

Feared That it May Have an Unfor-
tunate Effect in Connection With
the Proposed School Con-
ference,

On his person was found nearly fifteen thousand dollars worth of cash drafts and bonds, and in a valise he carried about two thousand dollars worth of jewels. The police of New York have been looking for Stern for a week and his arrest was made on the charge of grand larceny. Detective Power made the arrest.

Halifax, N.S., March 15.—Charles Stern, the New Yorker, arrested here last evening on a charge of grand larceny, the

Considerable International Significance Attached to Great Britain's Latest Military Movement.

It is reported that France, as a guaranteeing power to the Egyptian bondholders, will refuse her consent to the cost of the campaign, which is estimated at \$2,000,000, being charged to the Egyptian budget. In support of this

His Followers Indignant Over His
Indefensible Conduct — Premier
Bowell is Sick and Mr.
Laurier Has Recovered.

Shipping Men Pleased.
Quebec, March 15.—The Quebec Board of Trade has informed European exporters of the suppression of the Ship Laborer's Society. Messrs. N. Luchting & Co., the great Bremen and Hamburg shippers, writing to their correspondents in Quebec, state that they have received the news with the greatest satisfaction, and that now the steamers of their company

St. Catherine Street. "Get our price
if you intend furnishing." Open ev-
ings.

Armed men have locked themselves in the P.W.A. Hall and are in a state of siege. Police Officers MacDonald and Carroll, with a number of constables have attempted to arrest the ringleaders, but are powerless owing to the number they have to contend against and it is reported that the militia will be called out. Food to the men in the Hall is being supplied by persons who are taking their part.

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ent lunch had been prepared for them, and, after doing justice to the toothsome menu, the following toasts were drunk with great enthusiasm: "The Queen," "St. Jean Baptiste Society," "Our Sister Societies," "The City Council," "Chambre du Commerce," "Our Guests," "The President," and to "The Press."

Great credit is due to the officers and members of the committee for the suc-

Quebec, March 15.—The Quebec Board of Trade has informed European exporters of the suppression of the Ship Laborers' Society. Messrs. N. Luchting & Co., the great Bremen and Hamburg shippers, writing to their correspondents in Quebec, state that they have received the news with the greatest satisfaction, and that now the steamers of their company will be able to touch at Quebec oftener, the first of them via the St. Lawrence intending to leave on the 11th April and

Steamship Arrivals.

St. Paul	New York ...	Southampton
Vancouver	Halifax	Liverpool
La Touraine	New York	Havre
March 15.		
Concordia	Halifax	Glasgow
La Bretagne	Havre	New York
Willehad	Baltimore	Bremen
Peninsula	New York	London

Comprising Parlor Set, Bedroom Set, Dining-room Set and Kitchen for \$500 spot cash at Frederic Lapointe's, 155 St. Catherine Street. "Get our price if you intend furnishing." Open evenings.

Pacific Cable Conference.
London, March 15.—The probable date of the Pacific Cable conference is not yet known.

The Montreal Herald

Founded 1808.



PRICE BY MAIL.

DAILY HERALD.	
One Year.	\$2.00
Six Months.	1.00
Three Months.	.50
One Month.	.20

WEEKLY HERALD.	
One Year.	50
Six Months.	25
Three Months.	15

DELIVERED IN CITY.	
DAILY HERALD.	
One Year.	\$2.50
Six Months.	1.25
Three Months.	.60
One Month.	.25

CASH IN ADVANCE.

MONTREAL, MARCH 16.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

One Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, has been able to spare sufficient time from his duty as a closer of the side-doors of saloons to pen an article in the March number of the *Bachelor of Arts*, upon the Monroe Doctrine. It is always a good thing to see articles upon the Monroe Doctrine, because they show that the great American public is making a brave attempt at finding out just what that doctrine may be, but in the course of his article Mr. Roosevelt demonstrates that however much he may know about the Monroe Doctrine he is utterly ignorant of the concerns of Canada and the Canadians. He believes that Canadians should become citizens of the United States, or as he terms it "Americans." His argument towards this end is strikingly Rooseveltian. He says:

"As long as the Canadian remains a colonist, he remains in a position which is distinctly inferior to that of his cousins, both in England and in the United States. The Englishman at bottom looks down on the Canadian as he does on anyone who admits his inferiority; and quite properly, too. The American, on the other hand, with equal propriety, regards the Canadian with the good natured condescension always felt by the freeman for the man who is not free. A funny instance of the English attitude toward Canada was shown after Lord Dufferin's inglorious fiasco last September, when the Canadian yachtman, Rose, challenged for the American Cup. The English journals repudiated him on the express ground that a Canadian was not an Englishman, and not entitled to the privileges of an Englishman. In their comments many of them showed a dislike for Americans which almost rose to hatred. The feeling they displayed for the Canadians was not one of dislike. It was one of contempt."

If it were possible for Mr. Roosevelt to insult anyone, this might be regarded as insulting. His discoveries regarding the mental attitude of Englishmen toward Canadians, and of the repudiation of Mr. Rose by the English press on account of his being a Canadian, are unworthy of notice, but the statement that Canadians have not a complete freedom of movement at variance with the facts as to occasion surprise that Mr. Roosevelt should have written it. If Mr. Roosevelt intends to write any more magazine articles he might take the trouble to choose some subject upon which he is informed.

THE TROUBLE AT ST. JOHNS.

In a letter to a contemporary, a person, signing himself "An Officer," has seen fit to take exception to the comment made by the Herald upon the methods employed at St. John's military school. Had this officer read the Herald's article with the same care that he implies he has given to a perusal of regulations, he would not have fallen into the errors that he has. The Herald has not said one word in extenuation of the offence which the men committed in refusing to parade, but what the Herald has said, and what it repeats, is that, after proper punishment has been awarded the men, a searching enquiry should be made into the methods employed at St. John's toward the imparting of military instruction to attached men. The experience of "An Officer" is that many men sent to the schools in winter are "unfit for soldiering, as they do not like barracks life." This is charmingly ingenious. Is it to be expected that men will like a barracks life, the chief diversion of which is shovelling snow? Our contemporary's correspondent has discovered that the writer of the Herald's articles has never taken a course at St. John's, or at any other military school, and hence, by inference, is unequalled to speak on the subject. Common-sense and not military science is wanted in dealing with a matter of this kind, and this is a fact which some people, other than mutineers, will have ample opportunity of appreciating before the incident is dismissed. It is interesting to note that "An Officer" forgot to indicate his present whereabouts, but a certain glib use of such unfamiliar terms as "regimental depots" would indicate that he was not far from the seat of the trouble himself. His careful attention is directed to a letter, which appears in another column, from one who has attended the school at St. John's. It is one of several communications which have been received in endorsement of the Herald's position.

THE AUTOCRACY OF IGNORANCE.

A personage decked in glorious apparel, glittering with gems, seated on a magnificent throne, and surrounded by a mob of sycophants, rubbing their noses in the dust before the throned one, may pass in oriental climes, where a burning sun entails an invertebrate morality, as the proper sort of thing to represent majesty and government, but in other lands, where blast and storm demand sturdier mortals, the whole thing is looked upon as a costly bit of pantomime to amuse the children. The sturdy, independent children of the

Viking race, even in the old days, very quickly cured anyone who attempted to arrogate the rights of the people. The fiercely independent spirit of the Vikings, who only honored the chief for his own intrinsic power, clearly shown forth, dominates their children to-day, revealing itself in the indomitable pluck and undying energy that pervades the very air of our land.

The people are the power, the incarnation of the Divine, wielding and owning all power, to be governed by none save those whom they choose as their representatives. The day of the divine right of anybody to do wrong is gone; and gone for ever, with all the tinsel flummery and bombastic phraseology which served to please the children of the race. The genius of our folk is to move slowly but like the mighty flood when it does move, it sweeps all before it in its resistless rush. In lands where education is not, where piety is measured by ignorance, and saintship by the stench of the filthy rags of the holy ones, the people are held in vile servitude by the tyrants who live on the toll of their dupes, but so soon as it is realized that each one is as great as he is in the sight of God and no greater, then autocracy falls and liberty blossoms everywhere and life. The demand and need is that the people realize their power and the only way for them to know this is by education. The true education, that does not produce men who must live under glass shades lest any breath of fresh air may blow on their delicate organisms or shatter their fragile theories, but men who are fit to face the tempest-rage, firm in convictions grounded in knowledge. We demand that the people rule themselves, and further, that in order to do this they be educated as brothers with one common aim and as men fit to be trusted in life to read and learn of the ways and wonders of the great law-abiding-yet free—Universe of God.

In one of the great libraries of Southern Europe, rich with splendid works, a very treasure trove of accumulated knowledge, when the student goes, he meets with all manner of difficulties before he can cross the threshold, and then when he does get in, he finds that his real troubles have but begun. Face to face with thousands of valuable works, eager to learn, he is struck dumb when he discovers there is no catalogue, and worst of all that every book is turned with its face to the wall. A sleek custodian smiles at the woebegone traveller who finds out what bigoted ignorance can do to balk research.

Masses of knowledge in our land are thus buried and hid from the people, who too oft cry in despair before such ways, instead of rising up in one united revolt and asserting their sovereign right. Day by day the voice of the people is being heard, it is growing and will grow till it makes the welkin ring with its intensity. Liberty must be claimed from Halifax to Vancouver, from every town and village and lonely cot in the wilderness. Let the centres of population, where there is human sympathy to help, take up the cry, and begin by demanding the right of every man to vote for the representatives of the education of his town. We have the right to elect our members of Parliament and we should have the right to elect the members of every educational board. Knowing that by having fit and proper men there, the young will be so educated as to know how to vote for the rulers of the nation of the future.

There never can be a pure and honest Government until there are pure and honest voters; there never can be pure and honest voters until the people are so educated as to realize and know their own powers and responsibilities. As in the days of old, the flaming cross was sent out to summon every true man to come and fight against the common foe, so now must the standard of liberty go forth, blazing with the light of knowledge to arouse the people to one united and determined onslaught on the hideous enemy of our land and time, self-conceit and arrogant official ignorance.

A WORLD'S FAIR.

