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Montreal Herald

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

VOL. LXXXIII—NO. 64 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1890 SUBSCRIPTION $6.00 PER ANNUM.

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Sept. 28 233

Kline's Great Nerve Restorer
For all affections of the Brain and Nerve System.
A supply just received at the Glasgow Drug Hall.
ORANGE BLOSSOM.—Dr. McGill's Celebrated Remedy for female diseases. Just received a fresh consignment.
Country orders promptly filled.
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MONTREAL. 3m 63

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne—*See Lancet*, December 31, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, January 12, 1885.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.
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NOT RECKONED FOR

Lynchers Pay Penalty for Their Playful Escapade.

A PARSON'S MURDEROUS EXPERIMENTS.

The Mississippi Floods Occasion Great Alarm Down South.

SENTENCED FOR LYNCHING.

Interfering With American Amusements.

WHITEHALL, Wis., March 14—This morning Chas. Johnson, Ole Sletto, Ole J. Hanson and Berth Oleson, were sentenced to life imprisonment and three days' solitary confinement each year for the lynching of old man Hans Olsen in November last. The rest of the lynchers were let off with fines which aggregated $3,000.

ONE OF THE CHURCH MILITANT.

A Reverend Experimenter in Dynamite.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 14.—The first successful experiment, on a big scale, of firing dynamite from a cannon with gunpowder as the projecting force, was made in a deep ravine near the village of Perryville, Madison Co., this afternoon, by Rev. Dr. J. G. Justin and his corps of assistants. The test was witnessed by quite a number of persons from different parts of the State. The dynamite was the most powerful made, containing 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine. The doctor and his assistants spent the forenoon in loading the shells, four in number.

At 2 o'clock p.m. everything was in readiness and the firing began an hour later. A shell containing five and a quarter pounds of dynamite was first fired from the big 12-ton cannon the amount of powder used being fourteen pounds. It struck the limestone cliff at the end of the gorge, a quarter of a mile away, and glanced upwards, without doing very much damage. Two other shells, one containing 5¼ and the other 8¾ pounds of dynamite, and projected respectively by 20 and 25 pounds of powder, were fired with about the same result. The fourth and last shell contained 18 pounds of dynamite, and was projected with 35 pounds of powder. It exploded with a flash, plainly visible from the point of firing, and two huge masses of rock from the cliff were sent rolling down into the gorge below.

The Doctor expressed himself as satisfied with the result of the experiment. In none of the four tests was the dynamite entirely exploded, but this fact was regarded in a favorable light rather than otherwise, demonstrating as it did the safety with which the dynamite had been packed.

The explosion of the entire magazine of dynamite can, Dr. Justin says, be readily effected by a simple vice in the shell. Secretary Tracy will be invited to be present at the next experiment, which will take place in a few weeks.

FLOODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Alarming State of the Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—The condition of affairs on the river front this evening is much more satisfactory than at the same time yesterday. The authorities have strengthened the weak place in the levee and have constructed a temporary levee of bags filled with earth from St. Louis to Hospital street and at other points, but from St. Louis to Canal street, where so much water came in yesterday, nothing has yet been done. The city authorities will, however, continue the work of constructing a temporary levee along the river front until

THE CITY IS SECURE FOREVER

even with a still higher tide of the river. The levees in this section are injured more just now by wind and weather than by flood. To-day the wind was blowing from the north and attained a velocity of 30 miles an hour. Ordinarily a north wind carries the river water out to sea, but to-day's storm has apparently had but little effect on the river. The water flowing into the city from the river to-day has not been sufficient to flood the streets at any point, though the drains on Benville, Contia and St. Louis streets were filled all the afternoon. Between Juniata and Third streets the water is running over the Louisville & Nashville tracks, but

TRAFFIC HAS NOT BEEN INTERFERED WITH.

Over in Algiers the streets are full of water, but no apprehension is felt. Every precaution is being taken by the railway authorities to prevent disasters that might be occasioned by the rising water. General Glinn, jr., of the Queen and Crescent route; Capt. Mann, of the Illinois Central, and Superintendent Marshall, of the L. & N. road, have rendered every assistance possible to the city authorities in protecting the city from overflow, and to-day tendered the services of their respective working forces and transportation facilities to the Mayor.

The Louisiana Lottery Company to-day

DONATED $50,000 TO THE CITY

to be used on the levees.

The *Picayune's* Bayon Sara special says:—The rain has ceased and the sun is shining. Our draining machine has been running very steadily to-day, the effect being very perceptible on the water in town. Jules Labatut, police juror from Pt. Coupee, arrived here this morning and purchased a barge of lumber for the Morgan Sea levee which he reports in bad condition. He has wired the State authorities asking for assistance. He thinks that with immediate attention the levee can be saved. A strong northeast wind has been blowing here all day. The river here registers 38 feet 1 inch, a rise of 3-10 of a foot to-day. This indicates that the Morgan Sea levee is still holding.

The *Times-Democrat's* Vicksburg, Miss., special says:—The steamer Helen Mead, under charter to the Louisiana levee board for the past few days, returned here last night. He reports the weakest points at Wilson's Point and Longwood levees, but the

CONDITIONS ARE CRITICAL EVERYWHERE.

At Willow Point, La., he found water running over the levees. He is an experienced river man, and considers that Louisiana will inevitably go under, even if the Mississippi levees hold down.

President Maxwell, of the Louisiana Levee Board, is in the city to buy material. He takes a more hopeful view of the situation, and says his people are working hard. The contractors still have their hands, tools and camp at Longwood, but have sent away their teams because they are unable to use or feed them at Longwood. They went to Lake Providence. Col. Maxwell thinks the Pecan Grove levee is safe. There is a good protection levee there, and the main line can be completed in four days of good weather. He considers the Alsata the most dangerous levee on the Louisiana line, and the one where a crevasse would do the most damages. Barges and 100 men are at work there. He regards the situation as very alarmingly.

The U. S. tug Parker, of the Levee Board service had been ordered here to aid the work in Vicksburg harbor, but on account of the emergency the order will be countermanded as the Parker will be needed on the Louisiana side. The Queen and Crescent people are positive an overflow will occur, but think they can keep the Shreeveport division running a few days after it occurs. They guarantee freight trains for only a few days. There are no late advices from the Mississippi levees.

CABLE BREVITIES.

BERLIN, March 14.—Herr Veter, a bank treasurer of Bremen, has been arrested for embezzling the funds of the bank. His peculations amount to $175,000.

LONDON, March 14.—Twenty thousand men employed as engineers in north-eastern England have organized a strike for short hours.

VIENNA, March 14.—The Government has granted the demand of the archbishop of Vienna to exclude the "Roman Catholics" from the Roman decree.

ROME, March 14.—King Humbert has donated the sum of $200,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the Italian patriot, Giuseppe Mazzini.

Paris, March 14.—President Carnot, having had a consultation with M. Foquet this afternoon, the belief prevails in some places, that M. Floquet will be requested to form a new ministry.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—The non-Unionists employed on the British steamer Bostonian, loading for Boston, were to-day savagely attacked by Unionists armed with belaying pins. The disturbance was quieted by the police, who made a number of arrests.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—The situation with regard to the dock laborers' strike denotes that the strikers have been defeated. The position of the men is menacing and there are grave fears that serious collisions will ensue. The police are on the alert to prevent disturbance.

ALREADY SELLING HIS SKIN.

Liberals Covet Lord Randolph's Seat.

LONDON, March 14—The strong indignation manifested toward Lord Randolph Churchill by Tories generally, and his constituents particularly, in consequence of his attack upon the Government, has inspired the Liberals with the hope, if not absolute confidence, that they will be able to capture the seat for South Paddington, to which Lord Randolph was returned unopposed at the last election. In any event, the Liberals will contest the seat at the next election, and if the Tories put up a candidate to oppose Churchill, as they doubtless will, the chances of the Liberals winning the seat will be excellent.

THREATENED MINERS' STRIKE.

Mine Owners Frightened Into Compromise.

LONDON, March 14.—By the action of the Miners' Federation in resolving to inaugurate a general strike owing to the indifference of the masters to the demands of the men upwards of 350,000 are affected. Many mine owners have become alarmed at the prospect of a national strike, and have already granted the demands of the men. But many others are still firm in their refusal to make the concession asked. It is probable, however, that the determined attitude of the miners throughout the country will induce the obdurate masters to come to terms, or at least agree to a satisfactory compromise whereby a strike may be averted.

BARREN OF GOOD RESULTS.

Failure of the Labor Conference Predicted.

BERLIN, March 14.—Notwithstanding the compliments which are being paid to Emperor William by the press of all sections of the empire upon the excellence of the delegates chosen to sit in behalf of Germany in the labor conference, there is a general feeling that the conference will be barren of the results which his Majesty expects and for which the people have been led to hope. The prompt acceptance by France of the invitation to participate in the conference was as gratifying as it was unexpected, but the widespread and powerful opposition to the Government's action in accepting the invitation and designating representatives, which is being shown in the columns of a majority of the French newspapers, carries the conviction that the relaxation of the tension between France and Germany will not be one of the results of the deliberations of the congress.

FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

The "Napoleon of Finance" Gets off Cheap.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Holders of 95 per cent of the indebtedness of Hy. S. Ives & Co., have consented to settle for five cents on the dollar. It is expected that the consent of the remaining five per cent will be secured. Ives & Staynor will probably be released from Ludlow street jail soon. Action has been granted, requiring the creditors to appear on May 1st, and show cause why the settlement should not be confirmed by the court. Mr. Cromwell, assignee of the firm, says that $8,000,000 out of the $18,000,000 indebtedness has been paid off, and in view of the intangible and complicated character of the remainder, the creditors consented to the settlement of the five-cent basis.

LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Chinese Moved by Despotic Decree.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—By an ordinance approved to-day, all Chinese residents are required to move their residences and places of business within sixty days to a certain section of the southern part of the city. Most of the Chinese are now located near the business centre of the city. They number number abont 60,000. It is expected that efforts will be made to nullify the ordinance, but it has been pronounced constitutional.

HONOR THE BRAVE.

Quebec's Tribute to Major Short and Ser. Wallack.

A BACKWARD WITNESS AT CHARLOTTETOWN

Evidence Coming in on the Benwell Murder Case.

FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec Bridge—Civic Honors—A Tickle Without a Laugh—Monument to Major Short and Sergt. Wallack.

QUEBEC, March 14.—*L'Evenement* continues publishing interviews with prominent citizens on the Quebec bridge question. Among them are Mr. E. A. Hoar, the engineer of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway. Mr. Hoare said that he had seen Mr. Eiffel on his last voyage to Paris, and he spoke to him about the bridge. Mr. Eiffel is willing to undertake the construction of the bridge. He has even drawn plans which he showed to Mr. Hoare, and they were of the finest type. Mr. Hoare gave Mr. Eiffel information about the depth of water in the St. Lawrence opposite Quebec, etc.

Messrs. R. Campbell, assistant clerk of Legislative Council, and B. Leonard, master painter, were to-day nominated for St. Louis Ward aldermanship. Voting takes place on this day week.

Yesterday a young man named Geo. Norton, employed in Messrs. Ritchie & Co.'s shoe factory, had one of his fingers cut off and a second one badly lacerated by a pressing machine which he was operating. A boy employed in the factory was the cause of the accident. When passing he tickled Norton, who was engaged at the machine, hence the loss of two of his fingers.

On requisition the mayor has convened a public meeting of citizens for to-morrow afternoon on the subject of a monument to the late Major Short and Sergeant Wallack.

In the Superior Court the Quebec Steamship Company is sued by Dame Christine L. Dupont for $30,000 damages. The writ is returnable on the 21st March.

THE WEEKS-SUTHERLAND POISONING.

A Reluctant Witness.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 14.—Elizabeth Stewart, an important witness for the Crown in the poisoning case, was brought to town last night on a warrant, and after hearing her statement the prosecuting counsel allowed her to go to a friend's house. She was to be examined to-day, but disappeared again and cannot be found. The case was consequently continued till next Tuesday to enable her to be captured. The girl's evidence is highly important, and a determined effort to find her is being made.

THE PRINCETON PRISONER.

More Witnesses Coming Forward.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., March 14.—Burchell has spent a very seclusive time since yesterday afternoon, as all visitors who have called have been turned away, in accordance with prison rules. Burchell has so far had to be content with prison fare in the way of meals, as his application to have his supplies brought in to him has not been as yet replied to. He seems satisfied with the sleeping accommodation, and this morning he told Turnkey Forbes he had slept well over night. Mr. Forbes says he has found the prisoner civil and pleasant and inclined to chat a little about his old friends in town. This morning Charles Buck, who lives on lot 2, second concession, Blenheim, half a mile from the scene of the murder, accompanied by Detective Murray,

CALLED AT THE JAIL TO IDENTIFY THE PRISONER.

Mr. Buck was driving home from Woodstock on Feb. 17th, the day the murder is supposed to have been committed, and when at the corner of the second concession and the cross roads running north from Eastwood, probably about 2.30 p.m., he was accosted by a man who seemed to have just turned the corner and who was a few yards up the road leading to Eastwood. Mr. Buck had not noticed him, and is, therefore, unable to tell whether he came from the East or West Concession. The stranger asked the way to Gobles', saying in response to a question that he wanted to go to Woodstock. Mr. Buck told him he was within one and one half miles of Eastwood, so that it was not necessary to go to Gobles if he wished to reach Woodstock. The man was of medium size, about five feet eight inches in height, of darkish complexion, wore a dark moustache and a sort of peaked, fur or skin cap, and a short sack coat of blueish color. He thinks his pants were checked or striped and rolled up. His feet were muddy as if he had been walking. The spot is about three miles from the scene of the murder. Burchell was brought out of his cell into the corridor and confronted with the witness. As soon as Mr. Buck saw the prisoner, though the clothes were different,

HE RECOGNIZED HIM

as the stranger who accosted him on the road. The fur cap which was found in Burchell's baggage was placed on the prisoner's head and this completely satisfied the witness, who exclaimed, "Yes, that's the man. Mr. Buck then explained that the coat Burchell wore when he saw him first was a sack coat of blueish color, such a coat being found by the detective, who has it in his custody. After the identification Burchell asked the detective to have his wardrobe brought to him, as he wanted a change of clothing, the detective said he would have it sent early next week. The detective also saw Miss Ellen Fallod and Thos. Dunn, the Grand Trunk Railway agent at Eastwood. The latter denied that the gun case had been left at that station. My books show that no baggage was put off here of any kind Feb. 15 and 17. He said, "If that gun case was put off here, as they say, then all I have to remark that it must have melted the moment it struck the town." J. H. Jones, Dunn's assistant, is equally certain that the gun was not put off at Eastwood. Jones is another of Murray's stronglinks. He says that on the afternoon of February 17th, a few minutes before the arrival of the 3.45 p.m. train he noticed a man walking south towards the station, he was coming from the direction of Dead Man's Swamp. The man walked into the station and purchased a ticket for Hamilton. Jones described Burchell exactly.

FROM THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

A McGill Society—The Weather Interferes—Sir John Busy—M.P.'s Have a Feast.

OTTAWA, March 14.—In response to the request of a number of the Ottawa graduates, Mr. J. Burland, of McGill, has called a meeting of the McGill men resident in the Ottawa District, at the Russell House, on Thursday evening next, to form a McGill Society.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Stanley of Preston announce that in consequence of the weather the usual Saturday afternoon skating and toboggan party will not be held to-morrow afternoon.

Sir John Macdonald has a busy day of it. He arrived at the House at 10.45 and went to the caucus. After that he was a victim to deputations.

A number of members of Parliament drove over to Mr. Alonzo Wright's residence, at Ironsides, yesterday, where they were hospitably entertained, amongst the viands being a wild turkey weighing 38 pounds, presented by Mr. Lister, M.P. Average weight of the guests on their return was 203½ pounds.

Rev. Calvin C. Carey is in the city collecting funds for the colored people's mission, at Des Riviere street, Montreal.

Norman Logan, formerly a writer for the Halifax *Herald* and latterly of the Montreal *Witness*, has been elected a member of the Hawaiian Legislature.

In the Supreme Court, argument in the Green vs. Insurance Company case was concluded to-day and judgment reserved. Molsons Bank vs. Halter was next taken up. This action was brought to set aside a mortgage being void on the ground that it was given to secure a pre-existing debt, and was made while the maker of the mortgage was in insolvent circumstances, and had the effect of giving one creditor a preference over another.

Hon. Dan. Dougherty, of New York, who is to deliver an oration at the Opera House at the St. Patrick's literary celebration on Monday, will arrive to-morrow. A reception will be given in his honor at the Russell House.

FROM THE PRAIRIE CITY.

An Uneventful Session—Curling.

WINNIPEG, March 24.—At a sitting of the Legislature this afternoon and evening nothing of importance was transacted, except that several bills were advanced a stage. The separate school bill will come up in committee on Monday.

The curling rinks of Sam Harstone and D. Brown, which jointly won the Governor-General's tankard, at Ottawa, recently, played off last night, Harstone winning the championship.

A despatch from Portage La Prairie says the man held on suspicion of being murderer MacDuff, was remanded until Monday, the 17th. B. Ferris swore he knew MacDuff for five years, had been with him for hours at a stretch before the murder, and that this man held is MacDuff without doubt. There was a great sensation in court.

THE DAILY AMERICAN HORROR.

Loss of Life and Limb on the Railway.

NEWARK, Ohio, March 14.—Train No. 5 ran into a landslide two miles west of Blackhand to-day, ditching the engine, baggage, mail, smoker, first-class coach and sleeper. Fireman Berlin was killed. Engineer John Hart, who was deadheading on the engine, was badly hurt. Passenger A. P. Dicken, of Canton, Pa., hip and back hurt; Edmund Stevenson, of Bloomfield, Ill., hip and arm hurt; Engineer John Moore, slightly hurt; Geo. Wakely, of Harrisburg, Pa., and G. M. Smith, of Chicago, slightly hurt. The engine is lying partly on its side in the river, and the coaches are standing upright, but off their trucks.

Gambling Legalised.

NEW YORK, March 14—The general term of the Supreme Court to-day decided that pool selling on races was legalized by an act of the legislature in 1887. The decision was in a case where a man sued a racing association to recover his winnings on a pool ticket. The defence moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the transaction was gambling. The lower court granted the motion, but the general term reverses this ruling and orders a new trial.

Fine Winter in the Northwest.

HELENA, Mont., March 14.—Private advices received here this morning from Maple Creek, Northwest Territory, in reply to inquiries by owners to the foremen of their herds, say that the snow is about gone, and that there has been no loss whatever to cattle in that section this winter. For all kinds of stock, Montana and the Northwest territory have not had so favorable a season for the past ten years.

The Rioters Must Hang.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—The Navassa rioters, sentenced to be hanged on March 26th, through their attorney, applied to President Harrison for a commutation of sentence. The president referred the case to District-Attorney Hayes, who declined to recommend mercy. The condemned men have now applied for a writ of error.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, March 14.

Temperature in the shade by standard thermometer, observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street: 8 a. m., 35; 1 p.m., 40; 6 p.m., 38. Max., 42; min., 28; mean, 35. By standard barometer: 8 a.m., 30.23; 1 p.m., 30.14; 6 p.m., 30.06.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
TORONTO, Ont., March 14, 13 p.m.

A little depression which has developed since last night now covers the Ottawa valley, and the pressure is very high in the Northwest. Rain has fallen in the Maritime Provinces; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair.

Minimum temperatures: Prince Albert, 34 below zero; Qu'Appelle, 28 below zero; Winnipeg, 26 below; Toronto, 30°; Montreal and Quebec, 32; Halifax, 34.

Probabilities.

Lakes—Fresh to strong west to northwest winds; fair and considerably colder, with snow flurries in some localities.

St. Lawrence, Upper—Fresh to strong west to Northwest winds; fair, with snow flurries in some localities, turning considerably colder.

St. Lawrence, Lower—Westerly winds; partly cloudy; light falls of rain or snow in some localities, turning colder at night.

Gulf—Partly cloudy; light falls of rain or sleet in some localities; colder to-morrow.

Maritime—Generally cloudy with occasional rain.

TWO VOTES TO ONE.

The Gladstonian Carries the Stoke-on-Trent Bye-Election.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE TALKED OVER

Sufferings of Russian Prisoners in Siberian Exile.

GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

Stoke-on-Trent Two to One Liberals.

LONDON, March 14.—The election to fill the vacant seat for Stoke-on-Trent, which took place to-day, resulted in the return of Mr. G. Leveson-Gower, Gladstonian, who received 4,157 votes to 2,926 cast for Mr. W. S. Allen, Unionist.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Behring Sea Dispute.

LONDON, March 14.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, was interrogated as to the progress made in, and the present position of the negotiations looking to a settlement of the Behring Sea dispute. He replied that he was compelled to decline to say anything on the subject until he should be able to communicate to the House such information as might be imparted without detriment to the matter at issue.

Sir George Trevylan moved that Parliament shall henceforth rise at the beginning of July, and that any business unfinished or not reached by that time be taken into consideration at a winter session. The present arrangement, he said, was a survival of days of different social habits. There ought to be two sessions so arranged as to give the best part of the summer to a recess. The motion was rejected 173 to 169.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Salisbury moved that the lords approve the report of the Parnell Commission and thank the judges for their just and impartial conduct.

SIBERIAN ATROCITIES.

Half-Hearted Denial by Russian Officials.

LONDON, March 14—The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent notices the complication of an official report on the late Siberian outrages. The report disputes the truth of the stories of recent circulation in London and Paris in that connection. The correspondent, after intimating that it is the purpose of Russian officials to ignore the startling story of Siberian atrocities as Nihilistic calumnies, says: The Administrator of Prisons states that the American delegates would make a great mistake if they attempted to broach the Siberian scandals at the international prison congress. The same official, commenting on Mr. Geo. Kennan's expose of Russian prison management, said its force was weakened by reason of the fact that Mr. Kennan had his information from dissatisfied prisoners. The administrator admitted the overcrowding of the prisons, but pleaded that the Government was attempting a reform in that particular. Being pressed, the official admitted the substantial truth of the reports of the Siberian outrages, as published in Western Europe, but insisted that Mr. Kennan and others in their writings created a purely ideal Nilihist woman. Discipline must be preserved, and flogging, as a punishment for the slapping of an official's face, should be enforced. The struggle with the soldiers was caused by prisoners armed with revolvers wounding several of the former. It is thought, the correspondent adds, that the trouble will result in the exiles being deprived of the privilege of retaining their revolvers.

A GENEROUS ELECTRICIAN

Rewards an Attentive Physician.

BERLIN, March 14.—Thos. A. Edison, the American electrician, has forwarded to Dr. Fridler, of Dresden, a magnificent service of silver, in recognition of that physician's attention to his daughter on the occasion of her illness in January. Miss Edison was taken ill while on a railway train en route from Vienna to Berlin, and upon her arrival at Dresden was removed to a hospital, where it was found she had small-pox. Her rapid and complete recovery is ascribed by Mr. Edison to the care and treatment of Dr. Fridler, who attended her throughout.

A FRAIL "MY LADY."

Little Regiment of Co-respondents.

LONDON, March 14.—Lord Dunlo, who has begun a suit for divorce against his wife, formerly a music hall singer, has retained Sir Chas. Russell as counsel. It is asserted that in addition to Isidore Wertheimer, the wealthy young Jew who is named as co-respondent in the action, several others, some of them intimate friends of the plaintiff, will be cited to defend themselves against the accusation of having contributed to Lord Dunlo's grounds for absolute separation from "my lady."

THE BERLIN LABOR CONFERENCE

Rules for the Delegates.

BERLIN, March 14.—The International Labor Conference will convene in the main hall of Prince Bismarck's palace. It was there that the Congress of 1878 conducted its deliberations. The proceedings will be opened by the Prussian Minister of Commerce, Baron Von Berlepsch, who will welcome the delegates on behalf of the Emperor and explain the details of the meeting.

The alphabetical rule will maintain in the matter of placing of the delegates, who will occupy seats marked with the initial letter with the name of the country which they represent.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Friday Evening, March 14, 1890.

Montreal Stock Market.

There was not much doing to-day and the market generally was easier. Bank stocks had a drooping appearance and B. of M. broke to 226½ in the afternoon and closed at 225 bid, 227¾ asked. Commerce also sold lower at 124½, for 25 shares. Banque du Peuple firmly maintains its position at par, 25 shares being taken at this figure to-day, and Banque Ville Marie was dealt in at 93, to the extent of 60 shares. Merchants was dull and unchanged.

There was a renewed demand for Telegraph and 250 shares changed hands at 95, a slight improvement on previous quotation. Gas closed rather easier at 210½, bid regular; 204 ex-dividend; sales were light of both. Richelieu is steady at the advance, and 60½ was paid to-day for 50 shares.

Canadian Pacific opened weak at 73, ¼ lower than yesterday, in sympathy with weaker London and New York reports; the closing sales to day were at 72¾, but the feeling was firm at the decline; 250 shares changed hands.

The day's trading amounted to 825 shares, compared with 741 shares yesterday, 1,121 the day previous, 430 on Tuesday and 518 on Monday.

The following are to-day's sales:

MORNING BOARD.

15 Bank of Montreal.....at 227½
1 " " .....at 227
25 Banque du Peuple.....at 100
25 Bank of Commerce.....at 124½
60 Banque Ville Marie.....at 93
25 Montreal Gas Co.....at 210¾
50 " " ex-dividend..at 205½

AFTERNOON BOARD.

24 Bank of Montreal.....at 226½
150 Montreal Telegraph.....at 95
50 Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.....at 60½
25 Canadian Pacific Railway.....at 73
100 " " " .....at 72⅞
125 " " " .....at 72¾

The closing figures are as follows, compiled by Messrs. D. L. McDougall & Co., No. 11 St. Sacrament street:—

STOCKS	Values of shares.	Last half-yearly dividend—Per cent.	Sellers—Per cent.	Buyers—Percent.
Banks.				
Bank of Montreal	200	5 & 1	227¾	225
Ontario Bank	100	3½	122½	116
Bank B. N. A.	100	3½	160	.....
* Banque du Peuple	50	3	100½	98
Molsons' Bank	50	4	160	155
Bank of Toronto	100	4 & 2	217	210
Jacques Cartier B'k	25	3	92½	.....
Merchants' Bank	100	3½	142	141
Hochelaga Bank	100	3	101	99
East'n Townships B'k	50	3½	139½	132
Quebec Bank	100	3½	.....	.....
National Bank	30	3	.....	82½
Union Bank	60	3	96	92½
Can. B'k Commerce	50	3½	124½	124½
Dominion Bank	50	5 & 1	.....	.....
Bank of Hamilton	100	4	.....	.....
Ville Marie Bank	100	3½	.....	.....
Standard Bank	50	3½	.....	.....
Federal Bank	100	3	.....	.....
Imperial Bank	100	4	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.				
Intercolonial Coal Co.	100	...	.....	.....
do. bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Teleg'ph Co.	40	4	95½	94½
Dominion Teleg'ph Co	50	3	.....	.....
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	2½	61½	60
Street Railway Co.	50	.....	199	195
Montreal Gas Co.	40	6	211½	210½
do. ex-div.	.....	.....	206	204
Canada Cotton Co.	100	6	50	40
New Engl'd Paper Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Paper Co.	100	5	.....	125
Canada Shipping Co.	100	5	75	.....
Dundas Cotton Co.	100	2½	32	15
Montr'l L'n & Mort. Co	100	.....	.....	120
Montr'l Inv. & B'g Co	25	3	.....	.....
Royal Can. Ins. Co.	50	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Cotton Co.	24	3	90	80
Stormont Cotton Co.	100	.....	70	.....
Hochelaga Cotton Co	100	5	150	140
Costicook Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Kingston Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do. bonds	100	.....	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co.	.....	.....	95	.....
do. bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guarantee Co of N. A.	100	4	110	103
Accident Ins Co of N A.	100	.....	.....	.....
Paton Mfg. Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
L. Ch'm & St Law J'n B.	.....	100	100	.....
Canada Cent'l R'y Bds	.....	.....	.....	117½
St. Paul, M. & M. R'y.	100	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Cattle Co.	.....	3½	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific R'y.	100	.....	74	73⅝
Londonderry Iron Co.	1	1½	35	25
do. preferred.	1	.....	80	60
Montreal 7 p.c. stock	100	.....	.....	.....
Canada N.W. Land Co	£5	.....	83	81½
Canadian Pac. L.G.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario & Quebec R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont. Corp. 4 p.c. stock.	100	.....	.....	.....
do. 5 p. c. stock.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Electric Co	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Ex-dividend.

New York Stock Market.

Messrs. Macdougall Bros., 96 St. Francois Xavier street, report the following fluctuations and sales to-day:—

NEW YORK, March 14, 1890.

STOCKS	Closing prev. day.	Opening	1.40 p.m.	Closing	Sales
Cotton Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atchison	36⅛	36	36	36⅛	.....
*C. B. & Quincy	107⅛	107⅛	107	107	3700
Can. Pac. Railway	73⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. C. & I.	71	71	71½	71	1000
N. Y. Central	.....	108½	.....	108½	2700
Cent. Pac.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Southern	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	700
Den. & Rio Grande	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Del. & Hudson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del., Lack & West	135⅞	136	136	135⅞	8600
Erie	25⅞	25⅞	.....	25⅞	400
Do. pref.	62⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. 2nd	101½	101½	.....	101½	.....
New Eng.	47	48	47⅞	47⅞	10900
Jersey Central	120½	.....	.....	120	100
Kansas & Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Lou. & Nash	83⅞	83½	83⅜	83⅜	.....
Lake Shore	106	106	106½	106½	7400
Mich. Central	95½	97	.....	96	600
St. P. M. Man.	.....	.....	.....	112	.....
Man. Elev	107⅞	107	106⅜	107⅞	.....
Missouri Pac.	74⅜	74⅛	74	74⅛	4500
N. Pacific	30½	.....	.....	.....	100
Do. pref.	74	73	72⅞	72⅜	1700
Northwest	111	111	.....	110⅜	1300
Do. pref.	141	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Miss.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. P. & Omaha	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	300
Do. pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Oregon Trans.	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	2800
Ontario & West	18	18	.....	18	.....
Pacific Mail	38⅜	38½	37⅜	37⅜	800
Pullman Car	192	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading	39⅛	39½	39½	39⅜	30100
Rock Island	93⅜	94	94	93⅜	7600
Rich. Termi.	21½	21½	21½	21½	.....
St. Paul	69	68⅜	69	69	12500
Do. pref.	117½	116½	117	117	300
Tex. Pacific	20⅛	19½	20	20	.....
Union Pacific	63⅛	63½	63⅜	63⅜	10800
Western Union	83⅛	83	82⅜	82⅜	1200
Wabash	13	13½	.....	12⅜	.....
Do. pref.	27	27	.....	27	.....
Sugar	67⅛	67⅞	68⅜	67	.....
Lead	18⅛	18⅜	.....	19	.....
Chicago Gas	42⅜	42⅝	43⅛	43⅜	.....
Money	.....	4	.....	3½—4	.....

—*Ex-div.

There was not much strength in this market to-day and the feeling seemed rather unsettled, not to say weak, with some improvement towards the close. There was not much activity and the only really active stocks were Reading, Union Pacific, St. Paul and New England. Coal stocks were firmer and Reading closed at 39¾. Rock Island fluctuated between 94⅛ at the opening and 93⅝, closing at 94. St. Paul closed at 68⅝.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

NEW YORK, March 14—Money closed at 3½ per cent., the lowest rate. The highest rate was 4. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, $4.82½ @ $4.85½; actual rates, $4.82@$4.82½ for 60days, and 4.85¼ @4.85½ for demand.

The trading in stocks this morning was on a limited scale, and the general tone was weak. Prices went gradually lower throughout, and at noon showed a decline, most cases ranging from ⅛ to 1½ per cent. Tennessee coal was a feature of the dealings, declining 7½ per cent. on heavy trading. Sugar trusts were also weak. The bears hammered the list at intervals in search of weak spots, and materially helped the decline. The Granger stocks were very heavy. The most active stocks were Chicago Gas, St. Paul, Louisville, New England, Tennessee Coal and Union Pacific. The sales for the morning amounted to 95,900.

In the afternoon the market was a little more active, and in the hour and a half to 1.30 p.m. prices for some of the list recovered the morning's decline. The notably strong stocks were Reading, Lackawanna, Reading Central and New England. The closing prices were irregularly, but only slightly, changed from those of yesterday. Total sales—202,000 shares.

London Quotations.

Canadian Pacific opened ¼ lower at 75⅜, and closed weak at 75.

Consols a fraction easier for the account, at 97 7-16, unchanged at 97 5-16 for money.

The money market is again easier, the street rate for short day bills, 2⅛ per cent.

Exchange.

The local market is stagnant, but rates between banks are a fraction firmer.

New York funds easier at par to 1-32 premium between banks, ⅛@¼ over the counter.

The following are to-day's quotations compiled specially for THE HERALD by Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., No. 1761 Notre Dame st. (P. O. Box 905), Montreal:

IN NEW YORK.
Mar. 14.

	Posted.	Actual.
Sterling 60 days	4.82½	4.81½ @ ¾
do. Demand	4.86	4.84½ @ ¼
do. Cables	....	4.85
do. Commercial	....	4.80¼ @ ½
do. Documentary	....	4.80½ @ ¾
Francs (Paris) Long	5.20	5.21¼—1-16
do. do. Short	5.17½	5.20 —1-16

IN MONTREAL.
Mar. 14.

Between Banks.			Counter
	Buyers.	Sellers.	Rate.
N. Y. funds	Par@1-32		¼@ ½
Stg. 60 days	8½@ ¾		8¾@9
do. Demand	9 @ ¼		9¼@
do. Cables	....		9¾@¼
do. Commercial	....		....

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

NEW YORK FLOUR, GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

NEW YORK, March 14.—Flour closed dull and flat. Fine grades of winter, $1.90@$2.20; do spring, $1.60@$2.00; superfine winter, $2.20@$2.40; do. spring, $2@$2.25; extra No. 2 winter, $2.60@$3; do. spring $2.50@$2.80; extra No. 1 winter, $3@$4.35; do. spring, $2.90@$4.40; city mill extra, $4.25@$4.40 for West Indies. Southern flour closed quiet; trade and family brands, $2.90@$4.35.

Wheat—Options were fairly active today and during the afternoon there was a lively scramble for the shorts, which sent prices up ⅜@½, the market closing at the best figures. Spot lots closed strong. Spot sales No. 2 red winter, 87½c; No. 3 do., 83c @ 83½c; ungraded red, 78c@88½c; No. 2 red winter, March, 87⅝c; April, 87½c; May, 87½c; June, 86½c.

Corn—Options were dull but firm and closed ⅛@¼ higher for some months. Spot lots closed dull. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed, 26½c; steamer do, 36@36½c; No. 3 mixed, 34⅝c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅜c; No. 2 mixed, March, 36⅜c; do April, 36¼c; May, 37c; June, 37¼c.

Oats—Options were dull but stronger and closed ¼c higher, for some months. Spot lots closed firm. Spot sales No. 1 white, 31c; No. 2 do, 29⅝c@29¾c; No. 1 mixed, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 28⅜c; No. 2 mixed, March, 28⅜c; April, 27½c, May, 27c; June, 26⅜c.

Pork—Dull. Mess, $11@$11.50 for new.

Lard—Firmer; April, $6.49; May, $6.48 @$6.49; Suly, $6.53@$6.55.

Cheese—Unchanged. New York cheddar, 11c@11½c. Western flat, 10c@10½c.

Eggs—Steady. Fresh Eastern firsts, 14½c@15c; Western do., 14c@14½c.

Butter—Unchanged. Western, Creamery, 23c@26c; Eastern, half firkin tubs, 23c@24c.

COTTON MARKETS.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Cotton, easy. American middlings, 6½d.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Cotton, steady. Uplands, 11 7-16; Orleans, 11 11-16; Futures, steady; March, 11.31; April, 11.34; May, 11.40; June, 11.45.

WESTERN MONEY MARKETS.

The Chicago *Times* says: "Business was excellent at the banks all last week, and rates remained firm at 6 per cent for call loans and 6@7 per cent for commercial discounts. Most of the banks kept their surplus employed without any particular trouble, and the prospects for cheaper money do not improve in the least. A great many renewals of loans are necessitated by the difficulty that is constantly experienced in making collections in the interior, and this is likely to continue for some time to come. Sterling exchange has been declining for a month past. A leading dealer in commercial paper reports a steady increase in his transactions since the year opened. He states that while considerable paper was sold at 5 to 5½ per cent. a month ago, the accepted rate is now 6 per cent. His business is almost wholly with banks in thriving prairie towns which have entered the field as buyers of good Chicago notes rather than to leave funds on deposit here at 2 per cent."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

Breadstuffs.

MONTREAL, March 14, 1890.

FLOUR—There is no change to note in the local flour market. Prices are hard to quote, as holders are anxious to make sales and would accept lower prices than our range of market values. A sale of straight roller was reported at $4.25, uninspected. The market is lifeless, and the local buyers are pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy. Choice strong bakers, firm at $4.90 per barrel.

Our local quotations are:

Winter Wheat, patent	$4.75 @$5.25
Spring Wheat, patent	4.90 @ 5.20
Straight Roller	4.35 @ 4.50
Extra	3.90 @ 4.15
Superfine	3.10 @ 3.90
Strong Bakers'	4.80 @ 4.90
Ontario bags—extra	1.90 @ 2.00
City Strong Bakers'	4.85 @ 4.90
OATMEAL:—	
Ordinary brls	3.60 @ 3.75
" bags	1.70 @ 1.80
Granulated, brls	3.75 @ 4.00
" bags	1.80 @ 1.90
Rolled Oat, brls	3.80 @ 4.00

Feed.

Mill feed is scarce, and the demand is good. Bran sells at $15@$15.50 per ton; shorts and middlings, $16.00 @ $18.00 per ton; moullie, $21@$22 per ton.

Grain.

There has been more activity in wheat, and sales of round lot Manitoba hard are reported at long prices. A Manitoba miller has bought 20,000 bushels at equal to $1.08 laid down here, or 80c f. o. b. at Brandon, and there are rumors that the Government have purchased 50,000; particulars not given. No. 1 hard is offered on the spot at lower figures than this. We quote:—No. 1 hard wheat, $1.06 @$1.07; No. 2, $1.04; oats, 29c per 32 lbs.; peas, 67c@68c per 66 lbs.; corn, 45c per bush.; barley, 40c@53c per bush.; buckwheat, 40c per bush.

Montreal Provisions.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The local provision market is more active and strong, and sellers of Montreal short cut are asking $14 per barrel. Lard is also firmer at 8c @8¼c per lb. We quote:

Canada, s.c.c., per bbl	$13 50 @14 00
Chicago, s.c.c., per bbl	12 75 @13 25
Mess pork, western, per bbl	12 75 @13 25
India mess beef, per tierce	00 00 @00 00
Mess beef, per bbl	00 00 @00 00
Hams, city cured, per lb	00 11 @00 11½
Lard, western, in pails, per lb	00 08 @00 08½
Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb	00 08 @00 08½
Bacon, per lb	00 10 @00 11
Shoulders, per lb	00 00 @00 00
Tallow, com., refined, per lb	00 05½@00 06½

Eggs.

The demand for fresh is about equal to the supply. Canadian strictly new 16c@17c per dozen, Southern 15c per dozen, limed 8c@10c per dozen.

Ashes.

Potash dull and unchanged at $3.75 per 100 lbs. for first sorts, $3.20@$3.25 for seconds.

Dairy Products.

BUTTER—There are no signs of life in the butter market. Some holders of medium grades are anxious to sell and 13c would be readily accepted for western selections, 11c for straight lots, culls at 10c per lb. A small lot of choice Townships sold to-day at 18c per lb. The N. Y. *Commercial Bulletin* has the following report: The market is, perhaps, a shade easier to sell for highest grades of creamery, the weaker prices at Elgin on Monday being used by buyers to bear down on prices, and while some holders refuse to shade prices others are disposed to meet buyers at about ½c reduction on top grades, but at 27c for Elgin and 25½c and 26c for other Western the feeling is fairly firm. Grades only slightly defective, which holders try to work off about ½@1c under top prices, are plenty enough, but there is a quick demand for all desirable fresh creamery from 20c to 23c, and not enough of that quality to fill all the requirements. Lower grades of fresh are slow. The best of the June creamery is meeting a little more attention at 14@15c, but lower grades slow. New State dairy from 18 @20c up to 24c is in good demand and firm, and fancy old State dairy is selling fairly, but lower grades of either old or new are slow and irregular. Highest grades of imitation creamery and factory are scarce and wanted at full prices but other grades generally slow.

