If you want, as you do, a reliable match,
A match that will light at the very first scratch,
Just mind what I tell you, and think of this catch, and ASK FOR EDDY'S

Montreal Daily Herald

When needing a basin, a tub or a pail,
Whether fibre or wood, be sure and don't fail
If you want a real good one from bottom to bail, ASK FOR EDDY'S.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 24. MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1894. PRICE, THREE CENTS.

KISSED AND MADE UP

Emperor William and Prince Bismarck Shake Hands.

THE FIRST TIME IN FOUR YEARS.

A Triumphal Entry for the Ex-Chancellor into Berlin — Great Enthusiasm Displayed by the People Along the Line of the Procession — His Reception by His Majesty at the Palace.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Prince Bismarck, his son Count Herbert and several friends left Friedrichsruhe at 9.30 o'clock this morning en route to Berlin.

At 9.10 this morning six Friedrichsruhe ladies, dressed in white, proceeded to the castle, and presented to Prince Bismarck a large laurel wreath bound with ribbons and bearing the inscription "A happy trip."

When the time arrived for the start to be made for the station, Prince Bismarck appeared attired in a Cuirassier uniform, over which he wore a fur coat. He was accompanied by Princess Bismarck and several friends. Six girls led the way strewing flowers.

At 8 o'clock a large crowd from Hamburg arrived and vociferously cheered the Prince. At the station Princess Bismarck stood in front of the saloon until the departure of the train.

When the train pulled out of the station the crowd broke into cheers, which lasted for some time. Some of those present cried out, "A prosperous journey, while others shouted, "Auf Wiedersehen." Prince Bismarck was visibly gratified. He was in excellent spirits. He thanked all those who had come to see him off, and shook hands with many of the crowd. Herr Chrysander, his secretary, and Dr. Schweininger travelled with him.

The train arrived punctually at the Lehrte station. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Emperor's brother; the Governor of Berlin, and a large suite of officers were awaiting the Prince's arrival. When the train stopped, Prince Henry stepped out from the group surrounding him, and walked to the carriage occupied by the ex-Chancellor. He warmly shook hands with Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert. The party then walked to the Royal state coach in waiting.

Prince Bismarck made Prince Henry walk on the right side, and sit on the right side of the carriage, although Prince Henry tried to give Prince Bismarck the place of honor. Count Herbert and the Governor of Berlin drove in the second carriage. Prince Bismarck's uniform was the white one, of the Halberstadt Cuirassiers. He appeared healthy. The cheering and salutations from the crowd that had gathered to witness his entry into the city evidently pleased him very much. He smiled in response to the cries of welcome, and saluted the crowd frequently.

Half a squadron of the Gardes du Corps rode in front and behind the closed state coach, but the large windows permitted everybody to see inside.

The route was across the Moltke bridge, which spans the Spree near the railway station, through the streets skirting the Thiergarten, to the Brandenburg gate, thence through Unter den Linden, past the palace of Emperor William I., the Opera House and the palace of Empress Frederick, to the Emperor's palace. The route from the monument of Frederick the Great to the palace gates was lined with members of the veterans' guilds, firemen, rifle unions and turners' societies. Most of the houses along the route were decorated with flags. The entire population of Berlin, swelled by thousands of people from all parts of Germany, had apparently turned out to welcome the return of the Prince, and the younger element in the crowd cheered themselves hoarse as the state coach passed along.

When the party arrived at the Castle, Prince Bismarck and Prince Henry descended from the State coach and entered. The Emperor, who was standing at the foot of the stairs to receive his guests, wore as a special mark of honor the uniform of the Bismarck Cuirassiers. His reception of the old statesman was of the warmest and most cordial nature. His Majesty embraced the Prince with the utmost heartiness, and a kiss pressed on the old man's cheek sealed the reconciliation between the Emperor and the greatest of his subjects.

Prince Bismarck's gravity of demeanor during his reception by His Majesty was much commented upon. The Emperor stood at the bottom of the steps leading to the so-called Petits Appartements. As Prince Bismarck approached him he extended his hand and the Prince, bowing, kissed it.

The Emperor immediately lifted both his arms and embraced the Prince heartily. The ex-Chancellor's eyes were moist, but he looked very grave. The Emperor then shook hands with Count Herbert Bismarck, and the whole party retired to a room where the King of Saxony and a number of the German Princes were awaiting their coming. All saluted Prince Bismarck as he entered the room.

The Italian Ambassador remarked to-day to another diplomat that to-day's meeting between the Emperor and the Prince was an historical event of the first magnitude.

Luncheon was served in the Emperor's private rooms at 1.45 o'clock. Covers were laid for only three persons, the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Bismarck.

After the lunch the Prince retired to the room set apart for his use, in order to repose for a short time. Before he retired, however, the Emperor's sons were presented to him. In front of the rooms occupied by the Prince, there was placed a double row of sentinels from the Guards Cuirasseurs.

After the Prince had rested for a short time he arose. In the meantime an immense crowd had gathered in front of the palace pouring forth volley after volley of cheers or singing the patriotic song—"Heil Dir im Siegerkranz;" "Die wacht am Rhein," and "Deuschland ueber alles." This was kept up until the Emperor, Empress and Emperor appeared at a window and smilingly bowed to the crowd that at once went almost wild in their demonstrations of delight.

The weather was fine and nothing occurred during the day to mar the joyousness of the occasion. All the ministers, including Chancellor Von Caprivi, left their cards for Prince Bismarck. Dr. Von Boetticher, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office, was the first of the ministers to pay his courtesy. A deputation of the Cuirassier Regiment, of which Prince Bismarck is to-day appointed the head, gave a dinner this evening in honor of the Prince.

At 3 o'clock Chancellor Von Caprivi was announced. He had an interview with the Prince that lasted three quarters of an hour. At four o'clock the Prince was driven to the palace of Empress Frederick, mother of the Emperor, and paid her a visit. She pressed him to stay longer in Berlin, but Prince Bismarck begged to be permitted to follow his physician's advice and return to his home this evening.

After leaving the Empress Frederick's palace, the people who were densely massed in the vicinity, broke through the police lines and tried to unhitch the horses harnessed to the Prince's carriage. They wanted themselves to draw him back to the castle. The police, however, prevailed upon them to forego their intention. The crowd was so thick that it was impossible for the horses to go faster than a slow walk, and as the carriage moved along the crowd surged forward with it, everybody joining in singing patriotic songs.

At 6.15 o'clock dinner was served in one of the rooms set apart for Prince Bismarck's use. The Emperor took dinner with the Prince. As previously arranged, Prince Bismarck's stay in the city was short. At ten minutes after seven this evening he started from the palace on his return to Friedrichsruhe. Throughout the entire time of his visit he was treated with the most distinguished consideration and nothing was left undone that would add to the pleasure of his visit.

Shortly after seven o'clock the state coach drove up at the main entrance of the palace, accompanying was a whole squadron of the Guards du Corps, for the Emperor intended to show every honor to the Prince and had announced that he would accompany him to the station. At exactly 7.10 o'clock the Prince appeared leaning on the arm of the Emperor and together they entered the carriages. Then amid the blare of trumpets, the drive to the station commenced.

The crowds still lingered along the streets and cheer after cheer was given as the Emperor and the Prince and the military cavalcade swept away. The train for Friedrichsruhe left the station at 7.25 o'clock. When the Emperor and the Prince entered the royal waiting room, His Majesty threw his arms about the Prince and embraced him repeatedly.

Count Herbert Bismarck and Dr. Schwininger followed the Emperor's carriage in a closed coach. About 4 o'clock this afternoon Emperor William, accompanied by his suite, rode through Unter den Linden, which was filled with people for its entire length. His Majesty who celebrates the anniversary of his birth to-morrow, received an immense ovation.

To-night most of the illuminations prepared in honor of the Emperor's birthday were displayed.

Nine covers were laid at the dinner in Bismarck's rooms. These present were: Emperor William, King Albert of Saxony, Prince Henry, four officers of the Cuirasseurs and two Bismarcks.

At the station the Emperor watched Prince Bismarck with noticeable solicitude, supporting him by the arm as they went down the ten steps to the platform. As the Prince entered the station the crowd outside sang national songs and shouted: "Stay with us;" "Come again soon."

The wife of the British Consul here sent an enormous bouquet of lilies of the valley to decorate Bismarck's rooms at the castle.

Contrary to the general understanding, the Reichstag did not adjourn to-day to celebrate Bismarck's coming. During the debate on the war invalids' donation bill Count Oriola, National Liberal, referred to the importance of the meeting between Bismarck and the Emperor. Such a day of national rejoicing, he said, was a peculiarly suitable time in which to provide liberally for those injured in the glorious days of Germany's creation. The majority cheered loudly, but the social democratic, Herbert protested violently that Count Oriola's sentiments would not be approved by the whole country.

The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, a bitter Bismarckian daily, says that the Emperor's graciousness to Bismarck cannot undo many mistakes of the new regime.

Prince Bismarck did not seem fatigued when he left the city. As his train drew out of the station he stood at the window saluting the Emperor in military fashion.

HAMBURG, Jan. 26.—Prince Bismarck arived in Friedrichsruhe at 11 o'clock. He looked cheerful and hearty. The road from the railway station to the castle was illuminated.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Daily Graphic says that the policy of the German government will probably be influenced appreciably hereafter by Prince Bismarck.

The Daily Chronicle say of Bismarck's visit to Berlin: "The meeting does credit to the Emperor, who after escaping perhaps the most despotic of modern statesmen, might well never have desired to see him again. It would be an error to supposed that Bismarck's policy methods will ever again be enforced in Germany."

The Daily Telegraph says:—These displays of profound regard may shed balm on the hours that have rankled in his heroic soul through weary months of mental depression and physical suffering, but they can scarcely be expected to efface wholly the remembrance of the past."

The Daily News says that it remains to be seen whether the reception of Bismarck in Berlin yesterday was merely a graceful act of courtesy, an apology for the slight, or an indication that the Emperor wishes to go hand and glove with Bismarck and allow the old Chancellor to assume office again. Europe will wait the results, says the writer, with the deepest interest.

The Standard says if William had not yearned for the meeting he would never have invited him. If Bismarck's gratification had not been equally sincere he would not have faced what for his years must have been an agitating scene. We may therefore assume that all shadow of ill feeling has been cleared away.

STAGE AND PLATFORM.

Aus Der Ohe This Afternoon—Some Theatrical Attractions.

The uptown theatres are doing fairly well. The Queens has "Lady Windemere's Fan," and the Academy "La Belle Marie." Next week's attractions are referred to in Paul Pry's column.

"PULSE OF NEW YORK."

"The Pulse of New York" comes to the Royal next week making its appearance in Montreal. It is an exciting melodrama and some clever scenes are introduced. Carrie Sweeney, the star of the combination, is a pretty and clever young actress and plays her varied parts very acceptably. Thomas Evans, the "bright office boy," brings out much that is funny and at the same time figures in the strongest of the dramatic scenes. In the third act are songs, dances, solos and medleys which give variety to the play and make the entertainment more enjoyable.

AUS DER OHE.

This afternoon, in the High School Assembly Hall the Aus Der Ohe piano recital will be given at 3 o'clock. The program includes Beethoven, Bach, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liszt and other selections of equal taste.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

Rudolph Liebich in his piano recital Tuesday afternoon in Nordheimer Hall will give a program of much excellence. Mr. Carl Sobeski will assist as vocalist.

REILLY AND WOOD.

After the "Pulse of New York," Reiliy and Wood's great show, with his wonderful kangaroo and famous Houta Kouta dancers, and a large number of specialties will be seen at the Royal.

EXCELSIOR LODGE 12, I.O.O.F.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 12, I.O.O.F., held their annual concert and ball last night, in the Victoria Armory. Jos. Wilson, jr., D.D.G.M., presided. The program was contributed to by the Misses Morrison, Miss Tessie Foley, Miss R. Barr, Miss McCarthy, Miss Laura Murray, Miss Rodgers, Messrs. E. Evans, Foy, O. J. Norman, Aspinall, Cains, Fletcher, A. W. Steytler, Lamontagne, W. Hyam, A. C. Anderson, Penning, and the Victoria quartette.

CONCERT IN HEMMINGFORD HALL.

A successful concert was given in Hemmingford Town Hall on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Mayor Scriver presided, and there were several hundred people present, including many from the surrounding districts. The program consisted of instrumental music, songs and recitations. Among those who took part were Mr. McNeice, Angus Orr, George Turton, Miss Mary Brownlee, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Scriver, Mr. Gaudion, Miss Jennie Wilson, Mr. G. W. Stevens, jr., Miss Farr, Miss Babcock. The instrumental music by Messrs. McNeice, Orr and Turton, was greatly appreciated, as was also Mr. Stevens' singing. A broom drill, by sixteen young ladies was a pleasing feature. The evening's entertainment concluded with a sword exercise by the 6th Cavalry, under the charge of Captain John Barr and Lieut. J. F. Scriver.

UNDERGRADS DINE.

McGill Applied Science Enjoy Themselves at the Balmoral.

The undergraduates of the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill University held their twelfth annual dinner last evening at the Balmoral Hotel.

Seventy-seven McGill undergrads sat down to the sumptuous menu, and in addition there were present the following invited guests: Professors Wilson, McLeod, Nicholson, C. B. Smith, Bamford and Harrington; Dr. Murray, representing the Faculty of Arts (Donaldi); Dr. Ferguson, the Faculty of Medicine; Dr. Hopkins, the Faculty of Arts; Mr. Hogle; the Faculty of Law; and Dr. Baker, the Faculty of Veterinary Science; Mr. H. Strong, of Cornell University, and Mr. Shields, of the School of Science, Toronto. Letters of regret were received from: Sir Donald Smith, Sir William Dawson, W. C. McDonald, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Kennedy and from the faculties of Dalhousie College, Royal Military College, Kingston; the Massachusetts School of Technology; the Polytechnic School, of Montreal; and the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science.

At eight o'clock the first item on the menu made its appareance borne aloft on trays held in the most approved style, and from then until 10 o'clock this, in some very material respects the most important part of the evening's proceedings, occupied the attention of the assemblage. And, in simple justice to the science men, it must be said thay they showed by their appreciations thereof and the study of sines, cosines and tangents had in no way blunted their taste of the æsthetic in the art Epicurean. The menu was in every way excellent, both in material, preparation and also in service.

But,

"The act of feeding, as you understand,
Is but a fraction of the work in hand;
Its nobler half is that etherial meat,
The papers call the intellectual treat."

The intellectual treat was opened by the Chairman, Mr. W. A. Duff, of the class of '94, who proposed the first toast of the evening "Our Queen and Country." The next toast was "Alma Mater," proposed by H. M. Mackay, B.A., '94, and replied to by Prof. Bovie, Dean of the Faculty. Prof. Bovie told the story reported of Sir Walter Scott, who, when informed of the desire of a certain English gentleman to see the "Lion of the North," as Sir Walter was called, invited him to dinner, saying that the lion was seen at his best at the dinner table. "It is not difficult," continued Professor Bovie, "to see who are the lions of McGill." Professor Bovie spoke of the progress which had been made by the University of McGill, and especially by the Science department. He had, he said, just returned from a visit to the United States, and had made a careful inspection of the several departments of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Eminent and rich as these institutions were, he could say that they did not surpass McGill in the facilities which they afforded in the departments of engineering and physics. They had, indeed, preceded us in realizing the necessity of a special training for architects, and they had also a distinct chemical and mining building. But in both of these respects he hoped, and had reason to believe that McGill would not remain long in the rear.

"Sister Universities" was next proposed by Mr. C. B. Smith, B.A. Sc. This was replied to very happily by Mr. H. Strong, of Cornell, and Mr. Shields, of Toronto.

"Sister Faculties," proposed by Mr. J. W. Bell, of the class of '97, called for replies from Dr. Murray, of the Donaldi Department of Arts; Prof. Ferguson, Medicine; Prof. Hopkins, Arts; Prof. Hogle, Law, and Prof. Baker, Veterinary College.

The "Deans and Professors," was next proposed by Mr. R. O. King, '95. This was replied to by Professors Bovie and Nicholson. The remaining toasts were: "Benefactors," proposed by F. Lambert, '94; "Class of '94," proposed by F. A. Wilkins, '95; reply by A. A. Cole; "Freshmen," proposed by R. A. Gunn, '94; and "The Profession," proposed by Mr. Featherson, reply by C. H. McLeod.

Here the toast list ended, and the members of the press, who were present, breathed a sigh of relief. Each one had carefully prepared a neat little speech sparkling with wit and humor and not wanting in gems of profound scientific wisdom withal, with which it was the intention to favor the undergrads present, in response to a toast to "the Press"; but the toast was not proposed. The press appreciate the delicacy which thus recognized their well-known modesty.

During the evening songs, musical selections and banjo solos were given by Messrs. J. S. Costigan, '94, W. E. L. Dyer, '94, and Ralph B. McDunnough, '95. Altogether the dinner reflected the great credit on the committee, composed of Messrs. W. A. Duff, S. S. Dawson, H. M. Joquays, L. Dyer, P. O. King, R. B. McDunnough, J. W. Bell, and G. R. McLeod.

Hon. Mr. Costigan Coming.

Hon. John Costigan has accepted the invitation of the Young Irishmen L. and B. Association to be present at the Blake Lecture Monday evening. Other prominent gentlemen have also signified their intention of being present. The Hon. Edward Blake will be presented with an address by the president, a draft of which has already been accepted. The association will escort Mr. Blake from the St. Lawrence Hall to the Windsor Hall at 7.30 o'clock with a brass band via St. James, Victoria Squarel Beaver Hall, St. Catherine street and Pee, to the Windsor.

Canadian Sculler Going to England.

TORONTO, Jan. 26.—The Toronto Rowing Club to-night decided to enter J. J. Ryan, champion sculler of America, for the diamond scull race at Henley-on-Thames in July.

SCENE OF HORROR.

The Rope Broke at a Murderer's Hanging at Chicago.

Bleeding and Inanimate the Condemned Man was put Through the Form of Hanging Again, Although Probably Dead—An Impassioned Speech.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The execution in the County jail this morning of George H. Painter, formerly of Brooklyn, N.Y., for the murder of his mistress, Alice Martin, was attended by a horrible scene. When the trap was sprung, the rope snapped in two and the unfortunate man who weighed over 200 lbs., dropped eight feet to the stone floor of the corridor. His head struck heavily as he fell and the blood gushed from his ears and nostrils. He was picked up unconscious, laid on the drop in a recumbent position and another noose adjusted. The drop fell a second time without further accident.

Painter protested his innocence up to the time the white cap was placed over his head. One of the attendant physicians expressed the opinion that he was already dead when the drop was sprung a second time. Seventy-five persons, half of whom were representatives of the press, witnessed the execution.

Painter was a fine looking man and a murmur of sympathy went up from the crowd as he came into view. His nerve was wonderful. He walked unsupported to the centre of the trap and nodded to a newspaper man whom he recognized. The condemned man was asked by Sheriff Gilbert if he had anything to say. Looking straight at those before him, he paused for a moment and then in a half hesitating manner, his tones growing firmer and more emphatic as he proceeded, he commenced: "Gentlemen—I see some friends here. Oh! God forgive them. No friend of mine would come and see me die. It hurts me. Gentlemen, if you're gentlemen"—a pause—"there are few gentlemen that would look at an execution—few. The brotherhood of humanity has taught lots of men better than this. There was a time when in India, men sought death, thinking it an advance in the future state. To-day I fear death. I do not want to die."

For a moment the condemned man paused as though his voice had failed him. His auditors were breathless. The dropping of a pin would have echoed through the long gloomy corridor. Then suddenly gathering strength, and with even more earnestness and vigor than he had manifested a moment before, Painter proceeded:

"Listen, listen to this. If I killed Alice Martin, my wife, although in court"—here Painter again seemed as if he was about to break down—"If I killed Alice Martin, the woman I loved, I pray this minute, my last minute on earth, that the eternal God will take me and put me in eternal hell, that he will keep me in this eternity. If there is one man in this audience that is an American—an American citizen—on your soul, I may say on your soul see that the murderer of Alice Martin is found."

The condemned man ceased. The officers approached to adjust the cap. Another thought occurred to the condemned. "Gent's," he said again, "I see a hundred of my (it was difficult to determine whether the next word was oppressors or officials) here, but few Americans."

Then the cap was drawn over his face and the noose was tightened. At 7.59 just as Painter had uttered his last words, the signal was given and the trap was sprung. As the body descended there was a sharp crack. The rope had snapped in the centre between the iron eye in the cross beam and the noose. With a crash the body fell upon the stone pavement eight feet below. As it fell it had turned from its previous perpendicular position and the head struck the ground with tremendous force.

In a second the white cap was saturated with blood, and a cry of horror went up from the spectators. The majority rose to their feet. A few were paralyzed and unable to stir. "Sit down" cried the bailiffs, as they emphasized the order by pushing the spectators back into their seats. A dozen men rushed to the foot of the scaffold and picked up the unconscious man. The blood was dropping from the back of the head and running in a dozen rivulets down the white shroud.

Four deputy sheriffs took the head and shoulders and as many more the feet, and the inanimate form was carried around the corner, up the steps, and laid upon the scaffold. Some intimation of what had happened must have reached the prisoners on the other side of the jail, a few yards distant, for at this moment there was a succession of unearthly yells and shouts, and a rattling of iron doors, as though the entire prison colony had broken loose. Some of the spectators jumped to their feet in alarm, but the stentorian voices of the guards again ordered them to keep their seats.

Meanwhile the trap had been hastily readjusted, and another rope and noose prepared. The still unconscious man was half carried, half dragged to the centre of the trap. The deputy sheriffs were successful in keeping the body in a heap while the noose was being adjusted, but as soon as they withdrew, it fell back into a recumbent position. There was a hurried consultation and then the body was stretched out on the trap door with the limbs from the knees overhanging the edge. The trap was again sprung and the body again went into midair. This time the rope held its own, although the noose slipped behind the ear and close upon the chin, and it seemed for a moment as though the head would pass through it.

A doctor sprang to the side of the swinging body and seized the left wrist. As he did so he made the remark, "I believe he was dead when he was carried upon the scaffold." The drop fell the second time at 8.08 1-2. As the body swung around, the blood continued to pour out of the head until not a vestige of white remained about the cap or the upper portion of the robe. The sight sickened many of the spectators.

The crime for which Painter suffered was shrouded in mystery. At midnight, May 7th, 1891, Painter was seen to enter the house where he lived with Alice McLean, or Martin, as she was known. A short time afterward he ran down the stairs, exclaiming, "My God! some one has killed my Alice."

He rushed in search of the police, who arrived a few minutes later, and going to the room found Alice with the imprints of a strong hand on her throat. Her head was crushed by blows, which had evidently been dealt with a chair found lying broken on the floor. The walls and room were spattered with blood, but none was found on Painter's clothing. One point made in Painter's behalf was the theory of the woman's murder by a man named Dick Edwards, now confined in a Southern penitentiary on a charge of committing three similar murders. Several witnesses testified to hearing the Martin woman in conversation with a man who answered Edwards' description a short time before the murder was committed, and to having heard this man make threats against the woman's life. Unfortunately for Painter, much of the evidence was conflicting, and disagreed even with his own statement of the case.

Daniel Coughlin was not himself to-day. The cause was to be found in the horrible double hanging of George Painter. Ten days ago the alleged murderer of Dr. Cronin was removed from the boys' department to a cell in "Murderers' Row," where Painter was confined. When the guards came to take Coughlin to the court room this morning, they noticed that his eyes were heavy and bloodshot. He had passed a sleepless night. From his cell he heard the noise made by the hasty construction of the gallows. The sound of the carpenter's hammer breaking the stillness which prevailed the jail at midnight depressed his nerves, and he lay awake, while unpleasant thoughts of his possible fate drove away sleep. When the hour for the execution arrived "Big Dan" could not help witnessing through the bars of his cell door the procession to the scaffold. He quickly learned the cause of the noise, and the confusion and cries which followed, and the news of the ghastly occurrence upset him. On his way to the court room he spoke only of Painter, and of the hanging to his guards. He expressed great admiration for the dead murderer's nerve. "It beats everything I ever saw," said the prisoner, "but the rope breaking was an awful thing." In the court room nearly all day Coughlin had little to say, his face was grave, and he found a grim solace for his nerves in reading the newspaper accounts of the execution.

Painter's death had a remarkably depressing influence on men confined in murderers' row in the county jail. Patrick Eugene Prendergast, condemned to die for the murder of Carter Harrison, took no pains to conceal his grief over the execution of Painter. He occupied cell No. 23, with murderer Craig, and when he had satisfied himself that Painter had marched to the scaffold he climbed into the upper bunk and began to pray. "Oh! God, have mercy upon an innocent man," he repeatedly cried, wringing his hands with anguish, "he is murdered, even as they would murder me."

Prendergast climbed down from his bunk, pushed his cell mate away from the door and tried to catch a sound from the next corridor. At last it came. The noise of the falling drop reached his ears. Prendergast's face became livid with fear, and he looked for a moment as he did the afternoon the jury returned a verdict of "death" in his case. He buried his face in his hands, mumbled a prayer and climbed back into his bunk.

Since popular sentiment has been so widely aroused in behalf of Painter, Prendergast has interested himself in the case to an uncommon degree. Scarcely a day passed that he did not send Painter a letter. At times these epistles were short and full of words of cheer, but the general line of Prendergast's communications was of a spiritual nature. He exhorted Painter to embrace the religion of his church, and commanded him to pray hourly. The man who was executed for the murder of Alice Martin in a variably received letters from fellow prisoners but they made but slight impression upon him.

ECHOES OF THE FIGHT.

The Duval Athletic Club Breaks up in a Row.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 26. — The Duval Athletic Club no longer exists, it broke up in a row to-day. Some hard names passed between one of the members and Bowdon, management was severely criticised. Bowden has washed his hands of the whole business. He says that he will never try to get up another prize fight. This one has kept him awake at nights with worry.

The other members of the Club are going to re-organize without side capital. They are planning to build a fine Club-House with the expectation of pulling off at least three events every winter. The Club-House will be on the plan of those in New Orleans and the other large cities, where pugilism has here-to-fore flourished. A boxing instructor will be employed.

The club took in about $31,000 from admissions. They will come out about even unless they are put to heavy expense in defending the prosecutions which have been brought.

Corbett and his party left at 11 o'clock in a private car attached to a regular train, and at 2 o'clock Mitchell and party followed. Corbett should reach New York at 6.30 p.m. Saturday.

Both of the trains took a large number of Northern sports. There is but little interest felt here in the incident of arrest or the possible outcome. The general impression seems to be that Corbett and Mitchell will return to have their cases dismissed as were the cases against the men arrested for prize fighting six months ago. Some of those who were arrested are of a different opinion, and evidently fear that Governor Mitchell will make a strong effort to secure some convictions in these cases, in order to discourage further attempts by the Duval Club to have prize fights here. If this is the only reason the Governor would have to attempt to put Mitchell and Corbett behind the bars he can safely spare himself the trouble. The Duval Club could not attract another crowd of Northerners by an offer to exchange gold for silver weight for weight.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Manager Hanlon, of the Balitimore Baseball Club, has drawn up a contract offering Champion Jim Corbett $10,000 to play with the Orioles the coming season. Corbett is a fine ball player, and made quite a reputation on the Pacific slope.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Jan. 26.—John L. Sullivan showed here this evening. While on his way to the Opera House he was followed by a crowd of men and boys. He was accompanied by his valet, Nicholas Murphy, of New York. Without any provocation he struck 16-year-old Ambroise Beyer with a hat box and knocked him senseless. He was arrested and heavily fined. The mob threatened to mob him.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—Peter Jackson was seen this evening in regard to the report that he would meet Corbett before the National Sporting Club in England. He said that he knew nothing of such an arrangement, but is willing to meet Corbett there if necessary. The agreement is that the match is to take place where the largest purse will be paid.

La Chambre de Commerce.

The Chambre de Commerce met as usual yesterday. L. E. Morin presided. The members present were C. H. Catelli, G. Boivin, L. E. Geoffrion, A. Amour, G. Boivin, J. D. Rolland, H. Laporte, J. B. A. Lanctot, J. X. Perrault, J. H. Pellerin, J. Forbes, J. Haynes and others. The committees in the settlement of the insurance losses, and in the rental of the new Chambre premises, respectively, reported. Both were progressing, especially the latter, who have arranged for a new place of accommodation on St. James Street, similar to that of the Board of Trade.

The question of the city's assets and liabilities occupied the Council's attention. The matter was postponed until after the elections, and it is safe to state that the report on this subject will be of unusual interest to Montreal trade.

The law in connection with Private Bankers, was brought up, and left over until after the elections.

THE SHERBROOKE CONVENTION.

Young People Take Part in the Meetings.

(Special to The Herald.)

SHERBROOKE, Que., Jan. 26.—The Provincial Sunday School convention opened this morning by a conference of county and township officers, led by the general secretary, Mr. S. Muirhead. Quite a large number of delegates came out for this early meeting. Rev. Thos. Muir, Scottstown, led a spirited praise and prayer service. Rev. W. Henderson, Danville, conducted a conference on county work, which was productive of much good in showing what had been done in the districts of the province, and it is expected that the coming year will be an eventful one in the history of the Sunday School Union.

Rev. F. N. Peloubet gave an illustrated talk on "How to teach Old Testament lessons," and the rev. gentleman was more than determined to impress upon the teachers the great need of preparation and study in getting up the lesson for practical and useful teaching. He earnestly impressed upon his hearers the great need of more closely following the lives of the characters throughout the Old Testament. The address was considered very instructive and highly thought of. In the afternoon the rally of Sunday school scholars was the most important event of the day.

The public schools of the city were closed for the afternoon and a very large number of children were present. Seth P. Leet, Esq., of Montreal conducted the service and the children were ably drawn out by the leader. They were addressed during the afternoon by Dr. Peloubet, who took for his text, Jer. 3, 4th verse, "My father throughout the guide of my youth." In a simple manner the children were advised to take God for their guide in their youth and be thus strong in old age.

Miss Vella also gave one of her most interesting illustrated talks and was singularly successful in drawing out the children in answering questions. During the rally the children of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Sunday School sang a hymn. Some of the Methodist church sang a welcome song, and a young girl sang a very pretty little solo, all of which were well rendered.

Last evening a conference of primary workers was conducted by Miss Vella at the conclusion of the banquet given by the ladies of the churches and the teachers were told in a very lucid manner the most successful means used for the imparting of knowledge to the young who were not old enough to be given the lesson leaves, and the teachers were certainly benefited by the talk, and if put into practice, will most certainly result in much good.

The following were elected officers for 1894: President, J. W. Kilgour; vice-presidents, Mr. J. Morrice, Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, Mrs. O. M. Moulton, Mrs. L. C. Webster, Rev. N. Waddell; statistical secretary, D. Torrance Franser.

Invitations were read for the convention to be held next year in Quebec, Lachute and Waterloo. The matter could not be decided at the Convention, but will be decided at a meeting of the Executive Committee later on.

In the evening the devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Geo. Stafford, of Bolton. Miss Bunker, of this city, sang a very pretty solo. Dr. Peloubet gave his last address of the Convention. In opening the doctor expressed his delight at being present at the convention. He was glad that Canada and the United States were united in this great Sunday school movement. He fired the teachers up in a fine address of "The Teacher and His Class." A good teacher should be on time at school and greet his scholars kindly and cordially. He should be in earnest and real. The teacher should know his lesson by heart. In closing he said he was grateful for being a teacher, it was a privilege.

Rev. J. H. McVicar, B. A., a returned missionary from Hona, China, gave an address to-night. On coming to the platform the speaker was received with applause. Mr. McVicar has lived among the Chinese and had full opportunity of observing their ways and mode of living. He interested his hearers by telling them of the hardships they had undergone in gaining an entrance into the provinces of that heathen country. He told of their habits of worship, and in an easy flowing speech carried the attentive listeners through the principal features in the life of a missionary in China. At the conclusion of his address Mr. McVicar was warmly applauded.

This brought the day's program of the convention to an end. The hymn, "Best be he that Binds," was sung. The Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., pronounced the benediction, and the newly elected president, Mr. Kilgour, declared the convention of 1894 closed.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Mr. McIntyre Recommended for Crown Attorneyship.

(Special to The Herald.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—Before the annual meeting of the Carleton County Council closed to-day a resolution was unanimously passed recommending the name of A. F. McIntyre, Q.C., to the Ontario Government for the vacant county Crown attorneyship. Mr. McIntyre, who is now here, naturally feels very much gratified by this endorsation, the more especially as it is a spontaneous expression of the views of the county's representatives, as the Council is made up of prominent men of all creeds and nationalities and both sides of politics.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell will entertain Sir Thomas McIlwraith to luncheon at the Rideau Club to-morrow afternoon. All the Cabinet ministers have been invited.

Donald MacMaster, Q.C., Montreal, is in the city.

THE KHEDIVE APOLOGIZES.

Lord Cromer Gets a Formal Retraction From Him.

CAIRO, Jan. 26.—The Khedive has acceded to the demands made upon him by Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent here, that he publish a formal retraction of the strictures he recently passed upon the army, and issue an order praising its condition and the efficiency of the British and Egyptian officers.

Maher Pasha, assistant Minister, who was charged with inciting the Khedive to make his hostile criticisms, has been transferred by the Khedive.

Nat Goodwin Injured.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The comedian Nat Goodwin, while out bareback riding today, broke a tendon in his right leg, necessitating an operation. Hooley's was closed to-night, but will reopen to-morrow, Goodwin's part in "Mizzoura" being taken by an understudy.

Mr. Childs Very Low.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Mr. Childs' physician to-night issued the following bulletin:—Mr. Childs has not improved. His condition is serious.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

JAN. 26	ARRIVED AT	FROM
Brazilian	Portland	London.
Dubbledam	New York	Rotterdam.

FROM WASHINGTON

Further Amendments Made to Tariff Reform Bill.

Precious Stones Placed on the List at 15 Per Cent—Discussions in the Senate—The Attack on Secretary Carlisle's Bond Issue—The Income Tax Program.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—There were a number of amendments offered to the pending Tariff Bill to-day, but few of importance succeeded in becoming engrafted on the bill.

The most important amendment proposed was one offered by Mr. Wilson, reducing the duty on unset diamonds from 15 per cent to 10 per cent. Mr. Anderson (Dem., W. Va.) offered a substitute for this which was adopted, putting the duty on precious stones at 15 per cent.

Another amendment was to put tin plate on the free list, but it was voted down.

An amendment was offered to the lumber schedule by Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) substituting the provisions of the McKinley bill for the pending measure. The session came to a close before a vote was reached on this proposition, and it went over until to-morrow.

IN THE SENATE.

The morning hour in the Senate in which the Hawaiian resolution was to be taken up and discussed was occupied by Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.) in a speech condemning the action of the Interior department in giving lands in Florida to a railroad company in violation, (as he contended) of law.

The Hawaiian resolution went over until Monday with the various amendments which had been already offered to it and with an amendment by Mr. Dolph, requiring the immediate recall of Minister Willis.

The bill to repeal the Federal election laws was taken up and arguments against it made by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., New Hampshire) whose motion to postpone it until next December was voted down, yeas, 20; nays, 28. The Senate at 5.35 adjourned until Monday.

THE BOND QUESTION.

The Judiciary Committee of the House by a vote of 9 to 4 to-day ordered a favorable report on Representative Bailey's resolutions questioning the right of Secretary Carlisle to issue bonds.

Mr. Stone (Republican, of Pennsylvania) said: "The Republican party has always maintained since the acts of 1875 and 1882, that there should be kept, at all times, by sales of bonds, if necessary, a reserve fund of one hundred million dollare sacred to the redemption of the United States. The proposition of Secretary Carlisle is practically to wipe out and destroy the reserve fund by treating it as a balance in the Treasury, out of which the appropriations of Congress may be paid. This policy is viewed with alarm. If it is carried out it will have a far more pernicious effect on the business and credit of the country than any temporary embarrassment that may arise by the failure of Congress to provide sufficient revenue to defray the current expenses of the Government. Mr. Carlisle is largely responsible for the Wilson bill now before the House. We believe it to be the principal cause of the present depression in the revenue. He cannot expect us to support a policy which reduces the revenue between the amount necessary to pay the current expenses of the Government, and then proposes to supply the deficiency by selling U.S. bonds."

A further loss of $600,000 in gold is reported by the Treasury to-day. This reduces the gold to less than $67,000,000.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The National Board of Trade Convention, which has been in session here this week, adjourned sine die this afternoon, after adopting resolutions in favor of the Nicaragua Canal, the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter at one cent for two ounces, and the referring of all infringements of national banking laws to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the currency and the United States Treasurer as a commission instead of as now the controller alone.

NEWS FROM QUEBEC.

Questioning the Legality of a Provincial Tax.

(Special to The Herald.)

QUEBEC, Jan. 26.—Thursday next the question of the constitutionality of 1½ per cent tax on the transfers of real estate will be decided in the Court of Appeals in the case of Lamonde vs. Lavergne and Casgrain, Attorney-General, an appeal from the judgment of Judge Pelletier at Montmagny declaring that the law was constitutional.

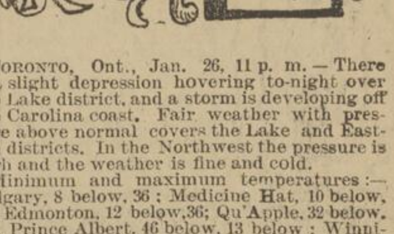
There was a meeting of the Executive Council this morning, and Prime Minister Taillon and other non-resident members of the Cabinet left for Montreal this afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Flynn, Crown Lands Commissioner, arrived from Montreal to-day.

Hon. John Hearn is in the same hopeless condition.

The committees are putting the last touches to the preparations for the Carnival and all will be finished for the official opening of the Carnival week, which will take place at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, when the Mayor, in the absence of the Governor-General, and Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau will preside over the inauguration of the ice fort and of the unveiling of the ice statues erected on the Basilica Square.

J. K. McCulloch, champion skater, and L. H. Graham, champion snowshoer, both of Winnipeg, arrived in town last night.



TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 26, 11 p. m. — There is a slight depression hovering to-night over the Lake district, and a storm is developing off the Carolina coast. Fair weather with pressure above normal covers the Lake and Eastern districts. In the Northwest the pressure is high and the weather is fine and cold.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:—Calgary, 8 below, 36; Medicine Hat, 10 below, 12; Edmonton, 12 below, 36; Qu'Apple, 32 below, 10; Prince Albert, 46 below, 13 below; Winnipeg 40 below, 20 below; Port Arthur, 14 below, 8; Toronto, 16-22; Kingston, 6-20; Montreal, 6 below-6; Quebec, 12 below-3; Halifax, 6-44.

PROBABILITIES.

Lakes—Mostly fair weather; light snow in a few places; not much change in temperature.

St. Lawrence and Gulf—Fair to cloudy weather; light local snowfalls; stationary or higher temperature.

MONTREAL TEMPERATURE.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—Temperature observed by Hearn and Harrison's standard thermometer, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street: 8 a.m; —5; 1 p.m., 4; 6 p.m., 9; max., 9; min., 8, mean, 1. Standard barometer: 8 a.m, 30.62; 1 pm., 30.60; 6 p.m., 30.50.

CARLYLE'S SISTERS

Janet Carlyle Hanning Lives at Oakville, Ont.

She Was the Youngest Sister of the Sage of Chelsea and Possesses Many Mementoes of Him—Gossip Above the Carlyle Family.

Mr. John Stewart Carstairs contributed to a recent issue of The Toronto Empire, a very interesting article on the Canadian Carlyles. Mrs. Janet Carlyle Hanning a sister of the great historian and thinker lives at Comely Bay, eight miles from Oakville, Ont. She was the youngest of the family, nineteen years younger than her famous brother who was the eldest ; and is now a sweet old lady of eighty. She lives with Mr. John A. Leslie, husband of Margaret Caryle, Mrs. Hanning's eldest daughter, who is worthily carrying into the third generation the name of that other Margaret Carlyle, who gave birth 98 years ago to the great Scot of the century—of all centuries. The very name of Mrs. Carlyle Hanning's home. "Comely Bank," says Mr. Carstairs is full of Carlyle associations. It brings back the Edinburgh home of Thomas—the first home to which he took the bright, sparkling, devoted Jeannie Welsh.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie received us with true Scottish hospitality, and Carlyle's sister called up before us the bleak heath of Mainhill and the picturesque hills and braes of Scotsbrig with all their tender associations. Her father, her mother, her great brother, Jean Welsh—whatever we touched in conversation she illumined. Thomas Carlyle and Jean

JEAN WELSH CARLYLE
Form a portrait in Mrs. Hanning's collection.
(Born July 14, 1801; Died April 21, 1865.)

Welsh became for us living beings, divested of the bedimming glamor we so ordinarily cast round our literary idols. Views, family portraits there were in abundance, and all the relics and heirlooms that we cherish so tenderly when distance or the grave separates us and those we love. There was a pretty little view of Ecclefechan with its one main street. Just where the street curves out of sight we have the little Presbyterian church, whose green mounds, grey, weary Thomas Carlyle preferred as an eternal resting place to a national tomb in England's mausoleum. The companion picture was there too; Jean Welsh's tomb at Haddington, bearing her husband's eloquent tribute that "for forty years she was the true and loving helpmate of her husband, and by act and word unwearedly forwarded him as none else could in all worthy that he did and attempted." And then we had these two together in their drawing-room at Cheyne Row, Thomas in dressing-gown with his beloved pipe in his hand, very natural, and the pensive face of Jean Welsh looking at us from the opposite side of the room. But of even more interest, perhaps, were the series known as "the Carlyle pictures," showing all the homes of Carlyle from the cradle to the grave, beginning with the Arched House at Ecclefechan and ending with the red-brick tenement at Cheyne Row, his unpretentious home for nearly 40 years.

Thomas Carlyle was nearly through his college course at Edinburgh when, on June 19, 1813, his youngest sister was born at Mainhill. The little stranger was called Janet after her father's first wife, Janet Carlyle, a distant kinswoman, who had died in 1791 after the birth of her first child John. "En passant," this John Carlyle must not be confused with Dr. John, the translator of Dante, to whom Thomas writes so often. John of Cockermouth, as he is generally known, emigrated to Canada in 1837, and died in 1872 at Mount Pleasant, near Brantford: he was the father of Dr. James Carlyle, late of the Toronto Normal School, and William Carlyle, inspector of public schools for Oxford.

The lease of Mainhill expired in 1826 and the household goods of the Carlyles were moved to the large farm of Scotsbrig, near Ecclefechan—a name familiar to every student of Carlyle. In the year before Thomas had sought country air and leased the small farm of Hoddam Hill, close at hand. He had already produced his "Schiller" and "Wilhelm Meister," his pioneer work in introducing to England the riches of German literature. In the fall of 1825, he and the bright, vivacious Jeannie Welsh united their fortunes and hopes, and were now gathering a circle about them at "Comely Bank," in Edinburgh.

The Carlyle family were still in the bustle and confusion of "moving" into Scotsbrig, when a "neebor lad" of 14 from the adjoining farm came with courteous offers of assistance. From the safe covert of her sister's gown "little Jenny" watched him closely, and the lad carried home as an important piece of news that the new folk had "a bonnie wee lassie, so sweet and fair, and with black eyes." This was Robert Hanning's introduction to his future wife.

