16 Pages.

The Herald.

Pages 1 to 8.

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RADICAL POSTAL CHANGES PROPOSED

Mr. Mulock Wants to Make Newspapers Pay Postage.

MAY REDUCE LETTER RATE.

No Insolvency Bill This Season. Kettle Valley Railway.

Ottawa, April 2.—(Special.)—Another Government measure of considerable importance was introduced yesterday and furnished the only topic of interest in the day's proceedings. This was a bill of the Postmaster-General's, regarding his department, and framed with a view to enabling the Department to meet its own expenditure instead of having a large deficit. The most interesting point to the general public is the proposal that Mr. Mulock shall have power to reduce the letter rate from three cents to two cents; but of hardly less moment to them is the proposal to impose a fee on newspapers, posted to a point outside a ten-mile limit from the town, of half a cent a pound. These are now carried free, and the amount is constantly growing, being about 7,500 tons annually.

So great is the increase that some railways are asking for increased subsidies on that account.

Sir Charles Tupper looked upon the bill as an attempt on the part of the Government to suppress the newspaper press, and prevent the people from gaining a knowledge of the criticism, fatal criticism, he considered it, to which they were subjected in Parliament. His speech was an excellent campaign effort, but nothing more.

The bill does not touch the drop-letter rate, regarding which there is a deal of dissatisfaction in Montreal. It proposes to decentralize the dead letter branch so as to make it more serviceable and efficient.

Neither the Premier nor Mr. Tarte were able to be in their places, the latter being in fact a little worse.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS

Mr. Mulock Wants to Charge Half a Cent a Pound.

The Postmaster-General introduced his long-expected bill amending the postoffice act. In doing so, he explained that the first clause provided for the free transmission of books for the blind, a subject which had been pressed on him by several gentlemen connected with institutes for the blind. The books being large and heavy, the price of transmission was almost as much as the price of the book. For instance, a Bible cost $4.80 for postage. The next clause provides for decentralizing the dead letter department, now centred at Ottawa. At present an unstamped or misdirected letter is sent here, resulting in great inconvenience and often loss. The proposal is to have this work done at other convenient points, as in Great Britain.

Sections 3 and 4 have to do with postage on letters and newspapers. The latter proposes a partial restoration of postage on newspapers, on which point Mr. Mulock said:—"The suggestion in the bill as to the rate for newspapers is half a cent a pound, to come into force in two instalments; one-quarter of a cent a pound on Jan. 1, 1899, nine months hence, and the other quarter of a cent on July 1, 1899. It was thought advisable to defer the coming into force of this proposition about the reimposition of postage upon newspapers so that those interested in such publications may have opportunities to make arrangements. In connection with that matter, it is not proposed to absolutely wipe out the free transmission of newspapers which now prevails all over Canada, but to circumscribe it within ten miles of the point of publication of any newspaper."

Two-cent Letter Rate.

Clause 3 refers to a reduction in the rate of letter postage in Canada to two cents, regarding which the Postmaster-General said:—"With regard to this proposition to reduce the rate upon letters, it is not proposed that it shall go into effect at once upon the passing of the bill, but upon the issue of a proclamation to that effect. These two propositions to reduce the letter rate and impose a rate upon newspapers, hang together a good deal. The question of convenience has to be considered, and while I believe that in the near future expenditure and revenue in the Post Office Department will reach an equilibrium at least, at all events with the assistance that will be afforded by this measure, yet of course that state of affairs is not going to be accomplished before July 1st next. I trust that after the clause proposing the reimposition of postage upon newspapers has been fairly in working order we shall then have the post-office a self-sustaining department. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Charles Tupper asked what the change on letter postage was.

Mr. Mulock—From the present rate of three cents per ounce or fraction of an ounce to two cents per ounce or fraction. We substitute two cents for three for the domestic rate, within the limits of Canada. While some people may perhaps object to having to pay postage on newspapers, I do not know whether that will fall on the publishers or subscribers—they will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that even if papers are bearing the whole or part of the cost of their transmission they will be getting a lower letter rate.

Tons of Free Delivery.

The Postmaster-General proceeded to give some figures as to the bulk of free newspaper matter carried. The tonnage, he said, since the introduction of free transmission, had grown to enormous proportions, and the system had been abused in many respects. In 1889 the [illegible] of papers carried free amounted [illegible] million pounds; in 1891 it went u[illegible] eleven million pounds; and in 1897 it [illegible],557,490 pounds. New papers were [illegible]ually appearing, many of them bei[illegible]stionable as newspapers. but yet [illegible]lying with the law and entitled to [illegible] transmission. The cost was becomi[illegible]rious matter, and the Government [illegible]aving demands for increased subsi[illegible] on account of the tonnage of pap[illegible]it by the post-office for carriage. I [illegible] sure it would be a revelation to th[illegible]se to know that two newspapers alone sent in a requisition for over 3,000 bags, and another for 2,000 bags for a very limited period of time. The value of a bag was $1.04 1-2 and the 2,500 sent to two newspapers a short time ago cost in cash $2,612.50. The same two papers a short time ago received 3,700 bags which cost $3,883.50 to the Government.