We quote:

	Cents
Creamery	21 @22
Eastern Townships	16 @18
Morrisburg	15 @16
Brockville	16 @17
Western	10 @14
Rolls	11 @14½

CHEESE—The local market is taking a few boxes colored at 10¾c@11c per lb. The foreign markets have not enquired for much colored this season, and consequently the supply just now is greater than usual, and about ¼c lower than than white. The feeling in export cheese circles is still very firm, and there are no sellers of finest under 11c, but it is certain there are no buyers at this figure at the moment. It is doubtful if shippers could afford to pay 10¾c at present. The following report is from the New York *Commercial Bulletin*:—It was about the former story as regards the condition of the market as a whole. Probably the majority of the dealers were complaining of a slower trade, with the explanation that their custom appeared to be reasonably well stocked for the moment and unwilling to make more additions until necessity became more pressing; but several houses reported a very fair deal and some of them a very satisfactory booking of orders, so that an average business of respectable proportions is preserved on home account. Prices, too, are well sustained generally, quotations finding support in actual bids and sales, while some holders, especially of white goods, are asking more than has as yet been fully established. Advices from the West indicate increasing valuation on the skims and a reduced offering. The foreign demand continues slowish, and confined in the main to under-priced goods, but there have been some "feelers" on fancy stock, and cable advices are hardening.

We quote:

	Cents
Finest September	10½@11
Finest August	8 @ 9½
Medium	8½@ 8½
Low grades	6 @ 7

British Breadstuffs and Provisions.

LIVERPOOL, 11.30 a.m.—The wheat market is steady and the demand poor; holders offer moderately. Corn is quiet, not much demand.

Receipts the past three days: Wheat, 97,000 centals, of which 62,000 were from this continent. Corn, 179,400 centals. Weather in England, cloudy.

The following are to-day's Liverpool quotations for grain and provisions, compared with yesterday's:

	March 13. 11.30 a.m.		March 14. 11.30 a.m.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Spring Wheat	7	3½@7	7	3½@7 3½
Red Winter	7	0 @7 0	7	0 @7 0
No. 1 California	7	3 @7 3	7	3 @7 3
No. 2 California	0	0 @0 0	0	0 @0 0
Corn, new	3	6½@3 6½	3	6½@3 6½
Peas	5	8 @5 8	5	8 @5 8
Pork	53	6 @53 6	53	6 @53 6
Lard	33	0 @33 0	33	0 @33 0
Bacon, S.C.	29	6 @30 0	29	6 @30 0
Bacon, L.C.	29	6 @29 6	29	6 @29 6
Tallow	24	6 @24 6	24	6 @24 6
Cheese, new	54	0 @54 0	54	0 @54 0

Chicago Grain and Provision Markets.

The wheat market closed strong at about the highest figures of the day. Corn was firmer and advanced ½c for all options. Hog products were strong. Pork closed 7½c@15c higher than yesterday. Lard advanced 7½c per tierce. Receipts of hogs to-day, 19,000.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	11,852	10,600
Wheat, bushels	31,000	16,000
Corn, "	284,000	289,000
Oats, "	113,000	13,000
Rye, "	4,000	5,000
Barley, "	45,000	37,000

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

CHICAGO, March 14.

	Closing yesterday.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing	Same day last year
WHEAT—						
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94⅜
May	79½	79½	79½	79⅜	79⅜	95½
June	79	79⅜	79½	78½	79⅛	91½
CORN—						
April	28⅜	28⅜	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	35
May	29⅛	29⅛	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	35½
June	29⅝	30	29⅞	30	30⅛	35
OATS—						
April	.....	29	20½	20	20½	.....
May	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21½	21⅜	25⅜
June	21	21	21	21	21	25⅜
PORK—						
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	10 47½	10 55	10 72½	10 55	10 62½	12 20
June	10 35	10 50	10 00	10 45	10 50	12 25
LARD—						
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	6 10	6 15	6 17½	6 15	6 17½	6 95
June	6 12½	6 17½	6 22½	6 17½	6 20	7 00
RIBS—						
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	5 07½	5 07½	5 15	5 07½	5 07½	6 22½
June	5 10	5 15	5 17½	5 15	5 15	6 27½

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, March 14.—Wheat, receipts, 56 cars; shipments, 14,209 bushels. The market was active, unsettled and stronger, closing ⅜@⅝ higher than yesterday. Hitchison, the weather and the exports were the bullish influence; yet, the first mentioned sold heavily whenever May touched 79⅜.

Corn—Receipts, 401 cars; shipments, 280,279 bushels. The market was dull and steady.

Oats—Receipts, 214 cars; shipments, 130,230 bushels. The market was quiet and unchanged for futures.

Provisions were active excited and higher, with pork the leader. Light receipts of hogs, higher prices, and fears of manipulation made the shorts anxious and prices were advanced. Pork gained 15@17½c, lard 5@7½ and ribs 2½@7½c.

Closing: Wheat—March, 79½c; May, 79⅜@29¾c; June, 79⅛c; July, 77⅝c.

Corn—March, 28½c; May, 29¾c; June, 30c@30¼c; July, 30¼c@31c.

Oats—March, 21c; May, 21⅜c; June, 21c; July, 21c.

Pork—March, $10.37½; May, $10.62½; June, $10.50; July, $10.55.

Lard—March, $6.10; May, $6.17½; June, $6.20; July, $6.22½@$6.25.

Ribs—March, $5.10; May, $5.07½ @ $5.10; June, $5.15; July, $5.20.

ENGLISH COTTONS.

The Manchester *Guardian*, March 12, in its commercial article, says: The market is quiet. In some departments there is a moderate business. Producers are discontented with the rates obtainable. The new orders coming forward are not sufficient to encourage an advance. Prices are mostly steady, although there is much anxiety to sell. There have been a few sales of China staples, mostly at unsatisfactory prices. The inquiry for India has slightly improved. The business is mainly where there is strong pressure to sell, or where orders for special makes are available. The demand for finishing cloths is better than was expected, though prices are poor. The demand for export yarns is light. There is a small miscellaneous business. In cloth there have been increased sales of common and medium printers. There are further inquiries for bleaching cloths for China and the other eastern markets. The inquiry for heavy goods has slackened.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

DECREASING THE DEATH RATE.

The mortality among Consumptives has been materially decreased of late years by the use of *Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil* with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Phthisis, Bronchitis, Abscess of the Lungs, Pneumonia and Throat Affections are completely subjugated by a timely use of this excellent pulmonic. Palatable as milk. Sold by all Druggists, at 50c and $1.00.

We Sometimes Have to Wait for Vindication,

Which is slow in coming. But the right wins—every time, and the "square man" comes out on top and smiling. The Serial by Capt. King,

The Deserter

Now running in this paper.
EVERY SATURDAY
Has a Highly Satisfactory Ending.
DON'T FAIL TO READ IT.

TRADE SALE
—BY—
MARCOTTE and CO.,
95 St. James Street,
Every WEDNESDAY,
at 10 A. M.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED
PROMPT CASH RETURNS
MARCOTTE & CO.,
277 AUCTIONEERS. mwf

PATENTS

Caveats and *Re-issues* secured *Trade-Marks* registered, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully prosecuted.

Upon receipt of **model** or **sketch** of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability **free of charge.**

With my offices *directly across from the Patent Office*, and being in personal attendance there, it is apparent that I have superior facilities for making prompt preliminary searches, for the more vigorous and successful prosecution of applications for patent, and for attending to all business entrusted to my care, in the shortest possible time.

FEES MODERATE, and *exclusive attention given to patent business.* Information, advice and special references sent on request.

J. R. LITTELL,
Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Causes,
Washington, D. C.,
(*Mention this paper.*)
Opposite U. S. Patent Office.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, (LIMITED.) MONTREAL,
Offer for Sale all Grades of Refined Sugars and Syrups of the well known Brand of
Redpath

CERTIFICATES OF STRENGTH AND PURITY.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYIST.
MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Co'y, Montreal

Gentlemen,—I have personally taken samples from a large stock of your Granulated Sugar, "REDPATH" brand, and carefully tested them by the Polariscope and I find these samples to be as near to absolute purity as can be obtained by any process of Sugar Refining.

The test by the Polariscope showed in yesterday's yield 99.93 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar which may be considered commercially as ABSOLUTELY PURE SUGAR.

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS,
Ph. D., D.C.L., F.C.S.,
Public Analyist for the District of Montreal, and Professor of Chemistry.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
MEDICAL FACULTY, McGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Company:

Gentlemen,—I have taken and tested a sample of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar, and find that it yielded 99.83 per cent. of Pure Sugar. It is practically as pure and good a Sugar as can be manufactured.

Yours truly,
G. P. GIRDWOOD.

BRANDIES.

Visitors to the PARIS EXPOSITION will have learnt that the leading brand in Paris, and, in fact, throughout France, is that of

Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.,

This house is the third largest shippers of Brandy in the world, Messrs. JAS. HENNESSY & CO. and MARTELL & CO. only exceeding them.

For sale by all leading Grocers and Wine Merchants.

JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO.
Sole Agents for
U. S. AND CANADA.

THE CELEBRATED
"JOHN JAMESON WHISKEY"
REALIZES THE HIGHEST PRICE
—IN THE—
Irish Whiskey Market.

THIS LABEL IS WATERMARKED

SPECIAL EXPORT BOTTLE LABELS.
Reduced fac simile.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
JOHN JAMESON & SON
Bow Sreet Disillery,
Dublin,
Who are not connected with any other Distillery.

Can be obtained in Bulk bottle by all Dealers (one two, or three Stars), from their Sole Export Bottling Agents,
CHAS. DAY & CO.
17 Water Lane, LONDON

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, - - - Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

LARGEST
STEAM BOILER INSURANCE CO.
IN THE WORLD.

The Inspections of this Company meet the requirements of Quebec Factories Act.

All Boilers insured in this Company in Montreal are exempt from inspection by City Boiler Inspector

Capital, - - - $500,000 | Assets, - - $1,427,256.12
Policy Holders Surplus - - $836,873,70.
Canadian Department, $20,000 Deposited at Ottawa.

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
SIR DONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., M.P., President of Bank of Montreal, Chairman.
R. B. ANGUS, Esq., Montreal. | HON. HENRY STARNES, Montreal.
HON. A. G. JONES, M.P., Halifax, | J. K. KERR, Q.C., Toronto.
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C. W. WELDON, Q.C., M.P., - - - Counsel.

R. FLAHERTY, Manager, 27 Imperial Building, Montreal

Issues Blanket Policies covering all hazards of boiler explosions, including damage to property, loss of life, injury to person, loss of earnings, etc., etc.
No other company issues favorable policies.

McCOLL'S
RED ENGINE, LARDINE & CYLINDER
OILS
Are Still Giving the Best Satisfaction!
MANUFACTURED BY
McCOLL BROTHERS & CO., Toronto.

MANTELS, GRATES AND TILES.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to the manufacture of Mantels and Grates we are in a position to offer better value than can be found elsewhere in Montreal. New designs. Largest assortment in the city to choose from.

JOHN LORIGAN,
6 ts 2439 St. Catherine Street.

CITY AND SUBURBAN

TETLEY'S TEA, "Elephant Brand," sold in lead-foil packages only.

An enjoyable literary and musical entertainment was given in the Russell Hall last evening.

THE Youths' Tweed Suits shown this spring at S. Carsley's are far ahead of the previous season's.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

The Desrivieres street Sunday school choir gave a pleasant concert in the school-room last evening.

A pleasant two hours' enjoyment was had at the Mill street morning Sunday school service last evening.

TETLEY'S TEAS cannot be beat. They are the finest and purest teas in the market.

The "KICKERS" are COMING

Mr. C. Madore is to be requested to stand for Jacques Cartier County in place of Mr. Bozer, M. P. P., who will not run again.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Woman's Missionary Society will be held in the hall of Crescent street Church at half-past two.

THE MOST Fastidious Youth can be suited in S. Carsley's clothing department.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital, for the week commencing Monday, March 17th, will b Messrs. Hugh Paton and John Atkin.

In Emmanuel church yesterday afternoon Mr. L. O. Armstrong gave an interesting and instructive illustrated lecture entitled "Alice in Wonderland" and "Water Babies."

The "KICKERS" will soon ARRIVE

The St. Lambert and Longueuil ice ice roads have been closed by order of Road Department. This is unusually early in the season to find the river in so bad a condition.

The homologated plans of St. Jean Baptiste Ward are finished and ready for the approval and acceptance of the Road Committee, City Council and judges. These plans are in five sheete.

For first-class dyeing and cleaning try the Empire Dye Works, 2½ Phillips' square. Parcels collected and delivered in any part of the city free. Thomas Highmore, manager. Telephone No. 4793.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar Nectar, 5 Cents.

La Presse is very much dissatisfied with the service on the Street Railway and holds that it is as bad as it can be. It asks the Council to see that an improvement is brought about and suggests that the best remedy would be for the Council to take over the control of the Street Railway system.

All the latest improvements in Desks and Office Furniture. Large stock to select from. Estimates furnished for special work. Inspection solicited. Telephone 1691.
H. NIGHTINGALE,
7 and 9 St. John street.

The City Clerk has been requested by the Chairman of Finance to request all the other chairmen to held meetings and report on the salaries in their respective departments at once, so as to admit of the Board of Chairmen holding a meeting as soon as possible.

Coming the GREATEST "KICKERS" of MODERN TIMES.

The Retail Merchants' Association have elected: President, Mr. Beaudoin; first vice-president, Mr. R. Gohier; second vice-president, Mr. J. Archambault; recording secretary, Mr. Z. Arcand; corresponding secretary, Mr. F. A. Mathieu; treasurer, Mr. F. H. Guerin.

The members of the Corn Exchange, in view of an anticipated early opening of navigation, are considering the question of ocean freights. A few engagements for the month of May at fairl good rates were reported, but shippin agents have so far quoted too high t secure engagemen's for the later months, although enquiries for several grain cargoes in June and July have been made.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

By a circular issued yesterday by Mr. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. J. A. Mackinnon has been appointed manager of transportation, and Mr. Thos. Tait is to follow Mr. Mackinnon as general superintendent of the Ontario and Atlantic divisions, with headquarters hereafter at Toronto. Mr. MacKinnon's headquarters will be in Montreal.

40c per square yard genuine English Oilcloth. Carpets, Curtains, Rugs and General Household Furnishings, all reduced prices for this month only. FEE & MARTIN'S Palace Furniture Stores, 357 to 367 St. James street. u 63

Another horse appears to be needed in the Health Department. Mr. Drouin, milk inspector, when a case of contagious disease is reported, is supposed to visit the place of the family milkman to investigate. Sometimes death is found in milk, to a family's consternation. He is unable to get around as he should, without a horse and vehicle, and the inspection gets, in consequence "away behindhand."

Look for the "KICKERS."

The Mayor has made the Wellington street subway report the second order of the day at Tuesday's Council. It recommends a subway under the Grand Trunk crossing at Wellington street. The city agrees to pay half cost ($32,000) and the railway company the rest, the railway to complete the subway and open it for traffic not later than December 31st. The two parties agree to pay all damages between them, The report, it is expected, will be adopted without opposition.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

The special committee to examine into the street railway contract has been called by Ald. Rolland for Monday afternoon next. The company has decided to pay the city's claim for tax on horses, amounting to over $4,000 for the past two years, under protest, and will take immediate steps to have the question settled as to their liability to pay such tax, so far as the tax for 1887 is concerned, and which, so far as the jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court to try the matter, has been decided by the Supreme Court.

Watch for them, wait for them, they will surprise you. What? The "KICKERS."

Messrs. Notman & Son, photographers, are engaged upon a photograph of the members of the City Council, who are represented as orating in the Council Chamber, with their usual eloquence, while the reporters, at each end, are energetically recording those noble and patriotic sentiments for which our City Fathers are noted all over the country. This is the centre piece. The border is composed of the individual photos of the aldermen, which will be a key to the grouping in the Council Chamber. The work is being executed with skill and taste.

Hearken to the voice of warning: Be wise in your time! Take advantage of the inducements we are offering this month. Beyond compare the finest stock of Furniture in the city. No catch-pennies. Everything uniformly cheap. Solid, massive goods for the heavy weights. Natty, nice things to tickle the fancy of the æsthetic. FEE & MARTIN'S Palace Furniture Store, 357 to 367 St. James street. u 63

City Clerk Glackmeyer has returned from his visit to Quebec. He reports that the Charter has passed with few alterations and those of little importance. With reference to subways for electric wires, a clause has been introducsd giving the companies power to construct such subways themselves, but only with the consent of the City Council. The limitation of time in the bill for bringing actions against the city was extended from three to six months. With reference to the voters' list for the Provincial elections, Mr. Glackmeyer has settled that in a satisfactory manner by an act passed last session.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

PET STOCK.

At the twelfth annual meeting of the Montreal Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, G. C. Philpott; first vice-president, W. H. Ulley; second vice-president, A. F. Dawes; third vice-president, J. Eddy; secretaries, J. H. Cayford, R. G. Foster; treasurer, H. Beckham. Executive committee: C. H. Carrier, T. Hall, A. Joyce, J. R. Lowden, A. Lindsay, Dr. T. W. Mills, Dr. C. McEachran, H. C. Price, A. Roddick, D. Sharpe.

"Madre E. Hijo."
Is unquestionably the highest grade brand of cigars in the market, a remarkably fine flavored cigar. Connoisseurs would do well to try this brand.
S. DAVIS & SONS,
Montreal.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following sums: J. M. Douglas & Co., employees of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., $50 each; Miss Spragge, $40; E. J. Tudor, Mrs. Redpath (Terrace Bank), $25 each; Mrs. Henry Lyman, Mrs. Holton, $20 each; Drs. Proudfoot, Godfrey, McCallum, George Ross and Major, $12 each; George Childs, Wm. Mackenzie, Lunn & Cramp, Miss S. A. Phillips, Mrs. Haldane, the Misses Learmont, $10 each; R. T. Hopper, F. Magor, F. Kingston, P. Nicholson, $5 each; W. H. Chapman, $2; E. Cox, $1.

Mungo Cigars.
Unquestionably the finest 5 cent cigar extant. Millions sold annually.
S. DAVIS & SONS,
Montreal.

BRADSTREETS' WEEKLY REVIEW.

Trade Movement Checked by Floods and Bad Weather in the South—Northern States More Favored—Speculation in Wall Street—Railway Earnings—Grain Stocks—Wheat and Flour Exports—Iron and Steel Market Dull—Business Failures.

NEW YORK, March 14.—As reported in special telegrams to *Bradstreet's*, the week has been marked by a noticeable check in the movement of general merchandise throughout the Lower Mississippi Valley, owing to floods and fears of further overflows. This is conspicuous in Louisiana. Unfavorable weather and high water have had an effect also throughout the Ohio River Valley. Trade at San Francisco continues depressed by the "all-winter's storms," but the outlook is for an improvement. Wheat is moving rapidly in California and is going abroad in large consignments weekly.

An improved merchandise movement is reported from Boston, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Chicago and Omaha, stimulated in part by mild weather, and most conspicuous in groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, drugs and hardware. Hogs and cattle are in better demand and prices tend upward.

The tone of speculation in Wall street has been rather more bullish in spite of low bank reserves and the Western railway rate war.

February's gross earnings of 136 railroad companies, as reported to *Bradstreets*, aggregate $28,984,530 with a total mileage of 77,385, against $25,837,195 and a mileage of 75,584 in February last year, a gain in earnings of 12·1 per cent. and in mileage of 2·4 per cent. For two months the total earnings aggregate $60,020,679, a gain over last year of 13·2 per cent.

Reports to *Bradstreet's* of available stocks of grain east of the Rocky Mountains, United States and Canada, show uniform decreases last week. The decrease of only 817,359 bushels of wheat was surprisingly small. Increased stocks at Minneapolis, Duluth, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario points explain why the decrease was not 1,500,000 bushels.

Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat), this week both coasts; the largest for months, equal to 3,007,030 bushels, against 2,481,869 bushels last week and 1,259,850 bushels the first week of March, 1889. Since July 1st last the total exports of wheat (and flour) have equalled 75,422,233 bushels, as compared with 64,920,456 bushels in a like portion of 1888-89. Wheat prices, after declining in Government report of 156,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands March 1st advanced on foreign takings and reported damage to winter sown wheat, closing 1c@1½c upon the week. *Bradstreet's* reports as to stocks of wheat in farmers hands for March point to a total of about 36,000,000 bushels.

There is no renewed strength in iron or steel, yet Southern pig is off $1@$1.50 per ton. Steel rails are dull and easier, with quotations off nominally 50c per ton.

Dry goods are fairly active at New York and Boston, but at the former demand has not equalled expectations, except from the South. Raw wool is in better demand at Boston. Cotton is 1-16@⅛c higher in all markets on generally good demand; small stocks and light crop movement.

Business failures reported to *Bradstreet's* number 209 in the United States this week, against 215 last week and 195 this week last year. Canada had 41 this week, against 48 last week.

The total number of failures in the United States since January 1, is 2,967, against 3,143 in 1889.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

STEAMSHIPS.

BEAVER LINE.

The Canada Shipping Co's.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Boston, New York and Liverpool.

Comprising the following First-class, Clyde built, Full-powered Iron Steamships.

Lake Ontario, Capt. H. Campbell, 5,300 Tons
Lake Superior, " Wm. Stewart, 5,000 "
Lake Huron, " P. D. Murray, 4,100 "
Lake Winnipeg, " F. Carey, 3,300 "
Lake Nepigon, " C.F. Herriman, 2,300

Winter Sailings, 1890.

From LIVERPOOL	From BOSTON
Jan. 23rd..LAKE ONTARIO...	Feb. 12th
Feb. 6th...LAKE SUPERIOR..	Feb. 26th
Feb. 20th..LAKE WINNIPEG..	Mar. 12th
Mar. 6th...LAKE ONTARIO....	Mar. 26th
FROM NEW YORK.	
Feb. 11th. LAKE HURON.....	Mar. 5th
Feb. 18th..LAKE NEPIGON....	Mar. 12th

The steamers connect at Boston direct by rail for all points in Canada, Manitoba North-West Territories and United States, to which through tickets are issued.

These steamers are built in water-tight compartments, and of special strength for the North Atlantic trade.

In the passenger departments the most perfect provision has been made to ensure the comfort and convenience of all. In the Cabin the State-rooms are large and airy. The Steerage is fitted with the most approved Patent Canvas Berths, and is fully ventilated and heated by steam.

An experienced Surgeon is carried by each steamer, also Stewardesses to attend to the wants of females and children.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Saloon.....$50.
Round Trip.....$100.
Intermediate, $30.50; Round Trip Tickets, $61.
Steerage, $25.50 " " $51.

For freight or other particulars apply: In Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 8 Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. SEYMOUR & Co.; in Liverpool, to R. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water Street; in Boston, to GEORGE W. PRESTON, 13 Doane street; in New York, JAS. ARKELL & Co., 25 Whitehall street.

H. E. MURRAY,
General Manager,
4 Custom House Square, Montreal.
GEORGE W. PRESTON,
13 Doane St., Boston.
Nov. 277

INSURANCE.

PHŒNIX
Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON, ENG.

PATERSON & SON,
General Agents for the Dominion.
Head Agency Office:
35 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Montreal.

IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company
(ESTABLISHED 1803.)

Subscribed Capital.....$6.000,000
Total Invested Funds.....$8.000,000

Agencies for Insurance against Fire loss in all the principal towns of the Dominion. Canadian Branch Office.

COMPANY'S BUILDING,
107 St. James Street, Montreal.
E. D. LACY,
Resident Manager for Canada.

Liverpool & London & Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The HON. HENRY STARNES, Chairman,
EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq., Genl. Manager Le Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien.
W. J. BUCHANAN, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal

Capital.....$10,000,000
Amount Invested in Canada $ 1,000,000
Assets over.....$40,000,000

MERCANTILE RISKS accepted at the lowest current rates.
Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties insured at reduced rates.
G. F. C. SMITH,
Chief Agent for the Dominion.
Sub-Agents.
CYRILLE LAURIN, FRED C. HENSHAW,
FREDERICK NASH, L. E. LESAGE,
GEORGE C. HIAM.
Telephones—"Bell" No. 135, "Federal" No. 924.

GUARDIAN
Fire and Life Assurance Co'y

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 stg
Total Fund. - - - $19,500,000.
Fire risks written at current rates.

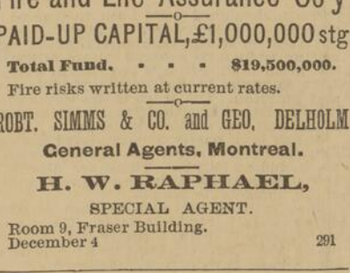
ROBT. SIMMS & CO. and GEO. DELHOLM
General Agents, Montreal.
H. W. RAPHAEL,
SPECIAL AGENT.
Room 9, Fraser Building.
December 4 291

The Royal Canadian
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
157 St. James Street Montreal.

Capital.....$500,000
Assets.....700,000
Income, 1883.....517,678

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., President,
HON. J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Vice-President,
HARRY CUTT, Secretary. ARCHD. NICOLL, Marine Underwriter.
GEO. H. MCHENRY, Manager.
M. J. E. DROLET,
Agent for City and District of Montreal.
June 15

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.
No Chemicals
are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR LINE

CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, IRELAND
Carrying British and American Mails
Provided with every Modern Improvement.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take specified routes, according to the seasons of the year, which include the Lane routes, recommended by Lieutenant Maury.
Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:

FROM NEW YORK,
1890.

*Teutonic	Wednesday, Mch.	5,	3.00 p.m
*Celtic	Wednesday, Mch.	12,	9.30 a.m
Britannic	Wednesday, Mch.	19,	8.00 p.m
Germanic	Wednesday, Mch.	26,	10.00 a.m
*Teutonic	Wednesday, Apl.	2,	3.00 p.m
*Adriatic	Wednesday, Apl.	9,	8.30 a.m
*Majestic	Wednesday, Apl.	16,	3.00 p.m
Germanic	Wednesday, Apl.	23,	8.30 a.m
*Teutonic	Wednesday, Apl.	30,	2.00 p.m
Britannic	Wednesday, May	7,	7.30 a.m
*Majestic	Wednesday, May	14,	2.00 p.m
Germanic	Wednesday, May	21,	7.30 a.m
*Teutonic	Wednesday, May	28,	12.30 p.m

SALOON RATES.
New York to Liverpool and Queenstown $50, $60, $80, $100 and upwards.
Suites of rooms on Majestic and Teutonic at special rates.
Return Tickets at reduced rates.
Superior Second Cabin accommodation on the steamers marked thus *

Rates:
Majestic and Teutonic.....$40 00 and $45 00
Celtic and Adriatic..... 35 00 " 40 00
No Second Cabin on Germanic and Britannic.
Lowest rates to Paris and the Continent. Children between two and twelve years half-price. Infants free.
Intending passengers should secure tickets in advance.

STEERAGE RATES
From Montreal to Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol, Cardiff, or Glasgow, including Railway Fare to New York, at lowest rates.
Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.
For further information and passage apply to. J. BRUCE ISMAY, 41 Broadway, New York; or
B. J. COCHLIN, Sole Agent,
364 St. Paul st. Montreal.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN
New York and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

Proposed Sailings from New York.

Nevada	Tuesday, Jan.	7,	5.00 p.m
No Steamer	Tuesday, Jan.	14,	
Wyoming	Tuesday, Jan.	21,	4.30 a.m
No Steamer	Tuesday, Jan.	28,	
Wisconsin	Tuesday, Feb.	4,	4.00 a.m
Nevada	Tuesday, Feb.	11,	9.00 a.m
No Steamer	Tuesday, Feb.	18,	
Wyoming	Tuesday, Feb.	25,	9.30 a.m
Arizona	Tuesday, Mar.	4,	3.30 p.m
Winconsin	Tuesday, Mar.	11,	8.00 a.m
Nevada	Tuesday, Mar.	18,	2.30 p.m
Alaska	Tuesday, Mar.	25,	8.30 a.m
Wyoming	Tuesday, Apr.	1,	2.00 p.m
Arizona	Tuesday, Apr.	8,	7.00 p.m
Wisconsin	Tuesday, Apr.	15,	1.30 p.m
Nevada	Tuesday, Apr.	22,	7.00 a.m
Alaska	Tuesday, Apr.	29,	12.30 p.m

The Alaska will be the Christmas steamer. These steamers are built of Iron in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Bath-room, Smoking-room, Drawing-room Piano and Library, also, experienced Surgeon, Stewardess and Caterer on each steamer. The State-rooms are all upper deck, thus ensuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea; perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE.
$50, $60, $80 and $100, according to location, &c.
Intermediate.....$30 and $35
Steerage, to or from Montreal.....$27
This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling, Beds, Bedding, Wash-basins, &c., together with good food, separate Dining-room from either Cabin or Steerage being provided.
Steerage at Very Low Rates.
Apply to
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
35 Broadway, New York.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street, or
D. BATTERSBY,
174 St. James street.
July 10 115

BERMUDA & WEST INDIES ROYAL MAIL LINES OF THE QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.,
Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

For Bermuda:—
SS. ORINOCO, Thursday, Mar. 13th, at 3 pm.
SS. TRINIDAD, Thursday, March 20th, at 3 p.m.
For St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Grenada, Barbados and Trinidad.
SS. EMPRESS, Tuesday, March 11, at 3 p.m.
SS. MURIEL, Saturday, March 22, at noon.
For freight, passage and insurance, apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
51 Broadway, New York.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
BROCK & CO.,
Agents,
205 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

917 Sherbrooke Street,
FOR SALE,
LARGE AND SUBSTANTIAL
RESIDENCE!

In first-class order and with all modern conveniences. Lot contains about
25,000 SQUARE FEET.
For particulars apply at 24 St. Sacrament street.
GEORGE W. HAMILTON,
For Trustees late Hon. John Hamilton.

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A successful medicine tested over 30 years in thousands of cases. Promptly cures *Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Spinal Cord*, and *Generative Organs* of either sex, *Emissions* and all ills caused by indiscretion or over-exertion. Six packages is *guaranteed* to effect a cure when all other medicines fail. One package $1, six packages $5, by mail. Sold by druggists. *Write for Pamphlet.* Address EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH
For sale by B. E. McGALE, 2123 Notre Dame street. mwf DW 207

STEAMSHIPS.

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

1889—WINTER SEASON—1890!

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

SAILING DATES.

	FROM PORTLAND.	FROM HALIFAX.
*VANCOUVER	Thurs., Mar. 13	Sat., Mar. 15
*OREGON	Thurs., Apl. 10	Sat., Apl. 12
*VANCOUVER	Thurs., Apl. 24	Sat., Apl. 26

From Liverpool. From Boston.
March 6th....Lake Ontario....March 26th
From Liverpool From New York.
May 27th.....Lake Superior.....April 15th
Bristol Service, for Avonmouth Dock.
SAILING DATES.
From Portland.
ONTARIO.....About March 15th
TEXAS.....About April 3rd
This completes Portland and Halifax sailings for the season.

REDUCED RATES.
Cabin, Portland or Halifax to Liverpool, $50 to $60. Return, $100 to $110.
Intermediate, to Liverpool or Glasgow, $25.
Steerage, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast London or Glasgow, $20.
Cabin, Portland to Bristol [direct steamer], $40. Return, $80.
*These Steamers have Saloon State rooms, music room, smoking room and bath rooms amidships, where but little motion is felt, and they carry neither cattle nor sheep. The rooms are all outside, and are comfortably heated by steam.
For freight or passage, apply in Liverpool FLINN, MAINE & MONTGOMERY, 24 James street; in London to JOHN F. ALLEN, 48 Fenchurch street; in Quebec, W. M. MACPHERSON, and at Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to
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INMAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Carrying the United States Mail.
PROPOSED SAILING.

City of Chicago ..Wednes'y Jan. 1st 2.30 p.m
No Sailing.....Wednes'y Jan. 8th.
City of Berlin.....Wednes'y Jan. 15, 12.30 p.m
City of Chester.....Wednes'y Jan. 22, 6.00 a.m
City of Chicago....Wednes'y Jan. 29, 1.00 p.m
City of Berlin.....Wednes'y Feb. 12, 11.00 a.m
City of Paris.....Wednes'y Feb. 19, 5.00 a.m
City of Chester.....Wednes'y Feb. 26, 11.30 a.m
City of Chicago.....Wednes'y Mar. 12, 9.30 a.m
City of Paris.....Wednes'y Mar. 19, 3.30 p.m
City of Berlin.....Wednes'y Mar. 26, 10.00 a.m
City of Richmond .Wednes'y Apr. 2, 3.30 p.m
City of Chester.....Wednes'y Apr. 9, 8.30 a.m
City of Chicago.....Wednes'y Apr. 16, 3.30 p.m
City of Paris.....Wednes'y Apr 23, 8.30 a.m
City of Berlin.....Wednes'y Apr. 30, 1.30 p m
City of N. York....Wednes'y May. 7, 7.00 a.m
From Inman Pier 43 North River.

Steerage at very low rates.
Intermediate passage, $35. Round Trip $65
RATES OF PASSAGE—$60, $80 and $100, according to aacommodation all having equal saloon privileges. Children between and 12 years of age, half-fare. Servants, $50.

Special Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.
Tickets to London, $7; and Paris $15, and $20 additional, according to route selected.
Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bath-rooms amidships.
These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.
For freight or passage apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York, or W. H. HENRY 143 St. James street, or
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO
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June 5 135

CUNARD LINE.
LANE ROUTE.
New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.
FROM PIER 40, N. R., NEW YORK.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Servia.....Mar. 15, 1.00 p.m
Gallia.....Mch. 22, 6.30 a.m
Etruria.....Mar. 29, noon.
Aurania.....April 5, 5.30 a.m
Bothnia.....April 9, 8.30 a.m
Umbria.....April 12, 11.30 a.m
Servia.....April 19, 5.30 a.m
Gallia.....April 23, 6.30 a.m

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to accommodation. Intermediate passage $35.
Steerage Tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
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OF HAMBURG.
WINTER SERVICE.
Steamers of the above well-known Line will keep up the service between the Continent of Europe and Canada, via Boston, during the coming winter season.
From Hamburg and Antwerp.
SS. CREMON, about January, 27th.
From Boston for Antwerp or Hamburg
SS. GRASBROOK, about January, 30th.
SS. CREMON, about February, 20th.
To be followed by other first-class steamers of the Line.
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1889-Winter Arrangements-1890

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

	Tons	
Acadian	931	Capt. C. Myllus.
Assyrian	3970	Capt. John Bentley
Austrian	2458	Capt. Vipond.
Brazilian	4100	Building.
Buenos Ayrean	4005	Capt. J. Scott.
Canadian	2906	Capt. John Ker.
Carthaginian	4214	Capt. A. Macn.col.
Caspian	2728	Capt. Alex. McDougall
Circassian	3724	Lieut. R. Barrett, RNR
Corean	3488	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Grecian	3613	Capt. C. E. LeGallais
Hibernian	2907	Capt. John Brown.
Lucerne	1926	Capt. Nunan.
Manitoban	2975	Capt. Dunlop
Mongolian	4750	Building.
Monte Videan	3500	Capt. W. S. Main.
Nestorian	2889	Capt. John France.
Newfoundland	919	Capt. ———
Norwegian	3523	Capt. R. Carruthers
Nova Scotian	3305	Capt. R. H. Hughes
Numidian	4750	Building.
Parisian	5359	Capt. Joseph Ritchie.
Peruvian	3038	Capt. John Wallace,
Phœnician	2425	Capt. D. J. James.
Polynesian	3983	Capt. Hugh Wylie.
Pomeranian	4364	Capt. W. Dalziel.
Prussian	3030	Capt. J. Ambury.
Rosarian	3500	Capt. D. McKillop.
Sardinian	4376	Capt. Wm. Richardson.
Sarmatian	3647	Capt. W. Christie.
Scandinavian	3068	Capt. John Park.
Siberian	3904	Capt. R. P. Moore.
Waldensian	2256	Capt. Whyte.

The Steamers of the

Liverpool Mail Line.

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX.

	1890
Caspian	Saturday, Mar. 8
Sardinian	Saturday, Mar. 22
Peruvian	Saturday, Mar. 29
Polynesian	Saturday, Apr.
Parisian	Saturday, Apr. 12
Circassian	Saturday, May.

On the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train from the West, due at 2 p.m.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* HALIFAX.

	1890.
Caspian	Thursday, Mar. 6
Sardinian	Thursday, Mar. 20
Peruvian	Thursday, Mar. 27
Polynesian	Thursday, Apr. 3
Parisian	Thursday, Apr. 17
Circassian	Thursday, May. 1

On the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West, due at 12.15 p.m.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax:

	Single.	Return.
Cabin	$58.75 and $68.75	$117.40 and $127.40
(According to accommodation.)		
	Single.	Return
Intermediate	$30.50	$61.00
Steerage	$25.50	$51.00

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland:

	Single.	Return.
Cabin	$57.50 and $67.50	$112.50 and $122.50
(According to accommodation.)		
	Single.	Return.
Intermediate	$30.50	$61.00
Steerage	$25.50	$51.00

Glasgow Line.

During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Boston, and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows:—

FROM BOSTON.

	1890.
Buenos Ayrean	About Mar.
Prussian	About Mar. 16
Norwegian	About Mar. 25
Nestorian	About Mar. 30
Scandinavian	About Apr. 7
Siberian	About Apr. 14
Buenos Ayrean	About Apr. 21

The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia to Glasgow:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

	1890.
Hibernian	About Mar. 15
Canadian	About Mar. 29
Manitoban	About Apr. 12
Hibernian	About Apr. 25

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

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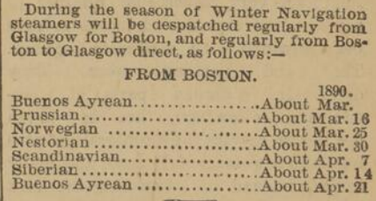

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MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN - - - - - - Editor

☞ *Business Correspondence should be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY (Limited). All other Correspondence to be addressed "The Editor,"* MR. M. ST. JOHN.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15.

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

THEATRE ROYAL—Lester and Williams Specialty Company at 2 and 8 p.m.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, at 10 a.m.

ST. GEORGE'S SNOWSHOE CLUB annual dinner at Windsor Hotel at 8 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL by Mr. Wm. Reed—American Presbyterian Church, at 4 p.m.

FISK JUBILEE SINGERS—St. James Methodist Church, at 3 p.m.

ÆOLIAN ORGAN RECITAL at Mr. L. E. N. Pratt's rooms, 1676, Notre Dame street, at 3 p.m.