In 1836, Robert Hanning, then a cotton trader in Manchester, married Janet Carlyle. Thos. Carlyle was not present but he sent a letter from which this is quoted:

I need not assure you, my dear little Jenny, of the interest I took in the great enterprise you had embarked on ; of my wishes and prayers that it might prove for the good of both. On the whole I can say that, to my judgment, it looks all very fair and well. You know I have all along regarded Hanning as an uncommonly brisk, gleg (ready) little fellow since the first time I saw him (hardly longer than my leg then), and prophesied handsome things of him in the world. It is very rare and very fortunate when two parties that have affected each other from childhood upwards get together in indissoluble partnership at last. May it prove well for you, as I think it will. You must take the good and the ill in faithful, natural help, and whoever or whatever fail you, never fail one another. I have no doubt Robert will shift his way with all dexterity and prudence thro' that Cotton Babylon, looking sharp about him knowing always, too, that "honesty is the best policy" for all manner of men. Do thou faithfully second him, my bairn, that will be the best of lots for thee.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanning at once took up their residence in Manchester. The trip southward was made partly by coach and the rest over the first railway in England. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Leslie, the prop of her mother's declining years, was born there. But success deserted the young merchant and, after a loss of £500, including his wife's fortune—in 1839, he moved to Kirtlebridge, near Gretna Green, Scotland, and again went into business.

Here a second daughter was born, Mary, now the wife of Mr. G. C. Holden, 310 King William street, Hamilton. Fortune did not smile on this business venture, so Mr. Hanning decided on 1841 to come to America. Persuaded by her own filial love and by the earnest pleadings of her brother Thomas, Mrs. Hanning with her two little girls remained in Scotland and took up her abode at Scotsbrig, there to care for the declining days of her mother, whose life had been saddened by the sudden death of her husband several years before.

For ten years the family circle was broken, the young husband seeking his fortune first in New York state, afterwards in Canada; the young wife devoting her time to her mother and to educating her daughters—a long period of loneliness, relieved at intervals by the anxiously awaited letters which the tardy mails of those days brought her from America.

Carlyle's usual vacation was a trip to Scotsbrig to see his mother. And only once or twice in this period does he miss this annual tribute of devotion and pleasure. Here he would sink into "stagnation and magnetic sleep," "grey, hazy dispiritment, fit for nothing but tobacco and silence," sleeping and smoking and sitting alone, wearied in body and soul. It is to those periods that such references in his letters as the following belong.

On May 3, 1842, about to return to Chelsea, he writes ts his wife from Scotsbrig:

"I got my hair cropped, partly by my own endeavors in the front, chiefly by sister Jenny's in the rear. I fear you will think it rather an original cut."

The next year, under the date of August 16, he again writes:

"I have no appetite for writing, for speaking or, in short, doing anything but sitting still as a stone, while that is conceded me. Confound it! Here are two beggarly people from Ecclefechan come driving in a gig in probable search of me. May the Devil give them luck of it! I hope Jenny will gulp a lie (door lie) for

MRS. JANET CARLYLE HANNING.
(Born July 14, 1813.)

my sake. I will wait perdu, and fling down the pen till I see. No Jenny has not the sense to make a white lie for me, and I had to enter."

In 1857 Mrs. Hanning with her daughter rejoined her husband at Hamilton. Mr. Hanning was at this time and until his death, March 22, 1878, in the employ of the great Western railways as general foreman and train despatcher at Hamilton.

Two daughters, Catherine Anne, now the wife of the Rev. George N. Franklin, rector of Wallaceburg, Ont., and Jane, now Mrs. W. J. Laing, of Bloor street, Toronto, were born at Hamilton. When Carlyle died in 1881 he made a liberal provision for his youngest sister which left her independent during the rest of her days, and Mrs. Hanning, relinquished her Hamilton home for the delightful retreat of "Comely Bank," a spot suggesting in many of its romantic features Mainhill, Scotsbrig and Cragenputtock and the associations of her earlier days.

Hardly a week passes that does not bring Carlyle admirers to their Canadian Mecca of Comely Bank. This entertaining old lady is full of reminiscences of her brother and his wife.

Some of Carlyle's clothes had been sent down to Scotsbrig, and they were garring "auld claes as gude as new" for the rising generation of Carlyle offspring. Jeanie Welsh, observing the operation, got a shot at her Thomas by saying that at last they were making a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

Mrs. Leslie has vivid recollections of Scotsbrig and her uncle Tom's annual visits when she was a little girl. His dark, hazel eyes were always lighted with a kindly expression. He was always fond of children, and ready for a romp. He often spoke of his father, a genius, a straightforward man, who always did things well, and he often expressed the wish : "Would that I could write my books as my father builded his houses."

IRREGULARITY.

Is that what troubles you? Then it's easily and promptly remedied by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate the system perfectly. Take one for a gentle laxative or corrective; three for a cathartic.

If you suffer from Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, or any derangement of the liver, stomach, or bowels, try these little Pellets. They bring a *permanent* cure. Instead of shocking and weakening the system with violence, like the ordinary pills, they act in a perfectly easy and natural way. They're the smallest, the easiest to take—and the *cheapest*, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please Try them.

CANADIAN WOOL.

The present is a good time for an outlook on Canadian wool. What are the prospects for better prices and a better market in the near future? What effect will the placing of wool on the free list in the American tariff have on Canadian wool? Before attempting to answer these questions, let us take a look at the past and the present situation of the wool question. Time was, in the past, when our long Canadian wool, strong in staple and glossy in lustre, commanded a high price—when forty and fifty cents were freely paid to farmers for the long Leicester and Cotswold wool. Then came a sudden drop ; lustre goods were not in the fashion. The wool-grower waited, hoping for a rise in prices. Fashions have changed many times since then, but lustre wools have never got near the old prices. For the past few years twenty cents and under has been about the price obtained for clean, washed wool, and twelve cents about the highest price paid for unwashed of the same quality. At these prices there has been but little profit made by the large dealers in Canadian wools. Now and then in past years, notably before the adoption of the increased duties under the McKinley Bill, there was an active demand at good prices for the dealers, but the buying since then has not been active, and dealers have had to hold a large part of the clip for many months and then barely get out of it cost and expenses. The American market is still the market for our surplus wool ; we send there about a million pounds annually, while all that goes to the British market is very small indeed—a few thousand pounds, and that mainly from British Columbia. But the Americans do not regulate the price even, although they are practically our only foreign customer. The price is set in a dingy little room in London where the auction sales of the world's wool crop are held.

Australia and New Zealand now grow immense quantities of long, lustre wool, and by the price this can be bought for in London and laid down in the United States the American regulate the offers for Canadian wools. The long wool grown in Australia has kept down the price of our Canadian wool. In the days of high prices they grew little or none, but since then it is exported by a hunred ship loads. The quality, too, is a little finer than ours, since it has been graded up from a Merino basis by the help of Cotswold, Lincoln, and Leicester rams. The staple is long and strong, the lustre good, and it is grown very cheaply on the great Australian plains. This, more than any other, is the rival we have to face in selling our lustre wool in the American market. But what about our home market — the buyers for our own Canadian mills? They buy as cheaply as they can, and have offered to them wools from all parts of the world. Hundreds of samples of different grades and qualities come by sample post from the dealers of Great Britain and the continent. Cable codes enable offers and answers to be made cheaply and quickly. Our wool competes with the wool of the world in the home market. We have protection in theory, but practically it is of very little account. The Canadian Tariff of Customs reads : "Wool, class one, viz : Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire Southdown combing wools known as lustre wools, and other like combing wools such as are grown in Canada, three cents per lb." The ordinary farmer who reads this would naturally conclude that this ought to be a protection to the extent of three cents per pound. It, however, has not that effect. If the duty under this class were made thirteen or thirty cents per pound it would make very little difference ; more down wool is used in Canada than is grown here. Here then, if anywhere, protection should protect the wool-grower. It does not ; thousands of pounds of down wools are annually used by the mills in Canada and pay no duty. They can be combed by the modern combing machinery, but they are not known as "combing" wools, they are not "known as lustre wools", they have no lustre, and they therefore do not come under the clause "other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada." The cross-bred New Zealand and Australian wools imported come in direct competition with our long Canadian wools, yet they are really not "like such as are grown in Canada ;" they have the dash of Merino blood—they pay no duty. Of all the many tons of wool coming into Montreal annually, the returns will show that in a recent year not one cent was paid for duty on wool at that port, and the total collected for the Dominion on all wools was fifteen cents for the same year, while the quantity of foreign wool brought into Canada that year was over eight million pounds. Our total export for the same year was under one million pounds, and did not much exceed the import of woollen rags for shoddy to be used in our Canadian mills. The extended use of shoddy has been one of the chief factors in keeping down the price of good wool. Rags from anywhere or everywhere, bought in Britain, are brought to Canada by the hundred tons, some of them are foul with the wear of the dirtiest of dwellers in Old World slums, and yet they are thought good enough to be worked into the goods sold to Canadians as "home manufacture." So much for the situation at present.

If the Wilson Bill be adopted by the Americans, our wool will be admitted free into the markets of the United States : Australia will have the same privilege. Our wool crop is very small compared to others. Prices will probably change but little, if any, on the London market, but we will have a better market, more buyers, because of our nearness and the interchange which freer trade always brings. Canadian manufacturers will not be affected to any extent. If our wools find better customers at slightly better prices in the United States they will replace with wools from Britain as they do now when any line is scarce, and as our wools go into more mills and become better known in the States, our trade will be better and our prices steadier.

D. McCRAE.

Prevention Is Better

Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh, also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

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October 25, 1893.

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J. Elzeard Caisse.....174 Wolfe
Moise Viau.....29 Turgeon, St. Henr
Joseph Deroches.....172 Drolet

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JAS. VIRTUE & SON, 19 Aylmer street.

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26-BOOKS NOW READY-26

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1. The Reveries of a Bachelor, or, A Book of the Heart.
By IK. MARVEL. (DONALD G. MITCHELL.)
This American classic has enjoyed a world wide circulation at its price of $1.25. It is now offered for the first time at a nominal cost to our subscribers.
How agreeable is "Ik. Marvel" in this gem of a book from his pen, how quaint, how humorous, philosophical, pathetic and charming.

2. Lays of Ancient Rome.
By LORD MACAULAY.
(BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.)
Macaulay's "Lays" are instinct with the very soul of poetry, and are full of heroic action and energy. Like Scott's spirit-stirring ballads, they have a fine picturesque quality, with graphic breadth, and great realistic power of expression. The English, no less than the Roman lays, have the breath of the battlefield and the sounding notes of the charge to battle.

4. The House of the Seven Gables,
By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.
This masterpiece of Hawthorne's is full of the imaginative charm of romance. In felicity of touch, its author is unapproached by any writer since his own day. The work is, perhaps, the purest piece of poetic prose in all the range of American literature.

5. Cranford, - By MRS. GASKELL.
"Cranford," in its charming miniature painting and sketches of character, recalls the best of Jane Austen's novels. It is a delightful piece of old world social life in an English country village, descriptive of the feelings, habits, opinions, character and social conditions of the little community. The story is quiet earnestness and with fine literary aptitudes in the writer. It is beautifully illustrated.

6. The Coming Race, LORD LYTTON
"The Coming Race," by Lord Lytton, is a clever and ingenious excursion into the realm of science, as the inventive mind of man may find it in the coming time. It presents a curious but fascinating picture of the human environment, as we may see it realized in the next century, when human needs will be served by every resource of electrical and mechanical contrivance—when 'the coming race,' for instance, will be enabled to exchange domestic helps for ingenious and mercury-footed automatons, and have at command every appliance adapted to the marvellously changed social and industrial condition of things.

7. Dream Life, - By IK. MARVEL.
(DONALD G. MITCHELL.)
There is a profound mental study in this world-wide American classic. It contains a series of very vivid and picturesque studies of individual character and feeling. It has a fascinating power over the reader while its graceful diction charms the literary appreciation and fills the mind with delightful, though sometimes pathetic pictures.

8. Frankenstein ; or, The Modern Prometheus, By MRS. SHELLEY.
Like Mrs. Crowe's "Night Side of Nature" Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein" is a book every one should read. Its author has great imaginative power and a weird but original genius. There are passages in "Frankenstein" that appal the mind and make the flesh creep. Once read, the book can hardly ever be forgotten

9. A Book of Golden Deeds,
By C. M. YONGE
This is just the book to put into the hand of youth, circulating a healthy morality, and true manly and womanly sentiments. Few books are better formed than this to develop and mould the tastes of the rising generation and encourage optimistic and patriotic ideas.

10 Mosses from an Old Manse,
By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE
Another delightful companion for idle hours is this collection of magazine papers, which Hawthorne entitled "Mosses from an Old Manse." Like all his works, it is distinguished for its simplicity and truth. Its high literary excellence commends it anew to public favor

11. The Scarlet Letter,
By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE
A romance of intense interest, exhibiting extraordinary power of mental analysis and graphic description. For an artistic exposition of Puritanism, as modified by New England colonial life, we have nothing like it in our literature. Like the best of Scott's novels, it is true at once to the local manners and scenic features of the age and place.

12. Essays of Elia, By CHARLES LAMB
These charming essays are full of gay humor, interspersed with many sly hits, happy puns and bright scintillations of wit; carefully elaborated as they are, they are written with the utmost ease and grace, and composed in a spirit at once delicate and unobtrusive. Seeking his material in the common paths of life—even the humblest—Lamb gives an importance to everything and sheds a grace over all.

3. Vicar of Wakefield,
By OLIVER GOLDSMITH.
This beautifully illustrated edition of a famous English classic will increase its attractions for those who recognize the claim it has as essentially a "home book" for the whole reading world. Goldsmith has shed over the work the tenderest light of his genius, and the pastoral scenes in it are unrivalled, we had almost said unapproached, by any other writer of fiction. As Sir Walter Scott said of it, "we read the Vicar of Wakefield in youth and in age, and return to it again and again, and bless the memory of an author who contrives so well to reconcile us to human nature."

15. Paul and Virginia,
By BERNARDIN DE SAINT PIERRE
This idyllic story, by a classic French writer of the wholesome romantic school, is an immortal book, and has won a place for itself in the homes of almost every people who possess a literature and can appreciate the work of genius. It may, with some literary propriety, be termed an idealized Robinson Crusoe, and has all the fascination of that renown work. It is a book that is sure to go down the centuries, charming as well as edifying generations yet unborn. "Paul and Virginia" finds a place among the books of the "Premium Library."

16. Story of an African Farm.
By (RALPH IRON) OLIVE SCHREINER.
Under the nom de plume of Ralph Iron, Miss Olive Schreiner has written an extraordinarily powerful story, full of graphic descriptions and the most appealing pathos. The author seems to have followed no recognized model of romance, but struck out a new path in fiction for herself. Her novel consists of a series of studies illustrating the wild life of an ostrich farm in South Africa, and setting before the reader, with striking vigor, the problems which trouble a strong intelligence and an imaginative ambition, remote from any possibility of culture. The work which leaves an abiding memory on every reader is one of the most remarkable novels of the age.

17. Lays of The Scottish Cavaliers.
By WM. EDMONSTOUNE AYTOUN.
These stirring ballads of Professor Aytoun, of Blackwood fame, have their only rival in "Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome." Their popularity is not lessened by the fact that they are to be met with in every school reader and in the repertoire of most elocutionists and platform declaimers.

18. Lucile, - By OWEN MEREDITH
(ROBERT LORD LYTTON.)
"Lucile," by the second Lord Lytton, late Governor-General of India and British Ambassador at Paris, is a novel in verse, with rhymed couplets, cast somewhat in the mould of Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh."

19. Dreams. - By OLIVE SCHREINER
Though unlike the "Story of an African Farm," "Dreams" has many of the characteristics which made Miss Schreiner's early work famous. The book is both interesting and suggestive, and, besides its high meditative qualities, is rich in the discussion of those mental and moral problems which this clever writer delights to propound to herself and to us before the thoughtful reader.

20. Black Beauty. BY ANNA SEWELL
The tale well deserves its great popularity for it is wonderfully realistic, and makes a strong appeal to those who love dumb animals and possess the instinct of common humanity. It is a book to charm and impress all who have to do with horses, especially those who seek to suppress that most senseless of all vices cruelty to animals.

21. One of the Profession.
A CHARMING THEATRICAL NOVEL.
"I am very glad to have your story," Mr. E. Wilkins writes in a note to the author "One of the Profession," "and it interests me deeply. I knew nothing of the dramatic life which you depict, and it has for me the charm of novelty, although the strength of the story by no means depends upon that. I have always felt that there was a great chance for good work in that field if the writer came who was familiar with it."
The book chains the interest of the reader from the first chapter, embodying all that fascination and mysterious charm which the player, having one life in a mimic world before all men, and another mysterious unknown, will always have for the people on the other side of the footlights.

22 Sartor Resartus,
BY THOMAS CARLYLE
Few men have given a mightier impulse to the intellectual and moral life of his age than Thomas Carlyle. He is perhaps the most profound, the most dramatic, the most impressive, and the most original writer of the century. With great acuteness of thought and marvellously forceful power and description he has enriched the literature of the time as no other writer has enriched it. "Sartor Resartus" (the tailor remade) is of the same unique type as Carlyle's own character. It professes to be a review of a German treatise dressed but it is this only in an allegorical or physical sense. It is in reality under a veil of a vesture of clothes, a veiled metaphysic according to which all things visible, actually we ourselves, are but a garment of various appearance. Every object has a deep significance ; but far down, in the heart of things, and under every apparition, is the true and indestructible reality.

24. The Pleasures of Life.
BY SIR JOHN LUBBOCK
This is one of the most instructive and of the delightful books of the time. It is one with a student's devotion, and interest as authors enthusiasm infects every reader. The book deals with the intellectual upbuilding informing of the modern man, and may be found well nigh an education in itself. The contents of the chapters are : Part I.—Happiness of duty ; Chapter II.—Of books ; Chapter IV.—The choice of books ; Chapter V.—The blessing of friends ; Chapter VI.—The value of time ; Chapter VII.—The pleasures of travel ; Chapter VIII.—Pleasures of home ; Chapter IX.—Science ; Chapter X.—Education. Part II.—Contents : Ambition ; Chapter II.—Wealth ; Chapter III.—Health ; Chapter IV.—Love ; Chapter V.—Art ; Chapter VI.—Poetry ; Chapter VII.—Music ; Chapter VIII.—The beauties of nature ; Chapter IX.—The troubles of life ; Chapter X.—Labor and rest ; Chapter XI.—Religion ; Chapter XII.—The hope of progress ; Chapter XIII.—The destiny of man.

25. The Lady of the Lake,
BY SIR WALTER SCOTT
This, the most popular of the great troubadour's poems, is of the same classic type as "Marmion," and the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," though it is more richly picturesque as well as more interesting in plot. The whole glow of national feeling breathes through the poem, the same felicity of description, the same light and color, the same instinct for the heart of martial ardor, with many intimate touches of tender passion. Scott's fervid patriotism and love of country are equally distinguishing in the poem and animates and illumines every line. In the power of simple narrative this famous metrical romance is almost unsurpassed.

26. Mornings in Florence,
BY JOHN RUSKIN
There is no greater writer of English prose than Ruskin; his diction is magnificent, his feeling for the beautiful in art or nature is unexampled. He is not only a versatile critic, but perhaps the most learned exponent of the most enthusiastic exponent of architecture. His "Mornings in Florence" are studies of the beauties of the highest mediæval capitol, told with a lover's fervor of art, and with much elevated thought and inspiring reflection. The passages are those that fascinate the reader by their eloquent suggestiveness. None has said truer things.

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LADIES' WAIST, with Bretelles.

We have made special arrangements with the publishers of the celebrated Bazar Glove-Fitting Patterns by which we can present to our lady readers some of their very newest and choicest patterns of garments.

We have no doubt our lady friends will fully appreciate this opportunity to secure a 25-cent Pattern Free of Charge.

It is admitted by all first-class dressmakers and fashion authorities that the Bazar Glove-Fitting Patterns are the most simple, most economical and most reliable cut-paper patterns published.

Full and explicit directions for putting together the garment accompanies each pattern.

No. 4022 shows a late Parisian style for a pretty house waist that can be elaborated upon or made up as plainly as desired. A delicate shade of ecru cloth, known as cafe au lait, is here combined with royal purple velvet, the sleeves, caps, bretelles and collar being handsomely decorated with jet trimming. Either of the caps can be worn singly if one alone is preferred, and bretelles can be added to the back (if wanted) by duplicating that portion of the pattern, and meeting the front ones at the shoulder and covering the side back seams. Other combinations will be suggested by the individual tastes of our readers.

Patterns cut in five sizes, viz.: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Retail price of pattern, 25 cents.

The pattern for this waist can be obtained by following the directions in the attached coupon.

Coupon Entitling to One Pattern.

ANY SIZE OF NO. 4022.

Cut this out, fill in your Name and Address, and mail it to Editor "Woman's Page," HERALD Office.

NAME.....BUST MEASURE.....IN.

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Enclose TEN CENTS to pay for mailing and handling expenses.

4027.

MISSES' WAIST, WITH RIPPLE BRETELLES AND SKIRT.

We here present a style for Misses—one of the latest Parisian designs.

Mauve Henrietta was trimmed with heavy shaded Bengaline, showing tones of pink green, decorated with white lace insertion.

Made in cloth and velvet, with narrow jet braid trimming, the full front of Brussel's over some bright, becoming color, a prettier or more stylish garment for a miss could not be imagined. If made in one material, an edging of narrow fur would be seasonable.

The waist can be made without the belt and ripple skirt portion if so preferred.

The fullness in front and back can be omitted if desired, the pattern supplying a fitted lining which can be smoothly covered with the material.

Pattern cut in four sizes, viz.: 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

Retail price of pattern is 25 cents.

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OUR PATTERNS.

To-day The Herald publishes its first two patterns, as a result of its speedy arrangement with the Bazar Glove Fitting Pattern Company of New York. By sending in the coupon attached with ten cents any pattern desired can be obtained. Patterns will be forwarded through the mails to the parties ordering them.

These patterns have a great reputation through the United States, where they retail for 25 cents a piece.

We would advise our lady readers to save the cuts. The patterns can be ordered any time during the next few weeks.

Another fashion plate will appear on Tuesday.

AN ENGLISH DRESS.

Very simply made of diagonally striped material in two tones of brown, with the skirt bordered with martie tails, the yoke on the bodice headed to match, a soft, cream-colored lace bib flowing from the draped collar-band of antique satin of a bright purple hue. The full blouse sleeves are gathered into the cuffs of fur.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—At 19 Labelle street, Sunday morning, Jan. 21, the wife of R. P. Barrett, of H. M's. Customs, of a son.

DEATHS.

McINTYRE—In this city, on the 24th inst., Mr. James McIntyre, a native of the county Cavan, Ireland, aged 55 years. Friends and acquaintances, members of Branch 26, C. M. B. A., of which deceased was a member, and all sister branches, are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 5 Jurors street, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. (Peterboro papers please copy.)

BAYARD—In this city, on the 26th inst., at No. 978 St. Lawrence street, Joseph Horace Peter Edward Thompson Bayard, youngest son of F. Bayard and Rosalie Thompson, aged 13 months. Funeral from the above residence on Sunday, 28th inst., at half past one, to St. Jean Baptiste Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BARTHE—On January 25th, at 455 Sherbrooke street, Louis Alphonse Paris Barthe, aged 40, son of J. G Barthe. Funeral on Saturday, 27th inst., at 1.45 p. m., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends will please accept this intimation. 23

DEWITT—At 25 Dupre lane, on the 23rd January, 1894, Delphine Richard, wife of Henry Dewitt, aged 34 years.

HAMMOND—January 25th, at 8 a. m., Samuel Hammond, aged 64 years, of pneumonia, a native of London, Eng. Funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 208 St. Urbain street. 23

RITCHIE—At Halifax, very suddenly, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., Mary Cochrane, beloved wife of Mr. Justice Ritchie and step, mother of Mrs, J. C. C. Almon, of this city. 23

CHAPUT—In this city, at 324 Logan street, on January 22, Honore, beloved son of Joseph Chaput, aged 3 years and 2 months. 23

TURNBULL.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Cecila Mary, age 23 years, beloved daughter of George L. Turnbull. 23

PAPINEAU—At Monte Bello, on January the 24th, 1894, Miss Marie Rosalie Ezilda Papineau, aged 65 years. Funera Saturday morning at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends and relatives will please accept this intimation.

FORCE—Jane Graham Harvey, beloved wife of Anthony Force, died at 4.20 a. m., Monday, January 22nd.

THE CELEBRATED

Cook's Friend Baking Powder

Is the most reliable and best in the market. Gives universal satisfaction.

Ask your grocer for it, and take no substitute. ... COOK'S FRIEND ... genuine.

OILCLOTHS

For the January Sale

—AT—

20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

CARPETS

For January Sale at 8c, 10,c 12c, 20c, 25c.

WILTON CARPETS

For January Sale $1.10, $1.25, $1.30, $1.50.

BRUSSELS CARPETS

For January Sale 85c, 95c, $1.05.

WOOL CARPETS

For January Sale 35c, 45c, 65c, 75c,

CURTAINS

Portieres, Shades and Coverings, all at January Prices.

HOUSE LINENS

Sheetings, Towels, Towelling and Table Naperies, all at 1-5 off, for January Sale.

The balance of January is entirely in the interests of Close Cash Buyers

—AT—

THOMAS LIGGET'S

1884 Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE ASSOciation annual general meeting. The annual general meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association will be held in the Board of Trade Exchange Hall, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at three o'clock p.m., for the election of the Committee of Management, the Board of Review, and for other business. By order, Geo. Hadrill, Secretary. Office Montreal Boar dof Trade, Montreal, Jan. 23rd, 1894.

FOR SALE!

To Close Consignments.

Caustic Soda, China Clay, Soda Ash, Sal Ammoniac, Citric Acid, Sugar Lead Yellow Prussiate Potash, Bichrome, etc.

HENRY DOBELL & CO.

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FOR THE LAST FEW DAYS OF

JANUARY SALE,

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S. CARSLEY'S

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KID GLOVES.

Ladies' 8-Button length Black Mosquetaire Kid Gloves, 20c pair.

Ladies' 4-Button Tan Suede Gloves, in several sizes, 20c pair.

Ladies' 4-Button Tan Kid Gloves, 35c pair.

Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves, in Tans, Browns, Grays and Navy, 60c pair.

Ladies' 7-Hook Lacing Kid Gloves, 75c pair.

Ladies' 4-Stud Kid Gloves, 90c pair.

Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves, $1.25 pair.

Ladies' 4-Stud Kid Gloves, $1.38 pair.

Ladies' 7-Hook Lacing Kid Gloves, $1.55 pair.

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BOYS' OVERCOATS.

All reduced to Bargain Prices for the balance of

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Several lines of Boys' Winter Overcoats, reduced to

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One line of Boys' Fancy Frieze Coats, with Capes, in small sizes,

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At Bargain Prices for next few days.

Men's White Unlaundried Shirts, in all sizes, only 30c.

Men's White Unlaundried Shirts, extra value, in all sizes, 48c each.

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MEN'S UNDERVESTS

And Drawers, in winter weights, 19c ea.

Men's Ribbed Wool Vests and Drawers, extra heavy, 45c each.

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DINNER SETS, from $6.00
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AITKEN'S JANUARY CLEARING SALE ends this month
Some Bargains still left in HOSIERY and FINE UNDERWEAR.

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THE STAR HOT WATER BOILER Gives the highest Satisfaction when all others have failed. The Largest and Finest Buildings in the Dominion are being heated with the STAR BOILERS. Manufactured by E. A. MANNY & CO. 590 CRAIG ST. MONTREAL. ASK FOR CATALOGUES, CERTIFICATES, CIRCULARS, AND PRICE LISTS.

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PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GREAT DISCOUNT SALE!

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

FOR . . TO-DAY, SATURDAY

Ladies' Jackets .... worth $12, for $1.00
Ladies' Jackets .... worth $15, for $1.50
Ladies' Jackets .... worth $20, for $2.00
Misses' Jackets .... worth $12, for $1.00
Misses' Jackets .... worth $15, for $1.50
Ladies' Cloth Ulsters .... worth $17, for $5.00
Ladies' Cloth Capes .... 50 per cent off
Ladies' Fur-Lined Mantles .... 33⅓ per cent off
Ladies' Knitted Skirts .... Half Price

N.B. Any one in search of Cheap Goods should have no difficulty in finding them To-Day. A $12 Jacket for $1, or a $15 Jacket for $1.50, should tempt the most confirmed Bargain Hunter. N.B.

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THE MONTREAL HERALD CO.
603 Craig Street.

EDWARD HOLTON, President. ROBT. MACKAY, Vice-President.

E. G. O'CONNOR, Sec.-Treasurer.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 27.

THE DUTY OF CITIZENSHIP.

The municipal elections that will take place next Thursday will afford the citizens of the better class exceptional opportunity to display the extent of their sincerity in their repeated demand for municipal reform. Among those who have had to bear the bulk of the burden of municipal taxation in Montreal that demand has been vehement enough at times and continuous. But it has been loudest upon the distribution of the tax bills, and the absence of an organized public opinion has usually killed its force before the day of action.

The causes of this popular demoralization may be easily suggested. The affairs of the city have been conducted upon a basis which all good citizens have called bad. A mass of incompetence, extravagance and actual corruption has opposed itself to the best interests of the taxpayer and the citizens at large. But the point at which the attack upon the system should be commenced was not easily indicated. Wherever the citizens exchanged opinions they confessed their sense of the injustice which had been put upon them. And they sighed for relief. But no one seemed willing to lead the crusade which was so plainly a popular duty. The man of substance in the community freely condemned the members of existing councils. They told each other that so long as such men sat at the Council Board, there could be no improvement. But it never seemed to strike them that they themselves were the men who should work the needed reform. Where was the use? What could one man do in a bad council? They forgot the homely adage which tells of the laborious building of the Eternal City. They forgot that municipal reform must have a beginning somewhere, and that the men to set the movement on foot were the men who realized most fully that such a movement was necessary, and who were best qualified by personal characteristics and position in society to carry it to a successful issue.

These fears and this apathy seem happily to exist no more. Representative organizations of citizens who have conscientiously pledged themselves to the furtherance of municipal reform have been effected. A trial heat was run a year ago when the Volunteer Electoral League made its pure influence felt. This and organizations professing similar principles have been a year in preparation for the contest that is to take place next week. They have already given evidence of their strength. They have singled out the good from the bad, where that was possible, have driven one peculiarly undesirable, but peculiarly well entrenched candidate for aldermanic honors into a well merited retirement, and they have taken measures to the assertion of their principles and strength through the election of the best men in each of the wards. In all this they have worked upon the supposition that the City Council upon old lines is something more irredeemable than Nazareth; that out of it no good thing can come and they have labored that by degrees, as the strength of their organization may grow, the personnel of the Council, where it is bad, must be changed. They have begun at the beginning and the beginning is the membership of the Council itself.

It is safe to predict that upon the municipal voters' lists the majority of names are those of men who are in sympathy with the movement towards reform. It is the duty of each one of these men to take his part in the securing of a common good of which he is to receive his just proportion. The electoral purity organizations have done their share of the work. They have at much personal inconvenience in many cases, made elaborate preparations for the return of their candidates. They have spared neither time, pains nor money, and they are prepared to continue to devote themselves to the performance of their self-imposed duty until the polling of the last vote. They are not working for themselves. They are working for the interests of the whole city, and it is the duty of every good citizen to avail himself of the work that they have done on his behalf and cast his vote. If possible he might do a little electioneering on his own account. But he should let no personal inconvenience prevent him from voting. The people seem to be alive to the necessity for municipal reform. They seem to have been encouraged in the opinion that the good thing is in sight. Their duty, then, is to make the vote for mayor and aldermen next Thursday the largest ever polled in Montreal. Upon every man who fails to vote, the stigma of failure in a good cause must be attached, if such failure should occur. To every man who by his vote contributes to the triumph of municipal reform a share of commendation must fall. Win or lose the obligation of citizenship should be observed.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Those questions which affect the material interests of the people naturally attract attention more readily than those which pertain to constitutional law or political ethics. In his address to the Young Liberals of Toronto the other night David Mills enlarged upon this point. The effects of unjust or partizan legislation, he observed, though not less certain to produce mischief, are not so readily seen. They operate indirectly, and people do not always observe the direction from which comes the blow that wounds them. Mr. Mills instanced the gerrymander and the National Policy, the full effect of which, he said, were not perceptible at a glance. The evils of the National Policy he illustrated by an elaborate demolition of Government arguments based upon the figures of the census. These figures he condemned as worthless. They overstated the number of manufactures in the country, and the amount of capital invested, a fact which he proved by a very simple calculation based upon the just relations of raw material, labor and capital. The census returns, as compiled by the Government jugglers, were designed to hide the exodus and to conceal the further failure of the National policy in the building up of the industries and general prosperity of the country. "Now," he said, "we aim to give you lower taxation, imposing burdens on you for a revenue only, cheaper government and freer trade, especially with our neighbors, so far as this can, on fair terms, be secured; and to this end it is necessary that certain parliamentary reforms should be had, and the ancient rights and powers of the House of Commons should be employed in putting an end to corrupt practices."

He charged protection with responsibility for the corrupt practices which had obtained of late years in Canada. He said:

Every one whose mind has not been warped by personal interests, or by party prejudice, knows how much injury has been done by the adoption of the policy of protection in our customs taxation. It has awakened avarice, it has organized the community into opposing interests. It has stifled, and well-nigh destroyed, the public spirit of the nation; it has made men indifferent to the welfare of their neighbors, and it has withdrawn men from the rural districts and weakened the energies of that class upon whom the future growth and prosperity of the nation depend.

He contended that this system had been condemned by a popular majority in 1887 and in 1891 and attributed to the passage of three statutes the fact that in face of popular condemnation the principle of protection was still maintained. Those three statutes, he said, were the Election Act, the Franchise Act and the Redistribution Act. These measures were Government precautions against fair public judgment.

Were this latter statement ugly and venomous, instead of the calm deliverance of a student who has been not inaptly styled the Sage, it would wear yet a precious jewel of truth in its head. These three acts, in their crescendo of infamies, ring harshly enough in the ear of the Liberal party, which has suffered much under them. But they have never constituted a purely partizan grievance. They menace the liberties of the whole people. They have not only wrought injustice to the minority, but they have time and again robbed the majority of its right to rule. The people, therefore, cannot be too often reminded of their evils.

FREE COAL AND FREE SUGAR.

The Wilson bill is being amended by Congress in the direction of freer trade. The Committee of Ways and Means left a slight duty of five-twentieths of a cent per pound on sugar above 16 Dutch standard, just half the McKinley rate. The sugar bounties were continued with the provision that they were to be decreased one-eighth annually, thus removing them altogether in eight years. The House of Representatives has now wiped out both duty and bounty, and made sugar in all respects free.

The coal schedule has been approved by the House in its original form despite the desperate efforts of the Southern mine owners to have the duty replaced. The proposition to make coal free only to countries extending like consideration to American coal—an attempt to force Canada into reciprocity on this article—has also been rejected. The Americans are determined on having free coal without any conditions.

The opening to the Canadian sugar refiners of the American field will take away the drawback, of which they have complained, of lack of market; and they should in turn submit to the excision from the Canadian tariff of the duty of three-quarters of a cent per pound on refined sugar. Of course they will object, vigorously and noisily; but no reason can now be given for the continuation of a tax which should not have been imposed in the first place.

In coal, too, there should be a clean sweep made of the 60c per ton duty.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER thinks there is a good future for Canada as a butter producing country: "We have brought our cheese to a high standard by co-operative production. There is no reason why we should not produce butter equal to the best Danish, and get as high a price for it. We have just as good a country, just as good food for cattle just as good cattle, and just as well educated farmers. With the application of the best appliances, and the most expert makers, our farmers should vastly increase their export of butter within the next few years. We can send $20,000,000 worth of butter and cheese abroad as easily as we send $13,000,000, if we produce the right kind."

ALD. BEAUSOLEIL SHOULD BE ELECTED.

Ald. Beausoleil during the last year in the Council was an active and aggressive advocate of the rights of the citizens. He was a sharp critic of the expropriation extravagances, and made a particularly vigorous opposition to the St. Lambert Hill widening and extension excepting on the terms ordinarily applying in such cases. On the question of the limitation of the city's borrowing power to a percentage of its taxable property he took an active part on the affirmative side; and he has been a consistent opponent of the various money-squandering schemes in which the Council has embarked.

East Ward ought certainly to elect Ald. Beausoleil by a good majority.

THAT CONDEMNATION by The Witness of "the long accounts containing sickening details of the savagery of the low and vicious scoundrels who fight like wild beasts" reads painfully like the production of some one who perused the accounts with thoroughness and relish.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The most important event of the financial week has been the action of the Indian Government in deciding no longer to adhere to its minimum rate of exchange at which council drafts will be sold. This action demoralized the silver market, and caused a heavy fall in rupee paper. It will be remembered that last June the Indian mints were closed to free coinage of silver and an attempt was made to keep the minimum rate at 1s. 4d. and later at 1s. 3½d. Sales at these rates have been very small, necessitating the recent loan of ten million pounds to aid the Indian Office to meet its liabilities, as referred to in a former review. When the news became generally known, silver broke in London 1d on Saturday, and a further ¾d on Monday, being quoted at the exceedingly low price of 30½d, equal to 66⅜ in New York. Speaking of this low price, one of the prominent dealers in silver says: "I think the price of silver will run off to a point where American smelters can no longer afford to run, or until European countries are forced to take steps for the rehabilitation of silver." This latest phase of the silver crisis has had a deplorable effect on trade in the East. Both in Hong Kong and Shanghai trade has been paralyzed. The export trade of India, however, must be favorably affected as the fall in Indian exchange means lower prices for American wheat and cotton, because it stimulates exports of wheat and cotton from India and places these in a position to sell for less money than formerly. Speaking of the future of silver, Mr. E. O. Leech, an ex-director of the Mint, said: "I do not see that there is any prospect for silver other that of a further fall. Germany will certainly not be in any hurry to do anything. Several times in the last few years, it has happened that the gold in the Reichsbank has actually exceeded the total issue of notes. She certainly has no incentive to go in for an extended use of silver. France will do nothing whatever, and it will probably take quite a long time for people in Great Britain to change their views on the matter. On the whole, the outlook for silver is gloomy."

Turning to the American financial markets, a report has been issued showing the condition of the National Banks on December 19th last as compared with previous reports. It shows that during last year there was a decrease in loans and discounts of $295,000,000 or 13 per cent., while in individual deposits there is a decrease of $225,000,000 or 12.7 per cent. The shrinkage in these items is due to decreased business during the 12 months The increase in gold holdings of the banks is 29¼ millions, in silver holdings nearly 12 millions and in legal tenders 54 millions, in all an increase of 95 1-2 millions or about 30 per cent. The proposed issue of bonds by Secretary Carlisle is still being vigorously discussed in different quarters, quite a number of Republican papers supporting him in the course he has taken, despite opposition. Says The Chicago Tribune (Rep.): "It is the very wisest and best thing he possibly could do under the circumstances, and it is a pity the action was not taken several months ago." The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.) says: "It is a shame that Congress has not given the secretary of the treasury direct and explicit authority to issue bonds of small denominations, bearing a low rate of interest, and to sell them to the people without the intervention of banks or other financial corporations. The Omaha Bee, (Rep.,) thinks that Secretary Carlisle "will not fail to receive the approval of the substantial interests of the country."

The New York market for commercial paper shows somewhat more slackness with smaller offerings.

The publication of the December bank statement has been the feature of the week in Canada. It shows a decrease in total liabilities of $2,904,806, and in assets of $1,499,214, as compared with December, 1892. The principal items responsible for the decrease in liabilities are, decreases of $1,775,087 in notes in circulation, and $1,069,840 in amount due to Dominion Government. Public deposits on demand decreased $6,100,211, and public deposits on notice increased $6,358,963. On the assets side there are increases for the month of $1,877,015 in specie and Dominion notes, showing that the banks are continuing the good work of strengthening their reserves. Balances due from British banks increased $2,503,876, and current loans increased $1,865,338 reflecting a more healthy condition of business throughout the country generally than had been expected. There is an increase in the item of overdue debts, amounting to no less than $652,810. Balances due from foreign banks have decreased $3,459,148, while the dullness approaching complete stagnation on the Stock Exchanges is reflected in a decrease of $5,721,314 in call loans. On the whole the statement is only fairly satisfactory.

The general situation in the local money market is unchanged, money, however, still having an easy tendency. Call loans may now be obtained as low as 5 per cent. Little advantage is being taken by brokers of the low rates for money, and trading on the Stock Exchange is restricted. Commercial paper of the best class is exceedingly scarce.

The new bankers' section of the Board of Trade, to which reference has already been made, is now "un fait accompli," and Mr. E. S. Clouston is to be its first representative on the Board of Trade Council.

A Deed Without a Home.

(From The Hamilton Times.)

The meagre reports of the P. P. A. Convention, now holding its sittings in Hamilton, agree on one point, namely, that many of the delegates have registered at the hotels under assumed names, or have given false addresses, the Toronto men claiming to hail from Milliken's Corners, the London men from Camlachie, etc. We do not recall that any of the delegates to the Liberal Convention at Ottawa last June were ashamed of their names and places of residence. They registered boldly and correctly, and the full list of these in attendance was published in the newspapers and in the official record of proceedings. There was a gathering of Freemasons in Hamilton last week from various parts of Canada and the United States, but no man who attended the reunion pretended to be somebody else.

SATURDAY

Is Always a

RATTLING GOOD DAY

FOR THE SALE OF

Our Fine English Breakfast Teas

.....AND.....

PURE COFFEES

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

100 Brace Choice Partridges.

Arriving by express this morning. Call and take your pick early

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

HAVE YOU TRIED ROSBACH

The Ideal Table Water.

Rosbach, as a Sparkling Table Water is unexcelled, because of its well-known purity, delicious taste and remarkably refreshing qualities.

Rosbach Table Water, in cases of 100 pints, $10.50 per case.

Rosbach Table Water, in cases of 50 quarts, $7.50 per case.

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TEAS

To Suit the Purse and Palate of All.

Fine Japan Tea, 25c per lb.
Choice Japan Tea, 33c per lb.
Finest Japan Teas, 40c, 50c and 60c per lb.

Another 100 Half-Chests

English Breakfast Tea

Just secured, to keep up the quality of our now well-known Standard 35c Black Tea. The universal favorite.

Same Price to One and All

35c in 1 pound packages.
35c per pound in caddies of all Sizes.

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SAUTERNES.

In cases of one dozen quarts, $4.50 per case.
Sauternes, in cases of two dozen pints, $5.50 per case.
Shipped by Fontanier & Co., Bordeaux.

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OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

The Antiquary Blend

In one dozen cases. Ask for The Antiquary Liqueur Whisky, $1.50 per bottle, $15 per case.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

FINE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Full Stocks of one and all.

THE LAGAVULIN Straight Scotch (specially selected), 90c per bottle, $10 per case.
WALKER'S KILMARNOCK Old Highland Whisky, 90c per bottle, $10 per case.
BULLOCH LADE'S Very Finest Blended Whisky, $1 per bottle, $11 per case.
LONG JOHN'S Private Stock, a straight whisky, the finest of them all for toddy, guaranteed 10 years in wood, bottled in all its native purity and strength.
We are the only importers in Canada of Long John's Private Stock, and we sell it at $1.50 per bottle, $16 per case.
"THE INVERAWE BLEND, a very superior Highland Whisky, 90c per bottle, $10 per case.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Armour's Honeycomb Tripe, in vinegar pickle
Armour's Pig's Feet, in vinegar pickle.
Armour's Lamb Tongues, in vinegar pickle.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

NOTE THE REDUCED PRICES

—ON—

4 and 7-lb. Jars of

KEILLER'S

Dundee Fresh Fruit, Jams & Marmalade

PRICES REDUCED.

	Each
Keiller's Dundee Marmalade, 4-lb. tins	$0 60
Keiller's Dundee Marmalade, 4-lb. jars	0 60
Keiller's Dundee Marmalade, 7-lb. tins	1 00

Keiller's 4-lb. Jars Jam.