Library of Parliament 31Dec8

For these two papers the people of the country had paid within the last three months for the carriage, handling and distribution of half a million pounds' weight of papers. Anyone who went down to the city office in the morning would find an army of letter carriers delivering large bundles of papers published in Montreal and Toronto. The Government had to supply bags for these, carry them or be liable to be called on to carry them from post offices to railway stations, paid large sums in railway freight, handled them at destination, brought them to the post office, sorted them and delivered them, all at the expense of the taxpayer. He thought the evil was one requiring a remedy and therefore he submitted this proposition. The final clause of the bill provided that the only examination to which post office clerks should be subjected should be those connected with the work of the office.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

He Opposes the Proposition to Make Newspapers Pay Postage

The leader of the Opposition drew Mr. Mulock's atention to a conclusion at which he had arrived from the enormously rapid increase in the number of newspapers, namely, that Canadians are probably the best informed people on the face of the globe. This was a high tribute to their intelligence and education and probably nothing had gone so far in this direction as the general dissemination of our papers. A former Liberal administration had tried to suppress Hansard because the publication of discussions on public affairs was proving detrimental to their position, and in the same way he regarded this as an attempt at the suppression of the newspapers, and particularly the suppression of the most influential organs of public opinion which are published. The bill struck at the great newspapers, the great organs of communication between Parliament and the people, while the Government was very willing that a number of insignificant papers, which could not get circulation ten miles beyond where they were published should go free.

What the bill struck the most potent blow at was the dissemination by the press of the proceedings of that House and the discussion of public affairs. He took this measure as an indicatoin that the Government wanted to prevent the leading organs of public opinion from reaching the people and why, because they knew that the discussion of Government measures last session and during the present one was calculated to be most damaging to the party in power. At this moment the people were in revolt against the administration, due to the transactions connected with the Crow's Nest, Drummond County and Yukon railways.

Sir Charles went on in this strain for some time longer and considered the way the mails were loaded down with papers was an iddication of the hunger of the people for information. He looked upon the bill as a great compliment to the Oppositoin and the press on the part of the Government.

Mr. Ellis, (St. John), editor of the Globe of that ciey, wished to meet one statement of the postmasters' regarding mail bags. The cost of these had been used as an argument in favor of this proposition, but the newspapers published might send the papers in carts or any other form of conveyance, and that bags were merely a matter of convenience for the mail clerks.

Mr. Clarke, (Toronto), asked whether it was the intention to allow the free distribution of papers through the mails within the bounds of place of publication.

The Postmaster General.—It is not proposed to distribute papers free in the municipality where each was published. The law in this matteer will remain precisely as it is today.

Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. Mulock's predecessor, asked that a statement be prepared and brought down showing the financial bearing of the proposal on the revenue of the department, which he thought was where the great stumbling block would be found. The cossespondence regarding the recent proposal to reduce the rate between Canada and Great Britain shuld so be brought down.

Will Wipe Out Deficit.

Mr. Mulock replied that the correspondence was naturally in a very incomplete state, and some of it was of a private nature, which would necessitate the sanction of the Home Government before it could be given out. As to the question of revenue he expected to see the $600,000 deficit of 1896 completely wiped out, and expenditure and revenue brought almost to an equilibbrium, perhaps wholly so before the new law goes into effect. The railway companies were demanding a larger sum than formerly for the carriage of the mails as for instance the Grand Trunk, whose subsidy for carrying mails between Montreal and Toronto had to be brought up to $25,000 a year, attributable in a large measure to the increased volume of newspapers carried. A commission was being provided for in the estimates now before the House to investigate this very matter.

Mr. Taylor, (South Leeds), considered the bill decidedly dangerous from a farmer's point of view. That class did not write more than four letters a year, but probable ninety per cent. of the newspaper issue went to them. This was another blow at the farmers, and the Postmaster-General, who a few years ago was posing as the farmers' friend, was now giving it to them "in the neck."

Mr. Clarke asked if there would be any change in the rate on drop letters.

Mr. Mulock.—No, there is no provision in the present bill dealing with drop letters.

Mr. Casey wanted to know if any consideration had been given to the question of insuring letters?

Mr. Mulock replied that the subject had already been before the department, but he was not able to adopt it yet on account of the large expense involved. For instance, burglar-proof safes would have to be provided on all mail trains at a cost of not less than from one to two million dollars. The bill was read a first time.

NO INSOLVENCY BILL.

The Government Cannot Take Charge of Mr. Fortin's Measure.