CONCERNING IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Davin of Assiniboia (West) has a motion for the consideration of Parliament, which will shortly be reached on the order paper. He wants a better and more comprehensive system of immigration. He is dissatisfied with the poddling, make-believe efforts that have characterized the work of this branch of the public service of late years. He is not the only one who has lifted up his voice and wept. Mr. A. W. Ross, the Calgary *Herald*, and others have swelled the chorus of discontent. The wail has been very general, and the dissatisfaction must have been great ere those whose voices have been heard would venture to brave the disapproval and black looks of the great one and his satellites. This amongst Conservatives. The Montreal HERALD not caring, of course, a tinker's two-penny d——n about the black looks of all the Tory leaders in the universe, has pointed out the useless manner in which parliamentary grants for immigration have been frittered away, and though we believe population for the Northwest is urgently needed, and that it is poor work robbing Peter to pay Paul, that is depleting Ontario to fill Manitoba, still we quite fail to perceive the advantage of spending any more public money on alleged immigration efforts, until the system, the offices, the mode of work, and the channels of expense have been entirely overhauled and almost entirely changed. Large annual grants have been made for a number of years, and with what result? A certain number, a very respectable number of more or less respectable hangers on have been provided with moderate incomes. That and nothing more. They dwell in different parts of Canada and elsewhere, are as much use to the service of immigration as a bustle to a woman of Borneo, and really impede instead of forwarding the work of popularising our western country. What with their salaries, their expenses, and the host of money absorbing sponges that grow about them, the means which should be used for genuine settlement work is diverted from its donors' intent to assuage the pangs of clamorous party friends. But very few emigrants are secured. We quite approve of Mr. Davin's effort to effect a change in this matter, but there is a fairly large mote in his own eye which may impair Mr. Davin's usefulness in removing the beam from the eye of the Government. The Liberal Opposition in the House, or, perhaps, rather in the committees of the House, have for years laughed to scorn the plausible tales told by the Deputy Minister of Immigration, and the theories that have been advanced to cover the ever-recurring failures of the Government. Mr. Davin, we regret to say, has not been found supporting their views. It would, perhaps, have been asking more than any Conservative member could—until quite lately—have been expected to do. That is considering the bondage into which Sir John had brought his party, and from which it is only just beginning to emerge. The Liberals have been left alone to protest year by year that the money supposed to be used in furthering immigration was wasted, that the figures given by that master in the art of how not to impart information to a committee, the Deputy Minister, were entirely misleading, and it is only when proofs have been shown by the unsatisfactory eating of the pudding, and when the impatience of the North-West forces this question to the front, that Government supporters are found to range themselves in that cause which long ago enlisted the sympathies of their opponents. Canada would have secured more immigrants in the Northwest by buying each family to come at a thousand dollars apiece than she has through any action of the immigration department in Canada. The money frittered away, as is shown in the public accounts, would have served to dot Manitoba hroughout with prosperous farmers each one of whom would have become a self-acting immigration agent. But the policy has been to obtain all the money possible from Parliament and then set it percolating through the party. To enable jobbers and friends of those in the office at Ottawa to obtain good things, the land regulations were changed first one way and then another, until people in the Northwest despaired of ever telling how they stood, and new-comers turned their backs upon the country. While the United States was offering the advantages of a settled system and every freedom of the country, the man invited to Canada was hedged around with rules and laws and restraints that met him at every turn. He might go on the land, but he would be charged for the wood: he might dig for potatoes, but any mineral he found was not to be his; he might drink milk if he could get it, but woe to him if he was found drinking a glass of beer—a nice encouragement to Englishmen and Germans—he might go on a strip of land so many miles off a railway, but if he ventured nearer than ten miles he would be charged double for his land, and three times as much if he was found settling within six miles. It required the education of a surveyor to know where a settler might locate himself, and of an accountant to know what his liabilities might be, while at the same time every moralist in Parliament was at liberty to introduce laws for his restriction and good behavior, while the Government in the interest of their manufacturing friends took care that the settler should pay a double price for every article of his household use. The wonder is not that there are so few settlers in the Northwest; the marvel is that there are any there at all. There would be few indeed were it not for the magnificence of the country itself, and the great possibilities of its future when the present regime is succeeded by a Liberal Government.

PROTECTION AND SHIPPING.

A Tory journal which is never very particular as to the kind of statements it makes, and apparently indifferent as to the logical deductions to be drawn from facts and figures, has the following to say about American shipping and protection:—

United States shipping has no protection now that it has not had for a century. Foreign-built ships cannot be registered in the United States, and they never could be so registered. English maritime supremacy was established under laws similar to those in the United States, but more stringent.

It is true that American navigation laws preclude foreign built vessels being registered under the American flag. That is one antiquated form of protection which Great Britain cast off in 1849. It is also true that foreign vessels cannot engage in the coasting trade of the United States; and as the coasting trade of that country is necessarily very large and has to be maintained, a considerable amount of tonnage, some 3,400,000 tons, finds employment in that direction. But the foreign-going tonnage of the United States has declined to about 1,000,000 tons. It is true that under a comparatively moderate revenue tariff United States shipping rapidly increased to about 5,500,000 tons at the outbreak of the civil war; and unfortunately it is also true that the decline of that magnificent mercantile marine has gone on steadily since the adoption of the protective tariff in 1861. Protective taxation has so increased the cost of producing and running ships that the Americans find it impossible to compete with the ships of Great Britain built and run under free trade, a point that is emphasized by the fact that whereas, in 1856, American shipping did 75 per cent. of the foreign carrying trade of that country; now they do only about 13 per cent. That is the record under protection. The national policy journals of Canada are at liberty to squeeze out of it all the comfort they can. If the destruction of a country's mercantile marine is a good thing, and if the transfer of three-fourths of a great nation's carrying trade to foreign built ships is a desirable thing, then the down-grade record of American shipping since 1861 is a powerful argument in favour of protection.

Now let us look at the case of Great Britain. In 1840 the tonnage of the registered vessels of the United Kingdom was 2,571,000 tons—a result reached under several hundred years of protection. In 1849 that tonnage had increased to 3,096,000 tons, an increase under the protective navigation laws of 525,000 tons in nine years. In 1849 the navigation laws were repealed and British trade thrown open to the shipping of all the world. British ship-owners and shipbuilders were told that they would be swept away by the competition. What happened? In 1858, nine years after the repeal of the navigation laws, the tonnage of the registered vessels of the United Kingdom was 4,325,000, an increase of 1,229,000 over that of 1849, against 525,000 tons in the previous nine years. In 1878 that tonnage had grown to 6,236,000 tons, and in 1888 to 7,351,888 tons, while about 70 per cent. of the carrying trade is done by British vessels. The marvellous development of Great Britain's shipping industry, like that of her manufacturing industry and foreign trade, has taken place under free trade. Once the trammels of restrictive trade and navigation laws were thrown off, British capital, British energy and skill, and British enterprise asserted their long-curbed power, and in less than half a century have made Great Britain the commercial mistress of the world's waterways, and given her a foreign trade which is equal to that of any two of the greatest nations of the world combined. Score a point, and a large one, too, right there, for free trade.

Perhaps Canada's experience, also, might furnish a pointer. Her shipping, too, is on the down grade under protection. Under a revenue tariff our tonnage maintained a steady increase—from 1,158,363 tons in 1878 to 1,333,015 tons in 1878. The National Policy was adopted in 1879. Since then our shipping has been steadily declining at the rate of about 22,000 tons per year. If protectionist journals are capable of drawing inferences, they are at liberty to draw one from the fact stated.

CARTWRIGHT ON RYKERT.

On the sixth and seventh pages of to-day's HERALD we reproduce the speech made by Sir Richard Cartwright when moving his vote of censure on the member for Lincoln, in connection with the timber limit scandal. It is a very effective *expose* of that disgraceful business, and no doubt carried conviction to the hearts of many Tory members, who may yet be compelled by the party whip to whitewashing Rykert, if the Committee on Privileges and Elections can be bulldosed into presenting such a report. If many Tory members would vote as their consciences dictated on this and other questions, the Government would not stand for ten days. Unfortunately the rank and file of Sir John's followers cannot vote as their consciences—that is, those of them who have consciences—dictate. If they did, Rykert would soon be deprived of his seat.

THE HORSE TAX.

It is quite evident this horse tax business must be thoroughly investigated. As an urchin would say, "there's something queer about it." So far as we can ascertain the facts the situation appears to be this: The corporation has imposed a tax of 25 cents per head on every horse brought into the city for sale. Instead of this tax being collected by corporation officials and paid directly into the city treasury, it has been "farmed out," according to the old Roman method of collecting taxes from the Jews, to an individual for $300. If 20,000 horses are brought into the city for sale in the course of the year and the tax vigilantly collected, the city treasury will benefit to the extent of $300 and the collector of the tax will scoop in something in the neighbourhood of $4,700. This looks like a pretty fat thing. The horse dealers, the men who will be chiefly affected, object to the tax for two reasons: (1) As they pay their regular business tax, they consider this special tax unjust; (2) they hold that the Council has no legal or moral right to "farm out" any of their revenues in this way. As will be seen by an article in our local columns, they are taking steps to fight the imposition of the tax. It is said that some of the aldermen are determined to have the whole business fully ventilated in the Council. They have not hitherto paid very much attention and it is only now the true inwardness of the scheme is beginning to dawn upon them. If the facts are as we understand and have stated them, the matter would appear to require a good deal of ventilation.

THERE is a good deal of point in the suggestion of *La Justice*, that the Conservatives in the Local Legislature are forever hunting up scandals because they have witnessed so many scandals among themselves that they naturally imagine all governments must be as corrupt as Conservative ones have been.

SQUIBS.

—A wife is a man's better-half, but the fellow who elopes with her doesn't always get the better of him. He usually gets the worst.

—Hearing the bad things others say about him does not convince a man that he has faults so much as it proves to him that others are liars.

—"Meet your wife with a smile on your lips," says an exchange. Better wait until the odor of the "smile" has abated somewhat, though.

—Somehow a man feels much worse the day after he has lost an hour's sleep on account of the baby than he does the day after he has lost five hours sleep at the club.

The Justices were all present to try an excise case. "Gentlemen," said the prosecuting attorney, "I desire to withdraw this suit from this court. I fear the bias of a full bench."

Two college boys were guessing each other's ages. "To judge by your immature and amateur jokes, you're about 16," said Bill. "To judge by your antique and mossy jests, you're about 209," replied Bob, and honors were easy.

Mother—"I don't approve of your carrying on with Mr. Staylate as you did in the parlor last night. You sat too close together." Alice—"Why, mother, there was a chair between us." Mother—"Yes; but there should have been two."

—Mr. Rich—"My daughter, I wish you would busy yourself about something, and not be forever reading those silly novels." "But, my dear father, you ought to be perfectly contented that you have such a wealthy heiress for a daughter."

—"That is a deep bit of thought," said a Congressman as he laid down a book. "To what do you refer?" asked a confrere. "'Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise.' I wonder what suggested the thought." "A tip on a horse race, probably."

—Philosopher (at the theatre)—"It is most remarkable to me how that hero and heroine can act so vividly, like truly impassioned lovers." Theatre Habitue—"Off the stage those two are man and wife." Philosopher—"Yes, it's remarkable—very remarkable."

—North Dakota Barber—"Turn your head a little this way, please."
Man in the Chair [angrily]—"Let go of my nose!"
Barber [apologetically]—"Beg pardon, sir. It's a habit I've got into. I shave the Attorney-General regular."

—Stage Manager—"They're shouting for you again. This is the fifth encore. I guess you will have to make 'em a little speech."
Popular Idol—"What can I say to the infernal idiots?" [Appearing in front of curtain a moment later]—"My dear friends, this kind greeting touches me deeply," etc.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

SHOULD BE DISINFECTED.

The Canadian Parliament ought to deodorize itself by runnning John Charles Rykert out of the House.—*Toronto Telegram.*

HARD ON THE YANKEES.

Every enlightened nation wants to encourage literature and learning, only hey have different ways of doing it. The United States, Liberia, Hayti, the Argentine Republic, Guatemala and Spain put a duty on books. Every other nation admits them free. Nations as well as people are judged by the company they keep.—*Boston Post.*

A NATURAL QUESTION.

Where is Mr. Dalton McCarthy? A speech from that gentleman on the Rykert matter would be an exceedingly valuable contribution to the discussion upon that subject, but then Mr. Rykert's letters to Adams were not written in French. How comes it that only Mr. McNeill and Col. O'Brien of all Mr. McCarthy's followers are left to uphold the standard of "truth and righteousness" in the House of Commons?—*Ottawa Free Press.*

MANITOBA'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* states that Attorney-General Martin, who has lately been vilifying Mr. Laurier, Mr. Blake and the other Liberal leaders, at one time threatened it with a libel suit for classing him as a Liberal. The fact that, despite Mr. Martin's standing as a No-Popery man, his organ, the *Tribune*, of Winnipeg, eulogises Sir John Thompson and accords a general support to the Dominion Government, seems to indicate that the Attorney-General is almost as good a Tory as Mr. Dalton McCarthy—*Toronto Globe.*

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The undersigned have been instructed to offer for sale, by tender, the property of the Jarvis Silver Mining Company, Limited, comprising some 6,400 acres (10 square miles), on the main land, Prince's Bay, North shore of Lake Superior, in the Townships of Neebing and Shuniah. The tract is the well-known "Jarvis Island Location" and includes Jarvis Island and part of Victoria Island.
It has been partly developed and has very rich showings of silver ore and other minerals, including Barytes. There are also valuable slate quarries with an extensive supply of the marketable article.
The facilities for shipping are excellent either by rail, road or water. The harbor is landlocked, with capacity for any Lake craft. Port Arthur, the County Town, on the C. P. R., is within easy distance.
Further particulars and terms of sale will be furnished on application, together with form of tender.
Tenders received up to and inclusive of the 7th April, 1890.
No tender necessarily accepted
Dated 1st March, 1890.
KINGSMILL, CATTANACH & SYMONS,
Solicitors,
Toronto, Canada.
3,8,15,22,29,M

National Colonization Lottery
Undert he Patronage of the
REV. FATHER LABELLE.
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vic., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.
CLASS D.
The 29th Monthly Drawing will take place
WEDNESDAY, MAR. 19th, 1890,
AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.
Prizes Value, - - $50,000
Capital Prize- worth 5,000
TICKETS, $1.00.
Winners' names not published unless specially authorized
Drawings on the third Wednesday of every month.
S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,
Offices, 19 St. James street,
1y 184 Montreal, Can.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
For sale, to let or exchange for City Property. Situated on the shore of Lake Memphremagog, within ten minutes of Depot and rising town of Magog. Buildings, House, Stabling, &c., all in perfect order. Large garden, Ice House, Poultry House, &c. Water in house and stables. Drainage perfect. Every convenience. Property known as Lakeside, beautifully surrounded by shrubberies and shady groves; 25 acres in extent. Terms easy. Good fishing. Apply to
JAMES STEWART & CO.,
Real Estate and General Auctioneers,
204 St. James street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carsley's Advertisement.
Saturday, March 15th, 1890.
TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES!
To be sold cheap, to-morrow and following days, a lot of
LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS,
last season's goods, some of them having been used as Travellers' Samples to take orders from.
S. CARSLEY.
ORIGINAL PRICES.
The original prices of these Umbrellas were from $2.50 up to $6.00 each.
They are divided into three lots, and marked as follows:—
Number One Lot—Your choice at $1.75 each.
Number Two Lot—Your choice at $2.50
Number Three Lot—Your choice at $3.00.
S. CARSLEY.
COME EARLY.
These three large lots of Umbrellas are all first-class goods and will be sold very quickly, so please call early. They are all laid out on the Umbrella counter, each marked in plain figures, so that customers can make their selection without the aid of a salesman.
S. CARSLEY.
NOVELTIES IN FANCY DRY GOODS.
ARRIVING DAILY.
From Manufacturers' Headquarters.
COMPARISON THE TRUE TEST OF VALUE.
PRICE LIST.
1890 ORIENTAL LACE, 3c yard.
1890 TORCHON LACE, 7c yard.
1890 GUIPURE LACE, 7c yard.
1890 SPANISH LACE, 13c yard.
1890 MALTESE LACE, 5c yard.
1890 FISH or RUSSIAN NET, 27c yard.
1890 NEW LACE COLLARS, 20c each.
1890 CAMBRIC EMBROIDERIES, 2c yard.
1890 HEM-STITCHED FLOUNCING, 30c yard
1890 ALL-OVER EMBROIDERY, 50c yard.
1890 NECK FRILLINGS, 5c yard.
1890 LINEN COLLARS, 5c.
1890 LACE COLLARS, 20c.
1890 LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS 9c.
1890 LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 16c.
1890 EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 9c
1890 HERCULES BRAID, 12 yards for 20c.
1890 HERCULES BRAID, 12 yards for 25c.
1890 LLAMA BRAID, 4 yards for 2c.
1890 METAL BUTTONS, 5c dozen.
1890 PEARL BUTTONS, 7c dozen.
1890 TINSEL BRAID, 36 yards for 20c.
1890 FRENCH TAPES, 4c.
1890 GOOD TAPE 6 yards for 2c.
1890 CHAMOIS SKINS, 10c each.
NEW PRICES.
MALTESE LACE, Insertion to match, 12 yards for 15c and 20c.
COLORED LINEN TORCHON, 12 yard pieces, for 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c.
EVERLASTING EDGINGS, 12 yards for 15c.
The above are in 12 yard pieces.
S. CARSLEY.
S. CARSLEY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777
NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

STEWART'S
Furniture Warerooms
1828 TO 1834 NOTRE DAME ST.
(Near McGill Street).
NEWEST DESIGNS
—IN—
Oak, Natural Cherry and Mahogany
BEDROOM SETS.
PARLOR SUITES of the very latest designs, covered with all the newest patterns and shades of coverin 1:0

ARMOUR'S
EXTRACTS OF BEEF
—ARE—
Strongly Recommended by the best Authorities.
SOLID EXTRACT, in jars, 2oz., 4oz., 8oz., 16oz.
FLUID EXTRACT, in Bottles, 4oz., 9oz., 16oz.
To be had of all Wholesale Drug and Grocery Houses, or from
JAMES ALLEN,
No. 6 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.
Agents Armour & Co., Chicago.

LARGE FACTORY TO LET.
To Let, from 1st May, 1890, the Factory at present occupied by the Hibbard Electric Manufacturing Co., situated in rear of 773 Craig street.
For particulars apply to
THOS. TRIHEY,
63 r 26 St. James street.

WATCH REPAIRING!
MR. HENRY GRANT gives his personal attention to all watches left with us for repair. Over
45 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
enables him to guarantee perfect accuracy of workmanship. Established 30 years.
Charges moderate.
HENRY GRANT & SON,
72 Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street.

ESTABLISHED 1869 TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR
THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAM-NAVIGATION GUIDE
(PUBLISHED MONTHLY)
THE ONLY RECOGNIZED RAILWAY GUIDE OF THE DOMINION
Contains the Latest TIME TABLES from Official Sources; also a reliable and accurate
GAZETTEER OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA
Being an Alphabetical List of Railway, Steamer and Stage Points, in which are designated Towns with Express and Telegraph Offices, Money Order Offices, P.O. Savings Banks, etc., giving Population, Location, etc., making the Guide invaluable for
TRAVELERS, TOURISTS, SHIPPERS, BANKERS, ETC.
$500 FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE To ALL SUBSCRIBERS AND PURCHASERS. $500 FREE
For Sale by Newsdealers and Booksellers, and by News Agents on Trains and Steamers.
PRICE, 25 CENTS
Annual Subscription, $2.50. Payable in Advance.
THE INTERNATIONAL GUIDE CO.
PUBLISHERS
6 BEAVER HALL HILL, P. O. Box 869 MONTREAL

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For terms address Centennial Mfg Co., Chicago Ill trs A2140

AMUSEMENTS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee & Manager.
THE ELITE SOCIETY EVENT!
CONRIED'S COMIC OPERA CO'Y
In a magnificent spectacular production of Muller's Beautiful Romantic Opera, the
KING'S FOOL!
67—ARTISTS—67
Cascade and river of Real Water,
2 carloads of Elegant Scenery,
Marches of Kalleidoscopus Splendor,
Beautiful Lady Fencers.
Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's.
SPARROW & JACOBS'
THEATRE ROYAL.
Week commencing, Monday, March 10.
AFTERNOON & EVENING.
Lester and Williams' London
SPECIALTY COMPANY.
20—ARTISTS—20
Comprising some of the finest Variety Artists known in America.
Price of admission 10, 20, and 30 cents. Reserved Seats 10 cents extra. Plan at the N. Y. Piano Co. No. 228 St. James street.
COMING—OLIVER BYRON in Across the Continent.
SPARROW & JACOBS'
THEATRE ROYAL.
Every afternoon and Evening. Week commencing Monday, March 17.
THE EMINENT COMEDIAN,
OLIVER BYRON,
Assisted by an excellent company, in the funniest play ever written,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT
Fine Scenery and Stage Effects, Songs, Dances, etc.
Prices of Admission: 10, 20 and 30 cents. Reserved Seats, 10c extra. Plan at the N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street.
COMING—THE TWO JOHNS.
Grand Musical Entertainment
IN ST. MARY'S HALL,
Corner Craig and Panet streets, on
ST. PATRICK'S EVENING,
MONDAY, MARCH 17th, 1890.
Address by Rev. C. W. MORRILL.
General admission, 25c. Reserved seats, 50c
Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Concert at 8 o'clock
KNOW THYSELF.
DR. HEIDEMANN'S
Famous Panopticon and Museum of Anatomical Specimens and Mechanical Wax Figures.
At 203 St. James St., Cor. St. Peter St.
Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
For Adults only. Thursdays for Ladies.
Admission only 25 cents. 6
ART ASSOCIATION
OF MONTREAL,
PHILLIP'S SQUARE.
Galleries Open Daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission to Non-Members, 25c.
SATURDAYS FREE.

CARSLAKE'S
Grand Derby Sweep
$50,000.00.
1st horse (four prizes) $3,000 each $12,000
2nd " " " $2,000 " $8,000
3rd " " " $1,000 " $4,000
Other starters (divided equally) $8,000
Non-starters $18,000
10,000 Tickets, $5 each.
237 horses entered (4 prizes each), 948 prizes
Drawing May 31st at the Vics' Armory.
Result mailed to country subscribers.
Ten per cent. deducted from prizes.
Address GEO. CARSLAKE, Prop.,
Mansion House, 522 St. James st., Montreal.
Jan. 4 3aw mws 4
AGENT WANTED.
An IMPORTANT and old-established firm of Brandy Shippers, offering every guarantee, and already introduced on the Canadian market, are desirous of making arrangements with a responsible Agent for the sale of their Cognac Brandies to the Wholesale Trade.
Address, with references: BORDERIES R. T., Cognac, Charente, France (Poste Restante).
61 w s April 12
PARTNERSHIP WANTED.
A young man (Protestant) of sober and industrious habits is desirous of investing $10,000 in a well established wholesale or manufacturing business. Best of references as to character and ability produced. Address, in strict confidence to W., HERALD office. m 62

NOTICE TO CALL
MEETING OF CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. }
In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec
No. 57.
In the matter of Patrick Doyle, of the city and district of Montreal, baker, insolvent.
The creditors of the said Insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judge of this Court in the Insolvency office, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the Twenty-first day of March instant, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a Curator to the property of the said insolvent, and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.
Montreal, 13th March, 1890.
A. B. LONGPRE,
Prothonotary.

NOTICE OF
MEETING OF CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } SUPERIOR COURT.
EXPARTE
PATRICK GRACE, Petitioner,
vs.
EUCLIDE TREPANIER, of the City and District of Montreal, grocer, Debtor and Absentee.
The said Euclide Trepanier is ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Insolvency Office at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, on the Twenty-fourth day of March inst., at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause why a Curator should not be appointed to his estate, and in default to appear the said petitioner will proceed to the appointment of such Curator; and the creditors of the said Euclide Trepanier are also notified to appear on the day, hour and place above-mentioned, for the purpose of appointing a Curator to the estate of said Euclide Trepanier.
Montreal, 12th March, 1890.
A. B. LONGPRE,
Pro hono.ary.
63 m

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Sixth Parliament--Fourth Session.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

QUEBEC, March 14.

The House began morning sittings to-day and the best part of both first and second sittings was taken up by the resolution giving a grant of $10,000 to Toronto University. Messrs. Poupore and Desjardins strongly opposed the grant, while Hon. Jas. McShane was equally forcible in support of the measure, ably defending the Government's policy in educational matters and declaring that it was not only money they were giving Toronto, but also the expression of their friendship and sympathy. Several interruptions by Poupore brought forth witty replies from the member for Montreal Centre and the House was thus kept in continual good humor. The debate was finally adjourned to allow of Mr. Flynn, then absent, to speak.

Several bills of minor importance then passed a second reading and a number of questions of similar nature were also answered. Among the latter was one as to whether the Local Government by lease or purchase were to acquire from the Federal Government the use of the marine hospital at Quebec. The reply was to the effect that the federal authorities had offered to hand over the building provided the Local Government were prepared to pay for a resident physician, lighting and heating of the building etc., and to throw it open to sick seamen. The Local Government had replied that it did not enter into their attributions to run a hospital.

Before adjournment, Mr. McShane, seconded by Mr. McIntosh, moved that the House have only two sittings on Monday, being St. Patrick's Day. Mr. Mercier replied that he assented, and had already decided to give notice to have only that of the evening. This statement gave gave general satisfaction, and the House then took recess.

Before leaving the Chamber the members sang "Patrick's Day," and bills, books and periodicals flew about in dangerous proximity to the heads of many of the honored members, Mr. McShane having a basket of mail unceremoniously emptied on his head.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

was also characterized by the best of good humor, and after a motion by the Premier, seconded by Mr. Taillon, regulating the little difficulty of yesterday between DeGrosbois and Nantel to the satisfaction of the honor of both parties interested had been carried unanimously and with applause, the debate on the grant to Toronto University was resumed by Mr. Flynn, who endeavored to impute all sorts of motives to Mr. Mercier for proposing such legislation.

The Premier replied scathingly to the member for Gaspe, and showed that the Protestant organs of Ontario were already unanimous in denying that he (the Premier) had brought forward the measure for the motives that Mr. Flynn now sought to impute to him.

After Mr. Picard had made a few rambling remarks against the measure, Mr. Robidoux rose and made one of his best speeches. He was in good trim, and in an eloquent, pleasing manner defended the action of the Government in making the grant. His arguments were irrefutable, his quotations from Protestant and Conservative organs in praise of Mercier's proposed expression of sympathy to Toronto were well chosen and telling in their effect, and he was rewarded for his able address by the attention and applause accorded him by both sides of the House. He handled Mr. Flynn particularly, without gloves, and effectively condemned him for his imputations against the Government's action on the present question. He spoke fo three-quarters of an hour, and when he concluded Mr. Casgrain expressed his intention to follow, but as it was ten minutes to six the Speaker left the chair.

Members from both sides of the House then congregated around him, and Mr. Robidoux should feel proud of the compliments that were showered upon him from all sides.

EVENING SESSION.

At the opening of the evening session the Premier brought in his motion that after the adjournment to-morrow night the House do not sit until Monday at 8 p.m. which was carried unanimously.

Discussion was then resumed on Mercier's resolutions *re* Toronto University, and two hours were practically lost by speeches from Casgrain and Lussier. The former was frequently corrected by the Premier for his misstatements. At 10.15 the House divided on the question, resulting in the bill being read a second time on a vote of 27 to 18, Lussier (Liberal), and Trudel (Nationalist), voting against Government. The House then went into Committee of Supply.

After being in Committee of Supply for nearly one hour and passing a few items the House adjourned at 11.30.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ST. ANN'S HALL.

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society will, as usual, celebrate Erin's Festival Day by two grand entertainments in their hall, corner of Ottawa and Young streets; one at 3 o'clock p.m., and the other in the evening at 8 o'clock. The programme, which is an original and elaborate affair, comprises a number of patriotic Irish songs, choruses and music, with humorous Hibernian sketches by the Irish National Minstrels, concluding with a two-act comedy-drama, specially arranged for the Society by J. Rooney Martin, entitled, "The Man for Galway, or the English Attorney Outwitted."

As several hundreds are usually turned away, unable to gain admission to the hall, on occasions of this kind, the entertainment will be repeated on Wednesday evening for their benefit.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar Nectar 5 Cents

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Steamers Arrived.

At Boston, March 14, Prussian, from Glasgow.

At Glasgow, March 14, State of Alabama, from New York.

Miscellany.

The Allan steamship Prussian, from Glasgow, arrived at Boston at 8 a.m. on Friday.

The Recognized Standard of Purity and Excellence.

"Cable," "Mungo," "El Padre," and "Madre E. Hijo" cigars. Millions of each brand sold annually.

S. DAVIS & SONS.

The largest cigar manufacturer in the Dominion.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Snowshoeing.

THE GARRISON AT HOME AND PRESENTATION OF PRIZES LAST EVENING.

Owing to the scarcity of snow, the Garrison Artillery Snowshoe Club decided to abandon their trip to the Athletic Club House last evening. They replaced it with an At Home in the sergeant's mess room, which was very prettily adorned for the occasion. Dancing, which was the principal item, was commenced shortly after nine o'clock, and kept up until near midnight, when a short time was set aside to fortify the inner man. During the intermission Capt. Ogilvy presented the following with the prizes won by them at the annual race meeting of the club: Club steeplechase, the first prize being a cup presented by Capt. Costigan, was won by Corporal Cokers. The other prize winners in this event were Gunners Sikes and Smith and Sergt. Fyfe. The successful runners in the green race were Gunners Sikes and Smith, Sergt. Fyfe and Gunner Overhaul respectively.

The members of the club desire to thank Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, Major Laurie, Capts. Crathern, Ogilvy, Costigan, Bisset, Levin and Lewis, and Sergt-Major Benton for prizes presented during the season.

Dancing was then resumed and kept up with spirit until the early hours of the morning, when all dispersed pleased with their evening's enjoyment.

ST. GEORGE'S DINNER TO-NIGHT.

The annual dinner of the St. George's snowshoe club, to be held at the Windsor Hotel this evening, is an assured success. A larger number of tickets have been sold than in any previous year. Among other invited guests Sir Donald A. Smith, J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., and J. S. Hall, Q.C., M.P.P., are expected to attend.

Hockey.

THE HAWTHORNES WIN THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The last match of the season to decide this question took place in the Victoria Rink last evening. There was a good attendance of spectators who saw a speedy game between the Junior Hawthornes and Junior Crystals. The former won by two goals to nothing thereby reaching the height of their ambition by gaining the championship for the year.

The following composed the teams:—

HAWTHORNES.		CRYSTALS, JR.
G. Halmeson	Goal	W. Donaldson
W. Barlow	Point	W. Murray
R. Bennett	Cover Point	J. Robertson
C. Saunderson	Forwards.	F. Allo
B. Ainslie	Forwards.	W. Drysdale
W. Barry	Forwards.	M. Grant
L. Davidson	Forwards.	C. Gordon

Mr. Allan Cameron of the M. A. A. A. team ably officiated as referee, and Messrs. C. Robertson and D. Scott as umpires.

Bowling.

M.A.A.A. DEFEAT LE CANADIEN.

A championship series bowling match between the teams of the M.A.A.A. and Le Canadien clubs was played last evening in the M.A.A.A. alley, on Mansfield street, before a large number of spectators. The match was well contested, and despite the fact that the members of the French club played with a different ball to what they are accustomed to, they gave a very good account of themselves. The match finally resulted in a victory for the M.A.A.A. boys by 374 points.

The following composed the teams with their scores and averages:—

M. A. A. A.

R. Summerhayes	493	164⅓
G. Delorme	490	163⅓
A. G. Gardner	472	157⅓
A. G. Higginson	462	154
F. H. Gardner	451	150⅓
T. L. Paton	422	140⅔
	2790	

LE CANADIEN.

A. Belleviau	429	143
A. Thibaudeau	417	139
L. A. Martin	398	132⅔
E. Turgeon	396	132
Capt. C. Coursol	391	130⅓
E. Bauset	385	128⅓
	2416	

SUFFERING IN SIBERIA.

Convicts Crowded in Tomsk Jail.

BERLIN, March 14.—Reliable advices from Tomsk, Siberia, the central depot for Siberian prisoners, have been received here. In the prison there is proper accommodation for 490 healthy and 276 sick convicts, but in 1886, 16,184 prisoners were received, of whom only 14,866 were transplanted further. In 1887, 14,277 arrived, and in 1888, 15,015, while during the first nine months of 1889, up to September, over 12,000 were received. Of these, 13,532 in 1887; 11,239 in 1888, and 11,000 in 1889 were raken to the interior. The official reports show that there was much sickness among the prisoners in 1888, mostly of a typhoid character, the mortality being enormous, as owing to lack of room many of the sick beds were placed in the open air, though the weather was very cold, the temperature averaging 6° Reaumur.

Bismarck on the Road to Canossa.

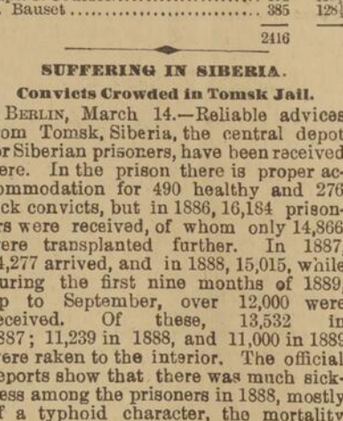
BERLIN, March 14.—It is stated that in the course of the interview between Prince Bismarck and Dr. Windthorst to-day, the Chancellor asked the clerical leader to support the Government in the Reichstag. The Government is preparing for introducing in the Reichstag proposals for financial support to the military department which will be startling in their magnitude and scope.

Constipation and Headache.

DEAR SIRS,—I suffered with constipation and headache, and got a bottle of B. B. B. on trial, and found it did me so much good that I got several bottles, and it proved a sure cure.

MRS. ROBERT TAYLOR, Shipka, P. O., Ont.

"PERSIAN LOTION"



For whitening the complexion, imparting or preserving its rosey hue, or removing freckles, the mask and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions.

The PERSIAN LOTION is a BONA FIDE preparation, unique of its kind. It is a true specific for the skin. Is not a white powder suspended in water, or perfume. The PERSIAN LOTION, on the contrary is a medicinal preparation, transparent and limpid like water.

When the skin is BURNT BY THE SUN, the PERSIAN LOTION promptly restores its freshness, and rosey hue, by adding a teaspoonful every morning to the water used for the toilet.

The PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respectable Drug stores in the Dominion, at 50 cents per bottle. Beware of imitations.

S. LACHANCE, proprietor,

1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Rising Waters in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 14—The river is on a boom again. An inch and a half an hour is the rate at which the waters are rising this morning. Last night the river rose two feet. This morning at 11 o'clock the river registered 16 feet on the falls. About six feet more of water is expected, which will not place the river out of its banks. In case of more rain above, the rise will prove disastrous.

Telegraph Brevities.

NEW YORK, March 14.—In the suit of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway company against Hy. S. Ives and Geo. Staynor, Judge Andrews, in the Supreme court, to-day, rendered a decision, reducing their bail to $5,000 each.

BOSTON, March 14.—The medical examiner this afternoon reported that Mrs. Hamilton, whose sudden death this a.m. caused the arrest of her husband on suspicion, committed suicide by taking Paris green.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—In the fight to-night between Tommy Warren and Murphy, the latter won in the fourth round.

TACOMA, Wash., March 14.—George Francis train arrived to-day. He starts on a trip around the world on Monday, taking the steamship Abyssia at Victoria.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 14.—A special to the *Age-Herald* from Hartsells, Morgan County, says: Robt. Haines was hanged to-day for the murder of his brother, Bone Raines, in January, 1889. Both parties were drunk when the killing occurred. He confessed on the scaffold.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 14.—Jake Kilrain arrived here yesterday morning from Hot Springs, Ark., en route to Missippi to serve a sentence for prize-fighting in that State of two months' confinement in jail.

Young Heads,
Old Heads,
Bald Heads.

Secure Front Seats for

The KICKERS.

March 15 tts tf 61

Gold Areas at Oldham, N.S.

In the Supreme Court at Halifax, 1890.

Between WARREN F. PUTNAM, Plaintiff, and JOHN E. HARDMAN and FREDERICK TAYLOR, Defendants.

To be sold at Public Auction by WILLIAM TWINING, a master of this court, on the premises at OLDHAM, in the County of Halifax, on SATURDAY, the 22nd DAY OF MARCH, 1890, at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to an order of this Court made herein on the 1st day of February instant.

FIRSTLY, (as one parcel) FIFTY-THREE GOLD AREAS, each 150 by 250 feet, known as "THE LOWELL AND ANDREWS AREAS," and comprised in Lease No. 419, issued by the crown, represented in that behalf by the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines for Nova Scotia, with the Shaft Houses, Mill, Buildings, Machinery, Donkey Hoist, Tools and appliances thereon or thereunto belonging.

SECONDLY, (as one parcel) FORTY-THREE GOLD AREAS, of same size, known as the "BAKER AREAS," and comprised in lease No. 420, issued as aforesaid, with the Shaft Houses, Engine and Boiler House, Engine and Boiler, Blacksmith Shop, Magazine, Mill and other buildings, Tools, Ropes, Pump and other appliances situate thereon or thereunto belonging.

An inventory of the said properties may be seen at the office of the undersigned, 3 Prince Street, Halifax, and the properties may be inspected at any time.

The district is within 4 miles of railway and telegraph communication, at Enfield, on the I. C. Railway, with daily mail.

These properties are well known, and have produced largely, as will appear by the public returns at the Mines Office in Halifax.

TERMS—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale; the remainder to be paid to said Master within ten days after.

Halifax, N. S., 5th February, 1890.

WILLIAM TWINING,
Master Supreme Court,
3 Prince Street.

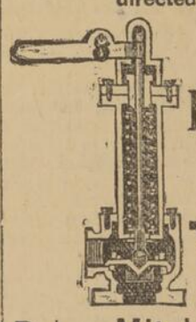
b s40

BURDOCK PILLS
SUGAR COATED

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

The Attention of Steam Users is directed to the



PORTEOUS
Lock-up Pop
SAFETY
VALVE

Manufactured by

Robb Mitchell & Co.,
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NOTICE from Euchire Dubuc that on the 31st day of March, 1890, he will petition the Provincial Treasurer to authorize Urgel Yelle to transfer his Restaurantl ence to the said petitioner.

MONTREAL, 11th March, 1890.

A Danger Signal!

A Cold in the Head may be aptly termed a danger signal warning you that if neglected that dangerous and disagreeable disease, Catarrh, is sure to follow, perhaps leading to Consumption and the grave. At no season of the year is Cold in the Head more prevalent than during the Spring months, and at no other season do the people of this country suffer more generally from Catarrh, with all its disagreeable and annoying effects. Do not for an instant neglect either of these troubles, but apply NASAL BALM, the only remedy that will give instant relief and effect a thorough cure. The following testimonials from among thousands in our possession bear witness to its sterling merit.

E. A. Cardinal, of Montreal, says: After ineffectual trying many of the so-called remedies for Catarrh, I made a trial of Nasal Balm, which gave me instant relief, and since commencing its use I daily note the beneficial changes it is producing after a few applications. It changes the unpleasant odor of the virus in the throat and the poisonous secretions over which every breath must pass. To any thus troubled it is a priceless medicine.

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Nasal Balm
Instantly Relives
Cold in Head

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Nasal Balm
Positively Cures
Catarrh

D. Derbyshire, Mayor of Brockville and President of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: Nasal Balm beats the world for Catarrh and Cold in the Head. In my own case it effected relief from the first application.

L. D. Dion, Dept. Railways and Canals, Ottawa, says: I am very glad to give you today the testimony that Nasal Balm has completely cured my catarrh, from which I suffered for nearly three years.

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AT TEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
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A good stock, such as is usually kept in a first-class Wholesale Establishment, all of recent purchase, well assorted, seasonable and suitable to the present wants of the
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72 Pieces Black Cashmeres,
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Canadian and English Tweeds, Farmers' Satin, Prints, Checked Cottons, Shirtings, Pillow Lace, Elasties, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Braces, over 300 dozen, well assorted; Ribbons, Silk Veilings, etc., a complete assortment of all goods required in the retail trade.

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The whole without reserve, and in lots suitable to the wants of the city and country trade.

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Consignments received at any time. Cash advanced on all kinds of merchandise.

The attention of the Trade is invited to the above sale. 61

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Will resume their Trade Sales of
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About the End of March.

The best opening in Canada for manufacturers and merchants disposing of surplus stock.

They will also devote special attention during the coming season to
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CARTWRIGHT ON RYKERT.

Sir Richard's Resolution and Speech on

The Member for Lincoln's Timber Scoop.

"Such a Game as This Might Take."

Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution (which we have already printed) after reciting certain Orders-in-Council and agreements by which Rykert obtained a half interest in the Cypress Hills timber limit in consideration of his using his influence with the Government to obtain it for Mr. Adams, concluded with the following words:

That whereas it is apparent from the said documents and correspondence, that the said Rykert did make use of his position and influence as a member of this House, in the matter of the said limits, for his own pecuniary advantage; and that he did afterwards make a statement, from his place in this House, with regard to his connection with and the obtaining the said limits, entirely at variance with the facts, and calculated to mislead the House and the country; and that he made further statements in his correspondence with the said Adams to the effect that he was obliged to resort to corrupt practices with members of the Cabinet, and members of Parliament, and other Government officials, in order to perfect the title to the said grant of such limits (which statements have been challenged as false by members of the Cabinet, from their places in this House and admitted by the said Rykert, in his place in the House, so far as members of the Cabinet are concerned, to be untrue);

That the conduct of the said John C. Rykert in the premises is, and has been, discreditable, corrupt and scandalous.