Keiller's Gooseberry Jam, 4-lb. jars	0 75
Keiller's Red Currant Jam, 4-lb. jars	0 75
Keiller's Greengage Jam, 4-lb. jars	0 75
Keiller's Strawberry Jam, 4-lb. jars	0 75

Keiller's 7-lb. Jars Jam.

Keiller's Greengage Jam, 7-lb. jars	4 20
Keiller's Raspberry Jam, 7-lb. jars	1 20
Keiller's Gooseberry Jam, 7-lb. jars	1 20
Keiller's Damson Jam, 7 lb jars	1 20
Keiller's Plum Jam, 7-lb. jars	1 20
Keiller's Black Currant Jam, 7-lb. jars	1 20
Keiller's Strawberry Jam, 7-lb. jars	1 20

Etc., etc., etc.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Note the Reduced Prices

—ON—

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

Best and goes farthest.

Van Houten's Cocoa, ¼-lb. tins.....25c each
Van Houten's Cocoa, 1-lb. tins.....90c each

Van Houten's Cocoa is the best and goes farthest.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

199 St. James Street.

PILEKONE
A POSITIVE CURE FOR PILES.

Application easy, attended by no inconvenience. Relief immediate. This preparation fills a large and long-felt want among those who suffer from piles. It is a remedy of the highest merit, effective and reliable, and has more than met the anticipation of those physicians who have used it in their practice. PILEKONE is a positive cure when other treatments fail to relieve. Testimonials furnished. For sale by all Druggists, or by mail on receipt of price.

W. T. Strong, Manufacturing Chemist, Dundas street, London, Ont.

A GUARANTEE.

The problem of keeping Frost from accumulating on Shop Windows is at last solved!!!

Electricity to the fore once more!!

An Electric Fan placed in the window and connected from an incandescent light, so that a current of air is directed against the glass, dispels the moisture, and the result is, Glass as clear as in Midsummer.

These Fans can be bought or rented

—from—

T. W. NESS & CO.

749 Craig St., Montreal.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of George Labelle, 1471 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by Auction at the store No. 1471 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, On TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1894, At 11 O'Clock, the assets of the estate as under

Stock of Dry Goods	$6,905 08
Fixtures	166 00
	$7,071 08
Book Debts per list	$1,130 54

Store will be open on 29th inst.

KENT & TURCOTTE,
7 Place d'Armes, Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

FROM NOW UNTIL

FEBRUARY 8th

Previous to Annual Stock Taking, we offer for sale at bona fide Reductions

OUR ENTIRE SELECTED STOCK

—OF—

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS and FORKS, PLATED CUTLERY, STERLING SILVER WARE and ELECTRO PLATE of Every Description.

ART POTTERY, ETC.

This is a good opportunity to buy really first-class goods at much lower than ruling prices.

JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER TO ANY DESIGN.

WATSON & DICKSON,

1791 NOTRE DAME.
Corner of St. Peter St.

FILING DEVICES.

THE B. B. FILE,
THE MORTON FILE,
THE SHANNON FILE,
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THE YANKEE LETTER FILE,
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Document Boxes, Document Envelopes and every conceivable device for filing and referring to papers and documents.

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Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers
1755 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

The New Dining Car Route

—BETWEEN—

MONTREAL & NEW YORK

—IS VIA. THE—

CENTRAL - VERMONT - LINE.

A magnificent solid Vestibuled train, consisting of Elegant Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars with state rooms en suite, Dining Car and beautifully upholstered and easy riding coaches

LEAVES MONTREAL 6 P. M. DAILY
ARRIVING NEW YORK 6.45 Next Morning.

A Superior Table d'Hote Dinner will be served daily between the hours of 6 and 8 p. m.

The new Dining Car is similar in all respects to those running on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and to the traveller who has patronized the dining cars of the New York Central, no words in commendation are necessary. Those who have not been so favored will find that the meals served in these cars are equal in every way to those of a modern first-class hotel.

The linen and tableware are of the finest, and the menu prepared by a skillful chef and served by experienced and polite attendants is a pleasure that may be enjoyed at the leisure of the passengers.

For full information, Tickets and sleeping car accommodation, apply to the office of

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD,

136 St. James Street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.

F. W. BALDWIN, Gen. Supt. S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

Municipal Elections.

Every person who, at any election for Mayor or Alderman, for the said city or for any ward thereof, shall illegally endeavor to vote or who shall vote for and instead of another elector, may be arrested on view by the returning officer or by any justice of the peace, in the said city, or by any other peace officer or constable present at such election, or on warrant issued by any justice of the peace, and the person so arrested shall be taken to the police station and kept in safe-keeping, or confined in the common gaol of the district of Montreal, until the end or close of the election, and until good and sufficient security be given that such person so arrested, shall appear and answer to the charge to be preferred against him in that respect, before the Recorder's Court: and every such person upon conviction of the offence aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, and in default of immediate payment, shall be liable to an imprisonment of three months in the common gaol for each and every such offence.

L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 26th Jan., 1894.

NEW CHANDELIERS

New Chandeliers for Coal Oil Lamps, The Prettiest Thing Out.

COME AND SEE THEM.

Very Pretty Designs in WROUGHT IRON Chandeliers.

Gale's Lamp Store, 1792 Notre Dame

THE MAYORALTY!

To the Electors of the City of Montreal:

GENTLEMEN—

Having been requested by a large number of influential electors of Montreal to be a candidate for the Mayoralty, I have believed it my duty to accede to the wishes of the Citizens and I declare that I will be a candidate for the office of First Magistrate of this City.

I most sincerely hope that the Electors of Montreal will stand by the unwritten agreement existing between the different nationalities and that they will give me their hearty and loyal support.

Very sincerely yours,

J. O. VILLENEUVE.

Montreal, Jan. 17, 1894.

SAVE YOUR CENTS AND EARN DOLLARS.

An old proverb says: "A penny saved is a penny gained."

We are now offering so many opportunities to save cents in the purchasing of FOOTWEAR that you may practically "EARN DOLLARS."

We have a large stock of Cloth and Felt Boots and Shoes, Overshoes, Slippers, Leggings and Moccasins, which

- - MUST BE SOLD

in order to make room for our Spring Stock.

It will pay you to see the inducements offered by

RONAYNE BROS.

2027—NOTRE DAME STREET—2027

Chaboillez Square.

MUNICIPALITY

OF THE TOWN OF

Cote St. Antoine

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, County of Hochelaga.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Cote Saint Antoine, and to All Whom it May Concern:

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Secretary Treasurer that at an ordinary Session of the Council of said Town, to be held on Monday, the fifth day of February next (1894) at eight o'clock in the afternoon, there will be submitted to the Council of the Town for approval a By-law "Concerning the Cote Saint Antoine Mountain Road."

That the objects of said By-law are the location of the said Road, commencing at the head of Argyle Avenue and finishing at the South-Western line of the Boulevard of Cote des Neiges, all within the limits of said Town; and providing, amongst other things, for the acquisition of the properties to be acquired for the projected Road, and ordering the opening of the said Road; and providing for the payment of said improvements—the whole as will more fully appear on reference to the said By-law and a plan thereto attached, of record in the office of the undersigned.

Given at the Town of Cote Saint Antoine this nineteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four (1894).

DAVID ROLLAND,
Secretary-Treasurer

The Society of Arts

OF CANADA, (Limited.)

CAPITAL STOCK $100,000

A Society established with a view to disseminate the taste for Arts, to encourage and help Artists.

Incorporated by Letters Patent, of the Government of Canada the 27th February, 1893.

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Nos. 1666 & 1668 Notre Dame St., Montreal,

ONE OF THE RICHEST GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS IN CANADA.

ADMISSION FREE.

From 10 o'clock a.m. to 4 p.m.

All the paintings are originals, mostly from the French school, the leading modern school. Eminent artists such as Francais, Rochegrosse, Aublet, Barau, Pezant, Petitjean, Marius Roy, Scherrer, Sauzay, and a great many others, are members of this society.

Sale of Paintings at easy terms. Next Distribution of paintings between the Society and scrips holders on Feb. 28th.

Price of Scriptum $1.00

Ask for Catalogue and Circular.

H. A. A. BRAULT,
Director.

KINDERGARTEN.

FROEBEL'S SYSTEM

—AND—

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

27 VICTORIA STREET.

The Kindergarten will re-open, Monday, January 8th, 1894.

MISSES McINTOSH.

VICTORIA STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

QUEEN'S THEATRE

Evenings 8.15; Saturday Matinee 2.15.
The Event of the Season!

LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN

NEXT WEEK—With Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

PLAYMATES

A Nautical Musical Comedy.

BESSIE BONEHILL, the English Comedienne, and a corps of Artists. Prices—25, 50, 75c and $1.00.

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ENGLAND'S PRIDE!!

Bessie Bonehill

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SEATS NOW ON SALE.

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Henry Thomas, - Lessee and Manager.

ONE WEEK—Commencing Jan. 22, 1894 and Saturday Matinee. The Great Heroic Actress

AGNES - HERNDON

....IN....

LA BELLE MARIE

OR, A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

Sale of Seats now open at Nordheimer's and Allan's, jeweller, St. Catherine St. Prices—Reserved, $1.00, 75 and 50c; Gallery, 25c. Coming attraction—Felix Morris.

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HENRY THOMAS, Lessee & Manager.

Next Week Next Week Monday, Jan. 29.

FELIX MORRIS AND HIS COMEDY COMPANY

Under the management of Frank Williams

Presenting:

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday Nights: "THE ROSE" In one Act, by Minnie Maddern Fiske. "THE VAGABOND" In one Act, by Forbes Heermans and "MOSES" a Comedy Farce from the German in two Acts.

Thursday & Saturday Nights: "THE OLD MUSICIAN" In one Act, from the French by Felix Morris. "THE PAPER CHASE" A comedy in 3 Acts, by C. Thoma

Friday Night and Sat. Mat.: "KERRY," In 1 Act by Dion Boucicault. "THE PAPER CHASE."

Excellent Cast. Complete Detail.

Sale of seats now open at Nordheimer's and Allan's, jeweller, St. Catherine St. Reserved seats, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c; gallery, 25c.

THEATRE ROYAL

Week Monday, Jan. 22, Afternoon & Evening

THE BIG CITY SHOW,

NEW YORK STARS

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK CITY.

All New Acts!

New Faces! New Features!

Presenting a unique, novel and intensely interesting entertainment, Composed of a mighty avalanche of talent.

Prices, 10, 20c and 30c. Reserved seats 5c extra. Plan at Theatre from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Coming—THE PULSE OF NEW YORK.

THEATRE ROYAL

Week Monday January 29—Afternoon and Evening

CARRIE SWEENEY

IN THE PULSE OF NEW YORK

Strong Cast, Novel Specialties, Elaborate Scenic and Mechanical Effects.

Prices—40, 20 and 30c. Reserved Seats 10c extra. Plan at Theatre from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Coming—REILLY & WOODS.

OPERA FRANCAIS

M. R. SALLARD, Manager

Saturday, 27th, Matinee—Le Petit Duc, opera. Saturday Night—1. Une Date Fatale. 2. Les Charbonniers. 3. Monsieur Choufleuri. (Benefit of M. Dorel, Leader of the Orchestra.) Plans to be had at Hardy's, Notre Dame St., at Sheppard's Music Store, and at the French Opera.

SOHMER PARK

TWO PERFORMANCES

TO-MORROW

At 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Extraordinary Attractions

Admission 10c. Menagerie 10c extra.

MR. RUDOLPH LIEBICH

Of the Conservatories of Leipsic and Stuttgart, assisted by MR. CARL SOBESKI will give a recital of Popular Classics in Nordheimer's Hall, 211 St. James Street, Tuesday, January 30, at 3 p.m. Complimentary tickets may be obtained at Nordheimer's Music Warerooms, and at Mr. Renouf's, St. Catherine Street.

—GRAND—

AUS-DER-OH

MATINEE

Assembly Hall, High School, Saturday, Jan. 27th, 3 p.m.

Tickets 75c, at Nordheimer's, Sheppard's, "Recital Hall," 2464 St. Catherine Street, and at the door.

St. George S. S. Club

AT HOME

An At Home will be held in the Club House on St. Afternoon, 27th inst, from o'clock—DANCING.

Tickets can be had from the undersigned and from members of the Committee.

S. JACKSON, Sec.

Office, 27 St. Sacrament St.
Telephone 1801.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB

BAND AND HOCKEY PRACTICE FOR JANUARY.

Saturday, 27th Jan. 4 to 6.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 31st " 8 to 10 p.m.

HOCKEY MATCHES (Senior Championship)

January 27th..... Ottawa vs. M

A Grand Fancy Dress Entertainment will be held on Tuesday, the 6th February, particulars of which will be given in future advertisement.

W. ALEX. CALDWELL, Sec.-Treas.

Office of the Victoria Skating Club, 1709 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

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SPORTING WORLD.

The Ice Trotting at the Jacques Cartier Track Yesterday.

An Interesting Program Arranged —Opinions About the Big Fight— The Argyle Steeplechase To-day —Ottawa v. Montreal to Play Hockey To-Night.

The two unfinished races left over from Thursday at the Jacques Cartier track, were concluded yesterday afternoon, and despite the cold weather, there was a large crowd in attendance. The track was much better than on the previous day, when it was a trifle too smooth for safe going. The summary of the two races follows :

Named race, purse $50—

Lady Queen	2	2	1	1	3	1
Alexis	1	1	6	3	2	3
Caughnawaga Girl	3	5	2	2	1	2

Time, 2.40, 2.39½, 2.39¼.

Carter's Race, purse $30—

Molly	3	2	2	1	1	1
Guy G	2	1	1	4	3	2
Blackstone	1	4	4	3	4	3

Time, 3.10, 3.05, 3.05.

A good card has been arranged for Tuesday afternoon next when the Canadian champion three year old Lion Moscow, 2.21½ will try conclusions with the Ottawa horse Ben B. 2.18¼ for a purse of $200. Lion Moscow has already shown a great deal of speed on the ice, doing the half mile the other day in 1.13½. There will also be a special race the same day in which several American and Western horses are expected to compete.

THE RING.

Echoes of the Big Fight at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 26.—There was a hitch in the program for Corbett's leaving here on his special at 9 a.m. All the men who were arrested yesterday and gave bail for their appearance were notified early this morning that there was some error in the bonds given and new ones would have to be furnished. This required their attendance in the court house at 10 o'clock, and there they all went at that hour, followed by a crowd. Satisfactory bonds were first given for Corbett, the City Attorney agreeing to consider his case first, in view of his New York engagements. He was required by the bond, which is for $5,000, to be present and stand trial on February 28. When the Court told him he was at liberty until that date, Jim walked over to the Mitchell party and shook hands with them all. In bidding good-bye to Mitchell, as he shook hands, Corbett said: "Good-bye, old man; I'll see you in New York."

Mitchell will also leave to-day as soon as his bond is arranged.

Nearly all the sporting men who witnessed the fight have left for their respective homes or for other resorts. The only ones remaining are a few who remained over out of curiosity to see the result of the cases against Corbett and Mitchell. Warrants were out last night for Jack Dempsey and Billy Delaney, and it is thought the rest of Corbett's seconds are also wanted. Mitchell is the most liberal minded of all the men who visited the arena yesterday, for while everybody resorts more or less to talk of a foul, Mitchell says there was no foul and that Corbett did nothing more than he would have done himself under similar circumstances. He acknowledges his defeat in a manly way and does not hesitate to say he considers Corbett the very best man in the world. The city to-day is like a graveyard compared with the bustle and activity of yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The newspapers here in their comments on the prize fight in Florida yesterday express no sympathy with Mitchell in his defeat.

The Evening Standard says that the fight was a peculiarly dirty sample of a dirty business.

The Sportsman says there was much cry and little wool, but there will be no serious disadvantage if the result of the fight takes some of the bounce and buncombe out of Mitchell.

The St. James Gazette says that the modern prize fighter seldom fights. He would rather wear dress clothes, drink champagne and converse with sporting reporters. Three rounds was rather a long time for the men to fight.

The Star says: Now that Corbett has pricked the Mitchell bubble, we will probably hear less of that cowardly ruffian for a time. The only satisfactory feature of the degrading exhibition is that one blackguard has been well whipped. Mitchell should reserve himself for old men in the future. This is the safer department of bruising.

To-day's Sporting Life, under the caption, "Smart work by the Western Union Cable Company," says: For the rapid manner in which the report of the Corbett-Mitchell fight reached us, we are indebted to the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had a wire run direct from the ring side to its cable office in New York, and whilst the news was being received from Jacksonville it was being signalled to Europe, so that no time was lost. The men entered the ring at 8.22 our time, and one minute after we were apprised of the fact and at 8.35 p.m. we were enabled to announce that the English champion was knocked out.

EVERETT CITY, Jan. 26.—The Corbett special train left Jacksonville this morning at 11.21, for New York. A large and enthusiastic crowd of admirers assembled at the depot to see the champion party off. There were 25 or 30 persons in the party, among them being Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Delaney and Miss Howard.

Corbett in speaking of the fight said: "Mitchell was a much better and gamer man than I had expected to find him. In the first round I was drawing him out to get a line on his style of fighting. When I saw that he was playing his right for the stomach, and swinging his left for my head, I knew that all I had to look out for was a sudden reverse of his tactics. I had only landed one blow in the first round that hurt him, but the second, when I planted my right into the pit of his stomach, I took a large amount of fight out of him; it was the handsomest blow I struck him during the fight, unless possibly the knock-out blow, when I met him with my right full on the corner of his mouth with all the force I could put in the blow.

"I am sorry I gave way to my bitter feelings toward him, as it made me look as though I fought without the slightest judgment, but it is all over now, and I bear Mitchell no malice."

Sports' Opinion of the Fight.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 26.—Everybody that was anybody at all had something to say about the result of the fight and its features as it progressed. Some were condemnatory, some humorous, some expressing pity for the loser, and some full of flattering praise for the winner.

"Al" Smith—"Didn't I tell you so! Why, Corbett made just that sort of a monkey of him that I thought he would, and it shows what I thought of it by betting $2,000 to $700 on Corbett, and I was willing to bet $10,000 more at the same odds."

Colonel John Hopkins—"I am not disputed. But, my, how he cut 'Charley.'"

"Tom" Allen, who was in Mitchell's corner—"I wouldn't have believed it. The fight was too short. We hadn't got going."

Manager Bowden, of the Duval Club—"I am sorry it was so short, but its brevity will not express the shortness of our finances when we get settled up. And yet we should be winners, because we beat the old Governor."

Teddy" Foley—"Nothing could be more fantastic. Jim out-classes that English chump, now no longer champion of anything."

"Bat" Masterson—"I have nothing to say. I was on the losing side, but the gameness of Mitchell will not be questioned."

"Jim" Hall—"We are gone; but the battle wasn't long enough."

Henry Stedeker—"There was only one in it. Mitchell was distanced. It turned out to be a 100 to 1 shot."

"Jake" Shipsey—"It did not repay a stranger to attend—that is, it was so short and so much on one side I feel disappointed just now. Mitchell had no business with Corbett, as it has turned out, and I am surprised that the Englishman should have gone into the game with so much assurance of success when he really did not know where he was leaping. My speculative judgment was to back Corbett when I could get a chance, but that does not lessen my sympathy for Mitchell in his badly beaten condition. His knockout was as complete and terrible as any that I have ever seen. But, then again, fighters who don't want to be whipped shouldn't go into the ring."

"Butch" Thompson—This well-known sportsman and bookmaker, though sedate as a schoolboy, yet sharp as a needle, said: "I did not like the sudden ending, and, in fact, it would be hard to be pleased with anything connected with the match, except, perhaps, that Corbett has shown himself to be unequalled as a fighter and that he is now so strong and scientific he could hardly be beaten by any fighter that I know of."

Fred Taral—"Oh, what do you think of that? I'd better been spending my time in New York playing billiards than down here among the oranges to see a fight badly managed and the shortest on record. Still, can't that fellow Corbett hit?"

Captain Harry Pike—"I felt that Mitchell would do better. I felt that he was a man of so much more intelligence that the average pugilist that he would not fall into such a trap. I have seen many scientific boxing contests, as this had been so aptly designated by the Duvalites desiring to befog the old Governor, but for scientific work, for excellent judgment, for an ideal fighter whose soul is in the business, commend me to this short tussle and to the winner. Corbett is unmistakably first and foremost among the stars of the pugilistic world, present and past."

"Jack" Dempsey, one of Corbett's seconds—"Didn't I tell you? Didn't I say the English lad would have no chance? Well, he hadn't. He is now one of the has-beens—ain't that what you call them fellows who have been licked and knocked out?"

"Billy" Plimmer—"Corbett's a good one. He finished 'Charley' in great shape. Clever work, that."

"Jim" Wakely—"Just as I thought, but Mitchell didn't last as long as I thought he would. It was my idea that if Corbett went at him as he did 'Charley' might prolong the fight twelve or fifteen rounds. But, then; oh, my! oh, me! 'Twas beautifully sweet."

"Phil" Lynch—"That beats the record."

"Joe" Moloney, of Montreal—"A good way to come to see three rounds, but then they were sweet. Corbett shot out his fists like bullets leaving a rifle and they hurt nearly as much."

"Pittsburg Phil"—"Mitchell was too heavily handicapped. He couldn't make the running with the other fellow and went under the wire last. But wasn't it a dandy knockout?"

"Snapper" Garrison, the Duval Club's time-keeper—"I told you so; I told you so. Now, I am going to Havana to the bull fights to see somebody or something else knocked out. Goodby."

"Abe" Daniels—"James, what did you beat 'Charley' in that way? Shame!"

"Billy" Madden—"Very short and very sweet. I didn't believe it would last very long."

John L. Will Fight Again.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 26.—I saw John L. Sullivan, the former champion of the world, just before he passed into the Grand Opera house to appear in the "Man from Boston" to-night and asked him his opinion of the Corbett-Mitchell fight and whether or not the verdict was unexpected to him.

"The result was not a surprise," said the world renowned boxer. "I predicted before the fight began that Corbett would come out winner of the contest. I scanned the despatches of the fight eagerly in my room at the hotel during the afternoon in the company of some friends.

"When I saw the despatches giving in detail the first round I at once said that it would not take more than four rounds in which to worst Mitchell.

"The subsequent despatches only served to confirm the truth of this assertion. The superior work of Corbett was evinced from the very outset and continued to the end of the battle. I am happy to know that the fight was carried off by an American, and that Corbett is the man."

"Do you propose to challenge the winner of the fight?" Sullivan was asked.

"In all probability I will fight Corbett inside of two years, possibly sooner. It would be unfair for me to challenge him until after his fight with Jackson; besides I want to see him make some money in the meantime. It will take me fully a year to get into a good shape again by training. I have not yet retired from the ring by any means."

Sullivan also said to a few friends to-night that he could yet whip any man in the world, and he proposed yet to show the people the truth of this assertion. He said he had not drunk a glass of whiskey for three months. He refused liquor from a dozen people who asked him to drink at the Willis Hotel to-night, and each time took a cigar. He looks the picture of health, and his skin is clear and without a blemish.

THE SNOWSHOE.

The Argyle Steeplechase.

The great cross-country championship snowshoe race to Lachine, inaugurated some years ago by the Argyle Snowshoe Club, will take place next Saturday, and as it is the greatest steeplechase of the year at present, it will, no doubt, attract large crowds. The start, as usual, will be made from the Oddfellows' Hall, Point St. Charles.

The entries received are as follows:

H. Gowen, jr., G. Richards, C. Trindall, J. Bevington, F. Noseworthy, W. Noseworthy, W. Brown, F. Auburn, R. D. G. McLean, Argyle; E. Mignault, Canadien; A. Fraser, Metropolis; R. J. Kell, Argyle; W. Gentleman, Geo. F. Ransom, E. McNider, Montreal.

The day's officials will be:

Starter, Hon. Pres. J. H. Gesner.

Judges—R. J. Cooke, pres. Emerald; E. D. Baron, pres. Canadien; Thos. Reid, pres, Holly; A. L. Page, pres, Lachine; A. Donaldson, pres. Argyle; Capt. C. C. Newton, W. Bellingham, S. H. Parsons, M. O'Brien, P. Spandjaart.

Timekeepers, T. L. Paton, pres. A. A. A. of C., A. Turnbull, and W. Cuthbert.

The Montreal Garrison Artillery Club will run sleighs from the Drill Hall at 1.30 to-day for Lachine, leaving Point St. Charles half an hour later.

At the Club House.

The Argyle and Prince of Wales Snowshoe clubs were at the Athletic Club House last night. The turnout being a large one. The principal topic of conversation of course was to-day's steeplechase, but nevertheless a pleasant evening was spent with songs, dances, football, etc.

THE GUN.

Sportsmen Dine at Lachine.

The fifteenth annual dinner of the Lorne Fish and Game Club, was held at Haroey's Hotel, last evening, and was attended by twenty-five jolly sports, with rod and gun. Mr. James Strachan, the vice-president, presided in the absence (through illness) of the president, Mr. Wm. Bird.

It was essentially a game dinner, the game consisting of pheasants, grouse, hares and partridges, being imported specially from England for this occasion, as well as a twenty-pound wild turkey from the West.

The toasts were the Queen, the Governor-General, our Guests, and Sister Clubs coupling with the latter the name of the veteran sport, Major Horne, who was present as a guest as well as representing the sports of the olden times and as the founder of the old Parent institution. The Fish and Game Protection Club of the Province of Quebec, which was referred to in the most complimentary manner from the chair giving them much credit for the noble work they are doing and have been doing in preservation of the fish and game of the province during the past thirty-six years. Mr. Horne, being called on to reply, made a short and humorous speech giving a brief account of the founding of the parent club. He related some very amusing as well as exciting incidents in connection with his long hunting experience as far back as 1836, which were much appreciated, and the old sport was heartily cheered on resuming his seat.

The cooking and serving of the dinner was perfect and reflected much credit on the hostess, Mrs. Harvey. A most enjoyable evening was brought to a close by singing "God Save the Queen."

HOCKEY.

The Wanderers' Teams.

Last evening at the Crystal Rink teams from B and D divisions of the Wanderers' Club met, and team B once more suffered defeat, the score being 2 to 0. The superior combination play of the winning side was too much for the opposing team, who were forced to play a defence game throughout. For the winners Stroud and the two Nashes played a great game. For B team Winn, Wyness and C. P. Lyman showed up well. The teams were as follow:

D. DIVISION.		B. DIVISION
Arch. L. McDougall	Goal	G. Cheese
F. Benedict	Point	G. Wyness
W. Eaves	Cover point	N. Grace
H. Thompson, C. F. Nash, N. F. Nash, C. Stroud, A. Callaghan	Forwards	F. F. Winn, C. P. Lyman, M. Duff, Harold Cooke
F. D. Lyman	Umpires	A. Ayer

Referee, A. Eaves.

A Game at Montreal South.

The Cliftons and Montreal South teams meet this afternoon on the latter's ice at 3 o'clock. A good match may be expected. The teams will be as follows:

MONTREAL SOUTH.		CLIFTONS.
E. Palmer	Goal	F. Bartram
F. Jones	Point	G. Crowse
F. Strike	Coverpoint	W. Bush
J. W. Strike, M. Boyd, W. H. Snelling, G. Strike	Forwards	W. Agatt, R. Bartram, C. Lifliton, A. Beckett

To-night's Game.

Ottawa hockey players will make their first appearance on Montreal ice this evening at the Victoria Rink, when they meet the Montreal team. The match will be a very exciting one, and should not be missed by lovers of the game. Montreal has not lost a game yet, neither has Ottawa, and this match will be a grand exhibition. G. Lewis will referee.

Montreal team H. G. Collins, J. A. Stewart, A. Cameron, A. Hodgson, A. B. Kingan, W. Barlow, H. Routh; reserve, Waud and James.

Maples of Montreal Defeated by Ottawa Juniors.

(Special to The Herald.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—Ottawa Juniors defeated the Maples of Montreal in a hotly contested game in the Montreal junior championship series here to-night. The score stood 5 to 3 in favor of the Juniors in the first half. In the second half the Maples scored 3, and their opponents 5; the score standing 10 to 6 in favor of Ottawa Juniors when time was called. The match started at 10.30, the Maples not arriving here until 9.45 p. m. W. C. Young was referee and J. Murphy and Sweetland, umpires.

Assurance Companies' Match.

An interesting hockey match will be played some evening during the early part of next week at the Victoria Rink. The match will be between the London and Lancashire and the Guardian Assurance Companies' teams, the arrangement being that B. Hal Brown and E. P. Heaton are to play goals. A gentleman who is intimately connected with the prospective goal keepers, said that the match would doubtless be one of the most interesting of the season. "For," said he, "entre nous, I don't think that either of them have been on skates for some years; but even if they are not adepts in skating, they are big enough to keep the puck away from goals."

The challenge was issued on the 24th inst. by the London and Lancashire team, and was accepted yesterday.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

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CHLORODYNE

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10, 1864.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. —See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

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SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

No. 880.—DAME MALVINA MOUSSETTE, of the District of Montreal, wife of Achille Hardy, of the same place, confectioner, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, versus the said ACHILLE HARDY, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

DUHAMEL & MERRILL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 20th Dec., 1893.

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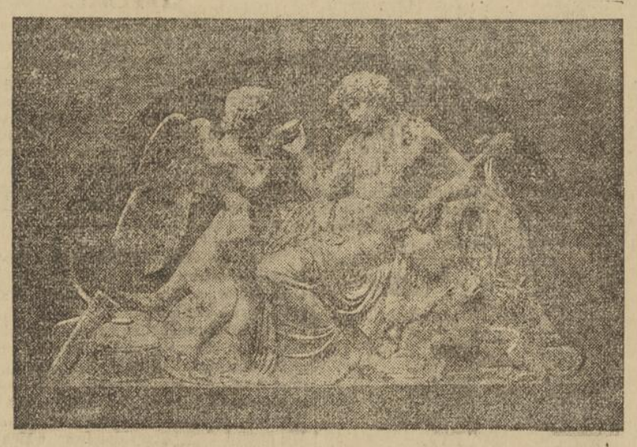

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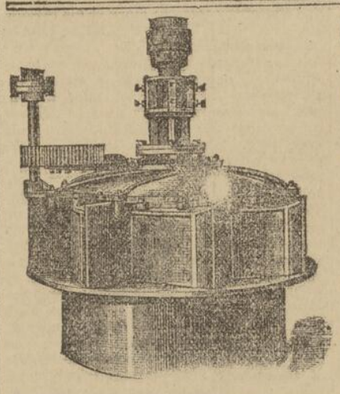

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RAILWAY MATTERS

Mr. Van Horne's Letter to Manitoba Farmers on Wheat Rates.

Thinks a Reduction Would Only Succeed in Lowering the Market Price—A Boycott to be Declared Against the Atchison—Immigrant Pool Strengthened.

AT THE present time the question of rates for transportation of wheat is one of vital importance to the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest. Recently Charles Braithwaite, President of the Patrons of Industry of Manitoba, wrote a long letter on behalf of the farmers to President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, asking for a 38 cent rate to Montreal and 44 cents to Boston.

PLEA OF THE PATRONS OF INDUSTRY.

Mr. Braithwaite illustrates, in his letter, the position of the farmer who gets 38 cents a bushel for his wheat as follows: "Take a man with a quarter section—160 acres—take the 60 acres off for pasture, feed, etc., leaving the 100 acres for wheat. Now, the crop won't average over 14 bushels per acre, giving him 1,400 bushels at 38c per bushel, $532 all told. Now, he must pay $100 for help, and binding twine, $100 for threshing, and $50 for breakages, etc. Then he needs an outfit worth at least $600, which will require an outlay of at least $150 to keep up, that is, averaging the life of the outfit at six years, which, I think, is fair; thus leaving the man the princely sum of $132 on which to feed himself and family; that is, if he is out of debt and his land clear. But suppose he owes a mortgage of $1,000, payable in 10 years at 8 per cent., that is a yearly payment of $180, which is $59 more than he has, or if he rents at $3 per acre is $150 shy of his rent. Then his outfit is seized and sold at 25c to 50c on the dollar, and his family is on the road. But you say, what has he done with his beef and pork? Well, thousands of them have none, and those who have are selling their beef at 1¾c per pound live weight, and 5 per cent. off for shrinkage; or, by the carcase, 4c per pound. Pork is a little better; it is worth $6 per hundred."

MR. VAN HORNE'S REPLY.

Mr. Van Horne in his reply says:

My Dear Sir,—The enclosed copy of a letter to the President of the Board of Trade, of Winnipeg, will, in part, answer your letter of recent date.

I have no doubt whatever as to the truth of the picture you draw of the condition of many of the farmers in the Northwest, but if you will enquire into the situation of the farmers in Kansas, Dakota, Washington, and many other of the Western States, you will find that their situation is just as bad, if not much worse, and the same may be said of the farmers in England, Belgium, and a large part of France and Germany. They have had hard times before, but nothing like the present. The financial situation is to-day about as bad as it has been at any time. There is an abundance of money in London, New York, and other financial centres, but confidence in everything is so shaken that those who have money will not use it nor lend it. There is no speculative market for wheat because money cannot be had for carrying grain stocks. The grain supply in Europe is, generally, short, but there is enough for present requirements—enough perhaps to last well towards the close of the winter—but when it is exhausted, our wheat will be wanted; and until then, we are not likely to have much of a demand for export grain, and any reduction in our rates meantime would do no practical good; the company would only weaken itself by such a sacrifice, without helping anybody. If you will carefully look into the prices paid for wheat in Manitoba, as compared with the prices in the Eastern markets, you will see that the farmers in in the Northwest get practically no benefit from the reduction already made, and if the reduction had been three times as great, the effect would have been practically the tame; for so long as the grain buyers can find no market, the farmers must certainly suffer by pressing their grain upon them; and the millers just now have as much difficulty in finding a market for their flour as the wheat shippers for their wheat. Without an active demand for wheat, it must go into the eastern storage elevators, and there lay, subject to charge for storage, insurance, interest, etc., indefinitely; and the dealers naturally allow a much wider margin in their prices than in ordinary times. I think that an unduly wide margin is being taken in some cases at the present time. This is one of the most difficult questions that the company has to deal with, the buyers naturally holding that they know their own business best, that they can judge the future of the market as well as the railway company can, and know better than the company what risks they can afford to take. We are unceasingly using every means within our power to secure the payment of the highest price for wheat that the markets will afford, but because of the panicky feeling among the dealers we have not met with much success as yet. The courage of the buyers can hardly be expected to hold up against a drop of a cent a bushel in the eastern markets every few days."

REDUCED RATES NEVER FULLY RESTORED.

"It is quite impossible for a railway company to adjust its rates to the ups and downs in the prices of commodities, and there is no more reason for doing it in the case of wheat than with other commodities. We find by experience that the rates once reduced can never be fully restored; for the business of the country very quickly adjusts itself to reduced rates, and when an attempt is made to restore them, all sorts of difficulties are encountered. When the holder of stocks or bonds attempts to sell in a time of depression or panic, he is certain to suffer heavily, and so with land and everything else, including farm products. In stocks and bonds and lands and all kinds of property, innumerable sacrifices have been made within the past year in the United States, in Great Britain, and all over Europe, in proportion to which the sacrifice of our farmers in the prices of their wheat are very small indeed. It is a mistake to suppose that the farmers alone are suffering. Hardly any class or commodity has escaped; and so far as I can see, Canada is very much better off at the present time than most other countries.

Yours very truly,
(Signed), W. C. VAN HORNE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TO BE BOYCOTTED.

On and after February 23rd the Southern Pacific will boycott the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. It will turn the Atchison's tickets to the wall, and any passenger going through a junction point of the two systems must buy his ticket for further passage at the junction point. The boycott is complete. The Southern Pacific will neither ticket passengers over the Atchison nor will it accept any tickets of Atchison issue.

As affecting the largest interests, this boycott of the Southern Pacific is the most important as well as the most sensational piece of passenger legislation ever enacted. It will start the transcontinental passenger rate war anew, with every prospect of rates from the Missouri to California going to the $1 basis. It will break the differential agreement of transcontinental lines which they have been a month in framing after ten months of disastrous war rates. Unless several general passenger agents conversant with the facts are mistaken, it will end in the defeat of the Southern Pacific after shouldering its part of an enormous and unnecessary loss. Finally it will end in the most determined attempt yet made by friends of the Atchison to extend the line from Mojave to San Francisco and forever break the Southern Pacific's monopoly.

It has been stated on good authority that the Southern Pacific has agreed to accept business of the Canadian Pacific at Portland for San Francisco at divisions less than the local rates. It has agreed to accept $20 first class and $15 second class from the Canadian Pacific and $28.50 on round trip tickets. The distance from Portland to San Francisco over the Shasta route of the Southern Pacific is 772 miles. For this distance it accepts $28.50 from the Canadian Pacific while refusing, after Feb. 23, to accept the present division of $30 from the Atchison for the 480 miles from Los Angeles. The Atchison is repeatedly on record to the effect that it will be satisfied with no poorer terms via its Southern route than other transcontinental lines obtain from the Southern Pacific via Portland. This stand has been reiterated and it may be remarked in passing that the Atchison is just now in fighting trim. It is as much better able to fight in the hands of a receiver as is a prize fighter in active training compared with his ability when in ordinary condition.

THE POOL IS STRENGTHENED.

The western immigrant pool has been strengthened in two material points. In the first place it received the signatures to the agreement of the Hamburg-American Packet Company on business via Baltimore and Philadelphia, of the American Line for the Philadelphia and Liverpool service, and of the Red Star Line for the Philadelphia-Antwerp service. The immigrant agents handle the business via New York, and the signatures received yesterday with those of the immigrant agents, cover all the business except at Canadian ports. At the recent meeting the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk decided to pay only the agreed 10 per cent commission via Canadian ports, beginning Feb. 1. It never rains but it pours, even in immigrant pools, and the Canadian lines have both agreed voluntarily to quote only agreed commissions. This corks up every leak, the only danger now being that some of the signers of the agreement may prove false.

LAW AND POLICE.

ONE OF THE RECORDER'S DECISIONS REVERSED.

Coal Stealers Sentenced—Four Men Attack a Grocers' Driver Near Lachine.

Judge Pagnuelo delivered his decision yesterday morning in the case of Theotime Lanctot, petitioner for certiorari, versus B. A. T. de Montigny, Recorder, respondent. On the 11th of September last Lanctot had been fined by the Recorder for having had two public billiard tables; without having paid the half yearly tax. Judge Pagnuelo decided that the by law imposing the tax had been repealed by Art. 890 of the revised Statutes. By a subsequent charter the city had been again, given power to impose this tax by by-law; but no by-law had ever been enacted. Consequently the recorder's decision had been illegal. Lanctot had paid the Government tax.

The striking of the jury in the case of Pelland versus Graham has been fixed for the 15th February. The case will be heard on the 22nd.

COAL STEALERS SENTENCED.

In the Police Court yesterday morning the three men Limoges, Olivier and Fortier, who were arrested by Detective Flynn for stealing coal from the Grand Trunk cars, were sentenced to one month each.

The patrol sleigh of No. 2 Station yesterday afternoon, in going to a call, collided with a vehicle on Craig Street, and the latter was smashed.

The detectives are at present investigating an assault case which took place between Dorval and Lachine on Wednesday evening last. Andie Verdon, of Sanguinet Street, driver for Messrs. Dufresne and Mongenais, had delivered a load of goods in Dorval and vicinity, and was returning home with the proceeds, a couple of hundred dollars, in his pockets. Near Lachine he was accosted by four men, who asked him to give them a lift. The roads being very bad he refused, whereupon one of them said, "now's our time," and immediately all pounced on the driver and beat him into unconsciousness. They were about to rifle his pockets when a woman, who was walking along the road and witnessed the occurrence, screamed "police." This caused the culprits to decamp, meanwhile the horse had moved away and was captured at Lachine village. When Verdun reached that place he entered a hotel and fainted again. A physician was sent for and attended to him. He was taken back to Montreal and now lies in a serious condition at his residence. The assault was probably committed for the purpose of robbery.

FROM SUFFERING TO HEALTH.

The Experience of a Well-Known Bruce County Farmer.

Teeswater News,

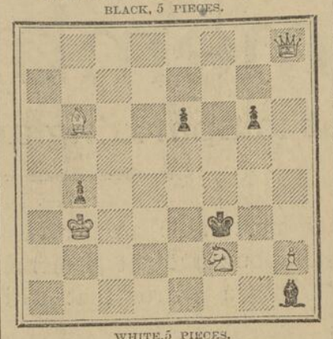
Of all the ills that flesh is heir to perhaps none couses the sufferer keener anguish, and few are more persistent and more difficult to eradicate from the system, than that nervous disease known as sciatica. The victim of an aggravated form of this malady suffers beyond the power of words to express. Hearing that a rather remarkable cure had been effected in the case of Mr. William Baptist, a respected resident of the township of Culross, a News reporter called upon that gentleman to ascertain the facts. He received The News representative cordially, and cheerfully told the story of his restoration to health. Up to the fall of 1892 he had been a healthy man, but at that time he was attacked by sciatica. Only those who have passed through a similar experience can tell what he suffered. The pain was almost unendurable and would at times cause the perspiration to ooze from every pore. Sleep forsook his eyelids. His days were days of anguish and night brought no relief. Reputable physicians were consulted without any appreciable benefit. The limb affected began to decrease in size, the flesh appeared to be parting from the bone, and the leg assumed a withered aspect. Its power of sensation grew less and less. All through the long winter he continued to suffer, and towards spring was prevailed upon to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He commenced using them and soon felt that they were doing him good, and hope began to revive. He continued the use of the remedy until he had taken twelve boxes. In course of time he was able to resume work and to-day feels that he is completely cured. Remarkable success has attended the use of Pink Pills in cases of sciatica, rheumatism, etc. and hundreds of grateful people bear witness to their efficacy and recommended them to other sufferers. If not kept by your dealers they will be sent post-paid on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Avoid imitations and substitutes.

The "Sceptre of Supremacy" has been well earned by long years of scrupulous attention to every detail in the production and buying of our stock by Ross, The Tobacconist, 20 Chaboillez Square. Headquarters for Ross' "Cuban" 5 Cent Straight Cigar and Ross' "Cut Plug."

CHESS

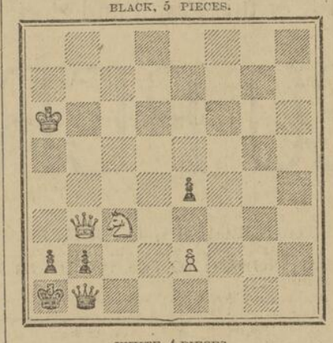
MONTREAL, Jan. 27, 1894.
Address exchanges and all communications to Jos. Ney Babson, P. O. box 127, Montreal, Canada.

PROBLEM No. 88.
By H. F. L. MEYER, London, Eng.
BLACK, 5 PIECES.



WHITE, 5 PIECES.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 89.
By JOSEPH NEY BABSON.
BLACK, 5 PIECES.



WHITE, 4 PIECES.
White to play and mate in three moves.

The Canadian Chess Association Tournament.

Play in this tournament has been progressing during the week. Mr. Narraway, who at first was in the lead, met with several reverses in the latter half which threw him somewhat behind. Mr. Davison, at the hour of writing has a good lead and cheerful prospects for carrying off the first prize and the silver trophy. This tournament, like most others, has been noted for wins where they should have been losses, and vice versa. The Herald has given no extended daily notices of the contest simply because the chess editor has had other fish to fry. Business engagements have kept him so constantly employed that he has scarcely had time to think seriously of chess, and should not have attempted tournament play at all under the circumstances. We give below a few of the best games so far played, together with a score of the tournament up to Friday, 26th inst. The time limit for closing the tournament is Monday noon 29th inst. and it is very doubtful if all of the games can be completed by that time, as most of the players have only their evenings to give to it, and one game usually takes a whole evening, or if not it is difficult to find a willing opponent for a second one.

