business. This was the more surprising that until the moment he entered the Cabinet, Mr. Beaubien was apparently the sole manager of the concern, and that it was a matter of public notoriety that it was at present managed by Mr. Turcotte, Mr. Beaubien's son-in-law. Why do the Government refuse to the House the information which they could so easily obtain? Was it because bitter complaints were coming in from all directions, complaints that the Haras had been a failure? Was it because the company had refused to comply with the law, and while withdrawing their animals from inspection at public fairs furnished the Government and the public with no other certificate than that of Mr. Brennan, a veterinary surgeon paid and employed by the company itself? It was indeed surprising that a Government posing for such an unsatisfactory concern should keep on the estimates a subsidy for reproduction of horses imported for reproduction who were deprived of unjust competition of the fruits of their labors. He hoped that the House would not countenance such a measure as this.

Mr. Beaubien asserted, as on a previous occasion, that the stallions of the Haras were sound, and that the Opposition should not blame the grant, since they had voted for it under the former Government.

Mr. Marchand answered that the House had voted for an honest contract, but it appeared now that the conditions of the contract had not been fulfilled; that as Mr. Beaubien was himself the contracting party, he was doubly responsible to the House for the shortcomings complained of.

A NEW GOVERNOR.

Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick Gets the Coveted Prize.

Yesterday He was Receiving the Congratulations of His Friends on His Appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario—A Sketch of His Early Life and Subsequent Prominence in Social and Political Life.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

OTTAWA, May 29.—It is learned this evening that the Cabinet, at yesterday's meeting of Council, appointed Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in the place of the late Sir Alexander Campbell. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who has been receiving congratulations from all sides to-day, will to-morrow resign his seat as member for Frontenac.

Lieut.-Col. Hon. George Airey Kirkpatrick, Q.C., M.P., was born in Kingston, Ontario, on September 13, 1844, and was the fourth son of the late Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., Q.C., who came from Coolmine, County Dublin, Ireland. Mr. Kirkpatrick received part of his education at the Grammar school, Kingston, and the High school, St. John's, P.Q., after which he was sent to Trinity college, Dublin, where he graduated with high honors, receiving the degrees of B.A. and LL.B.; he also graduated as moderator and silver medalist for law, literature and political economy. Returning home, he entered his father's office and there applied himself to a diligent study of law, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada at the Hilary term, 1865, and was appointed Queen's Counsel on October 11, 1880. He received from his Alma Mater in June, 1884, the degree of LL.D.

IN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick always took an active part in the military during the Trent and Erie campaigns, and rose step by step in the ranks till he reached the highest command, that of Lieutenant-Colonel. He went again into active service in the town of Cornwall during the Fenian invasion, and acted during that period as Adjutant to the 13th P.W.O. Battalion, V.I. He was elected president of the Dominion Rifle Association, and also commander of the Wimbledon rifle team in 1876. In commercial life, Mr. Kirkpatrick always had the advancement of his native city at heart, and was one of the foremost in founding many of its most important works. He held also the office of director of the Kingston and Pembroke railway; was president of the Kingston Water Works company, and president of the Canadian Locomotive works, of Kingston. He was chairman for some time and afterwards secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Collegiate Institute, being connected with that body since 1870. A large number of his friends, perceiving his marked abilities, and being anxious that they should be employed for the good of his country in some legislative sphere, waited on him and pressed him to allow himself to be nominated for the seat made vacant by the death of his father. This was in the year 1870, and his subject's father had for many years represented Frontenac. The electorate which had felt such confidence in their young representative were soon convinced that their forecastings were correct, for he at once manifested the

SOME NEW JUSTICES.

The following gentlemen have been named justices of the peace for the district of Bedford: Messrs. Robert McIntyre, McDoyle, McDonald, physician and surgeon; Sherman N. Boright, farmer; Alexander Gode, machinist; Garret Safford, farmer (Stanton Junction); William Brock Jones, (Glen Sutton); George W. Brock, merchant, (Glen Sutton); Arthur F. Holmes, merchant, (Abercorn); Alfred Neild, gentleman, (Abercorn); all of the township of Sutton; in the township of Bromley: William F. Wilkins, machinist, (Adamsville); and Charles B. Pratt (Brigham), all of the township of Farnham-East, in the said county of Bromley.

Three Rivers has the following new justices:—Messrs. Denis Genest Labarre, notary; Flavien Lamaitre Lottinville, notary; Severin Dumoulin, advocate; Francois Xavier Papineau, in furniture; Telesphore Bourne Normand, notary; Onesime Carrigoe, grocer; George Allan Bourgeois, physician; Alfred Pierre Crespe, gentleman; Alexander Baptiste, lumber merchant; Dominique Valee, jeweller; Henri Mathias Balcer, merchant; Francois Xavier Bellefeuille, machinist; Pierre Benjamin Vanasse, custom house officer; William Lanigan, gentleman; Pierre Leger Hubert, notary; Thomas Bournival, grocer; Petrus Desjardins, notary; Pierre Givie Guillet, notary; Godfroy Lasalle, collector of revenue; George Balade Dufrane, trader; Joseph Charles Rousseau, grocer; Isidore Pothier, contractor; Louis Brunelle, grocer; Pierre Victor Ayotte, stationer; Joseph Edouard Hetu, physician; Cyprien Pelletier, gentleman; Charles Nicodemus Speland, gentleman; Zephirin Authier, grocer; Francois Gellinas, trader; Henry Esquivel, Hart, broker; Joseph Lamothe, grocer, all of the city of Three Rivers; Oliva Duval, agriculturist; Severin Panneton, agriculturist; Thomas Dostaler, agriculturist, all of the bailliage of Three Rivers; Honore Betzet, agriculturist, and Eugene Grenier, agriculturist, of Sainte Marguerite of Three Rivers.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Smith, of New York, is registered at the Windsor.

R. A. Carter and Mrs. Carter are staying at the Windsor.

T. A. G. Lesperance, of Fraserville, is a guest at the Windsor.

The members of the Glangarry Lacrosse club registered at the St. James' hotel, on Saturday.

J. N. Greenshields left last night for Quebec to defend Mr. Mercier at to-day's investigation.

Among the latest arrivals at the Windsor are: T. A. Murdoch, Hamilton; G. T. Alexander, Alexander Cronan and J. Fredeley, Detroit; D. McDonald, Glangarry; James Black, Huntington; H. A. Harris, New York; W. W. Cherry, Toronto; A. R. Prews, Fargo, N. D.; F. R. Prews, Minneapolis; and H. E. McGuinnis, London, Eng.

Among the latest arrivals at the Hotel Riendeau are: S. R. E. Campeau, Ottawa; J. E. Parent, St. Jerome; J. H. Archambault and wife, St. Gabriel de Brandon; F. Carmichael and W. Waite, Toronto; A. E. Yeo, Malone, N. Y.; S. Tremblay, Three Rivers; Jos. P. and wife, Joliette; H. D. Godin, Three Rivers; Chs. Lebois, Three Rivers; C. Didier and D. Didier, Three Rivers.

The following are registered at the Hall: J. Crawford and family, England; Frank Willis, Port Huron, Mich.; A. Crawford, H. C. Crawford, Toronto; D. McEwen, Cornwall; E. Tomkins, London; Henry J. Hall, W. MacGregor, David Kahn, New York; Philip C. Hiss, Manchester; C. R. McWilliams, Toronto; J. Fremont, Quebec.

Amongst the latest arrivals at the St. James are: S. D. McIntyre, Iowa; Joseph Barrie, Chicago; L. A. Lepointe, W. H. Clarke, Detroit; D. McDonald, Glangarry; James Black, Huntington; H. A. Harris, New York; W. W. Cherry, Toronto; A. R. Prews, Fargo, N. D.; F. R. Prews, Minneapolis; and H. E. McGuinnis, London, Eng.

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DRUMMONDVILLE'S TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Mr. G. L. Lemire Fits up an Exchange of Which the Place is Justly Proud.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
DRUMMONDVILLE, Que., May 28.—Something of a surprise greeted your correspondent yesterday on getting off the train at Drummondville. A line of poles on the main street, several of the side streets caused him to ask the why and wherefore, and it turned out that one of the enterprising and energetic citizens, Mr. G. L. Lemire, had taken upon himself the establishment of a "Telephone system," and a call upon that gentleman at the central office was amply repaid by his courtesy in showing the details and central office instruments which are supplied to give a thorough and efficient service to the twenty-five subscribers in the village, who would now that they have been able to do so long without it. A portion of Mr. J. O. Lemire's large tailoring establishment, Heriot street, is set apart for the central office, where has been placed a twenty-five drop switch of the latest pattern, and of neat design and thoroughly efficient for the work it is intended to do, together with the most modern pattern of "lightning arrester." From these instruments connection is made to a neat frame placed outside the wall by means of a cable containing 25 wires. And from the frame the wire to each subscriber goes off in its proper direction carried on fine cedar poles. A visit to one of the subscribers disclosed a fine telephone instrument with the justly celebrated "carbon transmitter," which for clearness of sound and distinct talking has no equal. The entire instrument is of polished black walnut and does its work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. One of these is located about three-fourths of a mile from the village of the water works house and will serve in case of fire to notify the man in charge to furnish an extra head of water. Another at the residence of the chief of police and fire department will keep that official constantly in communication with all parts of the village where his services may be needed and the other twenty-three are distributed amongst the business portion. Mr. Lemire's intention is to have as soon possible a trunk line connecting Drummondville with the Eastern Townships Telephone association, which will shortly be placed in connection through St. John's, with the central office of the Mutual Telephone association in the city of Montreal. The contract for the Drummondville system was given to Mr. C. A. Beauchemin, of Montreal, the instruments supplied by the Messrs. Nees, and the work of building the line and placing the instruments and central office done by Mr. D. O. Frey, of Lachine, Que., who is also pushing the Mutual Co. in Montreal to a rapid completion. Mr. Lemire is to be congratulated on his enterprise in being the pioneer of the telephone business in this section and our best wish for him is that he may have to double his plant in short order, as indeed seems to be the indication, for all Drummondville is talking telephone and its possibilities.

THEY ARE DOING NOTHING.
Another cause of discontent is that the Public Accounts Committee have not been sitting since over a week. The Government having declared that a system of wholesale jobbery had been going on in the public departments under the preceding administration, it became their duty to lay the facts in detail before the committee so that the House might discover how frauds became possible and suggest means to prevent their re-occurrence. This has not been done so far. The chairman of the committee has been doing his best to obtain a quorum, but found it to be impossible until the different committees on public and private legislation have made some progress with their work which is still very much behind. On Saturday, the committee on legislation took up several measures but reported none.

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.
In the private bills committee, the bill concerning the financial syndicate of Laval university in Montreal, was reported without amendment, and the bill brought down by the heirs of the late Admiral Goffin for the sale of the Magdalen Islands was sent back to the house to be discussed with other measures of a similar nature. As was pointed out by Mr. P. Langelier, representing the present holders, the entail on these islands is the ruin of all who inhabit them. The land, although fairly rich, is worth only five dollars an acre, and the inhabitants being tenants, there are no improvements. The annual rental does not amount to one thousand pounds.

MR. PACAUD INDIGNANT.
Mr. Pacaud complains bitterly and with reason of those newspapers who are endeavoring to represent him as ready to play the part of an informer against his political friends. He says in his paper *l'Electeur*: "The press may continue to call Mr. Pacaud a boodler, conspirator and robber, he may be brought up before the courts civil and criminal, all this does not disturb his equanimity for he knows exactly how he stands and is ready to face his responsibility; but let nobody dare to call him a traitor or informer for he will take the necessary means to protect himself."

It is well known here that Mr. Pacaud's loyalty to his friends is such that he was until quite recently the close confidant of several prominent Conservatives.

The funeral of Mrs. Guay, wife of Dr. Guay, M.P. for Levis, took place yesterday at St. Romuald. A number of political men and a large concourse of friends attended.

MR. SAVARD, the unseated member for Chicoutimi and Saguenay, states that he will run once more for the county as the Government candidate, and probably be elected by acclamation.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.
News has just reached this city of the drowning of two men between Montmorency and the Island of Orleans, at 12 to-day. The victims are Mr. Marquis, agent of the Q. M. & C. Ry. station at Montmorency Falls, and Mr. Kennedy, one of the foremen at Montmorency Cotton Factory. The details as far as could be ascertained are as follows: Marquis and Kennedy, with two other men, Leet and Boutet, also employed at the factory, were crossing over to the island in a skiff. One of the party, as a joke, made the skiff rock, when at a considerable distance yet from the island, until finally she upset. Boutet, who is said to be a powerful swimmer, saved Leet, but could render no assistance to the two men. He deceased were unmarried. Kennedy was a Scotchman with no relatives in this country. Marquis was from one of the parishes on the south shore, and had been residing at Montmorency since three years.

Bishop Labrecque, of Chicoutimi, has chosen Abbe Leclerc, of Murray Bay, as his vicar-general.

Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.L.A., returned to Quebec this evening.

The Expenses of Candidates.
The Official Gazette gives the following list of the expenses of candidates at the late general elections: Mr. L. Stafford, for the district of Portneuf, \$571.50; Mr. Jules Tessier, \$316; and Mr. Michael F. Hackett, \$331.85. For the district of Berthier, Mr. Victor Allard, \$440.20.

The Weather.
METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, May 29, 1 p.m.—The pressure is lowest tonight in Manitoba and the upper lake region, and highest along the Atlantic coast. Showers occurred during the early part of to-day in the lake region, and is now falling over the St. Lawrence. In the Northwest a heavy westerly gale has prevailed, attended by cold weather and a fall of snow in most places.

Minimum and Maximum temperatures: Calgary, 30.32; Prince Albert, 30.36; Qu'Appelle, 32.38; Winnipeg, 40.51; Port Arthur, 40.75; Toronto, 42.70; Montreal, 41.46; Quebec, 42.72; Halifax, 41.70.

Probabilities.
Lakes and St. Lawrence—Generally fair and warm.