After referring to the facts already within the knowledge of the House, Sir Richard said:

Sir, it would hardly be going too far for me to say that on the right or the wrong handling of the questions incidentally involved in this motion, depends, I will not say the possibility, but I will say the utility, of parliament government, in Canada. The question really amounts to this:—Is this House of Commons, from this time forth, to be considered as a place of assembly where the representatives of the people are to meet and discuss matters affecting the welfare of the community, or is it to become, from this time out, a sort of happy hunting ground for needy and unscrupulous adventurers? Is the House of Commons to be known henceforward as a body composed of trustees of the people, bound to act for the benefit of the people, or are the members of the House of Commons from henceforth to get full license to use their position and influence in this House for the purpose of their own private gain and advantage? These, sir, are some among the questions which appear to me to be involved in the discussion of the motion now on hand. My opinions on this and other certain kindred questions are well known. Both in this House, on many occasions, on the hustings, before my own constituents, in published speeches of mine, I have not infrequently called attention to the extent to which, as it appeared to me, the public service was being demoralised, and in danger of being further demoralised, under the twofold influence of a corrupt fiscal system and a corrupt Administration. Sir, it seems that things have been going from bad to worse. In a late Parliament it was stated on the floor of this House, and, so far as I can remember, the facts were fairly made out, that out of the majority of 140 very nearly seventy members, or one-half of the whole, had entered into such pecuniary relations with the Government in one form or other, as could not fail most seriously to embarrass their position as free agents and representatives of the people. I have always myself had a very strong prejudice, indeed, in favor of our form of government. I have always regarded what we may call the Cabinet form of government as a great improvement in many ways on the Presidential form of government adopted by our neighbors; but I am bound to say that the events of the last few years have caused me at times to entertain grave doubts indeed as to whether the fathers of the American Republic did not, after all, better understand in some respects the condition of society on this side of the Atlantic, when they saw fit to separate the executive from the legislative function. Still, notwithstanding that, I am of the opinion that there is a better mode than they have adopted, but I am free to admit that, if no remedy can be found for the state of things to which I have alluded, we might do well to consider whether, under the circumstances, it was not necessary for us to adopt somewhat similar precautions. Sir, I think that the facts disclosed in the case of the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert) show that it is a very bad case. But I am not at all disposed to say that the hon. member for Lincoln is, by any means, the only sinner in this matter; I am not at all disposed to say that that hon. member is the only man who has transgressed all those wholesome maxims and principles on which the vitality and usefulness of parliamentary government depend. More than that: I have said elsewhere, and I repeat here, that I hold a considerable section of the people of Canada, a considerable number of the constituencies of Cannda, are far from blameless in this matter. I have always believed that to a very great extent members of Parliament were likely to be as honest as their constituents required them to be; and there was one fact, perhaps one only, which the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert) stated in his defence, recorded on the journals of this House, with which I am disposed to agree; that is the statement which he made in which he implied, at any rate, that he came here with the full knowledge and consent of his constituents, who were acquainted with, at all events, all the material facts hereto stated before they sent him here. And he implied, and I think he implied correctly, that if he was wrong, his disgrace was their disgrace. If he had committed a crime, his constituents were accomplices in it. I am not disposed to dispute that statement. It is well, and it is right it should be understood that if constituents condone these things, they have only themselves to thank if the members of Parliament fall far below the standard set by our English forefathers for their members of Parliament. Every practical man knows perfectly well that, in most cases of the kind which are now coming before us, the facts are apt, as a rule, to be exceedingly well covered. I feel that in not one case in ten, or one case in fifty, can we obtain full and complete evidence detailed, as it is here, of all the ways and modes in which members of Parliament can exercise their influence for their own personal gain. Sir, it is very hard indeed, and it will always be very hard for a minority, no matter how resolute and determined, to uncover these things and obtain the requisite evidence, and still harder for them to punish. In fact, Mr. Speaker, unless the thieves fall out, unless there is a quarrel over the division of the plunder, unless these things come before a court of law and are there subjected to the ruthless cross-examination of counsel on both sides, it is the rarest thing in the world to obtain absolute and complete proof such as we have now recorded on our Votes and Proceedings. Here such an accident has occurred. Here there was a quarrel over the division of the plunder. As Carlyle puts it, we have had a glimpse of the workings of Satan's invisible world, and we are now able to understand in some degree how that personage, with the aid and assistance of some of his most favored friends, has contrived to bedevil and to pervert the representative institutions in this Canada of ours. Mr. Speaker, this is a matter which the House and the country will do well to consider. I repeat, that where you have disclosed one transaction of this kind, where you obtain against the accused clear proof and evidence of what has happened in a particular case, you may rest assured there are ten times as many cases in which the evidence cannot be brought forward, however strong and well grounded our suspicions may be. This transaction, after all, is only a sort of peak on which the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert) stands, but a peak below which lies, perhaps, a mountain range of still undiscovered, but yet well developed rascality.

Mr. Mitchell—That is a strong word.

Sir Richard Cartwright—It is a strong word, and the transaction is one which deserves the strongest terms in the English language I am able to apply to it within the limits of parliamentary order. I say this whole correspondence, from start to finish, reeks of corruption at every pore; I say, with full knowledge of what I say, that I defy any parliamentary authority to point out to me in the annals of any single English-speaking parliamentary assembly, at all comparing in rank and dignity to ours, any transaction which for one moment can compare with this. If you want to find a parallel you will have to go to the doings, and the worst doings too, of the ring which, under the name of the Tammany Hall ring, so long controlled the municipal administration of the great city of New York. In all this matter there is one thing, and one thing alone, on which I think the House may be congratulated, and that is: that at any rate, the facts are clearly established without any possibility of denial or dispute. There is no room for wrangling here over the facts themselves, although you may quarrel, if you like, as to the deductions which I draw from them, or as to the deductions which ought to be drawn. Sir, we have here established, and admitted by the gentlemen whose conduct is called into question, first, the agreement made between himself and Mr. James Adams, by which his wife became entitled to one-half of the whole profits arising from the acquisition of the timber limits. We have, next, the Order-in-Council, obtained by his exertions, granting those lands. We have proof that tenders were not asked, although many applicants were known to be in the market for those limits. We have further evidence, from the hon. gentleman's own mouth, that he knew perfectly well that those limits he was acquiring were likely to prove of great value. We have evidence that, within six months after the passage of the Order-in-council, the honorable gentleman sold — he, the representative and trustee of the people of Canada—for $200,000 what he acquired from the guardians of the public interests for $500. We have, sir, from the hon. gentleman's own mouth, evidence of what he (I am using his own words) called an "honorable division" of the plunder. We have, from the hon. gentleman's own mouth, ample evidence of the use of influence, the use of his position as a member of this House, and we have a most curious and instructive narrative, showing the hon. gentleman's remarkable skill in wire-pulling, and the continuous exercise of the same. We have in the *Hansard*, recorded beyond dispute, the clearest possible evidence from the hon gentleman's own mouth, that when challenged with this transaction by my hon. friend who sits beside me (Mr. Charlton), he utterly and entirely repudiated every one of the facts admitted in this correspondence. And, Sir, I come to this, last of all: we have, curiously enough, incidentally, the hon. gentleman's own opinion of the transaction. I shall deal with these several points in due rotation, and, first of all, I desire to call the special attention of this House to the date, and to the terms of the agreement entered into, before the acquisition of the same timber limit, between the member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert) and Mr. John Adams. It read as follows:—

"THE AGREEMENT.

"Memorandum of agreement made this third day of April, A.D. 1882:—Between John Adams, of the city of Winnipeg, of the first part; and Nannie Marie Rykert, of the city of St. Catharines, of the second part.

"Whereas the above-named John Adams has, through the intervention of John Charles Rykert, obtained certain limits in the N.W.T., at or near the Cypress Hills, and has, in consideration of the services of the said Rykert, voluntarily given him, agreed, to and with the said party hereto of the second part, to give to her one-half of the proceeds of the said limits, after deducting all expenses connected therewith:

"Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of one dollar to him in hand, paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and in further consideration of the premises, hath agreed, and by these presents doth agree, to assign and transfer to the said party of the second part one-half interest in the limits applied for and to be granted by the Government at or near the Cypress Hills, in the North-West Territory, and to pay over and account to her for one-half of all the net proceeds of the sale of all timber thereon or for the purchase money derived therefrom, after deducting all expenses and charges in connection therewith.

"Witness the hands and seals of the parties hereto the day and year above written.

"(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

"(Witness) J. C. RYKERT."

I need hardly tell the House that the John C. Rykert, the witness, is the husband of the aforesaid Nannie Marie Rykert. Now, if it be asked, although I do not know that it matters very materially, why the hon. member for Lincoln kept in the background in this transaction, and why, if, as he and his friends assert, he was perfectly justified in doing what he did—he, a member of this House, obtaining for $500 property which afterwards sold for $200,000—if it be asked, why his name did not figure in this, if not instead, at any rate along with that of Mr. John Adams; possibly a glance at the date of the transaction may throw some light upon it. This bargain was made on the 3rd April, 1882, and a gentleman who stood so close to the Government, and was so much in their confidence, and possessed such enormous influence over them, as the hon. member has informed us he did, could not fail to know that the general election was pending, and that scandalous tongues like my hon. friend beside me (Mr. Charlton), and those of other hon. gentlemen, might put an evil construction upon this very natural and proper arrangement entered into by the hon. member. It is apparent from this correspondence that the member for Lincoln was determined on one thing, namely, that he would not put one dollar of his own money into this transaction, that he would incur no risk, that all the money that was to be expended or risked was to come out of his partner's pockets, and that he was to have, for the benefit of his wife, one-half of the proceeds. Sir, I might possibly hint, also, that the transaction, to the mind of the hon. gentleman, was rather shady, and the less said about it the better. Now, sir, as regards the order-in-council and the terms of it. That order-in-council granted, as I understand, to Mr. John Adams this large tract of country for the sum of $5 per square mile, which he afterwards sold—it cannot be too often repeated—for $2,000 per square mile. That order-in-council was passed, and it is clear that no tenders were called for. It is clear, also, from the correspondence of the hon. gentleman himself, that there were plenty of applicants for it, and if it had been put to tender, beyond all doubt, a very large sum of money—how much, I cannot say—would have been offered for the limit which had been disposed of to Mr. Adams. I note that some parties are disposed to think that, after all, probably the hon. gentleman was not aware that he had got such a very good bargain in this matter. Should there be any such, I would call their attention to a few letters written by the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert). You will observe that the order-in-council was granted on the 10th April, and on that date he writes as follows:

"10th April, 1882.

"(*Re* Limit.)

"MY DEAR ADAMS,—After calling at the office eight or ten times I got the enclosed order-in-council. It will be pushed through very likely to-morrow if the Government is not lazy. You will see they give us 400 square miles to choose from. If this is not satisfactory I do not know what is. Get your surveyor ready, and I will have his instructions in a few days. They give us six months.

"Faithfully,

"J. C. RYKERT."

Then comes the postcript, and perhaps, like many others, it is the most important part of the letter.

"If you can get $40,000 let it go, and we will get another. Try McCarthy. Perhaps he will buy."

McCarthy would not, though.

Mr. Mitchell—What McCarthy is that?

Sir Richard Cartwright—That, I understood, was the hon. member for North Simcoe; but I am open to correction on that point, if I am mistaken. Then, Mr. Speaker, we find that, on the 24th April, this gentleman who did not know that the limit was of any particular value, writes as follows:—

"24th April, 1882.

"MY DEAR ADAMS,—I have daily gone to the office for instructions and copy of order-in-council. I now enclose order, which you will see gives you the right over 400 miles. This is the largest privilege ever given to select from, and none has ever passed in the same speedy manner. I enclose memorandum of one of the clerks, showing he will prepare instructions in a day or two. I will keep at him daily. Get ready to leave at once. Laidlaw offered to bet me $1,000 I could not get the order passed for you, as he had been refused in January and again in February. You ought to get up company if possible and sell half for, say, $35,000, or the whole for $70,000. If this is done I will go for something else.

"Faithfully,

"J. C. RYKERT."

And on the 24th July this gentleman who was not sure that the bargain was worth anything, writes:

"ST. CATHARINES, 24th July, 1882.

"MY DEAR ADAMS,—I am in receipt of your favor, and am pleased to learn that the limit has panned out all right, as I was in great dread it would be a failure. I am in a certain sense glad that Laidlaw has failed, as he acted so infernal mean about it. I think if you can get $80,000 you had better sell immediately, or less than that. If as good as you say the C. P. R. can give us at least $60,000 and expenses. You better see them at once, and if they will bite at all tell them I will assist them in getting all the timber within the twenty square miles. It is important to realize the cash, when we can look out for more. Have you stopped them from cutting? This is necessary. I see by the papers that the C.P.R. is cutting timber at the Cypress Hills. I do not think it will pay to work. The case is very much better. I would not delay at all in seeing the company. Perhaps Muckle can urge them to buy.

"Faithfully,

"J. C. RYKERT."

We find the value goes up by leaps and bounds, according to the hon. gentleman. First it was $40,000, then $70,000, and we find it was under-estimated, at $80,000. On the 1st August, 1882—because it is really of some moment that we should understand how well posted the hon. gentleman was in these matters—he writes from St. Catharines as follows:

"I still am of the opinion that you better sell out bodily and get the cash, if they will pay you $75,000 or $80,000. We would then be in a position to go in for something larger, if possible. That notice in the paper is pretty well got up. I guess I can see who wrote it or dictated it. Can you not get some railway man in whom you have confidence to go to Van Horne and tell him the Railway Company ought to purchase, and that the limit is well worth $150,000? Some such a game as this might take well."

On the 19th August, 1882, I find another letter dated St. Catharines:

"I see by the report that there are 37½ miles of timber instead of 50 miles. If this is all timber, as it appears to be, you will have a grand future. Would it not be well to make an effort to get up a company, putting in the land at $150,000. We might take stock to the amount of one-third. How would it do to give Wolf, say, $5,000 to get up a company, or whatever you can agree upon. I read Laidlaw's letter. He thinks you are mistaken as to the limit he applied for having no timber. Now that it is well known that you have a grand limit, I think there will be no difficulty in getting up a large company. I wan't Mrs. R's half to bring her in $50,000 if possible. I hope you got telegraph and that you have sent me the oath."

I think, sir, that correspondence will show tolerably clearly—remembering that the order-in-council was passed on the 17th of April—that the hon. gentleman had a pretty good idea that he had got a very valuable property. Sir, it is not often that the hon. gentleman is guilty of the sin—for I suppose he will consider it such—of underestimating a property that belongs to him; but, sir, it would appear from an important document which has been laid on the table of the House that, fast as the hon. gentleman raised his price from $40,000 to $70,000, from $70,000 to $80,000, from $80,000 to $150,000, he had not yet measured the full value and capacity of his plunder. Winnipeg, Manitoba, 16th January, 1883, witnesses the crown of his virtuous efforts, and his success, as he says himself, in making provision for his old age:

WINNIPEG, MAN., 16th January, 1883.

"Received from John Adams thirty-five thousand dollars in cash by drafts on the Bank of Montreal, and four notes of Louis Sands for thirty-nine thousand two hundred dollars, payable in one and two years. All payable to the order of Mrs. N. M. Rykert, and in full of the moneys payable to her under agreement.

J. C. RYKERT.
"*Her Attorney.*"

Now, sir, this shows, as I have said, and as the hon. gentleman has admitted, that the plunder was honorably divided. As to the question of the use of influence by the hon. gentleman, I must refer you to the hon. gentleman's correspondence *passim*. The hon. gentleman, on the 11th of April, 1882, writing to Mr. Adams, says:

"I to-day saw McCarthy, and he was terribly surprised to hear that I had got the limit, as he was refused point-blank. He I willing to join with us in the survey, and I go to Hamilton to get Laidlaw to say where he wants the limit. He has written me he will do almost anything if I will assist him in getting his. I will write you from home on Thursday. The order-in-council went before the Government to-day, and it is likely it will pass at once. Instructions will then be given to the surveyor. We are awfully lucky, as the deputy told me that no other man could have forced them to yield."

On the 16th of April, he writes:

"The order was passed several days ago. Laidlaw is to meet me in Hamilton to-morrow. He has not yet got his order, and is now of the opinion that I have more influence than McCarthy, who told me he was refused by the Government."

Again, on the 21st of April:

"The order-in-council has been finally passed, and this altnough every effort was made to induce the Government to alter their minds."

Then, on the 10th of May:

"Laidlaw only got his order passed this week, and he had to get me to help him; so you see who had the influence with the Government after all."

On the 8th of August he writes:

"It will be satisfactory to know, after my hard fight with the Government, that I did get what you anticipated. I would not go through the same difficulty again for twice the amount. I never spent such six weeks before as I did while endeavoring to force the department to do justice. The fact of their having refused McCarthy before had a great deal to do with the delay and refusal. Poor Laidlaw. I am pleased he did not get the start of this child. He thought he was very smart and had all the influence of the country at his back. I think another time they will recognize the fact that J. C. R. is not very easily defeated at anything."

Of the hon. gentleman's skill in wire-pulling in every direction, perhaps the hon. Minister of Customs may find it convenient to speak before the debate is over. But there is one particular phase of it which, perhaps, now deserves a little notice. As the House will perceive, the hon. member for Lincoln is nothing if not a good family man. The hon. gentleman, judging others, perhaps, by himself, thought the influence of parental feelings was likely to be very strong in certain hon. members of the Government; and finding that there were difficulties—and I give this as an instance to show that the hon. gentleman, as he would say himself, was up to every move on the board—he proceeded to inform Mr. Adams on the 12th February, 1883:

"I have not yet succeeded in doing anything, but I am pulling wires in every direction. John A.'s son from Winnipeg, McArthur's partner, is here, and I intend employing him to go for his father. I think if you had young Tupper here, and paid him pretty well, he would help us materially."

Mr. Mitchell—He draws a distinction between them, does he?

Sir Richard Cartwright—Apparently.

"The C.P.R. has a great hold on the Government, and we must counteract this in some way."

On the 5th of March, 1883, he writes from Ottawa:

"I have not yet succeeded in getting anything done in the limit matter. I have brought Macdonald and Tupper from Winnipeg, and hope they will be able to induce their fathers to act properly in the matter."

And he proceeds to deliver himself, on the 8th of March, of a statement of a remarkable sort:

"I find difficulties surrounding us in every way in reference to the limit, and I find that the C.P.R. have certain ministers working for them. I am afraid it will cost us each six or seven thousand dollars to get this made all right. I have five or six at work for me, and have agreed to pay them well if they succeed."

On the 28th of March, 1883, he writes:—

"I am having a hard time with the limit matter. It will cost us each at least $5,500 to get this through."

And the House will remember that they only made $100,000 apiece.

"I have laid my ropes, so that I expect to have it settled in a few days. I have a dozen at work for us. You must be prepared to pay the amount of your share at any time, as it will have to be all cash. When this is settled we must get rid of all the notes and have an end of it. It has completely used me up. The excitement and strain is too much for me. I had Tupper and Macdonald brought from Winnipeg, and they have been working hard for me."

Now, I accept frankly and fully the statement made by the hon. Minister of Customs, speaking, I presume, for himself and colleagues, that he did not take, and did not expect or intend to take, one farthing from the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert). I do not believe that, to put the thing mildly, there was the smallest foundation in fact for the statement in these letters to that effect. But, what I do believe, and what I say is the clear and obvious inference from these letters, is that the hon. member for Lincoln designed to impress on his partner the fact that he would be obliged to corruptly expend a large sum of money in Ottawa in influencing Ministers or other parties. That is the construction I put upon it, and I will say that, for my part, knowing Mr. Hugh Macdonald, I believe and entirely accept his statement in preference to that of the honorable member for Lincoln. It may possibly, to the Minister of Customs, peradventure, and to the Premier, be some consolation to know that in the course of this, which, I fear, I must characterise as a very fraudulent transaction, somebody overreached himself—and hence the suit which was brought by the representatives of Mr. Adams against the hon. gentleman, and which led to these disclosures that are now staring us in the face in all these proceedings. But there was something more. Cleverly as the hon. gentleman had concealed his facts, he had not absolutely and wholly concealed them. My hon. friend beside me (Mr. Charlton), being a lumberman, had obtained some little information as to the hon. gentleman's proceedings; and in the *Hansard* report of the proceedings of this House under date the 2nd May, 1883, the then and present member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), rising in his place, asked:

"I want to know if the hon. gentleman did not negotiate the transaction in connection with the timber limit in the Cypress Hills? I want to know if he did not, as agent for other parties, get a timber limit at $5 a square mile, and sell it for $2,400 a square mile?

"I want to know if he did not get that on behalf of one Adams; if he did not go to Winnipeg in person and sell it to Louis Sands of Michigan?

"I want to know if the price was not $200,000; if $90,000 was not paid in cash, one-third of which he put in his pocket?"

In reply to that, the hon. member for Lincoln made the following statement, and I call especially the attention of every hon. gentleman here to the statement. I invite them to compare it with the correspondence, and I leave it with them as honest and honorable men to say what they would think of a man who, in his place in this House, made this statement:

"The hon. gentleman has asked me several questions, and I propose now to answer them. I neither directly nor indirectly drew the money he spoke of, nor put any sum in my pocket except professional fees, and professional fees only. I deny that I negotiated any timber lease for Mr. Adams, or any other person. On the contrary, Mr. Adams had his own agents to negotiate for him; he made his own bargain, and I had nothing to do with it, and did not pocket the money the hon. gentleman has spoken of. On the contrary, I advised Mr. Adams not to dispose of the limit, but to work it. The hon. gentleman on several occasions has made remarks outside of the House to the same effect, and I am glad now to have an opportunity to give it an emphatic denial."

WINNIPEG, Man., 16th Jan., 1883.

"Received from John Adams thirty-five thousand dollars in cash by draft on the Bank of Montreal, and four notes of Louis Sands for thirty-nine thousand two hundred dollars, payable in one and two years. All payable to the order of Mrs. N. M. Rykert, and in full of the moneys payable to her under agreement.

"J. C. RYKERT,
"*Her Attorney.*"

Now, the last point to which I want to call your attention, sir, is the opinion which the hon. gentleman himself, all things considered, seems to have entertained of this transaction. I find on the 25th December, 1882, under date from St. Catharines, the hon. gentleman writes as follows:—

"ST. CATHARINES, 25th December, 1882.

"MY DEAR ADAMS,—What is the reason that some person writes the full particulars of our business to some parties here? Mercer, or some member of the family, has written all the facts to Seymour, and he is telling them all about the city. This is very injudicious and contrary to what I asked you to do. It is of the utmost importance to keep the sale out of the papers, or we may be injured at Ottawa. Already they are threatening the Government to bring the matter before the House, and, if they do, it will perhaps hurt us very much. If Sir John knows the facts, he may prevent the transfer being recognized."

He did not do it.

"Now let me again urge you to see that this is kept quiet. Why does Mercer want to tell all the Seymour family? You might as well publish it in the *Globe* at once, as they tell all they know on the streets. Let me know as early as possible the day Sands will go up, so that I can be prepared."

On 28th January—and I may observe that the hon. gentleman, in some of his statements on the table, declares there was no impropriety whatever in these proceedings—he proceeds to write:

"I have to go to Ottawa to-morrow night to fight the matter out, which I do not like. I seem to have all the hardest part of it to do. I have Bowell working for me. And if we succeed in beating the railway, we will have to pay the amount we agreed to pay, as you recollect, when we two were at the Queen's Hotel. I have not slept any for a week on account of this. We must keep perfectly quiet."

And on the 23rd of January the hon. gentleman, in another remarkable letter, expresses the opinion that if these particulars come out there will be the devil to pay in the House.

Mr. White (Renfrew)—Order.

Sir Richard Cartwright.—I am quoting from matters on record in our proceedings, and I presume I am perfectly in order. However, as the hon. gentleman doubts whether I am, I shall read the statement:

"HOUSE OF COMMONS, 23rd January, 1884.

"DEAR MERCER,—I wrote you yesterday at the Hotel Baltimore as requested. I mentioned the fact that Sands had been to see me, and I tried very hard to have the notes renewed. I told him they were in the hands of the bank, and he finally agreed to pay them, which he did five days before they were due.

"I fully satisfied him as to the whole matter, otherwise I am afraid he would have repudiated. So you will find that you have been paid the notes. This is really a grand thing for us. There is the devil to pay in the House about the whole affair, and it is really too bad that I am compelled to bear all the brunt of it."

Now, here arises an interesting psychological problem. When the hon. gentleman spoke of there being the devil to pay, was it second sight on his part, was it a guilty conscience, or was it simply that the fiend had been bought off for a season? I think, Sir, that I have established tolerably clearly from the evidence of the hon. gentleman's own written statement, and by agreements signed by his own hand, all the facts in this transaction upon which I intend to invite the judgment of the House. It now remains for me to deduce certain inferences from these facts. The House has established before it, from the hon. gentleman's own written statements, what he has done. This hon. member, a representative of the people, a trustee of the people, under pay by the people, or, at any rate, indemnified for all the charges in attending to his duties here, thinks it consistent with his duty to devote his whole time practically, during two whole sessions, to engineering an order-in-council through the House, by which a very valuable property, a property belonging to Canada, the property and inheritance of the whole people of Canada, is bartered away for nothing in accordance with an agreement made by him with Mr. John Adams, in accordance with which he was to receive half of all the proceeds. Looking on the hon. member as a trustee, I say it is a deliberate fraud on the *cestui que* trusts, and I say here—and I think no one will contradict me when I make the statement—that, if this had been a transaction between an ordinary trustee and his wards, there is no court of equity that would not have compelled the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert) to refund to his wards the whole $200,000, with compound interest. Now, there is another, and a vastly more important side to this matter. I propose to ask your attention, and the attention of the House, to certain propositions which appear to me to underlie the whole theory of representative government. I lay down these propositions by which I am willing to be judged, and by which I propose to judge the hon. gentleman. I say, in the first place, that every member of Parliament—whether he may admit it or not—is a trustee in the strictest sense of the term. I say he has no right to use his position as a member of Parliament for his own private gain or advantage. I say that, if he does use his position for his private gain, he cannot possibly discharge his duties as a representative of the people, and as a trustee of the people. And I say that, unless those principles are clearly understood and fully recognized, first, by this House, and then by the people who send us here, parliamentary government here or elsewhere is a farce and a fraud. I challenge contradiction of these statements. I do not think that I have gone one bit too far, and, if any hon. gentlemen feel disposed to contradict those propositions, I hope they will do so here and now before this debate is over. Now, what is the corollary to be drawn from this? The corollary is, that if any member of Parliament has a transaction of this kind with the Government, the onus lies upon him to show that he made no attempt to use his position as a member of Parliament for his private gain or advantage. This is the case even where the dealings would otherwise be legal. That is the position which I take. Many things have been absolutely prohibited, and wisely prohibited, to members of Parliament. There are many things with which they are not allowed to meddle in any shape or way, but beyond that, there lies the unwritten law of England providing that no trustee is justified in using his position to the detriment of the *cestui que* trusts. I apply that in the case of the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert) as I am willing to have it applied in my own case. If you admit—and I defy any hon. gentleman to deny it—that this proposition is sound, then the hon. gentleman is condemned from start to finish of his whole correspondence, for his whole correspondence shows that from first to last he traded on his position, that he used and abused his position as a member of this House, in order to put money into his own pocket. Now, let us glance for a moment at the defence that has been put forward. The hon. gentleman has made a statement in his place in Parliament, and has published and caused to be put on record, a long letter, in which he deals with these transactions. He admits the facts. I render him no thanks for that. Those facts were established in a court of law and could not be denied. But he pleads three things. First he pleads that he has successfully evaded the law. He tells us that he is not brought within the provisions of the Independence of Parliament Act. That may or may not be. That is a matter for the courts and for lawyers to decide. But what on earth does this House, what on earth does this country believe to be the object of any Independence of Parliament Act? That Act in its terms explains what it is. It is an act for the better securing of the Independence of Parliament, and for that purpose it prohibits absolutely the de[bat]ings of members of Parliament w[hich] certain things which might in s[ome] cases be innocent; but that law d[oes] not abrogate the right of Parliament to deal with its own independence [and] with the jurisdiction of the House in such matters; nor is it just, or right, or prop[er] to imply that the meaning of the Independence af Parliament Act is that [if] any successful lawyer or jurist can de[vise] the exact terms of the act, its letter as its spirit, he is, therefore, to go harmless, and not to be dealt with by Parliament. I say that the terms of the act do not oust the jurisdiction of this House. This House has a perfect right to [deal] with offenders who have committed [dis]creditable or scandalous acts, and [that] I shall not detain you now by reading all the authorities that might be cited. I shall refer to the "Parliamentary Procedure" of our clerk, Dr. Bourinot, in reference to the disqualification and expulsion of members. He says:

"The power of Parliament to expel a member is undoubted. This power has been repeatedly exercised by the English and Colonial Parliaments, either when members have been guilty of a positive crime, or have offended against the laws and regulations of the House, or have been guilty of fraud[ulent] or other discreditable acts, which proved they were unfit to exercise the trust which their constituents had reposed in them, or that they ought not to continue to associate with the other members of the Legislature."

Such is the language of Dr. Bourinot, of the late Mr. Todd, and of Sir Erskine May. That view will commend itself to every lover of representative government in this country or elsewhere. There is one other thing to which I will call the attention of the House. Whenever we meet together for the first time in a parliament, it is the habit of the Premier to read over to the House the following declaration:—

"That the offer of any money or other advantage to any member of this House for promoting of any matter whatsoever, pending, or to be transacted in Parliament, is a high crime and misdemeanor, and tends to the subversion of the constitution."

Sir, is it the intention of hon. gentlemen opposite to move, when this motion is put, that a rider be added to this declaration to run as follows:—

"But that any member of Parliament may take all and everything that he can lay his hands on, by the use of his influence with the existing Government, whether in the way of land grants, timber limits, railway subsidies or otherwise, either as a provision for his old age, or for other purposes."

Now, sir, I apply the principle. If the hon. gentleman taken $100 for his vote in this House, and had that fact proved, no man would say but that the hon. gentleman must have been instantly and unceremoniously expelled. I would like to know in what respect taking $100 for his vote is worse than what has occurred? Let my hon. gentleman explain to me, if he can, the moral difference between a member of parliament receiving money from a suitor who is applying for an act of parliament, in return for his vote or influence, and a member of parliament exacting money from a suitor for the purpose of obtaining an order-in-council? Show the moral difference, if you can. I say that it is in reality a far higher crime and misdemeanor, that it tends far more to the subversion of the Constitution, for a member of Parliament secretly to use his influence with the Government of the day for such purposes as the hon. member for Lincoln declares he has done, than to obtain the grant of a very valuable tract of public land for an utterly nominal consideration; I say that it is ten times in reality a greater crime and misdemeanor, and ten times more dangerous to the liberty of the subject, than to take a few hundred dollars directly for his vote in Parliament. In one case we have some chance of knowing what is done, in the other it is almost impossible for us to know, except by some accident, or to find out what the honorable gentleman has been about. The hon. gentleman relies upon another plea. He maintains that although it is quite clear that the timber limit was extraordinarily valuable, its value at that time was moderate, that it was a mere lucky accident by which he was enabled to realize a profit of $200,000 for what he had paid $500. Now, the letters which I have read from the hon. gentleman, under the dates he has given, show conclusively that before he obtained that order-in-council he knew right well that it was a very valuable property. The letter of the 10th April contains a statement that he estimated the property at $40,000, a week before the order was passed; but he has expressly stated in his declaration that the great value was caused by the deviation of the Canadian Pacific railway, which, he says, was known to be likely to take place in May. Now, I have taken the trouble to look up the records. I remember something of that same deviation. It was perfectly well known in the House to many members on both sides, long before the 17th April, that the Canadian Pacific railway contemplated diverting their line; it was particularly well known to members of the Government. On the 13th April, four days before the order-in-council was passed, Sir Charles Tupper introduced an act into the House, providing for a deviation to the south, and allowing the Canadian Pacific railway to find a pass, if they could, within 100 miles of the boundary; so that the statement, that the value of this land was caused by an unforeseen deviation of the railway, has, also, no foundation in fact. It was perfectly well known that the company was going to apply, and both the Government of Canada and the hon. member for Lincoln knew perfectly well, that there was a strong probability, to say the least of it, that the company's line would go close to these limits and make them enormously more valuable. Now, here arises a point to which I call your especial attention. Here is a great public question—because the deviation of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the south was a matter of great public comment. In what position was the hon. member for Lincoln to give an impartial vote on the subject? It might well, however, come to pass that the decision of Parliament would have hung on the vote for the member for Lincoln and one or two more—what position had the member for Lincoln placed himself in to give an impartial vote on the question of the deviation of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the south, when, by his own showing, it would probably put $100,000 at least into the pockets of himself and his associates? Sir, the third defence of the hon. gentleman, the third and innermost line of his entrenchments is one that deserves a little more than a passing notice. The hon. gentleman admits the fact, he cannot deny the fact, but the hon. gentleman pleads, and with some show of truth, that he is not alone, and others were as bad. Well, I do not know that in the abstract I would dispute that proposition; but I have this to say: If all that was true, if he could show that others were as bad, it would be no defence whatever for the hon. member for Lincoln; but it would be a just ground of censure on others who had committed like improprieties with himself, whether Governments or private individuals, and it was no sort of defence for him, if it were true. But the hon. gentleman goes on into particulars, and he designates as the offenders

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

who were as bad as he, my hon. friend beside me (Mr. Mackenzie) who presided over the Administration at a previous period, and by way of awful example, my hon. friend from South Simcoe (Mr. Cook). Now, I remember perfectly well what the Mackenzie Government did; I remember the grounds on which we did it, and I am prepared to take my full share of responsibility for all we did in that matter. Sir, what that Government did was this: In 1874, looking at the position of the North-West, finding that we were daily and hourly assailed with petitions from settlers to induce, almost to compel, in some way, lumbermen to go into that territory, to reduce the price of lumber, which was a great obstacle to the settlement, my hon. friend beside me passed a permissive bill by which, under certain restrictions and conditions, he asked power, in view of the then exceptional circumstances, to grant licenses. That, so far, is perfectly correct. But the bill is purely a permissive bill, and I think, unless I am gravely mistaken, that all that bill did was to give my hon. friend and his administration the right to do by act of Parliament what his predecessors, in their administrations, had done without any such formality. I think that is the case, and there are proofs of it; but that part of it I will leave to my hon. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills), who is more conversant with those matters than I am. Now, I have this to say: Wha we did, I declare, was done by us wholl and entirely in the interest of the settler and not of any private individual what ever. Lumber in the Northwest was sel ling, to my certain knowledge, at $60 $70, $80, $90, and in some cases $100, pe thousand. We were assailed by peti tions—and my hon. friend is here t testify to them—time and again by set tlers in those distant regions, to brin in lumbermen and cause them to manu facture in competition; and it will be found that my hon. friend has the proof here that when he granted those limits, as the correspondence shows, we took excellent good care that a limit was placed to the price of lumber which was to be manufactured. Sir, I note one further thing; I note that while the Prime Minister took away licenses from the hon. member for South Simcoe, he appears shortly after to have granted these identical limits, or as nearly as possible those limits, to other parties on far less stringent conditions than the hon. member for Bothwell had attached to them. Now, I say that the conditions had greatly altered between 1878 and 1882. In 1882 the country was swarming, as we all know, with parties who were seeking for limits; and I say it was the duty of the Government to have recognized that fact, and when they had a number of applications for those limits, to have put them up at once at public auction, with due restrictions and conditions, and made the most they could of the property of the people. But another thing, not only was that the duty of the Government, Mr. Speaker, but I find, on reference to *Hansard* of 1882, that the attention of the Government was called in the strongest possible manner to those facts, and to the extreme danger of such transactions as those in which the hon. member for Lincoln was engaged. On March 27, 1882, twenty days before the passage of this order-in-council, the hon. member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) moved, and it is on record, that the condition of the case had altered, and that it was imperatively necessary in the public interest that those limits should be put up to public auction, and my hon. friend showed there were 150 applications for timber limits pending before the Government at the time. To put the case briefly, I say that in 1882 it was the duty of the Government in power, no matter what Government it might have been, to have caused the permissive bill to cease, and to have had recourse to the principle of selling by tender. Had my hon. friend remained in power, I should say he would have deserved severe censure if he ha not done so, and I only apply t the hon. gentleman the same rul which he would, beyond all question have applied to us under the same circumstances. There is but one other excus made by the hon. gentleman that may deserve a little notice, or rather made by one of his friends. I observe that th statute of limitations is pleaded, and it i said that as six years have elapsed, th hon. gentleman should go free. It is a legal maxim, and I think it will not be denied by legal gentlemen in this House, that the statute of limitations cannot apply to cases of breach of trust; but, apart from that point, the hon. gentleman has put himself entirely out of court for the simple reason that when the attention of the House was called to those matters, the hon. gentleman, as I have heard, rose in his place and solemnly repudiated all complicity in this transaction, solemnly denied all the charges made by the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton), and on the fact of that denial the House made no further movement in the direction of an enquiry. We have got the facts admitted; they are not denied, and cannot be denied. We have the defence of the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert). I say no man in his position was a free agent, or could be a free agent; that a man who placed himself under such obligations and assumed such relations to the Government has, *ipso facto*, ceased to be a representative; that he, *ipso facto*, became the mere supporter of the Government of the day. It is not my intention to dwell further on the language used by the hon. gentleman with respect to members of the Government. That has been formally repudiated by at least one of them, nor do I myself attach any weight to the statements made by the hon. member. I repeat, it is for the Ministers to take what action and what notice they see fit with respect to that matter. For the same reason, I am now not going to enlarge on the contradictions between the statement of the hon. gentleman and the statements made by Messrs. Macdonald and Tupper, of Winnipeg. They contradict each other in terms; the House and the country can judge which is the better entitled to credence. Nor do I intend to dwell on the affidavit of Mr. Sands, in which he imputes serious charges to the hon. gentleman. These appear to me to be rather private matters, and I am not concerned with them. I take my stand in this matter wholly and solely on the admissions made by the hon. gentleman over his own hand, on the agreement signed by the hon. gentleman with his own hand, and I say that, under these circumstances, our clear duty as members of this House is to punish the offender, or to become accomplices either before or after the fact. This is not a question of precedent, it is a question of principle in the highest degree. I believe that no precedent can be found for such a transaction as that of which I am now speaking being brought before Parliament, because I cannot conceive that in any other country having representative institutions, when such facts had been published throughout the world as have been published in this regard with respect to the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert), the offender would have invited the judgment of his peers. I believe that in any other country public opinion would have at once compelled the offender to retire from Parliament and anticipate the judgment that might be pronounced on him. I say to hon. gentlemen opposite that, on the lowest grounds of self-interest, they should sustain my motion; I say it is the interests of the whole party that it should sustain my motion. If they fail to do so, with the knowledge of these facts, the offence of the hon. member for Lincoln to a great extent becomes theirs, and by their action they will do more than I or any one else can say to confirm every charge ever preferred against him; and more than that, they will cause honorable men everywhere, in speaking of Canada, to assert that, by their own act, the majority of the House of Commons have declared that Canadians are highly corrupt and that the House of Commons is at best but a place for division of the spoils. And now it may be asked, why, if I entertain these opinions, why, if I believe the hon. gentleman's conduct is such as I have stated, I have contented myself with moving the mild motion of censure with which this motion closes? I make no disguise whatever of the fact, that, in my judgment, the hon. gentleman's conduct well merits expulsion, but I am well aware of this, that if I moved for expulsion, in all human probability I would open the door wide to an endless wrangling; I would open the door to precedents being brought forward which are so dear to every legal mind, and I am aware that the legal gentlemen on this side of the House and legal gentlemen on the other side would have tried to bury all the facts beneath a mountain of precedents from which it would have been very difficult for the community at large to extract the true facts. I have done violence, I must say, to my feelings in contenting myself with the very mild motion I am about to place in your hands. Now, the facts admit of no sort of denial. You have the bargain with Mr. Adams admitted and placed on record. You have the use of influence by the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert) admitted and boasted of. You have further on record the denial, in his place, by the hon. gentleman of the facts which are clearly proved out of his own mouth and established by his own correspondence and his signed agreement. Is there, or can there be, anything more at variance with the duty of a member of Parliament? How, I should like to know, could the hon. member for Lincoln rise and pretend that, after such transactions as he is shown to have engaged in, he is any longer in a position to oppose any act of the Government of the day? How could the hon. member for Lincoln, no matter how clear and convincing the evidence might be, rise in his place and oppose any act of the Government to which he owes his fortunes? How could he pretend to have free power to use his own judgment, or pretend that it was in his power any longer to perform any useful function as representative or trustee of the people? Sir, the point in this whole matter to which the attention of the people has got to be principally drawn, is this. As I said at the commencement, I do not know by any means that the hon. gentleman is the only offender. The hon. gentleman, I fear, is but the type and specimen; I fear there are many such in the House. I fear there are many constituencies which are perfectly willing to return members as guilty as the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert), provided only that the member is skilful enough to obtain some advantage for them from the treasury of the Dominion, or, possibly, provided the hon. gentleman is willing to share his funds freely among them when election time comes round. But although I do not deem that the hon. gentleman is much worse than some other hon. gentleman, although I hold he has been a little more successful, and possibly a trifle more unscrupulous than some others would have been, although I must say I do not consider that in one sense it is quite fair to single him out as a scapegoat, yet, in the interests of the whole community, we must do so, if we would try to arrive at some understanding of the principles on which this government is to be carried on. In the hon. gentleman's case that is still more important, because we are justified in pointing out to the the community that such, as the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert), are men whom this Government delight to honor. With knowledge of the material facts, though not of all the facts, the Government sitting opposite to me have thrice selected the hon. member for Lincoln as chairman of one of our most important committees. Twice further, it is well known to this House, the Government intended to bring forward that hon. gentleman's name for a position of dignity in this House, second only to your own, Mr. Speaker, and only withdrew under threat of exposure. It is also perfectly notorious that the hon. gentleman for many a day has made his public boast, and I believe truly, that he was Senator, designate and elect, as soon as, I suppose, he had got too good for the atmosphere of this House. It is as well for future historians to know—and part of my reason, for placing this motion on the Votes and Proceedings, was that they should have an opportunity of knowing—how majorities are made, and how majorities are paid under the existing *regime* here, how the inheritance of the people of Canada has been squandered and is being squandered, how the independence of Parliament is being secured, what a noble example is being set to inferior legislative bodies, how the Government and their supporters interpret their duty as trustees and wards of the people, and lastly, as the Duke of Wellington said: "Seeing that it is necessary that the Queen's Government should be carried on," how the right hon. the Premier interprets that dogma. I beg to move the motion of which I have given notice, and I now, Mr. Speaker, place it in your hands (Loud cheers).