	Davidson.	Narroway.	D. C. Robertson.	Babson.	Hicks.	Marshall.	Short.	Cooke.
A. T. Davison	..	0½	1.1	1.	1½	0.	1.1	1.
J. E. Narroway	1½	..	0.½	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.½
D. C. Robertson	0.0	1½	..	1.	..	1.	½.	0.1
J. N. Babson	0.	1.0	0.	..	..	0.1	0.	..
W. H. Hicks	0.½	0.1	..	0.	..	0.0	0.1	..
F. J. Marshall	1.	0.1	0.	0.1	1.1	..	0.0	..
R. Short	0.0	0.0	½.	1.	1.0	1.1	..	1.0
J. P. Cook	0.	0.½	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	..

Game played in the Canadian Chess Association Tournament, Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, between J. E. Narraway, of Ottawa, and J. N. Babson, Montreal.

STAUNTON OPENING.

	Mr. Narraway. White.	Mr. Babson. Black.
1	P—K 4	P—K 4
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3	P—Q B 3	P—Q 4
4	Q—R 4	P x P
5	Kt x P	B—Q 2
6	Kt x B	Q x Kt
7	Q x P ch	B—K 2
8	B—Kt 5	Kt—K B 3
9	B x Kt	P x B
10	Q—B 3	Castles K R
11	Castles	B—Q 3
12	P—Q 4	Kt—Q Kt
13	P—K R 3	P—R 4
14	P x P	B x P
15	Kt—Q 2	K R—K
16	P—Q Kt 4	B—B
17	Kt—Kt 3	Kt—K 5
18	B—K 3	Kt x P
19	B x P	Kt—K 7 ch
20	K—R	R x P
21	B—K 3	Kt—B 6
22	B—B 5	B x B
23	Kt x B	Q—Q 5
24	Q—B 6	Q R—Kt
25	Kt—R 6	Q R—B
26	Kt x P	Kt—K 5
27	K R—K	Kt x P ch
28	K—R 2	R—K B
29	Q R—Q B	Kt—Q 6
30	R—Q B 4	Q—B 7
31	K R—K 4	Kt—K 8 (a)
32	R—K 7	P—K R 4 (b)
33	P—Q R 4 (c)	K R—Q (d)
34	R—B	Q—B 5 ch
35	K—R	Kt x P
36	R—K 4	Q—Kt 6 and wins

(a) Partially to tempt, white to play R to Kt 4, whereupon black wins by R x Kt.

(b) Principally to free the K and R's.

(c) Q—K 4 seems to be the best move here, and one hard to answer satisfactorily.

(d) After this strong move, white appears appear to have nothing satisfactory.

The following is an instance where a game has been handsomely won and then "dumped" by careless play:

	White. Mr. Babson.	Black. Mr. Narroway.
1	P—K 4—	P—Q B—3
2	P—Q—4—	P—Q 4
3	Kt—Q—B—3—	P x P
4	Kt x P	Kt—Q—2
5	B—Q—3	Kt—K—B 3
6	P—K—B—3—	P—K 3
7	Kt—K—2—	Kt x Kt
8	P x Kt—	P—Q—B—4
9	P—Q—B—3—	P x P—
10	P x P—	Kt—K B 3
11	Castles	B—Q—2
12	Kt—Kt—3—	B—K—2—
13	P—K—5—	Kt—Q—4
14	Q—R—5—	P—K—Kt—3
15	Q—B—3—	P—K—B—4
16	Kt x B—P (a)	B—Q—B—3
17	Kt—Kt 7 ch	K—Q—2
18	Kt x P—	Q—K—Kt
19	Kt—B—5—ch	K—B—2—
20	Q—B—7—	P—R—K—
21	B—Kt—3—	K—Kt—
22	Q x Q—	K R x Q
23	B x B—	R x B
24	B—B—4—	R—Q—
25	B x Kt—	B x B—
26	R—B—6—	P—Kt—3—
27	R—Q—6—	R x R
28	P x R—	R—K—7
29	R—R—6—ch—(6)	K—B—
30	Kt—Kt—4	B—K—5—and ultimately won.

(a) This is a good move and perfectly sound, there truly is nothing of any account left for black, yet later on white feeling he had a soft snap threw the snap away.

(b) The simple and correct move here was Kt—Q 7 ch and thence to K B 6, and he has a sure win.

Have You Asthma?

Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of "Schiffmann's Asthma Cure" free to any sufferer. He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address for a free trial package.

AT THE CITY HALL.

WATER AND PARK COMMITTEES HOLD CLOSING MEETINGS.

Turned Off the Water—A Botanical Garden on the Mountain Discussed.

The Water Committee met yesterday for the last time before the general elections. The business on the order sheet was unimportant, and quickly disposed of. It was decided to decline Antoine Robert's claim for $200 damages on account of the water being turned off on his premises. The superintendent stated that the water had been turned off, and rightly, Mr. Robert not having paid his rates. It had been turned on again within a couple of hours. Messrs. White and Boyd's claims for $15 and $30 respectively were approved. Three temporary employees were placed on the permanent staff.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

A large deputation of citizens waited upon the Park Commissioners yesterday afternoon to urge their recommendation to Council in favor of the petition to have a portion of Mount Royal Park granted them for the purpose of establishing a botanic garden. Professor Pennhallow explained to the Commissioners the details of the scheme which are now pretty generally known. It is proposed to establish a botanic garden on the Davidson property on the Cote des Neiges Road, which belongs to the city now, and the city is asked to give the promoters the use of this property and also to contribute $2,000 a year towards the expenses of the establishment. Several of the gentlemen composing the deputation expressed their views in turn and the matter was debated at some length, Ald. Clendinneng and Stevenson, who were present, taking the ground that no part of Mount Royal Park should be withdrawn from the control of the Park Commissioners, who were responsible to the citizens for the trust which had been reposed in them. Messrs. Little, of Cote St. Antoine, E. T. Drummond, Richard White and others, supported Professor Penhallow in pointing out what a boon the proposed gardens would prove to all the citizens. The public would be admitted free of charge on such days as should be thought fit by the Board of Management, which would be a thoroughly representative body. Ald. Stevenson wished it distinctly understood that he was not opposed to the scheme except in so far as he was anxious that the rights of the poorer classes should be protected. Ald. Wilson had pointed out that, instead of 44 acres, which the petitioners appeared to ask for, the property named in the petition covered in reality an area of no more than 15 acres. Would this be enough? Mr. Charles Morton feared that it would not, and that the gentlemen who were promoting the scheme would subsequently require additional ground.

Mr. J. L. Morris pointed out that the gardens would be free to the public. If a plebiscite were taken on the question tomorrow, Mr. Morris thought the whole city would support the movement.

In conclusion, Ald. Cresse stated that the Park Commissioners would deliberate and prepare a written report upon the subject.

FIVE MILLION POUNDS

CHAPTER VI.

CONTINUED.

"Yes," said Daisy, "we shall think very poorly of your imagination if you cannot make our nerves tingle at breakfast time with the horrors you have to relate."

"And may I see the torture chamber?" I asked, resolved to keep up the jest.

"Oh, certainly!" said Mauleverer. Even his usually equable temperament, which was pervaded at most times by a mild melancholy, seemed to have caught the spirit of the joke. But, with his accustomed kindness, he added, "Perhaps you may not like the room when you have seen it. I don't know that it is altogether kind to ask you to sleep in it—it may be damp, or disagreeable in other ways, you know; so if you would prefer another——"

"But, my dear Mr. Mauleverer, there is no other room in the house which I shall prefer to this. I shall like it, I am sure, above all things."

And having said this, I started off with the rest of the merry little party to look at my destined dormitory. The room, I discovered, did not lie on the same floor as the drawing room, on which most of the sleeping chambers were to be found. We passed along a corridor from which a number of bedrooms opened, until we came to a heavy oaken door, black with age, which barred one end of the passage. On opening this we found ourselves on a landing in another staircase—worm-eaten, and silent, which descended into black depths below us, and wound its way above our heads for several flights. Up this staircase we went, still gayly. More than once we found an oaken door like that by which we had come upon the stair, but in every case the door was heavily barred and padlocked. Some faint perception of the fact that the haunted chamber had other disadvantages besides the presence of a suppositious ghost began to enter my mind.

"You will be quiet enough here, at any rate," said Branksome. "Unless the ghost comes to trouble you, there will be nothing to disturb your sleep."

"And I suppose I shall at least hear the ghost—in the shape of rats."

"Rats!" cried Daisy. "I don't think they have mounted as high as this, but in the kitchens they are to be found in legions and armies. Every house has its special drawback. It is not the ghost that is the drawback here—it is the rats."

"You will need to summon the Pied Piper to your aid," I said.

"Better try strychnine!" was Branksome's commentary on my jocular remark.

But we had reached a broad landing at the top of the lonely flight of stairs. I could see that we were in one of the more remote wings of the house; for the windows which gave us light looked down upon the sullen river.

"Here we are," said the doctor, who now took the lead, probably because Mauleverer was breathless after his climb.

We entered a small anteroom, the walls of which were paneled. There was a quaint old fireplace in one corner of the apartment, and the mullioned window gave comparatively little light. The room had been newly furnished in the French fashion, with heavy chairs, gilded mirrors and girandoles, a beautiful ormolu writing table, a richly carved bookcase and all the accessories of a delightful little salon such as a bachelor might rejoice to own.

A curtain of velvet hung over the doorway which led from this antechamber into the sleeping room. There was nothing ghostly here. It was a large, bright, airy apartment, with a big window commanding a matchless prospect along the valley. Like the sitting room, it was furnished in the French fashion, and all the appointments were sumptuous. The only feature of the room that seemed to suggest the idea of age was the embossed leather which, hanging heavily from the ceiling, covered all the walls.

"I think you will agree with me, Mr. Fenton," said Branksome, "that a man has no occasion to complain of his quarters here. This is by far the finest room in the house, to my thinking. Just look at the view from the window. It is rather curious, by the way, that these should be the original hangings of the room. All the tapestry down stairs has been bought in Paris within the last two months; but this old leather is genuine. It must have covered these walls for a couple of hundred years at least."

We all turned to admire the hangings. The gilding had nearly disappeared from the surface of the leather, but the designs embossed upon it were still plainly to be seen. They were elaborate and beautiful. Nothing, I felt, could be better than the rooms allotted to me; and yet, even then, I confessed in my innermost heart that I hardly liked the way to them.

It was five o'clock, and when, our inspection of the noble old house being finished, we went down to the great hall, we found tea awaiting us.

"Had you a pleasant journey?" It was Branksome who put the question to me.

I colored. To tell the truth, I had forgotten all about the journey and my strange adventure in the excitement of my arrival at Great Lorton and joy of Daisy's presence. Now it all came back to me, however. I hesitated in visible confusion, painfully conscious of the fact that Branksome was regarding me steadily.

"It was not so pleasant as it might have been," I said at last. "I had a disagreeable companion for a part of the way."

At that moment to my great relief, Daisy proposed that she should show me her flower garden while there was still light by which to see it. She hastily threw a wrapper of some kind around her shoulders, and led the way bareheaded. I followed her, delighted at the thought that at last I should see her for a few moments alone; for Mauleverer and Branksome remained behind.

The flower garden was at the end of the broad walk which passed along the front of the hall. We entered through a door in an old stone wall. It seemed to me that everything at Great Lorton was cut up by walls or barred by doors. I had seen nothing like it before. But within the garden, which was spacious and well laid out, there were no signs of restricted liberty. Everything here was beautiful.

Daisy was in the best of spirits, and pointed out to me, with all the pride of a proprietor, the lovely autumn flowers which were still in bloom, and the promise which the garden gave of further lovliness in the coming summer. But by and by her spirits seemed to flag, and she ceased to speak. The truth was, that from the moment when we entered the garden I myself had hardly uttered a syllable. We moved slowly along the winding walks, now speechless and self-conscious. Oh, the joy of being near her—of hearing the rustle of her dress, the sound of her foot upon the path; oh, the delight of being allowed once more to look into that face, dearer to me than the face of any other of God's creatures!

But the silence was becoming oppressive. I broke it at last with an effort. "You are glad that I came?" I said.

With eyes full of tenderness and a smile that made her face as an angel's she turned and looked at me. She did not speak, but I had my answer, and my heart throbbed with an exquisite bliss which it had never known before.

She had plucked a lovely tea rose that we had found lingering on one of the trees.

"Will you give me the rose?" I said.

As she gave it to me our hands touched, and even at the same moment our eyes met, and in an instant she was clasped in my arms and I had printed the first kiss of love upon her fair cheek.

There were a few moments of silence—of silence broken only by her sighs, which sounded in my ears almost like sobs. She did not attempt to release herself; but at last, in answer to my passionate prayer, she slowly raised her face, radiant with love and tenderness, towards mine, and our lips met in a long kiss, in which our very souls seemed to mingle.

Presently she slowly drew herself away from me, though she still left her hand in mine.

"How did you know," she said in a voice that struggled against the conflicting emotions in her heart, "how did you know that I loved you?"

"My darling;" I cried, "I only knew that I loved you, and that life without you would be utter misery to me, But you do love me, Daisy—do you, dearest?"

"Ah, yes!" she said, in a voice the tender sadness of which sounded like music wafted from some far-off heaven, "I love you. I cannot help it. But it is wrong, I fear. They will never allow us to meet again."

"I know," I said, with a bitter heart, "they will say that it is your uncle's riches that I love, and they will despise me as a fortune-hunter."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

IN BAD LUCK.

Accidents to the Street Railway Service.

The Montreal Street Railway were unfortunate on Thursday and yesterday, and the car service suffered from unavoidable accidents. On Thursday morning, engine No. 1, at Cote Street power-house, broke down suddenly, causing a lot of difficulty in running the cars. The engine is almost a complete wreck, and it is thought it will be impossible to repair it. Pending repair, or the erection of a new engine, the company have provided for the supply of power. The climax of misfortune was reached just before six o'clock the same evening, when one of the Royal's generators gave out, bringing all the cars on the city lines to an immediate standstill. Mr. Franklin, the superintendent, had to take half the cars off the road before the others could be worked, but by seven o'clock the cars were running slowly, with a poor service. Matters had improved yesterday, when the company were able to put on 45 cars. They expect to have the service back to normal conditions to-day.

Notre Dame Hospital.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to the board as life governors upon paying the admission fee of $100: Hon. Louis Tourville, F. X. St. Charles, C. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., Dr. A. A. Foucher, Dr. O. F. Mercier, Charles Gravel, L. J. A. Derome, Pierre Desforges, Joseph Barsalou, H. C. Cadieux, E. Tougas, J. Bousquet, J. B. A. Mongenais. The visiting governors for next week are: H. B. Rainville, J. Z. Resther and L. H. Hebert.

Natural History Society.

Nevil Norton Evans, B. Sc., will deliver a lecture before the Natural History Society on Monday evening, the subject being "How to make a chemical analysis." The lecture will be given in the chemical lecture-room of McGill College, and will be illustrated by experiments with the appliances there.

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Trade and Commerce

Dividends Payable.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's half-yearly 5 per cent. per annum, February 17th. Books closed January 20th to February 19th.

Merchants Bank of Halifax, half yearly, 3 1-2 per cent., Feb. 1st. Books closed Jan. 16th to Feb. 1st.

Bank of Nova Scotia, half yearly, 4 per cent., Feb. 1st. Books closed Jan. 14th to Feb. 1st.

Banque de St. Hyacinthe, half yearly. 3 per cent. Feb. 1st. Books closed 17th to 31st Jan.

Bank of Yarmouth, half yearly, 6 per cent. per annum, February 1st.

Royal Electric Co., interim dividend for November and December, 1893, 8 perecent. per annum, Feb. 1st. To sharehold rs of record January 15th.

Chambre de Commerce weekly meeting, New York Life building, 3 p.m.

FINANCIAL.

The Local Stock Exchange Was Fairly Active.

Richelieu Makes a New Record—The Deal Said to Have Been Completed—Street Railway, Pacific, Cable and Telegraph Steady—Bank Stocks Dull.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26.

The feature in the local market to-day was the further advance in Richelieu, which beat its own record, going up to 85⅞. This was said to be on rumors that the Cleveland deal had been consummated, but no confirmation could be obtained of this report. Telegraph and Gas were both steady stocks. Street Railway was a couple of points stronger at 167, and Pacific was ⅛ better at 70½ ex-dividend. Bank Stocks were quiet. There is talk of another deal, amalgamating the Montreal and Toronto Street Railway Companies.

The London market to-day showed little or no inclination to follow the decline established in New York at the closing of business yesterday. The opening was dull, but the list became active later in the day, with gains of ¼ in Erie, ⅜ in L. and N., under the buying of New York, ½ in St. Paul, and from ⅜ to ⅛ in the less active issues.

To-day's highest, lowest and closing prices, the number of shares sold, and the net changes from yesterday's closing prices for actual sales were as follows:

Sales.	High	Low	Close	Chan.
00 Pacific xd	70½	70½	70½	†¼
50 Cable	135¼	135	135¼	
201 Telegraph	145	144	144	
15 Gas	174¾	174½	174½	
125 Street Railway	167	167	167	†2
351 Richelieu	85¼	84	85¾	†2
16 Montreal Cotton	109	109	109	
25 Dominion Cotton	104	104	104	
1 Merchants	157	157	157	†1
1 Montreal	220½	220½	220½	
$1700 City 4 p.c. Bonds	99½	99½	99½	

† Increase. No Decrease. Total shares sold, 1220 and $1700 bonds.

Messrs. Meredith and O'Brien, stock brokers, 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices on the local stock exchange as follows:

DESCRIPTION.	Jan. 26. Ask.	Bid.	Jan. 24. Ask.	Bid.
x Canadian Pacific Railway	70¾	70½	71	70½
D. S. S. A	7	6	7	6
D. S. S. A. pfd	16	14	16	14
Grand Trunk 1st	43	40	43	40
Wabash, pfd	....	13½	....	13
Commercial Cable Co	135½	134½	135	134½
Montreal Telegraph Co	145	144	144½	144
Rich and Ont. Nav. Co	85¾	85	83	82
Montreal Street Railway	168½	167	166	164½
Montreal Gas Co	175	174½	174	172½
Bell Telephone Co	138	136	139	136
xRoyal Electric Co	140	128½	146	128
Intercolonial Coal Co	50	....	50	....
Can. N. W. Land Co	....	60	77½	....
Montreal Cotton Co	110	109	110	107½
Dominion Cotton Co	110	102½	110	100¼
Canada Colored Cotton Co	58	55	60	53
Merchants Mf'g Co	130	100	130	....
Montreal Loan and Mort. Co	140	128½	140	128½
Montreal 4 p.c. stock	98½	97	98½	97
BANKS.				
Montreal	221	220½	221	220
Ontario	117½	110	117½	110
People's	122	119	125	119
Molsons	....	160	....	160
Toronto	....	239½	....	239½
Jacques Cartier	120	117	120	117
Merchants	160	156	160	155
Eastern Townships	140	....	140	....
Quebec	....	125	....	125
Union	....	104	....	104
Commerce	135½	133½	136	132½
Merchants' Bk. of H'f'x	141	138	141	138
Ville Marie	100	....	100	....
Hochelaga	130	....	130	....
Nationale	98	....	100	....
BONDS.				
C. P. R. Land Grant 5s	....	109	....	109
Canada Central 6s	120	110	120	110
Champlain & St. Law. 6s	101	100	101	99
Montreal Cotton 5s	101	100	101	100
Dominion Cotton 6s	....	100	....	100
Canada Colored Cotton 6s	100	97	100	97
Royal Electric 5s	100	....	100	....
Bell Telephone Co	....	100	....	100½

x Ex dividend.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Last Year's Business Shows a Slight Decrease.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Clearing House the report for 1893 was submitted as follows: The following is the comparison of the total monthly clearings for the last two years:

	1892.	1873.
Jan	$44,109,000	$50,498,000
Feb	37,983,000	46,149,000
March	45,082,000	50,791,000
April	47,012,000	42,274,000
May	45,693,000	49,629,000
June	46,744,000	47,244,000
July	54,216,000	49,301,000
Aug	50,329,000	47,414,000
Sept	50,240,000	45,767,000
Oct	57,563,000	47,266,000
Nov	57,738,000	47,291,000
Dec	59,334,000	45,108,000
Total	$300,043,000	$568,738,000

The following show the largest and smallest transactions by weeks and days during the past three years:

Largest week	1891, 19th Nov	$14,232,000
	1892, 6th Oct	16,111,000
	1893, 12th Jan	13,414,000
Largest day	1891, 3rd Nov	$2,957,000
	1892, 5th Oct	3,654,000
	1893, 17th Jan	3,158,000
Smallest week	1891, 29th Jan	$7,470,000
	1892, 22nd May	7,583,000
	1893, 31st Aug	8,339,000
Smallest day	1891, 26th Jan	$ 933,000
	1892, 29th Aug	985,000
	1893, 30th Jan	1,046,000

The average daily clearings for 1893 were 1,558,000, and the total clearing for the ear were $568,732,000, or $21,311,000 less han during 1892.

The aggregate clearings at 54 cities in he United States as reported by Bradreet's showed a decrease as compared with 892 of 12.9 per cent., that of New York ing 14 per cent.; Boston nearly 12 do; iladelphia 10 do; Chicago over 9 do. The crease shown by Montreal during 1893 is ly 3⅝ per cent.

The ten largest clearings are as follows:

w York	$31,261,037,000
icago	4,676,960,000
ston	4,577,920,000
iladelphia	3,403,480,000
Louis	1,138,240,000
ltimore	705,826,000
Francisco	699,285,000
tsburgh	665,209,000
cinnati	642,369,000
ntreal	568,732,000

Montreal continues to hold the same e as last year—tenth.

he Committee of Management were re-elected as follows: Thomas McDougall, chairman; John Gault, H. V. Meredith, J. Penfold, A. M. Crombie, J. A. Prendergast and Edson L. Pease.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A demand of abandonment has been served on Pierre Ste. Marie, at the instance of Caverhill, Hughes and Co.

A. and O. Proulx, who have been in business as dry goods retailers at Valleyfield, Que., for some years, have assigned. They owe about $2,600.

Seymour Salls, hotel keeper and implement dealer at Clarenceville, Que., recently found himself insolvent, and was obliged to consult his creditors.

Albert Vipond, whose assignment has already been noted, has effected a settlement at 60c on the dollar. He carried on stores at Hudson, Que., and also at Vars and Wendover, Ont.

The following partnerships have been registered between: Alderic Mantha, J. Bte. Mantha, jr., O. Lefebvre and Jos. Lapierre, manufacturer (A. Mantha and Co.)

Dame Adele Jubinville, wife of Jos. Thomas, grocer (Dame J. Thomas).

Catherine Norris, alone, milliner (Norris and Co.)

Marie Lavigne, wife of E. Lemay, trader, alone (E. Lemay and Co.)

The following partnerships have been dissolved.

Andrew Boyd and Wm. P. Ryrie, (Boyd, Ryrie and Campbell). The liquidation has been completed.

Alderic Mantha, J. Bte. Mantha, jr., and O. Lefebvre, manufacturer (A. Mantha and Co.)

New York Stocks.

Messrs, L. J. Forget and Co. have received the following by direct private wire from New York:

In the New York market the opening was firm. Sugar jumped one point, and there was talk of a strong bull pool in it, but probably the real reason for the advance may be found in the belief which is daily gaining ground, that the Wilson bill will be killed in the Senate, especially with the income tax supplement. After a brief period of activity the market relapsed into dullness, the undertone was distinctly firm and prices at noon were steady. The continuous confident buying of L. and N. by London houses leads to the belief that something of a favorable nature regarding the property may become known here within a few days.

During the middle of the day, expected news from Washington of a character favorable to the interests of Sugar caused some good buying of that specialty. Early in the afternoon a report was received from Washington that the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the Bailey resolution, would report that the Secretary of the Treasury, had no authority to use the proceeds of the bonds about to be issued for any other purpose than the redemption of legal tenders. Prominent houses turned sellers on this news, the trading in W. U. becoming active, and shop orders were uncovered, the price declining 1 1-2.

New York Gossip.

Messrs. Meredith and O'Brien have received the following by direct private wire from New York:

Lackawanna for the year earned on stock 11.4 per cent., against 9.98 per cent. in 1792, and 9.21 per cent. in 1891.

Chicago special: Treasurer Mitchell says the output of the Hyde Park Mutual Fuel Gas Co. has fallen off 20 p.c. in consequence of hard times, and he thinks every other Chicago gas company is showing a similar decrease in output.

Chicago special: It is said that Atchison is considering the advisability of withdrawing from both the Western Freight and Passenger Associations and the Kansas City and St. Louis lines. If they maintain the Chicago differential they will get only 4 cents on wheat between Kansas City and St. Louis.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, 16 St. Sacrament street, have received the following quotations by direct private wire, from New York:

Description.	Closing Jan. 25. Op'ing.	Bid	Asked	Closing Jan. 21. Bid	Ask-ed.
Atchison	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Am. Cot. Oil	28¾	27½	29	28	29
do. pref.					
Am. Sugar, offered	78	78⅝	78¾	77¼	77⅝
do. pref.	82	82	82½	80¾	81
Am. Tobacco					
B. R. & P.					
Balt. & Ohio					
Can. Pac.					
C. B. & Q.	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞
C. & N. W	103¾	103⅝	103¾	103⅛	103⅜
C. M. & St. P	59	58¾	59	58⅝	58¾
do. pref.					
C. R. I. & P	67¾	67½	67¾	67¼	67½
C. St. P. M. & O	37½	37	37½	37	37½
Canada So	50⅝	50	50½	50¼	51
Ches. & Ohio	....	17½	17⅝	17⅝	17¾
C. C. C. & St. L	35	35	35⅛	34¾	35
Cent. R. R. of N. J	....	114	115	114	115
Con. Gas (N.Y.)	124	123	124	124	124¾
Chicago Gas	66⅞	65⅞	66¼	66	66¼
D. L. & W.	167¾	166	168	165	169
Del. & Hud.	132½	131	132	131¾	132½
Den. & Rio G., pfd	....	31⅛	31¾	31½	31¾
do. pref.					
Dist. & C. F. Co	26⅞	21½	21¾	26¾	27½
D. S. S. & A*	....	6	7	6	7¼
do. pref*	....	13	14¼	13	14¼
Gen'l Elec	35¾	34⅝	34⅞	35⅛	35¼
Hocking Valley	....	19½	20	19¾	20
Ill. Cent					
Lake Shore	....	126⅛	127	126¼	126¾
Louis & Nash	45	45⅞	45¼	44½	45
L. E. & W					
do. pref.					
L. N. A. & C	9	9	9½	9	9½
Laclede Gas					
Mo. Pac.	23¾	24	24¼	23	23½
Mich. Cent	97½	97	97¾	97	97⅛
M. K. & T.					
do. pref.					
Manhattan	....	121	121½	121	121½
Minn. & St. L.					
N. Y. & N. E	14	13¾	13½	14	14½
Nor. Pac.	....	4½	4½	4½	4½
do. pfd	....	16½	16½	....	....
N. Y. L. E. & W	15½	14⅝	15	14½	15
do. pref.					
N. Y. Cent	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	100½	100⅞
N. Y. Sus. & W					
do. pref.					
Nor. Amn. Co	....	4	4¼	4	4¼
N. Y. O. & W	16	15⅞	16	15⅞	15¾
Nat. Lead*	26½	26¼	26½	26¼	26⅝
do. pfd*	71	71⅛	73	70	70⅛
Nat. Cordage	....	17½	18	17½	18⅛
do. pfd					
N.Y.C. & St. L.	16	15¼	16	15¾	16
Phil. & Reading	19¾	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	20
Pac. Mail	17	17	17½	16½	17
Pullman					
Peo. D. & E.					
Rich. Term	....	....	....	2⅞	3
So. Pacific					
Silver Bullion					
St. L. & S. W					
Texas Pacific	8½	8½	8⅝	8¼	8¾
Tol. A. A. & N. M	....	6½	7¼	6½	7
Tenn. Coal	16¾	16½	16¾	16	16⅝
Union Pac	19¾	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
W. & L. E	12⅝	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅝
do. pfd.	49½	48	49¼	48	49⅜
Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7	7⅛
do. pfd	14½	14⅝	14½	14¼	14½
Western Union	84	84	84⅛	84⅜	84¼
Can. Pac.					

London Stock Exchange.

Messrs. MacDougall Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street, were cabled the closing prices of American stocks in London as follows:

STOCKS.	Jan. 26.	Jan. 25.	Jan. 24
Atchison	12	12	12½
Canadian Pacific	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝
Com. Cable			
Grand Trunk 1st	44½	42¾	42
do do 2nd	29¾	28½	28½
Erie	15⅝	15¼	15¾
do 2nd	79¼	79¼	79⅝
Illinois Central	95	95	95
Lake Shore	130	130	129¾
Louisville and Nashville	46⅜	45⅝	45⅝
Northern Pacific, pfd	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
New York Central	103⅞	103⅜	103⅛
Ontario and Western	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Reading	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
St. Paul	60	61⅞	61⅝
Union Pacific	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
Wabash pfd	14⅜	14⅛	14¼
Bank rate	3	3	3

Exchange.

Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., foreign exchange brokers, Notre Dame Street, report the Exchange markets as follows:

IN NEW YORK Jan. 26, 1894.

BETWEEN BANKS.	POSTED.	ACTUAL.
Sterling 60 days	4.86	4.84¾ to 5
" Demand	4.88	4.86¾ to 7
" Cables	....	4.87 to ¼
" Commercial	....	4.84 to ¼
" Documentary	....	4.83¾ to 4
Francs (Paris) Long	5.17½	5.19⅜ to—
" " Short	5.15⅝	5.17½ to—

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.

	Buyers. Sellers.	Counter.
New York funds	par. to 1-16	⅛ to ¼
Sterling 60 days	9 to ⅛	9⅜ to ½
" Demand	9 7-16 to 9-16	9¾ to ⅞
" Cables		9¾ to 10

Sterling Commercial. Market very dull.
" Documentary sixties 8⅝ to ⅞
France (Paris) Long Cattle bills. 8⅞ to 9
" " Short. 5.18¾ to 5.16⅞ 5.15 to 5.12½.
Money in London, to 2 per cent.
Bank of England rate, 3 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Money in the local market is quoted at 5 to 6 per cent.

Money in the open market, London, was quoted to-day at 2 per cent.

The bank of England rate of discount is now 3 per cent.

In New York call loans were quoted at 1 per cent. at the close.

Paris Rentes opened 97.17½ and closed 96.95.

French exchange in London opened at 25.18½, and closed at 25.20.

Consols in London opened at 98 15-16, closing at 98 13-16 for money, and opened at 98 15-16, closing at 98⅞ for the account.

Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. have received the following cable from London: Grand Trunk first preference opened at 44¼ and closed at 44⅝; second preference opened at 29½ and closed at 29⅞; Canadian Pacific opened at 72⅞ xd. and closed at 72⅝ xd.

The Bank of England reports increase in bullion for the week of £844,376. Proportion of reserve to liabilities is 54.41 per cent., against 49.98 last week and 47.19 a year ago. Details of the statement are as follows:

Total reserve	£19,059,000	Inc.	1,228,000
Notes reserved	16,840,000	Inc.	1,114,000
Public deposits	5,813,000	Inc.	486,000
Other deposits	39,537,000	Dec.	1,030,000
Gov'ment securities	9,360,000	Dec.	1,400,000
Other securities	24,795,000	Dec.	412,000
Circulation	38,259,000	Dec.	454,000

The bank's gold holdings now compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

1894.	1893	1892
£27,384,931	£25,783,866	£23,034,727

The Bank of France reports the following changes for the week:

		Francs.
Gold coin and bullion	Dec.	2,700,000
Silver coin and bullion	Inc.	3,025,000
Circulation	Dec.	45,850,000
Bills discounted	Dec.	9,150,000
Treasury accounts	Inc.	20,600,000

The bank's sterling holdings of gold and silver at date now make the following comparison:

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Gold	£67,882,000	£61,594,800	£54,153,000
Silver	50,480,393	50,019,000	50,112,000

COMMERCIAL.

The Grain, Produce and Provision Markets.

Chicago Markets Depressed—Wheat Quiet Here and in the West—The Flour Production—A Review of the Iron Trade—Coal Statistics—The Sugar Market.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26.

The Canadian wheat movement is still restricted, and quietness reigns all over. However, the feeling with regard to prices is firm and holders show no disposition to force sales. No. 1 hard wheat meets quite a good demand, and numerous sales have recently been made at pretty stiff figures. A sale of 5,000 bushels was made yesterday at 77c, west Montreal freights, and other lot of 5,000 bushels at 72c on the Midland. Ontario wheat is rather easy.

In reviewing the situation in Manitoba The Commercial says: "The local situation is one of stagnation. This is about the quietest winter in the grain trade which shippers have had for years. One reason for this is that, as prices are above a shipping basis, on the basis of winter freights, no shipping worth mentioning is being done. Farmers' deliveries have also been very light since the early rush previous to the close of navigation. Sales are confined to a few cars, which change hands on a basis of 59½c to 60c on track at Fort William, and for May delivery at between 55c and 56c, Fort William, for No. 1 hard. A sale of extra Manitoba hard was made at 61c on track, Fort William. Stocks in store at Fort William on January 13 were 1,689,510 bushels, being an increase of 90,865; no shipments. A year ago stocks at lake ports were 2,592,399, being an increase of 196,825 for the week. Prices are about the same in country markets."

According to Meredith and O'Brien's special Chicago advices, receipts of grain in Chicago to-day were:

Wheat, 36 cars; contract, 2 cars. Corn, 124 cars: contract, 24 cars. Oats, 43 cars; contract, 17 cars. Hogs, 20,000.

To-morrow's estimated receipts are: Hogs, 17,000; wheat, 60 cars; corn, 155 cars; oats, 50 cars.

A special from Chicago to-day said: Receipts of wheat at all primary points are only 188,000 bu. to-day, of which only 33,000 bu. were received at the fine winter wheat points, which were not affected by the storm. This would indicate that the storm had very little to do with the falling off in receipts. A message from Alex. Young, of Milwaukee, to Bigelow, says: "Superintendent Underwood, of the Soo line, is here, and says people don't appreciate the situation in the Northwest, because farmers not only sold their surplus wheat, but in many cases their seed wheat too.

The Northwestern Miller says: "The flour output showed some increase last week, the quantity ground 105,225 bbls., against 96,775 bbls. the week before; 196,590 bbls. for the corresponding time in 1893, and 137,690 bbls. in 1892. For the present week the production promises to be a little heavier. The disposition is to grind only enough to keep whatever orders come in cleaned up. Millers still find flour very slow of sale. Foreigners are taking scarcely any, and this leaves it for the domestic markets to absorb whatever is turned out. Of course a limited number of orders are all the time coming in to be filled from the mills, but they mainly come from regular customers other than those at the seaboard. The trade available from the big Eastern centres is being largely supplied from accumulated flour sent forward before Jan. 1 on cheap freights, prices being made that wholly preclude the possibility of shipping from the point of manufacture. The sales of Minneapolis mills last week perhaps aggregated 100,000 bbls. The prices obtained were, of course, well down to cost basis. Present quotations, however, are pretty firm. Export business is extremely meagre. The direct export shipments by the mills last week were 16,270 bbls., against 13,975 bbls. the preceding week.

In its weekly crop summary, The Cincinnati Price Current says: Severe cold weather, but the heavy fall of snow protected the wheat plant from sustaining serious damage.

The Liverpool public cable to-day said: Wheat, demand poor. Flour, demand poor. Corn, spot, steady, demand poor; new mixed, 4s 1½d; futures, steady, demand fair; January 4s 1d for new; February, 3s 11¼d for new; March, 3s 10⅞d. Lard, spot, demand poor; futures, nothing doing. Pork, demand poor. Beef, easy. demand poor; extra India mess, 96s 3d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Hams, easy, demand poor, 47s. Bacon, demand poor. Cheese, firm, demand moderate, white and colored, 57s.

Foreign grain markets according to Beerbohm's report opened this morning quiet but steady: Cargoes off coast, wheat, firmly held; maize, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, weak; maize, firm but not active. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat, slow; do. American and Danubian maize, steady; do. English and American flour, quiet but steady. Australian wheat, off coast, 28s 3d; do. present and following month, 27s 6d. French country markets firm. Weather in England fine. Liverpool spot wheat, quiet; do. spot maize, quiet.

The receipts of grain and flour in Montreal to-day are given as follows:

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.	Total
Wheat, bush	....	....	....	....
Corn, bush	....	....	....	....
Peas, bush	2200	1660	....	386
Oats, bush	900	....	....	9000
Barley, bush	....	....	....	....
Rye, bush	....	....	....	....
Flour, bbls	450	1048	....	1498

The following table gives the movements of grain and flour at given points:

	Rec pts.	Shipm'ts.
Chicago—Wheat	40,000	6,000
Corn	77,000	49,000
Oats	47,000	118,000
Flour	3,913	5,600
Milwaukee—Wheat	23,000	3,000
Corn	2,000	....
Toledo—Wheat	9,000	....
Corn	48,000	2,000
St Louis—Wheat	4,000	1,000
Corn	125,000	35,000
Duluth—Wheat	27,000	1,000

GRAIN—There is considerable doing in the market at present, and the general feeling with regard to prices is firm. Barley is the feature, and the movement has increased materially, under a better demand from England. Sales were made yesterday at 44c, a little east of Toronto, for two lots of 5,000 and 10,000 bushels respectively. Two days ago a 20,000 bushel lot sold for shipment at 43c, same situation. Oats display a good deal of activity on the local market, and the feeling is quite firm, influenced by light offerings. Peas are steady at quotations mentioned.

Wheat No. 1 hard	76c to 77c
Wheat, No. 2 hard	72c to 74c
Corn, duty paid	60c to 61c
Peas, per 66 lbs	66½c to 67c
Oats, per 34 lbs, store	36c to 37c
Rye, No. 2	50c to 52c
Barley, feed	42c to 43c
Barley, malting	50c to 53c

FLOUR—The market is dull but steady. The demand at times is fairly good, but for the most part it is slow and the present volume of business is far from being satisfactory. There is quite a good demand noted in the west for the lower grades of flour, for shipment east. Prices all round are steady, and holders although facing a poor demand do not seem in the least disposed to make concessions.

Spring patents	0.00 to 3.60
Straight rollers	3.10 to 3.20
Extra	2.75 to 2.80
Superfine	2.60 to 2.70
Fine	0.00 to 2.25
Strong bakers,' Man	3.40 to 3.50
Strongbakers', Man best brands	3.50 to 3.60

MEAL—There is no material change to report in the meal market, and while the demand for rolled continues fairly good, there is but little doing in other lines. Rolled is selling in car lots at about $4.20, and in broken lots at $4.30. Millers are not offering rolled very freely, and prices are firm in consequence.

Granulated and rolled, per brl	$4.25 to $4.30
Granulated and rolled, per bag	2.10 to 2.20
Standard, per brl	3.90 to 4.00
Standard, per bag	1.90 to 2.00

FEED—Quite a good demand continues for bran and shorts, but mouille remains dull and featureless. Sales of the former have transpired at $17 on track, which is an advance of 50c from last week. Shorts are likewise firmer, though no actual change has been brought to notice.

Bran	$16.50 to $17.00
Shorts	17.00 to 18.00
Mouille	20.00 to 24.00

Toronto Markets.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 26. — The market is unchanged. Quotations to-day:—Straight roller flour $2.70; extra, $2.40 to $2.50; white wheat, 57c; spring, No. 2, 58c; red winter, 57c; goose, 54c; No. 1 Man. hard, 75c; do. No. 2, 73c. Peas No. 2, 52½c to 53c. Barley, No. 1, 43c to 44c. Feed. 37c to 38½c. Oats, No. 2, 31½c to 32c. Sales, Oats to arrive at 35½c to 36c, and outside at 32c; No. 1 barley, outside, at 42 1-2c to 43c; and peas, outside, at 52 1-2c.

Chicago Markets.

Messrs. Meredith and O'Brien have received the following by direct private wire from Counselman and Day, Chicago:

Wheat ruled dull and steady, with less pronounced weakness than recently, and some desire of shorts to cover on account of smaller receipts at initial points, and the evidence of a slight revival in export trade at the seaboard. There was, however, a check to new public buying from the postings showing small clearances and lower closing quotations. The extreme fluctuation in prices was only ⅛c, and closing figures were about ⅛c lower than yesterday.

Corn was weak under reselling by those shippers, who had been the principal buyers for several days. Their change of position was due to the announced cut rates in rail freights from Missouri river points.

Oats weakened with corn being affected by the same influences.

Provisions were dull and easier under moderate selling by packers in anticipation of larger receipts of hogs next week.

The closing prices of grain and provisions in Chicago to-day, were received as follows by Meredith and O'Brien:

Month.	Op'g	High	Low	Close
Wheat—Jan.	....	....	....	....
May	63¼	63⅞	63⅜-½	63½
July	64⅞	64⅞	64⅝	64⅜-½
Corn — Mar	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
May	38¾	38¾	38¼	38⅜-⅜
July	39½	39½	39	39
Oats — Jan.	....	....	....	....
May	30½	30¼	29¾	29⅞-¾
July	28⅜	28⅜	28½	28½
Pork — Jan.	13 27½	13 27½	13 12½	13 12½
May	13 35	13 37½	13 20	13 30
Lard — Jan	7 77½	7 77½	7 77½	7 77½
May	7 60	6 60	7 57½	7 57½
Short Ribs—Jan	6 57½	6 66½	6 52½	6 52½
May	6 72½	6 72½	6 62½	6 62½

Milwaukee—Closing—Wheat, quiet; 58⅝c cash, 61⅝c May.

New York—Closing—Wheat, 65½c Jan. and Feb.; 68¾c May. Corn, 35c May; 35¼c June; 35⅝c July. Oats, 28½c cash and Jan., 30¼c to 30⅜c May.

Toledo—Closing — Wheat, dull, 59½c cash and Jan.; 63½c May; 65¼c July. Corn, 33¼c May. Oats, 29c cash.

Duluth—Closing—Wheat No. 1 hard, 60c Jan.; 64c May. No. 1 Northern, 58⅝c Jan.; 62⅝c May.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

The receipts of produce and provisions in Montreal to-day are given as follows:

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal	T'tl.
Butter, pkgs	112	194	...	306
Cheese, boxes	....	....	....	....
Eggs, cases	3	....	....	3
Dressed hogs	30	61	....	91

CHEESE—Nothing has turned up in the cheese market worthy of special mention. There is a light demand, and one or two small sales on private terms was about the extent of the day's business. Holders are as firm as ever in their views and 11½c may be nominally quoted for finest goods. The cable is unaltered, and 57s to 58s is quoted in public and private advices respectively. The situation in New York is as follows: Exporters are carefully looking around for under-priced cheese, but actual movement in that direction is interfered with by the growing scarcity of suitable grades within the limits of exporters. Taking the market altogether, the position is a good and healthy one, with an inclination towards increasing confidence on part of holders.

In commenting upon the recent meeting of the cheese trade in Montreal, The Huntington Gleaner says editorially: "The cheese buyers of Montreal have unanimously agreed to adhere to their present method of weighing. The representations of the Provincial Dairymen's Association were not seriously considered, all being agreed that there was no ground for them. Montreal knows how to weigh cheese and Montreal intends to keep to its method of weighing. In treating the resolutions passed at St. Hyacinthe so cavalierly, we think the city men have made a mistake. The farmers can do without the middlemen, but the middlemen could not live if deprived of the handling of the butter and cheese of the farmer. An exceedingly moderate proposal was made to the middlemen as to weighing dairy products, which they have rejected. If the farmers now try whether they cannot supply the consumer in Britain without the intervention of the Montreal commission merchant, the latter will have himself to blame."