Gulf—Generally fair and warm, with few local showers.

Manitoba—Generally fair and warm.

Ontario—Westerly to northwesterly winds, strong during the day; unsettled and cool, with showers of rain or sleet; finer to-morrow.

GOING IT BLINDLY.

Dissatisfaction in the Local Government Ranks.

Members Object to Being Kept in the Dark in Regard to the Party Policy—The Leaking Out of the News About the New Property Tax Causes a Sensation—Mr. Pacaud Indignant.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, May 29.—Quite a sensation has been created here by the news published in THE HERALD on Friday and confirmed semi-officially on Saturday by the Gazette, organ of the Government, concerning the new taxation. One of the most important ministers was seen this evening, and was asked the question:

"Is the information contained in the Gazette concerning the tax correct?" He answered: "It is impossible for me to tell you whether the information is correct or not, but I may state that the Gazette was not authorized to publish it."

Another minister declared to-day to one of his political friends in the Legislature who reproached him with communicating important Government measures to the House before they were disclosed to the supporters of the administration, that the news as published might not prove as correct as at first appeared. It may be surmised therefore that the ministers are extremely annoyed at the discovery of their intentions. Your correspondent is in a position to state that government supporters in the house are as yet completely in the dark concerning government's views on direct taxation. The ministers have communicated nothing whatever on the subject to their friends in caucus, and are in fact asking the house to vote the estimates blindly, without indicating even vaguely by what means they intend to make up the million of deficit which they themselves acknowledge. Such a course is probably unprecedented in a British parliament and has caused much dissatisfaction here.

THEY ARE DOING NOTHING.
Another cause of discontent is that the Public Accounts Committee have not been sitting since over a week. The Government having declared that a system of wholesale jobbery had been going on in the public departments under the preceding administration, it became their duty to lay the facts in detail before the committee so that the House might discover how frauds became possible and suggest means to prevent their re-occurrence. This has not been done so far. The chairman of the committee has been doing his best to obtain a quorum, but found it to be impossible until the different committees on public and private legislation have made some progress with their work which is still very much behind. On Saturday, the committee on legislation took up several measures but reported none.

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ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.

Her Canadian Sons at Church—A Sermon Worthy the Occasion.

Soon after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a small crowd began to gather in the vicinity of St. Stephen's Church at the corner of Inspector and College streets, to witness the arrival of the "Sons of England" church parade. At about twenty minutes past the hour, the head of the procession came in sight. Mr. Edwards, the secretary of the society, made an admirable master of the ceremonies, and under his able direction the party filed into church in excellent order. First came the juvenile "Sons," followed by the chief officers, Mr. B. T. Salinas, Supreme Grand Deputy of District No. 1 and Mr. C. H. Beckett, Supreme Grand Deputy of District No. 2, together with the following:

Excelsior No. 36—C. Chappell, president; J. Aspinall, vice-president, Yorkshire No. 40—L. Walton, president; W. Thom, vice-president. Victoria's Jubilee No. 41—J. G. Brooks, president; R. Penk, vice-president. Prince No. 49—R. H. Bartholomew, president; H. Wadsworth, vice-president. Denbigh No. 96—A. Hilton, president; W. Hammsley, vice-president. Britannia No. 113—T. Dewfall, president; W. Kelly, vice-president. Grosvenor No. 120—Vaughan, president; W. W. Evans, vice-president. Lincoln Lodge, St. Lambert—F. Riddington, president; W. H. V. Cooper, vice-president. Royal Rose, Lachine—Wm. Ellis, president; the rank and file bringing up the rear. Altogether there were present about 550 members of this highly successful institution, and they completely filled the body of the church. The service, which followed the usual evening ritual of the Church of England, was joined in most heartily by all present, the responses being especially noticeable owing to the unusual preponderance of male voices.

The sermon, which was delivered by Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M.A., was short and eminently suitable to the occasion. The text was taken from Proverbs iii, 6. "In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths." The words of the text, the preacher, contained not only an injunction, but coupled with it, God's gracious promise that in the event of our obedience He would direct our paths. It was peculiarly appropriate that the society had adopted as their little "Sons of England." By it they acknowledged themselves as the heirs and offspring of a mighty nation, a nation foremost among the races of the earth. But how was it that England, so small a place on the earth's surface, had reached so high a rank among her contemporaries? It was that a people who were once so insignificant in point of numbers were now filling every day a larger portion of the world, of whom it was said that "Their morning drum-beat circled round the globe." He believed—may he was sure—it was owing to the fact that, more than any other nation, the English had acknowledged God in all their doings. Whatever the practices of other nations may have been, the government of Great Britain has always shown the greatest respect for religion. Her Parliament is always opened with prayer; her soldiers go forth to war with a chaplain in their ranks, and are followed by the prayers of her people; when her sovereign is crowned and the sceptre is to be placed in her hands, the ceremony is celebrated as a religious service, the divine awe is humbly acknowledged, and His assistance and blessing implored.

It was consistent, the Archdeacon went on to say, with all the traditions of their native land, that the Sons of England as a society had always acknowledged and sought the assistance of the Divine Providence in their various undertakings. They opened their meetings with prayer; they had their chaplain, and in many other ways acknowledged their Maker. The wonderful prosperity that had attended their organization, and the work they had attempted had, perhaps, occasioned them some surprise; but so long as they retained their present spirit, so long would their efforts be crowned with success. But this was not sufficient. If the various members of the society wished to be efficient helpers of their common cause, if they desired, to be useful citizens, successful business men, and good husbands and fathers, they must follow out the teaching of the text in their daily lives, and then they would assuredly experience the fulfillment of the promise. This was the road, not perhaps to "pleasure and enjoyment, but to all true happiness."

The address was listened to with the deepest attention, and judging from the remarks overheard in the lobby, seemed to be highly appreciated. On leaving the church the procession reformed, and returned to headquarters via St. James street.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

May 28.	Arrived at	From
Bothnia	New York	Liverpool
Umbria	New York	Liverpool
Demeter	New York	Amsterdam
Etruria	Quebec	New York
Dalia	New York	Hamburg
May 29.	Halifax	London
Alber	Southampton	New York
La Champagne	New York	Harve
Mongolian	Cape Chatte	Liverpool

THREE QUARTERS.

of the news of the day appears first in the morning papers. Take a copy of to-day's HERALD and compare it with the evening papers and the truth of this statement will be amply demonstrated. And the facts are no reproach to the enterprise of the evening papers, for they are very industrious news-gatherers. It is their misfortune and not their fault that most of the news occurs or is made public at the time of day most favorable to the morning paper. To keep up with the news, therefore, take the morning paper.

The best in Montreal is the

MONTREAL DAILY HERALD.

SHOOTING.

First Match of the Canadian Rifle League Association.

The following are the scores made at the first match of the Canadian Military Rifle League for the season of 1892. Shooting took place Saturday, May 28:

Team	Score
12th York Rangers, Toronto	818
Amherst Rifle Association, Amherst, N.S.	823
Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto	811
Halifax Garrison Artillery, Halifax	807
Guelph Field Artillery, Guelph	807
Carleton Rifle Assn., Kentville, N.S., first team	799
8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, first team	799
63rd, Halifax, first team	799
30th, Milton	789
21st, Essex Centre	787
13th, Hamilton, first team	787
43rd, Ottawa, first team	787
6th Fusiliers, Montreal, first team	783
Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, first team	782
62nd, St. John, N.B.	782
38th, Portage la Poudre	773
Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, 2nd team	772
Guards, Ottawa	768
Levis R.A., Levis	768
43rd Battery, Quebec, 2nd team	762
B. Battery, Quebec, 1st team	758
96th, Port Arthur	758
68th, Cornwall	750
Halifax Garrison Artillery, Halifax, 1st team	749
71st, St. Stephen, N.B.	749
13th, Hamilton, 2nd team	746
Halifax County R.A., Halifax	746
No. Company R.S.L., London	739
6th, Peterboro, 1st team	739
50th, Huntingdon, Quebec	739
R.M. College, Kingston	739
7th, London	739
8th R.R., Quebec, 2nd team	729
Prescott R.A., Prescott	729
62nd, Halifax, 2nd team	729
Victoria Rifles, Montreal, 1st team	724
5th Royal Scots, Montreal	722
Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, 1st team	722
6th, Paradise, N.S., 1st team	720
6th, Halifax, 1st team	717
77th, Dundas, 1st team	717
Orillia R.A., Orillia	707
Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, 3d team	704
43d, Ottawa, 3d team	704
Ottawa Rifles, Ottawa	704
Coburg Rifle Assn., Coburg	694
44th, Niagara Falls, 1st team	694
71st, Fredericton	694
12th York Rangers, Toronto	679
Garrison Artillery, Montreal, 1st team	679
4th Co. R.S.L., Fredericton, 1st team	679
73rd, Shubenacadie, N.S.	672
78th, Truro, N.S.	672
Guards, Ottawa, 2nd team	669
B. Co. B.G.A., St. John	669
6th Fusiliers, Montreal, 2nd team	669
15th, Belleville	649
71st, Windsor	629
13th, Hamilton, 3d team	629
43rd, Ottawa, 4th team	629
Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, 4th team	629
Guards, Ottawa, 3d team	629
8th R.R., Quebec, 3d team	629
15th, Hamilton, 4th team	629
38th, Simcoe	614
9th Voltigeurs, Quebec	613
Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, 3d team	604
No. 2 Company R.S.L., Toronto	599
B. Battery, Quebec, 2nd team	599
6th, Peterboro, 2nd team	599
Montreal R.A.S., Montreal	599
6th, Paradise, 2nd team	599
49th, Madoc	587
Grand Trunk R.A., Montreal	584
Halifax Garrison Artillery, Halifax	584
McLeod R.A., McLeod, N.W.T.	581
No. 4 Company R.S.L., Fredericton, N.B., 2nd team	579
St. John R. Company, St. John	579
33rd, Seaford	569
Battleford Rifles	569
6th, Inverness, 1st team	565
Garrison Artillery, Montreal, 2nd team	555
Rifles, Montreal, 2nd team	555
Princess Louise's Dragon Guards, Ottawa	555
44th, Niagara Falls, 2nd team	540
6th, Halifax	535
Gov. Gen. Body Guard, Toronto	535
77th, Dundas, 2nd team	524
Levis Rifle Assn., Levis, 2nd team	518
6th, Brandon	518
Carleton Place Rifle Assn., Carleton Place	518
5th, Royal Scots, Montreal, 2nd team	513
Fort Saskatchewan, R.A., Fort Saskatchewan	505
25th, St. Thomas, 1st team	495
Guards, Ottawa, 4th team	475
Guards, Ottawa, 5th team	475
Princess Louise's Rifles, Montreal, 1st team	465
50th, Inverness, 2nd team	461
Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, 4th team	461
Halifax Garrison Artillery, Halifax, 4th team	449
Rimouski Rifle Assn., Rimouski	444
No. 3 Coy. R.S.L., St. John's	444
22nd, Woodstock, 1st team	433
43rd, Ottawa, 5th team	433
40th, Hastings	413
25th, St. Thomas, 2nd team	346
Princess Louise's Rifles, Montreal, 2nd team	290
72nd, (2 men), St. John, N.B.	285
62nd, (3 men), St. John, N.B., 2nd team	101

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

President Harrison Will Work Hard to Secure the Nomination.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The administration leaders have issued the orders for their campaign. The word has gone along the line that a "square-toed fight" is to be made for President Harrison's renomination against Blaine or any other possible candidate.

The ground taken is that the President has to fight an opposition which is merely ambushed behind Blaine and that this opposition must be driven from under cover. The theory is that Blaine is not a candidate, and that the administration will be fully justified in antagonizing the portion of the party which is pushing Mr. Blaine. By "square-toed fight" of this kind it is thought that enough delegates can be kept together for Gen. Harrison to show Secretary Blaine that he is not the unanimous choice of the party. Mr. Blaine would never accept the nomination which came after a squabble.

The President's lieutenants, who know he himself is a first-rate fighter, are inspired by the order that they have got from headquarters. John C. New, will have the personal direction of the campaign from this time on, but nothing will be done without President Harrison's knowledge. The supporters of the administration will justify their tactics on the ground that they do not propose to be beaten by the disappointed leaders of the party, such as Platt, Quay and Clarkson. They seem pretty confident that they can hold a fair sprinkling of Northern delegates and back up the Southern office-holding brigade. There is Indiana, with east-iron instructions and with pronounced Harrison men at the head of the delegation. Then they say there is not a delegation anywhere that has enough active supporters of President Harrison well up to the front.

ABUSING A SOLDIER.

A German Lieutenant Arrested for Kicking a Private.

MUNICH, May 28.—Lieut. Hans Goetz, of the Ninth Infantry, has been sentenced to eight days' arrest for kicking Private Pestsch. The Ninth Infantry regiment is garrisoned in Warzburg, and Pestsch attends lectures at the university. He is a one-star volunteer of good family and considerable property in his own right. Goetz took a dislike to him, and told him several times that "he would break him." Twice while drilling on the parade ground of the barracks Pestsch was caught by the shoulder and flung down by Goetz, but he made no complaint. One day when Pestsch was practicing the goose-step under the instruction of a corporal, Goetz, who was passing, turned on him suddenly and exclaimed: "You good-for-nothing cur, I will teach you a lesson for your obstinacy."

He then kicked Pestsch and struck him across the face with his open hands. Pestsch was too lame for two days to report for duty. There is much indignation because the Lieutenant was let off so easily.

Giant Powder in Their Boots.

It is a curious fact that no one miner out of every hundred who has had any experience will do anything but put the sticks of giant powder into his bootle. He knows just about how much giant powder he will need during the shift, and these he receives before he enters the shaftstone to go down. Then he carefully places it in the leg of his boot, and in this manner conveys it into the mine. The miners have stopped "crimping" the fulminating caps with their teeth of late years. This is due, probably, to the suicide at Chicago of Lunge, one of the anarchists who was sentenced to be hanged with Spies and the rest. Lunge exploded one of his caps by biting it, and blew most of his head off. Now the majority of the miners crimp the cap on the heel of their boot with a knife.—*Great Divide.*

Epilepsy's bacillus is reported as found by Dr. Gerdes of Halle. He found it in a patient's liver, lungs, kidneys, and blood.