It was suggested by the Herald, as long ago as September 24 of last year, that no great fair should be held in Montreal until 1897. It was admitted freely by the Herald of that time, as it must be universally admitted now, that nothing advertised a city or a country more widely or effectively than a great fair. It was remarked at that time that Canada needs such advertising now, and needs it badly. The value of these great works of development, for which the Canadians have taxed themselves, will never be adequately recognized in the world at large, except on some such basis; "and the best way to attain that end," said the Herald, in September last, "is undoubtedly the holding of a world's fair in the centre of distribution, in the commercial metropolis of Canada." But, the Herald said, such a fair must be worthy of the Dominion and the metropolis, and it discussed in the following terms the question as to the holding of a fair in 1896.

The time for preparation is exceedingly short, and the circumstances of the country will hardly be propitious. The Federal Parliament is on the point of being dissolved, and can hardly be canvassed in time to secure an adequate appropriation before the adjournment of the coming session. Until next spring the country will be disturbed by a political agitation, which will monopolize the attention of many, and will affect all. The practical politician will be abroad, exercising his pressure on the Ministers; and there is danger that any money voted by the Federal Government would be spent more for the benefit of the campaign than of the fair. At the same time the municipal elections are coming on, bringing their quota of excitement and disturbance. The condition of civic finances is not brilliant, and will not improve until next spring, so that a large appropriation from the city could hardly be expected just now. The Provincial Legislature is also on the ragged edge of its existence. The agitation preceding the election will be in full blast next summer. A large appropriation from that source also cannot be expected until more pressing needs have been attended to.

But by 1897 all the elections will be over; the burning questions which are now agitating the country will have been settled as far as it is humanly possible to settle them; Montreal improvements now going on will have been completed; the

new East End station no doubt will have replaced the ugly spot in the east side of the country, it is to be hoped, will have fully recovered from the existing depression, and everyone will be at his best to work with might and main to receive visitors, and to do honor to our country. Besides, the year 1897 will mark the 40th anniversary of the discovery of the mainland of North America by John Cabot, which is an event no less in the history of England than in that of Canada, since it marks the beginning of the interest taken by British sovereigns in maritime discovery, and the rise of the British navy. To deliberate worthily, the British Government would no doubt do a large share. But it would be a mistake to have a colonial exposition here. Canada has little to gain by inviting other colonists who, like itself, are working hard to develop their resources at home. What Canada needs is capital, and men to develop its great North-west, and that can be had only from the Old World. To the old countries we must appeal, as well as to our neighbors to the south.

Many of these discouraging conditions still obtain. The municipal campaign, indeed, is safely past, and we shall not have another for two years. But the coming spring and summer will see the Dominion at large and probably the province also, each in its own political sphere, plunged in the peculiar distractions of general elections. The season of financial depression through which the Canadian people have been passing has been of exceptional severity, and the experiences of private capital during the past few months have not gone far to warrant the hope that the successful financing of the enterprise, even in respect of its necessary expenses would have been at all easy of accomplishment.

The Herald has since felt itself free to express the opinion that under an entirely capable management and under reasonably favorable conditions of private, municipal, provincial and Federal assistance, these several adverse conditions might have been overcome. The citizens of Montreal, upon whom the original responsibility should rest, and upon whom the ultimate responsibility, whether for the success or failure of the enterprise, assuredly would rest, have decided otherwise. But the arguments, in general, as to the value of a world's fair in the furtherance of the interests of Montreal and of the country at large, still hold. And the arguments as to the expediency of holding it in 1897, which arguments were treated fully by the Herald in the article quoted above, also hold. A world's fair in Montreal in 1897 could be made to pay. It could be made to pay its promoters, this city and this country. And it could be made ready in time. But there is perhaps no more than enough time, if complete public confidence in the venture is to be secured. The preparations for the placing of the enterprise on such a basis, should be begun at once.

In the stomach of an ostrich which died in New York some days ago were found a wooden clothespin, the bottoms of two beer bottles, a harmonica five inches long, a skate key, an umbrella ferule with a four-inch piece of the stick in it, a brass door key, a black horn comb, a silk handkerchief, two pieces of coal, three stones and several different kinds of vegetables. The post-mortem revealed death to have resulted from tuberculosis. Here's where appendicitis missed a chance to score. But perhaps ostriches do not have appendicitis.

The factious Ottawa Citizen remarks: "The Globe says the Liberal party was never more united. It should have added—'under the umbrella.'" The Citizen obviously means that the Conservative party is still out in the wet.

A St. Sauveur girl sued her sister's father-in-law for \$150 for stealing a kiss from her. The judge awarded her \$1. A dollar appears to be a low enough price—but then the judge saw the girl.

It is understood that a budding Wolsley at St. John's is preparing a military work of great value. It is to be called "Minor Tactics, or Every Militiaman His Own Snow-Shoveller."

It is generally held that woman's propensity for jolting is less prominently developed than man's, but when she removes her hat in the theatre she invariably gets off a good thing.

An Unanswered Prayer. May Pillsbury, the young god of the Americans, gleams again in planetary effulgence above all minor stars:—N. Y. Sun.

The Piping Times of Peace. Soldiering in the United States is a poor business. If one should judge by the statement that one of the United States lieutenants who visited Ottawa this week has been a lieutenant for 24 years.—Ottawa Free Press.

But Did He Take the Hint? A prominent clergyman of the city, during the course of his sermon yesterday, touched on the "Remedial Bill" question. His remarks were hardly well started when a piece of plaster fell from the ceiling as if to warn him that he was on dangerous grounds.—Belleville Sun.

A Fine Idea of Humor. "The member for Abyssinia" was what Jimmy McShane designated Nicholas Flood Davin the other afternoon in the Commons. He should have said Assiniboia, but knew no better; and amid the laughter of the House apologized for his ignorance.—Toronto World.

Talking From a Safe Distance. It is difficult to understand why the good people of Brockville should have allowed a man like Lapointe—a drunken lunatic—to go curving and prancing about their streets, flourishing a gun, and otherwise making himself a dangerous nuisance.—Toronto World.

Remillard Died of Heart Disease. The Coroner on Saturday afternoon held an inquest on the late Henry Remillard, who was found dead on Thursday morning in his bedroom in Paquet's Hotel, Chaboulet Square. The medical testimony proved conclusively that deceased died of heart disease and a verdict to that effect was rendered. The late Mr. Remillard was well connected and highly respected, and the statement that his death was caused by indulgence in the liquor habit is correct and is an injury to the family. The funeral took place on Saturday and was conducted by Dumaine & Co.

IN OLD MOUNT ROYAL.

The Funeral of the Late Thos. Crathern.

The funeral of the late Mr. Thomas Crathern, eldest son of Mr. James Crathern of this city, took place Saturday afternoon. Owing to the distance there was no funeral procession from the family residence. A large number of sorrowing citizens gathered at St. George's Church, where His Lordship Bishop conducted a most impressive service.

Among the mourners and intimate friends who drove down to the church were James Crathern, F. A. Crathern, Alex. McArthur, J. B. Caverhill, Geo. Verhill, Lieutenant Colonel Crathern, Mr. F. Newman, Mr. White, Edward Holton, Dr. Hutchison, E. P. Hannaford, W. J. Learmont, Henry Newman, David Lewis, E. T. Woodley, Lieut. Col. McArthur, S. H. Ewing, D. R. McCord, Q.C. Among those noticed at the church were A. F. Gault, C. Alexander, Geo. Drummond, Jonathan Hodgson, H. R. Ives, A. Macpherson, G. M. Kinghorn, D. Wilson, E. Parker, G. Cheney, A. Dowker, Percy Gault, L. Sutherland, R. McDougall, T. Chas. Davidson, W. Francis, Godfrey Watt, W. W. Dalling, Major Ogilvie, Captain Wynne, of the M.A.A.; also E. Osbourne, V. Davidson, W. Worry, Geo. Hague, Archie Hodgson, T. Fyfe, Geo. Robertson, G. Seybold, W. G. Arntson, Geo. Greene, F. Cushing, E. Archibald, G. Bird, F. Manderloh, J. Joques, Geo. Alrd, E. A. Dwyer, A. E. Lewis, John Davidson, J. A. Drummond, Henry Staines, Jr., Hugh Brodie, Alex. Woods, C. Lamotte, E. Phillips, Charles A. Smith, D. L. Lockery, A. Ramsay, Dr. Browne, J. Peck, L. A. Irwin, Captain Stanley, D. Sinclair, A. G. Stevenson, B. Butler, John Corbett, Leslie Gault, Captain Geo. Cameron, Lieut. Col. Turnbull, A. Adams, James Cooper, S. Tobin, W. Dawson, W. S. Keary, A. Ewan.

At the church His Lordship the Bishop was assisted by Very Rev. Dean Carmichael and Rev. C. J. James. The large choir of boys rendered an appropriate song service, while Prof. Percy Miley presided at the organ. The church altar was most beautifully decorated with floral offerings from many friends. Among the offerings was a wreath from the old M.G.A. regiment, of which the late Thomas Crathern was a retired captain; cross, church choir, pillow and large cross from employees of Crathern & Caverhill and Learmont & Co.

"DON" SUPPORTS LAURIER.

Mr. Laurier's speech made a profound impression. That Mr. Laurier spoke with the greatest possible deliberation is not startling, inasmuch as he is surrounded by influences and his words are likely to be misinterpreted by critics who will garble his grammar as they will mis-state his facts. The fact remains that he made a profound impression. With so many disgraced and disgraced people in the Government as it stands now, Mr. Laurier has been enabled to receive recognition which he quite well deserves as a Canadian gentleman.

As an even an apple-woman would admit, when fruit is scarce the price is high. The scarcity of gentlemen in prominent places in Ottawa has made Mr. Laurier conspicuous. No one would think for a moment of ever saying that Mr. Laurier had told an untruth or that he promised a thing that he did not intend to do. He is a gentleman, in any phase, either in public or private, that did not prove him to be a gentleman. In the quest that we are making for some solution of our national problem, in the search for a way out of this trouble, we are presented with a motion for a six months' hiatus by Mr. Laurier. It is made by a gentleman of undoubted integrity, of that he is a gentleman, as evidenced by the Church and threatened with all the frightful things that a dominant church can hold over the head of a politician, and yet with unflinching serenity he stands up and says that he will follow as the nucleus of the movement that can relieve Canada from clerical oppression. I, for one, declare with great pleasure that I hope to be the first man who can be heard saying that anything and all I can do to serve him. I will do with eagerness. I do not care what party name he wears.—E. E. Shepard in Saturday Night.