BUTTER—There is comparatively little doing, still holders remain quite firm in their views, encouraged by extremely light supplies. Creamery is held at from 25c to 26c in small quantities, while western in tubs and rolls is quoted at 21c and 20c respectively. Rolls are meeting with considerable demand, and the present movement is quite extensive.

Creamery, finest, late makes	24 to 25c
Western	20c to 20½c
Rolls	20c to 21c

Exporters in New York are doing considerable principally in the lower qualities at from 14c to 15c or thereabouts. About 1,000 pkgs changed hands yesterday.

EGGS—There is no special change in the local market which is still dull and depressed, influenced by rather too heavy offerings of limed eggs. Western limed particularly are being offered freely, and in one or two instances good stock has not brought over 13½c. Montreal limed stock is selling at 15c, while strictly fresh is quoted at 20c and upwards.

DRESSED HOGS—The market is not in a very satisfactory condition at present. Prices are depressed under a poor demand and rather large offerings. In the West desirable stock is being offered as low as $5.95 f.o.b. and even at that it is difficult to find buyers. Here, $6.30 is about the idea for car lots, but there does not appear to be much demand at any price.

PROVISIONS.—The situation is pretty much the same, with the volume of business doing, light. Pork meets with but little demand and the same can practically be said of all lines with the exception of lard, which is fairly active. There is no demand for Western mess

Canada sh't cut mess, per brl	18.00 to 19.00
West. mess pork, new, per brl	00.00 to 00.00
West. mess pork, old, per brl	00.00 to 00.00
Beef, extra mess, per brl	00.00 to 12.50
Beef, plate, per brl	00.00 to 16.50
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.09 to 0.12
Bacon, per lb	0.12 to 0.13
Lard, pure Canadian, per lb	0.09½ to 0.11
Lard, com. refined, per lb	0.07½ to 0.8½
Canned meats, 2 lb., per doz	0.00 to 2.55
Lunch tongue, 1 lb., per doz	0.00 to 3.35
Ox tongue, 2 lb., per doz	0.00 to 3.35

BONSECOURS RETAIL MARKET.

The cold weather had a tendency to keep buyers away from the market this morning, still a fair number were present, and a moderate business was done. Offerings were comparatively light, though the stalls were well supplied. There was considerable demand for poultry, turkeys in particular selling well. Good stock brought as high as 12c, but under qualities were quoted materially less. Potatoes were neglected, and the same can be said of all lines of produce.

THE COAL TRADE.

Anthracite coal production last week compares as follows with the same week in 1893:

	Tons.		
Wyoming region	309,418	Dec.	105,674
Lehigh region	87,354	Dec.	5,228
Schuylkill region	184,552	Inc.	9,185
Total	581,324	Dec.	101,717
Total year to date	1,795,152	Dec.	55,703

THE IRON TRADE.

In reviewing the Western Iron Trade, The Iron Trade Review of Cleveland says: "By putting stress on the tonnage of orders week by week, and taking no account of the still unemployed productive capacity that is causing a steady sagging of prices, the iron trade is able to report betterment. It is certain that there have been larger sales of pig iron in the past week than in either of the two preceding, and the inquiries reported from Eastern and Southern markets indicate that buyers are more willing than heretofore to take large lots. The Pittsburg district, which has the distinction of producing more bessemer iron in the panic year than in 1892, is still supplying steel for all quarters, and cheap Pittssburg billets have cheapened all products that start with them. A large sale of Pittsburg billets was made in the East last week, and subsequent smaller transactions are reported on the basis of $15.50 Pittsburg. It is not so surprising then that an order for 1,500 tons of light plates has been taken at 1.30c delivered at seaboard; that beams have been sold below 1.35c. Pittsburg; that even Pittsburg competition was beaten within a few days on a structural material contract; that a sale of wire rods has been made at $23, Pittsburg, and that wire nails have shaded 93c in car lots. It seems likely that the building demand the coming spring, if indications at several central Western points are a criterion, will furnish the nails with large tonnage."

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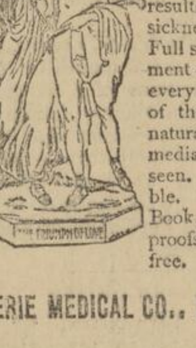

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Bank reference—Bank of British N. America. MONTREAL.

Boulangerie Nationale.

A Stock Company with a Capital of $200,000. Divided into Shares of $5.00.

The Provisional Committee beg to announce to those interested that the subscription to this philanthropic and hygienic enterprise is now open to the public at the Provisory Office.

No. 11 GOSFORD STREET,

opposite the City Hall. The office will be open from 10 to 12.30 a. m., and from 2.30 to 5 p. m.

The stockholders will secure bread at a reduced rate, and thanks to the perfected machinery that will be used by the company, their prices will be far below any other bakery in the city.

The privilege of buying at these rates is exclusively reserved for stockholders.

The quality of the bread supplied will be of the best and purest. They will reproduce the celebrated breads of Paris, Vienna and Glasgow, the reputation of which is universal.

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Vice-Presidents—T. DUCHARME, Secretary Ste. Cunegonde; D. C. BROSSEAU, Merchant.
Treasurer—HENRY HOGAN, prop. St. Lawrence Hall.
Manager and Secretary—JULES DE SMED, Manufacturer.

(BOARD Provisory.)

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Dr. E. P. LACHAPELLE, President Board of Health, P. Q.
R. PREFONTAINE, M. P., Alderman.
L. J. LAJOIE, Manager Sohmer Park.
F. DAGENAIS, Mayor of St. Henri.
L. BROSSEAU, Manufacturer.
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C. MARCIL, Editor The Star.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

An Interim Dividend at the rate of (8 p. c.) Eight per cent. per annum, (equal to $1.3 per share) on the paid up Capital Stock of

ROYAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

for the months of November and December, 1893, has been declared payable on the

1st Day of February next,

to the Shareholders on record the 16th instant and will be mailed to them on the 1st prox.

By order of the Board,
CHAS. W. HAGAR,
Manager and Secretary.

Montreal, Jan. 16, 1894.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A dividend of the common stock of the Company at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum has been declared for the half-year ending December 31st, 1893, payable 17th February next.

Warrants for this dividend will be mailed to Shareholders on the New York and London Registers respectively on or about that date.

The Common Stock Transfer books of the Company will close in Montreal and New York on Saturday, January 20th, and in London on Friday, January 5th, and will be re-opened on Monday, February 19th.

By order of the Board.
CHAS. DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

Montreal. 28th December, 1893.

An Appeal for the General Hospita

To the Governors and Friends of the Montreal General Hospital.

The canvass for support of the Montreal General Hospital has been postponed beyond the usual time, chiefly from the difficulty experienced in enlisting gentlemen qualified for its successful prosecution.

Though the districts are even now not all covered, yet sufficient numbers of influential helpers have undertaken the work to justify the committee in beginning without further delay.

It will be remembered by the friends of the Hospital that Mr. Robert Paton McLea, who followed upon those phenomenally fortunate canvassers, the late Mr. Cummings and Mr. Geo. Kemp, the latter removed from the city, surpassed all former efforts, but the work was found so arduous as to deter him from again attempting it without assistance.

Mr. R. W. Shepherd, Jr., has in consequence kindly agreed to be associated with Mr. McLea.

For them and the other gentlemen whose names are appended, the Committee of Management would earnestly entreat a kind reception and a generous response.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
Treasurer,
The Montreal General Hospital.

List of collectors for the Montreal General Hospital for 1893-94.

West Ward—Mr. Robert Paton McLea and Mr. R. W. Shepherd, jr.

Centre Ward—Mr. W. E. Cheese.

St. Mary's Ward—Mr. W. F. Borland.

St. Antoine Ward—Northern Division.

St. Antoine Ward, west of Guy street and Cote St. Antoine—Miss L. Hardman.

St. Antoine Ward (Southern Division)—Mr. Geo. C. Nicholson.

St. Lawrence Ward (Western Division)—Messrs. Louis Sutherland and C. Arthur Jaques.

St. Lawrence Ward (Eastern Division)—Mr. Chas. Gurd.

St. Louis Ward—Mr. Joseph C. Wray.

St. James Ward—Mr. Henry Porter.

St. Louis de Mile End and Cote St. Louis—Mrs. William Brown.

Point St. Charles and St. Gabriel Ward—Mr. Jas. Patton.

Cote St. Paul—Mr. A. W. Brooke.

St. Ann's Ward, north and St. Henry—Mr. Wm. Masterman.

St. Ann's Ward (southern division)—Messrs. J. E. Kirkpatrick and Thomas Patton.

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The school has the exclusive use of a large field in Cote St. Antoine. Arrangements have been made for frequent hockey practises during the winter.

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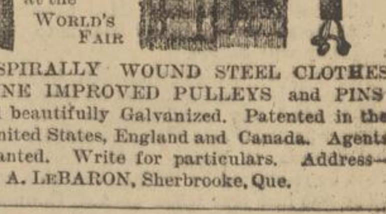

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MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Ald. Beausoleil's Creditable Record in the City Council.

DUTY OF RICH, PATRIOTIC CITIZENS.

The People Enthusiastic for Villeneuve—McShane Opens His Central Committee Rooms—Divisional Captains of the Volteer Electoral League—Jottings About the Candidates.

An enthusiastic meeting of the electors of St. Lawrence and St. Louis Wards was held in the Monument National building last evening at which there was a tremendous attendance. Mr. Roy presided, and amongst those who spoke were Marc Senecal, Mr. Boivin, Edouard Laberge, Ald. Germain, Ald. Jeannotte, and several others.

FOR VILLENEUVE.

Ald. Villeneuve had previously attended a meeting of the St. Antoine Ward electors and did not arrive until nearly 9.30. His entrance was the signal for great applause. Mr. Laberge was speaking at the time, and after quiet had been restored resumed his discourse, closing by saying that the future Mayor would address them personally.

Ald. Villeneuve then stepped on the platform and thanked the speaker for his faith in his election. He was receiving the assurance of electors in all parts of the city that his candidature for the mayoralty was popular. He explained again how hard he had fought in Quebec to have the voting rights of the citizens for the

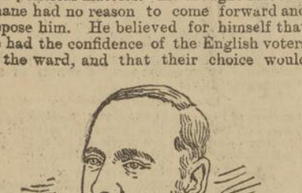
ALD. J. PERREAULT,
Candidate for Seat No. 1, East Ward.

mayoralty preserved. Prorogation had been prolonged in the House so that the portion of the bill relating to the election of the Mayor by the people might be carried. Liberals and Conservatives alike were unanimous in seeking his election, and were opposed to the violation of the existing principles, as advocated by ex-Mayor McShane. He did not think the people wanted the man who styled himself "the people's Jimmy."

Mr. McShane's statement that not five Irish Catholics would vote for him (Ald. Villeneuve) did not hold water, as hundreds of citizens of that nationality and faith had promised him their support, amongst them being J. J. Curran. Ald. Villeneuve spoke both in French and English, and was cheered to the echo at the conclusion of his speeches.

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

A meeting of Ald. Villeneuve's supporters in St. Antoine Ward was held last night at 2431 Notre Dame Street, and was attended by a number of the voters in that ward. Mr. L. Cousmeau occupied the chair, and called on the voters of St. Antoine Ward to come out and vote for Mr. Villeneuve. Mr. Villeneuve addressed the meeting in French, criticizing Mr. McShane's action in municipal and political matters. He thought Mr. McShane had no reason to come forward and oppose him. He believed for himself that he had the confidence of the English voters in the ward, and that their choice would



P. E. PAQUETTE,
Candidate for Seat No. 2, St. Louis Ward.

fall on him. Mr. Villeneuve then proceeded to explain his action at Quebec on the Montreal Bill, in regard to the question of the election of the Mayor by the people.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

The contest for Seat No. 1 in St. Lawrence Ward may be considered at an end. Ald. Griffin's resignation was sent into the City Clerk yesterday afternoon. It was attested to by Assistant City Clerk Gosselin and Rene Beauset. Mr. Cochrane was seen early last evening and asked if it was his intention to continue in the contest.

"I don't know" said Mr. Cochrane; "I am to see several of my friends to-night and they will decide."

Later on in the evening Mr. Cochrane was again seen and said that his friends had not reached any conclusion as yet. But those who know assert most positively that he intends to resign. Ald. Smith will thus be re-elected by acclamation this year as he was last year when ex-Ald. Cunningham was opposed to him, the latter retiring on the eve of election.

ALD. BEAUSOLEIL IN EAST WARD.

Ald. Beausoleil and his friends are confident of his re-election to seat No. 1 in the East Ward. Said a prominent elector in that ward yesterday: "Ald. Beausoleil has always been opposed to any measure not in the public interests. He fought the continuation of St. Lambert Hill on any other conditions than those which usually govern expropriations. The reduction of the borrowing power of the city to 15 per cent. on taxable property was first suggested by him in 1892. He fought the increase of assessments last year and he has always fought the extravagance of committees. The enormous robberies committed under the cloak of expropriations have met with strenuous opposition on his part. These things alone, coupled with the fact that he is a man of extraordinary aggressiveness and a man of brains should surely ensure his return."

ST. LOUIS WARD.

Ald. Renealt and P. E. Paquette will hold a joint meeting in Union St. Joseph Hall, 1796 St. Catherine Street, this evening.

V. E. LEAGUE DIVISION CAPTAINS.

The following is a list of the division captains of the Volunteer Electoral League:

Centre Ward—W. C. Finley, 12 Bishop street.

St. Ann's Ward—Eastern District, R. A. Gentles, 32 Wellington. Western District,

PETER LYALL,
Elected by acclamation, by the retirement of Ald. Clendinneng, to Seat No. 1, St. Antoine Ward.

Robt. Aiken, 109 Duke. Southern District, A. H. Lavers, 126 St. James.

St. Lawrence Ward—North District, A. R. Grafton, 100 St. Famille. Central District, R. H. Seabrook, Room 4 Temple Building. Southern District, A. O. Dawson, 1875 Notre Dame.

St. Gabriel Ward—Henry Hadley, 945 Wellington.

The League assists Mr. Arthur Prevost in Centre Ward; Ald. P. Kennedy in St. Ann's Ward; Ald. Smith and Mr. E. G. Penny in St. Lawrence and Messrs. Turner and Jacques in St. Gabriel Ward.

If volunteers who wish to serve will send in their names to any of the above persons, selecting the division where they can best work, they will be notified of their assignments. All the men needed to man the polls of St. Antoine Ward are already in hand, but St. Antoine Ward men are welcome elsewhere.

A FEW LINES ABOUT MR. CLORAN.

Mr. M. Cloran, who is running for seat No. 2 of St. Ann's Ward, is a son of the late Joseph Cloran, well and popularly known in Irish National circles. He was born in Montreal some thirty-six years ago, furnished with a commercial education in the Christian Brothers' School of St. Ann's Ward, where he showed marked talent and ambition to apply himself. Later on he finished his studies in the Montreal College, where he was equipped with a classical knowledge and where he shone as a pupil second to none in all his classes. After quitting college he en-

M. M. CLORAN,
Candidate for Seat No. 2, St, Ann's Ward.

tered business with his late father, in which he remained for some twelve years, thus giving him an an opportunity to become acquainted with the mercantile class of Montreal, and by whom he was regarded with esteem and favor.

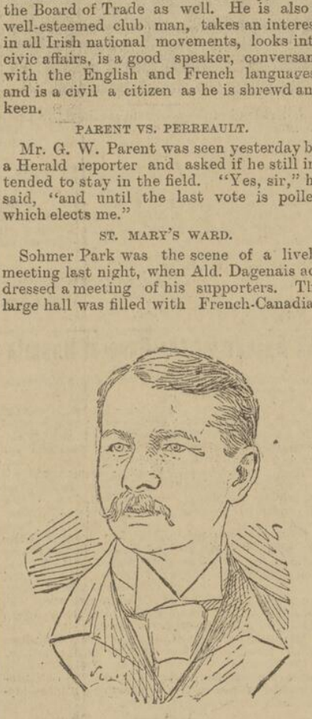
During Mr. Cloran's life he has had occasion to pick up some knowledge of the world, as he has already travelled a good deal, both in America and Europe. He is popularly known among the young Irishmen of Montreal, and just as well among the young French-Canadians. He is a member of St. Patrick's Society, and of the Board of Trade as well. He is also a well-esteemed club man, takes an interest in all Irish national movements, looks into civic affairs, is a good speaker, conversant with the English and French languages, and is a civil a citizen as he is shrewd and keen.

PARENT VS. PERREAULT.

Mr. G. W. Parent was seen yesterday by a Herald reporter and asked if he still intended to stay in the field. "Yes, sir," he said, "and until the last vote is polled which elects me."

ST. MARY'S WARD.

Sohmer Park was the scene of a lively meeting last night, when Ald. Dagenais addressed a meeting of his supporters. The large hall was filled with French-Canadian



DAVID SEATH,
Candidate for Seat No. 1, Centre Ward.

electors of St. Mary's Ward. But it was as much a Dupre meeting as a Dagenais one, and the supporters of the rival candidates expressed their preference in cheers and counter-cheers.

Mr. Joseph Lesperance occupied the chair, and amongst those on the platform were Ald. Dagenais, Messrs. Hercule Dupre, A. T. Lepine, M.P., A. G. Bourbonnais, M.P.P., Rodolphe Lemieux, B.C.L., and many of the more prominent electors of the ward.

Ald Dagenais was the first speaker, and he made a vigorous and effective speech, appealing to the electors to return him once more as their representative in the City Council. He explained and defended his actions and votes in the past, and maintained that he had always acted honestly, and in the best interests of the citizens.

Mr. E. Taillefer followed in an eloquent speech, who was received with expressions of approval and of disapproval, the latter coming from Ald. Dagenais' supporters. The speaker brought the accusation against the candidate that he had voted for the electric light contract, and for the highest tenderer in three contracts.

Ald. Dagenais had also voted for the thirty years extension of the Street Railway charter.

Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, B. C. L., was the next speaker, and supported Mr. Hercule Dupre.

Mr. Lemieux then proceeded to criticise the action of Ald. Dagenais in the Council. He told him that he had not voted well in regard to the Gregory Farm deal, the M.S. R. charter and the Royal Electric contract.

Mr. J. C. Walsh spoke in English. They were there to discuss the merits of various candidates. The interests of the city demanded that it should have a pure municipal goverement, where the money of the ratepayers would not be squandered. Ald. Dagenais, like others, had committed blunders, and though he (Mr. Walsh) would not say he was guilty of any wrong, his conduct was certainly suspicious. His votes were against the interests of the city. Were the electors to stand this? Mr. Dupre came there with clean hands, while Ald. Dagenais had committed the most serious blunders. Mr. Dupre had always attended to his own business, and would attend to the business of the electors. He had done nothing wrong. That they could say of him as they could not say of the other. Let them look at Ald. Dagenais' irregular and flagrant conduct, and then at the good record of the other. Mr. Walsh concluded by especially calling on the English voters to send men to the Council who would be a credit to it.

Mr. George Warren spoke in defence of Ald. Dagenais, maintaining that he had always voted like a man.

Messrs. Cardinal, J. A Rodier, Bourbonnais, and several others addressed the meeting, which lasted until a late hour.

ST. GABRIEL WARD MAYORALTY MEETING.

A largely attended meeting of St. Gabriel Ward electors was held in St. Charles Church hall, Centre street, last night, in

MARTIN PHELAN,
Candidate for Seat No. 1, St. Ann's Ward.

support of the candidature of Mr. McShane for the mayoralty. The hall was filled.

NOTES.

Ald. Brunet's return is looked upon as certain by the electors of St. James Ward.

Mr. McShane opened his central committee room at 54 St. James Street yesterday.

A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of voters in the Centre and East Wards. The former has jumped from 790 to 1,013 voters, an increase of 223, or at the rate of 28 per cent., and the latter from 641 to 856, equal to 33 per cent. The increase over the whole city, excluding the new St. Denis Ward, has only been 1,900, or 5 per cent. In the West, the other non-residential ward, the increase has only been 14.

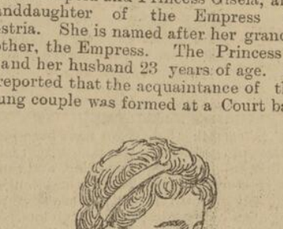
Another large meeting of the supporters of Ald. Smith and E. Goff Penny will be held in the Monument National building this evening.

Another Villeneuve meeting will be held on Chaboillez square this evening, and another one at Sohmer Park, which is expected to be the largest mayoralty meeting of the season.

"LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT" IN BAVARIA.

Romance of the Princess Elizabeth Countenanced by the Aged Emperor.

The Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, whose romantic marriage with Lieut. Baron Seefried von Buttenheim recently took place, is the eldest daughter of Prince Leopold and Princess Gisela, and granddaughter of the Empress of Austria. She is named after her grandmother, the Empress. The Princess is 19 and her husband 23 years of age. It is reported that the acquaintance of the young couple was formed at a Court ball



PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF BAVARIA.

in Munich, and that it was a case of "love at first sight." Every effort was made to break off the love affair by the Princess' relatives, but she remained true to her plighted troth until her grandfather, the amiable Emperor, interfered and brought about the marriage.

Maybe the aged Francis Joseph remembered the days of his youth, suggests The Lady's Pictorial, when he, too, had his love romance, for it is said that he was as good as engaged to Prince Helena, the elder sister of his present consort, and 23 years of age, when he for the first time beheld by accident her sister Elizabeth, than barely 16, a lovely maiden not yet "out." Here, too, was a case of "love at first sight," and neither remonstrance nor threats could alter the resolution of the youthful couple to marry each other.

Princess Elizabeth's only sister, Augusta, was married last month to Archduke Joseph Augustus of Austria, and she has two little brothers of tender age. It may be remembered that only a few months back, on the return from his voyage round the world, the Princess was "reported" to be engaged to the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, the future Emperor.

How to win a Bride

Mrs. De Pink—I am amazed, sir, that you should propose to my daughter. Why she is just out of boarding school, and you have not known her a week.

Young Man (a smart fellow)—True, madame, but I have known you for some time, and everybody says your daughter takes after you.—New York Weekly.

Gentlemen's clothes cleaned, dyed, repaired and altered at M. J. Adler's Tailoring Establishment, 47 Beaver Hall Hill. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HISTORY IN WAX.

What May be Seen at the Musee LaSalle.

Reproductions of Historical Persons and Scenes Taken From the Most Interesting Pages of Canadian History Comprise the Collection.

No people outside of Montreal have any idea that this city possesses, in the way of figures of historical persons and scenes, an institution second only to the very largest of the world. The Musee LaSalle differs in one important respect from similar institutions in other countries, in that in place of cosmopolitan scenes and figures, presenting at times the strangest possible gatherings, nly men and incidents in the history of our own country are to be found here. In none of these reproductions, whether taken from nature or made from historical portraits, is truth sacrificed to effect. Each character is represented in his customary attitude, clothed in the usual habiliments of the period.

The first apartment, on entering the Musee, is the large vestibule, constructed in the style of the later Renaissance. A pretty, luminous kiosk stands in the centre, having colored glass windows, on which figure, among other noble men of the sixteenth century, the portraits of Jacques Cartier and Christopher Columbus. On the right is a life size figure of old Yves Lescoat, who in his capacity of apple vendor, was at one time one of the best known characters in Montreal. The Musee directors, it is understood, intend adding to the vestibule from time to time, other typical well-known figures.

A short sketch of the more prominent groups to be seen in the Musee will serve to show the nature of the institution. First in order from the date of the event which it chronicles, comes the group representing the discovery of Canada. There are four figures here—Jacques Cartier, Captain Mace Jolabert, one of the crew, and an Indian. At the back of the scene, facing the Isle of Orleans, are the three vessels commanded by the illustrious discoverer, the "Grande Hermine," the "Petite Hermine" and the "Emerillon." Cartier, his eyes raised upwards, is in the act of striking with the end of his sword the land he had just discovered, thus taking possession of it in the name of God and the King of France; Jolabert is hoisting the fleur de lys over the newly acquired country, while the sailor and the Indian scrutinize each other with equal wonder and uncertainty.

Next in order is the group representing a royal audience at the Court of France. There are six figures to this group, Francis I., on each side a guard, Jacques Cartier, the Indian Chief Donacona and another Indian. The date is 1536 and Jacques Cartier is relating to His Majesty an account of the mission which had been entrusted to him. The Royal Hall of the palace of Fontainebleau, where the audience is held, is a faithful reproduction as it existed at that epoch; thrones, draperies, costumes and arms have all been copied from authentic originals kept in the Musee of Cluny.

Elsewhere on the first story is presented a group of famous Canadian discoverers—Marquette, Joliet, Hennepin, D'Iberville, Jean Nicolet and de la Verandrye. These are pictured as being in the depths of primeval Canadian forests, in the background lofty mountains and on the left a log shanty.

The heights of Quebec citadel is 1690, when Admiral Phipps sent an officer to demand its surrender, is pictured in another group. The figures here are Count Frontenac, M. de Valrennes, an English officer and an English soldier. Frontenac is pointing to the mouth of a cannon, and supposed to be saying that it is from thence that he will send his reply to the English Admiral.

Other groups on the ground floor represent the entrance of the Quebec Cathedral, 1665, and the departure of LaSalle on his voyage of discovery from a spot above the Lachine rapids, 1682. From this floor a beautiful stair-way leads to the second story of the museum. To the right and left are paintings, copies of ancient and modern masters, and originals from the brushes of our Canadian artists, mostly pupils from L'Ecole des Beau Arts, Paris. On the right is an old ship's anchor, recovered from the shoal of the Isle aux Oeufs, below Quebec.

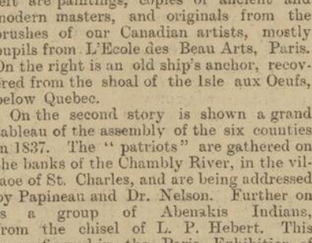
On the second story is shown a grand tableau of the assembly of the six counties in 1837. The "patriots" are gathered on the banks of the Chambly River, in the village of St. Charles, and are being addressed by Papineau and Dr. Nelson. Further on is a group of Abenakis Indians, from the chisel of L. P. Hebert. This group figured in the Paris Exhibition of 1889, and was awarded a medal. An Indian of the Huron tribe spearing a fish with an instrument in use among the Indians of Canada in the early days of the country, is also shown. Bronze copies of these works are at the entrance of the Parliament buildings at Quebec.

In different places on the second floor are seen groups representing the founders of the early religious institutions of Quebec; the founders of Montreal; the death of Marquis de Montcalm, and the death of General Wolfe.

After visiting the historical tableaux, the salon of the Musee will furnish a number of objects of more than passing interest. In addition to several old paintings, vases and books, are old documents signed by Louis XIV, Montcalm, Frontenac, Wolfe, Chevalier de Seris and others.

At one end of the hall upstairs is a series of tableaux or panoramic views of historical scenes. The tableaux at present represented show the birth of Christ. The first scenes are previous to the birth; the second introduces the child in the manger with the mother and the wise men standing around. A sweet female voice sings to piano accompaniment, and each scene succeeds the other noiselessly and suddenly. During the months of October and November the tableaux produced represented the history of Joan of Arc. With the advent of Easter a different tableau will be introduced.

The hall of LaSalle Musee were opened to the public on December 26, 1892, the institution being thus but a year old. Should the undertaking prove successful, it is understood to be the intention of the directorate to introduce many additional features. Among these will be a chamber of horrors—but horrors not of an altogether horrible nature, if such a qualification may be permitted. No one can afford to miss seeing the musee.



Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address

C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

Newspaper Waifs.

"Col. Brown," remarked a chappie, "is the finest after-dinner speaker I know of." "Why," said his friend, in some astonishment, "I never heard he had any ability in that direction at all." "Well, he has; I've dined with him several times at various places, and after dinner he always says, "That's all right my boy; I'll pay for it.' "—Detroit Free Press.

"Are you the proprietor of this restaurant?" said the man who had waited for his order until he became sleepy. "Yes, sir. What can I do for you?" "You can give me some information. I want to know whether you have told the waiter to stay away so that you can bring in a bill for lodging against me."—Washington Star.

An Urgent Case.—Lady—"Doctor, I wish you would call around to see my husband some evening when he is at home. Do not let him know that I asked you because he declares he is not sick; but I know he has consumption or something. He's going into a decline." Doctor—"I am astonished, but I will call. What are his symptoms?" "He hasn't any except weakness. He used to hold me on his lap by the hour, and now even the baby tires him."—New York Weekly.

Give Them More Protection.

(From the Canada Farmers' Sun.)

Reductions of wages, indeed, are the order of the day in Toronto, from the civic officials down to the girls who have been getting 10 cents a case (of 60 pairs) for sewing toe caps on shoes. At this rate skillful workers have been able to earn $1.75 to $2.25 a week. Now the pay is to be reduced to 5 cents a case because the manufacturers say they cannot pay more and compete with the manufacturers of Montreal. With an irony that is not concealed another Toronto newspaper says that this must not be, even if a "protective" duty on goods manufactured in Quebec has to be imposed in Toronto! This condition of affairs is a splendid object lesson of the uselessness of "protective" taxes in maintaining the rate of wages.

To Ease Woman's Woes.

The Inventor—Ah, ha! My fortune is made! Hooray!

His Wife—How?

The Inventor—I've just perfected a duplex reversible device for automatically indicating to a woman whether her hat is on straight.—Chicago Record.

A Novelty.

Messrs. Walter R. Wonham and Sons have erected on the Jacques Cartier Racecourse a novelty in the shape of a large eight foot bottle, fac simile of a real bottle of G. Mumm and Co.'s extra dry champagne, of which they are the general agents.

Corbett-Mitchell.

Corbett wins in three rounds. The battle was as short, sharp and decisive as the victory of Hirsch's Perique Mixture over all competitors. It is the acknowledged champion of all high-class tobaccos. Try it and be convinced.

ECONOMY

These are times when people want the full value of their money. Whether they buy Clothing or Furniture, Carriages or Pianos, or build Houses or Cars, they want every dollar to tell in things that wear and keep a good appearance, —not a dollar for gew-gaw, and not a dollar wasted on shoddy.

LADIES, we have a "new idea" to present to you. We call your attention to our system of doing FAMILY WASHING. We effect a greater saving in the cost of the family wash than can be obtained by any other method. The explanation is simple. It is on account of the division of labor. We do the washing and drying only; you do the starching and ironing at home. You will be surprised at the result of this arrangement. Try us with one full wash, and be convinced.

THE MONTREAL TOILET SUPPLY CO., (Laundry Department), 25 COTE STREET. Telephone 1807.

BUTTER

Creamery, 25c
Townships, 22c, 23c, 24c

The Laing Packing & Provision Co.

RETAIL BRANCHES:
WEST—224 Bleury, cor. Berthelet.
CENTRAL—1620 St. Catherine, cor. St. Hubert
EAST—841 St. Catherine.
Telephone orders promptly attended to.

CENTRE WARD

Central Committee
—OF—
MR. ARTHUR PREVOST,
35 St. James Street, Tel. 783a

COMMITTEE ROOMS
77 St. Francois Xavier St. - Tel. 2137
366 St. Paul Street, - - - Tel. 1007
Open every day from 8.30 a.m.

The electors in favor of Mr. Prevost's election are respectfully invited to call at the different Committees, where all information will be given.

MOTHERS ARE ADVICED TO TASTE A cough syrup before giving it to their children, if it is strong, harsh or irritating be sure it tastes ten times worse to your baby, reject it and use DR. LAVIOLETTE'S SYRUP OF TURPENTINE which is always safe and palatable. See next Wednesday's Herald.

THE CELEBRATED
Cook's Friend
Baking Powder
Is the most reliable and best in the market. Gives universal satisfaction.
Ask your grocer for it, and take no substitute. McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND the only genuine.

Porter, Teskey & Co
454 & 456 St. James St., Montreal.
IMPORTERS OF
NOTIONS
Novelties in PURSES, HAIR PINS, BROOCHES, PIPES, DOLLS. TOYS.
And general smallwares and Holiday Goods.
Canadian agents for Hy. Milward & Sons' Fish Hooks.

THE
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Montreal, on

THURSDAY, the 8th FEB.
AT 10.30 A. M.

in conformity with the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation of the Company.

By order of the board,
J. R. BOURDON,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 25th, 1894.

PROCLAMATION!

TO THE ELECTORS
—OF THE—
ST. LAWRENCE WARD

Whereas, on Saturday, the twentieth day of January instant, the nomination of candidates for the office of alderman, No. 1, in the St. Lawrence ward of this city, was held at the office of the City Clerk, City Hall according to law;

Whereas at said nomination, there candidates were proposed, namely:—R. W. Smith, James Griffin and James Cochrane, and a poll was in consequence granted;

Whereas, since the said nomination took place, viz., on this the twenty-sixth day of January instant, one of the candidates aforesaid, viz., James Griffin, did file with me a written declaration signed by him in presence of two subscribing witnesses, as required by law, to the effect that he withdraws and resigns the said candidature;

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that there now remains but two candidates for office of alderman No. 1, for the election to be held in the said ward on the first of February next, viz., R. W. Smith and James Cochrane.

L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 26th Jan., 1894.

CALL FOR LIST
Of Houses For Sale
or To Let . . . .
J. Cradock Simpson & Co.,
181 St. James Street.

TWO WEST END HOUSES
FOR SALE

Built for the owner's use. One a choice corner House of special design and finish $13,500
One a Red Stone Front, above Sherbrooke Street $11,000
Call for particulars,

J. Cradock Simpson & Co.
181 St. James Street.

TO LET FOR MAY 1st, STORES,
1733 NOTRE DAME STREET.
Long occupied as city salesrooms of the Williams Manufacturing Company, 546 Craig St., large stone front warehouse.
OFFICES—In 61 St. Gabriel Street; Suites or separately, hot water heat; will be handsomely renovated for suitable tenants.
RESIDENCES—Large comfortable dwelling, 41 German street; also 6 Montcalm street.
Apply to H. H. AUSTIN.
Agent Estate John Tiffin,
318 St. Paul Street.

REAL ESTATE
CHANCE FOR BUILDERS.

CHOICE BUILDING LOT at Cote St. Antoine, with frontage on Sherbrooke street and on two leading avenues. Prepared to treat with responsible party to build thereon as collateral.

—ALSO,—

CITY LOTS on Park Avenue and Hutchison Street, on above terms. No cash payment required. Interest at 5½ per cent.

AT A BARGAIN.

A most desirable CUT STONE RESIDENCE, with extension, on University street, 100 feet south of Sherbrooke street, with Building Lot adjoining. Area, 1,250 feet. House, 28 x 40. Modern, solidly built, in thorough order. Possession to suit.

FOR SALE,

A commodious CUT STONE RESIDENCE, on Sherbrooke, near McTavish street. Price, $16,500·00; terms to suit.

Also, at My Disposal.

Several elegant establishments on principal leading residential streets. Prices from $20,000 to $60,000 and $80,000, and in various other streets Houses from $5,000 to $15,000.

CAN OFFER

A good investment and paying speculation in Building Lots and Dwellings in the Live Town,

COTE ST. ANTOINE.

FOR SALE—A Gentleman's handsome Villa Residence, and very valuable Block of Land, beautifully planted and laid out, with frontage on both Churchill Avenue and Stanton Street; built and occupied by the owner, Colonel J. D. Crawford. A rare chance for a man of means to secure grounds of such extent.

Particulars at my office.

THOS. PORTEOUS,
78 TEMPLE BUILDING.
TELEPHONE 2606.

The Dominion Blanket & Fibre Co., Ltd

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 7 St. Helen street, Montreal,

On Wednesday, Feb. 7th, 1894,
AT 11 A. M.
D. K. GOODFELLOW,
Secretary.

Do you ever ponder why you are what you are? Were you indiscreet in youth or excessive in dissipations in latter years? The story is then easily told. Nature makes no mistakes, and what you sow you must reap, but as you have probably paid the penalty you should find the means to aid you out of your trouble. To men suffering the effects of indiscretion or excesses, feeling their mental as well as physical powers leaving them, and are timid, fretful, despondent, feel unfit for work, suffer from drains, losses, headaches, lame back, nervousness, sleeplessness, &c., we offer a remedy as positive in results as food is to satisfy hunger. It is the crystallized energy or health element of our being—ELECTRICITY. An honest and properly directed electric current is nature's own remedy in these cases, and this you get in the DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT. It is a quiet, soothing but positive way gives your system back the vigor lost, and the first hour's use will convince you that you have found a boon beyond price. It cures permanently without drugging and only costs a trifle. We have a most valuable book entitled "Three Classes of men," which we send sealed free upon request.

Read the following testimonial—we have thousands equally as good:

DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir:—The belt received of you last summer has completely cured every trace of weakness and losses. I sleep well, eat, work and enjoy life as other men. Your belt is wonderful, and should be honored with a gold medal as one of the greatest inventions of the age. Why will people take sacks of patent medicines and spend hundreds of dollars when your life-giving belts can be purchased so cheap? I go to bed and sleep sound. If I dream the dreams are refreshing, and I get up feeling like a young man. You don't know how thankful I feel toward you. Anything that will benefit you in the testimonial line you are at liberty to use me. Ever yours, ROBERT J. WEEKS.
94 Wille ts Ave., New London, Conn. U. S. A.

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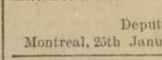

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CALLING IN CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } District of Montreal. }

No. 32.—In the matter of John London Eaton of the Town of Cote St. Antoine, in the District of Montreal, wholesale jeweller, trading as such in the City and District of Montreal, under the firm name of "Edmund Eaton," Insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the judges of this Court, in the Court room for Insolvency matters in the Court House, at Montreal, on the sixth day of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said firm and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

Montreal, 25th January, 1894.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } District of Montreal. }

No. 20.—In the matter of Edward Elliott of the City of Montreal, merchant, insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the judges of this Court, in the court room for insolvency matters, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the fifth day of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said insolvent, and on such other matters as may be lawfully submitted to them.

Montreal, 23rd January, 1894.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

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Cor. St. Maurice St. and Longueuil Lane

The spacious and substantial four-story stone Warehouse built for and occupied for the last 34 years by the well-known wholesale dry goods firm of Mackay Bros. The building has a frontage and light on three sides, heated with hot water throughout; good hydraulic hoist; cemented basement; excellent offices and perfect ventilation and drainage. The situation is an admirable one for a business requiring a strong building, plenty of room and good light, in a central location. For particulars apply to

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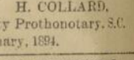

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK
Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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

ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it, while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

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When you are in need of KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS or anything in tableware, ask your dealer for the Wm. Rogers Brand, manufactured and guaranteed by
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Montreal Daily Herald

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MONTREAL DAILY HERALD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1894.—12 PAGES.

FROM OTHER LANDS

Interesting Items Collected By The Herald.

A Curious English Law Suit About a Marriage Made Between Two Women — Cecil Rhodes Great Plans In South Africa.

ENGLAND.

A romantic story is recalled by the death of Rev. W. Skinner, Methodist Free Church minister, who has just passed away at the age of sixty-one. Some years ago Mr. Skinner found that he had reasonable ground for claiming the title and estates of the late Earl of Milford, in Pembrokeshire. The estate carried with it a rent-roll of about $175,000, and the gift of several church-livings. The effort to gain all this has been cut short by death, and there is no surviving son.

The legal world in London is much exercised over the complications likely to ensue from revelations made in a trial which has just been had before Mr. Justice Chitty. It appears that in a marriage contracted in 1865, and which, up to the present time, was thought valid, both parties were women. In the year mentioned, Mrs. Rachel Elizabeth Cullender, a widow, was harassed by creditors, who wanted to arrest her and attach the income she derived from the will of her husband. This income, by the will, she would lose. if she married again. She had living with her a son and daughter, together with Miss Sophia Newland, a cousin of Mrs. Cullender's late husband. The whole family was suffering for want of food, when it was suggested by the daughter that her mother marry again, after which her children would collect the income and support her. It was difficult to find a husband who could be trnsted. So Mrs. Cullender, in man's clothes, under the name of James Stanley, was married in due form to Miss Sophia Newland, who, who, at the marriage-ceremony, took the name of Mrs. Cullener. Both signed their borrowed names in the register of the parish, and Miss Newland lived with Mrs. Cullender until 1863. Both have testified on the trial to the fact here narrated. Mr. Justice Chatty refused to believe the witnesses, and dismissed the case holding that a woman who has, by her own admission, been for years "steeped in fraud" has no right to complain, if the Courts decline to believe her when she comes forward in her own interest to impeach a solemn entry in a marriage register, the accuracy of a recital in a deed to which she was herself a party, and the plain intent and meaning of the course of conduct which she pursued.

The Admiralty have resolved on the construction of five first-class battleships of the Magnificent class, four gunboats of a new type, and 32 torpedo-boat destroyers, instead of 20, as was originally contemplated. The construction of the two swift cruisers Powerful and Terrible is also to be at once taken in hand. In addition to the Majestic, upon which £87,000 for labor and £60,000 for materials (exclusive of armor) are to be expended, two of the new battleships are to be constructed at Portsmouth, two at Chatham, and the remaining one at Pembroke.

Great Britain last year imported dead meat of the declared value of more than £22,000,000. The value of wood imported in the United Kingdom last year is officially put at £14,831,224.

Lord Crewe, whose death has been announced, was born on the 10th of August, 1812, and succeeded his father in 1835. The Crewe estates are situated principally Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Leicestershire, and the rent-roll is £37,000 a year. Lord Crewe was never married, and it is understood that he is succeeded in the estates by his nephew, Lord Houghton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The title becomes extinct with Lord Crewe's death. It was created in 1806, when Mr. John Crewe, of Crewe-hall, M.P. for the county of Chester, was elevated to the peerage as Baron Crewe of Crewe, in Cheshire.

William Hampson, of Salford, is dead aged 115. Shortly before Christmas, Hampson met with a street accident which confined him to hed, and hastened his end. Hampson used to say that when a boy he heard John Wesley preach. His two sons were killed in the Crimean War. Four of his uncles were in the battle of Waterloo.

Miss Aldrich Blake, M.B.Lond., a distinguished student of the London School of Medicine for Women, passed at the recent Bachelor of Science Examination of the University of London third in honours, with marks qualifying for a gold medal, the highest position which a woman has as yet attained in this examination. Miss Aldrich Blake has been acting as assistant anæsthetist at the Royal Free Hospital,and is now appointed resident medical officer at the New Hospital for Women.

IRELAND.

The death is announced of the Very Rev. Thomas Brisbane Warren, M.A., Dean of Cork.

The extensive eviction campaign impending at Gweedore, County Denegal, has been abandoned, the tenants having arranged an amicable settlement with the landlord.

A Swinford correspondent of the Dublin Express reports an atrocious case of cruelty to animals. A donkey which had trespassed was seized by persons unknown, its head saturated with paraffin oil, and ignited. A friendly bullet ended its sufferings, but not until its ears had been burned off, and its eyes destroyed.

The Dublin Gazette recently contained a schedule of 102 sales under the Land Purchase Act of 1888. Of the cases, 75 are in Ulster, and 61 of these are on the estate of the Marquess of Londonderry, Donegal, and Down. In all these cases his Lordship has accepted payment in Guaranteed Land Stock.

At a meeting of the Dublin clergy a resolution was adopted protesting against their exclusion by the Commissioners of the National Board from the committees formed by the commissioners to look after the attendance of children at primary schools and the general working of the Compulsory Education Act, and the substitution in their stead of Nonconformist ministers who have practically no following among the working classes.

At Cork Asstzes, before Mr. Justice O'Brien, two men were convicted of "moonlighting" in county Clare in June last, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

The Rev. Dr. Johnsson, founder of the Orphan Society of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, died at his residence in Belfast, aged 76. Deceased, who was ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, devoted his whole life to the cause of charity and education.

SCOTLAND.

The Duke of Sutherland's tenants in the parish of Rogart have now had their rents fixed by the Crofter Commission. Rogart is the parish on which the late Duke made large outlays, improving the crofters' dwellings, and the Rogart crofters are the most comfortably housed in the Highlands. The fair rent fixed by the Commission gives a rise of £3 over the whole crofting rental of the parish.