FOUGHT TO THE LAST DITCH.

Two Florida Train Robbers Die Rather Than Surrender.

PALATKA, FLA., May 28.—Two of the robbers who held up the train at Monroe Junction last Saturday morning and murdered Express Messenger Saunders were killed to-day at Buffalo Bluff on the St. John's River. The third is being pursued like a wild beast five miles from this city and will probably be run down to-night.

At 12.30 o'clock to-day a halibut negro staggered into the Court House and said: "Come to Buffalo Bluff—robbers." Deputy Sheriff Dyson aroused his posse, and a special train soon left with them.

At 11.30 a.m. George Wurtz and L. H. Wigg, the guard placed at the Buffalo Bluff bridge, saw three men coming from the south on the railroad tracks. As the first passed three feet ahead of the others the guards called "hands up" and he obeyed. The second and third drew their revolvers, and the guards now the desperate robbers were within five feet of them.

The firing was begun by the robbers and a bullet grazed Wigg. Wurtz fired his shotgun loaded with buckshot and "Jim" Williams fell. The robbers' bullets ploughed holes in the little house on the bridge to which Wurtz hastened for his revolver. The man in advance ran towards Palatka. The other man ran backward and was shot in the leg by Wurtz.

A member of young men, among whom were Dr. Benjamin B. Morgan and Mr. Willard, of the Express company, arrived about this time. One of the robbers, the large man who killed Saunders, had taken to the swamp. They pursued him, and suddenly a ball ripped through Dr. Morgan's vest. He saw the robber behind a fallen tree, and fired with his shotgun loaded with buckshot, mortally wounding the fugitive.

The two bodies were laid on the bridge and afterwards brought into town on a freight train, accompanied by the guards who had shot Williams and by Supt. Myers, who happened at the bridge about the time of the occurrence.

The murderer, when he heard the pursuers coming, had written the following on the back of a map as he lay behind a tree: "DEAR MOTHER: The time has come that you and I shall part. I know you will not grieve after me, for I have no fear. I would write more, but I have no time. Kiss the children for me, and tell them to do better than I have done and they will live longer than I have. Farewell, dear mother."

"Send this to Susan Bedgood, Arabi, Deely County, Ga. I never expect to give up a thing, and I ask you to send me home at Arabi, Ga. So with this I close forever; please send my body to Arabi, Ga."

On this man was found a piece of bacon and on Williams an oilcloth hat, taken from a fisherman last night. Williams has been recognized as a former flagman on the railroad. The other corpse was identified by "Black Diamond" as that of the man who halted him Saturday morning when he went forward to the express car.

His face was covered with gore and blackened with powder. Before he died he said that being desperately wounded he shot himself in the mouth with his pistol.

The Bedgoods are a prominent family in Georgia, and the train robber's uncle is said to be a merchant in Arabi.

Marshal Preston, of Orlando, recalled to-night his prediction, made several days ago, that the robbers would be caught by to-night.

A sheriff's posse, with deputy sheriffs and residents of Penial, are pursuing the other robber, and Supt. Myers and a party are going on a special to their assistance. His capture is expected every minute.

Buffalo Bluff and Penial are only five miles from here and there is great excitement in this city.

WAS IT SECOND SIGHT?

An Interesting Reminiscence of the Custer Massacre.

From *Harpers Weekly*. Among the many curious instances of seeming second sight may be placed the following incident of the saddest tragedy of modern days—the death of Custer and his gallant followers.

The love existing between Captain Blank and his blue-eyed, golden-curl boy, little "Buster," the pet and darling of the whole garrison, was something to be remembered. When the fatal day of the battle of the young father was to be seen, unless on duty, that of the child was sure to be close beside, sometimes riding on his father's shoulder, sometimes clinging to his hand, always lifting to his eyes full of passionate love and content.

When the dreaded day came that was to separate those fearless men from the women and children who so loved them, Buster could hardly be torn from his father, and his husband told him that long after the child's shriek of utter misery, unchildlike in its intensity, rang in his ears. For some days after the command had marched across the low purple hills, out of the reach of loving eyes, Buster drooped and pined; but he was a child, and the old childish gait came back to his eyes, and his laugh, which rang out as happily as ever, almost jangling upon his young mother's ear.

One warm June day at Fort Lincoln, Mrs. Blank sat sewing in her tiny parlor, her baby creeping about the floor at her feet, while she chatted with two or three more lonely wives, perhaps of the beloved ones far off across the plains and their possible return. Suddenly Buster rushed in through the open door, eyes sparkling, hair flying.

"Mamma," he shouted, "my papa's sooting 'em over! I heard him!"

"Did you, darling?" his young mother said, stooping to kiss the little, flushed, eager face. "How very nice! I wish he would come home and shoot it; don't you?"

"He's sooting 'em," the child went on; "and he'll soot 'em all, and zen he'll come home."

"I'm sure I hope he will," sighed Mrs. Blank. "Run out and play, Buster, and don't go in the sun."

"Now Buster does talk about his father!" some one remarked. "I often meet him running along with some one, and child or man, soldier or officer, you can always catch the words 'my papa' if you listen to him."

Then the talk wandered on, always in a minor key, for there had been quite an interval of time since the last letters, and there was always unacknowledged anxiety, though all felt unbounded faith in the powers of the great General.

Presently the sound of a child's bitter crying brought them all to their feet, and Buster ran into his mother's arms at the door, sobbing wildly.

"Mamma," he sobbed, "the 'Injuns has dot my papa. He's dot no more 'soots in his 'volver; he's sooted it all. Oh, I want my papa, and the bad 'Injuns has dot him."

Mrs. Blank knelt down on the floor beside her boy, drawing him close to her heart. "Hush, Buster, she said, very gently, but firmly. "You must not be such a silly little boy; the 'Indians can't get your papa. General Custer is there; he will take care of papa and all the men. Do you think F Troop would let the 'Indians get papa? See, you are making us all feel very bad, and papa would say you are not his brave little lad. Now stop crying and go and play; you could not hear papa's revolver so far away."

"Yes," the child exclaimed, earnestly, "I can hear my papa's 'volver and I know he's sooted it all!" But army discipline prevailed, and the boy, choked back his sobs, nestling in his mother's arms and resting there, strangely quiet, for the rest of the long summer day.

That evening, when the children were both sleeping and the daily bulletin to her absent husband had been written, Mrs. Blank sat for some moments in silent thought, then drawing a sheet of paper to write down the child's words, and the evening to her only brother the aching of her heart and the senseless anxiety caused by the child's foolish words, the memory of which still stirred him in his sleep, for he sobbed and tossed all night.

On July 6, when the whole army withdrew

and cried out in agony at the news that had come to us, we, to whom Mr. B. had shown his sister's letter, knew that on June 29 Captain Blank had died, and his life, and had been found pierced with many wounds, his empty revolver clasped in his stiffened hand. And far away, in his quiet home, his baby boy had seemed to know it.

A MARRIAGE TANGLE.

Mr. Burr Got a Divorce Quietly From Wife No. 1 and Remarried Wife No. 2.

DANBURY, May 28.—The Connecticut divorce mill straightened out the peculiar matrimonial entanglement of Eben H. Burr on Saturday, and on Monday Mr. Burr was married to Miss Winnifred Lloyd of New York city by the Rev. Scott M. Cooke of the Calvary Episcopal church in New York. Mr. Burr is the head of the Housatonic Railroad Freight department in Danbury. He was married in 1884 to Carrie W. Burr, of Greenfield, Conn., who deserted him a few years after their marriage. He lost track of her and finally gave her up as dead, and became wedded to Miss Lloyd eighteen months ago. The ceremony was performed by a Justice in New York, and they came to Danbury to live.

A few months after their marriage Mr. Burr came upon the woman he had supposed dead, in New York city, where she was working as a telegraph operator. She did not see him, and he went to work quietly to secure a divorce, which has just been granted, unknown to wife No. 1. To make the knot doubly sure, Mr. Burr and Miss Lloyd were remarried, and are now living in this city.

A MORMON COLONY FOR MEXICO.

Elder Stewart Obtains a Concession of 100,000 Acres From the Government.

El Paso, Tex., May 28.—Elder Andrew J. Stewart, of the Mormon church, has just obtained from the Mexican Government the concession of 100,000 acres of land, ninety miles southeast of Chihuahua, upon which he agrees to locate 500 Mormon families.

"We are going to Mexico," said Mr. Stewart, "to make permanent homes for ourselves. The land will be divided into little farms and every family will have a home and will set out orchards, vineyards, etc. We will have factories, too. It will be self-sustaining community. As fine stock can be raised in Mexico as anywhere and we will make a specialty of improved stock. We will sell our produce and buy our supplies in El Paso until we can raise all we need."

Poligamy will not be practised by the colonists.

LORD SALISBURY OVERTHROWN.

Not in a Political Sense, But By His Run-Away Team.

LONDON, May 28.—Lord Salisbury had a narrow escape from serious injury or death this afternoon. He was proceeding through St. James street, when the spirited team attached to his carriage took fright at something in the street and taking the bits in their teeth, bolted. The coachman made frantic efforts to stop the runaway, but the horses dashed along with frightful speed until the carriage came in collision with a pedestal in the middle of the roadway. The carriage was instantly overturned. A crowd immediately assembled and his Lordship was assisted out of the carriage through the window. He was severely shaken up, but was quite cool. In response to anxious enquiries from bystanders, he declared he was hurt in no way. The coachman was thrown heavily from the box and sustained severe injuries. Lord Salisbury appeared to be more concerned about his coachman than about himself. He asked after him repeatedly and after giving directions as to his proper attendance, a cab was called and the Premier proceeded to his destination. The carriage was completely wrecked.

Getting Out of It.

He (despairingly)—It doesn't matter if I have lots of money. I cannot forget that my grandfather was a stage-driver.

She (sweetly)—That is all right. You can refer to your ancestral haunts without going into particulars.—*Rider and Driver.*

Father and Son Were Killed.

NEWBURN, May 28.—Israel Zipping and his 16-year-old son Maurice were killed by a New York Central train yesterday between Cold Springs and Garrison's.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The golf championship of England has been won this year by Mr. John Hall, Jr., a winner on several former occasions.

Isaac Holden, M.P., has just returned from a trip to Africa at the age of 85. He attributes his remarkable physical vigor chiefly to careful pedestrianism.

The Italian Ordnance Department is considering the purchase of a projectile which, when it bursts, will produce a luminous disk of 100,000-candle power. It would light up an enemy's camp with great brilliancy.

The new small-bore rifle has showed its powers in a terrible way at Aldershot. A soldier happened to fire his rifle. The bullet passed through two doors, wounded one man slightly, passed through the thigh of another man, and finally through both thighs of another man, who died two hours afterward.

Smiles.

A shoemaker is one man who puts his whole sole into his work.

Accident often proves a better policy than honesty.

It isn't every man with a husky voice who can pass as a farmer.—*Columbus Post.*

Potatoes are quoted as a shade higher. The shade must be tuberoso.—*Lowell Courier.*

Public singers who sign soap recommendations seek a haubled reputation.—*Binghampton Leader.*

There are people who seem to lose all their religion the minute they can't have their own way.—*Ran's Horn.*

When a man says he is badly cut up it is fair to presume that he has suffered hash treatment.—*Boston Transcript.*

Half the world doesn't know how the other half lives, and isn't quite sure how it is going to get along itself.—*Somerville Journal.*

The male guests at a party recently given in San Francisco were arrayed in paper garments—a bad sort to go on a tear in.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"This," said the man who was hesitating between the purchase of a house or of a bicycle, "is a question of wheel or whom."—*Minneapolis American.*

First Workman—We are to have an extra assessment this month. Second Ditto—What for? First Workman—Cub hire for the walking delegation.—*Puck.*

Chatterton (lecturing)—"You never hear me talk to myself." Mrs. Chatterton (Somewhat given to the habit)—"I don't blame you, either."—*Pack.*

There is nothing in the world more agreeable to a man with a sense than to meet people who have no curiosity.—*Athens Globe.*

Daughter—"Father, I have had an offer of marriage." Parent (who has had experience with the nobility)—"How much does he want?"—*Washington Star.*

Miss Florida—Oh, how I love a banjo, can you pick one? Miss Boston—It is a subject upon which I have never bestowed any reflection. I think I could select one, however, if I had plenty of time.

Rubber heels for marching have been introduced by a French army surgeon. One

would expect to see them bounce into popularity at once.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Friend—"What did he say to you when he proposed to you?" Miss Rox—"He said life without me meant nothing." Friend—"He was sincere in that. That is just what his possessions amount to."—*New York Press.*

Unpopular With the Girls.—Ethel—"I hope the men aren't going to wear those horrid broad-brimmed straw hats again this summer." Maud—"Why?" Ethel—"Because they muss one's bangs up so."

Tanglefoot—"Oh, isn't this waltz divine?" Miss Smilax—"Well, perhaps it is divine; but it happens to be a polka instead of a waltz, and the sooner your feet are acquainted with the fact the better we are likely to get along."—*Boston Courier.*

Asking for Information.—"Browning, dear," said Mrs. Emerson, of Boston, to her husband, "what is a cutaneous pastime?" "A cutaneous pastime, love? I never heard of such a thing." "Well, I heard two men on the street-car talking and one of them spoke of a skin game."—*Judge.*

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BAHISTERS, NOTARIES, Etc.

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DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

The Sweetest Things on Earth.
What are the sweetest things on earth?
Lips that can praise a rival's worth;
A fragrant rose that hides no thorn;
Riches of gold untouched by scorn.

A happy little child asleep;
Eyes that smile though they may weep,
A mother's cheer, a father's praise;
The minstrelsy of summer days.