THE PROCESSES OF A BLUFF.

We presume that Sir Donald Smith—agent for nobody, as we are bound to believe—asked Mr. Greenway if he would be willing to go to Ottawa to consult the Dominion Government. Mr. Greenway very naturally replies that he can do so only if the Government invite him. The Government have not invited him; but intimate that they will begin the business of consultation after the coercion bill has been read a second time. Mr. Greenway and his colleagues are to understand that their colleagues are a serious business and that they had better save themselves by a timely surrender. The discontented Conservatives at Ottawa are to understand that the serious business is not a serious business, but a bluff to "bring that man Greenway to time," and are to vote for the second reading on the understanding that it will not be further proceeded with. The vote on the second reading is then to be shown to Mr. Greenway as evidence of the settled determination of the House to make the measure law. And this artifice, which a child might detect, is the broad statement that was promised as one of the results of the Tupper regime! If the Government meant they would intimate to Manitoba at once their desire to negotiate, and during the negotiations they would suspend all proceedings upon the bill. A parody without a suspension of hostilities is surely a novel proposal.—Toronto Globe.

THANKFUL FOR THE NEWS.

The London Chronicle grown humorous over an article which appeared in the *Louis Republic*, asking the authorship of one of the Chronicle's editorials to Lord Salisbury, of all people in the world. "We have been betrayed," it says in the remote lands of the great West, "where the mighty Missouri rolls down to the sea, where huge irrigation works rivet the attention of the civilized world, where the American eagle brushes the dew from his magnificent plume and soars toward the setting sun; midway between the aurora borealis and the Antarctic circle, in a city where the national democratic constitution is to be held, and the Goddess of Liberty has no files on her, there is naturally but little reticence. Therefore we are not surprised to see the following opening words of an editorial article, under the title of 'Too good, my lord,' in the *St. Louis Republic*, a copy of which, for January 14, reaches us to-day.

It is applicable as it may be to anything in particular. Lord Salisbury's tribute to the 'magnanimity of America' falls upon us agreeably. Salisbury was once a journalist. There is no improbability in his conjecture that the *Louis Republic's* editorial was written or, at least, dictated in substance by the Premier himself. Americans are obliged to Lord Salisbury for a most magnificent plume and soars toward the setting sun; midway between the aurora borealis and the Antarctic circle, in a city where the national democratic constitution is to be held, and the Goddess of Liberty has no files on her, there is naturally but little reticence. Therefore we are not surprised to see the following opening words of an editorial article, under the title of 'Too good, my lord,' in the *St. Louis Republic*, a copy of which, for January 14, reaches us to-day.

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL,

LONDON, ENG.

THE following established Exhibitions and Markets are held under the auspices of and with the support of all the leading members of the respective Trades. All the largest Engineers and Manufacturers from all parts of the world exhibit (under one roof) at these annual gatherings, and they are the best markets for all who desire to buy to the greatest advantage and who may wish to see the latest novelties. Buyers unable to attend personally should instruct their European agents to visit these Markets and advise them of all novelties, etc. Catalogues of each Exhibition are published separately, and a copy of any one of them will be sent post free on receipt of 1s. Prospectuses and full particulars can be had free on application.

THE CONFECTIONERS', BAKERS' AND ALLIED TRADERS' 4th ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND MARKET

WILL BE HELD ON THE

18th TO 25th SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Managing Director—W. E. AYLWIN, Esq., Canned Goods Broker.

THE GROCERY, PROVISION, OIL AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE AND ALLIED TRADERS' ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND MARKET

WILL BE HELD ON THE

2nd TO 9th OCTOBER, 1896.

Managing Director—W. E. AYLWIN, Esq., Canned Goods Broker.

THE BREWERS', MALTSTERS', DISTILLERS', MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS', WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS AND ALLIED TRADERS' 18th ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND MARKET

WILL BE HELD FROM

OCTOBER 31st TO NOVEMBER 6th, 1896.

Managing Directors—ARTHUR T. DALE, M.J.I., AND CAPT. JOHN REYNOLDS.

When we Read Or Hear of

Hull

We naturally

Think of

E. B. Eddy's Matches.

MEXICO LIKE MONTREAL

As Regards High-Sounding Exposition Projects.

The Government Will Give No Money to Private Enterprises.

Albany, N. Y., March 14.—The State of New York was asked some time ago to participate in an international exposition to be held in the City of Mexico. A bill appropriating for such participation is now pending in the Legislature and Governor Morton has been besieged with requests for his official co-operation. In order to fully inform himself as to the character of the exposition before taking any steps Governor Morton has had a secret agent in Mexico making an investigation. To-day the following cablegram was received from that source: "Official information shows that the Government will not be ready to authorize the holding of an international exposition under two years. It will appropriate no money nor will it recognize any private enterprise."

THE FARMER'S LAMENT.

I was once a well-to-do farmer, now I'm worried and in debt. I've got poor pay-in taxes, but I have to pay 'em. There's a tax on food and clothing, poor and scanty though they be. But Sir Bovell will be thankful, for 'their ain't no tax on tea.'

There's a mortgage on the homestead, an' the interest ain't all paid. I've worked hard from early morning till late evening, but I can't pay it. Wife ain't no 'doin' follow fashions an' I don't go on a spree. Yet I'm poor, although they tell me that 'their ain't no tax on tea.'

In my house there's no planner, no rich carpets on the floor. An' the tariff wouldn't let me put a door bell on the door. An' my wife can't get a bunnet, that would be a luxury. But she says we must feel thankful for 'their ain't no tax on tea.'

I can't buy a bit o' cotton, but I have to pay tax. An' they levy on my wood-pile by a dooty on the axe. An' the tariff's in my porridge isn't now admitted free, but the Lord be thanked for one thing, that 'their ain't no tax on tea.'

Once I tried to buy a picture; it was thirty-five per cent. dooty knocked that bargain in the head. Had it been a great old picture, ten thousand, then you see, 'wouldn't been a work of art,' they said, and been admitted free.

When I'm working on the back lot, I would often like to know just how long 'twill be till sunset, or till dinner-horn would blow. So I thought a watch I'd purchase, but the man spoke up, says he, 'Dooty's thirty-five on watches, but we get in diamonds free.'

More'n a cent a pound on sugar, thirty-five per cent. on boots. Does'n't help my wheat or barley, or increase the price of roots. Diamonds will not cut my meadow, though they may be nice to see. An' my only comfort is 'their ain't no tax on tea.'

Everything a farmer uses, everything a farmer wears. Hand-rake, cradle, scythe or pitchfork—each is loaded with dooty bears. This is called 'the poor man's tariff,' for it keeps him poor, you see. An' they tell me, what's the thankful that 'their ain't no tax on tea.'

Once they told us that consumers didn't have the tax to pay. That it made the things all cheaper, that each loaf of dooty bread. An' I've thought the thing all over an' I'm blest if I can see. If that's so, then, what's the reason that 'their ain't no tax on tea.'

Wife an' I are gettin' feeble, soon we'll be doin' goin' where Taxes do not worry people, tariffs do not enter there. But they'll follow our poor spirits right into eternity. By a tax on shrouds and coffins to get even for the tea.

ANON.

The Beaver Line Steamship Lake Winnipeg sailed from Liverpool on Saturday at 11 a.m. with 45 passengers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TROUBLE AT ST. JOHNS.

To the Editor of the Herald: Sir,—In the Gazette of Saturday, 14th inst., under the head of "Military News," it is stated that the seven men of the St. John's military school were refused to shovel snow in their \$4.75 paper boots are to be tried by district court martial, which means liability to imprisonment for two years. Under the same heading a letter appears signed "An Officer." Happily there are few like him in Montreal. I can tell him that the men have complained not only in the present case, but for years past against being harnessed to coal carts, chopping wood and snow shovelling after each divine service on Sunday. I speak from experience. I have served years in that military school, side by side with old men, who have been there since its foundation (useless soldiers, who never mounted guard or did duty).

I deny any officer or man in that school to deny those statements. They are true, literally true, and an enquiry on oath would reveal much that is rotten in the military administration of the school. Of course, Tommy would be an idiot to go openly and complain of being made a scavenger. He would get 21 days' C.B. for his pains. I have left that school, thank God, with a good character. I am as wise now on military matters as when I entered it; but I learned to saw wood and say nothing. It would be a sad thing, indeed, if Toronto, Fredericton or London were so rotten to the core as St. John's. The late general saw its state at a glance, and paid it unexpected visits. He was the means of abolishing the ash-pit parade, after repeated complaints. It is all very well for "An Officer" to state a man can have his complaints attended to. Yes, at the inevitable cost of being boycotted by his superiors, and marked "Grouser." The Gazette's correspondence attacks the article which appeared in the Herald, but the writer of that article has grasped the situation in its true light, whoever he is, and he has the courage to expose a state of affairs which should have come to light long ago.

Yours truly,

MILES.

Montreal, March 14.

A Novel Method of Distribution.

Tickets, from 25c to \$10 each. Awards from \$5 to \$5,000 each.

You are invited to inspect this fine collection.

AFTER SICKNESS to tone up the

bring back a healthy appetite, physicians recommend the use of

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

PREPARED TO THE TASTE.

Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Beware of imitations. MONTREAL.

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LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

There are at present one hundred and

eighteen children in the Ladies' Benevo-

lent Institution. Extra coats, cloaks and

clothes are much needed for them to wear

in the playgrounds, and the managers will

be grateful if kind friends will send even

one of the necessary articles

to St. Berthelet Street.

Signed,

MANAGER for February,

YOUR BABY

Needs nourishing. The best doctors recommend

"The First Swiss Brand"
of Unsweetened Milk.R. W. TURNER, Agent,
18 St. Alexis St.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—At 88 Britannia Street, wife of Hubert E. Cooke of a son.
THOMAS—At the Women's Hospital, Osborne Street, Montreal, on March 4, 1896, the wife of Rev. Ernest Thomas, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LEVI-MODGETT—March 9, 1896, at St. Paul's Church, Upper Lachine, by the Rev. B. Hewton, James E. Levi and Edith A. H. Modgett, both of Lachine, Que.
REID-KIRKPATRICK—On the 11th March, 1896, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. L. S. Scott, D.D., rector of Montreal, Captain Archibald Reid, port warden of Montreal, to Isabella Elizabeth, only daughter of J. E. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of this city.