Mr. Gladstone and Mid-Lothian.—A correspondent writes to the Manchester Courier, a Unionist paper. There is, if my inquiries on the spot are worth anything, little doubt that, if a general election were immediately to take place, the Premier would stand a poor chance in retaining his seat for Mid-Lothian—if, indeed, he really attempted the task. Colonel Wauchope, who contested the constituency in the Unionist interest on the occasion of the last election, is extremely popular, and, besides, the miners' votes, which previously turned the election in favor of the Prime Minister, would certainly not go so solidly for him again.

EUROPE.

No modern movement has had a more phenomenal success than the attempt of the Christian men of Germany to solve the social problem upon a religious basis. The first of these Congresses took place in 1890, and their importance may be gleaned from the names of this year's committee-men ; Professors Burkhardt, Hans Delbruck, Kaftan, Kropatschek, Metzenthin, Nobbe, the Freiherr von Soden, and Pastor Stocker. The Evangelical Laborers' Assoeiation has increased from a few hundreds to a membership of 75,000. The Congress has done such characteristic work as the distribution of printed forms, and asking the laborers to outline their material, religious, and moral positions, and 15.000 Evangelical pastors have taken part in this work.

That the marriage of the Grand Duke of Hesse and his cousin Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (Edinburgh) will probably take place in May or June.

The other day the Emperor William had the Second Regiment of Dragoon Guards called out suddenly on to the Tempelhof Common. He then called an officer, Count von Wedel, known to be a good rider, and handed him a message for the King of Saxony with the order to ride at once to Dresden and give it him. Count von Wedel set out immediately, attended by a sergeant, and arrived after a twenty-two hours' ride at Dresden. The ride took such a long time, firstly on account of the severe colk and the slippery state of the roads, and secondly because Count von Wedel was not allowed to ride on the high road from Berlin to Dresden, but had to take roundabout ways, the supposition being that a hostile army had occupied the territory between the two capitals, and that the rider had to pass unnoticed through the enemy's lines. Count von Wedel arrived in a very exhausted state at the Royal Castle,and immediately after the audience with the King fainted away.

The old theory that lighted fires in the streets had power to drive away a pestilence has long been exploded, but the Mayor of Bordeaux evidently believes there are occasions when public fires of this kind may be used with advantage. It appears that there is much poverty just now in Bordeaux, as, alas, elsewhere, and the Mayor, being seized with pity for the condition of the unemployed, has had huge coal fires placed in certain parts of the city during the recent severe weather. The fires, which were placed, of course, only in the poorer quarters, gave much satisfaction, and thousands availed themselves of them to warm themselves, while some people even did their cooking by them.

Japan's "Jack the Ripper," has been captured, and his everyday name turns out to be Kobayashi Mitsuya. He went to Mayebashi about the middle of last year, took up his abode in a cheap lodging-house, and prowled about the streets, sometimes as a shampooer, sometimes as an itinerant priest, and sometimes again as a deaf mute beggar. In these disguises he became acquainted with the interiors of several houses, into which he afterwards broke at night. Not content with mere thieving, he began to strangle women in lonely places, and mutilate them. The cases proved against him were three, but the murdered women found about the scene of his operations were greatly in excess of this number, and led the authorities to the belief that Kobayashi had accomplices. This ruffian has just been executed.

The Orthodox Church of Russia possesses enormous wealth. It is claimed that it could easily pay the thousand million dollars which constitute the national debt of Russia, and yet not impoverish itself. One of its sources of income is the sale of consecrated candles. The cathedral of Kasan in St. Petersburg has sold as many as 33,092 consecrated wax candles at prices ranging from three kopecks to a ruble apiece.

A curious action is now pending in the Swiss Courts by a convict named Maradan, who was found guilty a couple of years ago at Fribourg of attempting to murder his wife. The trial excited great public interest in Switzerland, partly because the prisoner had conspired with his mistress and a strange man to do the deed, by throwing his wife in the rivern and partly because it was more than hinted by the prosecution that Maradan had committed other crimes, including the murder of his first with Maradan was sentenced to eight years's imprisonment, which he is now undergoing. Some time after the trial, M. Edouard Rod,the well-known French novelist, made it the subject of a story, reproducing all the incidents, and preserving the locality of the crime, but at the same time altering the names. This story has been published recently by a Fribourg paper called L'Ami du Peuple, and somehow this fact has come to Maradan's knowledge in prison. The result is that he is bringing an action for libel against the paper, claiming 3,000 francs for damage to his "good reputation."

Mme. Koechlin-Schwartz, president of the Association of the Union des Femmes de France, is to be made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. This lady comes from Mulhausen, and, like the members of the Scheurer-Kestner family, into which the late Jules Ferry and M. Floquet married, has long been at the head of Alsatian patriotic societies established here. About twenty ladies in France now wear the riband of the Legion. Among the best known lady legionaries are Mlle. Rosa Bonheur, the artist ; Mme. Furtado-Heine, the philanthropist ; Mme, Dieulafoy, the explorer, and Mme. MariLaure nt, the actress, who founded a charitable institution called L'Orphelinat des Arts.

The International Antwerp Exhibition, it is clear, will be one of considerable importance. The Jackson Park, in which the World's Fair of Chicago was held, has an area of nearly 600 acres, and the main buildings covered eighty acres. The park in which the Antwerp Exhibition, will be held is 200 acres, and the main buildings will enclose twenty-five acres. France and Germany, Austria, Italy, and the United States, as well as Great Britain and Canada, and other foreign countries will be largely represented.

The Jewish pulpit has lost its most gifted orator by the death, which occurred on the 27th of December, of Dr. Adolf Jellinek, of Vienna, at the age of 73. The deceased was also very well known in the field of Hebrew literature.

Archduke Karl Salvator, the inventor of several interesting improvements in firearms, has, in conjunction with another officer of the Austrian army, just perfected an automatic mitrailleuse, which is reported to be the best arm of that description yet made. The rate of firing is from 450 to 480 a minute. Smokeless powder can be employed. This new machine gun can be used in all weathers without deterioration, and at the experiments which have already taken place 40,000 rounds were fired out of one barrel withour showing any material defect in its action.

The course of events in Norway is watched with absorbing interest in Denmark, where the suggestion of the establishment of an independent Norwegian monarchy with a Danish prince upon the throne has been received with much favor. The correspondent of a London newspaper, writing on this subject, remarks: "While the old hostility of the Danes towards Sweden and the soreness caused by the loss of Norway have long since ceased to be anything more than a sentiment, that sentiment is still sufficiently potent to exclude any disinterested sympathy for the troubles of the Swedish crown. With Norway, on the other hand, Denmark is connected by the closest ties of a common race and a common tongue, and, perhaps mainly under the influence of a common antipathy to Sweden, a certain red intergratio amoris is distinctly visible on both sides. The Dane is no longer 'the ancient oppressor,' but the Norwegian's 'real brother'—in opposition, no doubt, to the Swedish 'foster brother.'"

WORLD OVER.

The United States now possesses the deepest metal-mine in the world, shaft three, of the Tamarack Copper Company of Michigan, having reached a depth of 3,700 feet. There is only one deeper shaft in existence—that of a coal-mine in Belgium, which is 3,900 feet deep ; but as the Tamarack shaft is pushing downward at the rate of 75 feet a month the Belgian mine will probably soon be distanced.

In a lecture before the Anthropological Society of Bombay, Mr. H. W. Barrow discoursed on "Human Sacrifice and Cannibalism in India." The India Witness says that there is still a prevalence of human sacrifice in India, as suttee, or the burning of widows, and some forms of infanticide still remain, although forbidden by the English Government. A charge of cannibalism, however,cannot be technically sustained, although the Aghori Pantis eat not only carrion, but also human flesh.

The death is announced of Bishop J. S. Hill, who succeeded the late Bishop Crowther in the see of Western Equatorial Africa.

At a banquet given to Mr. Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town last week, Mr. Rhodes said he had for 12 years held that the Hinterland was a reversion to the Cape. His plan was to paint on the map of Africa as British all those portions which were not occupied by other Powers. Others did nothing beyond painting as British the civilized parts of Africa. In Mashonaland,he went on,they had a country as big as France,abounding in mineral wealth, and they would have let Matabeleland alone, but the Matabele raids forced upon them the choice of two alternatives—either to trek from the country or to face the position. The campaign had been carried on with humanity and he was prepared to submit the conduct of it to a committee of the Aborigines' Protective Society. The combination of Mr. Labouchere and the Aborigines' Protective Society against him was unique. In conclusion, Mr. Rhodes announced that in six months the telegraph would be at Blantyre,and before very long at Uganda.

There seems to be an impressian that the Pamir difficulty between England and Russia will be settled amicably before long. A recent despatch from St. Petersburg, printed in the London Times, says: "The negotiations on the Pamir with China on the one hand and England (representing Afghanistan) on the other have, hitherto, been carried on only by fits and starts, but it would now appear that they are about to be resumed more actively in order to finish in the spring. The presence here of Tching Tchang, the special Chinese envoy, is a proof of the interest taken in this pressing question by the Pekin government. There is reason to believe that England, too, is anxious to arrive at a prompt conclusion. It is impossible as yet to forecast even approximately the lines of settlement. It may, however, be mentioned that there is an evident intention on the part of both England and Russia not to approach to near each other, but to leave between their territories, and even their spheres of influence, Afghanistan on the one side and China on the other, to exercise suzerainty ever the intervening regions.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW TOM KILLED A LION.

Tom Drummond rolled over and wakened from his heavy, dreamless sleep with a curious feeling that something unusual was going to happen.

He rose, leaning on one elbow to listen. The camp fires were burning low and darting their flickering beams over the rugged faces of the bushmen guides who lay fast asleep upon the ground. Tom could hear the deep snores of the settlers as they slept in their wagons, worn out by the long journey of the day, and the heavy breathing of the huge oxen. In the pale light of the midnight moon he dimly saw the great clumps of aloes in the surrounding jungle, looking to his excited fancy like bands of Kaffir warriors bristling with assegais. The awful silence of this vast wilderness was unbroken save for the melancholy howl of a jackass afar in the forest.

As Tom lay there awed by the impressive scene and the wild surroundings he could scarcely realize that he was really in South Africa. His mind went back quickly over the occurences of the last six months ; his father's death in far-away America ; the terms of the will by which he had to live with his Scotch uncle until he came of age ; the journey to Scotland only to find Mr. Drummond on the eve of starting for South Africa ; his unbounded delight at his uncle's permission to accompany him ; their voyage to Cape Town ; their various experiences until recently, joining a train of Scotch emigrants, they were journeying towards the Kawoo, which in the Hottentot language signifies a desert and is especially applied to the great wilderness which lies between the Black Mountains and the Nieuwield and Sneeuwberg ranges. Tom's uncle, Archibald Drummond, wanted some buffalo and lion-hunting and was assured by the bushmen that he could find it in this neighborhood. That is why this Yankee boy found himself lying on the ground in a South African forest, staring up at the sky and marvelling greatly at his novel experiences. He was a strong, sturdy lad of seventeen, and had insisted upon rolling himself in a blanket and sleeping with the guides before the fire. A little Scotch boy, Jock Buchanan, a lad of about eight, the son of one of the emigrants, who was greatly attached to Tom, had begged to be allowed to sleep by his friend. So Tom had carefully tucked him up in a sheepskin, and he was sleeping now at his back.

Still with that curious, undefined sensation of having been wakened by some unusual movement, Tom looked about. He could see nothing, but he distinctly heard a crashing in the thicket at his left, as if some object were hastily rushing through the dense underbrush. Then, remembering the child at his side, Tom turned to reassure him should he chance to have wakened.

Jock was gone, sheepskin and all !

With a cry that roused the entire camp Tom sprang to his feet. And when the sleepers rushed forward and Tom described the sound he had heard the Dutch-African Boor Ekhard, Mr. Drummond's servant and factotum, cried out that it was a lion that had carried off poor little Jock.

There was no more sleep that night. The child's mother made the woods resound with her shrieks of distress, and every man made ready to follow the robber king of the forest and avenge the poor boy's death. There were two or three Hottentots in the company who were at once upon the track of the beast. With their strange cries and half-inarticulate gibberish they followed the lion through grass and brushwood with astonishing dexterity, where an inexperienced eye might not have discerned any footprint or mark, until at length they tracked him into a large thicket of brushwood and evergreens about a mile distani from the camp.

Tom and his uncle were among the first of the pursuers,. The boy was so filled with sorrow and rage at the terrible fate of the little fellow he had so loved, that he felt he could, single-handed, tear the lion limb from limb. The usual plan after locating a lion in his retreat is to torment him with dogs until he leaves his covert and stands in the open at bay. Then the entire band of hunters march forward together and fire deliberately one after the other. The frontier Boors are generally such capital marksmen that they seldom fail to shoot the beast squarely in the forehead as soon as they get within fair range.

But after beating about for a couple of hours the brush in which this lion had hidden, occasionally sending out a defiant growl and refusing to come out to be shot, Mr. Drummond and one or two others determined to enter the thicket. Some of the more prudent advised against this sally, but the valiant Scotchman determined to make the attempt. So with two others he advanced to within twenty paces of the spot where the animal lay. He was crouching among the roots of a large tree with one huge paw on the sheepskin in which poor little Jock had been wrapped, growling and glaring angrily.

Suddenly, with an awful roar, he leaped from the bush. A rattle of musketry met him, but not one ball struck him. He regarded his enemies for a moment with an almost contemptuous stare, then turning, dashed through the pack of snarling dogs, leaped like a giant cat over the bushes and retreated towards the mountains.

The train was after him in full cry—Hottentots, Boors, hounds, Scotchmen and Tom. But Tom was not at the tail of the procession. Tom was a sprinter and went like a locomotive. He felt himself possessed with fury. He had caught a glimpse of the sheepskin in which the night before he had tenderly wrapped his little companion and the thought of the terrible death of poor Jock nerved him to fresh courage. Tom had a splendid rifle, the present of his uncle, and as he ran he nervously patted it as he might a horse when urging it on to win a race.

Just at daybreak they came up with the lion standing under a mimosa tree, growling angrily and brandishing his tail like a flag of defiance. Tom was ahead with one of the Boors, a splendid marksman, who fired first and wounded the lion in the leg. With a roar of pain he darted straight towards them. Tom saw him coming like an engine of destruction, took aim blindly, saw seventeen thousand lions and heard a sound like an avalanche in his ears. The next thing he knew he was surrounded by the whole party, laughing, embracing and applauding him, and his uncle was clapping him on the shoulder and crying, "Tom, ye braw lad, I'm proud o' ye."

Yes, the Yankee boy had killed the African lion ! It was only by chance he had hit him, but there he lay, dead, a mighty, tawny mountain of flesh.

While the Hottentots were preparing to skin the lion, the Scotchman returned to the camp. Tom hurried away to the thicket where they had first located the lion. He entered it fully expecting to find the remains of Jock's mangled body. But on looking about there was no sign of blood or small white bones picked clear. He lifted the sheepskin gingerly. It was torn in various places as if the lion had worried it, but on inspecting it he could find no trace of blood. What did it mean ? Had the lion swallowed Jock at one mouthful.

When his uncle and Jock's father came up, Tom called to them and displayed the sheepskin. But all agreed that the lion never would have carried the boy so far.

"We'll find the bairn in the forest," said Jock's father, trying to repress his tears.

So they sadly picked their way back through the wilderness, stopping every now and then to look under trees and bushes to find some ghastly clue. Tom was forging ahead, several paces before the others when suddenly he heard a faint little voice cry.

"Tom, Tom."

For one moment Tom's heart ceased beating, then he pulled himself together and, parting the bushes before him, looked down on Jock ! alive, somewhat mussed and tumbled and crying softly.

"I'm lost!" he whimpered, "some great beastie carried me here in ma sheepskin. I slippit out and he went on, an' I'm cold and mair hungry than I can tell on."

With a shout Tom caught him in his arms and rushed through the wilderness and presently Mr. Drummond and Sandy Buchanan saw a figure running like mad under the evergreens, holding a little boy astride his shoulders and waving his cap and yelling "Jock's alive! Jock's alive!"

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

FRANCIS PARKMAN.

He Did His Work In Spite of Physical Weakness.

He Lost His Health In 1846 While Sojourning With Sioux Indians.

A Biographical article on th e great historian, in McClure's Magazine, New York, for January, is especially valuable for its account on the difficulties Parkman had to contend with in composing his works. Of money, so essential to an historian in our day, Parkman had an ample supply. His grandfather, Samuel Parkman, was the richest merchant in Boston at the beginning of the century, and built an elegant mansion in Bowdoin Square, in which the historian was born, in 1823. He graduated at Havard, in 1844. Bent on understanding thoroughly Indian life and nature, he, in company with his kinsman, Quincy Shaw, spent the Summer of 1846 among the Dakota Indians in the Far West. This Summer's experience cost Parkman his health for life. Up to this time, he had been a vigorous, athletic person, able to do whatever he willed. While with the savages, however, he became very ill, and, as the tribe was either hunting or fighting all the Summer, and constantly on the go, it was impossible for him to get well. The rough Indian fare and the constant movement from place to place aggravated his disorder. To confess illness was to be tomahawked, to conceal it and bear up bravely was to command the respect and confidence of the Indians. Parkman was so ill that he had to be lifted into his saddle, and he rode many a day when it was with difficulty that he held on to the pommel. It was simply his unconquerable will that brought him out of this illness; but when he returned to civilization, the strain he had been under left him permanently disabled.

He could not use his eyes for about three years, and it seemed as if all hope of carrying out the plans of his life must be given up. He had inherited a nervous affection which this illness had aggravated, and, from this time onward, he had a continuous trouble with his head and eyes, that could be humored, but not relieved. He could command for work not more than one-twentieth of the time which other men have; and for ten years, from 1853 to 1863, he could not work at all. From his return from the West in 1846, to the day of his death, November 8, 1893, he never knew a day when he was an entirely well man. He spent some months at a water-cure in Northampton, without benefit. The physician urged him to prepare to die ; but Parkman reolied that he should not die, even if he did not get well. At a later day, he went to Paris and consulted Dr. Brown-Sequard, who tested him for insanity, but finally told him that his head was perfectly sound, although the doctor could do nothing for him. The doctors all told him that he must not work, and he once said to the Reverend Julius H. Ward, that, if he had followed the doctors' instructions, he never could have written his books. The situation was desperate. For a greater part of the time, he could not read continuously for more than five minutes without straining his eyes, and it was impossible for him to write or read for long periods.

Yet, under these circumstances, Parkman became the author of twelve works os the highest authority and value,which gave him great reputation abroad, and which, by their accuracy and trustworthiness, their vitality and picturesqueness, have been accorded a place among the great histories of our time. He achieved all this by severe self-repression. He lived a hermit's life. He was fond of society, but did not dare to go into it. He could see only few friends in own home. His own family had to shield him from excitement. His diet, his exercise, his day's work had to to be regulated with great exactness, inorder that he might get sleep. The least disarrangement of his routine induced wakefulness, and it was rarely that he could get sleep enough to restore his strength. His works are great, but his life was greater.

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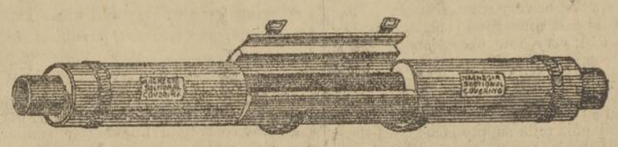

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AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

(From the Weekly Herald.)

ENSILAGE.

In The Montreal Witness of December 27th, there appears a long article by Lindenbank entitled "Ensilage milk under ban". The writer does not endorse the quotations he makes but he leaves the impression that farmers had better not feed ensilage to milking cows, and his article would have the effect of alarming consumers of milk with terrible consequences likely to result from use of milk made from ensilage. Such an opinion would be a misfortune and is moreover quite unjustifiable. Ensilage is found to be a cheap and good food for milk production and consequently it is profitable for the cow owners and also the consumer who by its use can obtain in winter a rich fine flavored milk at a moderate price.

The argument is that ensilage is condemned as a food for the cows in a certain milk company which supplies condensed milk to New York city. This company is advertising itself as supplying an extra quality of milk put up in sealed bottles and sent direct to the consumer. For it a price considerably higher than usual is obtained and to justify this price they have to make out that extra care in every way is taken. They forbid certain foods such as brewers grains, barley sprouts, starch and glucose, refuse, gluten meal, linseed meal and ensilage. It is no doubt a very good thing that strict supervision, should be in some way exercised over the feed, care and stabling of cows which supply milk to cities and it is a pity that such a company is not started for Montreal. Still reason and common sense must be exercised. It is not too much to say that musty hay or straw is just as likely to affect the milk as poor ensilage and further it is quite correct to say that there is just as much bad musty or mouldy hay fed to cows as there is of half rotten spoilt ensilage. Perhaps the men who had the drawing up of these rules had never seen any good ensilage. When ensilage first was made it was preserved in a very sour state and justified the name of sour kraut. But now those who understand the system preserve their fodder so that while in most cases slighty acid it is not the sour stuff it was, while it is aromatic, pleasant to taste and smell, perfectly sound and good food. The preservation of it in this form is no more difficult than the curing of Clover hay and is just as often perfectly successful.

In the quotation from the secretary's remarks we find that, "Even should ensilage be a proper food for cows, and this is at least an open question, we must prohibit it in our contracts for under the name of ensilage almost any refuse or fermented fodder could be put in the silo and we would be obliged to accept milk of which we could not make the slightest use." Now it is perfectly absurd to condemn ensilage as a food because some men may make ensilage of improper materials. Hay can be made of weeds and rubbish of all kinds and in many meadows are weeds which affect the flavor and quality of the milk of the cows fed on the hay made on them. We might therefore say no cows are to be fed on hay. These gentlemen can much more easily control the plants from which the ensilage is made than they can the plants from which hay is made. As a matter of fact and practice nine silos out of ten at least are filled with Indian corn and there is no feed which can be obtained in winter which will make as good fine-flavored milk as ensilage properly preserved and made from well matured corn.

This company, quite properly are desirous of inspiring their patrons with confidence in their milk, and therefore advertise these rules as to feeds along with many others as to inspection, stabling, milking handling the vessels and the milk etc., etc. Ensilage has been added to the forbidden food in deference to a prejudice aroused, when the system was first introduced, by some failures to make good ensilage and consequent injury to milk by feeding half spoiled or very sour ensilage. That stage is past and good ensilage is the rule with very few exceptions. While this company condemns ensilage many others do not. As a matter of fact a large proportion of the cows supplying milk to the great cities are fed some ensilage. The Philadephia milk supply is acknowledged one of the best in the continent. A certain Mr. Abbott is one of the largest dealers and buys milk by test, exercising the greatest care in all respects and charging a high price for what is acknowledged to be a perfect and very rich article. The great majority of the dairies which send milk to him use ensilage. The writer has been through some half dozen of the farms supplying this milk and on every one was a silo from which an average of half the rough feed of the cows came.

In the West many condensed milk factories use milk made from ensilage. Probably half the fancy print butter now made for the great cities in winter is made from ensilage fed cows. Never before ensilage was used could such a grass flavor be imparted to winter butter and to-day in many hundred tests of winter butter the ensilage fed dairies have come out ahead. The fact is that the best and most careful dairymen use ensilage. They find it profitable and good and it is much to be regretted that any impediment to its spread as a help to our cattle owners in winter feeding should be even hinted at. One would almost imagine that those who advise its introduction were about to reap some royalty or pecuniary benefit from its adoption, so suspicious of their advice do some people seem. Fortunately there is no patent on the silo; every one can make and use ensilage and it matters not one iota to the present user of it whether any other farmer uses it or not so long as those who use it and understand it are not interfered with in their enjoyment of one of God's gifts to man. It is only in the public interest and for their future advantage that farmers are advised by the leading agricultural students, professors and writers to adopt this system. The writer has had many years experience with it, has had unbounded satisfaction with it in the production of fancy winter butter and has never known an instance of harm from the use of good ensilage while without it the business of winter dairying in Canada will be a very difficult one in which to succeed.

DOGS AND DAIRYING.

The Subject Illustrated by Example.—All is not Gold that Glitters.

Ed. Hoard's Dairyman:—A short time since I was in that famous dairy country, Delaware, N. Y., and visited a couple of dairies there. One was located on one side of the stream. One was getting 250 pounds per cow, and the other 135 pounds The feed substantially the same. I wondered at the difference, but in the morning the whole thing was explained. There is evidently a little missionary work yet to be done by Bro. Smith in his own county. The one on "the other side" had a vicious cur dog. In the morning he was sent for the cows and the moment they heard the sound of his voice all started on the run, but that did not satisfy the dog or his master. At the order of the master he bit at the heels of the cows as fast as he could reach them, and when they came to the yard, he was used to drive the cows to their places in the stable. When the cows were milked, as the master loosened the stanchions, the dog sprang for the noses and bit nearly every one of them, and they almost broke their necks in their haste to get out of the barn, and as soon as they were out the dog proceeded to drive them to the pasture in the same manner that they were driven to the stable. With the feed the cows were receiving they ought to have exceeded 200 pounds each. This farmer did not take The Dairyman. He thought there was nothing for him to learn in the line of butter making. The cows in the other dairy acted as if they had never seen a dog, and the reason of the difference in the yield in the two dairies was very apparent. It hardly seems credible that a man who has enterprise to feed his cows fairly well, could be guilty of such folly in the treatment of his herd. It is one of the unexplainable things that one sometimes meets. He could not be made to believe that his neighbor told the truth when he claimed that he got so much greater yield from his cows than he. The cows were apparently fairly good ones and it was the most marked effect of ill treatment of cows I have ever met. It made one feel like exclaiming, "What fools these mortals be." C.

Farm Talk In Congress.

During the present debate in Congress on the Wilson Bill, Jerry Simpson made a short and pointed speech from the standpoint of an agriculturist. "I am a practical farmer," he said, "and I know what I'm talking about when I say that the agriculturist cannot be benefited by a tariff on any of his products. He gets the prices which are fixed in the markets of the world, and no more, tariff or no tariff. The farming business is to-day a poverty-stricken one. They say a bushel of wheat will buy more of the products of the factories to-day than ever before. May be they are right, but it takes twice as many bushels of wheat to pay the taxes or the mortgages as it did a few years ago. Whatever may be the facts as to factory products, the farmers fixed charges are as high as they ever were, and it takes twice as much of his products to meet them."

The Switzer.

The Switzer apple, one of the "Government Russians," imported by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1869-70 shows itself a thoroughly ironclad and a remarkably fine grower, both in nursery and orchard. It is a large and handsome red apple, and the tree is a heavy bearer. On a light soil, it drops a good deal of its fruit in the course of the season, but carries a fair crop to maturity. Grown in Northern Vermont and Quebec, it keeps until the holidays or later. At the last winter fruit meeting of the Montreal Horticultural Society, Mr. Charles Gibb said of the Switzer, "It is not an acid apple ; it has no weak points about it, and it has the special merit that it is not quickly perishable. It cf good, fair, even size. It has what is called 'reinette' flavor." Mr. R. W. Shepherd, Jr., said, "I agree with Mr. Gibb. The Switzer is in quality much more like Fameuse than any Russian I have ever tasted." To compare any apple to Fameuse is a rare compliment from a Canadian. The Switzer is much larger than Fameuse, and entirely free from that apple's chief fault, spotting.

Keeping Males with Poultry.

Whether hens will lay well when kept away from males has been a subject for experiment at the New York State station. As reported by P. Collier (B. 57), a pen of eight pullets kept without a male produced eggs at about thirty per cent. less cost than an exactly similar pen with which a cockerel was kept. Another pen without a male gave during the first three months about the same proportionate excess of product over an exactly similar pen with which a cockerel was kept. Then the feather eating habit developed and the egg product diminished, but during eight months the total egg yields for each pen was very nearly alike. In each of the two pens without male birds, some pullets had begun to lay from one to two months earlier than any of the corresponding pens here male birds were kedt. The eather eating usually appears after feeding for any length of time an unvaried rntion deficient in some constituents, more especially nitrogenous matter, but the habit has developed from idleness among fowls having a ration which gave satisfactory results with other similar pens of fowls fed at the same time. The vice should be stamped out by the removal of the first offender. The somewhat close confinement necessary in any trial where a careful account of the food is kept, will always make the conditions more or less unfavorable to the largest egg production. In these experiments no attempt was made to force the laying, and the broody fowls were allowed to sit at will, there being many nest boxes in each pen. About the same number became broody in pens having male birds as in those without. The trials show that where the eggs are not used for hatching, it is neither necessary nor economical to keep a male bird with laying hens for egg production.

Labels for Fruit Trees.

A good tree label is greatly to be desired by every one who wishes to keep his orchard in good order. It is so easy to forget the name of almost any fruit tree or graft, especially when it is not bearing. This is the case in an ordinary or orchard containing perhaps less than twenty sorts of apples or peaches; while in experimental orchards, with hundred of varieties, the necessity for labels is yet more pressing. Even with a register—always valuable, and where there are many varieties, indispensable—the labels are very useful. For the register cannot always be at hand as one passes among the trees—and who that loves fruit trees does not wish to be among them as often as he can ?

The ordinary pine label, three and a half inches long by five-eighths wide, attached with wire is very convenient. But iron wire soon rusts out, and the label is lost. Copper wire is the right kind, as the weather affects it but little, and it lasts a long time. The special trouble with wire of all kinds, however, is that if not watched closely it will cut into the tree as growth advances and greatly injure it. A fine Lemon Free peach was found in this condition some time ago. It had made a large growth and the neglected wire was tight and had cut into the wood so that the tree broke off where the label had been fastened to it, eighteen or twenty inches from the ground. The preventive is putting a wire around a lateral branch of rather small size, fastening it as loosely as may be in order to have it remain, and examining it every few months.

The labels also need some preparation. Pencil marks on wood become illegible in a year or so by exposure to the weather, and then the lable is useless.

A very thin coating of white lead in oil makes an excellent foundation for the writing. The paint should be applied with the pencil; just enough to barely whiten the surface and not clog the point of the pencil in writing. A good way is to dip the tip of the finger in linseed oil, then lightly touch the dry white lead, a portion of which will adhere to the oil on the finger and can then be rubbed on the label. The name is to be written immediately, or within the next hour. In the operation the black lead of the pencil unites with the scant supply of fresh paint, and the writing remains legible for many years, in any ordinary exposure. One soon learns how much paint—or more correctly, how little—to put on the label.

Zinc has frequently been used for labels and it answers a good purpose. Strips of suitable size are clipped ; about eight inches in length, five-eighths or three-fourths wide at one end and tapering to a point, or nearly so. The name is written, as before, with a common lead pencil ; and though not as plain as the writing on the white surface it can be read without difficulty, and it remains permanent. It is necessary that the zinc be previously exposed to the weather for some time, new zinc being too smooth and not sufficiently oxidized to receive the writing properly. But there should be no indentations or roughness of the surface other than the ordinary oxidation, else there will be difficulty in writing on it.

This label is attached to the tree by wrapping the smaller end around a side branch of moderate size one and a half times. Wrapping in this way will be sufficient to retain it in place, while it will expand as the branch enlarges by growth, so that there will be no cutting into the wood.

For plants in pots or in the graden the painted labels are preferable. When stakes are necessary an inch or two of the upper end may be used for the name by smoothing with a sharp knife, painting, etc.

Exercise For Cows.

What you said, Mr. Editor, in great Barrington, Mass., recently, about exercise for cows, had unexpected proof in our dairy a few days since. When I arrived at home last week from an Institute trip, my man who cares for the cows—a most faithful and careful feeder, by the way—said to me as we went looking things over : "I tried a little experiment last week, one of those very warm, pleasant days, and I am now satisfied. I turned the cows out into the yard about an hour and a half, and the result was in the next two milkings that the cows had shrunk over two pounds each, and it took two days and some meal to get 'em back !" The result is, that while it cost me, the young man has gained a point, and the cows will not bother him any more about wanting to go out "just for fun."—Hoard's Dairyman.

Mr. Canon's Terrible Trial.

Polygamy having become unlawful in the United States, it is natural to inquire what becomes of the superfluous wives in the Utah Territory. Mr. Haweis, in his article on the Mormons in "The Fortnightly," throws some light on this question by citing the case of Mr. Canon, a benevolent-looking, elderly man, between sixty and seventy, who represented Utah Territory at Washington for many years. Mr. Canon, like his friend Bishop Clawson, had several wives and a large number of children. In reply to the question "How did you act ?" Mr. Canon stated that he called his wives together, and explained to them the law, telling them that they were now free to depart and to marry whom they chose ; though their husband was morally bound to support them if they did not do so. They all replied that they accepted the sacrifice, but would not leave unless compelled to do so. "It was hard," continues Mr. Canon, "very hard—a terrible breaking of family ties all round; but I had to decide what I would do. My first wife was dead. I resolved there should be no heart-burnings. I would henceforth have no wife—there should be no jealousy—and I now live apart with the children of my first wife. But we could not break up the family social circle, and I try for the sake of all to keep it together. I built a large room. Every morning the ladies, with their children, meet me there as usual for reading of the Bible and prayer. We dine in the same hall. Each mother sits at a table with her own children, and that it may not be said I sit down with my 'wives' to dine, I have a table set apart for me with the children of my first wife."

Carried out to the Letter—A gentleman coming out of the house saw his son sitting on the pump, with a slate and pencil in his hand.

The father said :—"Why aren't you at school to-day ?"

"Why, pa," said the boy. "I'm sittin' here cos the teacher told us to write a composition on 'The Pump.'"

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

A.S. Brosseau, L.D.S.

Surgeon dentist, 7 St. Lawrence street. Teeth extracted without pain. Teeth fixed without palate. Dentistry according to the newest methods.

Municipal Elections

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the election for the offices of Mayor of this city and of Aldermen Nos. 1 and 2, in the several Wards thereof where there is a contest, will be held UNDER THE BALLOT SYSTEM, on THURSDAY, the FIRST FEBRUARY next. The polls will be opened in all the said Wards at NINE o'clock in the forenoon and closed at FIVE o'clock in the afternoon at the different places fixed by the Board of Revisors, as follows, to wit:

EAST WARD.

Poll No. 1. At or near No. 34 St. Vincent street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 1 and 2, bounded by Commissioners, St. Gabriel, Craig, Gosford, Notre Dame, St. Vincent, St. Amable streets and Jacques Cartier square.

Poll No. 2. At or near No. 52 Jacques Cartier square, comprises electoral districts Nos. 3 and 4, bounded by Commissioners street, Jacques Cartier square, St. Amable, St. Vincent, Notre Dame, Bonsecours and Victor streets.

Poll No. 3. At or near No. 7 Bonsecours street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 5 and 6, bounded by Commissioners, Victor, Bonsecours, Notre Dame, Gosford, Champ de Mars and Lacroix streets.

Poll No. 4. At or near No. 44 Bonsecours street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 7 and 8, bounded by Champ de Mars, Gosford, Craig and Lacroix streets.

CENTRE WARD.

Poll No. 1. At or near No. 44 Capital street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 1 and 2, bounded by the river, Callieres, St. Francois Xavier, St. Paul, St. Sulpice, Notre Dame, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Paul and St. Gabriel streets.

Poll No. 2. At or near No. 584 Craig street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 3 and 4, bounded by St. Paul, St. Francois Xavier, and Craig streets, Place d'Armes Hill, Place d'Armes and St. Sulpice street.

Poll No. 3. At or near No. 31 Fortification lane, comprises electoral district No. 5, bounded by St. James street, Place d'Armes Hill, Craig and St. Lambert streets.

Poll No. 4. At or near No. 54 St. James street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 6 and 7, bounded by Notre Dame, Place d'Armes, St. James and St. Lambert streets.

Poll No. 5. At or near No. 40 St. Gabriel street. Fire station, comprises electoral districts Nos. 8 and 9, bounded by St. Paul, St. Jean Baptiste, Notre Dame and St. Lambert streets, St. Lambert Hill, Craig and St. Gabriel streets.

WEST WARD.

Poll No. 1. At or near No. 303 Commissioners street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 1 and 11, bounded by the river, McGill, St. Paul, St. Francois Xavier and Callieres streets.

Poll No. 2. At or near No. 34 Lemoine street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 2 and 3, bounded by St. Paul, McGill, St. James, Dollard, Notre Dame and St. Peter streets.

Poll No. 3. At or near No. 9 Victoria square, comprises electoral district No. 4, bounded by Notre Dame, Dollard, St. James, McGill, Fortification and St. Peter streets.

Poll No. 4. At or near 135 St. Peter street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 5 and 6, bounded by St. James, St. Peter, Fortification, McGill, Craig and St. Francois Xavier streets.

Poll No. 5. At or near No. 1753 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral districts. Nos. 7 and 8 bounded by Hospital, St. Alexis, St. Sacrament, St. Peter, St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets.

Poll No. 6. At or near No. 18 St. Francois Xavier street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 9 and 10, bounded by St. Paul, St. Peter, St. Sacrament, St. Alexis, Hospital and St. Francois Xavier streets.

ST. ANN'S WARD

Poll No. 1. At or near No. 3 St. Henry street, comprises electoral districts, Nos. 1, 7 and 8, bounded by William, Duke, Dupre, Notre Dame and McGill streets.

Poll No. 2. At or near No. 28 Wellington street, comprises electoral Districts Nos. 2 and 3, bounded by the river, Black's bridge, Prince, Wellington, Queen, William and McGill streets.

Poll No. 3. At or near No. 32 Ottawa street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 4, 5 and 6, bounded by the river, Nazareth, William, Queen, Wellington and Prince streets.

Poll No. 4. At or near No. 675 St. Paul street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 9 and 15, bounded by William, Murray, Notre Dame and Dupre streets.

Poll No. 5. At or near No. 98 Ann street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 10, 11 and 12, bounded by the canal, from Nazareth to Wellington street, Wellington, Shannon, William and Nazareth streets.

Poll No. 6. At or near No. 152 Ottawa street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 13 and 14, bounded by Wellington, Colborne, Smith, Young, William and Shannon streets.

Poll No. 7. At or near No. 56 Barre street, comprises electoral districts No. 16 and 17, bounded by Ottawa, McCord, Notre Dame, Murray, William and Eleanor streets.

Poll No. 8. At or near No. 115 McCord street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 18, 19 and 20, bounded by Wellington, McCord, Ottawa, Eleanor, William, Young, Smith and Colborne streets.

Poll No. 9. At or near No. 81 Barre street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 21 and 22, bounded by the canal, Richmond, William, Versailles, Notre Dame and McCord streets.

Poll No. 10. At or near No. 2406 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 23, 24 and 25, bounded by William, Richmond, Basin, Seigneurs, Notre Dame and Versailles streets.

Poll No. 11. At or near No. 2568 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral districts, Nos. 26 and 27, bounded by the canal, the city limits west, Notre Dame, Seigneurs, Basin and Richmond streets.

Poll No. 12. At or near No. 127 Richardson street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 28, 29 and 30, bounded by Centre street, the city limits west, the canal, and Montmorency street.

Poll No. 13. At or near No. 153 Grand Trunk street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 31 and 32, bounded by Wellington street, the city limits west, Centre and Richmond streets.

Poll No. 14. At or near No. 69 Conde street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 33 and 34, bounded by Wellington, Richmond, Centre and Montmorency streets, the canal and Farm street.

Poll No. 15. At or near No. 415 Wellington street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 35 and 36, bounded by Wellington and Farm streets and the canal.

Poll No. 16. At or near No. 59 Bourgeois street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 37 and 38, bounded by the river, the city limits west, Wellington, Sebastopol, Favard and Magdalen streets.

Poll No. 17. At or near No. 46 Sebastopol street, comprises electoral district No. 39, bounded by the river, Magdalen, Favard, Sebastopol, Wellington and St. Etienne streets.

Poll No. 18. At or near No. 84 Menai street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 40 and 42, bounded by the river, St. Etienne, Forfar Menai and Conway streets.

Poll No. 19. At or near No. 61 Forfar street, comprises electoral district No. 41, bounded by Conway, Menai, Forfar, St. Etienne, Wellington streets and the Lachine canal to the river.

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

Poll No. 1. At or near No. 352 St. James street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, bounded by Notre Dame, Inspector, St. Antoine and Craig streets, Victoria square and McGill street.

Poll No. 2. At or near No. 36 Latour street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 4 and 5, bounded by Craig, St. Antoine, St. Genevieve, Lagauchetiere and St. Alexander streets.

Poll No. 3. At or near No. 10 St. Monique street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 6 and 7, bounded by Lagauchetiere, St. Genevieve, St. Antoine, Cathedral, Dorchester and St. Alexander streets.

Poll No. 4. At or near No. 2302 St. Catherine street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 8 and 9, bounded by Dorchester, Metcalfe, St. Catherine and St. Alexander streets.

Poll No. 5. At or near No. 32 Aylmer street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 10 and 12, bounded by St. Catherine, University, Sherbrooke and City Councillors streets.

Poll No. 6. At or near No. 2305 St. Catherine street, comprises electoral district No. 11, bounded by St. Catherine, Metcalfe, Burnside and University streets.

Poll No. 7. At or near No. 50 Victoria Street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 13 and 16, bounded by Burnside, Metcalfe and McTavish streets, the city limits north and University, Milton, Durocher, Sherbrooke and University streets.

Poll No. 8. At or near 116 Shuter street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 14 and 15, bounded by Milton and University streets, the city limits north and Durocher street.

Poll No. 9. At or near No. 63 Simpson street, comprises electoral district No. 17, bounded by Sherbrooke street, Cote des Neiges road, the city limits north and McTavish street.

Poll No. 10. At or near No. 2439 St. Catherine street, comprises electoral district No. 18, bounded by St. Catherine, Mountain, Sherbrooke and Metcalfe streets.

Poll No. 11. At or near No. 2499 St. Catherine street, comprises electoral district No. 19, bounded by St. Catherine, Guy, Sherbrooke and Mountain streets.

Poll No. 12. At or near No. 125 St. Antoine street, comprises electoral districts No. 20, 21 and 22, bounded by St. Antoine, Mountain, St. Catherine, Metcalfe and Cathedral streets.

Poll No. 13. At or near No. 6 Imperial avenue, comprises electoral districts Nos. 23, 24 and 25, bounded by St. James, Mountain, St. Antoine and Inspector streets.

Poll No. 14. At or near No. 16 St. Felix street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 26, 27 and 28, bounded by Chaboillez square, Notre Dame, Mountain, St. James and Inspector streets.

Poll No. 15. At or near No. 10 Rolland street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 29, 30 and 31, bounded by Notre Dame, Versailles, St. James and Mountain streets.

Poll No. 16. At or near No. 205 Guy street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 32, 33 and 50, bounded by Notre Dame, Richmond, St. James and Versailles streets.

Poll No. 17. At or near No. 286 Aqueduct street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 34 and 35, bounded by St. James, Guy, St. Antoine and Mountain streets.

Poll No. 18. At or near No. 275 St. Antoine street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 36 and 42, bounded by St. Antoine, Seigneurs, Dorchester and Mountain streets.

Poll No. 19. At or near No. 21 Bishop street, comprises electoral district No. 37, bounded by Dorchester, Guy, St. Catherine and Mountain streets.

Poll No. 20. At or near No. 2631 St. Catherine street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 38 and 39, bounded by Dorchester, St. Mark, Sherbrooke and Guy streets.

Poll No. 21. At or near No. 2743 St. Catherine street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 40 and 60, bounded by Tupper and Quiblier streets, the city limits, west and north, Cote des Neiges road, Sherbrooke and St. Mark streets.

Poll No. 22. At or near No. 399 St. Antoine street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 41 and 46, bounded by St. Antoine street, the city limits west, Quiblier, Tupper, St. Mark, Dorchester and Seigneurs streets.