Sir Richard Cartwright announced that it was not the intention of the Government to go ahead with any insolvency law at the present session of Parliament. He was afraid they could not go to the length of taking charge of Mr. Fortin's bill, now before the House. If they had determined to do so, the measure would have been taken over in the Government's name when it was introduced, some days ago. The difficulties of the question were well known on both sides of the House, the subject being probably one of the most perplexing that had ever come before Parliament.

Mr. Flint, speaking for Mr. Fortin, said that gentleman's idea was to have the bill go before a special committee of the House for consideration.

The Franchise Bill.

The House then went into committee on the franchise bill, and spent the rest of the afternoon in a conversational debate on the interpretation clause of the bill. On this a number of members spoke, going over the general ground of the franchise, past and present, Federal and Provincial, until six o'clock came.

After recess, an hour was spent on the Kettle River Valley Railway bill in committee, and some clauses were passed.

Messrs. Choquette and McInnes consumed most of the time. In connection with this bill the Minister of Railways has given notice that he will move in committee that the capital stock be reduced to one million dollars.

At nine o'clock the third clause of the Franchise bill was again taken up and a dreary debate ensued on it in a rather slim house. Many members have gone home until after the Easter recess. Practically no progress was made, and when the time neared midnight, the committee was still struggling with clause 3, the first in the bill to all intents and purposes. This finally brought Sir Louis Davies to his feet with the remark that when the Government consented to postponing the second reading to Tuesday night last it was on the understanding that the bill should go through Committee that night

Clarke Wallace declared with emphasis that the bill was not going through any committee that night.

Sir Hibbert Tupper said that the Opposition was ignorant of any understanding and would not agree to the bill going through Committee.

Mr. Wallace brought the matter to a head by moving that the committee rise and this led to a little exciteent.

Mr. Casey tried to get a hearing but was met with cries of "order" and "question" from the Opposition, and it took the Chairman, Mr. Flint, all his time to restore order. The motion to rise was voted down, and discussion of the clause was once more resumed.

Sir Richard Cartwright in a few minutes suggested that the House might adjourn if there was an agreement that some reasonable progress would be made at the next sitting of the House.

Sir Hibbert Tupper replied that there was no wish to make a factious Opposition to the bill, but there were several clauses which would have to be debated carefully.

Taking this as equivalent to a promise Sir Richard moved the adjournment and the House rose at 1.25 p.m.

LETTERS CARRIED IN THE PAST YEAR.

Canadian Correspondence Ran Up to 123,830,000 Communications.

The Annual Deficit Reduced by About $200,000.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General which was presented to Parliament last evening, shows that the number of letters carried through the mails for the year ending June 30 last was 123,830,000. There were in addition 26,140,000 post cards, 3,509,000 registered letters, 5,501,000 free letters, 22,915,000 transient newspapers and periodicals 1,337,500 packages of printers copy, photographs, etc., 2,377,900 packages of fifth class matter parcel post, 339,- and parcels for the United Kingdom 30,229.

The free delivery by letter carriers of city letters, show as follows: Toronto, 3,861,944; Montreal, 3,330,499; Hamilton, 521,012; Quebec, 476,539, and Ottawa 458,-720. The post cards, letters and newspapers delivered in Montreal were 12,501,-531. Of this amount 4,588,729 were ordinary letters, and 148,996 registered. The newspapers were 3,012,436. The deficit in the outside service which was $781,152 in 1896 was reduced to 586,539 in 1897. The increase in the post offices was 83. There were 188 new post offices opened, but 100 others were closed. The mail contracts which had been costing the sum of $381,237 per annum were put up to tender during the year and new contracts were thus obtained for the performance of the same service for a period of four years at an annual cost of $277,300, being an annual saving of $103,936, or a total saving of $415,-747 for the full period of four years. Although the number of miles of daily travelling in June, 1897, was 312 greater than in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, the cost of the service for the quarter of 1897 was $22,101.91 less.

DEATH OF MRS. DORION.

The death is announced of Mrs. F. A. Dorion, wife of Mr. F. A. Dorion. The deceased lady was the daughter of the late Mr. Charles McGauran. She was well-known and highly respected among a large circle of acquaintances, and her family will have every sympathy in their sad bereavement. The funeral takes place on Monday, from her late residence, No. 161 St. Famille street.

THE PROPOSED NEW BRIDGE.

The Mayor of St. Cunegonde has issued an invitation to the mayors of the surrounding municipalities and the chairman of the Roads Committee of Montreal to meet on next Monday night in St. Cunegonde Town Hall to discuss the question of a proposed new bridge across the Lachine Canal. It is intended to appoint a committee to go to Ottawa and lay the matter before the Government.

MONTREAL AS A NATIONAL PORT

Mr. Harling Makes an Effective Address.

WAS RECEIVED FAVORABLY.

Friendly Resolution Passed by Queen City Business Men.