DEATHS.

BURGESS—On the 11th inst., at the General Hospital, Chicago, in her 66th year, Frances Anne Burgess, wife of Rev. Wm. Burgess, and mother of W. E. Burgess, of this city.

HAMILTON—In this city, on Tuesday, March 10, John Hamilton, a native of Carleton Place, Ontario, aged 66 years.
O'BRIEN—In this city, on Wednesday, March 11, Sarah O'Brien, wife of John O'Brien, aged 70 years. Funeral on Friday, the 14th inst., at 2:30 p.m. from 840 Blandy Street. Friends please accept this intimation. Quebec, Boston and South-Cleveland papers please copy.

JAMESON—On March 12, 1896, at 326 Fullum Street, William Jameson, aged 23 years and 7 months. Funeral on Sunday, from the above address, at 1:30 p.m., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

CRATHERN—At Denver, Col., on the morning of March 8th, after a prolonged illness, Thomas Crathern, in his 37th year, eldest son of Mr. James Crathern.

CUNNINGHAM—At Howick, Que., on March 12th, 1896, W. S. Cunningham, aged 59 years.

DORION—In this city, on March 11, 1896, Elizabeth Langley, widow of the late Mr. Dorion, aged 60 years. Funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Philip Murray, 228 St. Louis St., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 7:45 a.m. to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

FRASER—In this city, on Thursday, March 12th, George Munro Fraser, aged 15 years, accidentally killed. Funeral Saturday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. from his residence, 2097 St. Catherine St. Friends and acquaintances please attend.

DUNN—In this city, on the 13th inst., Andrew William Dunn, aged 24 years, beloved son of Andrew Dunn. Funeral from his father's residence, 41 Rosel Street, Point St. Charles, in the morning at 8:45 a.m. to St. Gabriel's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend. United States papers please copy.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to be present at the funeral service at St. George's Church on Saturday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock. Owing to the distance there will be no funeral procession from his father's residence.

MAGOR—At Sierra Madre, California, on the 10th inst., Charles Magor, son of John Magor, aged 18.

McCAFFREY—In this city, on the 11th March, 1896, Patrick McCaffrey, of County Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 2 years, died. Funeral will take place from his cousin's residence (Thomas Thompson) 66 St. James Street, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2:30 p.m. to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

PERSONAL.

MISS PHILLIP, MATERNITY NURSE,
63 Aylmer Street.

CORNES, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, warts, etc., skillfully treated; latest methods. Robert Cornes, Surgeon-Chiropractor (late of U.S.A.), 228 St. Catherine, opposite Queen's Block.

The Monument National
At the weekly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Monument National, held last week, it was decided to invite the Mayor, the Building Inspector, the press, and the public to the ceremony to make a thorough inspection of the building, to show to the public that the absurd rumors that have been circulated to the effect that the building was not in a safe condition, and also decided to allow the use of the hall to Mrs. Murphy, the proprietress of the Academy of Music, who will finish the season at the Monument National.

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PURE.

We, making a specialty of Home-Made bread, are very careful that the materials used are good and pure. That is what makes our bread so nice. If you would like to try it a telephone call will bring it to you.

ALLATT'S.

135 St. Antoine Street,
Telephone 2380.

Interesting Items.

In ancient times bones were collected from the battle-fields, ground to powder, and used to fertilize the land. The products of the wax tree of the Andes cannot be distinguished from beeswax.

A prize of thirty thousand francs has been offered by a florist in Mayenne to anyone who can produce a plant on which blue roses will bloom.

Caged lions and tigers, pumas and jaguars, take no notice of the men and women passing in front of them, but if a dog be brought anywhere near the cage they show their savage nature at once.

The finest shaving brushes are manufactured from badgers' hair, and "camel's hair" brushes are turned out in great quantities from squashed tails and from the hair that grows inside the ears of oxen.

Give it a fair trial some day when you cough. Thousands of ways of curing a cold, only one way to cure it right, to cure it quick, pleasantly. Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turp. 50c for 25 doses. All druggists.

G. T. R. Train Signals.
Toronto, March 14.—Mr. Geo. Jones, formerly train dispatcher on the Wabash, but now an official of General Manager Hayes, of the G. T. R., is making a tour of the line with the view of ascertaining if varying local conditions would allow of the introduction of the standard code of American train signals in lieu of the one now in force. The alterations if adopted would relate chiefly to the right of passage of one train over another.FOR RESTORING THE COLOR AND PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR.
LUBRY'S
PARISIAN HAIR RESTORER
has been used by the most distinguished physicians and is the only preparation of its kind in the world.

STRATHROY

A Tale of the '45.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

She asked if he had heard anything of Strathroy, and the doctor told him about the projected rising in Lochaber. That was enough; she knew her father's nature too well to have any doubt of his whereabouts now, if he were alive. Her maid brought the intimation that a man named Johnstone wanted to see Mrs. Malcolm.

"Send him in here!" said Margaret, quickly.
"That is from the camp," observed the doctor; "I hope your correspondence may not betray us some day. When you have read your letter you will find me in the garden."

And the doctor quitted the room as Neil Johnstone, the old servant of Elvanlee, entered. Neil had discovered his master's secret, and determined not to be separated from him, he had obtained an engagement in the captain's of the regiment, and he was now the chief manager of it. His services proved invaluable to the husband and wife, who during the period of suspense had found no opportunity of meeting. Johnstone had acted as courier, and hitherto he had accomplished his task without difficulty.

Mrs. Malcolm received the letter he now presented, her face glowed with pleasure. For the moment all the terrors which surrounded her were forgotten. She took Johnstone's hand, thanking him with an earnestness that made the old man proud and inspired him with the courage to risk anything to afford her so much joy. He was to wait for an answer, and he had to see about a barrel of whiskey up the town, which was his ostensible mission to Dundee, as he informed his mistress, he went off on that errand, promising to return speedily.

She opened the letter. The sight of the words dazzled her eyes as if the sunlight had flashed in them, blinding her with its glory. As she read, she almost fancied that his voice was audible; she had never known how sweet a sound it was until left with only memory's echo of it.

"My own wife," she read, and answered the words, "Ay, Malcolm, always yours."
"My own wife—nearly a whole year has passed since we were together. Scarcely a year, and yet a dreary age of misery and suspense has been concentrated in that brief space."

She paused, dwelling upon every word. Was their separation so short as that? Was only a year and yet a dreary age? Only a year since she had watched by his bedside in the cottage, waiting for the end. Only a year since he had risen as it were from the arms of death, pale and feeble, but strong in the great ambition which quickened him.

"As a common soldier," he had said, "I will take service for King George, and in the ranks I will win back my honor or die."

She had not had the heart to dissuade him very strongly, for she had seen that life, so when she had been alarmed by learning that Colonel Strang had discovered her retreat, Malcolm had gone away. Since then he had found some of his thoughts in the excitement of battle, of hazard in the field and in the camp, and in the wild joy of feeling that every new venture brought him one step nearer to the goal.

But to her the had been left only the bitter dread of unknown calamities which lengthened hours.

"Ah, Malcolm," she sighed, "it has been a long year."
"But the hour of our triumph is near. I have returned to-day successful from an expedition which nobody but myself would undertake. The general has publicly acknowledged my services to the Government; and thanks to his favor, I hope in a few days to be able to declare myself and to claim the reversion of the sentence so hastily pronounced upon me. Be glad, then, for our separation will only endure a little while longer. Commend me to our sister Agnes, and to your own good thought."

"Your true lover and husband,"

MALCOLM.

When she had read this many times, finding with each perusal new pleasure from its tidings, she sat down to write the response.

She had just taken the pen in hand, when the door opened and the domestic announced.

"Colonel Strang."

Margaret hastily concealed Malcolm's letter and rose to receive the visitor. She was flushed, and unable to control her agitation altogether.

The colonel, perceiving these signs at his entrance, accepted them as auguries of his success.

CHAPTER XIII.

Colonel Strang delivered his salutations with an air of the profoundest respect. The lady acknowledged them with studied politeness. The gentleman's reverence was low; the lady's courtesy was perfect in dignity and grace.

There was a little awkwardness on both sides; he feeling that the reception was somewhat less than his exceeding courtesy; she was nervous herself to play the difficult part assigned to her, dreading to advance too far, or not far enough, and trembling lest he should penetrate the mask and discover her real sentiments toward him.

But his vanity helped her. He recovered self-possession instantly, and all his demeanor was grave, his eyes glimmered with admiration. The pallor of her face contrasting with the deep mourning in which she was dressed, rendered her more beautiful than ever, he thought. The passion which she had inspired in his breast, his passion potent enough to endure separation and coldness, hindered his perception of trivial circumstances, which on other occasions would have aroused his suspicions. The passion prompted him to magnify the slightest indication of favor, and his vanity accepted the distorted view without questioning its correctness.

"I regret, madam," he said, in the softest accent, "to find that time has not yet removed the traces of your sorrow. I trust that my abrupt intrusion does not distress you. I know that my presence must recall painful recollections, which I would give much to enable you to forget."

Stilled as the address was, it was sincere enough. She eagerly seized the suggestion he had made for the explanation of her discomposure at his appearance.

"You are considerate, sir, and I thank you, but you will excuse my agitation since you understand its cause."

"I am charmed to have disturbed you, however slightly. Believe me, nothing would have tempted me to hazard giving you pain but my anxiety for your safety."

"My safety?—with what peril am I threatened?" (watching him narrowly).
"There is peril everywhere to the friends of the rebels, and a petticoat is not privileged in the eyes of His Grace of Cumberland. The mother of the Duke of Perth, the Countess of Strathallan, and other ladies have been already sent prisoners to Edinburgh. If it became known that Mistress Malcolm, who has succeeded in gaining the friendship of General Kerr, was none other than the widow of the traitor Oliphant and the daughter of Strathroy, imprisonment would follow certain—perhaps something worse."

He spoke with grave emphasis, and with an evident interest in her welfare.

To be continued.

Gentlemen's Gloves.

Perhaps it is a little early to buy Spring Gloves, but you can get them cheaper. We have some gloves we sold last fall for from \$1.00 to \$2.25. You may have your choice now for 50c and 75c per pair.