Poll No. 23. At or near No. 197 St. Martin street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 43 and 44, bounded by St. James, Seigneurs, St. Antoine and Guy streets.

Poll No. 24. At or near No. 184 Canning street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 45 and 47, bounded by St. James, Fulford, St. Antoine and Seigneurs streets.

Poll No. 25. At or near No. 66 Dominion street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 48 and 49, bounded by St, James street, the city limits west, St. Antoine and Fulford streets.

Poll No. 26. At or near No. 151 St. Martin street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 51, 52 and 53, bounded by Notre Dame, Seigneurs, St. James and Richmond streets.

Poll No. 27. At or near No. 133 Chatham street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 54 and 55, bounded by Notre Dame, Canning, St. James and Seigneurs streets.

Poll No. 28. At or near No. 578 Albert street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 56 and 57, bounded by Delisle street, the city limits west, St. James and Canning streets.

Poll No. 29. At or near No. 74 Workman street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 58 and 59, bounded by Notre Dame street, the city limits west, Delisle and Canning streets.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

Poll No. 1. At or near No. 17 St. Charles Borromee street, comprises electoral district No. 1, bounded by Craig. St. Urbain, Vitre and St. Lawrence streets.

Poll No. 2. At or near No. 93 St. Charles Borromee, comprises electoral districts Nos. 2 and 8, bounded by Vitre, St. Urbain, Dorchester and St. Lawrence streets.

Poll No. 3. At or near No. 73 St. Urbain street, comprises electoral district No. 3, bounded by Craig, Chenneville, Dorchester and St. Urbain streets.

Poll No. 4. At or near No. 34 Hermine street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 4 and 6, bounded by Craig, St. Alexander, Jurors, Vitre and Chenneville streets.

Poll No. 5. At or near No. 43 St. Alexander street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 5 and 7, bounded by Vitre, Jurors, St. Alexander, Lagauchetiere and Chenneville streets.

Poll No. 6. At or near No. 22½ Anderson street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 9 and 10, bounded by Lagauchetiere, St. Alexander, Dorchester and Chenneville streets.

Poll No. 7. At or near No. 175 St. Urbain street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 11 and 12, bounded by Dorchester, St. Philip, St. Catherine and St. Lawrence streets.

Poll No. 8. At or near No. 36 Vallee street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 13 and 14, bounded by Dorchester, St. Alexander, St. Catherine and St. Philip streets.

Poll No. 9. At or near No. 1406 Mignonne street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 15 and 16, bounded by St. Catherine, St. Urbain, Ontario and St. Lawrence streets.

Poll No. 10. At or near No. 4 Plateau street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 17, 18 and 19, bounded by St. Catherine, City Councillors, Berthelet, Ontario and St. Urbain streets.

Poll No. 11. At or near No. 2 Church street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 20 and 21, bounded by Ontario, Mance, Sherbrooke and St. Lawrence streets.

Poll No. 12. At or near No. 293 Bleury street, comprises electoral district No. 22, bounded by Ontario, Berthelet, City Councillors, Sherbrooke and Mance street.

Poll No. 13. At or near No. 371 St. Urbain street, comprises electoral district No. 23, bounded by Sherbrooke, St. Famille, Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets.

Poll No. 14. At or near No. 129 Park avenue, comprises electoral district No. 24, bounded by Sherbrooke street, Park and Pine avenues, Mance, Prince Arthur and St. Famille streets.

Poll No. 15. At or near No. 233 Prince Arthur street, comprises electoral district No. 25, bounded by Sherbrooke and Durocher streets, the northern limits of the ward and Park avenue.

Poll No. 16. At or near No. 25 Guilbault street, comprises electoral district No. 26, bounded by Prince Arthur and Mance streets, Pine avenue and St. Lawrence street.

Poll No. 17. At or near No. 684 St. Lawrence street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 27 and 28, bounded by Pine and Park avenues, the northern limits of the ward and St. Lawrence streets.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

Poll No. 1. At or near No. 55 St. Dominique street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, bounded by Craig, St. Lawrence, Lagauchetiere and St. Elizabeth streets.

Poll No. 2. At or near No. 37 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 4 and 5, bounded by Craig, St. Elizabeth, Lagauchetiere and St. Denis streets.

Poll No. 3. At or near No. 61 St. Elizabeth street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 6 and 7, bounded by Lagauchetiere, Cadieux, Dorchester and St. Denis streets.

Poll No. 4. At or near No. 100 St. Dominique street, comprises electoral district No. 8, bounded by Lagauchetiere. St. Lawrence, St. Catherine. Charlotte and Cadieux streets.

Poll No. 5. At or near No. 157 Cadieux street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 9 and 10, bounded by Dorchester, Cadieux, Charlotte, St. Dominique, St. Catherine and German streets.

Poll No. 6. At or near No. 139 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 11 and 12, bounded by Dorchester, German, St. Catherine and St. Denis streets.

Poll No. 7. At or near No. 1845 St. Catherine street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 13 and 14, bounded by St. Catherine, Cadieux, Mignonne and St. Denis streets.

Poll No. 8. At or near No. 318 Cadieux street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 15, 16 and 17, bounded by St. Catherine, St. Lawrence, Ontario and Cadieux streets.

Poll No. 9. At or near No. 309 German street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 18 and 19, bounded by Mignonne, Cadieux, Ontario and St. Elizabeth streets.

Poll No. 10. At or near No. 199 St. Elizabeth street, comprises electoral district No. 2, bounded by Mignonne, St. Elizabeth, Ontario, and Sanguinet streets.

Poll No. 11. At or near No. 27 St. Emery street, comprises electoral district No. 21, bounded by Mignonne, Sanguinet, Ontario and St. Denis streets.

Poll No. 12. At or near No. 358 German street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 22 and 23, bounded by Ontario, St. Lawrence and Sherbrooke streets, Laval avenue, Ernest and St. Denis streets.

Poll No. 13. At or near No. 479 St. Lawrence street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 24 and 25, bounded by Sherbrooke, St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur streets and Laval avenue.

Poll No. 14. At or near No. 79 Drolet street comprises electoral district No. 26, bounded by Ernest (St. Louis square), Laval avenue, Roy and St. Denis streets.

Poll No. 15. At or near No. 595 Cadieux street, comprises electoral district No. 27, bounded by Prince Arthur, St. Hippolyte and Roy streets and Laval avenue.

Poll No. 16. At or near No. 565 St. Lawrence street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 28 and 29, bounded by Prince Arthur, St. Lawrence. Roy and St. Hippolyte streets.

Poll No. 17. At or near No. 42 Napoleon street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 30 and 31, bounded by Roy and St. Lawrence streets, the northern limits of the ward and St. Hippolyte street.

Poll No. 18. At or near No. 751 Cadieux street, comprises electoral districts No. 32 and 33, bounded by Roy and St. Hippolyte streets, the northern limits of the ward and Sanguinet street.

Poll No. 19. At or near No. 166 Drolet street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 34 and 35, bounded by Roy and Sanguinet streets, the northern limits of the ward and St. Denis street.

ST. JAMES WARD.

Poll No. 1. At or near No. 1358 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 1 and 2, bounded by the river, Lacroix, Perthius, St. Hubert, Craig and Jacques Cartier streets.

Poll No. 2. At or near No. 30 Montcalm street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 3, 4 and 5, bounded by the river, Jacques Cartier, Craig, Visitation and Barclay street.

Poll No. 3. At or near No. 56 Amherst street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 6 and 7, bounded by Craig, Jacques Cartier, Lagauchetiere and Visitation streets.

Poll No. 4. At or near No. 5 Dubord street, comprises electoral districts No. 8 and 9, bounded by Craig, St. Denis, Lagauchetiere and Jacques Cartier Streets.

Poll No. 5. At or near No. 35 Notre Dame de Lourdes street, comprises electoral district No. 10, bounded by Lagauchetiere, St. Denis, St. Catherine and Berri streets.

Poll No. 6. At or near No. 35 Labelle street, comprises electoral district No. 11, bounded by Lagauchetiere, Berri, St. Catherine and St. Hubert streets.

Poll No. 7. At or near No. 159 St. Andre street, comprises electoral district No. 12, bounded by Lagauchetiere, St. Hubert, Dorchester and Wolfe streets.

Poll No. 8. At our near 1576 St. Catherine street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 13 and 14, bounded by Dorchester. St. Hubert, St. Catherine and Jacques Cartier streets.

Poll No. 9. At or near No. 139 Amherst street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 15, 16 and 17, bounded by Lagauchetiere, Wolfe, Dorchester, Jacques Cartier, St. Catherine and Montcalm streets.

Poll No. 10. At or near No. 225 Beaudry street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 18 and 19, bounded by Lagauchetiere, Montcalm, St. Catherine and Visitation streets.

Poll No. 11. At or near No. 248 Wolfe street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 20 and 21, bounded by St. Catherine, Amherst, Mignonne and Visitation streets.

Poll No. 12. At or near 1126 Mignonne street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 22 and 23, bounded by St. Catherine, St. Denis, Mignonne and Amherst streets.

Poll No. 13. At or near No. 272 St. Hubert street, comprises electoral district No. 24, bounded by Mignonne, St. Denis, Ontario and St. Hubert streets.

Poll No. 14. At or near No. 178 St. Christophe street, comprises electoral district No. 25, bounded by Mignonne, St. Hubert, Ontario and St. Christophe street.

Poll No. 15. At or near No. 444 St. Andre street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 26 and 27, bounded by Mignonne, St. Christophe, Ontario and St. Andre streets.

Poll No. 16. At or near No. 309 St. Andre street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 28 and 29, bounded by Mignonne, St. Andre, Ontario and Jacques Cartier streets.

Poll No. 17. At or near No. 258½ Amherst street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 30 and 31, bounded by Mignonne, Jacques Cartier, Ontario and Amherst streets.

Poll No. 18. At or near No. 329 Amherst street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 32 and 33, bounded by Mignonne, Amherst, Ontario and Wolfe streets.

Poll No. 19. At or near No. 286 Montcalm street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 34 and 35, bounded by Mignonne, Wolfe, Ontario and Montcalm streets.

Poll No. 20. At or near No. 390 Beaudry street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 36 and 38, bounded by Mignonne, Montcalm, Robin and Visitation streets.

Poll No. 21. At or near No. 491 Beaudry street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 37, 39 and 40, bounded by Robin, Montcalm, Ontario and Visitation streets.

Poll No. 22. At or near No. 110 Berri street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 41 and 42, bounded by Ontario, St. Denis, Cherrier and St. Hubert streets.

Poll No. 23. At or near No. 1361A Ontario street, comprises electoral district No. 43, bounded by Ontario, St. Hubert, Cherrier, Maple and St. Andre streets.

Poll No. 24. At or near No. 1337 Ontario street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 44 and 45, bounded by Ontario and St. Andre, Maple, Cherrier and Amherst streets.

Poll No. 25. At or near No. 56 Rivard street, comprises electoral district No. 46, bounded by Cherrier and St. Denis streets, the northern limits of the ward and Berri street.

Poll No. 26. At or near No. 706 St. Andre street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 47 and 48, bounded by Cherrier and Berri streets, the northern limits of the ward and St. Andre ssreet.

Poll No. 27. At or near No. 32 Montana street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 49 and 50, bounded by Cherrier and St. Andre streets, the northern limits of the ward and Amherst street.

Poll No. 28. At or near No. 638 Beaudry street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 51, 52, 53 and 54, bounded by Ontario and Amherst streets, the northern limits of the ward and Visitation street.

ST. MARY'S WARD.

Poll No. 1. At or near No. 10 de Salaberry street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 1 and 2, bounded by the river, Barclay, Visitation and St. Ignace streets.

Poll No. 2. At or near No. 38 Papineau square, comprises electoral districts Nos. 3, 11 and 12, bounded by the river, St. Ignace, Craig, St. Adolphus, Champlain, Dorchester, Shaw and Craig streets to the river at de Lorimier avenue.

Poll No. 3. At or near No. 813 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral district No. 4, bounded by the river, de Lorimier avenue, St. Catherine and Fullum street.

Poll No. 4. At or near No. 26 Dufresne street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 5 and 6, bounded by the river, Fullum, St. Catherine and Dufresne streets.

Poll No. 5. At or near No. 71 Poupart street, comprises electoral district No. 7, bounded by the river, Dufresne, St. Catherine and Iberville streets.

Poll No. 6. At or near No. 148 Craig street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 8 and 9, bounded by Craig, Visitation, Lagauchetiere and Voltigeurs streets.

Poll No. 7. At or near No. 30 Plessis street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 10 and 14, bounded by Craig, Voltigeurs, Lagauchetiere Panet, Dorchester, Champlain and St. Adolphus streets.

Poll No. 8. At or near No. 22 Dorchester street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 13 and 22, bounded by Craig, Shaw and St. Catherine streets and de Lorimier avenue.

Poll No. 9. At or near No. 216 Dorchester street, comprises electoral district No. 15, bounded by Lagauchetiere, Visitation, St. Catherine and Panet streets.

Poll No. 10. At or near No. 122 Plessis street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 16 and 17, bounded by Dorchester, Panet, St. Catherine and St. Alphonse streets.

Poll No. 11. At or near No. 3 St. Rose street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 18, 19 and 20, bounded by Dorchester, St. Alphonse and St. Catherine streets and Papineau avenue.

Poll No. 12. At or near No. 96 Gain street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 21, 27 and 28, bounded by Dorchester street, Papineau avenue, St. Catherine, Champlain and Mignonne street, de Lorimier avenue and St. Catherine and Shaw streets.

Poll No. 13. At or near No. 222 Panet street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 23 and 24, bounded by St. Catherine, Visitation, Mignonne and Plessis streets.

Poll No. 14. At or near No. 129 Maisonneuve street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 25 and 26, bounded by St. Catherine, Plessis, Mignonne and Champlain streets.

Poll No. 15. At or near 246 Panet street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 29 and 30, bounded by Mignonne Visitation, Logan and Plessis streets.

Poll No. 16. At or near 163 Champlain Street, comprises electoral districts No. 31, 32 and 37, bounded by Mignonne, Plessis, Logan, Champlain and Lafontaine street and Papineau avenue.

Poll No. 17. At or near No. 365 Logan street, comprises electoral districts No. 33 and 34, bounded by Logan, Visitation Lafontaine and Plessis streets.

Poll No. 18. At or near No. 228 Maisonneuve street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 35 and 36, bounded by Logan, Plessis, Lafontaine and Champlain streets.

Poll No. 19. At or near No. 237 Shaw street, comprises electoral district No. 38, bounded by Mignonne street, Papineau avenue, Lafontaine street and Delorimier avenue.

Poll No. 20. At or near No. 244 Parthenais street, comprises electoral district Nos. 39 and 40, bounded by St. Catherine street, Delormier Avenue, Ontario and Fullum streets.

Poll No. 21. At or near No. 114 Dufresne street, comprises electoral district No. 41, bounded by St. Catherine, Fullum, Logan and Dufresne streets.

Poll No. 22. At or near No. 24 Robb street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 42 and 43, bounded by St. Catherine, Dufresne, Logan and Iberville streets.

Poll No. 23. At or near No. 279 Fullum street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 44 and 48, bounded by Logan and Fullum streets, the northern limits of the ward and Dufresne street.

Poll No. 24. At or near No. 229 Dufresne street, comprises electoral district No. 45, bounded by Logan and Dufresne streets, the northern limits of the ward and Poupart street.

Poll No. 25. At or near No. 184 Iberville street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 46 and 47, bounded by Logan and Poupart streets, the northern limits of the ward and Iberville street.

Poll. No. 26. At or near No. 795 Ontario street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 49 and 50, bounded by Ontario street, Delorimier avenue, the northern limits of the ward and Fullum street.

Poll No. 27. At or near No. 261 Shaw street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 51 and 52, bounded by Lafontaine and Gain streets, the northern limits of the ward and Delorimier avenue.

Poll No. 28. At or near No. 278 Gain street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 53 and 54, bounded by Lafontaine street, Delorimier avenue, the northern limits of the ward and Gain street.

Poll No. 29. At or near No. 293 Champlain street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 55 and 56, bounded by Lafontaine and Champlain streets, the northern limits of the ward and De-Lorimier avenue.

Poll No. 30. At or near No. 291 Maisonneuve street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 57 and 58, bounded by Lafontaine and Maisonneuve streets, the northern limits of the ward and Champlain street.

Poll No. 31. At or near No. 324 Maisonneuve street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 59 and 60, bounded by Lafontaine and Plessis streets, the northern limits of the ward and Maisonneuve street.

Poll No. 32. At or near No. 345 Panet street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 61 and 64, bounded by Lafontaine, Visitation, Ontario and Plessis streets.

Poll No. 33. At or near No. 384 Plessis street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 62 and 63, bounded by Ontario and Panet streets, the northern limits of the ward and Plessis street.

Poll No. 34. At or near No. 394 Panet street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 65 and 66, bounded by Ontario and Visitation streets, the northern limits on the ward and Panet street.

HOCHELAGA WARD.

Poll No. 1. At or near No. 92 Frontenac street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 1 and 2, bounded by the river, Iberville, Mignonne and Harbor streets.

Poll No. 2. At or near No. 133 Frontenac street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 3 and 4 bounded by Mignonne, Iberville, Ontario Frontenac, Lafontaine and Harbor streets.

Poll No. 3. At or near No. 340 Frontenac street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 5 and 6, bounded by Lafontaine, Frontenac, Ontario and Iberville streets, the northern limits of the ward, Moreau, Ontario and Harbor streets.

Poll No. 4. At or near No. 85 Marlborough street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 6 and 7, bounded by the river, Harbor, Onrario and Moreau streets.

Poll No. 5. At or near No. 171 Moreau street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 8 and 10, bounded by the river, Moreau, Ontario, Desery, Rouville and Prefontaine streets.

Poll No. 6. At or near No. 86 Desery street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 9 and 11, bounded by the river, Prefontaine, Rouville, a line from St. Germain to St. Catherine and St. Catherine and Davidson streets.

Poll No. 7. At or near No. 209 Desery street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 12 and 13, bounded by St. Catherine street to a line opposite St. Germain, Rouville, Desery, Ontario, St. Germain, Stadacona and Darling streets.

Poll No. 8. At or near No. 83 Davidson street, comprises electoral district No. 14, bounded by the river, Davidson, St. Catherine, Darling, Stadacona and Cuvillier streets.

Poll No. 9. At or near No. 1 St. Catherine street, comprises electoral district No. 15, bounded by the river, Cuvillier, Stadacona, St. Germain, Ontario and Moreau streets, the northern and western limits of the ward.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE WARD.

Poll No. 1. At or near No. 1015 St. Lawrence street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 1 and 6, bounded by the southern and western limits of the ward, Rachael and St. Dominique streets.

Poll No 2. At or near No. 1148 St. Lawrence street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 2 and 3, bounded by Rachel street, the western limits of the ward, Mount Royal avenue and St. Dominique street.

Poll No. 3. At or near No. 565 St. Hippolyte street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 4 and 10, bounded by Marie Anne and St. Dominique streets, Mount Royal avenue and Pantaleon street.

Poll No. 4. At or near No. 473 St. Hippolyte street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 5 and 9, bounded by Rachel, St. Dominique, Marie Anne and Cadieux streets.

Poll No. 5. At or near No. 387 St. Hippolyte street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 7 and 8, bounded by the southern limits of the ward, St. Dominique, Rachel and Cadieux streets.

Poll No. 6. At or near No. 181 Pantaleon street, comprises electoral district No. 11, bounded by Rachel, Pantaleon, Cerat, Cadieux, Marie Anne streets and Laval avenue.

Poll No. 7. At or near No. 821 Pantaleon street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 12 and 13, bounded by the southern limits of the ward, Cadieux, Cerat, Pantaleon streets and Laval avenue.

Poll No. 9. At or near No. 730 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 14 and 15, bounded by the southern limits of the ward, Laval avenue, Rachel and Drolet streets.

Poll No. 9. At or near No. 801 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral district No. 16, bounded by Rachel, Laval avenue, Marie Anne and Drolet strreet.

Poll No. 10. At or near No. 571 Laval avenue, comprises electoral district No. 17, bounded by Marie Anne and Pantaleon streets, Mount Royal avenue and Sanguinet street.

Poll No. 11. At or near No. 339 Drolet street, comprises electoral district No. 18, bounded by Rachel, Drolet, Marie Anne, Sanguinet streets, Mount Royal avenue and St. Denis street.

Poll No. 12. At or near No. 406 Rivard street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 19 and 20, bounded by the southern limits of the ward, Drolet, Rachel and Berri streets.

Poll No. 13. At or near No. 325 Rivard street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 21 and 22, bounded by Rachel and St. Denis streets, Mount Royal avenue and Berri street.

Poll No. 14. At or near No. 323 Rachel street, comprises electoral district No. 23, bounded by Rachel and Berri streets, Mount Royal avenue and Amherst street.

Poll No. 15. At or near No. 123 St. Andre street, comprises electoral district No. 24, bounded by the southern limits of the ward, and Berri, Rachel and St. Andre streets.

Poll No. 16. At or near No. 330 Amherst street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 25 and 26, bounded by the southern limits of the ward, St. Andre and Rachel streets, and Papineau avenue.

Poll No. 17. At or near No. 90 Dufferin street, comprises electoral district No. 27, bounded by Rachel and Amherst streets, Mount Royal avenue and Brebœuf street.

Poll No. 18. At or near No. 115 Rachel street, comprises electoral district No. 28, bounded by Rachel and Brebœuf streets, Mount Royal avenue and Durham street.

Poll No. 19. At or near No. 681 Sydenham street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 29 and 30, bounded by Rachel and Durham streets, Mount Royal and Papineau avenues.

ST. GABRIEL WARD.

Poll No. 1.—At or near No. 229 Ropery street, comprises electoral district No. 1, bounded by Manufacturers and Charlevoix streets, the Lachine canal and the eastern limits of the ward.

Poll No. 2. At or near No. 130 Manufacturers street, comprises electoral district No. 2, bounded by Centre, Ropery and Manufacturers streets and the eastern limits of the ward.

Poll No. 3. At or near No. 19 Soulanges street, comprises electoral district No. 3, bounded by the Grand Trunk Railway track, Hibernia, Grand Trunk, Island and Centre streets and the eastern limits of the ward.

Poll No. 4. At or near No. 65 Laprairie street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 4 and 5, bounded by Grand Trunk, Ropery, Centre and Island streets.

Poll No. 5. At or near No. 130 Ropery street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 6 and [illegible], bounded by the Grand Trunk Railway track, Charlevoix, Centre, Ropery, Grand Trunk and Hibernia streets.

Poll No. 6. At or near No. 168 Manufacturers street, comprises electoral districts Nos. [illegible] and 9, bounded by Centre, D'Argenson, St. Charles, Charlevoix, Manufacturers and Ropery streets.

Poll No. 7. At or near No. 246 Chateauguay street, comprises electoral district No. [illegible], bounded by the Grand Trunk Railway [illegible], D'Argenson, Centre and Charlevoix streets.

Poll No. 8. At or near No. 284A Manufacturers streets, comprises electoral district No. 11, bounded by the Grand Trunk [illegible] track, the Lachine canal, Charlevoix, St. Charles and D'Argenson streets.

Poll No. 9. At or near No. 280 Chateauguay street, comprises electoral district [illegible], bounded by Wellington street, the [illegible] the Grand Trunk railway track [illegible] Trunk railway track, Hibernia, [illegible] Charlevoix streets.

Poll No. 10. At or near No. 11[illegible] street, comprises electoral district [illegible], bounded by the river, Fortune and [illegible] streets and the eastern limits of the [illegible].

Poll No. 11. At or near No. 202 [illegible] street, comprises electoral district [illegible], bounded by Wellington and Charron [illegible], the Grand Trunk railway track and the [illegible] ern limits of the ward.

Poll No. 12. At or near No. 31 Paris street, comprises electoral district No. 15, bounded by the river, the Tail race, Wellington, Liverpool [illegible] Charron, Wellington and Fortune streets to the river.

Poll No. 13. At or near 305 Hibernia street, comprises electoral district No. 16, bounded by Coleraine, Liverpool and Wellington streets, the Grand Trunk railway track and Charlevoix street.

Poll No. 14. At or near No. 84 Ryde street, comprises electoral district No. 17, bounded by Coleraine, Charlevoix. Knox and Hibernia streets.

Poll No. 15. At or near No. 33 Rozel street, comprises district No. 18, bounded by Wellington, Charlevoix, Coleraine and Hibernia streets.

ST. DENIS WARD.

Poll No. 1. At or near No. 1208 St. Denis street, bounded by Mount Royal avenue, [illegible] and Rivard streets.

Poll No. 2. At or near No. 1362 St. Denis street, bounded by Carriere street, all the [illegible] on Robin street, Rivard street and the division line of St. Laurent.

Poll No. 3. At or near No. 1108 Berri street, bounded by Mount Royal avenue, St. [illegible] Rivard and Carriere streets.

Poll No. 4. At or near No. 118 Carriere street, bounded by Carriere, Rivard and St. Lawrence streets and the division line of St. Laurent.

Poll No. 5. At or near No. 77 Carriere street, bounded by St. Etienne and Carriere streets, the C. P. R. Ry. track and Carriere street.

Poll No. 6. At or near No. 31 Mount [illegible] avenue, bounded by Amherst street, the [illegible] R. Ry. track, Mount Royal and Papineau avenue.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
Montreal, January 25, 1894

FRATERNAL NEWS.

Doings of the Numerous City Orders.

A Brief Sketch of the Canadian Order of Foresters Giving its Origin and Aims—A.O.U.W. Institute a Grand Lodge.

Lodge secretaries will confer a favor by sending brief reports of their meetings etc. by Thursday evening to the Fraternal Editor Herald.

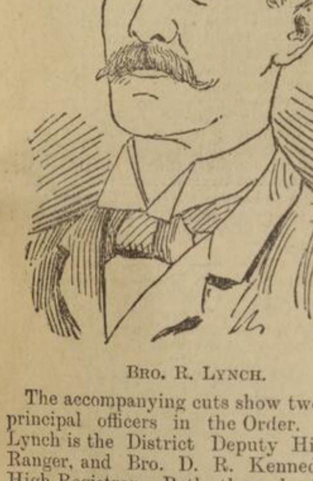
CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS

Amongst the foremost orders of Canada is the Canadian Order of Foresters, which was organized in November 1879, when the Order was incorporated on December 1st, of that year, the membership numbered 490, but the indefatigable efforts of those few had its effect, and the society soon become a vigorous fraternity. It is now credited with a membership of 17.500.

The aims of the Order are to fulfill its professed mission of educating its members up to the standard of genuine, practical benevolence, and engendering that spirit of fraternity which has done so much for the good of our race in many sister societies as well as this. The Order has scores of examples in which this commendable spirit has manifested itself in noble acts of self-denial and deeds of mercy.

The outlook for the order was never brighter than it is to-day. The membership has increased during the past year over 3,000. New courts are being established in all parts of the Dominion and the indications are that the increase of members this year will largely exceed that of any former year.

BRO. D. R. KENNEDY.



BRO. R. LYNCH.

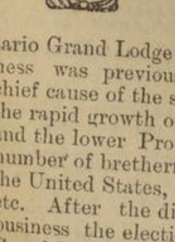
The accompanying cuts show two of the principal officers in the Order. Bro. R. Lynch is the District Deputy High Chief Ranger, and Bro. D. R. Kennedy is the High Registrar. Both these brothers are well known and hard working Foresters.

COURT HOCHELAGA.

This court held their third annual dinner the other evening. A large number of members were present. The chair was occupied by Bro. Chief Ranger R. Collins, with High Registrar R. D. Kennedy on his right and Past Chief Ranger Bro. Wm. Renshaw on his left. The toasts of the evening were: "The Queen," High Court, etc. Numerous songs, speeches and recitations were rendered by the brethren and their friends.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

A GRAND LODGE INSTITUTED.



THE feature in this order this week was the formation of a Grand Lodge for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. This movement by the Quebec members is purely a friendly one towards the Ontario Grand Lodge under which the business was previously conducted. The chief cause of the separation is owing to the rapid growth of the Order in Quebec and the lower Provinces. A very large number of brethern were present from the United States, Ontario, Nova Scotia etc. After the disposal of some minor business the election of officers for the Grand Lodge took place with the following results:

Grand Master Workman, Bro. E. L. Bond, of Federation Lodge, No. 244, Montreal; Grand Past Grand Master Workman, Bro. Thos. Chambers, of Prince George Lodge, No. 9, Montreal; Grand Foreman, Bro. F. J. Blair, of Forest Lodge, No. 5, St. Stephen, N.B.; Grand Overseer, Bro. E. C. Lalonde, of Lemoyne Lodge, No. 18, Longueuil; Grand Recorder, Bro. H. Bragg, of St. Lambert Lodge, No. 7, St. Lambert, Que.; Grand Receiver, Bro. A. Blouin, of Jacques Cartier Lodge, No. 22, Montreal; Grand Guide, Bro. A. B. Thompson, of Springhill Lodge, No. 5, Springhill, N.S.; Grand Inside Watchman, Bro. G. W. Shannon, of Valleyfield Lodge, No. 27, Valleyfield, Que.; Grand Outside Watchman, Bro. J. Edey, of Quyon Lodge, No. 10, Quyon, Que.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

BRANCH 26.

A very pleasant evening was spent by the members and friends of the above lodge last Monday. One new member was initiated and several applications were read and submitted to the board of trustees. A varied programme of vocal and instrumental music followed, the following taking part: Messrs. Milloy, …ed, S. Palmer T. Foy Jr. T. Tansey; Misses Reynolds, Ward and Harkenstein and Mrs. G. A. Prince. Those present sat down to an enjoyable dinner, after which came the dancing which was kept up until midnight.

BRANCH 143.

District Deputy A. H. Spedding installed the following officers of this branch the other evening. President and spiritual director, Rev. Chas. Laropue; first vice-president, F. N. Fournier; second vice-president, Joseph Kieffer; recording secretary, Henri Kieffer; assistant recording secretary, N. Theoret; financial secretary, A. Lambert; treasurer, H. Lamy; marshal, J. B. Aubry; guard, F. X. Frappier; trustees, J. L. E. Doray, N. Theoret. J. Kieffer, O. Vinette. F. X. Desrosiers.

BRANCH 87.

The officers of the foregoing branch were recently installed by District Deputy Daudin: Spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Robillard; chancellor, J. E. H. Howison; president, Jos. Beland; first vice-president, Aug. Depatie; second vice-president, Joseph Therien; recording secretary, Joseph Courtois; assistant recording secretary, M. A. Campeau; financial secretary, J. A. Deniper; treasurer, Alph. Desjardins; marshal, J. Saulniers; guard, Oct. Lanoix; trustees, P. Gauthier, M. A. Campeau, C. B. J. McKercher, J. E. Morin. J. R. de Cotret; representative to Grand Council, J. E. H. Howison; alternate representative, Jos. Beland.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

BRITANNIC LODGE NO. 113

This lodge held its second annual social last evening in the Orange Hall. The affair on the whole was a great success, and the workers deserve great credit. After three candidates had been initiated into the arts and mysteries of the order Supreme Grand Vice-President J. A. Edwards, amid great enthusiasm, presented past president's jewels to past president Bro. J. Croston and Secretary Bro. P. Smith. The members and their friends then partook of refreshments, whilst the following gentlemen, by either song or recitation, added pleasure to the evening's enjoyment:—Bros. Heath, Flowers, Bradely and Messrs. Pool, Young and Stetly.

COSMOPOLITAN ORDER OF FORESTERS.

COURT ST. LAWRENCE.

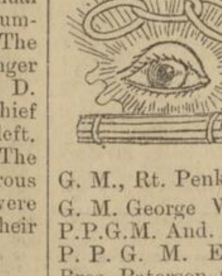
The second annual banquet of this court took place last evening in the Riendeau Hotel. Among the numerous gentlemen present were A. P. Pigeon, chief ranger, presiding; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. B. Deary; Messrs. John Rosenvinge, supreme chief ranger of the order; James Brown, supreme treasurer; A. Lippe, supreme secretary; Dr. C. R. Gillard, supreme medical examiner; W. Larochelle, supreme legal adviser; Fr. Rasmussen, of the 'Danebrog,' Ottawa; Jas. McShane and F. Bayard. The Cosmopolitan Order of Foresters was founded in Montreal two years ago. It already numbers 1,200 members, and has established its courts in different parts of the province and in the United States.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

COURT FRIENDSHIP NO. 612.

This lodge at their last meeting elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: Thos McCallum, C.D., H.C.R.: W. Sutherland, M.D., court physician; W. B. Morris, P.C.R.; John C. Bowden, C.R.; Donald Morrison, V.C.R.; W. H. Wilson, recording secretary; R. C. Barnes, financial secretary; A. J. Whimby, treasurer; Chas. Little, chaplain; J. L. Smith, S.W.; E. A. Wilson, J.W.; G. W. Adams, S. B.; J. L. McKeenan, J.B.; Messrs. A. J. Whimby and W. D. Morris, trustees.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS M. U.



AT the fifty-first annual meeting of the Montreal district I. O. O. F.; M. U., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Prov. G. M., John Taylor; Dep. Pro. G. M., Rt. Penk; Pro. Cor. Sec., P. P. G. M. George W. Hardisty; treasurer, P.P.G.M. And. Starke; grand marshal, P. P. G. M. Edward Pratt; trustees, Bros. Paterson, Graham and Pratt; auditors, Bros. Macey, Allan and Field.

GRAND LODGE OF COMMITTEES.

The Executive committee of the Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. met yesterday morning and appointed the following Grand Lodge committees:—Finance and audit, Bros. T. Chambers, O. W. G. Dettmers and E. C. Lalonde; committee of laws, Bros, T. P. Butler, A. Woods, J. P. Sudbury and the Rev. Mr. Crawford; committee on distribution, Bros. R. J. Hewton, Lefebvre, P. Millington, J. Martin, A. Bouret and Dr. J. Z. Triganne; committee on credentials, Bros. R. C. Thornloe, Rev. Mr. Butler, H. Bragg, R. Wynne, G. Black and C. E. Ward; committee of state of the order, Bros. P. Millington, O. W. G. Dettmers, Thos. Chambers, A. Leger and Robinson, committee on legislation. Bros. T. P. Butler, A. Woods, R. J. Hewton and R. Wynne, committee on grand medical examiner's reports, Bros. J. Lefebvre, Dr. J. Z. Triganne, J. Martin and A. Robinson: incidental committee, Bros. A. Leger, G. Black, A. Bouret, J. Martin. P. Millington and R. C. Thornloe; committee on appeals, Bros. T. P. Butler, O. W. G. Dettmers, Thomas Chambers and A. Woods.

It was decided to hold the next Grand Lodge session in this city on March 6, 1895.

TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

STAR OF THE EAST.

This Temple held a very enjoyable session last evening at which a large number of members and visitors were present. After the routine business had been gone through and several new members initiated, the entertainment under the charge of Bro. J. F. Thompson was gone on with and a very pleasant entertainment it was. Following are those who took part Messrs. Grant, Butler, Maguire and Riddell. Bros. Butler and Richards also gave recitations. A quartette composed of Messrs. Hinchcliffe, Heath and Mrs. Saul and Heath added much to the enjoyment of the evening. Refreshments were provided by Bro. Thompson, after which the company broke up, with the usual vote of thanks.

THE DISTRICT TEMPLE.

The monthly meeting of the sick benefit temple in connection with the above was held last week when very encouraging reports were received from the officers and new members admitted.

Notes.

Next Tuesday evening, Jan. 30th, a volunteer concert takes place in the Orange Hall, 246 St. James street. An excellent programme has been prepared by Mr. A. G. Ellis, who is well-known among the Good Templars, Orangemen and Foresters of the city. The prospects are for a crowded house.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Personal Religion.

"The moral conduct of man is morality; the perception of the infinite is theology; the union of the two is religion. He comes to perceive in the law of God his ideal. If he sees honor, truth, purity, benevolence and says 'these are the acquisition I want to obtain' then his religion is no longer a law, it is an ideal. When a man gets beyond the point of doing what society, or what his God requires, when he reaches the point of doing the right because it is the right, he has taken a forward step towards the promised land; he has got beyond Mt. Sinai.

" 'God,' said a little child, 'is something we like and something we want to be like.' But there is sorrething even beyond this, When one has come to have the divine ideal he begins to have the divine point of view. He comes to look at life from the spiritual, not from the temporal and terrestrial side. He looks now upon his enemy as one more to be condoned than to be conquered. He desires to relieve human misery. He who gets so near to God that he can see somewhat from God's own point of view stands so near to God that he can see Him in his own soul.

"The life of God in the soul of man is not the speclal privilege of a recluse; it belongs to all humanity. The artisan, the lawyer, the merchant who realizes this ideal in his daily life, comes nearer to God. The baker who puts alum in his bread in place of flour; the preacher who substitutes popularity for truth, are both recreants together. Personal religion is (1) hearing and obeying God's voice; (2) taking Him as our ideal; (3) seeing life from His point of view, and (4) seeking to be filled with His spirit. There is only one way in which God can manifest Himself to man, and that is through man. The earth shall be filled with the glory of the heavenly spheres as the air is filled with the music that trembles in it."—Dr. Lyman Abbott.

PREPARE TO MEET THY GOD.

"Prepare to meet thy God, oh! American civilization. Oh! the political economy that allows men, simply by the brute power that in them may abide, to pile up great fortunes and to ruin small fortunes! Oh! the political economy that says every fellow for himself and the devil take the hindmost! Oh! that that political economy understood that the great changes and convulsions in human thought are simply the comings of Almighty God. I tell you that the rich men of America shall never be able to prevent anarchy from coming in at the back door save by letting God in at the front door! Never will we have peace till we see that the power of making money is God-given that the power of using money for God is one of the highest and grandest powers in the universe, and that this power of using money is stewardship; that God makes every man who can earn a dollar the trustee of that dollar for all men and not for himself."—Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D.

THE RIGHT MAN AND PLACE.

"It is a great thing, as we often hear it said, to have 'right men in right places,' but it is also a great thing, and one which more nearly concerns our individual practice, to have the right man doing the right thing, and the right thing said and done in the right place and at the right time and in the right way. A right thing done in a wrong way is often more mischievous than a thing done wrong altogether. An amusement in itself quite innocent, a practice in itself most holy, a rebuke in itself most just, will become almost wicked if said or done by a wrong person or in the wrong place."—Dean Stanley.

CHRIST'S HUMAN LIFE.

"What had the life of Jesus been to us if we had only the records of His sermons without the record of His going about doing good? I think the every day life of Jesus touches the human heart more than the great truths which He uttered."—Bishop Simpson (Methodist.)

"IT MAY BE OURS."

"It may not be ours to utter convincing arguments, but it may be ours to live holy lives. It may not be ours to be subtle and learned and logical, but it may be ours to be noble and sweet and pure."—Canon Farrar.

BE PATIENT.

"Endeavor to be patient in bearing with the defects and infirmities of others, of what sort soever they be; for that thyself also hast many failings which must be borne with by others."—Thomas a Kempis.

BE CONTENT.

"Adapt thyself to the things with which thy lot has been cast; and the men among whom thou hast received thy portion, love them, but do it sincerely."—Marcus Aurelius.

Barkis is Willing.

[From The Toronto News.]

Sir Oliver Mowat is quite willing to concede to the Patrons every reform they ask of the Dominion Government.

An Infant Industry.

[From The London Advertiser.]

An Ottawa correspondent who has been looking into the public accounts says that for every dollar's worth of coal oil imported into Canada last month another dollar was taken in duty.

A Timely Enquirer.

[From The Winnipeg Tribune.]

Why is it that if the public are as unanimous as they appear to be on the question of the general uselessness of the senate that it is not abolished? It is only on rare occasions that any prominent Canadian, who has made a study of Canadas institutions, can be got to defend the senate. The general opinion seems to be that it has survived its usefulness and that it should be abolished.

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THE WORTHLESSNESS OF CENSUS.

Some Sharp Criticism of its Statistics By Mr. Mills.

(From Hon. David Mills address at Toronto.

I have referred to the worthlessness of the census returns, and it is strictly true that they are worthless. I wish time would permit me to analyze some of these returns and to show you what a large sum of money has been spent on a census upon which not the slightest reliance can be placed. During the spring of 1891 you have every person who is doing any kind of manufacturing, so called, whether for himself or others, put down as a manufacturer. The poor woman who makes up clothing for the merchant tailor at her own home is returned as a manufacturer, and her house as a mannfacturing establishment, the value of which is counted as manufacturers capital. The man who lives in a little lean-to, and who sharpens saws for the poor woodcutter, is returned as a manufacturer. To show you to what an extent poor laborers have been hunted up and put down as manufacturers, I have only to refer you to this, that the number of manufacturers and employees by the census of 1891 was far greater in the City of London than in 1881, although every resident of that city who has looked into the facts knows that this is not the case, as there were during the decade no new establishments, and many of those which were in operation in 1881 were closed when the last census was taken. By the census of 1881, manufacturers paid as wages $59,429.002, and in 1891, $99,762,441. Here is an increase in wages of more than $40,000,000—a very favorable showing. but utterly misleading, because the census of 1891 embraces as employees of manufacturers many thousands who were not included in 1881. The census of 1881 represented the value of the raw material manufactured in Canada as $179,918,593, and in 1891 as $265,98,219, being an increase of $76,000,000; or putting together the wages and raw material, the value in 1881 was $239,347,595, and in 1891 $355,745,660, which, again, I say, if it represented fairly these two sums at each period, would indicate a marked progress in the development of manufacturing industry. Let us now look at the amount of capital which, at each of these periods, is returned as having been invested in manufacturers. In 1881 the value is $165,302,623, and in 1891 $353,863,817—or more than double the sum previously invested: but when you compare the value of the raw material used with the amount of capital employed, you at once discover that there is something wrong, for in 1881 the raw material worked up within the year was to the capital as 180 is to 165, whereas in 1891 it was as 255 is to 356. Now, when you examine the census of the United States you find the productive power of capital is constantly increasing, whereas by the last Canadian census it has diminished in ten years nearly 45 per cent. This one fact would be sufficient to show the discreditable way that the census has been cooked, and how utterly valueless the figures are as a means of ascertaining the material progress of the country. Now, by the census of 1881 the number of employees was 254,935, and by the census of 1891 367,935; and yet, looking at the reported increase of capital, the number of employees ought to have been 666,000. (That is, that $190,500,000 additional capital employs only 114,000 persons, and uses but one-third of the raw material used by that previously invested.) It is preposterous to suppose that the increase of capital should be so out of all proportion to the increase of employees. And if you assume the capital to have been in the same proportion, the capital really invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1891 would be $114,000,000 less than reported. If you take from what remains the value of the tenements in which seamstresses and other parties live, there would be a still further reduction.

Country News.

The first general meeting of the Pomological and Fruit growing society of the Province of Quebec will be held at Abbotsford Feby. 8th and 9th.

The Twelfth Annual Ball of the officers of the Volunteer Militia of the District of Bedford, will be held at the Sweetsburg House on Tuesday evening, 30th January.

Mr. O'Cain will again be presented for the mayoralty of St. Johns next month. It is not likely that his re-election would be opposed.

A movement is on foot to unite the Garrison and Standard Drain Pipe Company Cricket Clubs of St. Johns under the name of the St. John's Cricket Club.

The St. John's News feels badly over the reorganization of the St. John's Stone Chinaware Company, under the title J. L. Cassidy Co., of Montreal. It says: Mr. Cassidy's name is an honor to any corporation with which it might be associated, but if the old name had to be dropped, what necessity was there of completely obliterating St. Johns?

The Canada Paper Company has acquired from The British American Land Company 2,8000 acres of wild land in the Township of Stoke. Price $8,400.

The Ravings of a Madman.