PROTESTANT SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners was held yesterday. The lady teachers sent in a request for an increase of salary, but it was left over for further consideration. A deputation, composed of Sir William Dawson, Dr. Robins and Mr. J. R. Dougall, representing the Normal School committee, laid before the board the claim of the model schools attached to the Normal for financial aid from the Commissioners. The matter was left for a future meeting. The resignation of Miss Allen, of the Panet street school was accepted, and Miss Hunt, of the Donalda Department, McGill, appointed to the vacancy.

The school municipality of St. Henri and St. Cunegonde are going to have a new Protestant school erected in the summer at a cost of about $25,000. It will be after the design of the Boys High School, and will accommodate between 500 and 600 children. The school commissioners who have interested themselves in the matter are Messrs. R. Bickerdike, chairman; T. J. Bedford, secretary-treasurer; Joseph Luttrell and William Cornel.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar Nectar, 5 Cents.

IN THE COURTS.

The Denis-Rochon Robbery Case Still On in Court of Queen's Bench.

Business in Police and Recorder's Courts.

The Alleged New York Defaulter Further Remanded.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Court of Queen's Bench opened yesterday at 10.20 o'clock. Judge Baby presided.

The second panel of jurors was called to answer their names at the beginning of the session. The trial of Parcil Denis was then proceeded with.

Francois Champagne was called to the witness box, and stated that he knew the prisoner very well, and related what happened on the 24th November, 1886. No new facts were elicited, and the witness corroborated the evidence of other witnesses.

Oscar Champagne, fish dealer at Bonsecours Market, testified that he saw the accused and Rochon together on the 24th of November, 1886. He also saw the accused with lots of money, including $10 bills.

Doctor Euclide Tremblay stated that the effect of tobacco on a person who is already under the effects of liquor is sufficiently strong to render him unconscious.

The first witness for the defence was Mrs. Charbonneau, sister of the accused. She stated that in 1886 she was living on St. Ignace street, between Craig and Lagauchetiere streets. The two accused had passed the day of the 24th of November, 1886, at her house. She would not believe under oath the witnesses who had been called on behalf of the Crown.

Mrs. Vonasse, dit Denis, mother of the accused, stated that the accused resided with her, at 290 Lagauchetiere street, in the month of November, 1886.

Mr. Letendre, of the firm of Letendre & Arsenault, merchants of St. Catherine street, stated that the sealskin coat and cap were bought on the 21st of October, 1886, one month before the alleged robbery.

Delia Lefebvre corroborated the statement made by the first witness of the defence.

Marie Perrier, wife of Alfred Desjardins, also corroborated the evidence of the two former witnesses.

It being 5 o'clock the court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTES.

In the case of the Eastern Townships Bank vs. Andrew Rough, John McDougal and Samuel W. Beard, Judge Taschereau rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff for $31,717.16. This was an action to recover the amount for which the bank had transferred to defendants the property of the Pioneer Beet Root Sugar Company.

In the Superior Court, yesterday, before Judge Doherty, an action against the city to recover $1,000 damages was tried. The suit was brought by Patrick O'Riley, of Busby lane, who claimed that on account of the bad smells arising from a defective drain several members of his family were stricken with diphtheria which involved him in heavy doctor's charges. After hearing the evidence and the arguments of counsel the judge awarded plaintiff $200. Mr. Ethier, Q.C., assistant City Attorney, defended the action on the part of the city.

RECORDER'S COURT.

In the Recorder's Court yesterday 24 prisoners appeared before His Honor Deputy Bourgouin.

A woman of 25 years of age was sen to the Fullum street jail for three months on a charge of being drunk and resisting the police.

A man 29 years of age was fined $10 or 2 months for loitering on Craig street.

A man of 45 years of age was sentenced to $50 or 6 months for indecent exposure on Notre Dame street at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the day before.

A retired clerk, aged 55, was fined $5 or 1 month for forcing his way into a house.

Five young men, whose ages were between 18 and 22, were each fined $5 or 1 month for loitering on Queen street.

Two other young men were fined $10 for loitering on Prince street.

Two men were fined $5 or 1 month each for being drunk and resisting the police.

The ordinary drunks were asked to contribute $3 to the civic treasury or accept free lodgings for 10 days at Payetteville.

POLICE COURT.

William P. Dickie, the young man arrested some time ago on St. Charles Borrommee street on an accusation of forgery, brought against him by his employers in New York, appeared before Judge Dugas yesterday. He says he is completely innocent of the accusation, and claims that the transaction was on the regular course of business. He says that the firm used to leave him the control of signed blank cheques, and that he drew the $250 for back salary due him. The firm says the accused was in financial embarrassment and had recourse to this mode of action simply to recover what was due him. Mr. Greenshields, counsel for the accused, asked that the books of the firm be brought to Montreal. The court granted the application, and the case was postponed till the arrival of the books.

Police Pencillings.

On Thursday afternoon last the prompt arrival of the police at the driving park opposite Jacques square put a stop to a pugilistic match between four residents of Wolfe street.

Detective Trempe discovered, later on, that the same men had beaten a young man in a lane off Cote street and stolen his watch. The victim's name is not known. The watch which was stolen from him was found afterwards in a pawnbroker's office and is waiting an owner at the central station. The accused, who are all well known to the police, appeared yesterday before Judge Dugas and were remanded till Monday, so as to find the owner of the watch.

A laborer, residing on St. Patrick street, Point St. Charles, who is in the habit of coming home drunk, was yesterday arrested by the police authorities. It appears that the man came home drunk a couple of days ago and ordered his wife with her three-months old baby out of the house. The unfortunate woman was compelled to go to her neighbors for the night. Mr. Marshall, secretary for the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, was informed of the facts and the man was consequently arrested. He was remanded till next week.

Several citizens were yesterday fined by Deputy Recorder Bourgouin $5 and $3 for allowing their bib cocks to remain open, or having their closet valve out of repair, causing a waste of water to the extent of 60 to 100 gallons per hour.

Several liquor sellers were yesterday fined $95 and costs for unlicensed liquor selling by Judge Dugas in the Police Court. One offender, convicted of Sunday liquor selling, was fined $200 and costs and another $75 and costs.

A few days ago Mr. Gannon, who keeps a grocery store on Campeau street, left his shop door open for fifteen minutes. A young man who was passing at the time slipped in and stole two watches, two chains, and a locket, the whole worth $60. He pawned the jewellery and was arrested the night before last by Detectives Cullen, Arcand and Campeau. He pleaded guilty yesterday and will be sentenced on Tuesday. Another young man was also arrested yesterday as an accomplice to the former.

All the rage,
Crawl into your cage,
Here comes the "Athlete,"
The SWEETEST, the PUREST and the BEST VALUE.

WHERE TO WORSHIP.

A Choice of Churches and Preachers.

St. Bartholomew's [Reformed Episcopal] Beaver Hall Hill—Morning service at 11 a.m. Subject, "The Believer comforted." Evening service at 7 p.m. Subject, "The Dark Valley." Preacher at both services, Rev. Charles Tully, F.R.G.S., F.S.S.C., London. Bible class and Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers invited to all services.

Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Osborne and Mountain streets; March 16. The pastor, Rev. A. G. Upham, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "The thought revealing Christ;" evening, "Jesus and the Demoniacs. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Missions at Baptist Hall, Centre street, and Winstanley Hall, 142 Delisle street.

Church of St. James the Apostle—Holy Communion at 9.40 a.m. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Choral Litany at 4.15. Seats free. Evening service at 7 o'clock.

Christ Church Cathedral—9 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., choral morning service and Communion. Preacher, Rev. Canon Mills, B.D.; 4.15 p.m., choral litany; 7.05 p.m., choral Evensong. All seats free at 7 p.m. Rev. J. G. Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal

Trinity Church, St. Denis street, opposite Viger Square—Fourth Sunday in Lent; Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. George Abbott Smith, B.A. Children's service, with sermon, at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock, with administration of Holy Communion. Preacher, both afternoon and evening, Rev. Canon Mills, B.D. All are invited.

St. Stephen's Church, College street, corner of Inspector—Fourth Sunday in Lent—Divine service: Morning at 11 a.m., evening at 7. Preacher at both services, the Rector. Sunday school and Rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 p.m. Ven. Archdeacon Evans M.A., Rector.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street—The Rev. James Barclay, M.A., pastor. Sunday morning, at 11, Rev. J. Clarke Murray. Sunday evening, at 7, Rev. J. M. Crombie. Young Men's Association—Sunday morning at 10.15. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

St. Martin's Church, Upper St. Urbain street.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Fourth Sunday in Lent; 9 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon; 3 p.m., Sunday-school; 3.10 p.m., Bible reading in the church; 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon.

St. Jude's Church, Coursol street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector. All are welcome. Rev. J. H. Dixon, rector.

Zion Church (Congregational)—Rev. W. H. Warriner, B.A., B.D., pastor will officiate at both services [11 a.m. and 7 p.m.] on Sunday next, 16th March. Subject for evening discourse: "The immoral tendencies of alcoholic liquors."

Emmanuel Church (Congregational), St. Catherine, corner of Stanley street. — Rev. Principal Barbour, D.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible class at 3 p.m., Seats free. All are cordially welcome.

First Baptist Church, Rev. E. K. Cressey, M.A., B.D.—11 a.m. Subject, "Living and moving and having our being with God." 3 p.m., Sunday-school and pastor's Bible class. 7 p.m., answers to prayer in the Book of Acts. Strangers made welcome.

St. James Methodist Church, corner St. Catherine and City Councillor streets, Rev. James Henderson, pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 9.30 p.m. and 3 p.m.

Crescent street Presbyterian Church—Services commence at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at both services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

Stanley Street Presbyterian Church—Morning, 11 a.m.; evening 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

Erskine Church (Presbyterian) corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets. The Rev. Louis H. Jordan, M.A., B.D., pastor; public services as follows: 11 a.m., public worship, preacher, the pastor; 3 p.m., Sabbath school and Mr. Rochester's bible class; 7 p.m., public worship; preacher, the pastor. Strangers are cordially welcomed.

St. Andrew's Church [Church of Scotland]—Morning service at 11. Subject, "The Greatest Thing in the World." Evening service at 7. Subject, "Non Church-going—The Health Problem." Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D. Young men's class, 10.15 a.m.; women's class, 3 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

St. Gabriel Church—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct Divine service at 11 a.m. and dispense the communion. Rev. Principal MacVicar, D.D., LL.D., will officiate at 7 p.m. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. to which all are invited not attending elsewhere. Special collection on behalf of home missions, Bibles.

Protestant House of Industry and Home, Longue Pointe—On Sunday, March 16th, divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Alfred McCann at 2.30 p.m.

Church of the Gesu—Next Sunday at 8 p.m., sermon by the Rev. Geo. Kenny, S. J.

The Advent Christian Congregation, Assembly Hall, 2269 St. Catherine street (Over Hall & Scott's).—Service at 7 p.m. Elder Wm. W. Robertson, officiating. Subject: "The coming of the Christ and the end of this age," Math. xxiv., 3.

EDGAR JUDGE,
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begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed to new premises on Guy street, near the corner of St. Antoine street, where he will continue to manufacture first-class Furniture, such as he has been in the habit of making, and he trusts that by careful attention to his business to merit a continurnce of the patronage of his numerous friends. Every attention paid to repairs placed in his hands.
May 15.

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LENNOXVILLE, P.Q.
Lectures begin Lent Term, Tuesday morning, January 21st, 1890.
School re-opens on Saturday, January 18th, 1890.
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Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sworn Evidence

The following Letters and Extracts from Letters are taken at random from Vol. xxiv. "REPORTS FROM PATIENTS BENEFITTED AND CURED." We are not authorized to *publish* these patients' names, but the correctness of the quotations is sworn to, and the volume referred to, as well as others, may be seen by any earnest investigator in Dr. Kergan's parlors at the Albion Hotel.

READ THE FOLLOWING AFFIDAVIT:

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

I, WILLIAM W. KERGAN, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, Secretary of the International Medical Council Association, do solemnly declare that all letters and extracts from letters hereto attached and with this affidavit published in daily and weekly newspapers of the City of Montreal in the District of Montreal and Province of Quebec, are genuine letters received from patients now or formerly under treatment; and moreover that the said letters are but fair samples of thousands of others now on file at the offices of Dr. J. D. KERGAN and the said International Medical Council Association.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and in virtue of the act respecting extra judicial oaths.

Declared before me at the City of Montreal, this Fourteenth day of March, A.D. 1890.
WM. W. KERGAN.
WILLIAM McLENNAN, N. P.

Case 52597—CHRONIC CATARRH.
"Now under treatment 2 months. I can eat much better, not troubled with shortness of breath, on the whole much better."
Miss M. R., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Case 51692—CATARRH and KIDNEY DISEASE.
After 6 weeks' treatment. "Back and kidneys are much better, general condition greatly improved."
C. E. L., Sutton Flats, Que.

Case 25608—COSTIVENESS of BOWELS, 6 years' standing.
After 5 weeks' treatment. "Bowels regular, general condition very much improved."
M. C., St. Felix de Valois, Que.

Case 52730—FATTY DEGENERATION OF THE HEART.
Seven weeks under treatment and says: "Appetite increased, feel stronger, full confidence in my recovery."
M. M. L., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Case 52856—BRONCHIAL CATARRH.
A most obstinate case, given up by all the local practitioners, after 3 weeks' treatment says: "Cough looser, and not so frequent. Breathe easier, feel stronger, sleep better,"
M. S. B., Windsor, N. S.

DR. KERGAN'S method of treating Catarrh, Consumption, and all diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs is entirely original and practised only by the doctor himself and Medical Council.

The remedies used are prepared after DR. KERGAN'S private formulæ, by his son H. SIDNEY KERGAN, a well known Michigan Chemist.

DR. KERGAN'S Pulmonoplene supplied only by the I. M. C. Association.

Case 52847—CATARRH and EYE DISEASE.
"Eyesight much better; sense of smell improved; improving right along."
A. B. H., SAWMILL CREEK, N. S.

Case 50741—NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Under treatment 12 days: "I feel more ambitious; improving."
A. G. S., LAYTON, Ont.

Case 33297M—NERVOUS DEBILITY.
After one month's treatment writes: "Mind stronger; memory improved. Have not had the pain and weakness as before."
MISS J. O. MELGUND, Man.

Case 51612—GENERAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Two weeks under treatment: "Am convinced your treatment is just the thing I wanted; it seems to have taken effect just where required; feel satisfied I will be well when present course is finished."

Case 51399—GENERAL DEBILITY.
A case given up by local doctors as incurable, *was cured by us in 5 months.* At end of seventh week wrote as follows: "My mind is better; appetite good; bowels better and regular."
F. C., Rock Island, Que.

Case 20097 [Ont.]—FITS.
"Began treatment two weeks ago; have had only one slight attack since; am improving in every way."
A. S., Norwood, Ont.

[Note] case 20097 [Ont.] was completely cured in 4 months time.

Case 23081—NEURALGIA.
24 days under treatment: "I am improved; feel better than I did."
MRS. J. D. BORNHOLM, Ont.
This case was CURED by a single course of our treatment.

Case 20989—KNEE JOINT DISEASE AND PILES.
After two months' treatment: "My knee is much stronger and free from pain; general feeling of system much improved; other difficulty cured."
S. J. J., Thorold, Ont.

Case 51202—POLYPUS.
Medical treatment only supplied in this case. "Breathing much better; polypus steadily decreasing; bowels regular; appetite better."
A. K., Sherbrooke, Que.

Case 20542—DEAFNESS.
Patient under treatment just 19 days and reported as follows: "Hearing much improved; my folk do not have to speak so loud; general health better"
E. L. BRITTON, Parry Sound, Ont.

Case 3570—EAR DISEASE.
Case Cured by one course of treatment; here is letter: "I think I may say my ear is *cured;* I have no doubt about it, and I am much obliged to you."
RICHARD ANDREWS, Three Rivers, Que.

Case 50860—DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY.
"Circulation much better; appetite and bowels better; do not suffer from smothering spells as formerly; much improved."
MRS. W. C., St. James street, Montreal.

Case 22537—CONSUMPTION.
"I find myself feeling better; can do my work now without trouble or fatigue; stronger and gaining flesh."
ARTHUR HUMMELL, Toronto, Ont.

Case 52911—BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF KIDNEYS.
Began treatment July 26, 1889, report of August 9, 1889, as follows: "General health and appetite improved, swelling nearly gone from body, bowels regular, appearance improved."
W. C., St. Thomas, Ont.

Case 52289—FEMALE WEAKNESS.
"I find myself improved in every way better than I expected in so short a time; appetite never so good, bowels regular; many thanks."
MRS. W. L. B., Compton, Que.

Case 26873A—ASTHMA.
"Spasms growing less frequent and less severe, am thereby enabled to attend to business regular, sleep more refreshing, much improved every way."
H. P., St. Antoine st., Montreal.

Case 27069—DIABETES and LUNG DISEASE.
"I sleep better, appetite much better, urine less in quantity and frequency, now about natural, bowels regular, general condition greatly improved, cough getting better."
J. H. F., Pembroke, Ont.

Case 52059—RHEUMATISM and CATARRH.
"Rheumatism better; headache gone; throat much clearer; appetite and bowels much better, and general condition improved." Mrs. B. W. A., Maple Leaf, Que.

Case 26127—DISEASE PECULIAR TO MEN.
"Find money order for $10 enclosed. Please send another course of treatment at once; my nerves are stronger and general condition greatly benefited."
O. B. B., Franklin Centre, Que.

Case 20878—NERVOUS DEBILITY and DYSPEPSIA.
"Am gaining in strength and weight, able to attend usual duties, am not nervous, have no headaches, bowels improved, appetite all right, generally very much improved." Began treatment July 1st, above from report of July 23rd (22 days under treatment).
H. F., Lindsay, Ont.

Case 32333—WEAKNESS PECULIAR TO MEN.
"Am much better in every way, want to continue till cured; find $20 draft enclosed for another supply."
J. C., Virden, Manitoba.

Case 2447K—NERVOUS DISEASE AFFECTING EYES.
My little girl's eyes were affected (crosseyed) from some disease of the nervous system. I tried home doctors without avail. She was finally Perfectly Cured by Dr. Kergan of Detroit. I, myself, was cured by him of Catarrh.
ROBT. KING, Bagot st., Kingston, Ont.

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Strict confidence and satisfactory results guaranteed in every case.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Sixth Parliament---Fourth Session.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, March 14.

When the House met this afternoon, Sir Richard Cartwright asked why Sir John had not kept his promise, and announced at 3 o'clock when the debate on Rykert's conduct should be continued.

Sir Hector answered that he was authorized by Sir John to say that the matter would be taken up on Monday night.

Hon. Mr. Foster moved that the House go into Committee of Supply.

Hon. Mr. Laurier rose to protest against the manner in which the Government had carried on the public business this session. It was now in the ninth week of the session, and practically very little was accomplished. It must be remembered, he said, that the date of the opening of Parliament is not fixed by law, but by the Government itself, and surely it is only natural to expect that the Cabinet should be ready with its reports, bills, etc. He referred to the fact that but little business has been done yet; even the budget speech is not yet ready. Over and over again the House has been told, when certain questions were asked, to wait until the budget is brought down, and yet there is no sign of it, and Mr. Foster has stated that he will give a week's notice before it is presented. "What does this mean?" asked the leader of the Opposition. Simply that they are either acting in this way on purpose to deceive and mislead us, or that they are incompetent to perform their duty." He then moved:—

"That the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved that the failure of the Government to bring down the budget, the several departmental reports and all the important measures announced in His Excellency's speech at the opening of the session, is inconsistent with the faithful discharge of the duties which they owe to Parliament and detrimental to the public interests."

Hon. Peter Mitchell, as an independent member of the House, said he fully endorsed the views and utterances of the hon. leader of the Opposition in this connection. The neglect of the Government to bring down the measures promised in the speech from the throne, and their utter disregard of the business interests of the country, deserved the severest censure. We are now in the ninth week of the session, and yet practically only one Government measure of any importance has been dealt with. The promised banking act has not been brought down; the budget speech remains undelivered and probably will remain undelivered for ten or twelve days more. In the meantime the Government has made the intimation to the House and the country that changes are to be made in the tariff. Business men are anxious to know what these changes are to be. Merchants are unable to regulate or decide upon the character and extent of their importations until these changes are known. Is it any wonder that important business interests are jeopardized and trade paralyzed in consequence of these unjustifiable delays of the Government? The belief is prevalent, whether well-founded or not, that these delays are in the interests of outside parties; and while it might be improper to charge that the Government had given outside parties information, the public very strongly suspected that such had been done. The Government was simply trifling with the business interests of the country, and he not only desired to repeat his endorsement of what Mr. Laurier had said, but he entered his solemn protest against the system of delay which characterized all their proceedings.

Hon. Mr. Foster attempted to justify his course by saying that the committees and Cabinet have been busy, and what Government business has been attempted has been hampered by the Opposition moving unimportant resolutions. He then read a list of the work done on Government days, which anything but justified his opening statements.

This was fully shown by Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. Foster had referred to the English system in regard to the budget, and Sir Richard pointed out beyond any doubt whatever that there was no apology. Nor did he ever expect that when he agreed to the English system the present Government would ever make it an excuse for acting as they had done during the present session. He then pitched into Mr. Foster for spending so much time with deputations who introduced business which could have been done before the House assembled.

The vote on Laurier's resolution resulted in its defeat by a majority of 38. It was a straight party vote without one exception.

Mr. Blake, in an earnest and effective speech, appealed to the Government to allow the books intended to replace the Toronto University library to be brought into Canada free of duty. Sir John replied that the question has already been discussed by the Cabinet and that on Monday he would be able to say something definite.

Mr. Mulock endorsed Mr. Blake's statements.

The House then went into committee and discussed a number of items which were passed without any altercation.

The whole evening session was taken up in the House in Committee of Supply, during which there was a lively scene over the subsidy of $35,000 to St. John and West Indies Steamship Company, in which Mr. Baird is interested.

Mr. Blake spoke in a manner which will not soon be forgotten, and Mr. Weldon (Albert) spoke in anything but a respectful manner of that gentleman. For this he received a severe castigation at the hands of Mr. Davies. The committee sat until near one o'clock.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

BRYMNER'S MISSING FURS.

The special select committee appointed to inquire into the loss of Chas. Brymner's furs met to organize this morning, all the members, Messrs. McNeil, Holton, Wood (West Moreland), Tisdale, Casgrain, Girouard and Weldon (St. John), with Messrs. Lister and Kirkpatrick being present. McNeil was appointed chairman. Mr. Lister stated that one witness, a man named MacDonald, of Battleford, was in the city and would be able to attend the next meeting. The committee took it for granted that General Middleton would deny the charges, and were assured that sufficient witnesses would be forthcoming after Wednesday to furnish continuous work for the committee. Though Mr. Lister could not supply the full list at present, he stated that they would include Brymner, Capulet, his clerk and warden, of Battleford. Mr. Lister undertook to specify the charges in writing, and it was decided to send copies to both Gen. Middleton and Mr. Hayter Reed, so that they could attend the committee, either appearing in person or by proxy. The committee then adjourned till Wednesday.

COMPETITION OF CONVICT LABOR.

Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Hull, in an interview with the Minister of Justice yesterday complained that wooden pails and tubs manufactured by the convicts in the Dorchester Penitentiary were being placed on the market at rates below those at which they could be manufactured by paid labor. He asked that the Government order a discontinuance of this competition with honest industry.

Sir John Thompson declined to accede to this request, but has ordered the warden to come to Ottawa to explain the prices and see if some arrangement cannot be arrived at suitable to both parties.

DEPUTATIONS KEPT AWAY.

Up to the time the Speaker took the chair to-day the buildings wore an aspect of solemnity and mystery which was anything but pleasant to those whose duty it was to supply the public with news—when there was no news to get. Even the usual meetings of standing committees were not held, and with the exception of the Brymner fur committee the whole attention of the members has been directed towards the Conservative caucus. There is generally more than one deputation here, but it seemed as if those who should have come smelled a rat and concluded that the leaders of the great Tory party would have no time for them this morning. They were right—the Cabinet was very, very busy.

THE GOVERNMENT CAUCUS.

THE GOVERNMENT DECIDE ON SENDING RYKERT'S CASE TO THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS TO BE WHITEWASHED.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, March 14.—The misfortune which has overtaken the Conservative members of the House in another of their number having been found out, and the clumsy way in which Mr. Rykert operated having made it difficult to find a way of escape for him, the Premier called a caucus of the party for this morning.

He had undertaken yesterday to inform Mr. Laurier what course the Government would take, and for the life of him he could not tell which was the safest. However, he had to make up his mind to instruct the Conservative members what they were to do, so he called the caucus. It was very fully attended, for the supplementary estimates are not yet down, and a number of the faithful desire that all shall be well with them. Some few who are sick of the coercion which they have suffered in the past remained absent.

THE SUBSIDY MEN WERE ALL ON HAND.

Sir John, in opening the proceedings, appeared to be not quite at ease. The smile was there, of course, but it was spasmodic; but, smacking his lips and bracing himself to the work, he explained, in a somewhat hesitating way, that the caucus had been called to consider the question of the adjourned debate, in fact, to consider Rykert's case. The Opposition and their press had made the most of the unfortunate letters which Rykert had written, and, of course, they were very improper, but," and here the venerable Premier smacked his lips, "Rykert had been a very intimate and faithful friend of the Government and the party for a number of years, and—and—

"Knows too much," an unknown *sotto voce* voice interjected.

"And," continued the Premier, not noticing the interruption, "it would hardly be fair to refuse him an opportunity of clearing himself. In England it was the custom to refer these matters to the committee on privileges and elections, and as we drew our inspirations from England, he thought that was the course that should be followed. No doubt Rykert

HAD BEEN GUILTY OF GREAT INDISCRETION,

but they must not mind a little thing like that. The Opposition would no doubt make a great fuss about it, but they must be prepared to meet that as best they could."

This announcement was received by some with glum looks, as they were aware that it meant the whitewashing of Rykert and the necessity of their carrying this burden on their shoulders before the electors.

One of the faithful complained of the attack on Rykert from within the party lines, and said that if it was deserved then there were a number of others equally culpable. An uneasy look on the countenances of several present appeared on this remark being made.

A spirited discussion followed, two members of the Cabinet dissenting from the view that it was necessary to make Rykert's cause their own. These were gentlemen who did not know everything, but their view met the approval of a respectable minority of the caucus, but on further discussion Sir John determined that there was nothing for it but to shelter the man who had been so useful to the party. Some murmuring was then heard about the condition of public business. The budget speech had not yet been delivered, spring was near at hand, and the sessional allowance had been earned. There was therefore no reason for the delay.

It having been decided that the debate on Rykert should continue to certain lengths it has since the meeting been arranged that one of the faithful should be put up to move that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A SMALL FIRE.

The central section of the fire brigade was called out last evening at 7.30 for an alarm from box 17 for a slight fire which had originated in the upper flat of No. 112 Chenneville street, by the upsetting of a lamp. No. 1 Salvage Corps spread five covers. Very little damage was done.

MERRY VOLUNTEERS.

"D" Company of the Royal Scots held their first annual ball last evening. It was well patronized and was successful in every respect. The party assembled to enjoy themselves and they did it. They had good music and all the dancing which could be desired by the lovers of the light fantastic. They had an intermission about midnight for supper which was heartily partaken of. Among the guests present were Lieut.-Col. Caverhill, Major Hood, Capts. Strathy and Ibbotson, and Lieut. J. S. Ibbotson. The gathering, which was a harmonious one, did not break up until the "wee sma' hours."

If you have the bronchitis, you often are hoarse,
Your throat's raw and smarting; you're hacking, of course;
And if you're not careful, the first thing you know,
Your lungs are attacked, and disease lays you low.

By using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, bronchial affections and all kindred complaints can be cured, but if neglected, they often terminate in consumption. It is *guaranteed* to cure in all cases of diseases for which it is recommended, or money refunded.

THE FIRE COMMITTEE

A Contract Which Indicates Loose Methods of Business.

INCREASES OF SALARIES DISCUSSED AND DECIDED UPON.

Disagreement With the Mayor Respecting Horses.

At the meeting of the Fire Committee held yesterday afternoon there were present Aldermen Stevenson, chairman, Ferreault, Robert, Wilson, P. Dubuc, Cunningham and Grenier.

The first business transacted was the discussion over the failure of Mr. Riopel, contractor for repairs at No. 2 station. Mr. Henderson, after the failure, it will be remembered, went on with the work, and now claims $2,052. The original contract was for $3,752, and $1,700 of this was paid to Riopel. Mr. Forsyth has a claim for $657. A peculiar feature of the case is that the contract, said to have been signed by Mayor Abbott, cannot be found. Actions have been entered by both claimants. Mr. Ethier recommended offering Mr. Henderson $1,395 and Mr. Forsyth $657 and the matter was left in his hands to try and come to a settlement.

The little trouble which the report of Mr. Champagne, Boiler Inspector, caused came in for a little more notice. A communication was read from the Water Department in regard to the statement contained in the report that the boilers and machinery of that department were in a state of efficiency. Mr. Champagne's report was officially presented before the committee. The Water Department's communication was received and an answer will be sent to the effect that while Mr. Champagne was not called in by the department in question, yet he was in duty bound to inspect their boilers and machinery.

The Mayor, in speaking of the Boiler Inspector's report, said it was a very good one, but there was a little too much pomp about it.

The Fire Commissioners report was read and received and ordered to be printed with the chief's report.

Mr. Wm. Gardner, milkman, residing on Donegani street, sent in a claim for $200. In January last he claims his team was run into by a fire engine, causing damage to himself and team for the amount claimed. The driver claims the milkman was not watching his horse; it being a very cold morning, he had his head averted. One of the fire engine horses died two days after.

The claim was not entertained, as the committee thought the city had a good right to claim damages also.

The committee then proceeded to deal with the salaries question. They had the opportunity of the maximum rate and Ald. Cunningham was for giving every official an increase as far as the maximum would permit, which in some cases would be an increase of between $500 and $600. They cannot settle the matter now, but can only put the required money into their requisition, so that when the committee of chairman have their say in the matter, someone will be very liable to get "left." According to the action of the committee, Chief Benoit will get $3,000. He formerly got $1,800. The increase in the salary of Mr. Gauthier, of the fire alarm department, took the committee considerable time to settle. After several votes it was agreed to give him $1,600. He now gets $1,250. James Ferns and James Wills had a slight increase made in their salaries. When the cases of Mr Lacroix, building inspector, and Mr. Champagne, boiler inspector, came up they were increased to the maximum o $1,500 each, with no provision for horses. As they cannot do without them, the committee will put in a special requisition.

The Chairman and the Mayor held different opinions as to the necessity of providing horses for the sub-chiefs.

The Mayor thought they could jump on a reel or a fire engine well enough.

None of the committee shared the Mayor's opinion on that point, and it was agreed that to deprive them of horses for their own use would be a retrograde movement.

Centracts are to be asked for the firemen's clothing for Thursday, 27th inst.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

CALVIN CHURCH FAIR.

The ladies in charge of the Calvin church musical and fancy fair had a busy time of it yesterday, especially during the evening. The hall was densely packed and purchases were made freely. There was a musical programme in which the Victoria Orchestral Club took part. The fair has been a decided success, principally due to the untiring zeal displayed by the ladies, who are to be congratulated on the fruits of their labors.

SUSPECTED OF LARCENY.

Last evening, about 6.30, Sergeant Proulx arrested an old jail bird on suspicion of larceny. The man, who has served several terms in jail for petty robberies, is well known to the police, and was last evening offering for sale a door-mat valued at $3 for the trifling sum of 50 cents in a restaurant on Craig street. He will appear before the magistrate this morning.

THAT HORSE TAX.

More Litigation in Prospect for the Corporation.

"It is the most infamous piece of business that was ever perpetrated," angrily claimed a horse dealer to a HERALD reporter yesterday afternoon.

"What's that?" queried the scribe.

"Why, that twenty-five cents a head horse tax; it is nothing less than downright robbery."

"How do you make that out?"

"In the first place, many of our prominent dealers have gone to the expense of erecting stables for which they pay a business tax; and secondly, the Corporation seek to extract this diabolical tax, the proceeds of which do not go into the civic treasury, but into the pocket of an irresponsible party, who by paying three hundred dollars will have the pleasure of making thousands of dollars."

"What amount do you think he will collect by the tax?"

"Taking even a rough estimation he will clear over four thousand dollars, so that you see I am not far wrong in my estimate. The matter is simply a boodling transaction and one of the most glaring character, which ought to be stamped out with a vigorous hand."

"But the corporation voted the by-law, did they not?"

"Yes, sir, they did; but the fnany part of the business is that half the aldermen did not know what they were voting for, and, in consequence, this unjust tax is foisted upon an industrious class of citizens who honestly pay their taxes."

"What are you going to do about it—pay or fight?"

"Fight, sir, and that to the bitter end. The horse-dealers have decided to a unit to protest against this unjust tax, which simply amounts to extortion, and if they were in Ireland the aldermen would not dare commit themselves. I may tell you that we have engaged Mr. R. D. McGibbon as counsel to protect our rights, and if necessary the case will be carried to the Privy Council."

Finding that nothing more could be gleaned from this quarter, the scribe hied away to Mr. McGibbon's office, and on being ushered into his private sanctum, asked him if such was the case.

"Yes; they have placed the case in my hands, and there is very little doubt that we shall fight this unjust tax to the bitter end."

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

AMUSEMENTS.

THE KING'S FOOL.

Comic opera has long been a favorite with theatre-goers in this city. Their tastes are to be catered to at the Academy of Music next week. The production of "The King's Fool" is under the advantages of beautiful stage settings. In the course of three acts, mounted with scenery of the most elaborate description, the audience will be permitted to see what stage mechanism can do to counterfeit nature, and will be struck by the sinuous movements of a trained battalion of marching girls, and will be delighted by the swordsmanship of a troup of lady fencers. In one scene water trickles over rocks through a vista as enchanting as it is realistic, and in another the tinted glory of a myriad of lamps lit by electric dynamos throws the figures beneath into an atmosphere of gorgeous color. In these extravagant and pretentious surroundings the story of the "King's Fool" is told in lyric form.

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT."

The leading figure in the production of the above play has made quite a reputation for himself in the melo-dramatic school. Oliver Byron is supported by Miss Kate Byron and a company which have been favorably commented on during past seasons. Mr. Byron has met with considerable success for several years in "Across the Continent." It is an exciting and amusing play and will not fail to draw large audiences to the Theatre Royal next week.

FISK JUBILEE SINGERS.

The concert given in the Windsor Hall last evening by the Fisk Jubilee Singers was greatly enjoyed by a large audience. Last night's was the third concert given by them in this city during their present visit, and so much was their singing enjoyed at a previous concert by some that they were noticed in large numbers among the audience at the concert last night. The troupe has left such favorable impressions from previous tours that they are always sure of success when coming to the city. The performers were Miss Jennie Gatewood and Miss Verina Gilliam, sopranos; Miss Annie Gatewood and Susan Rollston, altos; W. H. Thompson and B. W. Thomas, bassos; J. W. Harris and M. A. Chambers, tenors; and J. H. Chavers, basso and organist. The programme, consisting of choruses, quartettes, melodies, and recitations, was very well rendered and they had to respond to numerous encores. A concert, to be given this afternoon in the lecture hall of St. James Methodist Church, will complete their engagement in this city.

THE GRAND TRUNK DRAMATIC CLUB.

The Grand Trunk Dramatic Club gave another very faithful representation of "The Streets of New York" last evening before an audience which was large and appreciative.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE BALMORAL.

Messrs. J. M. Miley, of Fredricton, N.B.; R. J. Osborne, of Toronto; R. Neill, of Sheffington; Miss Laplante, of Cornwall; M. Coulter and J. A. Grant, of Toronto; and M. F. Hadley, of Boston.

LE CLUB NATIONAL.

The weekly meeting of Le Club National took place last evening in their club rooms on St. James street. A large number of members were present, as a lively discussion was expected. The subject of the discussion was to be on the causes of emigration of French Canadians to the United States. The mover and seconder of the resolution being unavoidably absent, the discussion was postponed for two weeks. A notice of motion was laid on the table that next Friday the subject of discussion should be on the possibility of the Province of Quebec becoming a separate state or whether it should still form part of the seven provinces in the Confederation. There being no other business the meeting adjourned.

Cable Cigars.

Nearly half a century in the market. A fact which speaks for itself.

S. DAVIS & SONS,
Montreal.

A TRULY WONDERFUL PIANO.

[From the New York Musical Courier, April 3.]

The superb Knabe concert that Bulow played aided him notably in his artistic utterances.

The tone was penetrating, but mellow, powerful and plastic, instantly adapting itself to the mood of the player; it whispered and roared at his command. The evenness and tonal balance of its scale were severely put to the test in the trying compositions of Beethoven which often consist of a single note high in the treble supported by a simple chord in the deep bass.

But at no one moment did the idea of disproportion enter the minds of the listeners, and Bulow publicly expressed himself as delighted with the instrument; no mere idle, empty compliment, for he is the style of man who would refuse to play on an instrument he disliked, even if the audience were in full view.

The sonority and liquidity of the Knabe piano, with its adaptability for coloring, enhanced the afternoon's performance considerably. Willis & Co., Montreal, sole agent. 64

OUR LOUIS AT HOME.

Experiences and Incidents in Foreign Lands.

ASTONISHMENT OF A GERMAN OFFICER.

A Quartette of Good Canadians in the German Capital.

Among the passengers who arrived in the city yesterday morning from New York, per the Central Vermont, was Louis Rubenstein. He had just returned from St. Petersburg, where he competed for and won the world's championship for figure skating. It was a big victory, considering the heavy odds he had to contend with in that despotic country. It was originally intended to give him a befitting reception, but owing to the recent family bereavement, this was dispensed with. However, this did not prevent many of his friends from welcoming him home. When he alighted from the train, there was no display of any kind. In company with some of the members of his family he drove home and settled right down in the family circle and related the many incidents which befel him while in a foreign land. He is looking remarkably well after the trip, and even the threats of expulsion from St. Petersburg have not upset him in the least. He is once again under the parental roof, adorned with fresh laurels, won under trying circumstances. A HERALD reporter called upon him yesterday afternoon and found him recounting what he had seen, and the tribulations he had undergone at the competition for the world's championship. The best proof that Mr. Rubenstein won first place, and also took, or got a second, lies in the fact that he has both a gold and silver medal, each being solid but small, with inscriptions in Russian. He has also brought home many mementos of his journey, including the colors he wore at the competition. Instead of a number, his colors were long strings of red, blue and yellow. Several photos of the other competitors and the Russian skating club and skating grounds also find a place in his album.