A heart where anger never burns;
A gift that looks for no returns;
Wrong's overthrow, pain's swift release;
Dark footsteps guided into peace.

The light of love in lover's eyes;
Age that is young as well as wise;
A mother's kiss, a baby's mirth—
These are the sweetest things on earth.

An Expensive Last Rose of Summer.
The following pretty story is told of Mme. Christina Nilsson: An unknown admirer having heard her sing "The Last Rose of Summer" rang the bell at her house at 1 o'clock this morning, and on the door being opened threw in a little box, and ran away before any questions could be asked. The box contained an exquisitely cut rose in gems bearing the inscription "The Last Rose."

Repentment in Kind.

Waiter—"Haven't you forgotten something, sir?"

Swayback—"It would not be surprising if I had. You forgot several things I ordered."

"Not to be Spoken at All Times."
From Puck—"Mrs. Cherry. 'I hope you will never whip Dick again for lying, so long as you live.'"

Mr. Washington Cherry. "What's the matter now?"
Mrs. Cherry. "Lizzie asked him if he didn't think her baby was pretty and he said, 'No, Aunt Lizzie, I think he is very plain looking.'"

Awkward Predicament of Husband.

"No, I've never done anything since I married I would not be ashamed to have my wife know" and then he added, "with one possible exception."

Then, upon being requested to do so, he made known the exception.

"I married under peculiar circumstances. When I met my wife, her mother, who has been a widow for years, was in California for her health. Circumstances made it seem best for her to remain there until after my marriage occurred, when the improved condition of her health permitted her to return. I was a commercial traveler in those days, and one time when returning from the West I felt tired and worn, and thought I would ride in the parlor-car. As I entered I noticed a very comely face. From the seat assigned to me I gazed upon it repeatedly. There was something fascinating about the face, and I felt a desire to speak with the person it adorned. The interest seemed mutual, and with various introductory steps we found ourselves pleasantly chatting. It was what any one would term a flirtation. Both of us confessed to a feeling of acquaintance from the moment our eyes first met, yet we were not frank enough to ask or give our names to each other. Presently the city was reached, and, upon the lady assuring me that I could be of no service to her, we said 'good-bye,' and I hastened to my little wife, whom I loved and still love very dearly. I wondered what she would say if she knew I had actually indulged in what she would have termed a real flirtation. We were just seating ourselves at the dinner table when the bell rang, and my wife hastened to the door. Before I knew what was transpiring two women stood before me, and my wife exclaimed joyfully:

"Oh, Dick! This is mamma!"

"I had met my wife's mother previously, but my wife did not know it, nor I nor her mother did not then nor have never since informed her of the fact. Neither has her mother nor I ever since mentioned the matter to each other. But I'm willing to bet I've got the nicest, best-tempered mother-in-law on earth."—Chicago Times.

Kipling Up to Date.

"Who's the infant yowling for?" says Bobby-on-Parade.

"That's a Briton, 'tain't an infant," the knowing sergeant said.

"Who's the little man?" says Bobby-on-Parade.

"He's tried to drink a brewer," the knowing Mr. Kipling he's been timpling, he is very rowdy now.

The moon is multiplied by three, and things are anyhow.

Oh! the lamp-posts how they wobble! how polite the ash-cans bow!

An' he'll wish he hadn't done it in the mornin'!

Truth.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has announced her intention of coming over here shortly for the purpose of taking an active part in the organization of the Chicago Exhibition. She can scarcely be described as an attractive old lady as far as personal looks are concerned and her homeliness is further increased by her mania for donning the most youthful and girlish of costumes and especially hats. Light pink, pale rose and other delicate shades are her favorite colors.

Women in the American Methodist Church.

The American Methodist General Conference at Omaha, which adjourned finally on Thursday, relegated the question of admitting women delegates to the General Conference back to the annual conferences.

The judiciary committee reported that the conference should mean only men, and the conference adopted a resolution requiring two-thirds of the annual conferences to sustain this interpretation before it is accepted as the law of the church. This leaves the question of women as delegates to be decided by the interpretation the annual conferences place upon the word laymen, with the proviso that unless two-thirds of the conference vote to restrict the term to men, women will be considered as included and, therefore, eligible to election as lay delegates.

THE OUT-DOOR PARLOR.

Furnishings for the Piazza, as Well as For the Library.

The piazza furnishings of the summer home have come to be a distinct consideration in its preparation. The evolution of this al fresco apartment from the old-fashioned doorstep, is typical of the rapid advance of this generation in many more vital things. In our summer homes now, houses are built around piazzas, and the villa without its piazzas upstairs and down and from every side is the exception. In the stately summer palaces at Newport, misallied cottages, the piazza belongings are choice and costly, and are usually brought in every night to be set out again in the morning. As eastern rugs, luxurious divans, the most expensive hammocks, dainty tables, a 5 o'clock tea service and plants in beautiful jardinières make up the list, this care is necessary. Less pretentious and equally enjoyed piazzas are fitted in general kind. If not in degree, color is not only permissible, but almost obligatory, in this out-of-door living room. Glowing red for cushions and hammock, bright yellow for pots, warm shades in the sunny corner, are gay striped awnings at toning environment of plants and vines, soil, tree and sky.

For durability in covering the low, broad couch, which is the sine qua non of piazza equipments, furniture corduroy cannot be surpassed. It stands moisture and will wear almost indefinitely. If this is too expensive to begin with, Turkey red is effective, and there is always the range of cretonnes, chintzes and other cotton stuffs.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

Have a table for litter of work and a rack for conveniently holding the newspapers, which the men of the family will strew about. A rattan couch is light and easily moved, and with plenty of cushions is very comfortable. A good one costs about \$15, but lasts a long time.—Chicago Times.

An Awful Warning.

He didn't read the papers, for they hadn't any news.

At least they didn't coincide with his special views.

And when he came to town one day with criticisms ripe.

He climbed to an electric lamp to light his ancient pipe.

He hadn't read the papers—but he knew just the time they were best.

He simply touched the wire and—the fluid did the rest.—The Atlanta Constitution.

On an Errand of Mercy.

Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, who sailed for Europe on the City of Paris on the 4th of May, is a special delegate of the Red Cross society to superintend the bestowal of relief upon the famine-stricken Russians. She is also commissioned by Miss Clara Barton, who is an American vice-president of the International Council of Women, to do all she can in bringing about a council of women to be held in Chicago during the Columbian exposition to discuss the highest advancement of their sex.

A Fair Settler.

The western papers are talking a great deal about a young woman of Oklahoma who answers to the euphonious name of "The Kentucky Daisy." Her career has been checked, to put it mildly.

At one time a public school teacher in Louisville, at another a lobbyist in Washington, and just at present she is defending her Oklahoma claims and exchanging shots with rival settlers. She carries a bullet or two in her body and has had some thrilling adventures. The men of Guthrie are her strong champions, and it is said that a word is breathed against her character, notwithstanding her surroundings, and that not a man would dare offer her an insult.

THE WOMEN ARE VICTORIOUS.

They will be Admitted as Delegates to the Methodist Conference.

WESTMINSTER, Md., May 28.—After two days of continuous discussion the Methodist Protestant General Conference decided the question of admission of women as delegates in the affirmative. The question came up on the credentials of Mrs. Eugenia F. St. John, who is a regularly ordained minister of Kansas, and came as a ministerial delegate from that conference. The victory is largely due to the eloquent speech made by Mrs. St. John.

Before she spoke the majority was against the admission of women, but her speech won many converts. The opposition was led by Rev. Dr. J. T. Murray, chairman of the committee, assisted by President Lewis, of the Western Maryland College, while the champion of the women was Rev. Thos. B. Appleget, President of the New Jersey Conference.

The speechmaking was stopped by a motion for the previous question, which was carried by a majority of the conference favoring the women. The vote was taken by orders, the ministers voting 41 years against 29 days, and the laymen 34 years against 20 days.

The successful side heartily sang the Doxology. Mrs. St. John is the only ministerial woman delegate, but there are lay women delegates from West Virginia, Indiana and Iowa.

A Suggestion.

Detroit Free Press: The woman editor of a woman's page in an eastern paper, asks eagerly for something new in bathing suits. We would modestly suggest more material as new and unique.

My Lady.

My lady is not over tall.

In south a little maiden she.

Yet I who am beneath her thrall

Am more than content therein

Than ever subject yet, I ween,

To bow before his rightful queen.

My lady hath an eye of blue,

That bears it shading from the sky

And purposes so pure, and true,

Within her timid breast do lie,

That every thought arising there

Doth deep the blue as with a prayer.

My lady's hair is like the light

Flashing a falling mist;

It flows down her shoulders white

In waves that nothing can resist.

Yet minds her very lightest touch

When straying o'er her face too much.

My lady's voice hath said to me

The sweetest words that one may hear,

And had I every smile

That to the poet's heart is dear,

I could not liken it to aught.

With so much music in its fraught,

Truth.

I Love my Lady, not as those

Who sip the fragrance of an hour,

For every moment doth disclose

In her some yet more priceless dower,

And it is bring me weal or woe,

I care not for I love her so.

Points About Lemonade.

Lemonade, they say nowadays, is a very healthy drink if properly made, and is good for malaria, biliousness, and other attendant evils. This will be joyful news to the young people, who would like nothing better than to have lemonade "on tap" all through the summer. On no account should it be made in any tin vessel, as the acid of the lemon forms with the tin a poison that is very apt to produce sickness. This is the cause probably of the various cases of "lemonade poisoning" of which we hear so frequently, and which are attributed to every cause but the right one.

It is better to drink lemonade without sugar if possible; and in any event it should not be too sweet. A physician who has a great deal of experience says that a glass of lemonade without sugar before going to bed and another on rising in the morning, about half an hour before breakfast, is preferable to calomel for biliousness, and is better and more efficacious than Congress water or Hunyadi. Lemons should not be eaten cold, but should always be diluted with water.

Watching the Hour-glass.

As a miser counts his gold, night and day,

So I count the minutes told in the glass;

My eye is dim, my hair is thin and gray,

And I know I'm growing old as they pass.

When we approach the ser- and yellow

leaf of our days, we are prone to look back

regretfully. A clear conscience and sound

health will lighten our gloomy reflections.

Health is the greatest blessing—Dr. Pierce's

Golden Medical Discovery the greatest medicine.

It arrests the progress of lung and

scrofulous diseases, and cures consumption,

or Lung-scurf, if taken in time. It is

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the debilitated patient to perfect health

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Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast

tables with a delicately flavored beverage

which may save us many heavy doctor's

bills. It is by the judicious use of such

articles of diet that a constitution may be

gradually built up until strong enough to

resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds

of subtle 'maladies' are floating around us

ready to a tack wherever there is a weak

point. We may escape many a fatal shaft

by keeping ourselves well fortified with

pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with

boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets

by grocers labelled: "James Epps & Co.,

Hempstead Chemists, London, Eng."

PRETTY MISS SMITH,

BY FLORENCE WARDEN.

[Lovell's Canadian copyright series.]

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued.)

I crept down the staircase again with my teeth chattering although it was a hot summer day. The thought that there was only one person about in whom I could confide, and that he was so ill that it was selfish to trouble him with confidences, gave me a sickening feeling of responsibility. When I got back to the house, I was more sorry than surprised to find Mary's manner changed towards me. With some shrewdness, she had conceived the idea that I shared Mr. Marshall's distrust of Hilary, and was not likely to sympathize with her reviving feelings of affection towards him. So the day passed very uncomfortably, Mary not confiding to me whether she had answered Hilary's letter. She was too much annoyed with her uncle to do more than pay him another fleeting visit, while Mrs. Camden and I spent the whole afternoon with him, reading the papers and trying to distract his thoughts by lively conversation. However, through all her perturbation I saw that Mary was better; even the emotions of anger and mortification were welcome after that dangerous apathy of a few days ago.

I was sorry to find, when tea was brought into the drawing-room that afternoon, that Mary's indignation was still too warm to let her join us. I saw nothing of her for the next two hours, and then, as the first bell had rung for dinner, I asked Emily, whom I met on the stairs, what had become of her mistress.

"She went out into the grounds, ma'am, about half-an-hour ago," said the maid, in the distant tone with which she still emphasized her disapproval of the subterfuge by which I had first gained a footing in the house. "I don't think she will be in to dinner."

"Not in to dinner!" I echoed in vague alarm. "Did she say she was going out then?"

I think Emily was glad to impart to me a piece of intelligence which evidently gave me uneasiness.

"She didn't say she was going out, but she was talking for some time to a lady on the river-path, and then they went off together in one of our private boats!"

"A lady! A tall lady in a black and white check silk dress?" I asked, unable to hide my agitation.

"Yes, ma'am," answered Emily, with increasing satisfaction, as my expression grew more distressed. "And I think Miss Smith must have meant to go out; for she sent me a little while ago to get change for a cheque for her."

"A cheque!" I echoed faintly. "For how much?"

"Twenty pounds, ma'am."

I turned away without another word, too sick at heart to say more. It seemed to me that my silly, obstinate generous-hearted girl was giving herself into the hands of the spoiler. And was I too fanciful in fearing absolute physical danger from the companionship she had so rashly chosen?

CHAPTER XVIII.

I could do nothing that was the worst of it. If I had known Hilary Gold's address, I think I should have posted off thither at once, and risked bringing everybody's maledictions down on my head for an interfering busybody. But I did not. Restless and unhappy, I went into the drawing-room, instead of dressing for dinner, and hunted about for an explanatory note which I thought perhaps Mary might have left for me. But she had been too deeply offended with me for that.

While I was searching, the door-bell rang, and I started up with my heart beating fast. I guessed who the visitor was, for Mr. Marshall had said that his son would come that evening, to bring a report of the business transacted during the day. I had had many battles with myself since Tom's confession the day before, but they always resolved themselves into a ridiculous hunt for extenuating circumstances on the culprit's behalf. I loved him; there an end of the matter. Whatever he might do would not alter that fact; his guilt would only lower me in my own estimation for caring for such a creature. It would not kill my feeling for him. But I meant to fight against this conviction, and not to let him see that my heart was softer than my conscience.