Of the recent "Call to Battle" by William Lyman, of the defunct Irish National League of America, The Canadian Freeman of Kingston: More than nine-tenths of the friends of Home Rule are perfectly well satisfied to await developments and are not in sympathy with such remarks or warfare as the above. Nor do they desire to have the general public believe that they sympathize in any way with Lyman's prattle. It resembles more the ravings of a madman than that of a sane person. The Home Rule party in Ireland are marching steadily along, and though there is not the usual amount of newfpaper clatter about Irish affairs, the freedom of Ireland is receiving quiet attention and is not being lost sight of by any means. Mr. Lyman's "Call to battle" will receive a cold welcome in this quarter, as it should wherever read. We can afford to be without such literature at present.

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8.30 A.M. Except Sun. — Express via W. R. Jc. and Springfield, ar. New York 10.00 p.m

6.30 P.M. Daily — Fast Night Train via Troy and Albany, ar. New York 6.45 a.m.

8.25 P.M. Daily — Night Express via Springfield & New Haven ar. New York 11.30 a.m

For Boston.

8.30 A.M. Except Sun. — Day Express via Rutland and Fitchburg, ar. Boston 7.20 p.m.

8.30 A.M. Except Sun. — Fast train via White River Jc. & Lowell arriving Boston 7.15 p.m.

8.25 P.M. Daily — Night Express via Concord and Nashua ar. Worcester 9.28 a.m., ar. Boston 8.15 a.m.

8.25 P.M. Daily — For Boston via Bellows Falls and Fitchburg. For Worcester and all New England points via Winchendon.

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Nov. 19th, 1893.

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CALLING IN CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

No. 26.—In the matter of Adrien Belanger, of the Village of Rigaud, said district, carriage maker, Insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the judges of this Court, in the court room for Insolvency matters, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the fifth day of Febuary next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator to the property of the said insolvent and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

H. COLLARD, Deputy Protonotary. S. C.

Montreal, 25th January, 1894.

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Jan 13	Lake Winnipeg	Jan 31
Jan 27	Lake Ontario	Feb 14
Feb 10	Lake Superior	Feb 28
Sat. Feb. 24	Lake Winnipeg	Wed. Mch. 14
Sat. Mch 10	Lake Ontario	Wed. Mch. 28
Sat. Mch 24	Lake Superior	Wed. Aprl. 11
Sat. Aprl 7	Lake Winnipeg	Wed. Aprl. 25

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Vancouver	Mar. 22, 1 p. m.	Mar. 24, 2 p.m

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Steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, $24.

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23 Dec	Numidian	18 Jan	20 Jan.
11 Jan	Mongolian	1 Feb	3 Feb.
25 Jan	Laurentian	15 Feb	17 Feb.
8 Feb	Numidian	1 Mch	3 Mch.
22 Feb	Mongolian	15 Mch	17 Mch.
8 Mch	Laurentian	29 Mch	31 Mch.
22 Mch	Parisian	12 April	14 April.
5 April	Numidian	26 April	28 April

The steamers of this service carry all classes of passengers. The Saloons and Staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music Rooms and Smoking Room on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam. Second cabin accommodation is a special feature on these steamers.

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RATES OF PASSAGE, Cabin—Winter Service: Steamship Parisian, $50, $60 and $70 single; $100, $110 and $130 return. Numidian, Mongolian, Laurentian, $45 and $50 single; $95 and $100 return. Second Cabin, $30 and $35 single; $65 return. Steerage to or from Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry or Queenstown, $24. Passengers booked through to London, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Scandinavian ports at specially low rates. Railway fare to Portland or Halifax first class, $7.50; second class, $5.50.

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From London.	Steamship.	From Portland
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10 Jan	Brazilian	31 Jan.
21 Jan	Montevidean	21 Feb.
31 Feb	Brazilian	14 March

And regularly thereafter.

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From new Pier, foot of W. 21st St., New York.

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From New York	
22 Dec	*Grecian	11 Jan.	
30 Dec	*Norwegian	18 Jan.	
6 Jan	*Siberian	25 Jan.	
12 Jan	State of Nebraska	1 Feb.	2 p.m.
19 Jan	*Peruvian	8 Feb.	
26 Jan	*Grecian	15 Feb.	
2 Feb	*Norwegian	22 Feb.	
9 Feb	Siberian	1 Mch.	
16 Feb	State of California	8 Mch.	11 a.m.
23 Feb	*Peruvian	15 Mch.	
2 Mch	State of Nebraska	22 Mch.	11 a.m.

And weekly thereafter

Steamers with a * will not carry passengers from New York.

The Steamships State of California and State of Nebraska are lighted throughout by electricity, and have excellent accommodations for all classes of passengers.

Rates—First cabin, $40 to $60; second cabin, $30; steerage to Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Liverpool, $23.

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30 Dec	2 Jan	Assyrian	23 Jan	28 Jan

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Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service.

From Glasgow to Boston.	Steamships.	From Boston to Glasgow on or about
6 Jan	Hibernian	24 Jan
20 Jan	Pomeranian	6 Feb
3 Feb	Sarmatian	20 Feb
17 Feb	Hibernian	6 March
3 March	Pomeranian	20 March
17 March	Sarmatian	3 April
31 March	Hibernian	17 April

And regularly thereafter.

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Chester	Sat. Feb. 10,	9.00 a.m
Paris	Wed. Feb. 21,	6.30 a.m
Berlin	Wed. Feb. 28,	8.00 a.m
New York	Wed. Mar. 7,	6.00 a.m

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Gallia	Sat. Feb. 3,	3.00 p.m.
Umbria	Sat. Feb. 10,	8.30 a.m.
Servia	Sat. Feb. 17,	3.00 p.m.
Etruria	Sat. Feb. 24,	9.00 a.m
Aurania	Sat. Mch 3,	2.00 p.m.
Campania	Sat. Mch. 10,	7.30 a.m.
Umbria	Sat. Mch. 17,	2.00 p.m.

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Corner Dorchester & Drummond

[illegible] Lillian Russell and Sig. Giovanni Perugini, or, more properly speaking, Helen Leonard and John Chatterton were married on Sunday last in Hoboken, not New York. Miss Russell wanted the ceremony to take place in New York, in her home, on west Seventy-seventh street, but to marry in that State it was requisite that a justice of the Supreme Court give permission. But the warning of Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court that if she married in New York State without the consent of a judge of the Supreme

SIGNORA PERUGINI,
Nee Lillian Russel.

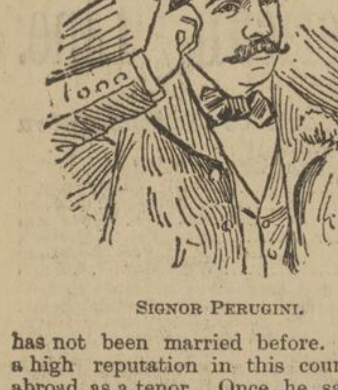
Court she would be guilty of bigamy and it would be the duty of the District Attorney to prosecute her on that criminal charge, caused Miss Russell to change her plans.

And so, Saturday night, plans were made for a meeting in Hoboken of Sig. Perugini, Miss Russell and a few relations and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Perugini will appear together, as usual, in "Princess Nicotine," right through the season. It is their intention to have an at-home reception on Easter Sunday. In June they will sail for Europe to spend the summer there.

* * *

The previous marriages of Lillian Russel have been the subject of much public comment. Her first husband was Harry Braham, the musician. He secured a divorce from her. A few days after, she went to New Jersey and married Teddy Solomon. That marriage was annulled a short time ago on the ground that Solomon had a wife living at the time he married Miss Russell. Sig. Perugini



SIGNOR PERUGINI.

has not been married before. He has a high reputation in this country and abroad as a tenor. Once he sang with Patti. He began to appear with Miss Russell in "Princess Nicotine" about six weeks ago, but he had known her for years.

* * *

John R. Rogers objects to being sued for absolute divorce in the United States on the ground that he is English. Minnie Palmer, his wife, says he has no right to sue her for divorce in the courts of Great Britain, as he is an American. He has brought one suit in England for divorce and another to recover $100,000 damages from Sir William Rose for the alienation of Minnie's affections. Sir William also declares that Rogers is an American, and, consequently without standing in court.

Minnie's Palmer's divorce suit is delayed pending the decision of the mooted question of her husband's nationality.

* * *

"Yours merrily, John R. Rogers," as he loved to sign his letters, was constantly seen in New York until about a year ago, when a judgement for $5.000 was entered against him. It was returned unsatisfied, and an order was obtained for his examination in supplementary proceedings. As he failed to appear

MINNIE PALMER,
As she looked when she married John Rogers.

Judge Ingraham granted an order of arrest against him for contempt of court. Since then, when he has been in the neighborhood of New York, he has made his headquarters at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, and has only visited his old haunts on Sundays, when there was no danger of arrest.

Mrs. Rogers' relatives say Sir William Rose is an old friend of the family, who has known Minnie since she was a child, and that Rogers' charges are absolutely groundless.

* * *

An English actor now in America writes to the London Referee that business is very bad here, and that so many English companies have "gone out to the States" lately that he advises no other English combination to come over for at least three or four years, "more especially as there is at present a growing dislike of English companies."

This English actor is half right and half wrong. His statements are therefore calculated to mislead English readers.

Times are very hard, to be sure. But the English companies now in our country are feeling the stringency less than our own people.

Irving has played to phenomenal receipts everywhere. The Kendals have made a pot of money. Mr. Willard has cleared a greater profit the past year than than ever before in his career. It is not the English companies that have suffered—it is the French artists. Coquelin and Hading and the French pantomimists in "L'Enfant Prodigue" have had a tough experience.

For business reasons our managers and actors, however, will find no fault if the English follow the Referee correspondent's advice and stay at home for two or three years.

* * *

A welcome and refreshing presence on the theatrical horizon is Felix Morris, who will be here for the week beginning Monday next. Those who are acquainted with him in private life, see little of his personality in the characters which he assumes on the stage. There are actors of repute "in mouths of wisest censure," whose fame rests entirely on the fact that accident or design has placed them in parts that reflect their own personal peculiarities. These are not actors in the true sense; and while we are entertained by them, we do not feel that they broadly represent the art in which they are employed. Felix Morris belongs to a radically different order. Not to say uncomplimentarily, it is nevertheless true that he is almost the last man one would single out as a notable possibility in dramatic art, yet he is to-day practically peerless in that branch of it which is known as character acting. One of the chief reasons for this superiority

FELIX MORRIS,
As Count de Rohan in "The Rose."

is found in the total extinction of self which distinguishes his impersonations, and in the fidelity and completeness with which he projects himself into his assumed characters. The demonstration of this actor's remarkable ability will be exemplified in the vastly different roles in which he will be seen here. In the first as Count de Rohan in "The Rose;" the second, old Joe in "The Vagabond;" the third, Mr. Moser in "Moses," which will hold the boards Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights; as Monsieur Jacques in "The Old Musician," and Mr. Busby, in "The Paper Chase," Thursday and Saturday nights, and as Kerry in the play of that name, together with that of Mr. Busby again on Friday night, and at the Saturday matinee.

* * *

I sat and listened to a very interesting discussion the other evening. One theatrical man claimed that the Queen's attraction for next week should be billed largely as "Playmates" (the title of the attraction); another declared that the name of Bessie Bonehill should be starred. One argument was this: Bessie Bonehill was a variety artist who appeared at the Theatre Royal some time ago

BESSIE BONEHILL,
As she appears in one of her impersonations.

and therefore was a cheaper house attraction and should not play the Queens. Again it was claimed uptown theatre goers did not know the name—Bessie Bonehill—and so it would be better all round that "Playmates" should be the big line on the walls and in the newspaper advertisements.

What a lot of bosh and how I would kick (excuse the parlance) were I Miss Bonehill and my name was not billed before and better than any other portion of the advertising schemes. Miss Bonehill's manager evidently agrees with me but there are many people who will side with my friend who argued that an artiste once on the variety stage should not be boomed afterwards at a high price house.

* * *

Did it ever occur to you, that at least a third of the best actors and actresses have come from the variety stage. It would be invidious to pick them out and it would be absurd to deny that, with a few exceptions, they are thoroughly qualified to take a place upon the stage as stars of the companies which are today giving us the most amusement—the few Shakespearian and other performers of the so-called legetimate are of course not in this category.

* * *

Now to come down to the point. Bessie Bonehill (Mrs. Seeley) is as clever a little woman as ever stepped upon the stage. She is probably the finest male impersonator we know, and her success is due to her ability. What kind of a vehicle she has in "Playmates" I don't know, but if it is good enough for her it is good indeed.

* * *

W. F. Rochester, the comedian and stage manager, is here and he is busy staging "Erminie" for the Montreal Operatic Club. From here Mr. Rochester will go to Hamilton, Ont., where on Easter week he will produce a new comic opera in three acts, written by J. W. Stead, editor of the Hamilton Herald, with music by Mr. Hemphill. It is said that a syndicate is about to be formed for the production of this opera in New York in the near future.

* * *

The Price-Raymond Operatic Concert Company give two grand concerts in Sohmer Park to-morrow afternoon and evening. The company is a capable one, and has been well received wherever it has appeared. Aline Raymond, cornet virtuoso, is said to be exceedingly clever, and is always a host in herself. She shows great command of the instrument, and is an accomplished musician. Achille Lejeune and Helen Mignon, violinists; Maggie Huston, soprano; and Will F. Penny, tenor comique, are also well spoken of. Joseph F. Monk

ALICE RAYMOND,
The new Cornet Virtuoso.

acts as pianist. To-morrow's concerts should be very enjoyable to the patrons of Sohmer Park.

* * *

Laura Schirmer Mapleson is dead. On Wednesday noon she bade farewell to this world and passed away peacefully in the presence of her bereaved husband and a few chosen friends. It is a well to say they were chosen friends for Mrs. Mapleson never knew an enemy; those who saw her pass to the great beyond were indeed of the chosen. Chatting with me during her last visit to Montreal she said: "I am not sure of my ultimate success in "The Fencing Master" but I do know that no matter where we go I can count every one I meet as a friend, and what are friends—they are the dearest things on earth."

When, only two weeks ago, she left "The Fencing Master" every female member of the company kissed her good-bye. It was a long farewell though it was little thought and the good things which will be said of the deceased will ever be a monument to her goodness.

* * *

The Toronto Empire makes a number of false statements in connection with her life and death but these may be forgiven—for such would be the wish of the dead.

* * *

Mme. Mapleson was born in Boston on March 4, 1862. Her mother was a German Countess who married a music teacher and came to this country some years before. Mme Mapleson made her first appearance on the stage on Dec. 22, 1869, at Chickering Hall, Boston. Although only 7 years old, she played several difficult piano solos, and sang some songs by Schubert and Mendelssohn. She was taken by her mother to Europe shortly afterward, and studied under masters in Leipzig, Berlin, and Vienna. She first sang in New York at a concert in conjunction with Franz Rummel, the pianist, on Feb. 9, 1879. She then went to Boston and made her first appearance in grand opera. The following season she was engaged by Max Strakosch.

Mme. Mapleson was eager to make a name in the capitals of Europe, so she went to Italy, where she married Arthur Byron, the tenor. After studying with the best masters for a while, she made her debut at Pisa on Feb. 14, 1884. Under the name Margherita Lauri she made a tour of the principal Italian cities with her husband, and achieved success. She then went to Russia, where she sang in concerts under the conductorship of Rubenstein, and afterwards she went to Turkey. In Constantinople she was commanded to appear before the Sultan Abdul Hamid II. She sang her entire concert repertory, and then the Sultan asked her to sing a Turkish song. She complied, and he then commanded her to dance. At the end he gave her 10,000 piastres, and a diamond ring, and appointed her court singer. This appointment was shortly revoked, however, through the spreading of a sensational report that she and thirteen ladies of the harem had been poisoned by eating ice cream.

From Turkey Mme. Mapleson went to Paris, where she appeared with success at the Grand Opera. Mr. Byron had died a year before, and it was in Paris that she met and married Mr. Mapleson, who is a son of the impresario. After singing in London, Berlin, and other European capitals, Mme. Mapleson returned to America and made a concert tour. The following year she was at the Imperial Opera House in Vienna.

Mrs. Mapleson was burried at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, yesterday. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale who christened and confirmed Mrs. Mapleson, officiated at her funeral.

* * *

Frank Williams, manager of Mr. Felix Morris, has recently concluded negotiations in England, for all the rights of "On 'Change," the play in which Mr. Morris starred a few years ago, playing over three hundred and fifty consecutive nights in London, and afterwards Ireland and Scotland, with great success. The first production in this country will be given next season, together with two other plays being written specially for Mr. Morris.

* * *

Several members of the profession will be minus many dollars to-day. I know of quite a few who backed Mitchell in Thursday's fight. Tom Seabrooke told me that he had a big pile on the Englishman, and his business manager Jake Rosenthal is in honor bound to at once return to Montreal and buy a $50 dinner for four people. I declared that Corbett would win in 10 rounds and Rosenthal laughed. He then affirmed that he would return and buy the dinner, just spoken of, if I was right.

I was, wasn't I?

* * *

Charles Coghlan has again withdrawn from his sister's company and it is stated that he will never rejoin it. I am willing to admit Mr. Coghlan's ability as an actor but as a man he is unfit to share his sister's success or indeed to form a part of any company with people who have not altogether lost their self respect.

* * *

Gus Hill ought to be ashamed to send out such a company as that which appeared at the Theatre Royal on Monday afternoon. I suppose it is his show because his name is used but with men like Chas. Frohman lending their names to companies away below mediocrity it is only fair to say that perhaps the organization, now playing here does not belong to the world's champion club swinger. Never in my life have I listened or watched such suggestive turns as a few of those of Monday. I am told that they have been "smoothed over" during the week. They needed smoothing over. If Leslie and Fenley had given utterance to their Monday jokes in a theatre of mine, I would had my attaches throw them from the building.

* * *

Paul Bum, an old friend of mine, is managing Bessie Bonehill. This fact says much for the success of the attraction.

* * *

A full-dressed party of young men occupied boxes at Koster and Bials, in New York, Saturday night. While Bessie Bellwood was singing they showered her with coins. Miss Bellwood received a silver dollar on her eye, and was so startled that she lost her usual self-control. She left the stage, but at once returned and apologized to the audience. Then she turned to the boxes of the offenders and dared them to come around to the stage door. "If I can't whip you Sandow can!" she cried. The performance then went on peacefully.

FRANK F.—Yes "1492" will be back this season.

G.—Miss Julia Marlow is playing next week at McVickers Theatre, Chicago.

MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON.—A letter mailed by Sunday night would reach the Mason-Manola company at Scranton, Pa.

Paul Pry

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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TEETH TEETH—Gold Crown Bridge work and Dentistry done in all the latest improved methods, by American experts, at 65 Mansfield st., Montreal. 97

WANTED—Party to manufacture a tin article on a royalty, or will despose of Canada Patent; the best in the market in the States. Call or address Chas. N. Harris, care Richelieu Hotel, Montreal. 26

WANTED—A few pupils for piano, beginners preferred, by a pupil of Prof. Ducharme, 23 Cathcart. 26

WANTED—Ladies' desirous of becoming proficent in the art of mantle or dress cutting, please call on Mrs. Robine and Miss Kirk, 2412 St. Catherine street Teachers of Roods Magic Scale the most perfect, simple and reasonable Ladies' Tailoring System. Lessons not limited, satisfaction guaranteed. Call and investigate. 25

MISS FANNY G. PLIMSOLL will receive pupils for drawing and painting in oil and water colors from cast, still life and living model. Studio, Y. M. C. A. Building, Dominion square. Take elevator. 25

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1856 Notre Dame st. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Open evenings. 43

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 10280. Circuit Court. Lambert Leclerc, plaintiff, versus Joseph T. Lortie, defendant. On the 5th day of February next, 1894, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said defendant, No. 1431 Ontario street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this case, consisting of piano, curtains, etc. Terms cash. J. B. Perrault, B.S.C. Montreal, January 26, 1894.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 502. Circuit Court. Magloire David, Plaintiff, versus Dame Mecelina Beauchamp et vir, Defendants. On the 5th day of February, 1894, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendants, No. 147 Lusignan Street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendants, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano, house furniture, etc. O. Daoust, B. S. C. Montreal, 26th January, 1894.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 421. Superior Court. Thomas Davidson, et al, plaintiffs, versus B. Thivierge, defendant. On the fifth day of February, 1894, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at Fraser Bros. Auction Rooms, No. 320 St. James Street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods, chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one horse, harness, show case, steam and gas fittings, etc. Terms cash. G. A. Lafontaine, B.S.C. Montreal, 26th January, 1894.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 10393. Circuit Court. Joseph Lebrecque, et al, of Montreal, traders, Plaintiffs, versus Joseph Gauthier, of Montreal, Defendant. On the fifth day of February next, (1894), at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said Defendant, No. 1879 St. Catherine Street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of sofas, chairs, etc., etc. A. Laverdure, B.S.C. Montreal, 26th January, 1894.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 250. Circuit Court. Harrison Pope, plaintiff, versus William H. Osborne, defendant. On the fifth day of February next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the place of business of the said defendant, 13 Phillips Square, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of frames, easel, &c. S. C. Marson, B.S.C. Montreal, Jan. 26, 1894.

HELP WANTED.

Advertisements of situations vacant will be inserted free of charge under the above heading.

AGENTS—Make $5.00 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 35cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample postage paid, five cents. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. 25

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted an assistant bookkeeper, French Canadian preferred, aged about 18 or 20 years, for a wholesome firm. Must have a good experience of general office work and write a very good hand. None else need apply. P. O. Box 2014, Montreal. 26

BLACKSMITH—Wanted blacksmith, one accustomed to working trip hammer preferred. Apply immediately, 364 St. Paul street. 26

BOY—Wanted office boy, age about sixteen. Must speak French and English, good at figures and write a good hand. Apply at 30 St. George st. 23

BOY—Wanted active intelligent office boy for insurance office. Must speak both languages, write and figure well, and furnish satisfactory references. Apply in own handwriting, P.O. Box 888, city. 26

CANVASSERS—Wanted two smart energetic lady canvassers, big money to the right persons. Apply between 11 and 12 a.m., H. M. Dinning & Co., 7 St. Alexis street. 26

COOK—Wanted a good plain cook or general servant, no washing or ironing, good references required. 57 Cote St. Antoine Road, corner Clarke ave. 21

COACHMAN—Wanted a good groom and coachman. Apply 97 Arcade st. 26

COOK—Wanted a good plain cook. Apply 18 McTavish st. 23

COOK—Wanted a plain cook or general servant, housemaid and furnaceman kept. References required. Apply 89 Mackay st. 25

COOK—Wanted a good cook, also a housemaid. Apply after 6 p.m., 227 Sherbrooke st. 26

FUR CUTTERS—Wanted experienced fur cutters. Apply to Silverman, Boulter & Co., 495 St. Paul street. 26

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted a general servant, three in family. Apply 196 Bleury st. 26

GIRLS—Wanted smart girls to attend to exhibitions and serve chocolate in cups in retail stores; both languages required. Apply to 12 St. John st. 26

GARDENER—Wanted a vegetable and small fruit gardener. A man with family preferred, whose children will pick berries. Apply by letter, addressed, Fairview Farm, Trenton, Ont. 26

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant. Apply at 2777 St. Catherine street. 26

GIRL—Wanted girl of 14 or 16 to assist with children and light housework. 470 St. Sawrence street, a little above Sherbrooke street. 26

GIRL—Wanted a smart girl for general work. Apply Merchants Lunch Rooms, 26 Hospital street. 26

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted good general servant; city references. 2804 St. Catherine street. 28

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant for small family. Apply 44 Hutchison st. 25

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted general servant. Apply in store of 1790 Notre Dame st. 25

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted good general servant, one that can do plain cooking. Apply 868 Palace st. 26

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted good general servant, with references. 76 Hutchison st. 26

HOUSEMAID—Wanted competent housemaid must be Protestant and willing to wait on table. Apply between 6 and 8 p. m., 344 Mountain street. (References). 26

HOUSEMAID—Wanted an experienced housemaid. Apply to 294 Stanley st. 26

HOUSEMAID—Wanted a housemaid. Apply 57 Mackay st. 26

HOUSEMAID—Wanted an experienced housemaid, city references required. Apply 7 Beaver Hall sq. 26

LADY AGENTS Wanted to solicit orders for an Unparalled American Health Corsets and Waists; profits good. Madame Stevens, Manager, 85 Bleury st., Montreal. 26

MILLINER—Wanted first class milliner. Apply at 1989 Notre Dame st. 26

MAN—Wanted a man to attend a pool room and make himself useful around a house. Apply 465 St. James st. 25

MEN—Wanted 2 good men to sell the Utility Electric Shade, Northern Electric Works, 765 Craig st. 25

NURSE—Wanted Protestant nurse willing to assist with light housework. Apply with references, 253 Bishop street. 26

NURSE—Wanted a reliable nurse to take care of 3 children, at 631 Sherbrooke street. 25

NURSE—Wanted head nurse, three children, under nurse kept. References required. 17 Durocher st. 35

NURSE—Wanted nurse, young girl. Apply 45 McGill College ave. 56

PRINTER—Wanted printer, capable of setting up French and English forms. Apply at 30 St. George street. 26

SCORER—Wanted an experienced scorer. Apply to Miller Bros. & Co., 30 to 38 Dowd street. 26

TABLEMAID—Wanted a good tablemaid. Apply before 11 a. m. or after 6 p. m., at 55 Durocher st. 25

TRAVELLERS—One for the lower provinces and one for ground west of Windsor, to take the Dick's Patent Gutta Percha Belting as side line; good renumeration to the right man; applications strictly confidental. Apply to Dick's Gutta Percha Belting Co., 118 St. James st., Montreal. 24

WAITRESSES—Wanted waitresses immediately. Apply G.T.R. Refreshment Rooms, Bonaventure Depot. 26

WANTED—Good live, active representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and familes readily use this compound. Address with stamp The Koaline Fuel Co., Windsor, Ont. 36

WANTED—At Thompson's College of Business, 217 St. James street, over Alexander's confectionery store. Music, English, French, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Penmanship and Bookkeeping. Instruction in music will begin Feb. 1st. 29

WANTED—Salesmen. Address Cullen Brothers & Co., Flower City Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y. 28

WAITRESS, etc.—Wanted one waitress, one chambermaid and one bell boy. All must be experinneed. Apply City Hotel 26

WAITERS, etc.—Wanted waiters and bell boys. Apply at the Richelieu Hotel. 26

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted a young girl, 14 or 15, to assist in light housework, 12 Hanover st. 26

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted girl about 16 to 18 years, to assist in housekeeping in family of three, one speaking English preferred. To a good clean tidy girl a comfortable home is offered. Apply after 6 p.m., 222 Berri street. 26

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted at once a nice young girl, to take care of a young baby. Apply 137 St. Antoine st. 25

YOUNG MAN WANTED—TO JOIN ADVERTISER in manufacturing a new article which has been pronounced a thorough success; has been used largely in Montreal. Capital wanted $1,000. Apply Herald office. 28

YOUNG WOMAN—Wanted quiet, steady and neat young woman as mother's help in small family. Must sew well. Only those with good references need apply 20 Hutchison. 25

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

PATENTS—ALLEN G. INGALLS, B. C. L., attorney in patent causes, advocate, barrister, etc. Room 3 Mechanics' building, Montreal. Special personal attention given to realizing money for inventors. Full information free.

THE CANT BROS. CO., of Galt, Manufacturers of wood-working machinery. Send for price list. 26

HUB-BORING MACHINES—Require less setting than any other makes; perfect work; price thirty-five to fifty dollars. A. B. Jardine & Co., Hespeler, Ont. 25

MACHINERY FOR SALE—You don't need any belt dressing when you use Dick's Pat. Gutta Percha Belting as it neither slips nor stretches. You can have a belt on 30 day's trial by applying to Dick's Pat. Gutta Percha Belting Co., 118 St. James street, Montreal. 27

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Mrs. Pollett, Ladies' Sick Nurse 42 Ryde street, has returned from the Eastern Townships. 22

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 6555. Circuit Court. Joseph E. Lafrance, plaintiff, vs. Isidore Depatie fils, defendant. On the 6th day of Feobruary, 1894, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said defendant, No. 30 Durham Street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household furniture, etc. Terms cash. E. St. Maurice, B.S.C. Montreal. January 26th, 1894.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, No. 501 Circuit Court. Magloire David, plaintiff, versus Mary Madigan, defendant. On the 5th of February, 1894, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said defendant, 145 Lusignan street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and house furniture, etc. O. Daoust, B.S.C. Montreal. 26th January, 1894.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements for situations wanted will be inserted in The Herald six times free of charge.

BOOK-KEEPER—Thoroughly practical, cautious and accurate, with A 1 references and bonds, will be disengaged February 1st. Address L. O. N., 9 Micheson Avenue. 25

CARPENTER.—A good workman, wood turner, etc. used to all kinds of work. Good all-round man, steady; wants work. W. Lenker, 114 Windsor St. 28

COACHMAN—By married man late Sergt. in Imperial Army situation as Coachman, thorough Groom. Address: E. G. 161 St Antoine St. 28

CARETAKER—Wanted situation by young married man, caretaker, coachman, etc., understands horses perfectly, also furnace; has good references. Apply 24 Aylmer st. 26

CLERK—Wanted by an Englishman just disengaged, situation as clerk, timekeeper or any position in wholesale or retail warehoure, city's references. Address R., 214 Mountain st. 28

COOK—Wanted by a French cook (man), having good references, position in hotel or restaurant. Apply to A. C. 112 St. Dominique st., (3rd flat). 28

COLLECTOR—Wanted position as collector on commission; satisfactory references can be furnished. Address F. W. B., Herald office. 28

COOK—Wanted position as chief cook in hotel or restaurant, city or country. Address F. Roy, 694 Lagauchetiere st. 28

COOK—Wanted situation by a first class cook, is a good baker. Apply 35 Anderson street. 26

COOK—wanted by man, situation as first class meat and pastry cook, hotel or restaurant. Apply 62 Amherst st. 25

COOKS—Wanted employment by good and plain cooks, housemaids, experienced nurses and general servants. Best city references. Apply to Mrs. Mallett, 67½ St. Antoine st. 25

DRESSMAKER—Wanted by first class dressmaker, sewing by the day in private families. 10 Evans. 25

DRIVER WANTED—By a young man a place as driver in a grocery store; references. Apply 155 St. Urbain street. 28

DRIVER—Wanted situation as grocery driver willing to work in store, by sober steady young man; best of city references. Apply 82 Drummond st. 26

ENGINEER—Young man desires situation as engineer; second-class certificate; good references. Apply 19 Labelle street. 27

ENGINEER—Holding 2nd class certificate, machinist by trade; able to do all necessary repairs, wants position; strictly sober and reliable; (married) country prefered. Address Engineer, Box 28, P. O. Mile End, Montreal. 26

ENGINEER—Wanted situation as Engineer Fireman or Fitter, or anything in the mechanical line. First class references. Address J. B., 106 St. George st. 27

ENGINEER—Wanted by Englishman, situation as engineer or steam and gas fitter, not afraid of work. Good character. Thomas James, 1366 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 26

FINANCIAL—A professional well-known gentleman, 30 years of age, unmarried, would take charge of the financial interests of a lady or person advanced in age; references or securities if desised. Address Financial, Herald office. 29

GROOM—Wanted by a respectable married man, English, a situation as groom or stableman, best city references. Apply A. G., 53 Cathedral st. 28

GARDNER—Wanted employment by a gardner used to greenhouses and kitchen garden. Address F. B., 316 Liverpool Rd., Pt. St. Charles. 28

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted by a respectable young woman, situation as general servant or plain cook. Apply 71 Francois Xavier. 26

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted a situation as working housekeeper or a plain cook. Apply 611 St. Paul street. 25

HOUSEWORK, ETC.—A handy man desires employment; good plain cook. Best references; moderate wages. B. W. Herald office 25

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted by an English widow lady, a position as housekeeper; excellent testimonials. A.B., Herald office. 27

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted by a respectable woman, position as working housekeeper or general servant, or any position of trust. Good cook. Best references, 971 Notre Dame street. 26

LADIES HELP—A situation as ladies help or housekeeper, is good seamstress and willing to make herself generally useful; satisfactory references. Inquire of Mrs. Butler, 51 Berthelet street. 26

LIGHT WORK—Wanted by a Scotchman, by the day. M. Campbell, 161 Delisle Street, St. Cunegonde. 25

LAUNDRESS—Wanted washing by the day. Good laundress. Apply Mrs. Charles Baker, last door (rear) upper Latour. 26

MENDING—Wanted by a highly respectable person, household and table linen to repair, and fine darning; by the day or at your own home; good references. C. D., Herald office. 27

MAN—Wanted by a well educated man, work, good at figures. Addres to F. Roy, 694 Lagauchetiere street. 28

MACHINERY—Wanted by a young man, (English), a position in factory or warehouse. Used to machinery; well recommended; address G. N., 107 St. Georges St 25

MAN—Wanted by married man, employment good packer, warehouseman; not afraid of work of any kind. R., 165B St. Hypolite st. 26

MAN—Wanted situation as handy man, inside or out, well recommended, English. Apply Henry Havelock, 38 Agnes st., St. Henry. 28

MAN SERVANT—Desires employment. Best references; willing to make himself generally useful. "Useful," Herald office 25

MAN—Wanted by a married man, management of a dairy farm or vegetable garden; good experience. Apply to Mr. Gunn, 229 Royery st, Point St. Charles. 26

NURSE—Wanted by a respectable little girl, situation as nurse. Apply at 28 Farm street, Point St. Charles; references if required. 28

OFFICES TO CLEAN—Wanted by a respectable married woman lately from England work at office cleaning or work by the day of any kind not afraid of work. Mrs. Martin, 12 Elizabeth Terrace. 28

PENMAN—By young man situation around private house, good waiter, penman; references; live man. Address I. F., 60 Berthelet Street, City. 25

BELL BOY—Situation wanted by a lad as bell boy in hotel or gentleman's house. Good recommendation. Address, J. D., Herald office. 27

SITUATION WANTED—by honest sober respectable man in any place of trust; four good references. W. N. Herald Office. 23

SITUATION WANTED—As a good plain cook or housemaid apply to 42 St. Antoine street. 26

SEWING—A situation as ladies' help or companion, will be found very obliging and useful, is a good needlewoman and highly recommended. Apply to Mrs. Riva, 22 St. Antoine street. 26

SEWING—Wanted sewing at home or in private families, a good needlewoman, English Address Mrs. G., 106A St. Urbain street, City. 26

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—Young lady who has had experience wishes position; can give references. L. M. Herald Office. 26

WANTED—By a young Scotchman, employment of any kind. good references, Address Scotchman, 875 Notre Dame street. 29

WASHING—Wanted work by a respectable woman, by the day, washing or ironing. 32 Aylmer st. 28

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable woman, work by the day, washing or ironing. Address 17 Alexander st. 28

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable woman, work by the day, washing, ironing, cleaning and cooking. Apply 58 St. Urbain street, in rear, upstairs. 28

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by a first-class cook and working housekeeper, by the week or by the month; nearly three years in the one place; good hard worker and industrious; good wages expected. Apply to 42 St. Antoine. 28

WANTED—Gentlemen's or children's mending darning or reparing linen. 170 St. Urbain st. 28

WANTED—By respectable married man (colored), a situation to make himself generally useful. Address, F. Johnson, 172 Chatham street, city. 28

WET NURSE—Wanted by a young German woman situation as wet nurse. Apply 94 Shannon street. 27

WANTED—Work of any kind, by a young man lately from England; as night watchman, furnaceman or good kitchen hand; not afraid of work; good references. M.P., 27 St. Elizabeth street. 28

WANTED—By Scotch woman, ladies to attend during their confinement. 161 Delisle st., St. Cunegonde. 24

WORK OF ANY KIND—Wanted position of any description, by young man, married, small family, good scholar; not afraid of work; excellent testimonials. Address E. W. Herald Office. 26

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted work by the day, by a widow woman, or would take family washing at home. 14 Gain street. 26

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WORK OF ANY KIND—An Englishman, well educated, travelled, and acquainted with foreign languages, desires work of any kind. G. Whitfield, 114 Windsor St. 28

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted work by the day, office cleaning or a small family's washing, by young woman. Best of city references. Address 664 Lagauchetiere street. 26

WORK BY THE DAY—wanted by a respectable woman, work by the day, is a good laundress. Apply to 509 St. Urbain street. 26

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by respectable married woman, work by the day of any kind, lately come from England. Mrs. Martin, 12 Elizabeth Terrace. 26

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable woman, work by the day, washing, ironing, cleaning or cooking. Apply 58 St. Urbain street, in rear, upstairs. 26

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by a respectable young woman, work by the day. Apply to 272 Sauguinet street. 25

YOUNG MAN—Wanted by young man, 25, good appearance, speaks and writes French and English, a situation as salesman in wholesale or retail hat or fur store, 8 years' experience; A1 references. Address O. E., 44 St. Peter st, St Henry. 26

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PUPILS WANTED—Miss Leriche, voice culture and piano (Italian method), $2 per month, 1924 St. Catherine street. Beginner wanted for the violin at the same address. 33

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Cheap reading. All the standard novels at three cents each. Send three cent stamp for sample and illustrated catalogue of 230 books. Fred. Edmonds, Lindsay, Ont. 29

FOR SALE—Fancy Birds, German and Scotch fancy, Roller, Norwich Canaries, male or female; all imported stock; breeding and single cages and nests. Apply to Alfred Dubois, importer in birds, 219 St. Charles Borommee. 35

FOR SALE—Windsor Hotel, Longueuil, corner of Guilbault and St. Charles streets. Terms easy. Good trade. Apply Windsor Hotel, Longueuil. 28

FOR SALE—At a bargain, nice, small black horse; gentle for ladies to drive; reliable in every way, also cariole and harness; both new this winter; will sell cheap either together or separately. Apply 701 St. Denis st. 28

FOR SALE—Owing to ill health, one of the best and oldest Restaurants with Bar, in best location in the city. Terms easy. A splendid chance to the right party. Post Office, Box 1183, Montreal. 27

FOR SALE—Your portrait in crayon for [illegible] cents, this bargain for 30 days only. Come now and avoid delay. O. Dalton, 117 St. Elizabeth street. 27

FOR SALE—A very fine old violin, beautiful tone and in perfect order. Can be seen and tried at Lavallee's Musical Instrument Store, St. Lambert Hill. 27

FOR SALE—Complete file of the Canadian Illustrated News. Strong and suitable binding for public and private library; 28 volumes. Apply Room 18, Imperial Building. 27

FOR SALE—A very handsome bay horse, good for light work. Apply 1415 Ontario st. 26

FINE VICTORIA SLEIGH—Pony cutter and child's sleigh, exhibited at World's Fair, will sell at a bargain. G. W. Robinson, Kingston. 27

FOR SALE—Boilers, one or six return tubular boilers, 16 ft. x 5 ft., containing 64 tubes, 3 inches dia. Can be seen under steam. Apply W. C. White, boiler works, corner Nazareth and Brennan sts., City. 28

FOR SALE—Real estate, vacant and improved situated in the central and best part of the upper west end; some very desirable building lots east of St. Matthew street. Address Box 1743, P. O. 28

$6000 STOCK—Staple dry goods and groceries must be moved; cheap to immediate purchaser. Box 268, Perth. 28

FOR SALE—No. 300 St. Hypolite street, [illegible] feet. Apply to above address.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 48 and [illegible] Jacques Cartier street. Apply to 46 Jacques Cartier street.

FOR SALE—Saw and shingle mill, [illegible] moulee mill, at St. Placide. Apply to A. Bertrand, St. Placide, Co. of Two Mountains, Que.

FRUIT FARM—30 acres; good house; near station; sold to close estate; $650. W. E. C[illegible] tor, Dover, Delaware.

CALIFORNIA—For sale—52 acres, highest class, two years old, almond grove, as a whole or divided; terms easy. Apply to Geo. Eakins, 930 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Secondhand electric light plant, dynamo, 10 lamps, globes, shades, brackets, carbons, etc. Duncan & McIntyre, [illegible] Notre Dame st.

FOR SALE—Paid up Board of Trade certificate. Address P. A. Herald.

FOR SALE—Come and see our safes for $[illegible] and $30.00 and upwards, a very useful article for holiday presents, at E. D. Colleret, [illegible] Craig st.

HOTELS, SALOONS, ETC.—For sale—Hotels, Saloons, Groceries, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses and all other kinds of business. Also, houses, stores, rooms and tenements furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. HARRIS, real estate agent, 1988 St. Catherine street, near St. Urbain. Telephone 3468.

TO LET.

TO LET—First class flat to let with Office, hoist, etc. Flat, P. O. Box, 23.

OFFICES TO LET—ADVERTISER WISHES to re-let office on second floor of New Board of Trade Building. Rent $200 per annum. Address P.O. Box 1783.

TO LET—OFFICES, A SUITE OF THREE offices, with vault, in the Imperial Building. Apply to Kittson and Reddy.

TO LET—A comfortably furnished room, [illegible] gentleman, at John Egger's, practical [illegible] watchmaker, optician and jeweller, [illegible] street.

TO LET—Store with dwelling above, Cote Antoine, Nos. 3031, 3033 St. Catherine st. [illegible] de Bellefeuille, 30 St. James st.

TO LET—On good conditions, the large [illegible] and door factory of Thos. F. G. Foisy, [illegible] Papineau Avenue, as Mr. Foisy has decided to discontinue the manufacture of [illegible] and doors, intending to direct his whole attention to the manufacture of pianos. [illegible] factory is equipped with all necessary machinery, etc., and heated by exhaust [illegible] gine, 200 horse power, dry kilns, [illegible] machinery, stocker, planer, etc., and the numerous customers attached to [illegible] tory. There are enough shavings to [illegible] engine and heat without burning [illegible] Address Thos. F. G. Foisy, 214 Pa[illegible] Avenue.

TO LET—For their keep during the [illegible] one quiet driving horse suitabl[illegible] also pony, to responsible parties [illegible] 23 Jacques Cartier Sq.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOM—To let, nice square room [illegible] room flat, suitable for two gentlemen. [illegible] Bleury st.

ROOM AND BOARD—Front room [illegible] room, flat. Transients accommodated. [illegible] table board. 43 McGill College [illegible]

ROOMS AND BOARD—For 4 or 5 [illegible] gentlemen who are likely to be permanent [illegible] is desired in a central locality. [illegible] out first class references need apply "T. L. M. L." Herald Office.

ROOMS—Exceptionally large and [illegible] with grate on bathroom flat, handsomely furnished, good board, and all modern conveniences. Apply 166 Mansfield street.

ROOMS TO LET—Well heated comfortable furnished rooms to let on bathroom flat. Apply 45 German st.

ROOMS—With immediate possession, [illegible] dining room and bedroom, furnished, use of kitchen. 124 Mountain st.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT [illegible] Montreal. No. 1973 Circuit Court. [illegible] Alfred Dalbec, Plaintiff, versus [illegible] Archambault, et al, Defendants. On the [illegible] of February, 1894, at ten of the clock in the [illegible] noon, at the domicile of the said [illegible] dant, No. 511 Dorchester Street [illegible] City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendants, seized in this cause, [illegible] ing of piano, etc, etc. Terms cash. [illegible] Lanoix, B.S.C. Montreal, 26th January [illegible]

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT [illegible] Montreal, No. 942. Superior Court. [illegible] Farwell, plaintiff, versus Dame M[illegible] ler, defendant. On the 5th day of [illegible] next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon [illegible] domicile of the said defendant, No. [illegible] College Ave., in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household effects. [illegible] Terms cash. S. C. Marson, B.S.C. [illegible] 26th January, 1894.

The Montreal Herald is published [illegible] 603 Craig Street, by the Montreal Herald [illegible] pany; Edward Holton, President; [illegible] nor, Secretary-Treasurer.