John Aitken & Co.
1757 Notre Dame St.

Fish Department.

From to-day till Easter we will have a selection of fish from 30 to 60 different varieties of fresh and salt water fish for you to select from. Live and Boiled Lobsters daily.

Brown Bros.,
WINDSOR MARKET.

HERALD TABLE HINTS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE HERALD.

MENUS FOR TO-MORROW.

BREAKFAST.

Stewed Prunes
Oatmeal and Cream.Fried Haddock
French Fried Potatoes
Egg and Oyster Omelet
Corn Muffins.Coffee.
Buttered Toast.
Cocoa.

LUNCH.

Veau au Macaroni
Mixed Pickles
Sardines with Lemon
Baked Potatoes.Apple Charlotte.
Tea.
Milk.
Cake.

DINNER.

Boiled Halibut
Egg Sauce
Beef Ragout
Olives
Mashed Potatoes
Carrots in Cream.
Celery.
Sweet Macaroni Pudding.Oranges.
Coffee.
Biscuits, Cheese.

RECIPES:

Egg and Oyster Omelet.—Beat up four eggs and season to taste with salt and pepper; chop up six large oysters; make a batter of half a large cup of flour and half a pint of milk; mix the whole together; stir well, all together and fry in a buttered pan slowly for 1-4 hours. Sufficient for two persons.

Veau au Macaroni.—Take 3-4 of a pound of cold roast veal and mince with three ounces of cold ham; should the meat be very dry add a spoonful of gravy; season highly with pepper and salt; add 1-4 teaspoonful of grated nutmeg and 1-4 pound of grated bread crumbs, and mix well; one or two well beaten eggs, which should bind the meat like a forcemeat; in the meantime boil 1-4 pound of macaroni in salt and water, and drain it; butter a mould; put some of the macaroni at the bottom and sides of it in whatever form you desire; mix the remainder with the forcemeat; fill the mould up to the top; put a plate or small dish on it, and steam for half an hour; turn it out carefully and serve with good gravy poured around, but not over the meat.

Apple Charlotte.—Butter a pliedish place a layer of bread and butter, without the crust, at the bottom; then a layer of sliced apples sprinkle over half a tablespoonful of minced lemon peel and the juice of one lemon; add one ounce of sweetened moist sugar; place another layer of bread and butter, and then a layer of apples, and continue as before until the dish is full; using in all slices of bread and six good-sized apples; then cover with the peel of the apples; to preserve the top from browning or burning; bake in a brick oven for rather more than 3-4 of an hour; take off the peel; turn the charlotte on a dish; sprinkle with sugar and serve. Sufficient for five or six persons.

Beef Ragout.—Take two pounds of cold roast beef, cut the beef in pieces, (small) and place in a stew-pan with six ounces, which must be sliced. Season well with pepper and salt and mixed spices, and then add sugar and onion; half a pint of boiling water and three tablespoonfuls of gravy. Let the whole stew very gently for about two hours, and serve with mixed pickles just warmed in the gravy.

Sweet Macaroni Pudding.—Take two ounces or a little more, and place in a boiler with one pint of milk and the rind of one-half a lemon and let it simmer gently until the macaroni is tender; then put it into a pie dish without the lemon peel; mix one pint more of milk with three eggs; stir these well together, adding sugar and grated nutmeg to taste, with two tablespoonfuls of brandy, and pour this mixture over the macaroni. Grate a very little nutmeg over the top, and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. To make this nice a layer of paste should be laid around the edge of the dish, and for a variety a layer of preserved or marmalade may be placed on the macaroni; in this case omit the brandy. Take three-quarters of an hour to simmer the macaroni, one-half hour to bake pudding. Sufficient for five or six persons.

Pure and Sure
COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER.
Ask Your Grocer For It.

EX-CADETS DINE.

The ex-Cadets of the Royal Military College, Kingston, held their annual dinner in the Officers Mess of Victoria Rifles, on Saturday night. The quarters, which had been obtained through the kindness of the Victoria Rifles' officers, presented a most pleasing spectacle. About forty cadets and their friends sat down to the table, at the head of which was C. Armstrong. The menu card was one worthy of the attention it received. Accompanying every savory dish was some technical military term, which only cadets could comprehend. The guests of the evening were Lieut.-Col. Sturt and Prof. Forsyth Day. When the dinner had been satisfactorily concluded, and song were indulged in by C. Armstrong, B. Armstrong, Capt. McPherson, Capt. Macdougall, Randal Davidson, Capt. Tynning and Mr. Gibson. Prof. Day gave a most appreciable talk on the subject "The Position of Art in Canada." The music was supplied by the Victoria Rifles orchestra, and thoroughly enjoyed. The meeting dispersed with cheers for the Queen, the flag and college.

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Is the key to your business. If it is properly ruled you should be able to tell how you stand at any moment. We have, after years of practice, the art of Office Blank Book making down to a fine point. That is why our books are the strongest, best ruled, best bound, best printed. They are cheapest, for they last longest.

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Salmon, 12c per lb.

Fresh Killed GESE and TURKEYS.

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Cor. Guy and St. Catherine Streets.
Telephone 3475.

GIRLS VALUE PURITY IN MEN.

The Exceptions, Who Wed Men of the World, Always Repeat It.

A young man writes to Edward W. Bok inquiring why so many girls seem to prefer the company of young fellows of slightly blotted character—men who have seen the world—and in many cases marry them, in face of the fact that their past lives are known to them. In The Ladies' Home Journal Mr. Bok, its editor, makes this reply: "Girls—that is, the right kind of girls—do not prefer the company of young men of this sort. Doubtless, you have come across instances where this rule has been otherwise; so have I. But it is all in the seeing, and not in the reality. Depend upon one thing—girls have as high an estimate of purity in man as men have of purity in woman."

There are, of course, cases to the contrary, but these are few. Where girls marry men who are known to have led what is called a "worldly life," it is more generally due to a misunderstanding of facts or to ignorance than people imagine. There is a type of girl who finds a peculiar satisfaction in the conquest of a man who has "seen the world" and then comes to her as the one woman of all her sex who can make him happy. This sometimes pleases her vanity and love of conquest, but she is not many years older before she discovers that a very high cost.

"There is another type of girl who rather fancies a man who is what is called 'fast.' But this sort of girl is painfully ignorant of what is meant by that word as applied to a man. If she were not, she would be very apt to change the adjective to 'vulgar.' And as she matures she finds this out. It is only young men of upright lives who can hope to win the favor and love of girls of high motives, the girls who make the best wives. If, at times, girls seem to favor young men of another kind, the glamour is simply transitory. It is rare, very rare, that a girl's better instincts do not lead her to the higher grade of young men. An upright life never fails of reward, and of the highest reward, from the hand of woman."

SNOW

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(SUCCESSOR TO CHAS. CHILDS.)
Machinery, Model and Tool Maker,
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Healthy Action, and good food, well digested, and the blood, and this imparts health to the whole system.

HIGHEST ENDORSEMENT.

RESOLVE

That you will take K. D. C. as your

SPRING MEDICINE.

K. D. C. Produces Flesh.
K. D. C. Imparts Strength.
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K. D. C. Restores the Stomach to Healthy Action, and good food, well digested, and the blood, and this imparts health to the whole system.

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Machinery.

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W. DRYSDALE & CO.,

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Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap.

All Grocers Sell It.

MACHINERY ETC.

Wood and Iron Working Machinery.

THE WEEK IN THE OLD LAND.

Her Majesty's Health Growing Notably Feeble.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S PENSION.

The Times Leads a Popular Agitation Against the Proposal to Increase It.

London, March 14.—Per society this has been a busy and exciting week and with the mercury registering 60 degrees, the first drawing-room of the season was held on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace by the Princess of Wales, in behalf of the Queen, who arrived the same day at Cimiez, near Nice. The spring sun-



ART EXHIBITION.—"MOTHER." D. P. MacMillan.

shine was delightful in spite of the glare of light fog which can never be driven away entirely from this metropolis, and as the flowers are already blooming in the parks, the turn out of people desirous of visiting the palaces of the ladies going to and from the drawing-room was exceptionally large and more than ordinarily good humored.

Society has also enjoyed being present at or reading about a number of political evening parties which have been largely attended during the past week, and it may be said, the week resembled the middle of the season instead of its beginning.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

Although the Prince of Wales, who is yachting in the Mediterranean, is away and the Queen is also in the south of France, the Princess of Wales and her

was noticed, were decorated with black and white flags, and by Her Majesty's commands all floral and other decorations were removed, and so she was escorted ashore, a pathetic picture of woe, an almost heartbroken woman mourning her dead, and seeming to take but little interest in her surroundings, the funeral aspect of which added considerably to the depressing nature of the scene. As a special mark of respect to the Queen, the bandmaster of one of the French infantry regiments in garrison at Cherbourg, composed a piece in her honor. But she would not allow it to be played, though she did not forget the bandmaster's thoughtfulness, as a nice little present, taken to him by one of the gentlemen in waiting, testified.

THE AMER'S COSTLY GIFTS.

The Amer of Afghanistan seems to have been pleased all reports to the contrary, at the reception accorded here to his second son, Nazrullah Khan, for he is sending the Queen £120,000 worth of gifts in charge of a special envoy.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

The Duchess of Marlborough (formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt) did not attend the Queen's drawing-room, although it was announced that she would do so. Instead the young Duchess remained in Paris where she and her hus-

bating in the House of Commons, especially as it is still asserted that powerful royal influences have been the means of causing Mr. Balfour to change his mind. In fact it is doubtful if the Government, with their big majority, can carry the motion.

THE BICYCLE BOOM.

The bicycle boom is increasing in volume daily in Great Britain. The leading English firms are already completely blocked with orders. Two American firms recently started doing business in London with large stocks of wheels and they are reaping a harvest. There are indications that this boom will cause a question to be asked in the House of Commons. It appears that the cammies and riders in Hyde Park have been interfering with the hikers' strip off Boston and the friends of the hikers are desirous of having that strip of ground railed off for the exclusive use of wheel riders. The House of Commons has also been asked to have a portion of St. James Park set apart for the wheelmen and with members of the House of Commons taking to Westminister, Cabinet Ministers, even daily on the wheel, all such suggestions are likely to be promptly granted.

YALE AT THE HENLEY REGATTA.