I must have something to do, something to occupy me in case I should have to keep up a conversation with him; so that I should not have to look at him much, and could fill up the pauses conveniently. I rushed across to the piano, therefore, and turning the whole contents of the canterbury out on to the floor, busied myself in sorting the music. Unluckily, only that I did not know it, Tom had come quietly to the open door unannounced, and had the meanness to watch the whole manoeuvre.

The first intimation I had of his presence was an arm put round my waist as I sat on the floor. I had overdone my part altogether, making such a noise of rustling and leaf-turning that I had not even heard him come into the room. I tried to disengage myself, with an affectation of coldness and eager; but Tom was not so easily taken in, and he resisted all my efforts to rise, and spoke in a humble, pleading voice that I was touched in spite of myself.

"Don't snap and scratch, Georgie dear," he said plaintively. "Why be so hard and unkind to your future husband—and just when he is in low spirits too!"

"Future husband!" I echoed, gasping for breath. "What do you mean, Tom?"

"Why, that I've quite made up my mind to carry out the threat I have held over you so long, and marry you. I was touched yesterday, Georgie, by the way you spoke of me and took my part, and I made up my mind there and then that I couldn't do better."

This piece of impertinence made me furious. I managed to release myself by a great effort, and standing up, towered over him as he still remained on the floor at my feet.

"And you really think," I said, throwing all the dignified sarcasm I could muster into my voice, "that after all the disgraceful meanness and cruelty you confessed to yesterday, you have only to throw the handkerchief in my direction for me to seize it with rapturous gratitude?"

(To be continued.)

"Athlete."

No other brand of ten cent cigarettes placed before the public in this or any other country ever attained the same success and popularity as this brand. It is virtually swept the country. To-day it is recognized as the brand of ten cent cigarettes, millions sold annually and sales increasing daily. Remarkably sweet and mellow, manufactured by D. Ritchie and company, Montreal, whose output is about two thirds the consumption of this Dominion.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

How are you?

"Nicely, Thank You,"
"Thank Who?"

Why the inventor of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Which cured me of CONSUMPTION.

Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.

Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.

Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful fresh producer.

Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00.

SCOTT & ROWNE, Belleville.

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NECESSARY TO TRAP IMMIGRANTS.

The report of the Canadian High Commissioner in London suggests that he is doing all that lies in his power to encourage immigration, but we Canadians, particularly journalists, commit many faults that tend to counteract his measures. It seems that English newspapers occasionally got hold of Canadian exchanges, and from them they make extracts that show the people of Britain: (1) That the best lands have all been granted to railways and politicians. (2) That the funds of the intending settler are subject to the heavy exactions of the Red Parlor potentates before he can be properly equipped for his work. (3) That he is almost certain to become the victim of some hoodling or gerrymandering scheme concocted at Ottawa. (4) That native Canadians, tired of the everlasting struggle with untoward conditions, are migrating southwards in such numbers that the movement is always referred to as an "exodus." (5) That whether the farmer can raise sufficient to support his family in comfort or not, he can almost always raise a mortgage.

It seems that if we could keep such awkward statements out of our papers, or, as it is expressed, refrain from washing our dirty linen in public, the stream of immigration would soon attain magnificent proportions. What benefit we should obtain from a large population of discontented because swindled emigrants, is not stated. Presumably the politicians would be able to dispose of the grants they have received from a grateful Government, at good prices, and then they could retire with their spoil to some more desirable location. Of course a large influx of voters, brought up under free trade principles, would probably soon make a clean sweep of the Conservative Government. Indeed, if Liberals only withdrew their opposition and allowed the other party to "gang their own gait" without molestation for a few years we should all be Liberals, perforce, because there would be nothing left to conserve. When we fight against these things it may have a tendency to restrict immigration, but our primary object is to protect ourselves and our country.

The recent action by the House of Representatives at Washington does not mean that the World's Fair will be closed on Sunday, but only that the exhibit of the national government shall not be open to sightseers on that day. The Canadian Government department will also observe the Sabbath by remaining closed.

WE ARE PLEASED to see that our calculation as to the cost of keeping the city sidewalks clear of snow, at the rate of 10c. per square foot of sidewalk, has roused attention. At 10c. per running foot the figure would still be too high, but so long as citizens are content to have the sidewalks littered up with every obstruction possible, Mr. St. George will not be able to employ the clearing ploughs to advantage. Telegraph, telephone and electric light posts, lamp-posts, hydrants, projecting doorsteps, horse blocks, etc., etc., will have to be got out of the way before the newly-invented street cleaners can get in their work to advantage.

LIQUOR SELLING IN GROCERIES.

The discussion between the temperance advocates and the City Council is marked by such an evident lack of straightforwardness that it makes unpleasant reading. Every one concerned seems well aware of the difficulty, if not impossibility, in the present state of public feeling, of enforcing the by-law, yet for the sake of notoriety one side will argue for it, and for fear of losing a few votes the other side listens and answers with an affected gravity. Grocers' licenses seem like common ground. Both parties unite in condemning them, and yet, if liquor is to be sold at all, they give only a wider choice and lower price than the saloons and hotels. To shut them out and leave the saloons open would be like telling the temperance citizens that they can get a good cup of coffee and nice bread and butter at the coffee house for six cents, so for the future no bakers or grocers would be allowed to ply their trade. Coffee, etc., at retail prices may suit a bachelor, but the family man wants to buy his supplies in more wholesale quantities. Just in the same way there are people who do not care to pay the profit which the saloon keeper is obliged to charge in order to meet the very heavy expenses which are imposed upon him by the laws of the land, and prefer to get their glass of beer or wine or spirit, from the grocery. Regulate the traffic, put down the unlicensed shebeens and educate the people, but drawing the lines too tight all at once only causes that inevitable kick over the traces that does more damage in a moment than years of easy driving can. Even from a temperance standpoint there may be found arguments in favor of the

groceries. If a man must buy liquor is it not desirable that he should be able to buy in a place where there are no temptations to take "just another," where there is no treating or being treated, where there is no amusement to entice him to stay, and where he is pretty certain that there is no hocusing the bottle he buys?

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE, who has traveled the world over, rifle in hand, in search of sport, has now come to the conclusion that it is all wicked. She is haunted by the sad looks in the dying eyes of her victims. She has killed for killing's sake, and now that her whim is changed she has the assurance to take a higher level than the world at large and preach the wickedness of all sport. It is another version of "Vanity of vanities and all is vanity and vexation of spirit."

How MUCH MORE generous we are to the struggling poor than they are in England is well shown by the tax upon peddlers. In England this was for a long time fixed at \$1.25 per year, but in reckless disregard of the interest of the poor the authorities some years ago raised it to \$1.75. In Montreal this tax is acknowledged to be detrimental, as it prevents some people who are incapacitated from earning a living otherwise, from eking out one by the sale of useful articles from door to door, so the City Council have unanimously agreed to reduce it from \$40 to \$25.

The HERALD, without exceeding the bounds of modesty, can claim credit for having supplied exclusive news of many important events during the past few weeks. The publication of the verbatim evidence in the Langlais case was in many respects the journalistic feature of the month. Last Friday our Quebec correspondent gave the first statement of what form the proposed provincial direct taxation will take, and though some of our contemporaries talked about "unauthorized statements," yet subsequent events have proved the correctness of our correspondent's despatch. On Saturday morning again THE HERALD published the first draft made by the stationing committee of the Methodist conference, now sitting in Pembroke. The *Witness* on some "high authority," who is nameless, casts a doubt on the genuineness of the report. As the stationing committee met in Pembroke on Thursday evening and Friday morning, it cannot understand how THE HERALD got the news for Saturday's issue. Perhaps the *Witness* does not believe in getting news when it is fresh and publishing it; but THE HERALD does. We have every reason for believing that our list was correct.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Home Rule Resolutions of 1882-92.
EDITOR HERALD:—Two specific objections are taken to Mr. Devlin's proposed resolutions in support of Ireland's plea for legislative independence. The one that the time is inopportune, the other that Mr. Devlin has no mandate from the people for his action.

As to the first, any movement which tends to restore to Ireland the inalienable right of every people to be the sovereigns of their own liberties, to be the only power competent to make and administer the laws by which they are governed, is always opportune, always just, always expedient.

The second objection that Mr. Devlin has no popular mandate for his proceeding is more apparent than real. True, the "Cos-tigan Resolutions of 1882" were introduced at the direct solicitation of the Irish population of the Dominion by their chosen advocate. But the machinery is as available now as then, and could as readily be set in motion if necessary, with the same results, as sure as like causes produce like effects. Since then there has been no change in the opinions of Irishmen, at home and abroad, on this momentous question, or if any, the yearning for "Home Rule" has, if possible, been intensified. But the necessity for appealing to public opinion no longer exists.

As the history of the agitation which culminated in the adoption by the Canadian Parliament of the Irish "Home Rule" resolutions of 1882 is still untold, and the identity of the actors in the play remains yet undefined, it is time to raise the curtain and give the audience a glimpse of the shifting scenes on the stage while amateurs are rehearsing their parts. True, the chief actors in the drama courted not notoriety, coveted not publicity. They were content with the inward consciousness of doing their duty. It was the only reward they sought. They looked on in silence, they opened not their lips, while fictitious claimants for the paternity of the movement were contending for the championship, and wrangling over the trophy. It is safe to say, and uttered without affectation, there would be no "Home Rule" resolutions to chronicle in 1882, but for the initial steps taken by the writer. For my part I claim no merit. I am merely endeavoring to do my duty. Only a traitor or backslider does less.

Cos-tigan was selected as the instrument to execute the design solely because he was believed to be in heartfelt sympathy with the movement itself; and, therefore, more likely to be trusted. It is but bare justice to add, that never was confidence more justified or good judgment indicated than in the choice.

The writer conceived the design and enunciated the program. Be it remembered, in those days "Home Rule" was far from popular. It was strenuously opposed alike by Whigs and Tories. Open avowed Home Rulers in Canada were comparatively few. They were shunned almost as lepers, frowned upon as if anarchists, sneered at as if dermiers. Under such circumstances it was a novel and daring adventure to attempt to lead the lion in his den, to storm the Canadian Legislature where sympathizers were few. Being on the eve of a general election when "Pat" is courted and caressed, rendered the time opportune. To strengthen the hands of the parliamentary medium by a show of popular support was of the first importance. It was manifest that half the battle was won if the ministerial benches could be alarmed by seeing their seats imperilled. Danger signals must be hoisted. Cos-tigan must have an Irish plebeian in his hand before his entrance on the stage. There was neither fear nor doubt of success. The writer, in the name of the Canadian elector, to any and all duties, as "Home Ruler." The dilemma was how to reach them, scattered, fragmentary, and disorganized as they are from Cape Breton to Vancouver. There was one ray of hope in the lowering horizon. In the capital, then, stood, at the head of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, as true, as devoted an Irish Nationalist as ever crossed the Atlantic ocean. The mystery was solved. I wrote out a preamble and resolution to be adopted by that society asking Mr. Cos-tigan to introduce Home Rule resolutions with an appeal to every Irish organization in the Dominion to pass similar resolutions have them published in the local press, and copies forwarded to Mr. Cos-tigan with the least possible delay. The preliminaries being arranged, I invited to my house three friends, Mr. Michael Starrs, Mr. John Cos-tigan, and another whose name I am not authorized to give. I unfolded my program. After coming and scanning it over,

they felt so satisfied of its mechanism, that they concurred in, not a suggestion added. On more occasions than six I had casually talked on the subject with each of my guests.

Mr. Starrs was assigned his share in the play; and right well did he carry it out. He convoked a meeting of his society, at which the resolutions were unanimously passed, and the proceedings were published in the city press, and copies sent to every village, town and city of this broad Dominion where an association of *Clan Na Gaoth* was known to exist. Right joyfully did they respond to Mr. Starrs' patriotic call to arms. There was but one dark spot in the firmament, but one black sheep in the flock, but one society recreant to the grand old cause. To their shame be it told, that one traitor was the Montreal branch of the Irish National League.

After all attempts by Ministers and followers to induce Mr. Cos-tigan, by alternate threats and blandishments, to take back water from their ranks, and to effect his compromise resolutions. For accepting these Mr. Cos-tigan has been severely criticized. This is unjust; for his offense, if offense there be, consisted in yielding to his advice against his own judgment. It happened thus: One night, after 11 o'clock, there was a knock at my door. I went down, to find Mr. Cos-tigan there. After a hurried salutation he told me that this evening the Government submitted for his acceptance "Home Rule" resolutions of their own, with the alternative of accession, or voting against his (Cos-tigan's), and they must have an answer before the adjournment of the House to-night. To this he added: "I have read them over and I will not accept them. The time is so short that I have not been able to consult anyone, and came to see you." We read them over and compared them with the originals. After giving the matter the best consideration I could in the necessarily short time at our disposal, I recommended their acceptance. And now after the lapse of ten years I do not regret the advice I then gave.

I reasoned thus:—"True, these counter-resolutions are far from being what we would wish. But are they not the best we can get? Are they better than almost certain defeat, and get nothing at all? Even this much is a great stride in advance, exorted as it were from the fears of the enemy. How few even now take the trouble of reading the resolutions, and comparing the one with the other. How fewer still in Britain! On the magic wings of the electric current by land and water, across continents, beneath the Atlantic wave, will be heralded the startling news that the Parliament of Canada, without a dissenting voice, passed resolutions in favor of "Home Rule" for Ireland. The glad tidings will send a thrill of joy to many a drowsy head, and heart, and will give new hope and renewed vigor to the toilers staggering under the burthen of the unequal contest. This is the primary consideration, the paramount standpoint." Mr. Cos-tigan before leaving agreed to take my advice. He said he would notify the Premier forthwith of his acceptance of the Government proposition. Next morning the *Citizen* announced the agony over.