In the course of a conversation the champion said he was exceedingly well pleased with his trip and greatly impressed with the importance and vast extent of London, Eng., which he found far exceeded his expectations. With reference to the treatment he received in St. Petersburg it is needless to refer to it. He was watched and dogged at every step he took by a member of "the finest." This full blown six-footer was the officer who first challenged his right to be there. For some reason or other this individual was put on Louis' track. No matter when he got up or when he went out he found his uniformed escort near at hand. One fine morning Louis went out to the hotel door and spied his "robust shadow" peeping from a hallway opposite. Louis took in the situation at a glance and determined to give his "personal attendant" a good Canadian early morning tramp. No sooner thought of than done. Louis started out by going first to visit the Imperial gardens; turning round the shadow was still there. Off again went the Canadian round a block or two, and finally set out at a lively pace for a distance of about five miles, during which he lost sight of the "watch dog." The pace and distance were too much for him, but he turned up at the hotel all the same, and made anxious inquiries about his charge.

As soon as the competitions were over Mr. Rubenstein went to Berlin, where he found that he was too late by two days to take part in the competitions there. He had, however, a most enjoyable time of it. There he met three Montrealers, viz., Dr. Wilson, W. C. Hodgson and Mr. Schultz, who did what they could for his enjoyment. Skating was all the go at the time and the Canadian quartette made up their mind to have some of it. They went on to the lake and quietly put on their skates and very timidly ventured on to the ice. They appeared to the others to be "green" and caused a good deal of merriment with their antics. Finally they gained courage and gradually improved in the "poetry of motion," so said the spectators. A German officer with long thin legs and tight pants was giving an exhibition of fancy skating. The Canadians watched him for a while, and in response to promptings by his friends, Louis—who, by the way, was unknown—got alongside the German and started out with one of his lightning spins. The ... fell like a thunderbolt on the erst-while performer and spectators, who did not seem to realize what had got in their midst. The Canadian was the lion of the hour then, and no matter what portion of the ice he chose he had an admiring crowd around him. He called at two or three places on the journey to Liverpool, where he boarded the City of Paris and reached home in safety yesterday.

THE CHAMPION'S RECORD.

Louis Rubinstein made his first appearance in 1879, when he won the championship of this city at ... skating. In 1882 he won the championship of Canada in figure skating, scoring 45 points out of a possible 48. In 1... he won the championship of New Brunswick, making 43¾ points out of a possible 45. He next turned up at Moncton, New Castle, Chatham and Halifax in open competition, coming out in each instance victorious. At Bathurst, N.B., he scored 44 points out of a possible ... On January 28, 1885, he competed at the carnival in this city for the championship of America, and won it after defeating Bluhm, of Chicago, champion of the Northwest; Shaw, of Cambridge; Murray, of Brockville; Bruce, of ..., Ont.; Robinson and Meagher, of Toronto. His score was 285 points out of a possible 300. Later on he again visited the Lower Provinces, and was successful in St. John, St. Stephen, Fredericton, Chatham, New Castle, Moncton and Bathurst, winning in each. In January, 1... he competed in New York, winning the National Amateur ... ing Association's championship, with 72 points to the good. February 24, in the Victoria Rink, he again renewed the title of champion of Canada. He also competed in Quebec and Ottawa the same year and again demonstrated his superiority over his competitors. Last year he visited New York, again competed and won with 72 points to his credit. Returning home, he entered for the Canadian championship and won.

Louis now holds the championship of America, and, in fact, of the world, ... Moses, his youngest brother, the ... pionship of Canada. Three imported honors in one family. His brother Abraham also won the Governor-General's cup for green figure skating ... year.

BREVITIES.

The western portion of the fire brigade was called out about half-past one o'clock this morning to extinguish a fire at ... William street. The flame, which ... around the fire-board, was easily put out.

The Board of Outdoor Relief of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks from Mr. Thos. Binmore, $2; W. D. McL., $10; Sir A. ... Galt, third donation, $25; a Friend, $1.

The Sixth Fusiliers had a large number last evening and put in some hard drill under Major Atkinson. They anticipate making a good showing when their annual inspection takes place.

At the monthly meeting of the Diocesan Sunday School Association on Monday evening papers will be contributed by Mr. C. H. Anderson on St. Matthew's Gospel, and by Mr. E. H. Parker on children's services.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John Davis, of Windsor, is at the Hall.

Mr. D. A. Brown, of Boston, is at the Windsor.

Mr. A. W. Ross, of Ottawa, is at the Windsor.

Mr. A. V. Andrews, of Boston, is at the Balmoral.

Mr. W. B. Renaud, of Ottawa, is a guest at the Hall.

Mr. E. H. Drury, of St. Johns, N.B., a guest at the Windsor.

Messrs. H. E. Belcer, of Three Rivers, and A. Painchaud, of Quebec, are staying at the Hall.

Mr. R. J. Stevenson has been appointed vestry clerk at Christ Church Cathedral, and will commence his duties to-day.

Mr. James Stephenson, general superintendent of the Grand Trunk, is still confined to his house from injury by a recent fall on the sidewalk.

Prof. F. C. Smythe has been appointed organist and choirmaster of Christ Church Cathedral in place of Mr. H. Corbett, who has accepted a position in the United States.

W. D. Gillean, manager of the Toronto branch of the Canada Paper company during the last nine years, will be removed to Montreal and become assistant general manager of the business.

Messrs. Mayor A. F. Clark, Ald. J. ... Stewart, Ald. Geo. E. Gillespie, Ald. ... S. Booth, Mr. C. R. W. Biggar, ... Solicitor, and Mr. J. W. Somers, secretary, all of Toronto, arrived at the Windsor last evening from Ottawa, where they had been to interview the Government in connection with the Don improvement scheme.

El "Padre" Cigars.

Are without a rival. Millions sold annually.

S. DAVIS & SONS,
Montreal.

Pimples to Scrofula

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Verdun, Lower Lachine, Montreal, P. Q.

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The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors, from pimples to scrofula.

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SICK

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HEAD

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

ACHE

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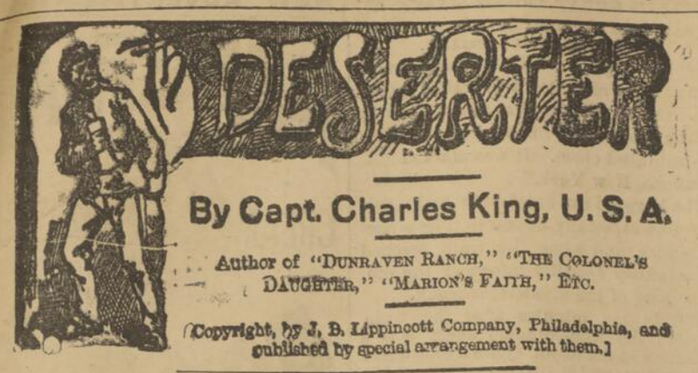

By Capt. Charles King, U. S. A.

Author of "DUNRAVEN RANCH," "THE COLONEL'S DAUGHTER," "MARION'S FAITH," ETC.

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CHAPTER V.

A little girl knelt sobbing and terrified.

Down in the valley south of the post a broad glare was already shooting upward and illuminating the sky. One among a dozen little shanties and log houses, the homes of the laundresses of the garrison and collectively known as Sudsville, was a mass of flames. There was a rush of officers across the parade, and the men, answering the alarum of the trumpet and the shots and shouts of the sentries, came tearing from their quarters and plunging down the hill. Among the first on the spot came the young men who were of the party at Capt. Rayner's, and Mr. Graham was ahead of them all. It was plain to the most inexperienced eye that there was hardly anything left to save in or about the burning shanty. All efforts must be directed towards preventing the spread of the flames to those adjoining. Half clad women and children were rushing about, shrieking with fright and excitement, and a few men were engaged in dragging household goods and furniture from those tenements not yet reached by the flames. Fire apparatus there seemed to be none, though squads of men speedily appeared with ladders, axes and buckets, brought from the different company quarters, and the arriving officers quickly formed the bucket lines, and water dipped from the icy creek began to fly from hand to hand. Before anything like this was fairly under way, a scene of semi-tragic, semi-comic intensity had been enacted in the presence of a rapidly gathering audience. "It was worth more than the price of admission to hear Blake tell it afterwards," said the officers, later.

A tall, angular woman, frantic with excitement and terror, was dancing about in the broad glare of the burning hut, tearing her hair, making wild rushes at the flames from time to time as though intent on dragging out some prized object that was being consumed before her eyes, and all the time keeping up a volley of maledictions and abuse in lavish Hibernian, apparently directed at a cowering object who sat in limp helplessness upon a little heap of firewood, swaying from side to side and moaning stupidly through the scorched and grimy hands in which his face was hidden. His clothing was still smoking in places; his hair and beard were singed to the roots; he was evidently seriously injured, and the sympathizing soldiers who had gathered around him after deluging him with snow and water were striving to get him to arise and go with them to the hospital. A little girl, not ten years old, knelt sobbing and terrified by his side. She, too, was scorched and singed, and the soldiers had thrown rough blankets about her; but it was for her father, not herself, she seemed worried to distraction. Some of the women were striving to reassure and comfort her in their homely fashion, bidding her cheer up—the father was only stupid from drink, and would be all right as soon as "the liquor was off of him." But the little one was beyond consolation so long as he could not or would not speak in answer to her entreaties.

All this time, never pausing for breath, shrieking anathemas on her drunken spouse, reproaches on her frightened child, and invocations to all the blessed saints in heaven to reward the gintleman who had saved her hoarded money—a smoking packet that she hugged to her breast—Mrs. Clancy, "the saynior laundress of Company B," as she had long styled herself, was prancing up and down through the gathering crowd, her shrill voice overmastering all other clamor. The vigorous efforts of the men, directed by cool headed officers, soon beat back the flames that were threatening the neighboring shanties, and leveled to the ground what remained of Private Clancy's home. The fire was extinguished almost as rapidly as it began, but the torrent of Mrs. Clancy's eloquence was still unstemmed. The adjurations of sympathetic sisters to "Howld yer whist," the authoritative admonition of some old sergeant to "Stop your infernal noise," and the half maudlin yet appealing glances of her suffering lord were all insufficient to check her.

It was not until the quiet tones of the colonel were heard that she began to cool down: "We've had enough of this, Mrs. Clancy; be still, now, or we'll have to send you to the hospital in the coal cart." Mrs. Clancy knew that the colonel was a man of few words, and believed him to be one of less sentiment. She was afraid of him, and concluded it time to cease threats and abuse and come down to the more effective role of wronged and suffering womanhood—a feat which she accomplished with the consummate ease of long practice, for the rows in the Clancy household were matters of garrison notoriety. The surgeon, too, had come, and, after quick examination of Clancy's condition, had directed him to be taken at once to the hospital; and thither his little daughter insisted on following him, despite the efforts of some of the women to detain her and dress her properly.

Before returning to his quarters the colonel desired to know something of the origin of the fire. There was testimony enough and to spare. Every woman in Sudsville had a theory to express and was eager to be heard at once and to the exclusion of all others. It was not until he had summarily ordered them to go to their homes and not come near him that the colonel managed to get a clear statement from some of the men.

Clancy had been away all the evening, drinking as usual, and Mrs. Clancy was searching about Sudsville as much for sympathy and listeners as for him. Little Kate, who knew her father's haunts, had guided him home and was striving to get him to his little sleeping corner before her mother's return, when in his drunken helplessness he fell against the table, overturning the kerosene lamp, and the curtains were all aflame in an instant. It was just after taps—or 10 o'clock—when Kate's shrieks aroused the inmates of Sudsville and started the cry of "Fire." The flimsy structure of pine boards burned like so much tinder, and the child and her stupefied father had been dragged forth only in time to save their lives. The little one, after giving the alarm, had rushed again into the house and was tugging at his senseless form when rescue came for both—none too soon.

As for Mrs. Clancy, at the first note of danger she had rushed screaming to the spot, but only in time to see the whole interior ablaze and to howl frantically for some man to save her money—it was all in the green box under the bed. For husband and child she had for the moment no thought. They were safely out of the fire by the time she got there, and she screamed and fought like a fury against the men who held her back when she would have plunged into the midst of it. It took but a minute for one or two men to burst through the flimsy wall with axes, to rescue the burning box and knock off the lid. It was a sight to see when the contents were handed to her. She knelt, wept, prayed, counted over bill after bill of smoking, steaming greenbacks, until suddenly recalled to her senses by the eager curiosity and the remarks of some of her fellow women. That she kept money, and a good deal of it, in her quarters had long been suspected and as fiercely denied; but no one had dreamed of such a sum as was revealed.

In her frenzy she had shrieked that the savings of her lifetime were burning—that there was over three thousand dollars in the box; but she hid her treasure and gasped and stammered and swore she was talking "wild like." "They was nothing but twos and wans," she vowed; yet there were women there who declared that they had seen tens and twenties as she hurried them through her trembling fingers, and Sudsville gossiped and talked for two hours after she was led away, still moaning and shivering, to the bedside of poor Clancy, who was the miserable cause of it all. The colonel listened to the stories with such patience as could be accorded to witnesses who desired to give prominence to their personal exploits in subduing the flames and rescuing life and property. It was not until he and the group of officers with him had been engaged some moments in taking testimony that something was elicited which caused a new senation.

It was not by the united efforts of Sudsville that Clancy and Kate had been dragged from the flames, but by the individual dash and determination of a single man; there was no discrepancy here, for the ten or a dozen who were wildly rushing about the house made no effort to burst into it until a young soldier leaped through their midst into the blazing doorway, was seen to throw a blanket over some object within, and the next minute appeared again, dragging a body through the flames. Then they had sprung to his aid, and between them Kate and "the ould man" were lifted into the open air. A moment later he had handed Mrs. Clancy her packet of money, and—they hadn't seen him since. He was an officer, said they—a new one. They thought it must be the new lieutenant of Company B; and the colonel looked quickly around and said a few words to his adjutant, who started up the hill forthwith. A group of officers and ladies were standing at the brow of the plateau east of the guard house, gazing down upon the scene below, and other ladies, with their escorts, had gathered on a little knoll close by the road that led to Prairie avenue. It was past these that the adjutant walked rapidly away, swinging his hurricane lamp in his hand,

"Which way now, Billings?" called one of the cavalry officers in the group.

"Over to Mr. Hayne's quarters," he shouted back, never stopping at all.

A silence fell upon the group at mention of the name. They were the ladies from Capt. Rayner's and a few of their immediate friends. All eyes followed the twinkling light as it danced away eastward towards the gloomy coal sheds. Then there was sudden and intense interest. The lamp had come to a stand still, was deposited on the ground, and by its dim ray the adjutant could be seen bending over a dark object that was half sitting, half reclining at the platform of the shed. Then came a shout, "Come here, some of you." And most of the men ran to the spot.

For a moment not one word was spoken in the watching group; then Miss Travers' voice was heard:

"What can it be? Why do they stop there?"

She felt a sudden hand upon her wrist, and her sister's lips at her ear:

"Come away, Nellie. I want to go home. Come!"

"But, Kate, I must see what it means."

"No; come! It's—it's only some other drunken man probably. Come!" And she strove to lead her.

But the other ladies were curious too, and all, insensible, were edging over to the east as though eager to get in sight of the group. The recumbent object had been raised, and was seen to be the dark figure of a man whom the others began slowly to lead away. One of the group came running back to them; it was Mr. Foster.

"Come, ladies; I will escort you home, as the others are busy."

"What is the matter, Mr. Foster?" was asked by half a dozen voices.

"It was Mr. Hayne—badly burned, I fear. He was trying to get home after having saved poor Clancy.

"You don't say so! Oh, isn't there something we can do? Can't we go that way and be of some help?" was the eager petition of more than one of the ladies.

"Not now. They will have the doctor in a minute. He has not inhaled flame; it is all external; but he was partly blinded and could not find his way. He called to Billings when he heard him coming. I will get you all home and then go back to him. Come!" And, offering his arm to Mrs. Rayner, who was foremost in the direction he wanted to go—the pathway across the parade—Mr. Foster led them on. Of course, there was eager talk and voluble sympathy, but Mrs. Rayner spoke not a word. The others crowded around him with questions, and her silence passed unnoted except by one.

The moment they were inside the door and alone Miss Travers turned to her sister: "Kate, what was this man's crime?"

CHAPTER VI.

"I mean the injuries at the fire."

An unusual state of affairs existed at the big hospital for several days. Mrs. Clancy had refused to leave the bedside of her beloved Mike, and was permitted to remain. For a woman who was notorious as a virago and bully, who had beaten little Kate from her babyhood and abused and hammered her Michael until, between her and drink, he was but the wreck of a stalwart manhood, Mrs. Clancy had developed a degree of devotion that was utterly unexpected. In all the dozen years of their marital relations no such trait could be recalled; and yet there had been many an occasion within the past few years when Clancy's condition demanded gentle nursing and close attention—and never would have got it but for faithful little Kate. The child idolized the broken down man, and loved him with a tenderness that his weakness seemed but to augment a thousandfold, while it but served to infuriate her mother. In former years, when he was Sergt. Clancy and a fine soldier, many was the time he had intervened to save her from an undeserved thrashing; many a time had he seized her in his strong arms and confronted the furious woman with stern reproof. Between him and the child there had been the tenderest love, for she was all that was left to him of four. In the old days Mrs. Clancy had been the belle of the soldiers' balls, a fine looking woman, with indomitable powers as a dancer and conversationalist and an envied reputation for outshining all her rivals in dress and adornment.

"She would ruin Clancy, that she would," was the unanimous opinion of the soldiers' wives, but he seemed to minister to her extravagance with unfailing good nature for two or three years. He had been prudent, careful of his money, was a war soldier with big arrears of bounty and, tradition had it, a consummate skill in poker. He was the moneyed man among the sergeants when the dashing relict of a brother non-commissioned officer set her widow's cap for him and won. It did not take many years for her to wheedle most of his money away, but there was no cessation to the demand, no apparent limit to the supply. Both were growing older, and now it became evident that Mrs. Clancy was the elder of the two, and that the artificiality of her charms could not stand the test of frontier life. No longer sought as the belle of the soldiers' ball rooms, she aspired to leadership among their wives and families, and was accorded that preeminence rather than the fierce battle which was sure to follow any revolt. She became avaricious—some said miserly—and Clancy miserable. Then began the downward course. He took to drink soon after his return from a long, hard summer's campaign with the Indians. He lost his sergeant's stripes and went into the ranks.

There came a time when the new colonel forbade his re-enlistment in the cavalry regiment in which he had served so many a long year. He had been a brave and devoted soldier. He had a good friend in the infantry, he said, who wouldn't go back on a poor fellow who took a drop too much at times, and, to the surprise of many soldiers—officers and men—he was brought to the recruiting officer one day, sober, soldierly, and trimly dressed, and Capt. Rayner expressed his desire to have him enlisted for his company; and it was done. Mrs. Clancy was accorded the quarters and rations of a laundress, as was then the custom, and for a time—a very short time—Clancy seemed on the road to promotion to his old grade. The enemy tripped him, aided by the scoldings and abuse of his wife, and he never rallied. Some work was found for him around the quartermaster's shops which saved him from guard duty or the guard house. The infantry—officers and men—seemed to feel for the poor, broken down old fellow, and to lay much of his woe to the door of his wife. There was charity for his faults and sympathy for his sorrows, but at last it had come to this. He was lying, sorely injured, in the hospital, and there were times when he was apparently delirious.

At such times, said Mrs. Clancy, she alone could manage him; and she urged that no other nurse could do more than excite or irritate him. To the unspeakable grief of little Kate she, too, was driven from the sufferer's bedside and forbidden to come into the room except when her mother gave permission. Clancy had originally been carried into the general ward with the other patients, but the hospital steward two days afterwards told the surgeon that the patient moaned and cried so at night that the other sick men could not sleep, and offered to give up a little room in his own part of the building. The burly doctor looked surprised at this concession on the part of the steward, who was a man tenacious of every perquisite and one who had made much complaint about the crowded condition of the hospital wards and small rooms ever since the frozen soldiers had come in. All the same the doctor asked for no explanation, but gladly availed himself of the steward's offer. Clancy was moved to this little room adjoining the steward's quarters forthwith, and Mrs. Clancy was satisfied.

Another thing had happened to excite remark and a good deal of it. Nothing short of eternal damnation was Mrs. Clancy's frantic sentence on the head of her unlucky spouse the night of the fire, when she was the central figure of the picture, and when hundreds of witnesses to her words were grouped around. Correspondingly had she called down the blessings of the Holy Virgin and all the saints upon the man who rescued and returned to her that precious packet of money. Everybody heard her, and it was out of the question for her to retract. Nevertheless, from within an hour after Clancy's admission to the hospital not another word of the kind escaped her lips. She was all patience and pity with the injured man, and she shunned all allusion to his preserver and her benefactor. The surgeon had been called away, after doing all in his power to make Clancy comfortable—he was needed elsewhere—and only two or three soldiers and a hospital nurse still remained by his bedside, where Mrs. Clancy and little Kate were drying their tears and receiving consolation from the steward's wife. The doctor had mentioned a name as he went away, and it was seen that Clancy was striving to ask a question. Sergt. Nolan bent down:

"Lie quiet, Clancy, me boy; you must be quiet, or you'll move the bandages."

"Who did he say was burned? Who was he 'going to see?" gasped the sufferer.

"The new lieutenant, Clancy—him that pulled ye out. He's a good one, and it's Mrs. Clancy that'll tell ye the same."

"Tell him what?" said she, turning about in sudden interest.

"About the lieutenant's pulling him out of the fire and saving your money."

"Indeed yes! The blessing of all the saints be upon his beautiful head, and"——

"But who was it? What was his name, I say?" vehemently interrupted Clancy, half raising himself upon his elbow, and groaning with the effort. "What was his name? I didn't see him."

"Lieut. Hayne, man."

"Oh, my God!" gasped Clancy, and fell back as though struck a sudden blow.

She sprang to his side. "It's faint he is. Don't answer his questions, sergeant! He's beside himself! Oh, will ye never stop talking to him and lave him in pace? Go away, all of ye's—go away, I say, or ye'll dhrive him crazy wid yer— Be quiet, Mike! don't ye spake agin." And she laid a broad, red hand upon his face. He only groaned again and threw his one unbandaged arm across his darkened eyes, as though to hide from sight of all.

From that time on she made no mention of the name that so strangely excited her stricken husband, but the watchers in the hospital the next night declared that in his ravings Clancy kept calling for Lieut. Hayne.

Stannard's battalion of the cavalry came marching into the post two days after the fire, and created a diversion in the garrison talk, which for one long day had been all of that dramatic incident and its attendant circumstances. In social circles, among the officers and ladies, the main topic was the conduct of Mr. Hayne and the injuries he had sustained as a consequence of his gallant rescue. Among the enlisted men and the denizens of Sudsville the talk was principally of the revelation of Mrs. Clancy's hoard of greenbacks. But in both circles a singular story was just beginning to creep around, and it was to the effect that Clancy had cried aloud and fainted dead away and that Mrs. Clancy had gone into hysterics when they were told that Lieut. Hayne was the man to whom the one owed his life and the other her money. Some one met Capt. Rayner on the sidewalk the morning Stannard came marching home and asked him if he had heard the queer story about Clancy. He had not, and it was told him then and there.

Rayner did not even attempt to laugh at it or turn it off in any way. He looked dazed, stunned, for a moment, turned very white and old looking, and, hardly saying good day to his informant, faced about and went straight to his quarters. He was not among the crowd that gathered to welcome the incoming cavalrymen that bright, crisp, winter day, and that evening Mrs. Rayner went to the hospital to ask what she could do for Clancy and his wife. Capt. Rayner always expected her to see that every care and attention was paid to the sick and needy of his company, she explained to the doctor, who could not recall having seen her on a similar errand before, although sick and needy of Company B were not unknown in garrisons where he had served with them. She spent a good while with Mrs. Clancy, whom she had never noticed hitherto, much to the laundress' indignation, and concerning whose conduct she had been known to express herself in terms of extreme disapprobation. But in times of suffering such things are forgotten; Mrs. Rayner was full of sympathy and interest; there was nothing she was not eager to send them, and no thanks were necessary. She could never do too much for the men of her husband's company.

Yet there was a member of her husband's company on whom in his suffering neither she nor the captain saw fit to call. Mr. Hayne's eyes were seriously injured by the flames and heat, and he was now living in darkness. It might be a month, said the doctor, before he could use his eyes again.

"Only think of that poor fellow all alone out there on that ghastly prairie and unable to read!" was the exclamation of one of the cavalry ladies in Mrs. Rayner's presence; and, as there was an awkward silence and somebody had to break it, Mrs. Rayner responded:

"If I lived on Prairie avenue I should consider blindness a blessing."

It was an unfortunate remark. There was strong sympathy developing for Hayne all through the garrison. Mrs. Rayner never meant that it should have any such significance, but inside of twenty-four hours, in course of which her language had been repeated some dozens of times and distorted quite as many, the generally accepted version of the story was that Mrs. Rayner, so far from expressing the faintest sympathy or sorrow for Mr. Hayne's misfortune, so far from expressing the natural gratification which a lady should feel that it was an officer of her regiment who had reached the scene of danger ahead of the cavalry officer of the guard, had said in so many words that Mr. Hayne ought to be thankful that blindness was the worst thing that had come to him.

There was little chance for harmony after that. Many men and some women, of course, refused to believe it, and said they felt confident that she had been misrepresented. Still, all knew by this time that Mrs. Rayner was bitter against Hayne, and had heard of her denunciation of the colonel's action. So, too, had the colonel heard that she openly declared that she would refuse any invitation extended to her or to her sister which might involve her accepting hospitality at his house. These things do get around in most astonishing ways.

Then another complication arose: Hayne, too, was mixing matters. The major commanding the battalion, a man in no wise connected with his misfortunes, had gone to him and urged, with the doctor's full consent, that he should be moved over into and become an inmate of his household in garrison. He had a big, roomy house. His wife earnestly added her entreaties to the major's, but all to no purpose: Mr. Hayne firmly declined. He thanked the major; he rose and bent over the lady's hand and thanked her with a voice that was full of gentleness and gratitude; but he said that he had learned to live in solitude. Sam was accustomed to all his ways, and he had every comfort he needed. His wants were few and simple. She would not be content, and urged him further. He loved reading: surely he would miss his books and would need some one to read aloud to him, and there were so many ladies in the garrison who would be glad to meet at her house and read to him by turns. He loved music, she heard, and there was her piano, and she knew several who would be delighted to come and play for him by the hour. He shook his head, and the bandages hid the tears that came to his smarting eyes. He had made arrangements to be read aloud to, he said; and as for music, that must wait awhile.

The kind woman retired dismayed—she could not understand such obduracy, and her husband felt rebuffed. Stannard, of the cavalry, too, came in with his gentle wife. She was loved throughout the regiment for her kindliness and grace of mind, as well as for her devotion to the sick and suffering in the old days of the Indian wars, and Stannard had made a similar proffer and been similarly refused, and he had gone away indignant. He thought Mr. Hayne too bumptious to live; but he bore no malice, and his wrath was soon over. Many of the cavalry officers called in person and tendered their services, and were very civilly received, but all offers were positively declined. Just what the infantry officers should do was a momentous question. That they could no longer hold aloof was a matter that was quickly settled, and three of their number went through the chill gloaming of the wintry eve and sent in their cards by Sam, who ushered them into the cheerless front room, while one of their number followed to the doorway which led to the room in rear, in which, still confined to his bed by the doctor's advice, the injured officer was lying. It was Mr. Ross who went to the door and cleared his throat and stood in the presence of the man to whom, more than five years before, he had refused his hand. The others listened anxiously:

"Mr. Hayne, this is Ross. I come with Foster and Graham to say how deeply we regret your injuries, and to tender our sympathy and our services."

There was dead silence for a moment. Foster and Graham stood with hearts that beat unaccountably hard, looking at each other in perplexity. Would he never reply?

The answer came at last—a question: "To what injuries do you allude, Mr. Ross?"

Even in the twilight they could see the sudden flush of the Scotchman's cheek. He was a blunt fellow, but, as the senior, had been chosen spokesman for the three. The abrupt question staggered him. It was a second or two before he could collect himself.

"I mean the injuries at the fire," he replied.

This time no answer whatever. It was growing too painful. Ross looked in bewilderment at the bandaged face and and again broke the silence:

"We hope you won't deny us the right to be of service, Mr. Hayne. If there is anything we can do that you need or would like"— hesitatingly.

"You have nothing further to say?" asked the calm voice from the pillow.

"I—don't know what else we can say," faltered Ross, after an instant's pause.

The answer came, firm and prompt, but icily cool:

"Then there is nothing that you can do."

And the three took their departure, sore at heart.

There were others of the infantry who had purposed going to see Hayne that evening, but the story of Ross's experience put an end to it all. It was plain that even now Mr. Hayne made the condition of the faintest advance from his regimental comrades a full confession of error. He would have no less.

That evening the colonel sat by his bedside and had an earnest talk. He ventured to expostulate with the invalid on his refusal to go to the major's or to Stannard's. He could have so many comforts and delicacies there that would be impossible here. He did not refer to edibles and drinkables alone, he said, with a smile; but Hayne's patient face gave no sign of relenting. He heard the colonel through, and then said slowly and firmly:

"I have not acted hastily, sir; I appreciate their kindness, and am not ungrateful. Five years ago my whole life was changed. From that time to this I have done without a host of things that used to be indispensable, and have abjured them one and all for a single luxury that I cannot live without—the luxury of utter independence—the joy of knowing that I owe no man anything—the blessing of being beholden to no one on earth for a single service I cannot pay for. It is the one luxury left me."

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT SATURDAY.)

JEFFERSON'S GRANDCHILD.

Living in Humble Circumstances and Refused a Pension.

In Georgetown, D.C., in a humble cottage which rents for $20 a month, lives the only surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson, says the New York *Sun*. Her name is Mrs. Septimia Randolph Meikleham, widow of David S. Meikleham, long since dead. She is now in her 76th year, a cultured, amiable, venerable old lady, with two daughters and one son in her household. A luxuriant growth of curly silver-white hair surrounds her face, which bears a striking resemblance to that of her illustrious grandfather. Her descent from him is direct and clear. Born Jan. 8, 1814, under her grandfather's roof at Monticello, Va., she is the daughter of Jefferson's favorite child and housekeeper, Martha, who married Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr., afterward governor of Virginia, by whom she bore twelve children, all of whom are dead except the eleventh child and seventh daughter, the present Mrs. Meikleham, the only living representative of Jefferson of two removes since her sister, Virginia Jefferson Randolph Trist, died in 1882. Mrs. Meikleham is infirm by reason of advanced age. Her son, a man of artistic temperament, now in middle life, earns scarcely enough for self-support. Of her two daughters, both of whom are middle-aged, the younger, Miss Esther A. Meikleman, born while her parents were sojourning in Scotland, is employed in the patent office as a clerk at a salary of $1,000 a year, while the other has charge of the housekeeping. Repeated attempts by influential legislators to secure for Mrs. Meikelham a moderate pension have resulted only in failure. In the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth congresses, Representative W. B. Robinson, of New York, introduced a bill to pay her $5,000 a year, subsequently amended to $2,500. Congress, however, refused to pass the measure on the ground that its enactment would set a dangerous precedent for other claims less meritorious for civil expenses.

THE FRESHMAN AND HIS DOG.

Col. Williams, the private secretary of Governor Hill, is not so very long out of college, says the New York *Sun*, having graduated from Cornell University in 1884. A gentleman associated with the colonel in the management of the Cornell *Era* tells the story that when the colonel was a freshman his class determined to have a banquet and elected him as orator. He was known as "Tim." The sophomore class determined to break up the banquet by abducting the banquet officers. A delegation of four was selected to capture "Tim" the night before the banquet. The colonel's father lived in Ithica, and it was considered a little risky to bodily abduct him from his own house, but one of the delegation called at the house and left word that "Tim" was to attend a special meeting in another freshman's room. Of course "Tim" obeyed the call and walked right into the arms of his captors. But the captive struck out with his fists and kicked with his heels, and it was a tough twenty-minute job before they had him bound and tied up in a potato sack. When he was fairly subdued he was bundled into a wagon with officers, who had also been captured, and driven about ten miles out into the country. But the sophomores did not notice that a little dog belonging to "Tim" had followed the wagon quite up to the lonely old tavern where they proposed to entertain their reluctant guests. When the morning came "Tim," looking out of the window, was surprised to see his dog sitting in the tavern yard, looking wistfully at the door for his master to come out. An idea came to him. It was not a hard job to write a little note upon a sheet of the tavern paper to his father, telling him where he was, but it was more of a job to get a string wherewith to tie the note to the dog's collar, for the eyes of the sophomores were upon him. But "Tim" was inventive, and soon got an excuse for using a string. A little while afterward the sophomores saw him "making friends" with the strange dog. When, a few minutes later, "Tim" was seen stoning the dog and vigorously kieyieing at him, one of the sophomores remarked that it was a "darn mean thing to stone a dog."

But that dog went home. He did not like the treatment he was receiving, and hurried toward Ithaca as fast as he could. Of course the note tied to his collar was soon found by "Tim's" family. Word was sent to the police, and at four o'clock in the afternoon "Tim" and his companions were brought back to Ithaca and the joys of the banquet that was to be held in the evening.

A MODEST MAN.

A thin, careworn-looking man, having a pencil and tablet in his hand, called at a house on Second avenue the other day, says the Detroit *Free Press*, and said to the lady as she opened the door:

"Madam, I am canvassing for subscriptions for a poor family. Will you put your name down for a small sum?"

"Is it a worthy family?"

"Yes, indeed."

"Do you know them personally?"

"I do, ma'am."

"And are they really in need?"

"They certainly are."

"Very well—I'll give you a quarter."

She put her name down and handed him the money, and he had reached the gate when she called him back and said:

"It has just occurred to me that this might be your own family."

"Exactly, ma'am. It is my family, but modesty forbade me to say so. I am not one who seeks to push himself forward, though I would doubtless get along better if I was. Thank you, ma'am, I know the family, and I assure you it is all right—all right!"

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

WHITECHAPEL CHILDREN

Not Blase, and Their Universal Amusement is Dancing.

Gambling With Halfpence and Other Amusements of an Equally Questionable Character are Unhappily Not Unknown—A Novel Juvenile Street Parade.

(From the English Illustrated Magazine.)

What do the children play at? That depends rather on the season. There are fashions in the games in this street, just as there are in the larger world outside. Perhaps some of us can still recall how at some far distant period of our life we too had sundry "fads," which vexed the kind souls of mothers or roused the ire of house masters; how at one time life seemed scarcely worth living uncheered by a couple of dozen of sickly silk-worms or by the tame rat which we surreptitiously kept in our desk in school, and which we had to dig out when it burrowed behind the wainscot of the class-room, or by a white or "plum-colored" mouse which we carried about—*nefas dictu!*—in our trousers pocket; how at a later period we had a consuming desire for "collections" of all kinds from "conqueror" chestnuts to postage stamps. Even so there are "fads" in the amusements of this street, though the children have—it is a fact to be regretted—few things perhaps that they can call "their very own." Children are not, however, necessarily to be pitied because they have no toys, as such. Mr. Ruskin, as readers of "Præterita" will remember, was once at a tender age presented by a benevolent aunt with a Punch-and-Judy, which his mother forthwith abstracted and relegated to some mysterious and undiscoverable limbo, gravely remarking that it was "not right that he should have it." O wise mother and *unblase* child. The future sage of Brentwood consoled himself and unconsciously developed his latent artistic perceptions by tracing out the pattern of the dining-room carpet with a bunch of keys.

Just now tops are rather at a discount. The little girls squat on the curbstone or sprawl over the pavement and play—very skilfully, some of them—at knuckle-bones with discarded "winkle" shells. The boys' chief delight is in cricket or in climbing over the high gate of the Board School playground. Cricket in a small, a very small, way is much in vogue. The wickets are planted tripod fashion on the pavement, the heads being kept together by a string or an India rubber band. The players and onlookers are noisy urchins in various stages of respectability or dilapidation as regards integuments, from the young gentleman aged perhaps seven, who sits as an interested spectator with his back to the wall, untroubled by nurse or governess—*id genus omne* who might want to wash his face—airily and of course in warm weather comfortably attired in a shirt that at some remote period has been white, a pair of corduroys with abundant room for growth, and a fraction of a brace (boots, socks and cap being considered wholly superfluous), down, or up, to the boy who is the happy possessor of a suit of flannels and a cricket belt, and who is duly proud of that stupendous fact. Other boys patronize hop-scotch and marbles—a large marble sometimes has to do duty for the cricket-ball—or take in dirty gutters for possible treasures; some of the bigger lads seem to find roller-skating a nice cool summer game. Skating on the asphalt or wood in Leadenhall street or Cheapside in the evening is rather a favorite amusement with lads living within or near the city boundary. Gambling with halfpence and other amusements of an equally questionable character are unhappily not unknown. During the recent dock strike the children marched in processions about the streets of Whitechapel, parading diminutive pocket-handkerchiefs, attached in orthodox banner fashion to two sticks, with string attached to the free ends and held down to keep the banner from fluttering. On the banner was scrawled—in ink?—a notice to the effect that the bearers were "out on strike," and that they would take "sixpence an hour" and "no surrender." As the procession passed along the youngsters, who enjoyed the fun greatly, sent round the hat to the passers-by after the manner of the elders.

The Board School gate is a source of attraction regarded by the small boys with unflagging interest. They seem to consider it a sort of perennial challenge thrown down, or rather up, to them on the part of the authorities. By placing spikes on the top of the wall the Board has intimated its belief that the orthodox way to enter a playground is through the gates. Tommy's views on the subject do not, however, coincide with those of the Board, and he promptly conceives that nothing can be more entirely desirable from all points of view than to make surreptitious entries into the playground when that particular gate and no other happens to be locked. The interest is enhanced if this mode of getting in involves the danger so dear to the juvenile Briton of breaking his neck, and the thrilling possibility of being caught and flogged by an irate caretaker. The wisdom of the authorities who were responsible for this piece of brick and mortar caused them, as I have said, to surmount it with a row of spikes. Now these spikes are just the right size to be safely grasped by small hands, and just wide enough apart to admit a small corduroyed knee. At the top of the gateway is a nice smooth stone some six feet long by one or two wide—a pleasant spot on which to lounge and contemplate things in general on Sunday afternoon, though liable to interruption, as in the good old game of "King of the Castle." Underneath is the iron gate whose ornamental work so conveniently placed, affords excellent foothold to the restless town youngster, whose energies would, in the country, be bestowed on climbing trees.

Then comes that universal East End amusement, dancing. I have watched many dancers in this street, and believe that here dancing is almost instinctive among the young people, and that it is pursued almost or quite entirely for the keen enjoyment derived from the rhythmic motion. It is very rare to see anything in the least approaching to rudeness or horseplay. No sooner does a piano-organ strike up than numerous couples are waltzing on the pavement or in the road, from grown people down to the merest babies.

Maidens speed these simple orgies,
Betsy Jane with Betsy Ann—

that is, unless, as Dr. Jessopp assures us is the case, they have all been transformed into Edith Evangelines. Betsy Jane dances with Betsy Ann, and, as likely as not, a little way off you also see 'Arry dancing with Bill.