Mr. J. F. Cooper, secretary of the Henley Regatta Committee, has received an official notification from President Sproul, of the Yale Rowing Club, announcing the entry of a crew from that university for this year's competition at Henley. The news of the coming of the Americans has given the greatest satisfaction to all the regatta officials and to Henleyites in general. The hotels are already preparing for unusual crowds and many rooms have been booked for only a few days. However, have been applied for accommodation up to date. But this is probably because there has been considerable uncertainty as to whether the men from Yale would visit these shores during 1896.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

The announced intention of Sir George Newnes, the well-known newspaper proprietor, to challenge for the America's Cup, is not regarded seriously among yachtsmen here, as it is not believed he will be able to get any leading club to back his challenge. He was recently elected member of the London Yacht Club, but the sentiment of that organization is decidedly against any challenge for the America's Cup, especially from a new member who is not a yachtsman.

SUNDAY OPENING OF MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES.

The decision arrived at by Parliament this week to allow the opening of the museums and art galleries on Sundays has offered delight to the majority of the people and indicates a rapid change in public sentiment on the subject. It was only ten years ago that Parliament rejected a similar motion by a crushing majority and its action was upheld in most quarters. But the determination to open the British and Kensington museums, the National Gallery, etc., on Sundays, is now received with general commendation, which would seem to indicate a passing away of the stern conservatism which has been a feature of the British character for generations.

PRINCESS LIL BETROTHED.

It is announced that the Princess Liloukalan, of Hawaii, who is now in Northern Italy, is to be married to an Italian nobleman on Easter Monday. But the Hawaiian people are so incensed with the Princess over the report and say she would jeopardize her chances of the throne of Hawaii by marrying an Italian.

TWO NEW LIBERAL DAILIES.

It is reported that two new morning Liberal penny newspapers are to be started shortly in this city and it is also said that Mr. Henry J. C. Cuff, formerly editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, is going to preside

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

EXCURSIONS!

Sunday-schools and Societies should make immediate application for their Summer Excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clarke's Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown, Iwerrie, Rouse's Point, etc., etc., are being rapidly secured. For rates and full particulars apply to City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street, or to D. O. Pease, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station.

MRS. DESANT'S SURPASSING TREATMENT FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, PROSTRATION AND LOSS OF NERVE FORCE IN MEN AND WOMEN.

Sufferers from any of these diseases or any of their attendant troubles can get full particulars from a treatment which is entirely new to this country, but which has been successfully used by Mrs. Desant in India for the past thirty years, where it has achieved a reputation truly astonishing. Never having failed in effecting a cure, even in the worst cases, this treatment is believed by those who are best able to judge of its merits to be the only permanent cure known up to the present day. It gives blood of incomparable richness, and quickly makes itself manifest in the brightened eye, clear complexion, vivacious spirits, increased mental and physical strength, and general feeling of buoyant health. All the functions are quickly restored to their full vigor, and even where the system is permanently deranged, an advanced age has been reached, a new life begins. Weak men and women should write confidentially to Mrs. Desant, Toronto, Canada. A word to the wise is sufficient.

KEEP RIGHT ON.

The time for Newspaper Advertising is NOW. Though trade be dull, though conditions be unfavorable, though competition be fierce, whether others use it or neglect it—the fact remains that Newspaper Advertising is the modern way to obtain and maintain business, and the time to use it is NOW.

The best way to use it is a question many times solved through and by

N. W. AYER & SON,
Newspaper Advertising Agents,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

And the Thirteen Club of New York.

His Highness Pleased at His Election to Honorary Membership.

New York, Mar. 14.—At the dinner of the Thirteen Club which was held at Martinez's, the following letter was read:

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W., February 27.

Sirs—I am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for your communication informing him of his election as an honorary member of the Thirteen Club, of New York.

I am directed to state in reply what His Royal Highness, appreciating the loyalty and devotion which has been paid him, has the pleasure of accepting the election. I have the honor to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

THE JESUIT FATHER IN CHINA.

A Fearfully Narrow, Barren Life and Its Mental Effects.

Up summer and winter before sunrise, he reads the matins and his day's work is often done, says Blackwood's Magazine. Sometimes he reads the angels and sometimes he reads the angels.

in the course of the long morning Ah San or Ah Si will present himself and pour forth complaint about a buffalo and a trampled pail field; or he may be called to adjudicate in what should be an action for a divorce. Sometimes of a morning he sallies forth, his yellow pigtail coiled around his head and an enormous satchel slung across his back, with a store of iron shot and wadding for his rickety muzzle loader, and if he is lucky will bring back a pigeon or two, or even a pheasant, to supplement the inevitable pork or fowl or rice.

The mail comes in once a fortnight and a day slips by unnoticed, thanks to home letters and a dozen numbers of La Croix, where, squeezed between the latest miracle and the life of some worthy saint, the doings of the outer world may be found recorded in a ten line notice on "a l' Etranger."

Sometimes an afternoon is whiled away in curing the rank tobacco of the place or in brewing rice wine or malt beer—because ten years of solitude have taught him to do things for himself—and when he has no such pastime on hand, he gets through the day absorbed as one hopes in his little medieval library of religious books—lives of the saints and sermons and essays.

Then is it wonderful that even a mind as broad and gentle as his should in constant journeyings on the ocean have worn a man for itself, deep sunk and gloomy as the traffic channelled paths of the loess land in the north, till, when a rare glimpse of the outside world does break upon his view, his dazzled eyes can see nothing but trees walking, schismatics and Freemasons, Jews and atheists, spiritualism and table turning, with the fiend himself in a fiery cloud over all?

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Leave Windsor Street Station for
Boston, \$2.00 a.m., \$2.20 p.m.
Portland, 9 a.m., 12.20 p.m.
New York, \$3.10 a.m., \$3.30 p.m.
Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, \$2.35 a.m., \$2.50 p.m.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, \$2.10 a.m., \$2.30 p.m.
Winnipeg and Vancouver, \$2.50 a.m., \$2.70 p.m.
Ste. Anne's, Valparaiso, etc.—\$2.25 a.m., \$2.45 p.m., \$2.65 p.m., \$2.85 p.m.
St. John's—\$2.00 a.m., \$2.20 p.m., \$2.40 p.m., \$2.60 p.m.
Newport—\$2.00 a.m., \$2.20 p.m., \$2.40 p.m., \$2.60 p.m.
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., \$2.40 p.m., \$2.60 p.m., \$2.80 p.m., \$3.00 p.m.
Shenandoah—4.00 p.m., and 12.40 p.m.
Boulevard and Valleyfield, \$1.00 a.m., 12.00 noon, \$1.25 p.m., 6.10 p.m.
Hudson, Rigaud and Pt. Fortune, \$1.45 p.m., \$2.20 p.m.

Leave Dalhousie Sq. Station for
Quebec, \$2.10 a.m., \$2.30 p.m., \$2.50 p.m.
Montreal, \$2.10 a.m., \$2.30 p.m., \$2.50 p.m.
Ottawa, Lacrosse, Three Rivers, \$1.50 p.m., \$1.70 p.m., \$1.90 p.m., \$2.10 p.m.
St. Lin, St. Eustache, \$3.30 p.m., \$3.50 p.m., \$4.10 p.m., \$4.30 p.m.
St. Agathe and Valcartier, \$3.30 p.m., \$3.50 p.m., \$4.10 p.m., \$4.30 p.m.
St. Rose and St. Theres, \$3.30 a.m., (a) 3.00 p.m., \$3.30 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m., 12.00 a.m., 12.30 a.m., 1.00 a.m., 1.30 a.m., 2.00 a.m., 2.30 a.m., 3.00 a.m., 3.30 a.m., 4.00 a.m., 4.30 a.m., 5.00 a.m., 5.30 a.m., 6.00 a.m., 6.30 a.m., 7.00 a.m., 7.30 a.m., 8.00 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 12.00 a.m., 12.30 a.m., 1.00 a.m., 1.30 a.m., 2.00 a.m., 2.30 a.m., 3.00 a.m., 3.30 a.m., 4.00 a.m., 4.30 a.m., 5.00 a.m., 5.30 a.m., 6.00 a.m., 6.30 a.m., 7.00 a.m., 7.30 a.m., 8.00 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 12.00 a.m., 12.30 a.m., 1.00 a.m., 1.30 a.m., 2.00 a.m., 2.30 a.m., 3.00 a.m., 3.30 a.m., 4.00 a.m., 4.30 a.m., 5.00 a.m., 5.30 a.m., 6.00 a.m., 6.30 a.m., 7.00 a.m., 7.30 a.m., 8.00 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 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That can be had anywhere. All our gloves are cut from the LATEST and most improved PATTERNS.

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Owen McGarvey & Son,

1849 to 1853 Notre Dame St.

A CONSIGNMENT

of Grey Enamelled Silverware amounting in value to \$2481, just arrived and will be sold at a sacrifice. The lot consists of Tea Kettles, Lipped Saucepans, Preserving Kettles, Ladies' Spoons, Cupplates, Cakes and Pudding Pans, Milkpans, Plates, Bowls.

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Sole Agency. Scholfield's drug store, Elm St. This is THE ONLY REMEDY which will permanently cure Gonorrhea, Gleet, and all private diseases, no matter how long standing. Was long and successfully used in French and English hospitals. Two bottles positively cure the worst case. Sent to any address on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle. Every bottle has my signature on the label. None other genuine. Those who have tried other remedies without avail will not be disappointed in this. RUBBIE GOODS of all kinds for sale.

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ST. CATHERINE STREET.

HON. MR. DAVIES' GREAT SPEECH

On the Government's Remedial School Bill.

FOSTER'S ADDRESS WERE CLAP-TRAP

A Statesmanlike Utterance From the Eloquent Prince Edward Island Leader.

(Special to the Herald.)

Ottawa, March 14.—In Parliament, last night, Hon. D. H. Davies followed Mr. Foster in the debate on the Remedial Bill.