J. L. P. O'HANLY.

Ottawa, May 25th, 1892.

SIR GEORGE CARTIER'S BARONETCY.

The Manoeuvring By Which It Was Finally Obtained.

Toronto Globe: Sir Edward Watkin is frank enough to publish the correspondence which took place between himself and Cartier when the latter was wirepulling for the baronetcy that he received. At Confederation Cartier had been offered the honor of a K. C. B., which carried the title of a Knight. He was much put out and Watkin set to work upon Mr. Disraeli to secure something better for him. His letters to Watkin do not elevate one's opinion of Cartier. He raves about the "injury" done to him, about "the slight so absurdly offered to a million of good and loyal French Canadians," and brags of his services to Canada and the empire. Tupper turned up in England, and Watkin got him to see the Duke of Buckingham in Cartier's behalf. On April 22, 1868, Tupper joyfully wrote to Watkin that the Duke, who was Colonial Secretary, had shown him "in strict confidence" a copy of a telegram to Lord Monck announcing that Cartier was to be made a baronet and that Langevin was to get a K. C. B. ship. The Duke "was pleased to say that he was very much indebted to you for having suggested it. The Duke spoke his inner mind and he would probably have expressed mild disgust at the spectacle of one colonist cadging a title for another. However, 'I told his Grace,' said Tupper, getting down on his belly, 'that he had conferred a signal service to our country which would be productive of much good.'" On May 28, Cartier sent a flamboyant letter of thanks to Watkin, who in the following August paid Cartier's fee at the Herald's office. Watkin was a Grand Trunk magnate and, as such, interested in keeping on the right side of Cartier. Shortly afterwards he himself was knighted—he has since been made a baronet—and Cartier, of course, overwhelmed him with congratulations. Evidently it was of this transaction that the late Professor Thorold Rogers wrote in his "Cobden and Political Opinion":—"It is to be regretted that the colonial office seem to stimulate the morbid vanity, perhaps the jealousy, of certain colonists with the grant of baronetcies—all, in sum, in the way of hereditary distinction which it could venture on conferring—and the establishment of a colonial order of knighthood."

Sir Joseph Hickson for Senator.

Hamilton Times: The latest rumor is to the effect that Sir Joseph Hickson is to be created a Senator. Such an appointment would meet with general approval through the country. Sir Joseph is an able man, has lots of leisure on his hands, no axes to grind, and is not what might be called a party man.

Not Knighted Conduct.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review: Knighthood is an order of chivalry. Premier Abbott is a knight. It would not be a chivalrous thing to tie a man's hands and then strike him, or to kick an opponent when down. Still, Sir John Abbott does not think it beneath the honor of a knight to tie his opponents' hands and feet before entering the fight with them. His redistribution bill does not come of the age of chivalry. It is the work of cowards. No honorable men, much less a knight, should support it.

Tastes Vary.

The wrapper (the outside leaf) does not altogether indicate by its color, the strength of a cigar, as is generally supposed to be the case. On the contrary cigars with light colored wrappers may be very strong unless proper care is taken by the manufacturer in handling the leaf to have the interior or "bunch" properly represented by the outside leaf, which should be the "mirror of the cigar."

Our brands are properly represented by the sizes and color. For example: The El Padre brand is made in the following sizes: "Perfectos," "Lansdowne," "Pinos," "Bonquets," and "Reina Victoria," all of different qualities, which are represented by the "sizes" mentioned, all of which are of different strength in each size.

You can obtain a mild, medium or full flavored Perfecto in that particular grade and quality, the same with the other sizes. Smokers who like a full flavored, fairly large cigar should ask for the Reina Victoria size, for a large mild cigar the Perfecto, medium size Lansdowne or Pin, small size Bonquets. Our aim is to suit all tastes and dispel the illusion that exists with many smokers that an imported cigar is as good as anything like the price at which the El Padre, Madre e Hijo, La Cadena, or La Florida are sold. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

THE NEW ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Formal Opening on Saturday—Good Words About the Manager.

The St. James Hotel, opposite the Grand Trunk depot, was reopened on Saturday night under entirely new management and after undergoing a thorough renovation. The present proprietors, Messrs. C. & N. Vallee, have spared no pains or cost in the re-embellishment and refurbishing of the hotel. The internal arrangements are very complete, and the furniture good, being of the newest and best designs that Messrs. Feek & Martin could turn out. The hotel is lit throughout by electricity, and there are electric bells in all the rooms. Perhaps the best move Messrs. Vallee have made is in securing the services of Mr. George D. Fuchs as manager.

His name will be remembered in connection with that favorite resort, the Inch Arran House, Portland, of which he was manager for a number of years. Here he won golden opinions from the many people who visited the hotel. Amongst these is Lady Macdonald, who expresses her appreciation of the excellent management as follows: "After six weeks' residence at the Inch Arran House, I have much pleasure in adding my testimony in favor of its management. This season has been very agreeable to our party. The manager, Mr. Fuchs, thoroughly understands his business, and seems unceasing in his endeavors to make the hotel comfortable and popular. I don't think I have lived anywhere where more was given in proportion to the money paid."

Messrs. Vallee gave a free lunch on the occasion of the formal opening of the hotel, of which between 200 and 300 people partook, and up to the hour of closing, eleven o'clock midnight, champagne flowed freely.

The Empress of India's Passengers.

VANCOUVER, B.C., May 28.—The following is the passenger list by the Empress of India:—Mra. and Mrs. R. J. Abbott and child, Mr. Adams, Archer, R.D., J. M. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Baker, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Baxter, Miss Bell, Irving, Miss Bethel, Miss Bostick, Mr. Nickell, Mr. Bois, Mr. Stanley Bois, Mr. and Mrs. Bouchiers Ayah and child, H. M. H. Boyle, Mr. Bozier, Mr. Brenton, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Campbell, Misses Campbell, Mr. A. Cattaneo, M. C. W. Chaburn, Mr. G. A. Chaburn, Miss Chaburn, Col. Cantley, Mr. Clark, Mr. Colman, Mr. E. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Dix, Mr. E. A. Dix, Mr. W. C. Dix, Mr. D. H. Dunlop, Mr. G. C. H. Dunlop, Mr. Enchard, Mr. Ang Evers, Mr. Exton, Mr. Featherstonhaugh, Mr. J. R. Fithians, Mr. J. Fithians, Mr. Fry, Mr. N. F. Girard, Capt. Guthrie, Lieut. Hagins, Col. and Mrs. Halford, Rev. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Horspool, Mr. Horspool, Mr. and Mrs. Hudd, Miss Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison and child, Mr. N. F. Inglis, Rev. Inglis, Capt. J. B. Kennedy, Dr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Kerr-Bell, Mr. King, Capt. Kurosawa, Major Kusone, Col. Lawrence, Rev. Mr. Leake, Mr. Logie, Miss Lorraine, Fleet Surgeon Lyons, R. N., Rev. Mr. Lyon, Mr. M. Graw, Mr. Mithland, Capt. and Mrs. Mann, Mr. Mann, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Meldrum, Mr. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Marr, Mr. Murray, Miss Myers, Mrs. Newberry, Miss Newberry and maid, Earl Onslow, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Richardson, Mr. R. F. Ringer, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Russell, Miss C. B. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Lord Routledge, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Lord Routledge, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Hon. A. Ruthven, Mr. Straton, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stratz, Mr. Strong, Mr. Stuart Smith, Rev. and Mrs. J. Hudson Taylor, Mr. Thorold, Mr. Tuckett, Mr. Denis Devitre, Mrs. Vogel, Rev. Waddell, Mr. Geo. Washington, Mr. Watkins, Capt. Burgess Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Way, Mr. A. G. M. Weale, Mr. Weeks, Baron Wendelstall and servant, Viscount Grey De Wilton, servant, second saloon, Mr. J. J. Booth, Capt. Brunstrom, R. D. M. Logan, Mr. A. Calderwood, W. H. Smith, Mr. W. Daniels, D. Yeates, J. Brashay, Mr. Lee Mun and son, Mr. R. M. Farland.

The Debate on the Caron Charges.

Hamilton Herald (Ind. Con.): Mr. Laurier rubbed it into the Government's face on the motion to refer the Caron charges to a commission which came up in the House at Ottawa yesterday and was carried by a big majority. Mr. Laurier seems to have had all the best of the argument, but Sir John Thompson had all the best of it when it came to a vote, and as Shakespeare remarks somewhere, "It's vote vote counts." When you come to think of it it looks a little bit odd for a man to select for himself the judges who are to determine his guilt or innocence in a very serious charge, and the people of Canada would have had a higher opinion of Caron if he had quietly slipped out of his seat in the Cabinet while the cloud rests on his good name. What with the watering of the charges and the refusal to have them read before the bar of the House, it looks as if Caron has an idea in his head that the gun is loaded. Perhaps that is why the House has relieved itself of the responsibility of passing on the charges which might involve an appeal to the people.

A Radical Suggestion for Quebec.

Hamilton Times: There ought to be some member of the Quebec Legislature competent and inclined to drive home the lesson that one class of taxes produces cheapness, whereas all other taxes tend to cause dearth and scarcity. If the Legislature of the embarrassed province were to hit upon the proper solution of its difficulties, and seek needed revenue by the imposition of a tax upon land according to its value and without regard to improvements, the past extravagance of the Cheneauxs, Des Bouchervilles and Merciers would not have a permanent ill effect. More than enough is paid every year in the city of Montreal alone as ground rent to private individuals to provide the Legislature with ample revenues. Upon that fund the Legislature, representing the people whose presence and industry has given the lands their value, has a perfect right to draw at sight.

Mowat Merited the Honor.

Toronto News:—Of all the titles bestowed by Her Majesty, either yesterday or on any previous occasion, none was better deserved than the one conferred upon the Premier of Ontario. Personally incorruptible, head of one of the best Governments that has ever existed in Canada, thoroughly loyal to the Dominion and the Empire, Mr. Mowat stands to-day without a superior in these provinces.

No More Baronets, Please.

Toronto Globe: We do not want any more baronets, Cartier died in the shadow of a great scandal, and Tupper is the incarnation of all that is earthiest in our politics. Among politicians Mr. Mowat is the only person transmuted within the last few years from a plain Canadian into a knight who does credit to that humble order. Sir Adolphe and Sir Hector are a disgrace to it.

A Good Word for Mr. David.

Quebec Telegraph:—Mr. L. O. David has been named clerk for the city of Montreal. A more worthy or distinguished gentleman cannot be elected to the position.

A Worthy Institution.

Mr. George E. Powers, of the Fredericton Deaf and Dumb Institution, has been requested by the management to make his annual call upon the friends and subscribers residing in Montreal and vicinity. The new building is now occupied and affords an agreeable change to their previous cramped quarters. It has been nicely furnished and equipped in every way for the educational work. There is ample accommodation provided for about sixty pupils. It offers the same advantages and facilities to the deaf-mute children from Quebec as to those from any other province. The poverty of parents is no bar to their children obtaining an education at Fredericton, as all such children are admitted free.

THE LAST OF THE LECTURES.

Rev. W. S. Barnes Tendered a Hearty Vote of Thanks.

The series of lectures on the "Higher Criticism of the Bible" conducted by the Rev. W. S. Barnes, which have been held after the Sunday morning services in the Church of the Messiah during the past season, was brought to a close yesterday. The great interest taken in the lectures has been seen in the large attendance, not only of the church members but others; and it was thought that the least that could be done was to thank Mr. Barnes for the time and trouble he had taken in doing the work. Mr. Gustaf Gylling, in proposing a vote of thanks, spoke of the great enjoyment and interest the class had felt in a subject now so generally making its influence realized, and the admirable nature of the discourses given. Prof. Cox seconded the motion in a few well-chosen words. He spoke of the greatly increased value of the Bible viewed from the standpoint of the higher criticism as the apparent discrepancies were made clear, or rather were shown not to exist, and how the book was thus revealed more than ever before. Although rather in advance of the thought in this country the speaker was sure that if the truths Mr. Barnes had taught had been preached from the pulpits of either Oxford or Cambridge they would be well received. Mr. Robert Reid, on behalf of the class, conveyed the vote of thanks to Mr. Barnes, who expressed the great pleasure he felt that his work was so well appreciated. He closed by saying that the higher criticism did not tend to take away from the value of the Bible, but showed that it was not "God's thoughts about man," but rather "Man's thoughts about God." Printed copies of a table showing the chronology of the Hebrew Scriptures, prepared by Mr. Barnes in connection with these lectures, were given to the members of the class.

ATHLETE
--AND--
DERBY
CIGARETTES

Are sold on their merits.
Everybody knows they are the best.
Everybody smokes them.
They have no rivals.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—Superior Court.—No. 1892, James Tasker, Plaintiff, versus William Craig, Defendant. On the 6th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, in the City of Montreal, all the goods, chattels, real and personal, of the said Defendant, in this cause, consisting of household effects, etc., etc. S. C. MARSA, B.S.C. Montreal, May 27, 1892.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, a body corporate and politic, duly incorporated and having its head office in the City of Montreal, and Les Commissaires d'Écoles Catholiques Romaines de la Cité de Montreal, corps politique dument incorpore, ayant son bureau principal dans la cité et district de Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session for an act to amend the acts 32 Victoria, chap. 16, section 23, and as amended by 34 Vic., chap. 12, sections 11 and 12, and 35 Vic., chap. 11, sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and by 36 Vic., chap. 33, section 1, to increase the rate of taxation for school purposes in the City of Montreal, and for other purposes.

Montreal, April 21, 1892.
GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Attorneys for the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal.
BEIQUE, LA FONTAINE, TURGEON & ROBERTSON, Attorneys for Les Commissaires d'Écoles Catholiques Romaines de la Cité de Montreal.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given that Dame Jule Morello, of the City and District of Montreal, wife separated as to property, of Vincente Tarigo, of the same place, and Dame Catherine Juliette Morello, of the City and District of Montreal, wife separated as to property, of Antonio Mollari, of the same place, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, and will ask to be granted leave to sell certain immovable properties to them bequeathed by the late Antonio Morello, dated 11th July, 1882, and made before M. Porraut, Notary.