Toronto, Ont., April 2.—(Special.)—The claims of Montreal for national assistance in extending and improving its harbor facilities were placed before the members of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon by Mr. Thomas Harling, of Montreal. Mr. Harling is the delegate of the Montreal Board of Trade, and his object in coming to Toronto was to ask the board here to endorse certain resolutions passed by the Montreal Board. These resolutions set forth the claim that Montreal is a national harbor and that the Government should render financial assistnce in its improvement.

The meeting ws a very sympathetic one, but the resolutions reefrred have not yet been received by the Toronto Board and were therefore not before the meeting yesterday, so that a resolution endorsing them could not be adopted.

Mr. Harling said that though the question of improving Montreal harbor had been discussed for a number of years, and

Lieut.-Col. Bayne Maclean, the new commanding officer of the Sixth Fusiliers.

several plans had been drawn up, they had not been carried out, and a plan made in 1889 would not apply to the present conditions of ocean trading, owing to the change in the style of vessels, which are of much greater tonnage, about 15,000 tons, which made cheaper rates than the smaller old-time vessels. Mr. Harling proposed to ask the Government to grant $3,000,000 towards this work, looking at it in the light of a national enterprise, and not as only affecting Montreal. Vast sums have been expended on railways, canals and other harbors, but Montreal has been left out. Competitive points like Boston and New York had facilities supplied at the expense of the Government. Unless Montreal did something they would find a decrease in trade. Buffalo, last year, hauled 150,000,000 bushels of grain, and Montreal only 27,-000,000 bushels. If Montreal had the proper facilities she could double her grain business in a season.

The question, Mr. Harling said, concerned Ontario as well as Montreal for everything come from the western country. Montreal was the natural outlet, but trade was diverted from it because of the lack of facilities for handling it. In asking the support of the Toronto Board of Trade, Montreal felt that it was asking for something that was in the interests of Toronto and Ontario generally.

Mr. A. E. Kemp called attention to the fact that Montreal resolutions had not been forwarded to the Toronto Board of Trade so that they would be unable to deal with the matter of endorsing them. He moved: "That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Thomas Harling, of the Montreal Board of Trade, for his very able and instructive address in connection with the important question of the extension of the harbor accommodations of the port of Montreal in order to afford the trade and commerce of Canada all the advantages required."

He referred to the necessity of having the trade go by Montreal, which he said, was the national harbor in the summer as St. John and Halifax were national harbors in the winter. He said he had reason to believe that there was another railway line endeavoring to get into Montreal and when it succeeded there would be three terminals there. Mr. M. C. Ellis seconded the resolution, stating that Toronto felt no jealousy in respect to Montreal. they wanted to see their own ports built up. In improving the wharfage accommodation at Montreal, Mr. Ellis said that care should be taken to see that all railroads had equal facilities to get to the wharves The resolution was carried.

THE YUKON RUSH.

Victoria, April 2.—The C.P.R. steamship Tartar, which is to run between British Columbia and Alaskan points, arrived yesterday, 55 days from Southampton. She brought a number of men bound for the Yukon and a party of tourists. Included in her cargo was the new cable to be laid between Victoria and Vancouver.

The steamer Australia sailed yesterday afternoon for the North with 250 passengers, 30 horses and 85 tons of general freight. Among the passengers were Clarence J. Barrry and wife, two fortunate miners who came down on the first trip of the steamer Portland from St. Michaels last summer. They are on their way back to the famous Berry claims on Bonanza Creek.

During the last two months 5,379 miners' licenses have been issued at the custom hous to men bound for the Klondike. The charge is $10 each.

A BRILLIANT CANADIAN.

The Career of the New President of the New York Central.

Mr. Samuel R. Callaway, who, as announced from New York, succeeds Chauncey M. Depew as president of the New York Central, is a Canadian by birth, having been born in 1850. In 1863, at the age of thirteen, he entered Mr. Hickson's office in Montreal at a salary of $100 per year. The present Sir Joseph was at that time chief accountant of the Grand Trunk. In 1865 Mr. Callaway became secretary to Mr. Gilman Cheney, manager of the Canadian Express Company, leaving that position in 1869 to enter the service of the Great Western Railway under Mr. W. Wallace, the superintendent, at London, Ont. Subsequently he went as private secretary to Mr. W. K. Muir, at Hamilton. Retiring from the Great Western, he entered the service of the Detroit & Milwaukee, of which road he was superintendent from 1875 to 1878. Upon the absorption of the Detroit & Milwaukee by the Great Western, Mr. Callaway became the general superintendent of the Detroit & Bay City road, and in 1880 general manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, and president of the Western Indiana Railway. In 1884 he accepted the position of vice-president and general manager of the Union Pacific Railway and the allied lines of nearly 6,000 miles. In 1887 Mr. Callaway became president of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway, and afterwards left that road to accept the presidency of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, which position he now holds. Mr. Callaway was, it is said, offered the general managership of the Grand Trunk in 1895 by Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson.