No, whatever else the Whitechapel children, as represented in this street, may be, they are not *blase*. When "treats" do come they are almost enough to turn a small child's head, as in the case of the boy, aged about six, leading a smaller boy, aged perhaps three, whom I met wandering about last Christmas near the hospitable gate of Toynbee Hall, and who nearly choked himself in his excitement with trying to ask "where the party was." It is rather the West End child, with its bewildering heap of toys, that is to be pitied. "The faces of their children come to me pleading, pleading—every bit as much as the children of the city poor—pleading for one touch of nature—of children who have been taught to eat and drink and dress and sleep in unbelief and against all their natural instincts—and in all things to mingle the disgust of repletion with the very thought of pleasure—till their young judgments are confused and their instincts actually cease to be a guide to them." The small Whitechapler is not *blase*. But his horizon is narrow and his nature is apt to be cramped for want of the occasion to make it expand. If he gains in physical sturdiness and self-reliance from his noisy play in the street he also learns there some things which children—and grown people for the matter of that—were better without. And there is another side to the picture. All East End streets are, as has been already been told, by no means so well built, well paved and fairly secluded as this. Far from it. There are still far too many old and narrow and dirty streets and rookeries "coagulated" together, in spite of the demolition and rebuilding that have, in this parish, taken place of late years. Careful parents do not like their young children to play in streets of this kind, from moral point of view, to say nothing of the risks to life and limb; and small tenement-houses have no court-yard at the back. So the children are kept indoors, perhaps in a small room that is the living room of a whole family. No wonder their faces are pale and they are "always ailing." A country holiday opens possibilities to such children—and they are many, and the owners of unsanitary small tenement property together with the industrial system of unlimited competition, are largely responsible for these facts—before undreamed of; mental, moral and physical. There was once a boy who had never been out of Bethnal Green in his life. His schoolmaster took him for a day in the country. When they reached the fields the boy seemed to be rapidly taking leave of his senses. The master asked what was the matter. "Oh," gasped the boy, "there is a great long street with narry house, and its the color of a barrow!"

As I return home this evening I meet my small friend Tommy—or if his name isn't Tommy it ought to be—a grimy but sweet faced little rascal, playing about in the street with a piece of bread-and-butter in his hand, as happy as a king. Tommy has never yet ventured on a remark, but whenever I meet him he bestows on me a wholly gratuitous and benevolent smile. Another and more chubby little neighbor, who has an obstructively affectionate way of embracing one round the leg—height does not admit of more—and whose affections, it must be confessed, were stolen with flowers, is squatting at the foot of the common staircase, and forthwith acquaints me with its wish to be "jumped off two steps." The small person has its jump, and I pass up to the tenement which is my castle, whence one can command a fine uninterrupted view of the smoky chimneys and campaniles of Whitechapel and Spitalfields, and of the "children small, spilt like blots"—rather, like rays of sunshine—down below.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

THE ANNUAL DRINK BILL.

Four Times the Aggregate Payment Into Savings Banks.

[From the Echo.]

Dr. Dawson Burns, upon whom the mantle of the late Mr. William Hoyle has fallen, has calculated the annual drink bill for the year 1889. As compared with 1888, the figures are by no means creditable. In the former year the drink bill was £124,615,346, in the latter £132,213,576. As the prosperity of the nation has revived the expenditure of the nation in drink has increased by over seven and a half millions or about 6½ per cent. In round figures, half a million is due to increased expenditure on wines and half a million more on foreign and colonial spirits, six and a half millions being the increase on beer and British spirits. This points to the fact that as wages have increased a large portion of the industrial classes have been more lavish in their expenditure upon drink. The annual expenditure per head has gone up from £3 6s. 8d. to £3 9s. 11d. After all, says one of Dr. Burns's critics, this is only 3s. 3d. per year, or three farthings a week; but a large proportion of the adult population, and the great majority of the juvenile, do not consume anything, and, therefore, to dwell upon three farthings a week is simply to mislead. We cannot, however, allow that Dr. Burns is justified in placing the drink bill over against the savings banks deposits. He tells us that in 1889 the drink expenditure was more than four times the aggregate payments into all the savings banks, and nearly one-third more than the capital in all such banks at the end of 1888. After all, savings banks are only one popular form of investment, and unless we take into account the deposits in the co-operative building, and other societies, the comparison of such figures leads to no positive result. One satisfactory feature of the case is that bad as we are we have been worse. In the decade ending 1879 the annual average drink bill was nearly £136,000,000; in the first decade it was £125,500,000, and this in spite of the increase in the populatio

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

A SOLDIER'S WISH.

The popular captain of company G, twelfth Vermont regiment, was strolling in the woods just out of camp one day during the war, says the Salem *Witch*, when he came upon a member of his company sitting on the stump of a tree and looking as though he had fought his last fight. "What's the matter, Bill?" said the captain. "Oh, nothing," was the reply; "I am all right." "You look as though you had a bit of homesickness." "No, sir," said Bill with some resentment, "nothing of the sort." "Well, what are you thinking about?" asked his questioner. "I was thinking," said the Vermonter, "that I wished I was in my father's barn!" "In your father's barn? What on earth would you do if you were in your father's barn?" The poor fellow uttered a long-drawn sigh and said: "I'd go into the house mighty quick."

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

"Wish He Wouldn't!"

"Oh, I wish he wouldn't!" said a dear girl, as she opened the box and for one long moment of pure delight drank the exquisite beauty and perfume of the great cluster of velvety "Jacks."

"They're lovely and so is he, but I do wish he wouldn't!" she repeated as she lifted out the great bunch and thrust them with the most elaborate and artistic carelessness into a great cut glass rose bowl.

"Why shouldn't he, if he wants to?" asked her listener.

She flushed a little, but answered bravely: "Because he can't afford it."

"You see," she went on hurriedly, "I know the dear fellow cares for me—know it just as well as if he had told me so, and I—well, I wouldn't feel distressed over this if— You see, young men are so foolish about these things. A flower seems to them the very apotheosis of a gift to a girl, and so it would be if we lived in Arcady and roses were to be had for the plucking. But we don't; we live in New York, where every bud costs a big round dollar and the poetry of flower giving resolves itself into the decided prose of earning the dollars to pay for them.

"I don't know Tom's salary, of course, but I know it isn't ten thousand a year, and here's $25 worth of Jacks, I am sure. If he would only be content with less! But just because I am one of the girls whose fathers can buy them a hundred Jacks every day in the season if they want them, he thinks he must do no less. But he's so foolish! I'm sure I should be just as happy with a dollar bunch of violets, and I'm not sure but I would admire him the more for his independence in daring to send them."—Exchange.

One Way of Doing Good.

Mrs. William D. Sutphin, of 115 Hall street, Brooklyn, has organized all the little boys and girls in her neighborhood into a society called "The Little Gems of Brooklyn." Every Sunday afternoon she has apples and seed cakes on her parlor table and the Gems collect about her with written reports of the needy cases that have been relieved or found during the week. Frequently the mites of charity are accompanied by waifs who are introduced to the society and, satisfied that the case is a deserving one, the Gems scatter, and reappear in less than no time as a visitor once observed, with something worthy of acceptance. Shoes, clothing, books, medicine, bandage and court plaster, soap and food are among the gifts so sweetly offered by children to children. Parlor concerts, games and entertainments are given, to which the parents and friends are admitted for a small fee and the proceeds devoted to some worthy cause of public interest. At the time of the Johnstown disaster these good little midgets sent $23, the earnings of many days of labor. They have bought hundreds of loaves of bread, given away as many pairs of shoes and stockings, and at Christmas time they bought ever so many nice dinners with the contents of their savings banks.—New York World.

Might Marry Without Knowing It.

An alarming view of possible matrimony is that of a small boy, Clifford by name, whose home is in Avondale. This child seems to be wonderfully precocious, and as an indication of originality of thought he soared into comparatively a new field for children. "What is it to get married, mamma?" he asked. "Never mind, Clifford," answered his mother, "wait until you grow to be a man and then you'll understand what it is to get married." "Well, I don't want to wait that long," replied the little questioner, as a look of suspense shot across his face and tears stood in his eyes. "What if I should get married before I understood about it?" Now what could that mother do but take the boy in her arms, pillow his head on her shoulder, calm his infantile fears about marriage, while she mentally registered the opinion that if the coming man should marry before he knew what he was doing it would be a calamity sure enough.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Meaning of Tufthunter.

To any one who knows the original meaning of the word, "tufthunter" is charmingly expressive. Undergraduates of the University of Oxford wear a college uniform consisting of a black silk gown and a square velvet cap with a tassel in the middle of the top. Until a few years ago the tassels on the caps of undergraduate noblemen were gold colored. These, of cours, made them very conspicuous.

Society ladies, especially mammas living near the university, had only to run their eyes over the heads of the students and pick out the ones with the gold tufts, make their acquaintance and invite them to their entertainments. This quaint custom was abolished a few years ago, but the word tufthunter, signifying a society person always on the lookout for people with titles, came to have a general application many years ago, and will probably long survive the custon in which it originated.—New York Evening Sun.

Figures of the Constellations.

The Egyptians had a pictured sphere in very ancient times. Signs of it may be seen in the tomb of Seti I, at Biban-el-Moluk, and considerable developments of it in the calendar sculptured on the ceiling of the tomb of Ramses IV, at Medinet Abou. There are on this monument, which is of the Thirteenth century, B. C., a series of constellations designated by imaginary figures. Among them are a river, an arrow, and a lion which differs from that of our classical sphere. There are a hippopotamus and a lute bearer; with a great asterism extending over nearly a quarter of the circumference of the sky, called the god Nacht, or the conqueror, carrying a set of arms and ascending a stepping stone. Another personage, Mena, is surrounded by servants. Egypt, therefore, in its uranography most distinctly followed the system of a pictured nomenclature.—Popular Science Monthly.

Japanese Sensitiveness.

Japanese sensitiveness to the beauties of the outside world is something much more delicate and complex, and contemplative, and at the same time more natural, than ours has ever been. Outside of Arcadia I know of no other land whose people hang verses on the trees in honor of their beauty; where families travel far before the dawn to see the first light touch the new buds. Where else do the newspapers announce the spring openings of the blossoms? Where else would be possible the charming absurdity of the story that W—— was telling me of having seen in cherry blossom time some old gentleman, with capacious sake gourd in hand and big roll of paper in his girdle, seat himself below the blossom showers and look and drink, and drink and write verses all by himself, with no gallery to help him?—Japanese Letter in Century.

Chocolate Tea.

An Irish porter was betrayed into stealing chocolate from his employer, and at his trial the magistrate asked him to whom he sold his plunder. The pride of Patrick was wounded.

"To whom did I sell it?" cried Pat. "Now, do you think I was so mane as to take it to sell?"

"Pray then, what did you do with it?"

"Do wid it? Well, then, since you must know, I took it home, and me and my ould 'oman made tay of it."—Youth's Companion.

Six Years' Suffering.

I was troubled with dyspepsia for six years. Four years ago I got a bottle of B. B. B. from your agent, Mr. John Pearce of Parry Harbor, which I considered completely cured me. A return of the symptoms about five weeks ago, however, was promptly removed by using only part of another bottle, and I feel as well as ever I did in my life.

MARY E. DOWLING,
Parry Harbor, Ont

JAMAICA LORE.

Queer Stories, Strange Saws and Proverbs That Fill the Negro's Mind.

The island negro is full of legends, stories and quaint proverbs. It is a pity that they should never have been regularly collected and recorded, for the race of the old time house slave woman, who held her audience breathless with the wonderful doings of "Anancy" and his wife, "Crooky," and a son, "Tacooma," is now almost passed away. All of the strange out-of-the-way phenomena of tropical nature are alive with suggestions of the supernatural and the mysterious to the negro mind.

At various parts of the island are subterranean rivers that here and there make a sudden appearance, to run swiftly for a few miles, and then to disappear again in the bowels of the earth. In places the water appears only in circular sink holes, always brimming but never overflowing, even in the wet season, or never diminishing, even in the dry. In one of the mountain fastnesses a negro pointed out to me such a gloomy pool, with neither inlet nor outlet. To him it was the habitation of some monstrous subaqueous creature named Croomie. He told me that nobody dared even go near the margin, for Croomie would catch him and pull him under. I could gather nothing from him but the bare facts, for when I pressed him for further details concerning Croomie's character and habits, he evidently took my questions for covert ridicule, and withdrew himself into the shell of non-comprehension.

In their peculiar dialect the negroes possess a fund of quaint saws and proverbs. "Alligator lay eggs, but him no fowl," says one. "Fishermen never say him fish t'ink," says another. Referring to the land crab: "Little crab hole spoil big race horse." Some of these quaint sayings show not only the keen insight of the semi-savage into the characteristics of the voiceless creation, but also a wonderfully sly and cunning knowledge of the weakness of poor human nature.

"Duck and fowl feed togedder, but no roost togedder." "When man dead grass grow at him door." "Dog run for him character, pig run for him life." "Hungry dog eat cockroach." "Man bit by snake, him run away from lizard." Such are a few of the many score of the like sayings that pass current from mouth to mouth of the merry black island peasantry.—Howard Hyle in Harper's Magazine.

Meaning of the Word Nee.

The misuse of the word "nee" is a source of perpetual tribulation to copy editors, provincial "society reporters" especially being prone to a mournful disregard of its real meaning. They have a hazy but nevertheless strong impression that it is equivalent to the expression "whose former name was," and they rarely fail to use the full name in all its aristocratic completeness. Now, the fact is, that "nee" is simply French for "born," and although the charming Mrs. De Lancey Jones may have been "born" an Edwards, she certainly was not born "Miss Jemima Edwards." Little things of that sort don't always turn out just as might be desired, you know. It might be really too plebeian for the provincial "society reporter" to refer to "Mrs. Jones, nee Edwards," but he might try. And he certainly should avoid the error of a rural contemporary, which recently praised the diamonds of "Mrs. De Lancey Jones, nee Mrs. William Smith." How poor Mrs. Jones ever came to be born to a state of widowhood the reporter neglects to explain.—Albany Press and Knickerbocker.

A Natural Bridge in Arizona.

Natural bridge, on Pine creek, in the northern part of Gila county, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the United States, equaling, if not surpassing, the natural bridge of Virginia. It spans the creek at a height of about 200 feet, and the walls of the canyon rise above it on either side 700 or 800 feet, and on one side form a perpendicular precipice. The bridge is of lime formation, and the inside of the great arch, which is some 250 feet across, is worn by the water as smooth as though chiseled by the skillful hand of a stonemason. The arch on top is nearly, if not quite, 400 feet in width, 1,000 feet in length across the canyon, and at the thinnest part only six feet through. About the center of the arch is a hole large enough to admit the body of a man, and through which one can look down into the crystal pool of water 200 feet below.—Boston Transcript.

The Anti-German Feeling in Russia.

In the present reign this anti-German feeling has reached a climax. Naturally a man of conservative instincts, and driven partly by circumstances, partly by irresponsibility into illiberal and reactionary extremes, Alexander III has for some time devoted himself to stamping out of Russia all non-Russian elements, and setting up an image, before which all must fall down and worship, of a Russia, single, homogeneous, exclusive, self sufficing, self contained. Foreign names, foreign tongues, a foreign faith, particularly if the one are Teuton and the other is Lutheran, are vexed, or prohibited, or assailed. Foreign competition in any quarter, commercial or otherwise, is crushed by heavy deadweights hung round its neck. Foreign concessions are as flatly refused as they were once eagerly conceded.—"Russia in Central Asia—Curzon."

Memory Rings.

"A memory ring is merely a silver ten cent piece rimmed out, with the milled edges left untouched. Usually the ring has a bangle attached, made of the inner part of the dime and bearing the monogram of the youth who has been inveigled into giving the girl the coin. The ring when finished costs less than $1. Sometimes it is made double, the two dimes being cemented together.

"Another novelty is the friendship ring. A girl goes among the young men of her acquaintance and gets from each a little sum of money, varying from a cent to a dime, and when she has laid tribute on all her friends she buys a ring such as the proceeds of her work will purchase. Memory rings seem to be the favorite."—Jewelers' Weekly.

A Great Submarine River.

Near Meirs, in the department of the Lot, between Auvergne and the Garonne, the course of a subterranean river has been traced in a boat for a distance of over two kilometers—say 6,500 feet. Seven small lakes and thirty-two waterfalls were passed in the exploring voyage made in a small boat. It is estimated that the underground course is fully seven kilometers, the stream joining the Dordogne near St. Denis Martel. It is to be remembered that all that region is of limestone formation.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

American Machinery Abroad.

It is the tendency in this day and age to slight things, and it is this tendency which hurts American mechanism abroad. A man just returned from South America told me that no American machinery could be sold there in competition with English. While our steam engines, for instance, were better finished and more adapted to the work demanded, something was always getting out of order, flaws being revealed, and no one could depend upon them. They were made to sell—not to last.—Detroit Free Press.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

MOBILE'S GREAT TRUNK MYSTERY.

The Crowd Thought It Contained a Dead Body, but It Didn't.

Mobile *Register*: There was a sensation at the Union Depot the other morning. On the Air line that comes in at 11 o'clock was a thick-ribbed, iron-cornered, old-fashioned chest. It was marked "A. Seinfurth, New York."

The baggage-car employees had their attention especially drawn to it by a horrible odor, and when the train reached Atlanta they speedily informed the officials there of the mysterious trunk.

Within ten minutes after the train stopped the iron-cornered chest was a sensation at the depot. Quite a crowd had gathered around it discussing the probabilities—murder being the generally accepted theory.

"It's a human body," was the verdict of a well-known undertaker. "I've handled 'em for ten years, and I think I know one when the odor is as strong as that."

The verdict was readily accepted, and the interest heightened as the moments went by and the crowd increased.

"It's a human body," was the explanation given to new comers as they halted with the crowd. "Somebody's been murdered and the body's in the trunk."

"Murdered——"

"Body——"

"——shipped from New York."

"In that trunk."

And all such comment. The crowd was getting excited. The hotel registers were all examined, and no such name as "Seinfurth" could be found. When this was reported the theory of murder was confirmed.

"Open it!" was the cry. "Open it!"

So this was finally done—a crowd of 150 or 200 gathered around, watching the work with breathless interest. The trunk was turned over on its side and a cold chisel and hammer brought. The lock was broken off. As the lid was thrown up it was seen that the tray had been taken from the trunk. On top was a promiscuous assortment of clothing, flannel shirts, and underwear, two or three pairs of old pantaloons, and a coat or two.

These articles were taken out carefully, one at a time. Excitement was at fever-heat. The odor became stronger than ever as the clothes on top were removed. Finally a bulky package was reached, wrapped in a sheet. There were two parts in the package.

This was carefully lifted out and the sheet unwound. No signs of blood. Not a word was spoken in the crowd. It was an enormous Limberger cheese. The crowd scattered in short order, the cheese was wrapped up again and replaced in the trunk, and the other close piled in on top.

An hour later the owner of the trunk appeared. He was an honest old German mechanic on his way to Mobile. He was fighting mad when he discovered that his trunk had been opened, and not at all pacified by the explanation of why it was done. He left at 1.25 for Mobile, and the mysterious trunk, tied securely with a cotton rope, went with him.

A CONNECTING LINK.

Albert Rolaz Gallatin, son of Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury during Madison's administration, who died in New York last week in the ninety-first year of his age, was a kind of connecting link with the great men of the early days of the republic, says the Pittsburg *Post*. He was born in Philadelphia, when his father was a member of Congress from the district of which Allegheny county was a part. His mother was a daughter of Commodore Nicholson, the first commodore of the U. S. navy. Early in life Mr. Gallatin studied law and was first admitted to the bar in Uniontown, Fayette county, after graduating at Princeton. Abandoning the practice of the law in Baltimore Mr. Gallatin removed to New York and became one of the first members of the board of brokers. He was engaged for some time in transacting business for the first John Jacob Astor. Most of his long life was spent in New York city, where his father ended his days in 1849, having supplemented his political career by nine years' service as president of the National Bank of New York and by taking prominent part in the organizing of the New York University, the American Ethnological society and the New York Historical society. The son just dead was full of stories of Jefferson, Madison, of Charles Carroll and other signers of the declaration of independence. Although he never occupied a public position he accompanied his father on his mission as Minister to France in 1815, and also on his mission as Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain in 1826, which appointment he accepted at the solicitation of President Adams. It was one of the old gentleman's reminiscences, rehearsed only a few days ago, that he had shaken hands and dined with the Duke of Wellington. From his sojourn in France he brought many and curious anecdotes of the French revolution, which he had obtained from the participants and actors in that historic drama.

Albert Gallatin, the father, was elected four times to congress as the representative of the Alleghany and Washington district, he being at the time a resident of New Geneva, Fayette county. The fact that he did not live in the district was not taken into consideration. His opponent on one occasion was Judge Brackenridge. Gallatin's term of congressional service covered the period from 1796 to 1802. His subsequent public career is familiar to the historical student. He was Jefferson's first secretary of the treasury, and filled that office for three presidential terms. He helped to negotiate the peace treaty of Ghent, and was afterward minister to England.

HE FORGOT TO REMEMBER.

Nashville *American*: The Rev. Dr. K., a college professor, who wrote his sermons with the utmost care and logical coherence, once found it desirable while preaching to omit a portion. Toward the close of the sermon there was a reference to the omitted passage, a fact which he forgot for the moment, but suddenly remembering it he extricated himself from the difficulty in this wise: "As I have before remarked—er—in a part which I have omitted."

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are of two kinds; firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which show in various parts of the body in different ways. Skin disease shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff, which by sometimes in the form of Scurf, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which, if uncured, become very unsightly wounds. In the ELBOW, ARMPITS, and the inside of the KNEE, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures, which if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which form as rubbed off, form again, or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieved Itching, and medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

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Jan. 1

HOW HE LIKED IT HIMSELF.

"And is this the girl my nephew Paul has married?" said old Maj. L'Estrange to himself. "Why, she is nothing but a child, and a lovely child, too."

The soft, yellow twilight was enfolding the drawing-room in the enchanted glamor, and Dolores, rising from her piano, stood with large eyes and heightened color to receive her new uncle.

She was only sixteen, but she belonged to the beautiful creole race, who blossom early into womanhood, and she had the dignity of a young princess as she stood there all in white, with her jet black hair gathered into a net of gleaming gold.

Young L'Estrange looked first at his wife and then at his uncle with natural pride.

"Here she is, sir!" said he. "My little Dolores!"

And then the old gentleman courteously advanced, holding out one slender, aristocratic hand, on which gleamed a diamond of rare size and water.

"I am very glad to see you, my dear," said he, courteously, and not without a tender accent of affection.

And from that moment all Dolores' secret fear and dread of her husband's uncle vanished.

"I am so glad you are not a cross old crab," she said, impulsively.

"Has Paul given me such a bad character as that?" said the old gentleman, smiling.

'Oh, no, no!" cried Dolores. "But he always says 'My uncle will like this—my uncle will disapprove of that,' until, don't you see, I have learned to be afraid of this unseen potentate. But," with a shake of the blue-black curls, "I am not afraid now. Oh, I am sure I shall love you very, very much! Might I kiss you, please?"

"You might try," said the major, looking very much pleased; and from that moment Maj. L'Estrange and his niece-in-law were sworn allies and firm friends.

"And you love him very much?" said the major, speaking, of course, of the one Prince Charmer who had ensnared the creole's heart.

"Oh, yes!" cried Dolores. "I am sure, Uncle Gerald, that there is no one like him in the world. No one!"

"And he is good to you?"

"Yes, always."

"And are you happy?"

"Yes, and—except——"

"Hallo!" said Uncle Gerald. "Here's a flaw in the diamond—a crumple in the rose leaves! There ought to be no such thing as an except!"

"There isn't," stoutly maintained Dolores. "Only ——"

"It's the same thing," said Uncle Gerald, shaking his head. "An 'only!' Come, Dolores, what is it? Open confession, remember, is good for the soul. What is the meaning of this mysterious 'only?'"

Dolores hung down her head, the ink-black lashes drooped over her peach-blossom cheek.

"It isn't anything at all, Uncle Gerald," said she. "Only—I should like a little money to spend sometimes."

"Eh!" said the major. "Why, how is this? Paul isn't a miser, I hope."

"Not in the least," cried Dolores. "But—but—I hardly know how to explain myself—he thinks I ought to come to him for every penny I spend. He thinks I should keep within a certain limit. Of course he's right, but he's a little hard sometimes. There's no need for a woman spending money, he says."

"Ah!" commented the major.

"And I wanted some bon-bons dreadfully yesterday," said Dolores, laughing and blushing. "Of course it's ridiculous—a grown woman like me wanting bon-bons like a child; but, indeed, Uncle Gerald, I couldn't help it, and I was ashamed to ask Paul for $1 to buy French candies with; and if there's an organ-grinder, or a beggar, or a poor woman selling buttons and shoe-strings why, I have my rings, and my ribbons, and my bracelets, but nothing else."

The major smiled and stroked his white silk beard as he sat there in the bamboo chair in the shadow of the sweet southern passion-vines.

"It is a hard case," said he.

"Yes, isn't it?" cried Dolores, earnestly. "I told Paul he ought to give me a regular sum for pin-money, but he only laughs at me and says I am a little goose. How would he like it himself, I wonder?"

"Ah!" said the major, "how, indeed?"

"And flowers!" cried Dolores, clasping her hands. "There was a flower girl along yesterday with the sweetest Japan lilies and tuberoses, and I could not buy one. And tuberoses always makes me think of beautiful New Orleans. Oh, Uncle Gerald, I did so want those waxen darlings! But Paul says it makes a woman extravagant to have all the money she wants. Would the tuberoses have been extravagant, Uncle Gerald?"

"No," said the old gentleman, looking at the beautiful speaking face, "I don't think they would. But now, little little Dolores, there comes your pony up the drive. Go for your airing and leave me to sleep."

But the major did not sleep at all. He meditated. He faced the financial problem of the L'Estrange household and resolved to conquer it.

Paul L'Estrange came up from the city that evening in excellent spirits.

"My dear uncle," he said, "I shall have to call on your generosity once again. Only fancy my meeting Hall and and Ovington on the parade this afternoon! And they tell me that Col. Praed and young Jennings are in town also. So I have just ordered a little bachelor supper at Auranio's for to-morrow evening."

"Ah?" said Maj. L'Estrange.

"I looked at that chestnut mare, sir," added Paul. "She is simply perfect, so I told the man to bring her up here. I am to have her for $375. It's a bargain."

"Indeed?"

Paul L'Estrange turned quickly around and looked at his uncle.

"Is anything the matter, sir?" said he.

"The matter? No. Why should there be?"

"Only your tone was so peculiar—that is all."

"Well, to tell the truth, I was thinking," said Maj. L'Estrange.

"Of what, sir?" questioned Paul.

"Of where you meant to get the money to pay for all these things," dryly answered the old man.

"Why, from you, of course," said Paul, half puzzled, half amused "You have always given me all the money I wanted."

"But that is no sign that I shall always continue to do so," deliberately remarked the old gentleman. "Look here, Paul, I am thinking of turning over a new leaf."

"I don't understand you, sir."

"Don't you? Then I must endeavor to elucidate my meaning a little. The money is mine, isn't it?"

"Most assuredly it is," Paul answered with knitted brows.

"Well, then, I have a right to deal it out as I please. And I am seriously thinking of stopping your allowance."

"Of—stopping my allowance, Uncle Gerald?"

"Yes. If you want anything you can came to me for it, you know."

"Like a school boy, Uncle Gerald!" cried the young man, with crimsoning temples.

"Why not?" serenely questioned the old gentleman. "Do you know, I have an idea that it makes a man extravagant to have the handling of too much money. That, I believe, is your opinion also."

"Mine, eh?" echoed Paul.

"It is what you tell your wife," said Uncle L'Estrange, with a twitch of the corners of his mouth.

Paul looked puzzled.

"But she is a woman, sir."

"And ergo, she has no wants! Is that logic, my boy?"

"I am always ready to give her anything she wants!" exclaimed the young man.

"Exactly the platform which I occupy in respect to you," said Gerald. "And yet you don't seem satisfied with the arrangement I propose. Come! Let's be judicial, my boy. Let us be perfectly impartial. Fiat justitia, ruat coelum, you know. If my niece's money is to be dealt out to her a penny at a time, so must my nephew's."

'My dear uncle," cried Paul, jumping up, "I never looked at the thing in that light before. My poor, little Dolores. What a sordid old miser I must have appeared to her. Why didn't some one do me the favor to tell me what an egregious idiot I was making of myself? What shall I do, Uncle Gerald? Shall I make her a regular allowance—so much a week?"

"I dare say we shall find some satisfactory method of adjusting the balance," said Maj. L'Estrange, with a smile. "It's a sort of ad hominem argument, this of mine, I must confess; but it was a real trouble to little Dolores, and so I thought I would just hold up a looking-glass to you, Nephew Paul. But don't look so grave, you shall have your supper at Auranie's, and your chestnut mare, and all those other little luxuries of life which have grown to be necessities to you. But Dolores must have her bon-bons and flowers and little charity coins also. As I said before, fiat justitia."

"With all my heart, uncle," said Paul, laughing.

And so little Dolores won her cause after all. She came to her uncle the next day.

"Oh, uncle," she said. "I am so sorry I told you that about Paul."

"Why, my dear?" asked the major.

"Because we have talked the matter all over," said Dolores, "and he is so good I am to have a seperate allowance all of my own. Isn't he splendid! And I wouldn't have him think I complained of him for all the world!"

"Don't be afraid, my dear," said the major. "It shall be a state secret between us two forever and a day. And you are sure you're quite happy now?"

"Oh, yes, quite," declared Dolores, with emphasis.

But she did not know that Uncle Gerald was the magician who had wrought this wonderful change.—*New York Ledger.*

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

THE BRASS MULE CURE.

A Chinese Temple Where the Sick Go to Find Relief.

A traveller recently returned from Peking, tells us, says the *North China Medical Journal*, that he saw a method of cure which may be new to some of our readers. In a temple outside one of the city gates is to be found a brass mule of life size, supposed to have wonderful healing properties. Patients suffering from every imaginable disease seek this temple to obtain a cure. The method pursued is as follows: Supposing you suffer from sciatica, you go with all speed to this famous temple, and having discovered the particular part of the brass mule corresponding to the painful part of your own body, you must rub the animal a certain number of times and then with the same hand shampoo your own disabled member, and then, well, the pain goes.

The special feature of this method of cure, is its delightful simplicity. Is your tooth aching? Just scrub the mule's teeth and afterward your own, and voila! the cure is complete. Have you an ulcer of the cornea? Pass the tips of your fingers too and fro over the particular eyeball of the mule, and then with well regulated pressure rub repeatedly the afflicted eye.

The mule has unhappily lost his sight during the many years he has been engaged in his benevolent work, the eyeballs, we are told, having been gradually worn away, as the result of constant friction, until now you have only the empty orbits to operate upon.

The animal is patched in all directions with fresh pieces of brass put on to cover holes produced by the constant friction of eager patients, and a new, perfectly whole mule stands reedy at hand, awaiting the day when his old colleague, having fallen to pieces in the temple, shall give him an opportunity of likewise benefiting posterity.

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MISTREATED HIM.

A Michigan man that had just started a saw-mill in the Pine Flat neighborhood, says the *Arkansaw Traveller*, asked old Bench-Leg Bob if it were really true that the colored man's political privileges were abused.

"Yas, it is true, sah. I an't voted fur de man I wanted to in mo'n six years."

"You don't say so!"

"Yas, I does say so: ef I hadn't you wouldn't yered what I did say."

"And you have been voting for democrats all this time, have you?"

"Yas, sah, dat's zackly what I been doin'."

"That is a shame."

"Yas, sah, but it kan't be he'ped."

"There is no use talking; the government ought to take this matter in charge. Who did you vote for at last election?"

"John Simmons."

"A democrat, I suppose?"

"Er pizenous one, sah; dat's whut he is."

"And they made you vote for him?"

'Dat's whut da done, sah."

"Threatened you, I suppose?"

"No, da didn' do dat."

"Then how did they make you vote for him?"

"Why, da come flashin' er $5 bill at me. I begged 'em ter go on erway an' let me er lone, but da wouldn't do it. I didn't wan ter vote dat ticket an' da know'd it, but dat didn't make no diffunce; an' when I seed da wa'n't gwine ter let me erlone I tuck de money, sah; but dat an't no way ter treat er free man an' er citizen o' dis country."

THE BEAUTIFUL.

Beautiful hopes only come to the happy,
Nestling in hearts that are strangers to care,
Beautiful smiles only play the cheek over
Marked by no sorrow or stained by a tear.

Beautiful visions but come to the happy,
Leaving the couch where the sorrowing weep;
Beautiful thoughts fill their daytime with gladness,
Beautiful dreams lull the happy to sleep.
—Atlanta Constitution.

Faith in Savings Banks.

For many years a little old harness maker of this city has been depositing money here until now he has about $14,000 to his account, upon only $3,000 of which he can draw interest. This man lives in a very humble way, and has got enough money to keep him in comfort for the remainder of his life; still he keeps on depositing. Time and time again I have expostulated with him, telling him he should invest his money, so that it might bring in an income, but all to no purpose. It's the old story over again. He will keep saving till he dies, and then his relatives will fight over and squander his money. In this connection I may say we have a number of similar accounts of people who have never taken their money anywhere else and who cannot be induced to.—Interview in Brooklyn Eagle.

Does Not Like Theatre Going Ministers.

Queen Victoria appears to have a prejudice against clergymen who go to the theatre. She is said to have stricken out the names of clergymen from the list of her guests invited to see the theatrical representations at Osborne.

Her majesty proves by this exclusiveness that she is not in touch with the new tone in clerical circles. When Dean Milman went to the theatre, some forty or fifty years ago, he was supposed to have created a shocking scandal. Now most of the clergy go to the theatre and think nothing of it. I saw a bishop in the stalls, it is true, but I have seen an archdeacon. I have talked with a dean on the steps of the Lyceum theatre; and as for curates, why, the London curate is, as Voltaire said of the Prophet Habbakuk, capable du tout.—Cor. Liverpool Mercury.

A Duke Who Was a Bootmaker.

The late Duc de Montpensier was in many ways a remarkable man, and his career was full of excitement. He had a fine type of Bourbon features, a tall and dignified figure, and a determination which was unhappily exemplified in the sanguinary duel in which he killed his cousin, Don Enrique de Bourbon. The king, his father, brought all his sons up to a trade, and the Duc de Montpensier was an admirable bootmaker. His name will be recorded in history in connection with "the Spanish marriages," for he married the sister of Queen Isabella II of Spain, in which country the alliance was very coldly received. His daughter was the wife of the late king of Spain, and another daughter married the Comte de Paris. The duc was the sixth son of Louis Philippe, born in 1824.—London Times.

Getting a Marriage License.

At Cincinnati most of the documents are issued during the noon hour or later in the day. Widowers applying for a license blush deeper and more vividly than the applicant for his first paper. More lies are told at the marriage license desk than at any place in the country where an oath is administered. Female applicants do not hesitate, stammer or tremble like the males. Neither do they assume a look of triumph when the ordeal has been passed. Very young men invariably pay for their licenses in large bills. The older the applicant and the less sentimental he feels the smaller the denomination of his money. Real modest men wear overshoes when asking for a license. The fact is typical of a desire to sneak in and out without making a noise.—Chicago Herald.

Hints to the Sleepless.

How many hours' sleep do you require? No rule can be laid down. Jeremy Taylor thrived on three hours, and so does Cardinal Newman. Many centenarians are contented with five hours; but some of them require eight or nine. But there are two rules of sleeping which everybody may adopt without hesitation. 1. Never let yourself be awakened by anybody else, but wait until you have slept out your sleep. 2. Get up as soon as you are awake. If you follow these two rules, the hours of sleep will very soon regulate themselves. If you read yourself to sleep, you should read a heavy book, not a light one. A dull book is good, a stupid one is better. Some persons recommend a cup of beef tea—just to amuse the digestion.—St. James Gazette.

Exercise with Heavy Dumbbells.

The busy man of sedentary habits who wants exercise is always advised to get light dumbbells or Indian clubs. Now, this is a very common error into which the amateur falls—light clubs and light dumbbells will do for the professional athlete, the man who spends hours every day at his exercise, but they are not for the man who is willing to give up only fifteen minutes in the morning and fifteen more at night to the hardening of his muscles. He can get with a five pound club and a five pound dumbbell the same amount of exercise in fifteen minutes that he can get in half an hour with clubs and bells weighing half that. And that is what the man wants exactly, the greatest amount of exercise in the least time.—New York Telegram.

Good Way to Cure Hiccough.

To cure hiccough, sit erect and inflate the lungs fully. Then, retaining the breath, bend forward slowly until the chest meets the knees. After slowly rising again to the erect position, slowly exhale the breath. Repeat this process a second time and the nerves will be found to be have received an excess of energy that will enable them to perform their natural functions.—New York Journal.

Intemperance Cured by Vegetables.

We believe that there is no better direct remedy for intemperance than strict vegetarianism. Sir Charles Napier tried a vegetable diet as a cure for intemperance in twenty-seven cases, and the cure was effected in every case, the time varying from thirty-six days to twelve months.—Canada Health Journal.

A Man With a Mighty Jaw.

William Collins, a blacksmith at Pike, performs surprising feats of strength. He can take three-eighths of an inch bar of iron between his teeth, and grasping both ends, rend the bar. He can bite an iron bar one-sixteenth inch thick like a piece of pie, and lift seventy-four pounds of iron by his teeth.—Attica News.

Gretry, the composer, and Queen Anne both abhorred the smell of roses; Favorite, the Italian poet, and Vincent, the painter, had similar aversions. Scaliger tells of a relative of his whom the sight of a lily threw into convulsions.

Thomas Jones, for long years a porter in a hardware house in Fort Wayne, has, by the death of a relative in England, fallen heir to $375,000. It is the one-eighth portion of an estate valued at $3,000,000. Jones has been a day laborer all his life.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

A Pleasing Discovery.

I suffered with neuralgia and obtained no relief until advised to try Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Since then I have found it to an admirable remedy also for burns, sore throat and rheumatism.

MRS. F. CAMERON, 137 Richmond St. W. Toronto, Ont.

CHEWING GUM IN ENGLAND.

Steps Taken to Popularize the American Habit Over There.

That one of the worst habits of American women is gum chewing is an opinion held by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It says the habit "seems so innocent and harmless that nothing much can be said against it from outside appearances, but, according to the medical men of America, it destroys the teeth, invites dyspepsia, and brings many small evils in its train that grow to being distinctly inconvenient and unhealthy." The practice of gum chewing is being introduced into England at this moment, and the company engaged in the undertaking "claim that it is full of advantages." Curiosity in the matter having been aroused, a representative of the *Gazette* called at the establishment in Regent street to see if the habit had made any headway. The information he obtained was this:—"What smoking is to men gum-chewing is to women in our country," said Miss Pope, the manageress. "Women chew gum all day. In the streets, in the tram-cars, anywhere, they're never without their bit of gum. Some women have actually had their jaws paralyzed through working them too hard."

"Do you think you will ever make gum-chewing fashionable in London?"

"Why not? There's a demand for it already among the men. We are introducing it to our customers by putting a small stick into every box of sweets. This kindles their curiosity. Of course the sale of gum among our American customers is immense. They are delighted at being able to get it in Europe. They are as ravenous after their favorite luxury as a prisoner is after a pipe of tobacco or a good meal."

"How many sorts of chewing gum are there?" "About fifteen. There are lots of flavors. Peppermint, licorice, and spring-green are the favorites. We sell a great deal of tasteless gum, too."

"Some of the flavors are more costly than others?" "Yes, the spring-green is a trifle expensive. It is sold in six-penny packets. The ordinary flavors can be bought in half-penny and penny sticks. They will stand about four days' hard chewing. Casual chewers will make a stick last a month. The gum never wears out, but it gets sticky after a time and clings to the teeth."

"Is there more than one way of chewing gum?" "Well, you must be careful to start it right. The gum ought to be allowed to get warm in the mouth before it comes in contact with the teeth, otherwise it crumbles instead of growing soft. We have a gum which some of our customers buy as a tonic. It is very bitter. But none of the gums is detrimental to health; they promote the saliva, cleanse the teeth, and help the digestion. Tar is another thing that American women are fond of chewing because it whitens their teeth."

ON A RACING STEAMER.

The Unpleasant Experience of Those Who Have to Keep Up Steam.

It is a hot, calm day in the middle of summer, the sea rolling in long, smooth, oily swells, says a writer in the *Contemporary*. There is a light breeze risen astern, but the ship is steaming as fast as the wind, and the sails hang listlessly from the yards and flap against the masts and ropes. As one descends the engine-room ladder the air feels close and deadly heavy, and brings on a dull headache. The engineer on watch is dragging himself round as if his limbs were of lead, and even the engines do not seem to be going ahead with their usual energy. As we pass through the tunnel which connects the engine-room with the stoke-hole the stifling atmosphere nearly drives us back. There is not a breath of air coming down the ventilators, and the heat is so great that one has a sensation as of a lump of lead in the ears, and one's voice sounds thick and far away.