PREFONTAINE & ST. JEAN, Attorneys for the Petitioner.
Montreal, 12th April, 1892.

SMOKE
HERO
CIGARSPRESENTATION
ADDRESSES

HANDSOMELY ILLUMINATED
BY

EDWIN COX & CO.,

114 St. Francois Xavier St.

Mention the Herald.

REPAIRING!

Why drive a broken or shabby buggy, wagon or cart when you can have them REPAIRED AND PAINTED at the CUSACK CARRIAGE SHOP, 29 Busby Lane, where all repairs are promptly attended to at REASONABLE PRICES?

MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

SESSION 1892-93.

The Annual Public Meeting for the Confering of Diplomas in Teachers-in-Training of the McGill Normal School, will be held in the Hall of the School, 32 Belmont Street, on Tuesday, May 31st, at 3 p.m.

The Honorable the Superintendent of Public Instruction is expected to preside. The attendance of friends of education is respectfully invited.

S. P. ROBINS, LL. D., Principal.

To Ocean Steamship Companies,
Shippers, Etc.

NOTICE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has, by arrangement with the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, constructed a branch railway from the company's yards at Point St. Charles to the wharves at Windmill Point, Montreal. The largest size vessels can come alongside the wharves, and access by railway may be had to them any time during the day or night. The requirements of traffic may prescribe. The attention of ocean steamship companies, as well as of the commercial community, is called to the valuable and important increase of accommodation thus provided for the shipping interests of this city.

L. J. SEARGEANT, Gen. Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

QUEEN'S THEATRE,
Commencing Monday, May 30

The Miller-Calhoun Opera Co.,
In Richard Stahl's Spectacular Oriental Opera.

SAID PASHA!

Evening Prices: \$1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Matinee Prices: 75c, 50c, 25c. Seats now on sale at N.Y. Piano Co. and Sheppard's Music Store, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

SOHMER PARK.

(ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.)

Wonderful performance of

COLONEL BOONE'S CELEBRATED LIONS.

TWO JAPANESE TROUPE.

Afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Evening from 8 to 10.30 o'clock.

Admission Sohmer Park, 10 cents.

Zoological Garden, including Lion's performance, 10 cents extra.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL.

Every Afternoon and Evening Week Commencing Monday, May 30th.

THE POLITE FARCE.

BEWITCHED.

Excellent company. Magnificent stage settings. Gorgeous costumes. Pure and wholesome fun. An evening of unalloyed pleasure. Prices of admission 10, 20 and 30 cents, reserved seats 10 cents extra. Plan at theatre from 9 to 10 p.m. Coming—ALONE IN A GREAT CITY.

HENSCHEL.

Two Recitals Only in Canada.

WINDSOR, TUESDAY, MAY 31st.

HALL, THURSDAY JUNE 2nd.

8.15 P.M.

Reserved seats \$1.50, \$1. Balcony, 75c. Box plan now open at Nordheimer's.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GALLERIES CLOSED.

Reading Room Open to Members 9 a.m., to 6 p.m.

THE NEW CYCLOGRAMA.

Open Every Day and Evening.

Custer's Last Fight.

—OR THE—

THE CRACK LINER

Arrival of the Steamship Labrador Yesterday Morning.

Her Voyage Described—Gigantic Icebergs in Mid-Ocean—The Passengers—The Largest Cheese Shipment this Season—Up River Boats to Begin Running—Marine News From Quebec.

The Allan Line Royal Mail Steamship Mongolian is expected in port to-day.

The lately burned sheds of the Hamburg-American Packet company are being rapidly re-constructed.

The Allan Line Steamship Caraccian, Captain Moore, with 57 saloon passengers, sailed Saturday from Liverpool.

The steamship Cameo, Captain Rich, with general cargo from Hamburg and Antwerp arrived on Saturday.

The depth of water in the ship channel: Montreal gauge, 30 feet 3 inches; by the Sorol gauge, 31 ft 4 inches; by the Cape La Reche gauge, 34 feet 11 inches.

The chartered steamship Comissie, of the Dominion line, sailed for Bristol Saturday with general cargo, among which were 9,045 boxes of cheese, the largest single shipment by the way this season. She also carried 202 head of cattle.

The steamers of the Western branch of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company begin their regular trips for the season Wednesday, June 1. The first boat from Montreal will be the Passport, followed by the Algerian, June 2, Spartan, June 3 and Corsican, June 4.

THE STEAMSHIP LABRADOR.

The Labrador, the greyhound of the Dominion Line fleet, arrived in port on her first trip this season and docked at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Fog seems to have a particular spite against this particular ship, but for which she would have been in port Saturday evening instead of as on her maiden trip, having to anchor for the night in sight of the harbor lights of Montreal.

During the morning the ship was boarded by THE HERALD marine reporter, who found her trim and shipshape as usual. Unfortunately Capt. McAuley was ashore, but Chief Officer Scrimshaw was seen who gave the details of the voyage, and old friends were met in the persons of Chief Engineer Lapsley and Mr. Duffin, the general chief steward, and also a number of Mr. Allan. Of the voyage the chief officer reported: Left the Alexandra docks, Liverpool, at 4.10 p.m., May 19, and passed Incestruall the following morning. During the first part of the voyage moderate northwest and westerly winds, with head seas, were encountered, changing May 23 to heavy westerly gales. In latitude 49 north, longitude 45 west, thick fog was experienced, which caused a dead stop for eight hours, as the ship was in the vicinity of a number of icebergs. In latitude 47 north, longitude 50 west numerous bergs were passed, and in latitude 46 north, longitude 52 west, a gigantic berg was seen. Cape Ray was sighted at 5 p.m., May 26, and from that up to Father Point, which was reached at 8 o'clock Friday evening, fair weather was experienced. The ship reached Quebec at 7.40 o'clock Saturday morning, and after landing the greater number of her passengers and a portion of her cargo, she proceeded for Montreal at 10.30 o'clock, anchoring for the night a little below Vercheres Saturday evening. Besides a full general cargo the Labrador carried 97 saloon, 74 intermediate and 485 steerage passengers, but of this number only 70 saloon, 60 intermediate and 50 steerage were brought through to Montreal. During yesterday the magnificent ship was visited by hundreds of visitors. She will be in port over a week, as she does not sail until Wednesday, June 8.

Port of Montreal.

ARRIVED—May 28.

Steamship Cameo, 1450, Rich, Antwerp, general, and/orland & Co.
Steamship Ravenshoe, 1288, Jones, Matanzas, Carbay, Routh & Co.
Steamship Monte Videa, 2008, Ferguson, H. & A. Allan.
Steamship Labrador, 3034, McAuley, Liverpool, general, D. Torrance & Co.

CLEAR.

Steamship Coban, 689, Frazer, Gulf ports, general, Kingman, Brown & Co.
Steamship Louisburg, 1182, Gould, Sydney & Co., general, Kingman, Brown & Co.
Steamship Ceylon, 1704, Roe, London, grain, K. Reford & Co.
Schooner Fearless, 90, Mabe, Chatham, N.B., general, J. G. Brock.

Vessels in Port.

STEAMSHIPS.

Ceylon, 1704, Roe, Munderloh & Co.
Lake Winnipeg, 2157, Herriman, H. C. Murray.
Flamboro, 1259, Jones, J. G. Sidey.
Liddisdale, Lawrence, R. Reford & Co.
Montesanto, 1892, Beazley, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Avalon, 1354, Cox, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Wetherby, 1381, Petersen, J. G. Sidey.
Strait of Magellan, 1717, Clark, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Bencroy, 1664, Appleton, Harling, Ronald & Co.
Lemuria, 1081, Young, Anderson & Co.
Bona, 1567, Leach, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Mesario, 900, Reddie, H. Dobell & Co.
Nigretia, 1632, Cawthorne, Harling, Ronald & Co.
Sarnia, 2422, Couch, D. Torrance & Co.
Coban, 633, Frazer, Kingman, Brown & Co.
Louisburg, 1182, Gould, Kingman, Brown & Co.
Elloe, 1,119, Danielsens, F. C. Henshaw.
Amaranthia, 2,552, Creighton, Robert Reford & Co.
Activ, 927, Mathiason, Carbay, Routh & Co.
Lake Nepigon, 1450, Taylor, H. E. Murray.
Buenos Ayrean, 2460, Vipond, H. & A. Allan.
Rydalholme, 1255, Brown, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Montevideo, 2008, Ferguson, H. & A. Allan.
Ravenshoe, 1288, Jones, Carbay, Routh & Co.
Dora, 1133, Farpes, Anderson McKenzie & Co.
Cameo, 1450, Rich, Munderloh & Co.
Labrador, 3034, McAuley, D. Torrance & Co.

BARQUES.

Yuba, 978, Currie, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Baarm, 1,029, Bowne, Harling, Ronald & Co.
Fearless, 79, Mabe, J. G. Brock.
Downs—May 28.
Steamer Misah, Grenville, light; tug M. J. Cummings, Oswego, light; steamer Anglin, Pointe Au Chesier, 50 cords firewood; tug Florence, Ottawa, light; barges Jumbo, Ottawa, 217,000 ft. lumber; John McLaw, Ottawa, 217,000 ft. lumber; Brockton, Ottawa, 316,000 ft. lumber; Edwards, Ottawa, 273,000 ft. lumber; Rockland, Ottawa, 263,000 ft. lumber; Donnelly, Ottawa, 161,000 ft. lumber; Tay, Ottawa, 302,000 ft. lumber; Pattie, Ottawa, 227,000 ft. lumber; Clarence, Ottawa, 283,000 ft. lumber.

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The depth of water in the ship channel: Montreal gauge, 30 feet 3 inches; by the Sorol gauge, 31 ft 4 inches; by the Cape La Reche gauge, 34 feet 11 inches.
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TRADE AND COMMERCE

Trade sale of tobacco and cigars in bond at 287 Notre Dame St., 11 a.m.

Dividends Payable.	
Merchants Bank 3 per cent. yearly.	June 1
Books closed May 17th to 31st.	
Ontario Bank 5 per cent. yearly.	June 1
Books closed May 17th to 31st.	
Bank of Montreal 5 per cent. yearly.	June 1
Books closed May 17th to 31st.	
Bank of Commerce 3 per cent. yearly.	June 1
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FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL, May 28, 1892.

The Stock Market.
No session of the local Exchange to-day, being Saturday. The New York Produce Exchange adjourned from last night until Tuesday morning, Monday being Decoration Day. The New York Exchange and the Chicago markets will not hold sessions on Monday.

London Stock Market.
Messrs. Macdougall Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street, were called the closing prices of American stocks in London as follows:

Stocks.	May 28	May 27	May 26
Atchafson	344	344	344
Canadian Pacific	911	911	911
Grand Trunk	105	105	105
do do 2nd	45	45	45
Erie	281	281	281
Illinois Central	104	104	104
Lake Shore	137	137	137
Michigan & Northern	105	105	105
Northern Pacific P.R.	54	54	54
New York Central	116	116	116
Ontario and Western	116	116	116
Reading	311	311	311
St. Paul	199	199	199
Union Pacific	411	411	411
Wabash P.R.	253	253	253

The Evening Post has the following on to-day's market: The fact that to-day and Monday constitute a double holiday had a material effect on the market. Few sales were made, and those that took place were of small magnitude. There was some buying to cover short interests, and London was moderately active. The announcement that Drexel, Morgan & Co. would undertake the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal seemed to effect that stock but slightly. This was due, no doubt, to the fact that it was generally expected that such would be the decision of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and so the published announcement had but little effect one way or the other.

There was some animation in Reading and in Rock Island. Cotton Oil rose 1/2 at the opening. Union Pacific was fairly active, and advanced slightly at the opening on account of some foreign purchases. Richmond Terminal declined slightly at the opening, presumably on some liquidating sales, but recovered later. There was a strong undercurrent in Reading bonds. The industrial securities and the Grangers were firm with some slight advances. The movement in other parts of the market was sluggish and barren of any special significance. London houses bought 3,000 shares of Union Pacific in the first hour, and brokers identified with the Vanderbilt interests were also buyers.

The movement in New England was generally understood to be based on anticipated favorable developments at the special meeting of stockholders to be held on Tuesday next. Boston houses were the principal buyers of the stock.

Messrs. Macdougall Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street, report the New York market as follows:

Stocks.	May 28th.	May 27th.	May 26th.
Cotton Oil	34	34	34
C. B. & Quincy	1031	1031	1031
C. C. & P.	1031	1031	1031
C. C. & P.	1031	1031	1031
Chicago Gas	80	79	80
do do 2nd	45	45	45
do do 3rd	45	45	45
do do 4th	45	45	45
do do 5th	45	45	45
do do 6th	45	45	45
do do 7th	45	45	45
do do 8th	45	45	45
do do 9th	45	45	45
do do 10th	45	45	45
do do 11th	45	45	45
do do 12th	45	45	45
do do 13th	45	45	45
do do 14th	45	45	45
do do 15th	45	45	45
do do 16th	45	45	45
do do 17th	45	45	45
do do 18th	45	45	45
do do 19th	45	45	45
do do 20th	45	45	45

Exchange.
Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., foreign exchange brokers, report the market as follows:

NEW YORK, May 28.	POSTED.	ACTUAL.
Sterling 60 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2
" do do 90 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2
" do do 120 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2
" do do 150 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2
" do do 180 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2
" do do 210 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2
" do do 240 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2
" do do 270 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2
" do do 300 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2
" do do 330 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2
" do do 360 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2

MONTREAL, May 28.
Between Banks, Gold.