HARD WORDS.

Mr. Lebœuf Relieves His Mind Regarding Mr. Tarte.

At last night's meeting of the Geoffrion Club, Mr. A. Germain, Q.C., president, in the chair, and Mr. Z. Brebant acting as secretary, a resolution was adopted expressing regret at the death of the late Dr. Valois.

Mr. Calixte Lebeuf delivered a characteristic address in denunciation of Mr. Tarte, whose presence in the Cabinet he regarded as a danger to the party. He complained that La Patrie had ceased to be a Liberal organ, and was now the personal mouthpiece of the Minister of Public Works. The proof of this was that since the Messrs. Tarte had taken over La Patrie, one read therein of nothing but the Drummond, the Yukon and the Klondike. Further, La Patrie had turned against the best men in the Liberal party, and, instead of defending, had stabbed them in the back. They had not forgotten La Patrie's odious campaign, "in conjunction with The Herald, another so-called Liberal paper," at the time of the last municipal elections, when they had stabbed those good Liberals, Messrs. Prefontaine, Beausoleil and Rainville, in the back. Was that the work of a good Liberal paper?

Among the Montrealers in Ottawa yesterday were Messsrs. Robert Reid, S. Thompson, G. McPherson, T. D. Watson.

The Best Yet

The Montreal Herald during the past few years has published some notable special editions, but none have equalled their "Klondike" edition, published March 19. That number is certainly the best yet published in Canada on the all-absorbing topic of gold in the Far North, and the management of our contemporary is to be congratulated on the remarkably fine product of their labors.
—Halifax Echo.

MARKET ON VIGER SQUARE.

A Suggestion Made to the Market Committee Yesterday—Fire Business.

The market committee yesterday received a letter from D. Devine suggesting that Bonsecours market be removed to Viger Square. The suggestion cannot be acted upon.

The resignaton of Mr. J. R. Robert, clerk of the St. Lawrence market, was accepted. A petition, largely signed by the butchers in the market, asking for Mr. Robert's reinstatement was not entertained.

The Secretary of the Butcher's Association wrote to the committee, complaining of the filthy condition of the Eastern Abattoir, and it was decided to visit the place on Monday next at 10 o'clock.

The Fire Committee spent more than an hour discussing a petition for the privilege of starting a woodyard on Richmond Square. The question was sent up to Council to be dealt with there.

Prof. Durley, of McGill University, was appointed an expert in the coming test of the new Lafrance fire engine. A second will be appointed by the manufacturers, and a third will be named by the professor and the manufacturers.

The committee decided to lease a building in Amherst from Mr. A. Sanft, for the purpose of a lre station in St. Denis Ward. The terms are $15 a month for three years, with the option of resiliating the lease at the end of every year.

EIGHT CHINAMEN CAUGHT.

Eight Chinamen were caught on Thursday night trying to smugggle their way into the United States at Ogdensburg. They had engaged two white men to row them across the river, but were arrested on landing.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE ALDERMEN

Who Contracted Illegal Police Accounts Last Year.

ACCOUNTS TO BE PRODUCED

They Amount to Forty-Four Thousand Dollars.

At last it looks as though the outstanding accounts of last year's Police Committee would be made public in spite of the apparent determination of officials and aldermen to hold them back. The Finance Committee had made demands but the chief only smiled. A request was made to the Finance by the Chief for the re-imbursement of captains, who had paid out $1,400 for contingencies. The chief was told that when all his outstanding accounts were produced the claim of the captains would be considered. Still no accounts came.

Merchants to whom orders were given by members of the Police Committee for supplies for which they have not been paid have tired of waiting for their money. Legal opinion has been given that the city cannot be made to pay these accounts as they were illegally contracted. The merchants are looking for payment to the aldermen who gave the orders and trouble is in store for somebody. Ald. Kinsella has been notified that action will be taken in the courts to recover from him, $334 for goods he, as a member of the Police Committee ordered last year. This action on the part of the dealer, whose name was not disclosed at the meeing yesterday, has had more effect in hurrying forward the statement of outstanding accounts than all the demands and strategies of the Finance Committee.

When the accounts are made public, they will cause a sensation. The ratepayers were startled when it was given out early in the year, that the Police Committee had exceeded their appropiations by $30,000. The truth is that these illegal accounts total up no less than $44,000. It is said that the statement was ready yesterday but somebody's courage ebbed out at the last moment and they were held for another week. Ald. Kinsella's appeal to have the account which an action is to be entered against him, paid was met by the usual refusal by the Finance Committee.

The total amount in arrears is so large the only course open to the Finance Committee will be to report them to council and ask that an investigating committee be appointed to go into the history of each and every account.

The Accounts Coming In.