The firemen are stripped to the waist and the engineer has very little more on, being only distinguishable by the gilt band and badge on his cap as he moves about from one furnace to another, directing the firemen or regulating the water in the boilers.

In spite of the heat the fires burn dull for they can get no air, and the firemen urged on—one might almost say driven—by the engineer, "are doing all they know" with rake and shovel to keep up steam, the perspiration running in streams down their coal-begrimed bodies and leaving them striped liked zebras.

Each man in turn falls back exhausted and is succeeded by another, who lays hold of the heavy "slice" and works the fire through and through; but all to no purpose, for in spite of all they can do the steam will not rise. In technical language, "she is steaming stiff," and, unless the wind changes or gets stronger, will continue to do so.

To keep on at this work without drinking is impossible, and the firemen consume an incredible quantity of water; but in spite of all the praise bestowed upon this beverage by teetotalers, it has its dangers when drank to excess, especially in a high temperature, and presently one of the men, who has been indulging too freely, is seized with cramps in the stomach, and has to be carried on deck, leaving the rest tearing away at the obstinate fires.

A safe rule in business life is to keep in line with your competitors, and not array yourself in opposition to them. No man permanently prospers in life by taking an undue advantage of another. By decrying the goods or advantages of a competitor, showing enmity at his success, and carping on the weakness of personal character, does not exalt the party who undertakes the task. The person who does it to one competitor will do likewise to another, until finally the envious man will find himself in opposition to all in his own line of trade, shunned and despised by them. An apt illustration of this is found in the career of George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. His journal respects every competitor in the newspaper field, great or small, and consequently he enjoys the good will of the entire press of the country. His motto is "to live and let live," and the unexampled business career demonstrates that it is the best policy for all to follow. In this, as in all other matters, an upright competitor is to be admired and honored, while an envious opponent is to be pitied and despised.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

The testimony as to the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters is overwhelming and admits of no dispute. It is the best blood purifier extant. Its action on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels is perfect. It cures dyspepsia, constipation bad blood, biliousness, sick headache, and all skin diseases.

JUSTICE FULLER'S MUSTACHE.

It was during the Supreme Court centennial celebration in this city that Chief Justice Fuller dropped into a barber shop, and another rivet was placed in his determination to buy a razor and hereafter shave himself.

"I knowed you as soon as you come into the shop," said the barber as he tucked a towel around the chief justice's throat—"knowed you by your picture in the newspapers. If you had watched you might have seen how I played to throw you into my chair. I have shaved a great many prominent men, and it's natural that I should want to add as many more to my list as possible. Always shave Sullivan when he comes to town, and it was me that shaved Buffalo Bill just before he sailed for Europe."

The chief justice was a trifle uncomfortable under this flow of information, but endured it without a word.

After these introductory remarks the barber said:

"Shave and hair cut, I suppose?"

"Just a shave please, and I am in somewhat of a hurry," replied the chief justice in an icy tone.

The barber lathered away in silence for a time, and then said:

"What no you say, judge, to havin your mustache shaved off?"

The chief justice looked at him in some surprise and replied:

"I do not wish my mustache shaved off."

More lather and more silence.

The barber's brain was throbbing with gigantic thoughts, and as he shipped a piece out of Mr. Fuller's neck, he said:—

"Perhaps you have not noticed the articles in the newspapers regarding the chief justice of the United States wearing a mustache?"

No reply.

"Now, I do not agree with the newspapers in this matter, for I hold that the style of a man's beard is a matter entirely between himself and his barber. Still a man doesn't like to have a lot of editors and reporters continually badgering him about his beard, and perhaps after all the best thing for him to do would be to shave off the offending whiskers. How does that idea strike you?"

"My dear sir," said the chief justice in a very emphatic manner, "please proceed with your work quietly and never mind the newspapers or my mustache."

The barber was silent and thoughtful for awhile and then said:

"Of course, judge, it is your mustache and your funeral, as I may say; but you will allow that it is the duty of every good barber to give his customers the benefit of his best judgment. Isn't that right?"

No reply.

"I think it was Cæsar who said he would have destroyed the dignity of his position with a mustache had it not been for the better advice of his barber. Now, I dare say the barbers in those days had no better taste than the barbers of the present time, if as good. I should hate to admit that Rome in her palmiest day produced a barber who understood his business any better than I understand mine. Does the razor pull?"

Of course the razor pulled, but the thoughts of the chief justice were in another direction and there was no response.

"I often lay awake nights thinking about my profession and planning how something may be done a little better than it is now. Even as you give great thoughts to your law decisions, so do I give great thoughts and profound study to my business, and especially do I contrive day and night to improve the personal appearance of my customers. If you will consent to shave off your mustache I will guarantee a decided improvement, and you will at the same time be bending gracefully to the public will. Shall I tackle the mustache?"

"No, you sublimated idiot, no!" exclaimed the chief justice, as he struggled to free himself from the towels.

"Shall I give you a nice shampoo?"

"No."

"I have some beautiful sea foam——"

"Don't want the stuff!"

"I would like to send to your hotel a bottle of my dandruff——"

"Don't you dare to!"

"So long as you won't shave off your mustache, I would suggest that you have it waxed and twist——"

"Shut up!"

The chief justice succeeded in getting the towels free from his neck, and slinging them across the room he shot a coin over the desk to the cashier and got out of the shop before the boy could touch him with the broom.—*New York World.*

At Bruenn, Austria, burglars have circumvented the use of iron shutters for store windows by cutting a hole in the glass through the little round hole left in the shutter for ventilation, and then fishing for the valuables inside with hook and line.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

NOTICE.

To the Debtors of "Prevost, Prevost & Co."

Notice is hereby given you that the debts which the said "Prevost, Prevost & Co." had against you, by virtue of accounts for goods sold and delivered, have been sold and conveyed to Gaspard Deserres, Accountant, of the city of Montreal, by virtue of an instrument by private writing, executed at Montreal the Sixth of February last, 1890, in presence of witness, a copy of which has been deposited at the office of the Prothonotary of the District of Montreal according to law.

Montreal, 13th March, 1890.

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63 u 58 St. James Street.

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POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE

FOR MARCH, 1890.

DELIVERY. A.M.	DELIVERY. P.M.	MAILS. Ontario & West. Prov. and States.	CLOSING. A.M.	CLOSING. P.M.
8.30	8.15 / 9.15	(a) Ontario and West. States by G.T.R.	7.45	7.00
9.00	10.00	Ontario and Western States by C.P.R.	.....	7.00
8.30	11.45 / 9.15	(c) Ottawa by R.W.	8.00	4.20 / 7.00
9.00	9.15	C.P.R. N'th of Ottawa to Pembroke	.....	7.00
9.15	....	C.P.R. N'th of Ottawa to Pembroke, Port Arthur, Manitoba, N West Territories & British Columbia daily Sunday excp'd	.....	7.30
.....	9.15	Canada Atlantic Ry.	7.45	.....
.....	12.10 / 9.30	Alexandria, Glen Robertson, Greenfield & Maxville by Atlantic Railway	8.00	3.50
.....	8.30	Hudson, Oka, Como, Rigaud, Carillon, P. Fortune	7.45	.....
		Quebec and Eastern Provinces.		
.....	.....	Sorel, Berthier and Batiscan Bridge by steamer	.....	.....
.....	5.00	St. Vincent D.P., Terebonne, L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Louiseville, Sorel, Three Rivers, Quebec and Line of North Shore Ry.	7.15	.....
7.30	9.00	Quebec and Three Rivers by R.W.	7.15	8.00
11.45	.....	(c) C.P.R. Main Line to Ottawa	8.00	.....
9.40	.....	C.P.R. Bordeaux, St. Jerome and St. Lin branches	.....	4.30
9.40	.....	C.P.R. St. Jerome and St. Janvier	8.00	4.30
.....	12.25	St. Johns, Abbotsford, St. Pie, Farnham & Sherbrooke	.....	2.45
10.30	.....	Acton & Waterloo Ry	6.45	3.00
9.15	.....	Sherbrooke and Agnes International Ry	6.45	6.05
.....	12.15	Farnham and Sherbrooke	.....	3.00
9.30	.....	Laprairie, Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Dundee, &c., by Ry.	.....	2.45
10.15	.....	St. Hubert, St. Bruno and St. Bazile	6.00	.....
7.30	12.40	St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Coaticook, &c	6.45	2.15 / 8.00
7.30	.....	Clarenceville, Noyan	.....	3.30
7.30	.....	Acton and Sorel Ry.	.....	8.00
9.15	10.00	St. Johns	7.30	2.45
7.30	10.00	Stanbridge, St. Armand Station, St Athanase	7.30	3.20 / 3.20
8.45	.....	Vermont Junction Ry	.....	3.20
11.00	.....	Shefford R.W. Line	.....	3.30
9.15	.....	G. Ligne, Stottville, Lacolle, Girard.	.....	3.30
10.30	.....	S-E Ry, Lachine Rap., Lacadie, St. Jacques le M.	.....	3.00
9.30	.....	S-E Ry Montreal and Chambly section	.....	4.15
10.30	9.30	(b) New Brunswick, N Scotia and P.E.I.	6.45	6.05
.....	.....	Newfoundland, forw'd daily on Halifax. Mails despatched from Halifax for Newfoundland on 6th and 20th Jan.	.....	6.05
		LOCAL MAILS		
9.30	.....	Dorval, Valois, Pointe Claire, St. Anns, Cedars & Coteau du Lac	.....	4.15
7.30 / 9.30	.....	Laprairie, Beauharnois and Valleyfield, &c.	.....	.....
.....	10.00	Caughnawaga, Chateauguay, Chateauguay Basin	6.00	2.45
9.30	.....	Boucherville, Contrecœur, Varennes, Vercheres	.....	1.30
.....	1.00 / 6.00	Cote S Antoine, Notre Dame de Grace and Mt. Royal vale	8.00	12.45
8.15	1.00 / 6.15	Hochelaga	7.50	12.30 / 5.45
8.30	5.30	Lachine, Cote St. P. (B. Bu'ets aftern'n only)	6.00	2.15
9.30	8.30	Longueuil	6.00	1.00 / 5.45
10.00	.....	Maisonneuve, Longue Pointe, Pt-au-Trembles & Charlemagne	.....	1.45
10.00	1.00	Longue Pointe	7.30	1.45
8.20	12.30 / 6.40	Point St, Charles and St. Gabriel	7.30 / 11.45	5.45
10.15	9.00	Sorel by R.W.	7.15	.....
9.15	.....	St. Lambert	.....	2.15
9.30	12.30	St. Eustache	7.00	4.30
.....	12.30	St. Laurent, St Martin, &c.	7.00	.....
10.30	6.30	St. Henri de M. and St. Cunegonde	6.00	2.15
10.00	.....	Sault-au-Recollet, Bougie and Pont Viau [afternoon only]	8.00	3.30
.....	5.45	Outremont	8.45	.....
9.40	1.15 / 7.00	St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal	7.00	1230 / 4.30
9.15	7.00	Mile End, and Cote St. Louis morning only	7.00	4.30
.....	2.45	Cote St. Louis, Cote Visitation, Cote St. Michel & St. Leonard Pt. Maurice	.....	2.15
		Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes earlier.		
		UNITED STATES.		
7.30 / 9.15	10.00	New York City and State, and the Southern States	7.30	3.30 / 7.00
9.15	.....	Troy, Albany, Rouse's Point	6.25	3.30
7.30 / 9.15	.....	Rouse's Point and Albany Postal Car.	6.25	3.30
8.45	10.00	Boston, Mass.	7.30	3.20
9.15	.....	New England States, except Maine	.....	3.20 / 7.00
7.30	.....	Portland, Maine, and the New England States, exc'pt Boston	.....	7.00 / 8.00
8.15	9.15	(a) Western and Pacific States	7.45	7.00

REGISTERED LETTERS must be posted 15 minutes earlier.

[A] Postal Car Bags open till 8.15 a.m. and 7.45 p.m. [c] Postal Car Bags open till 8.15 a.m.

[B] Postal Car Bags oben till 7.30 a.m.

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

GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

By Teutonic, White Star Line, 3 p.m. Tuesday, March 4

By Aurania, Cunard Line, [c] 6.30 p.m. Thursday, March 6.

By Caspian, Allan Line, [a] 7.30 p.m. Thursday, March 9

By Aurania, Supp. [c] 7.00 a.m. Friday, March 7

By Lahn, N. G. Lloyd Line, 6.30 p.m. Monday March 10

By Lahn, N. G. Lloyd Line, Supp. 7 a.m. Tuesday, March 11

By Vancouver, Dominion Line, [a] 7.30 p.m Thursday, March 13

By Servia, Cunard Line, 3 p.m. Friday March 14

By Elder, N. G. Lloyd, [c] 3.00 p.m. Friday, March 14

By City of Paris, Inman Line, 3.00 p.m. Tuesday, 18

By Werra, N. G. Lloyd, [c] 6.30 p.m. Thursday, March 20

By Sardinian, Allan Line [a] 7.30 p.m. Thursday March 20.

By Werra, N. G. Lloyd, Supp. [c] 7.00 a.m. Friday, March 21

By German'c, W. Star L., for Ireland, [b] 6.30 p.m. Monday, March 24

By Saale, N.G. Lloyd Line, 6.30 p.m. Monday, March 24

By Saale, N.G. Lloyd Line, Supp. 7.00 a.m. Tuesday March 25

By Peruvian, Allan Line, [a] 7.30 p.m Thursday, March, 27

By Etruria, Cunard Line, 3 p.m. Friday, March 28

By Ems, N.G. Lloyd, [c] 3 p.m. Friday, March 28

FRANCE.

By La Normandie, Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 6.30 p.m. Thursday, March 6.

By La Bretagne, Gen Tr. Atl. Line, 3.00 p.m. Friday, March 14

By La Gascogne, Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 6.30 p.m Thursday, March 20

La Champagne, 3.00 p.m. Friday, March 28

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GOOD SHORT STORIES.

An undergraduate in one of the universities not so very far from New York tells the following story, says the New York *Evening Sun*, of how one of the Greek letter fraternities in the institution recently captured the presidency of one of the literary societies at a time when the office was for some reason particularly to be desired:

"First we made a coalition," he said, "with the fraternity whose man was already in the chair. Counting their fellows, and our own, and the fellows of another fraternity we found we had just one man more than the opposition party. But when the society met on its regulation evening one of our fellows, a man not always to be relied upon, was missing. It was time for the society to be called to order, and the first business would be the election of officers. The fellows on the opposition were triumphant. We had a few minutes' consultation with ourselves and with the president, and then two of our men quietly left the hall.

"It had always been customary to open the meetings of the society with some brief kind of devotional exercise—a mere form, sufficient to keep up the ancient habit. The president called on one of our own fellows to officiate. He walked to the big bible, opened it at the 119th Psalm, and began to read. He read on, and on, and on; thirty minutes passed. The fellows on the other side were in amazement. He finished the psalm; then he began a prayer. He was a good fellow and a candidate for the ministry. And such diffused and capable praying I never heard. By this time the opposition were beginning to see through the ruse. He was praying against time while the missing man was being hunted up and brought in to vote. But there was nothing to be done—there was no provision for calling a man to order on devotional exercises. So he prayed on—he prayed for the society, for the university, for the government, for the heathen; he put a complete supplicatory belt about the earth; he prayed, in fact, until there came a light tap at the door and the sergeant-at-arms opened it to admit the missing man, guarded by the fellows who had gone to find him. We got our man in as president, and by my watch that fellow (we call him the deacon now) had prayed thirty-seven minutes.

A Cannibal Bishop.

Every one, says David Ker in *Harper's Magazine* for March, knows the story of the Frenchman who, while sitting with his face close to the open window of an English railway car, heard a sudden shout of "Look out!" and popping out his head accordingly received a tremendous bump on the forehead from the projecting pole of a scaffolding which the train was just passing, whereupon monsieur exclaimed, indignantly: "Inglishman big fool! He say 'look out!' when he mean 'look in!'"

A similar misconception occurred during the siege of Sebastopol, when an English guardsman was "brought up" for having given a severe thrashing to a French grenadier, the Englishman's only explanation being that "he *would* 'ave it, and so I just 'ad to give it him." It appeared on inqutry that the guardsman had acccsted the other in what *he* supposed to be French, and that the puzzled Frenchman had exclaimed in bewilderment, "Comment?" (How?) which John Bull mistook for "Come on." "Come on yourself, then," he roared, "if you *will* 'ave it!" and forthwith the fisticuffs began in earnest.

But more startling than all was the mistake made by a queen of Denmark during her visit to the Danish colony of Iceland, where the good old bishop exerted himself to show her everything that was worth seeing. The queen paid many compliments to her host, and having learned that he was a family man graciously enquired how many children he had.

Now, it happened that the Danish word for "children" was almost identical in sound with the Icelandic word for "sheep," so the worthy bishop—whose knowledge of Danish was not so complete as it might have been—understood Her Majesty to ask how many sheep he owned, and promptly replied: "Two hundred."

"Two hundred children!" cried the Queen. astounded. "How can you possibly maintain such a number?"

"Easily enough, please Your Majesty, replied the hyperborean prelate, with a cheerful smile. "In the summer I turn them out upon the hills to graze, and when winter comes I kill and eat them."

A Modest Man.

They are telling a story on Sam W. Gregory, the young wholesale grocer, says the Kansas City *Times*, that is causing him a world of embarrassment. The story is a true one, too, for in an incautious moment Mr. Gregory himself became authority for it. Be it known that Mr. Gregory is a modest man, an exceedingly modest man. In the society of men he is reticent and retiring; in the society of women he is positively bashful. One day of the present week Mr. Gregory boarded a green car at the Junction and started for his Forest Avenue home. A handsomely dressed lady was the only other occupant of the car.

It was at Locust street when happening to glance toward the lady, Mr. Gregory noticed that the fastenings of a very handsome diamond pin at her throat had become loosened. He gazed at the pin intently for a moment, hardly knowing what course to pursue. The thought of addressing a lady to whom he had not been introduced frightened Mr. Gregory, and yet he could not sit by and see a valuable pin lost without raising a hand to save it. Raising a hand? Ah, there was the solution. Catching the lady's eye the young grocer began a pantomime performance. He raised his hand to his necktie and nodded vigorously.

The lady's face took on a look of surprise; she did not understand.

Mr. Gregory pointed a finger at his fellow-passenger's throat and then suddenly brought it back to his own, executing the while the most wonderful facial contortions.

The lady looked indignant and blushed furiously.

Mr. Gregory grew desperate. With a look which, if understood, would have melted a heart of stone, but which was probably taken for the grimace of a would-be masher, he again pointed his index finger at his companion's falling ornament and again clutched wildly at his necktie. Never did Fanny Davenport or Clara Morris on the mimic stage do more dramatic acting. It was to no purpose. The lady's teeth came together with a snap. She was angry, furious. She looked toward the conductor. That individual was smiling at a young woman who peeped from under her dainty cap through a window to the south. Mr. Gregory was half crazed. The perspiration stood out on his forehead in great beads. He grasped the bell-cord and gave it a violent jerk. The car's speed was slackened and he started for the door. There he turned and blurted out, "Madam, you are losing your pin." Then he jumped off the car and marked forty dashes upon the ambient air and walked home.

That night at the dinner table Mr. Gregory was moody. He finally told the cause, but refused to join in the laugh that followed.

A Miner's Porous-Plaster.

A miner named Tobias, in our camp on Chickasaw Shelf, had been suffering with wandering rheumatic pains for several weeks, says a New York *Sun* writer, and the most of them finally got between his shoulders and hung there. He tried one thing and another until our brief list of remedies was exhausted, and then a brilliant idea struck him. He gathered some pitch off an old stub, added some tar scraped from the wheels of a passing cart, and melted it up for plaster. He took a piece of stout canvas a foot square, covered it over with the mixture, and then had one of the boys clap it on his back. The results were all he could have hoped for. In four or five days the pains had left him, but a day or two later the plaster began itching so vigorously that he had to stop and rub his back on a stone every ten or fifteen minutes.

The boys were finally appealed to to rid Tobias of his tormenter, but we investigated to discover that the only way to get it off was to skin him. It seemed to have grown into his flesh, and the slightest pull at it made him yell with the hurt. We tried soaking and greasing and reheating, but it was no go. And the more we fooled with it the more it itched. We had a heap of fun at the poor man's expense, for by and by he had to get up nights to go and rub on his favorite bowlder. By and by he declared it must come off, happen what would. He wouldn't let one of us touch it, but planned a way of his own. He had one of the boys cut a hole in the margin of the cloth at the top and run a small rope through it. The other end was made fast to a stone weighing about 100 pounds. When all was ready Tobias took his stand on the brink of a gulch thirty feet deep, shut his eyes and teeth, grabbed a stake with both hands, and gave the word to push the stone over. When the rope straightened Tobias uttered a yell which was heard a mile, and five seconds later let go of the stake and went head over heels down into the gulch. We climbed down as soon as possible, but it was no use. The fall had broken his neck. When we turned him over to see about the plaster it was there in the same old spot. The weight of that stone hadn't even started it loose at the top.

Needed All He Could Get.

A weary-looking old man haunted the corridors about the Senate all day Friday, says the Washington *Critic*. When the adjournment was taken he buttonholed a northern Senator who seemed to know him, and after a few minutes' conversation the latter drew forth a bill and some silver from his pocket and handed the greenback to the old man. The latter took it, but continued to gaze at the silver in the Senator's hand.

"There is only 95 cents there," said the senator, noticing the old man's gaze. "I have given you all the money I had but this, and I need at least this much to buy some lunch and to pay my fare back to the hotel."

The old man looked at the $10 bill which had been given him, and then back at the silver in the senator's hand and said: "But I need all the money I can get."

He got the silver and the senator went without his lunch and walked back to his hotel.

A Cavalry Charge.

We had been held in reserve the second day at Gettysburg so long that men and horses became nervous and afraid. My horse was an old veteran who would drop his head and pick at the green grass with a battery firing on either side of us; but as the moments dragged away on this occasion he evinced a woman's nervousness. I looked down the line and saw that the alignment was constantly being broken by the horses backing up or forging ahead. They could see the fighting to the right and in front and the smoke from the union battery to the left and in front of us drove back and over us and the horses breathed it in and blew it out of their nostrils in gasps.

A tremor of excitement—a sort of shiver—ran down the line.

The wind had shifted a bit to blow the smoke to our left, and down across the meadows we saw the confederate cavalry forming with green woods for a background. Jeb Stuart's men were there—Ashby's men—men from Hampton's legion—Imboden's Virginians—Rosser's rangers—guerillas from Mosby's command. There were fragment from every cavalry command we had met on the turnpikes of old Virginia, and there wasn't a squadron which wouldn't stand for a charge. The battery began firing more rapidly, and there wasn't a man of us who did not realize what was coming long enough before we got the word. Some of the horses knew it, too. You could feel them filling their lungs and stringing up their nerves for hard work.

The troopers in gray wheeled into line under a fire which must have tried the nerves of the bravest, and then the compact mass got the word to advance. They were coming for our battery, which was without infantry supports. There we stood, two thin, short lines, representing 1,000 dragoons, but not numbering one-half of that figure, and a body of five to one was moving down upon us. I saw several of the gunners look back. They saw the odds, and wondered, perhaps, why we did not run away.

"Attention!"

We had obeyed the order before it was given.

"Right dress!"

We were a minute ahead of the command.

"Forward—draw sabers—guide right—trot!"

Ah! We are off! The gray moves north and the blue moves south. We are going to meet in the meadow below. We must hold them back until infantry supports can be brought up. Every man knows that he is moving down into a maelstrom of death, but no one lags. A strange exultation creeps into the heart. It is as if you had heard some grand, good news, and wanted to shout over it and tell everybody of your good luck.

"Gallop—charge!"

Death! Why, if one could die a score of times instead of only once there would be no fear. I sit so lightly in the saddle that my horse seems to have no weight to carry. He skims over the ground as if he had wings, and I begin cheering and yelling in chorus with my comrades. It is a living missile of 500 men thrown at the front of 3,000. What a crash there will be! How horses will go down and men pitch from their saddles! Afraid No! Why, man, I would not miss this scene for a year's life! My hand clutches the saber with a strength I did not know I possessed. I feel a hunger for blood such as I never felt before.

"Yi! Yi! Whoop—rah!" and we strike them fair in the center. The 500 have the greatest momentum, and we drive through the 3,000 as a wedge is pounded into soft wood. Men strike at me. There is a flash, flash, and a pop! pop! of pistols. I strike back. I feel the desire of the tiger to slay.

"Rally!"

We have driven through the mass, and the bugles sound the call to gather for the return. The horses obey it without a touch of the rein. It seems that the whole living mass is riding in a circle, and that there is blood on every man and horse. All of a sudden we shoot out from under the smoke-cloud into the sunshine—not the 500, but the 300—and the battery opens again. We are to the right of it, and it sends grapeshot into a wild mob to drive it back into the cover of the woods. It is a sight to look down over that field. Five hundred dead and wounded men and horses are lying there. It is only as I sit on my horse and look over the field that I begin to feel weak and grow frightened. My head begins to swim—things grow dark, and some one helps me to the ground. I have a pistol ball in my shoulder, and the blood is running down my back from a saber-cut on the head.

DISRUPTION OF FRIENDSHIP.

How an Intimacy of Years Was Brought to an End.

Two women up-town, who have been dear friends for years, are at dagger's points, says the New York *Evening Sun*, and the friends of both are ranged on one side or the other of the controversy. The cause of it all is a cook. Mr. A. had a cook of superior skill. One day she appeared before her mistress and quietly announced that she should go into Mrs. B.'s service the next month because Mrs. B. had offered her larger wages. Mr. A. was thunderstruck. Her dearest friend come into her home and steal away her chief dependence in this way? Impossible! She put on her wraps and drove to Mrs. B.'s home. It was only too true. Her own familiar friend in whom she had trusted had lifted up her heel against her and hired her cook out of hand. Moreover, when charged with her treachery she coolly insisted that she had every right in the world to hire another woman's cook away from her if she could, no matter if that woman was her best friend.

Mrs. A. fairly gasped at the heresy. Women had occasionally been known to do this dark and dishonorable deed, but there had never been one found so hardened in iniquity as to defend it. Perhaps Mrs. B. Would be capable of a like defense if she had estranged the affections of Mrs. A.'s husband or children from her. Mrs. B. had the grace given her to rejoin that there was no parallel in the cases. This was an affair purely of business. The cook's services were worth so much a month to Mrs. A. If they were worth more to another woman that woman had a perfect right to make the fact known to the cook and the cook to profit by it. This was the business method, and no man accused another of dishonorable methods because he had offered his most competent assistant better pay for his services. Mrs. A. refused to look at the matter in that light and they parted—Mrs. A. in tears, Mrs. B. in the cool consciousness of business sagacity and of unsullied rectitude.

The matter was speedily brought into an open parliament of their common women friends, there to be the subject of an intellectual game of battledoor and shuttle-cock that is still at its briskest.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

WHY SHE WAS IMPATIENT.

As a Boston horse car was going north the other evening, with a young lady and an old gentleman as sole passengers, the maiden, says the New York *Ledger*, exhibited symptoms of impatience at the slow progress made. The car had to halt for a team on the track, and she would have got off but for the gentleman, who said: "It's only for half a minute—don't be impatient." Then the car waited two minutes on a switch, and she put her head out of the window, then got out, walked up and down, and was on the platform when he said:

"There comes the other car. You seem so impatient that I am led to believe that some some of your family are sick. Is it so?"

"They are all unusually well," she replied, as she took her seat again.

One block more and the car left the track. She waited half a minute to see if it could be hauled on again right away, and then she started to go.

"It will be all right in a minute," protested the old gentleman.

"Can't see it," she curtly replied.

"Then you will go?"

"I will."

"And it isn't sickness?"

"See here," she said, standing on the lower step, "if you are dying to know the cause of my hurry I will tell you. My beau is to be at the house at 8.30, and I'm not going to run the risk of losing a good offer for all the old men and all the street cars in the world. There! Does that make you feel any better?"

The old man pondered it as the car slewed around and bounced and bobbed, and he concluded that she was perfectly correct, though a little impudent.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

A correspondent writes to the London *Times*: "It may interest many of your readers who have doubtless heard of the famous 'Pont du Diable' in what is now the department of the Pyrenees Orientales, but was formerly the province of Rousillon, to learn that the precise origin and exact date of its construction have at length been discovered. The popular legend about this bridge, which spans a mountain torrent called the Tech, near the small town of Ceret, was that it had been built during one night by Satan and his myrmidons, and the fact that the particulars as to its construction had never been found in any of the local archives, of course, gave additional strength to this legend. But the registrar of a neighboring town, called Prats de Mollo, close to the Spanish frontier, has just unearthed a manuscript, dated 1321, which relates how the notables of that town 'contributed ten golden crowns of Barcelona towards the building of the bridge at Ceret, upon condition that the inhabitants of Prats de Mollo were exempted from paying toll.' The toll-gate has long since been done away with, and this, no doubt, was how all trace as to the origin of the 'Devil's Bridge' was lost."

PALPITATION of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

MEN AT THE THROTTLE.

ALL WHO STICK IN TIME OF DANGER ARE NOT HEROES.

An Old Engineer Says It Is Often Safer Not to Jump—Some Interesting Illustrations of His Theory—The Fate of "Doc" Simmons.

"Things have changed considerably since you used to ride with me," said a prominent railroad official to a reporter the other day, and the reporter was compelled to admit that they had, for in the days recalled the now general superintendent of a great railroad was an engineer and the scribe a junior clerk in the freight department of the company employing both.

"Yes," continued the old gentleman, "everything is changed except the average newspaper writer's idea of the crushing weight of responsibility under which the locomotive engineer is supposed to constantly stagger. The assumption that he stands rigid on the footboard, with one hand firmly grasping the throttle and the other clutching the reverse lever, his eyes riveted on the track ahead of him, and his soul racked with anxiety for the safety of the precious human freight committed to his charge.

THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE.

"Self preservation is the first law of nature, and no man confronting almost certain death sinks all thoughts of his own safety beneath a wave of anxiety for the preservation of others. Some engineers, though they are not in the majority, contend that a man's chances of escaping injury or death in a collision, though small in any circumstances, are better in remaining in the cab than in jumping. Others adhere to the belief that the chances of escape are infinitely better in jumping. But there are many conditions to be taken into consideration. Suppose that at the time the jumping engineer got ready to leave his engine he should find that his leap would land him in a ravine fifty feet or more in depth, or upon a pile of railroad iron, or dash him against a stone wall, do you think he would jump? Not he. He would take his chances of crawling out of the wreck alive rather than jump into eternity.

"The first thing an engineer thinks of when his engine leaves the track is to shut off his steam. He then reaches for the air brake and at the same time tries to reverse her. Suppose he is on a high embankment, and that by the time he has applied the brake his engine begins to roll down the bank. He can't jump, for he is rolling with her, and in nine cases out of ten he will grasp the reverse lever or throttle to hold on. Probably the next turn the engine makes will crush the engineer to death. When the wreck is cleared away the poor fellow is found with his hand on the throttle, and out goes the report that he refused to jump and perished a victim to his efforts to save his passengers, though all of the available efforts to stop the train had been exhausted with his shutting off, applying the brake and reversing. No matter, the fact that his hand was on the throttle is sufficient to canonize him. Together with this report is made the statement that the fireman jumped and saved his life. Of course he did. He had plenty of time, and if the engineer had had as much time don't be foolish enough to think that he wouldn't have gone with the fireman."

"I seems strange to see you in the role of iconoclast, Mr. A., after having yourself served as an engineer for twenty-five years," remarked the reporter.

"Why, my dear fellow, I am not trying to destroy any idols; I am simply endeavoring to impress upon your mind the fact that the locomotive engineer is only human.

TWO ENGINEERS.

"As engineers seldom lose their heads, I will give you the only instance of one doing so that I can recall. It illustrates the theory, too, that it is safer to remain in the cab than to jump. Joe B. had never had an accident more serious than a broken spring hanger since he began railroading. His phenomenal luck in this respect gained for him—through the local papers, of course—the reputation of being the most careful and trustworthy engineer on the road. One day as he was bowling along at about thirty-five miles an hour, with ten well loaded passenger cars behind him, he slid off his seat to stretch his legs. He had scarcely gained his feet when the parallel rod on his side broke, and the three foot piece attached to the crank pin of the back driver crashed through the seat he had just vacated, showering Joe with splinters, broken glass, etc. At the next revolution the flying end of the rod struck the end of a tie, lifted the engine about six inches, and set her down with a bang. Did the engineer, whose fidelity and carefulness—according to the local papers—had enabled him to run ten or fifteen years without mishap and endeared him to the frequent riders on the road, 'bravely stick to his post' and sacrifice himself to the safety of his ten car loads of passengers? Indeed he didn't. He incontinently sacrificed himself to the fright which overcame him. He didn't even wait to shut off, but took a flying leap as the rod came through the cab a second time, and, landing on his head, broke his neck. The fireman stopped the train, 'took down' the disabled side of the engine, and brought her in.

"On the other hand, I suppose the case of Ed Simmons, better known as 'Doc' Simmons, who was killed at New Hamburgh draw about twenty years ago, is the best example of the theory that jumping is safer than hanging on that railroad history records. Simmons was hauling the express that left New York about 6:30 p. m. As he neared New Hamburgh bridge he saw coming toward him on the down track a freight train. As the latter struck the bridge several of its cars loaded with oil left the track and crowded over toward the up track, so that it was impossible for Simmons to pass them. That was before air brakes came into use, at least on the Hudson River road, and braking was done by hand. The passenger cars were fitted, however, with what was known as the Creamer patent brake, which was used in emergencies. The apparatus consisted of a powerful spring attached to the brake wheel at one end of the car. The spring was wound up and held by a pawl and ratchet. A sharp pull of the bell cord raised the pawl and released the spring, which set the brakes. Simmons undoubtedly believed he could stop his train before reaching the bridge, and, in addition to his recourse to the ordinary methods of stopping, told his fireman to pull the 'patents.' The fireman testified at the coroner's inquest that he obeyed the order, but whether he did or not is still an open question. There is no doubt, however, that he jumped immediately after getting the order, he himself having admitted that, and he is alive today, while Simmons, who hadn't the time to jump after the necessity for doing so became plain, went with his engine through the ice to the bottom of Wappinger's creek. When Simmons was taken out a few days later not a scratch could be found on his body. He had been simply drowned.—New York Sun.

In South Carolina two superstitious colored persons, so it is reported, becoming frightened by the darkness which preceded a storm, sank to the ground and expired almost instantly.

Scotland Yet.

"I can highly recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cured my daughter of a cough she had been troubled with ever since she was little. She is now 12 years old." MRS. M. FAIRCHILD, Scotland, Ont

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A MUSICIAN'S ROMANCE.

How a Diplomatic Young Man Secured a Start in Life as a Teacher.

"Diplomacy is a great quality," said a friend who formerly lived in a very small Ohio town. "A man can do nearly everything by the proper use of diplomacy except to rob a bank. I was just reading something about a volunteer organist that set me thinking about a neat little bit of diplomacy that lifted a good man from misfortune's ditch and put him in the way of doing something for himself. He was a musician with a small traveling show which came along and went to pieces in our town. The other people of the company got out of town by hook or crook, but this poor fellow couldn't make it. He got acquainted with several young fellows of the town, however, and to one of these he confided that he would make a living by teaching music if he could only get a start.

"The young fellow asked him what he could play, and he said he could play all the kinds of horns in a band, the banjo, guitar, zither, violin, flute, piano and organ—in fact he could play any kind of musical instrument ever made.

"Then an idea struck him, and he asked what kind of organists they had in the two churches. The young fellow said they were pretty good; his sister was one of them. Thereupon a scheme formed itself in the musician's mind. He told his friend that if he could get a chance to play the organ next Sunday he thought he could surprise the folks, and maybe pave the way to getting a foothold as a teacher. He suggested that the young fellow present the case to his sister and have her get sick the next Sunday and send a note of apology, and suggesting himself as her substitute.

"This was all carried out in proper form, and when the time had arrived and the minister had apologized for the substitute the musician seated himself at the little organ and began. He started off with a voluntary in a sweet, expressive strain and worked it up to a noble burst of music which, in varying phases, swept along and held the congregation enchanted. Nobody had ever suspected the poor little organ capable of anything half so grand, and you may be sure that the musician overlooked no points. From that time on the church service was simply an accompaniment to the music, and when it was finished, and the organ poured forth another flood of harmony for the congregation to retire on, everybody just stood and listened, and before the stranded musician left the church he knew all the good people in town and was made a social lion.

"It was easy enough after that. Being a man of good address and discretion, and possessing gentlemanly refinement as well, he quietly went to work and soon had a lot of the best pupils in the town. Then the young fellows went after him for banjo and guitar lessons, and afterward they organized a band and made him leader. Everything came his way, and he married the daughter of one of the rich men of the town, and, well, he runs the biggest music store in the place now. All accomplished by a bit of diplomacy."—Chicago Mail.

A Chicago Lawyer's Effort.

A young lawyer was making his maiden effort before a jury in defense of a criminal. The evidence was all in, and he arose to utter the brilliant thoughts that had been surging through his brain. He was primed for a fine display of oratorical pyrotechnics, but somehow or other he could not get a start. His mind became a blank and he stood trembling for a moment. Then waving his arms he began: "May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury—My—ahem! My—— —— Officer, kindly get me a drink of water."

He waited for the attendant to return and tried to gather his faculties. After taking a sip of water he began again "May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury. I am happy—no—yes."

After a pause he again extended his arms and exclaimed: "May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury. My unfortunate client"——

This impressed him as a particularly bad opening, so he again hesitated. "Go on, counselor," said the judge, encouragingly; "so far I am with you."—Chicago Herald.

An Englishman in New York.

It was 7 o'clock when I reached the hotel, and time for dinner. On the principle of eating foreign food in a foreign country, I ordered all the strangest sounding plates on the bill of fare: Clam soup, pumpkin pie, hominy, buckwheat cakes, sweet potatoes, very nasty wild turkey and cranberries. The result was a squashy, sloppy meal, at the end of which my stomach was full, but I didn't feel as if I'd had a square dinner. The only thing I did not follow the American system in was drinks, for they drink nothing but coffee and such like slops at dinner, and then adjourn to a bar to correct their insides with cocktails. At the theatre, having stood up in my place to let a lady pass, the next moment found me seated on the ground in an unbecoming heap, the seat of my chair having sprung up when I did. This is one of the innumerable Yankee "notions," and is all right when you know it, but you've got to know it first.—Count Gleichen in Murray's Magazine.

Idea Men for Corporations.

"Idea men" are regularly hired at handsome salaries nowadays by several different classes of employers. They are indispensable in newspaper offices. Advertisers find them very valuable, and as "private secretaries" they furnish many a statesman's brains. Railroad corporations have long made use of them, and appreciate their value by making presidents of them in time. The idea man of a certain railroad company is styled "assistant to the president." The stewardesses, or female attendants for lady passengers on their through trains, are the result of one of his ideas. So is the stenographer and typewriter just arranged for on all the limited trains. This country is full now of men who carry their offices in their hats and dictate their correspondence wherever they find a stenographer and a chair.—New York Herald.

Are You at Home Nights?

One of the problems which a reporter on a morning paper has to deal with, is the trouble of finding at home the man whom he is assigned to interview. Assuming 100 to represent the certainty of finding the person sought, a Montreal reporter, after long experience, has estimated the chances very accurately as follows: Clergymen, on Monday and Saturday nights, 80, other nights, 40; old lawyers, 75; young lawyers, unmarried, 25; capitalists and bankers, 75; clerks living at home, 20; clerks boarding, 10; merchants, 60; mechanics, 70.—Toronto Empire.

Electricity for Tanning.

Persians have for ages believed in the efficacy of electricity in the preparation of leather. As the Persians have been, of course, entirely ignorant of modern scientific methods for obtaining or utilizing electricity, they have sometimes exposed their leather on high places, especially on Mount Elwend, near Hamadan. This they do precisely because such elevated spots are most exposed to electrical storms, and they affirm that lightning (or electricity) is a valuable agent in the curing of leather.—Exchange.

Gored by a Cow.

A fine colt belonging to Mr. Peter Lindsay, of Nixon, Ont., was badly hooked by a cow. Two bottles of Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured it. This invaluable remedy should be in every house. It cures cuts, sprains, bruises, burns and all pains and aches in man or beast.

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