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" do do 210 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2
" do do 240 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2
" do do 270 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2
" do do 300 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2
" do do 330 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2
" do do 360 days sight	4 8 1/2	4 8 1/2

Wall Street Gossip.
Messrs. J. S. Bach & Co., New York, have telegraphed the following to Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien over their private wire:

London market is about steady, prices are unchanged. Drexel, Morgan & Co. have decided to try to re-organize the R. T. road. They expect to bring out a plan within ten days. The question is how much will the stock have to pay. We think ten dollars or more. The failure in London yesterday were Saunders \$14,000, and Robins \$23,000.

The average price of 20 active stocks at the close yesterday was 72.05 a decline of 15 for the day. An operator in Atchison said yesterday: "Bonds have been buying stock all day, and it looks like much as though the price would go back to the forties. There has been some buying attributed to insiders and by houses which have known when to buy and

when to sell the stock in the past. The change of front by the London Times has had considerable influence abroad, and the feeling among the stockholders is becoming general, that while the conversion plan appears at first sight detrimental to the stock, this view is not sustained by further examination. It substitutes a 4 per cent for a 5 per cent bond charge, and the new bonds provide means for earning money on the stock.

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN NEW YORK.
Henry Clew's Weekly Report.
New York, May 28, 1892.—Following the forebodings in our advice of the 21st inst., the Stock Market has during the past week showed symptoms of a reaction from its late "bearish" drift. The pessimists appear to think they have fairly discounted the adverse conditions, and, although they have attached prices have done so mainly to enable them to buy to return their borrowed stock. Thus the "bears" have been the foremost buyers. This change in the current has naturally developed a better tone and has caused some advance upon a wide range of stocks. The "bulls," however, still feel somewhat timid and hesitated after the late pounding, and have not been so quick as they might have been in turning to account the necessities of the "bears" to cover "short" contracts. This is in part due to the fact that the "bears" have been prudent enough to cover before the foreseen improvements in general conditions had become distinctly developed. Be that as it may, the "bulls" have lost a good opportunity for turning the tables upon their opponents and inaugurating an upward movement.

As the prospect stands to-day, it is distinctly improved. The weaker stocks have been hammered down to a point at which they are fairly cheap. The earnings of the coal stocks begin to show some of the benefits claimed for the Reading combination. Terminal is less than it has been a cause of disturbance, and should it be taken under the wing of Drexel, Morgan & Co., its troubles, if not ended, will be indefinitely postponed. Atchison is attracting more confidence, and its new loan is received with some favor. The large group of grangers, so long kept in suspense by rains and floods, will benefit from the improving weather and the few weeks of fine weather, and the West while the instances of average crops, and the late weather have materially lessened. The net earnings of railroads for the first quarter of the year have increased nearly 10 per cent. over the same time last year, and although the current business of many of the Western roads is showing some decline, yet the reduction is merely the temporary effect of the storms and the impassable condition of country roads. The reserves of the city banks increase, the surplus shown in last week's statement being \$19,500,000 against \$5,200,000 a year previous. The exports of gold have ceased for now two weeks, although at this season we are usually shipping that amount to the East. The current demand for bond investments is unusually active, and the scarcity of funds is apparent in the fact that the bids for the \$10,000,000 of Pitts. C. in Chicago & St. Louis 4 1/2 marked this week amounted to several times the sum offered.

In these facts, we have a strong combination of conditions favoring the market, and their bearing on prices is the more important because there are now apparently left no few factors in the situation of an unfavorable character. The news from the West and Southwest becomes each day more reassuring, and so far as respects wheat, a good crop is possible, dependent on the prevalence of the fine weather from this time forth. As to Indian corn, the season of planting is late, and there is always a liability to the crop being caught by frost. With another week of fine weather, the wheat crop will probably become an important "bull" element in stocks.

The European situation continues to improve. London shows more confidence in American stocks. A considerable portion of the new loan of the Pitts. C. in Chicago & St. Louis R. R. was taken on that market, which brings out a considerable supply of sterling bills of exchange. Specie is piling up in the Bank of England. At all the continental centres there is a glut of money, which must sooner or later stimulate the demand for investments and develop speculation. The International Silver conference will be of incalculable value as showing what is possible and impossible in the way of arrangements for remedying the depreciation of the dollar. The conference will, in the United States, the conference will prove invaluable, even should it show that no arrangements are possible; for then it would be the more distinctly apparent what is the sole resource to be pursued for conserving our own monetary system.

Financial Notes.
Paris rentes opened at 98 7/8 and closed 98 7/8.

French exchange in London closed at 25 1/8.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains at 2 per cent.

At to-day's market price of silver the bullion value of a silver dollar is 67 1/2 cents.

Bar silver in London 40 1/4 per ounce. New York dealers' price for silver 87 1/2 cents.

Consols opened in London at 97 1/16 and closed at 97 1/16 for money, and opened at 97 1/8, closing at 97 1/8 for the account.

The rate for call loans in the local market is 4 1/4 per cent. In New York quotations are 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. Money in the open market in London is quoted at 13 1/2 to 14 per cent.

The Bank of England gained during the week \$488,000 gold, chiefly imported from Australia. The Bank of France gained 13,475,000 francs gold, and the Bank of Germany 21,390,000 marks.

Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. have received the following special cable from London: Grand trunk first preference opened at 66 1/2 and closed at 66 1/2; second preference opened at 45 and closed at 45; Canadian Pacific opened at 91 1/2 and closed at 91 1/2.

The important changes in the principal items of the New York bank statement for the week were as follows:

Surplus reserve	Increase.	\$5,058,850
Loans	Decrease.	2,133,100
Specie	Increase.	2,570,700
Legal tenders	Increase.	2,287,300
Deposits	Increase.	1,094,600
Circulation	Increase.	42,800

Exports of gold from New York for the week ending to-day, as officially reported at the Custom House, were \$78,751 to South America points; of silver \$459,000, nearly all to London. Since January 1, Gold \$23,627,650; silver \$9,743,779, against \$53,371,321 gold and \$6,213,433 silver for the same period in 1891. Imports of gold were \$58,750 from Germany; of silver \$7,617 from South America. Since January 1, gold \$6,122,141; silver \$553,753, against \$1,570,457 gold and \$767,958 silver for the same time last year.

Business Notes.
Alexander Walker has registered as commission merchant, under the name of Alex. Walker & Bro.

Simon Ledue and Alph. Desmarchais have formed a partnership as barbers under the name of S. Ledue & Co.

Mrs. Joseph Martin has registered as *marriage publican*, under the name of the Dominion Nitrous Oxide Company.

The partnership existing between Richard Bronson Hall and Mrs. Wm. V. Gordon, grocers, under the name of Gordon, Hall & Co., has been dissolved.

The partnership existing between Joseph Moreau, Maxim Robillard and Armand Chénard as printers and publishers, under the name of the Dominion Grocers' Company, has been dissolved.

Timothy T. Tansey, Jeremiah Coffey, J. E. H. Harrison and Albert Hy. Spaulding have registered as printers of the G. & Z. B. A. Journal and Catholic Societies' News, under the name of the Catholic Societies' Publishing Company.

COMMERCIAL.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

To-day's Receipts in Montreal.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.	Total.
Wheat, bush.	1616	18728	18344	37848
Oats, bush.	18700	22200	14000	54900
Barley, bush.	1548	18	18	1584
Rye, bush.	430	12760	1310	13600
Flour, bush.	1350	974	5022	17076
Ashe, bush.	1350	974	5022	17076
Butter, pkgs.	174	211	383	768
Cheese, boxes.	318	178	436	932
Eggs, cases.	174	211	383	768
Beef, lbs.	1350	974	5022	17076
Pork, lbs.	1350	974	5022	17076
Lard, lbs.	1350	974	5022	17076
Meats, pkgs.	1350	974	5022	17076
Raw hides.	1350	974	5022	17076
Highwines, bris.	1350	974	5022	17076
Tobacco, pkgs.	1350	974	5022	17076
Petroleum, bris.	1350	974	5022	17076

Receipts for Week Ending May 28.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.	Total.
Wheat, bush.	35,700	54,126	655,638	735,464
Oats, bush.	38,300	33,657	35,000	106,957
Barley, bush.	124,800	102,253	25,630	252,683
Rye, bush.	11,300	350	7,417	19,067
Flour, bush.	4,265	14,026	1,125	20,086
Malt, bush.	500	580	780	1,860
Butter, pkgs.	906	1,302	91	2,299
Cheese, boxes.	10,578	10,413	1,100	32,091
Eggs, cases.	3,271	1,434	235	5,040
Pork, lbs.	75	137	232	444
Lard, lbs.	55	253	383	691
Meats, pkgs.	4,741	17	17	4,775
Dressed hogs.	223	225	303	751
Raw hides.	253	50	303	556
Spirits, bris.	130	337	2	469
Tobacco, pkgs.	312	20	338	670
Petroleum, bris.	180	20	130	330

Montreal Stocks in Store.

	May 28	May 27	May 26
Wheat, bush.	62,983	64,665	402,302
Oats, bush.	392,506	378,684	195,122
Barley, bush.	511,119	490,159	177,357
Rye, bush.	100,312	100,111	25,357
Flour, bush.	54,533	40,040	61,511
Outmeal, bris.	5167	5170	323

Exports.

Per steamship Indian to Glasgow: Norris and Caoranthu 9610 bushels oats, A. G. Thompson, 65,599 bushels wheat, 9,461 bushels oats, 7,431 bushels barley; A. G. McBean, 15,000 bushels oats; J. & E. Esdaile 16,000 bushels C. P. R. 299 bush rye, 308 bush oatsmeal, 85 bush lard, 25 pkgs hams; G. T. R. 1965 bush flour, 464 boxes cheese, 680 pieces lumber; R. Reford & Co. 594 head cattle.

Per steamship State of Georgia to Aberdeen: A. A. Ayer, 60 boxes cheese; Crane and Baird, 7,794 bushels corn; Dobell, Beckett & Co. 9,078 pieces lumber; Munderloh & Co. 508 head cattle.

Grain.

Wheat continues dull no improvement being noticed, the only cheering features in grain being peas and oats, which are moving fairly well. Peas especially are firm in price. The stocks in store compared with last week show: wheat decreases 21,682 bushels, peas increase 14,513 bushels, oats increase 59,595 bushels, barley increases 291 bushels, and rye increases 109 bushels. Compared with average increase is seen in wheat 220,681 bushels, peas 107,474 bushels, oats 333,732 bushels, barley 74,283 bushels, and rye 19,214 bushels, corn shows a decrease of 5,032 bushels.

We quote as follows:

No. 2 hard Manitoba	94c @ 95c
No. 3 hard Manitoba	84c @ 87c
No. 4 hard Manitoba	88c @ 89c
Corn, dry, mixed	50c @ 51c
Corn, dry, white	50c @ 51c
Peas, per 60 lbs. in store	77c @ 78c
Oats, per 60 lbs. in store	40c @ 41c
Rye, per bush.	82c @ 83c
Barley, feed	40c @ 41c
Barley, malting	47c @ 48c

Flour.

Flour continues to move very little; all the business which was done the past week would only make a good day's trade. The stock in store compared with last week shows a decrease of 8,558 barrels, and compared with last year a decrease of 16,700 barrels. We quote prices easier as follows: Spring patents.....\$4.85 @ \$4.95
Straight patents.....4.60 @ 4.70
Extra patents.....4.25 @ 4.30
Standard.....3.80 @ 3.90
Superfine.....3.50 @ 3.60
Fine.....3.00 @ 3.25
Good.....2.50 @ 2.75
Strong bakers' Man.....4.50 @ 4.65

Oatmeal, etc.

The demand for oatmeal continues very quiet and there is no new feature to note in the market. The stock in store compared with last week shows a decrease of 3 barrels, and compared with a year ago an increase of 4,839 barrels. We quote: Granulated and rolled, per bush.....\$3.80 @ \$3.90
Granulated and rolled, per bag.....1.90 @ 1.95
Standard, per bush.....3.75 @ 3.85
Standard, per bag.....1.80 @ 1.85
Gold dust oatmeal, per bush.....3.75 @ 3.80
Pot barley, per bush.....4.00 @ 4.10
Pot barley, per bag.....2.00 @ 2.10
Pearl barley No. 1, per bush.....0.00 @ 0.75
Pearl barley No. 1, per half bush.....0.00 @ 0.75
Pearl barley No. 2, per half bush.....0.00 @ 0.75
Split peas, per bush.....3.75 @ 3.85
Split peas, per bag.....1.70 @ 1.80

Feed.

There is a quiet business doing in feed at unchanged values. We quote as follows: Bran.....\$15.00 @ \$15.50
Shorts.....17.00 @ 18.00
Moulins.....20.00 @ 22.00

Provisions.

There is a fairly steady local demand for pork and smoked meats, but business is rather quiet for this season of the year. Lard remains dull. No material change is noticed in values. We quote: Canada short cut mess, per brl.....\$16.00 @ 17.00
Chicago extra cut mess, per brl.....15.50 @ 16.00
Western short cut, per brl.....15.00 @ 15.50
Western mess, per brl.....14.50 @ 15.00
Ham, per lb.....0.10 @ 0.11
Bacon, per lb.....0.09 @ 0.10
Lard, pure Canadian, per lb.....0.06 @ 0.07
Lard, refined, per lb.....0.07 @ 0.07

Butter.

The butter market keeps weak with very little demand reported. No export trade is doing as yet, the grass butter having not yet arrived in sufficient quantity. We quote: Creamery, new.....18c @ 19c
Farmhouse, new.....17c @ 18c
Mottorbury and Brockville.....17c @ 18c
Western dairies, new.....13c @ 14c

Cheese.

There is no special feature to note in the cheese market. Prices for white cheese are firm at 10c to 10 1/2c. Colored is rather weak at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c. The exports for the week are 6126 boxes against 13,396 boxes for the corresponding week last year. Total shipments this year to date are 25,312 boxes, or a decrease of 1312 boxes for the same period in 1891. The Liverpool cable advanced to 53s. 6d. for white to-day.

Eggs.

The demand for eggs is rather less, and prices, in consequence, are rather easier, 10 1/2c being about the figure to-day, with some sales