The discussion began when the chairman, Ald. Rainville, read a couple of old accounts, one for coal and another for hay, for the Police Department. The accounts were not accompanied by any report from the Police Committee, and Ald. Rainville said they could not be considered. The statement of outstanding accounts asked for had not been produced either. Ald. Ekers said that he understood that the Police Committee had a detailed statement to lay before the committee showing the outstanding accounts to be $44,000. In view of this he thought the captains should be re-imbursed for what they had paid out in contingent account.

Ald. Rainville objected to the manner in which the accounts were presented. They come in without any report from the Police Committee, and the Finance Comittee therefore could not deal with them. The members of the Police Committee should know that an account should come in in a proper manner.

Threatened With Action.

Ald. Kinsella, a member of the Police Committee, this year and last, urged the committee to pay an account he held in his hand. Uniforms the men had been wearing for a year and a half were not paid for, and hay and oats the horses had eaten a year ago were not paid for. He thought it too bad that the aldermen should be sued for payment for goods furnished to the city. He had received an account for $334 with a notice that he would be sued if the account was not paid. The repairs to No. 7 station were very necessary and the committee should also pay that account. The item had been in the order paper for a year and a half but the Finance Committee had refused the money and the work was finally done.

Ald. Ekers thought that the captains should be paid what they expended in keeping up the stations.

Ald. McBride asked if all the outstanding accounts were before the Finance Committee.

The reply was given that they were not.

Ald. Beausoleil refused to do anything until all the old acconts were in.

Ald. Ekers said he had been told that the statement would be in at that meeting but as it was not he would take back all he had said in favor of paying the captains.

Ald. Sadler said that the committee was doing no injustice to the captains. The injustice had been done by the Police Committee who refused to bring forward the outstanding accounts. When the Police Committee attended to this request the claim of the captains would be considered.

The accounts were laid on the table and will remain there until the Police Committee furnishes a detailed statement of how the accounts for $44,000 were illegally contracted.

Chief Hughes was an interested listener in an adjoining room but he did not appear before the committee.

More Trouble With the M.W. & P. Co.

Ald. Martineau had a complaint to make against the Montreal Water and Power Co., with reference to their treatment of St. Denis Ward citizens. He had asked the company to supply water for several streets in the ward, but they refused to lay the pipes until the present litigation between the city and the company was settled. He then asked the company to allow the city to lay the pipes and hold them as part of the company's system until the litigation was disposed of. This the company also refused to do until the city agreed to their propositions. He suggested to the Finance Committee that they cut off the water the company supplies to outside municipalites and bring the company to time in that manner. It was an outrage that the company should be permitted to pipe the city water into other municipalites while at the same time denying the citizens of Montreal the privilege of a water supply.

Ald. Rainville read the following letter from the company:

"Referring to our letter to you under date of 18th March containing an offer of settlement in this matter, and having regard to the fact that some of the members of your committee being new members may not be fully aware of the actual position, you will perhaps pardon us for pointing out a few of the salient features of the case.

"1. The water supplied by the city to the company up to date and not yet paid for is about seven hundred and four thousand and seventy-five (706,204,075) gallons. If you take this at 15 cents per 1,000 gallons you will find that it reaches the sum of.. .. ..$105,930.60
The company has already paid the city on account.. .. .. .. 14,016.23

Leaving a balance due the city at 15 cents of.. .. .. $91,914.38

"To settle this balance and all litigation, the Company now offers to pay a round sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000), or something more than $8,000 in excess of the amount due at 15 cents per 1,000 gallons.

"2. According to the sworn testimony of Mr. Adolphe Davis in the suit of the City vs. the Company, the actual cost to the city of supplying water is 7¾ cents per 1,000 gallons. If you take the quantity used, say 706,204,075 gallons, at 7¾ cents per 1,000 gallons, you will find that the supply to this company actually cost the city the sum of.. .. .. $54,730.81
The company has already paid the sum of.. .. .. .. $14,016.23
The company now offers.... .. .. .. 100,000.00 114,016.23

$52,285.42

showing that the city would be actually making a profit out of the company of over hundred per cent., or a total of $59,285.42.

"3. A great deal of misapprehension is current even with members of your council as to the actual rates collected by this company for water supplied to the residents of the respective municipalities, an opinion being quite prevalent that the company has bought water at 15 cents and sold it at an exorbitant profit. So exactly opposite to this are the real facts, that we beg to say that the actual water rates collected in the municipalities eflected during the term under discussion amounted to $83,551.65

Of this $85,551.65, a large portion has been paid over to the sequestrators and is not held by the company, nor has it been used by the company.
As shown above the company has paid..$ 14,016.23
And now offers 100,000.00 $114,016.23

$ 30,464.58

This shows that not only are the rates reasonable, but that in this connection the company has actually supplied these municipalities at a loss of $30,464.58, and this without charging interest on the principal invested, cost of maintainance, repairs, collection charges, etc., etc.