While complimenting Mr. Foster on his speech, he said that when it came down to the kernel of it, and to an examination of the reasons which he advanced, it was mere claptrap. They were told that separate schools were not a question; that provincial rights and precedents were not to be considered. The House could have spared the homily on good faith and political honesty when it considered the promises the Finance Minister made a year ago to support Premier Bowell, and for a year had tried to undermine that Premier, and after a futile effort to poison him in the back had crawled back for his salary's sake. (Cheers.) Mr. Foster had pointed out the good effect of conciliation, and the evil of coercing a province, but he forgot that Conservatives had been a party twenty-five years ago to a coercion of Nova Scotia which ranked in the history of the people even yet. The style of argument adopted by him was weak and unconvincing. He had told the House that the minorities of Quebec and Ontario could be deprived of their privileges, and would then be compelled to apply to that Parliament. In all the years he had been in Parliament, said Mr. Davies, he had never heard anyone say that these rights could be interfered with either within or without that House. They were guarded by a compact contained in the B. N. A. Act, and if anyone would try to legislate that legislation would be declared ultra vires by the courts without the intervention of Parliament. The right to separate schools in both provinces were long before Confederation, and could be affected by no post-union legislation. But why should such a thing be talked about? No public man in Quebec or in Ontario had ever raised his voice against separate schools. Therefore, all the time taken up by Mr. Foster and other members in trying to raise Protestant sentiment was wasted, and was a dangerous exercise of demagogic argument. (Hear, hear.)

Two hours of time had been taken up by the Finance Minister in evading the question, and quoting other public men. He had talked about the Privy Council and the high character of its decisions, but that body had determined that the alleged religious privileges, exercises and franchises, and not been directly or indirectly taken away by the school law of 1890. It was not honest for a public man to try to lead Parliament to believe that decision was incorrect. The House had been told about the bills of rights, if there was any bill of rights conferring the alleged privileges, let there be an enquiry, and if it was found that the honor of the Crown was pledged in any way to maintain in the House, but would say that pledge must be broken. But no evidence existed that such a bill of rights does exist. Some contended that it did, and others just as strongly that it did not.

The Hon. gentleman had asked who introduced the question to Canadian politics, and pointed to the Hon. member for Winnipeg as the culprit. He also declared that the question had never been raised in Canadian politics until it was raised in Manitoba. Was that true? Why he (Mr. Davies) was old enough to remember when the Mr. Justice King introduced in the New Brunswick Legislature a national school bill, which was said to be as harsh to the minority of New Brunswick as the Manitoba bill was said to be harsh to the minority of that province. That New Brunswick bill was dragged into Dominion politics for years, and constituted a menace to the peace and prospects of New Brunswick, and the rest of the Dominion. It was brought into this House by an important member of the present Government, (Mr. Costigan), but fortunately for the peace, happiness and prosperity of the minority in the Province of New Brunswick, the Hon. gentleman's efforts to force interference upon the province was frustrated, and fortunately for the minority of that province the people there were allowed to settle the question themselves, and in a sense of magnanimity, the sense of justice and fair play which characterize the people of this country controlled the people of New Brunswick, and gave a measure of justice and fair play to the minority in New Brunswick. Mr. Davies, however, had been asked Mr. Davies, have been as good as it was to-day, if the Dominion Parliament had interfered when that question was discussed. He thought not. It was a monstrous thing to say that for five years Manitoba had been in the wrong, and had refused to do anything. But until the decision of the Privy Council was rendered in February, 1895, Manitoba was in the right, and had been declared to be so by the courts. Such an argument as that advanced by Mr. Foster could not appeal to the good sense of anyone.

The real question before Parliament was whether it was in the interests of the Manitoba minority or of the Dominion that Parliament should now legislate to impose, as Mr. Foster said he desired to do. State-aided separate schools in Manitoba. This was one issue, and another was whether the Hon. gentlemen opposite were acting honestly in promoting the bill. If it was in the interests of Manitoba that Parliament should interfere, then the bill before Parliament was a political fraud, a Parliamentary jugglery, a deception, and a snare. At the threshold of his investigation, Mr. Davies challenged the law laid down by Sir Charles Tupper, as that which should guide Parliament. The idea that because a provincial legislature infringed on rights given by post-union legislation, the exclusive power of that legislature ceased, and passed over to Parliament was such a monstrous travesty on law that no lawyer who valued his reputation would advance it. Turning to the decision of the Privy Council, Mr. Davies pointed out that according to that decision, they could not go beyond the Manitoba Act to find the rights of the minority. By that decision, sub-section 2 covered cases where rights and privileges had been given after union, and the sole question to be determined was whether these rights or privileges had been affected by the school law of 1890. The Privy Council had only to decide the legal point of

the right of appeal to the Canadian Privy Council, and then referred it back to the latter to decide as a political body what course should be pursued. Before the official report of the Judicial Committee had been received in Canada, on a telegraphic report only, the Government called Manitoba before them like a culprit, giving no time to prepare a case. It was indeed a justice which could only be regarded by a political motive. (Hear, hear.) And it was as plain as the sun to his mind that at the time, there was no intention to give relief, but to pass a remedial order and then appeal for the strength of that. They were going to challenge an unrighteous verdict. Mr. Davies spoke in several terms of the trick to influence the public opinion by publishing the affidavits of the proceedings before the Council. Having considered the case, the Council should have invited Manitoba to remedy the grievances complained of, but instead of that, issued a harsh and unpalatable order to restore the old schools. There were differences of opinion as to whether these grievances were non-judicially stated, but a good deal of light was thrown on this point and on the attitude of the local Government by the report made on French schools by Mr. Young in 1894, and filed as an affidavit by Mr. Byrnes and by the words of Senator Bernier last year. It appeared that 36 French schools had voluntarily come under the act, and Mr. Young's report would imply that the Government had so conscious or drastic as the reading would make it appear. Though the act might have interfered with the separate schools system, yet if its working out was satisfactory to the minority, why did not why Parliament should interfere. Up to the time of the Privy Council's decision, Roman Catholics in settlements by themselves were allowed to teach their religious exercises they pleased before and after school hours, and were relieved from making the affidavit in regard to this matter. It was evidently the desire of the Government that they should have the fullest measure of liberty, and certain, that if properly approached, they would be willing to concede to these schools a large measure of the demands made in their behalf.

Mr. Kennedy, however, have not done so for five years past. Mr. Davies repeated his statement that up to February last it was believed by lawyers that no rights had been taken away, and that the Privy Council decision of 1892 had forever settled the question. It could not then be contended that Manitoba had for five years refused to act. As he had just shown no time was given to Manitoba to act after February 1892, the remedial order was launched. As happy instances of the success of leaving the rights of Catholic minorities in the hands of the provinces he pointed to New Brunswick and P. E. I. and the fact that it pointed to a similar result in Manitoba. It was not the part of statesmen to adopt a policy of coercion hateful to the age, repugnant to English, French and Canadian and fatal to the unity of the Confederation. It was not compulsory on Parliament to take any action unless it was convinced that there was an urgent and imperative case. They could not be convinced by speeches from the floor of the House, but by careful investigation of all the facts.

Mr. Davies read a carefully prepared and elaborate legal opinion on the bill, the point of which was that it was ultra vires and not worth the paper it is written on. Until it was shown that a new Board of Education was necessary they did not make one, and as the needful matters could be carried out by the present board, the Government could not extend its powers by creating a new board. The bill, he continued, could yet be withdrawn without dishonor. The opposition had been defeated by the capital out of its (hear, hear) they wanted to see the minority fairly dealt with while refraining from coercing the majority or interfering with the political autonomy of the province.

He thus summed up the reasons for his opposition to the bill: I oppose this bill because it is a political fraud, a Parliamentary jugglery, because it embles the maximum of evil with the minimum of good, because while applying a coercion hateful to all Canadians it is confessedly inefficient and unworkable, because on its very face it lacks the dignity and by calling for further amendments must necessarily rekindle and encourage racial and religious disputes. I oppose it because it involves an interference with provincial rights only to be tolerated in the last resort, and after careful investigation proves the existence of well founded grievances which the Legislature will not remedy. I oppose it because while technically within the powers it is, under present circumstances, morally outside them, and because it is an unequalled and arbitrary exercise of a limited constitutional privilege or power only to be resorted to when all other means have failed. I oppose it because while ostensibly pretending to remedy the grievances of the minority it gives them no effectual relief, and while creating a vast and obnoxious machinery provides no motive power either to start it going or keep it moving. I oppose it because the experience of all the provinces has shown that the majority in each province, if left to themselves, do ever handed justice to the minority. I oppose it because, while violating the established practice of a quarter of a century it creates a precedent which if followed may eventually disrupt and destroy the Confederacy. I oppose it because involving one of the greatest questions of State policy before us, a question pregnant with most far reaching and dangerous results, it is beyond the moral competence of this dying Parliament in its dying hours to enact. I oppose it because, in my judgment, it is more than doubtful whether once passed it can afterwards be altered or amended by this Parliament, because the power given to us to legislate though strictly limited and dependent upon certain necessary and precedent conditions, once exercised is exhausted and cannot be again acted upon; because it is probably final and irrevocable, therefore, doubly calls for prudence, care and time and investigation on our part before being made the law of the land. I oppose it because the present exercise by us of the powers of the majority in the interests of the Manitoba people. I oppose the bill because the higher law, the golden rule, bids me do unto others as I would be done by, and would include visits from several outside regiments. Lieut.-Col. Strath, A.D.C., was seen this morning by a Herald reporter with regard to this. He said that, while there was a general feeling among local officers in favor of such an event, the only movement in this matter he was aware of was some correspondence between himself and the 48th Highlanders, of Toronto, with the view to obtaining from the City Council the necessary amount to cover the expenses of a trip to this city by that corps. He thought the idea was a good one, and would be of benefit to the city in attracting visitors, especially from country points.

His Worship's opinion. His Worship the Mayor was asked last evening what he thought of the rumor that a visit of Quo-Warranto to unseat the City Council, on the grounds that the electoral lists are illegal, owing to the fact that the lists had been signed too late. His Worship answered: "I believe there is nothing in it." "But it is pretty sure that I will be able to get the council reporter." "Well, it will not be issued, for I believe there is nothing in the story."

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Mr. Fraser, who followed, thoroughly exposed the tactics of the Government in

their pretended offer of a conference at this late hour to Mr. Greenway. What the Government was doing was to lure their followers on to get them to give a second reading to the bill. (Hear, hear.) That was all that the Government desired, and in this way they tried to bring Francis Greenway to his knees. He spoke as a Protestant and said that he wanted to say now that it was established that the minority had a grievance, and that Manitoba would not rectify that grievance, he would vote for the coercion of the province. He wanted to pledge himself to that now. The bill was not that which was in the interests of the minority and for that reason he was opposing it. No worse harm could ever happen to the interests of the minority than that the bill in its present shape should pass the House. It would produce endless law suits. Mr. Kennedy—But it is satisfactory to the minority.