"4. Taking into consideration the amount of the assessment rental rolls of the respective municipalities and the current rates for water charged by the city, it is within the mark to assume that the amount the city would have collected from these users, had they been supplied direct by the city, would not have exceeded 15 per cent. over the sum collected by the company. This would have given the city a gross rental of $96,084, from which should be deducted the charge of collection, the interest on the cost of plant, repairs, etc., so that from this standpoint the present offer gives the city a large profit by dealing with the company instead of with the municipalities direct.

"In dealing with our proposition we would ask you to bear in mind the following as well as the statements above made.

"1. The actual cost of water to the city, including interest on investment, is 7 3-4 cents per 1,000 gallons.

"2. The charge by the city to consumers of over 10,000 gallons per day is 15 cents per 1,000 gallons.

"3. The court has decided that 15 cents per 1,000 gallons is a fair price and all the city is entitled to collect.

"4. The company now offers to pay much in excess of this sum.

"The company expects to complete its connection for an independent water supconnection for an independent supply of water to the municipalities in question under one year and asks until such connection is made, say not to exceed two years, the right of purchasing water at 15 cents per 1,000 gallons."

The Company's Side.

Mr. Hanson, on behalf of the company, replied to Ald. Martineau. This proposition, he said, had been made to the city some time ago, and until the city replied to that they could not consider any proposition from them. The company must in the near future do one of two things, complete their system or go into liquidation. If the city did not agree to a settlement in a near future, liquidation was certain. The work Ald. Martineau asked to be done would cost in the neighborhood of $25,000, and they were not disposed to put that money into the ground and then go into liquidation.

Ald. McBride wanted an early setlement. The citizens of St. Denis Ward should have water and something should be done at once to give them the supply. The Montreal Water & Power Company now owed the city $265,000 and the debt was growing larger. It was time the city took action to terminate the whole thing.

Ald. Sadler spoke along the same lines. It was a revelation to him that work could be pumped at 7 3-4 cents per 1,000 galolns. He, as a manufacturer, was paying the city eighteen cents per 1,000 gallons. He was glad they were not supplying gas at the same rate of profit.

On motion of Ald. Archambault the whole question was referred to Ald. Rainville, Beausoleil and McBride.

The Water Committee was granted $7,-000 for laying services and purchasing new meters.

The Health Committee asked for $2,000 to repair the incinerator chimmney.

Ald. McBride asked if they had any assurance that $2,000 would do the work.

Ald. Prenoveau, replied that Engineer Dore had given that as an estimate of the cost.

Ald. McBride thought they should get a contractor's figures first, then ask for the money. If they vote $2,000 new it might cost $4,000 before they completed the work.

The council will be asked to grant the Health Committee power to call for tenders.

WAR TALK AND LOCAL STOCKS.

Market Showed the Effects of the Suspense.

THE TENDENCY WAS LOWER

And the Bankers Seem to be Looking For the Worst.

The war scare continues to exert a very depressing effect on the Montreal Stock market, and while values did not exhibit very serious declines at any stage the general list was pretty well watered.

It is the suspense which is hitting the market harder than anything, and many brokers think that it is actually having more effect than war would have. Reports of the most sensational character have been in active circulation all the week, keeping speculators in a high state of excitement and anticipation. They have been puzzled just which way to turn. The market, however, has acted pretty well in keeping with the news sent out, and the reports that the United States continues to prepare for the worst had their full effect. For the most part the tendency of the wek was downward although on Wednesday there was quite an advance on the strength of reports that Spain was backing down. A complete change in the tenor of the advices the next day though reversed the course of the market and it has been depressed ever since.

Among the strictly local factors the most important was the persistent talk of

Tighter Money.

And the positive information that some of the leading banks were not lending on call under 5 per cent. The nominal range is still 4½ to 5 per cent., but it is doubtful if even the strongest houses were able to secure very much of the former rate. The banks have naturally enough grown more conservative with the increasing chances of war, and there does not seem to be much likelihood of the market easing until the trouble has pretty well blown over.

During the month of March stocks had some pretty stiff declines. There was a difference of fully 20 points between the highest and lowest prices of Commercial Cable, no less than 21⅜ points in Halifax Tram, 13 points in Richelieu, the same in Royal Electric and Toronto Ry. and 13½ points in Montreal Street Ry. These were the most important changes, but it was noticed that towards the close of the month there was a fairly good recovery, and the whole list closed considerably above the low level. The cotton shares had an easier tendency with declines of 6 to 10 points, and there was also a shade of weakness in the market for bonds.

The Past Week.

The appended table shows the prices for the leaders on Monday and Friday, together with the changes. It scarcely shows the full force of the decline, as the high level was reached on Wednesday, on the more favorable news. The feeling on the other days was bearish:—

	Monday.	Friday.	Change.
Pacific....	81½	80¼	1¼*
Street Ry......	255	258½	3½x
Toronto Ry..	94½	94⅜	⅛x
Gas, ex-div.....	190	185	5 *
Richelieu..	92½	94	1½x
Cable......	169	169½	½x
Halifax Tram....	130	127	3 *
New Street..	252⅜	...	..