Mr. Fraser—There is no proof of that. Does Mr. Dupont say it is satisfactory when he proposes amendments which revolutionize the bill. The member for Halifax (Kennedy) was not commissioned by the minority to say that it was satisfactory. In the third place he opposed the bill because it would not be satisfactory to Manitoba. It would be a detriment to the best interests of that young province. In the fourth place he opposed it because it was against the interests of the whole Dominion. Coercion always failed when tried. England failed to coerce Scotland and she also failed to coerce Ireland. He referred to the troubles which took place in coercing Nova Scotia into the union and concluded by saying it was a hopeful sign for Canada when one saw the Liberal leader with his natural and religious sympathies extended to the minority yet taking the noble stand he did against great odds. (Cheers.)

HAVE WE NO CITY COUNCIL.

Startling News for Aldermen.

It is Said That the Elections are Illegal Owing to Faulty Lists.

There was a startling rumor in municipal circles Saturday which must have been unpleasant to the members of our City Council. It was to the effect that all the nominations and elections had been illegal and void, and that a writ of quo-warranto was to be applied for to suspend the Mayor and all the aldermen on the ground that the electoral lists had been signed on the same day, the 20th of February, while the law says that the lists must be completed before the 15th of February. This startling decision of His Honor Judge Gill Friday afternoon in A.D. Grotte's case. He dismissed the contestation on the grounds that the electoral list being illegal and void there could be no elections to contest the elections. In the writs of quo-warranto are issued the present City Council will be unable to conduct any business before the Legislature meets and legalizes the elections.

The City Attorney was interviewed by a Herald reporter on the subject, but not having read the text of Judge Gill's judgment he was not prepared to say anything. It seems that the Board of Revision finished the revision of the lists on the 18th of February, the next day being Sunday, the lists were only signed Monday morning.

RHINESTROM CASE.

His Brother Arrives Here and Says the Arrested Man is not Deceat.

A new element has been imported into the Rhinestrom-Deceat mystery by the arrival of Rhinestrom's brother from New York. He registered at the St. Lawrence Hall yesterday, and after breakfast proceeded to the office of the City Attorney to find out private office he met a number of the business men who had been swindled by Deceat. He denied in emphatic terms that the man under arrest in London was Deceat and that he had undisputable proofs to that effect. The dispute between the swindled ones and Mr. Rhinestrom waxed hot and only ended in proceedings being laid in abeyance until to-day.

"Yes," said the New Yorker to a Herald reporter, "I am a brother of Mr. Rhinestrom, whom they have had arrested in London. It is the wrong party, as they say, to come to find out, as the Canadian Secret Service Agency knows, too. I want as little said about this matter as possible. There has been sufficient disgrace from the affair already."

It will be recollected that when the policy was placed in the hands of the Canadian Secret Service Agency, suspicion fell upon the Rhinestrom arrested in London. Chief Detective Carpenter, however, refused to counsel his arrest, and the people defrauded here undertook to do so on their own responsibility. Showing the police to be wrong, there may be serious legal consequences.

MILITARY REVIEW

May be Held in Montreal on the Queen's Birthday.

An item appeared in a Quebec paper, stating the possibility of a big military review in Montreal on Queen's Birthday. The City Council was to be asked to pay the expenses of such a turn out, and would include visits from several outside regiments. Lieut.-Col. Strath, A.D.C., was seen this morning by a Herald reporter with regard to this. He said that, while there was a general feeling among local officers in favor of such an event, the only movement in this matter he was aware of was some correspondence between himself and the 48th Highlanders, of Toronto, with the view to obtaining from the City Council the necessary amount to cover the expenses of a trip to this city by that corps. He thought the idea was a good one, and would be of benefit to the city in attracting visitors, especially from country points.

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TORONTO'S NEW SENSATION.

The Mystery of Mrs. Hammond's Death.

Important Letters Found in the Prisoner's Pocket.

Toronto, March 14.—Constable Sloan, who is working on the Tongue-Hammond case, left for Gravenhurst, this morning to get further instructions from the County Crown Attorney as to a trip to Buffalo, where he expects to get some important evidence. He says when he searched through Hammond's trunk after he was arrested, he found a letter from Miss Tongue, written in February last, in which she complains bitterly that he has not sent up her trunk. She writes: "This is the fourth time I have written to you about this matter, and you have not yet answered me." She concludes, that her parents have explained about her doing nothing, and that owing to her husband's neglect about the trunk they had come to the conclusion that she had left it to pay her board. "I have told one lie after another, trying to explain things," says the poor girl, and she concludes by earnestly asking Hammond to attend to the matter at once. Speaking of old Mr. Hammond's trip to this city to secure the trunk, Constable Sloan said: "The old gentleman told me the night his son was arrested, that if the boy was guilty, he wanted to see him punished. His action in getting hold of the girl's trunk somewhat puzzles me."

Young Hammond's trunk is supposed to be in the city, and as it is thought that it contains letters from his wife bearing on the case, Detective Burrows will make a search for it. The brothers of Hammond's young wife are greatly worked up about the case, and it is said it will go hard with Hammond if he is set free.

The Attorney-General's Department will have the stomach of the dead girl analyzed to find if there are any traces of prussic acid.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 14.—An evening paper (Enquirer) says: Katie Tough and William K. Hammond were married in Buffalo on November 18, 1895.

The record of the bureau of vital statistics shows that William Thomas James, of Toronto, Ont., aged 22, a law student by occupation, whose father's name was Ephraim and whose mother's name was Sarah West, was married to Catherine E. Tough, of Toronto, Ont., aged 25, whose father's name was William and whose mother's name was Elizabeth McNabb. This marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Whitman, the pastor of the Cedar Street Baptist Church. Enquiries made by a reporter at the office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company failed to reveal any record of a life insurance policy being taken out by Mr. James on the life of his wife.

GERMAN JOURNALISM

Editors of The Socialist Prosecuted for Lese-Majeste.

Berlin, March 14.—The police confiscated to-day's issue of Der Sozialist, on the ground that it contained treasonable matter, and its editors will be prosecuted on the charge of Lese-Majeste.

THE QUEEN IN FRANCE

Her Majesty Receives a Visit from Emperor Francis Joseph.

Nice, March 14.—Emperor Francis Joseph paid a brief visit to Queen Victoria at Cimiez yesterday afternoon and it is believed the Austrian Emperor will shortly leave here for Italy where he will meet King Humbert and Emperor William of Germany, according to report.

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH

20 Pieces of Furniture for \$50.00.

Comprising Parlor Set, Bedroom Set, Dining-room Set and Kitchen for \$50 spot cash at Frederic Lapointe's, 1561 St. Catherine Street. "Get our prices if you intend furnishing." Open evenings.

BRITISH MONOMETALLISTS.

The Government to Accept a Radical's Amendment to a Bimetallist Motion.

London, March 14.—The Times announces that the monometallists in Parliament claim to have an absolute pledge from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to accept the monometallist amendment of J. M. Maclean, Radical member for Cardiff, to the bimetallist motion of Mr. G. White, Conservative.

An Important Precaution. The Convent of St. Laurence, near Montreal, has recently purchased, in spite of their high price, seven "Pratte" Pianos for the use of their advanced pupils.

The "Pratte" piano is now recognized as the artists' piano is becoming a necessity wherever good music is appreciated. The pupils of that progressive institution are to be congratulated on their good fortune.

The Late Madame Dorion.

Saturday all that was mortal of the late Madame Dorion was laid at rest in the Catholic Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges. The funeral took place from the residence of her son-in-law on St. Elizabeth Street, to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, and thence to the cemetery. At the church, which was heavily draped, a solemn Requiem Mass was sung, the Rev. Father Chevrier being the celebrant, and the music being furnished by a special choir. The funeral was largely attended; and among the many beautiful wreaths of flowers sent was one from Recorder de Montigny.

Accidentally Shot Dead.

Windsor, Ont., March 14.—Eugene J. Pelletier, son of a well-to-do farmer on the first concession of Sandwich West, was shot and killed last night, by Ernest Trojand, the brother of his sweetheart. Pelletier had been keeping company with Marguerite Trojand for three years, and they were to have been married in a few months. The shooting was accidental.

Let the Boys Smoke

The right kind of tobacco while about it, costs no more than the ill-smelling and of the kind that burns the mouth. The kind that is pleasing to yourself and your company is the popular Ross' Cut Plug Smoking Tobacco. Call into Ross', 20 Chaboullier Square, and try it.

Liberal Petition Dismissed.

London, March 14.—The petition against the return of Harry H. Marks, proprietor of the Financial News, and formerly of New York, to Parliament for the St. George's Division of the Tower Hamlets, was dismissed this morning. Marks is a Conservative, and was elected on July 17 last, defeating the Liberal candidate, John Williams Benn, by only four votes.

It's There.

A complete, high class, well made, splendid fitting ONE DOLLAR WHITE DRESS SHIRT, that we make and sell so many of. If you are in want of such a garment that gives best results and satisfaction, it's there. Spring and summer furnishings arriving daily. Very latest only.

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We flatter ourselves of having now the choicest assortment of Tweeds in the city, consisting of:

CANADIAN TWEEDS,	Latest Styles.
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CHEVIOTS,	A Large Variety.
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HOME SPUN.	

SERGES and VENETIAN CLOTHS,

For SPRING OVERCOATINGS.

Suits made to order on the shortest notice. Mr. Joseph Charest, an experienced tailor, is now in charge of our tailoring department. You are respectfully invited to give us a call.

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N.B.—Special SNAPS for immediate purchasers in NEW PIANOS of Agencies we are discontinuing.

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Montreal Branch,
D.W. Karn & Co., 2344 St. Catherine Street,
Opposite Murphy's.

GROCKETT'S LATEST

"CLEG KELLY"

An Arab of the City, His Progress and Adventures, by S. R. CROCKETT. Author of "The Lilac Subnet," etc. Illustrated. Undoubtedly the best of Mr. Crockett's work, both for humor and pathos.

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5 St. Lawrence St.

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