*Decline. xAdvance.

TORONTO INTERESTED IN MONTREAL HARBOR

Will Co-operate With Montreal to Secure Improvements.

Toronto, Ont., April 1.—(Special.)—In its desire to have Federal aid in the extension and improvements of the harbor, Montreal will have the sympathy and assistance of the Toronto Board of Trade. Mr. Thomas Harling, of Montreal, who represents the Montreal Board of Trade, will address the members of the Toronto Board of Trade this afternoon, and ask their co-operation to influence the Dominion Government to assist in the work of extending Montreal's harbor facilities. The feeling here is decidedly in favor of such a course. Members of the Toronto Board of Trade look upon Montreal as being the national port, and consider that it should be maintained at the expense of the Government as a national port.

THE PASSOVERS.

To-morrow evening at 7.30 Rev. James Callaghan will deliver a lecture at St. James Cathedral, Windsor square, on the "Jewish and Christian Passovers." The subject, equally interesting to the Hebrew and the Christian, will be treated historically and dogmatically. The novelty of the theme to be discussed and its appropriatenesss in the Lenten season, almost on the eve of Holy Thursday, should not fail to draw an appreciate audience to enjoy one of the many eloquent discourses of the distinguished lecturer.

BRODIE STILL LIVES.

New York, April 2.—Steve Brodie arrived in this city yesterday. The story of his death was a carefully arranged hoax.

NOT THAT KIND OF DANIEL.

In The Hood's Art stores, in this city, a strapping, middle-aged Milesian lady does the scrubbing and dusting. A day or two ago, she approached a member of the firm with the request that he would kindly explain why a man, with a manly beard, in one of the pictures on the wall, had a woman's gown on. After the gentleman had explained that the men in Eastern lands affected that particular style of dress, he told Biddy that the picture represented Daniel in the den of lions, and she returned to her work apparently satisfied. About twenty minutes after, Biddy's honest, Irish face showed up in front of her employer's desk again, and asked, in a genuine Limerick brogue: "Well, now, sor, would that Dan'el among thim wild bastes be Dan'el O'Connell, sor?"

SOME CABLE GOSSIP.

The French Work a Transformation in Tunis.

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

Japanese Business Men Feel the Effects of Scarcity of Money.

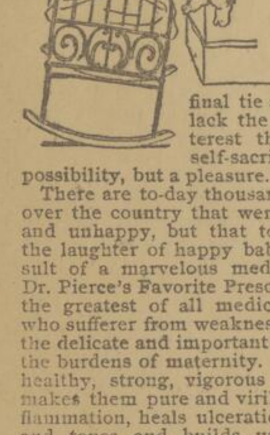
London, April 1.—A British consular report, just issued, gives a striking account of the wonderful transformation effected by the French since 1880 in the condition of Tunis. After dilating upon the absolute safety now insured to person and property, it goes on to say that eighteen years ago Tunis was bankrupt and its finances were under the ineffective control of a joint commission appointed by Great Britain, France and Italy; now it is solvent, and its yearly receipts regulate its yearly expenditure. All the principal towns are connected by fairly good roads, and new roads are made year by year; in 1880 there was not a single yard of properly made road. Then steamers could go no nearer to the town of Tunis than the Goletta roads, which formed an uncertain and sometimes impossible anchorage; now, in consequence of canals cut by the French, steamers of almost any burden can lie alongside the quays at Tunis, and the improvements at Sfax are almost equally important. In 1880 there were three lighthouses on the coast; since then 11 large and 20 smaller lighthouses and 10 luminous buoys have been constructed. Railways have been extensively constructed, resthouses have been built on all the main roads at convenient distances and with accommodations for all classes of travellers; afforestation has increased, vineyards have been planted and excellent wine made; water has been supplied all over the country by skilful sinking of wells, which the population regard as the greatest of all gifts; efforts are being made to improve the breed of domestic animals, much has been done to check the yearly ravages of the locusts, and the old marble quarries of the Romans are being worked after a lapse of 1,200 years. A great impetus has been given to the production of carpets, native tissues, and furniture, population has increased, and foreign trade, which in 1880 was under a million sterling in value, was nearly three and a quarter millions in 1896. The report says further that in Tunis, as elsewhere, British trade suffers for lack of push, and on account of British indifference to requirements of the local market.

Notwithstanding the unanimous agreement of the Egyptian Ministers with the recommendation of the Quarantine Board and the general consensus of scientific opinion that it was advisable to prohibit this year's pilgrimage to Mecca, as a precaution against the dreaded introduction of the plague into Egypt and Europe, the Khedive has refused his consent, asserting that such a step would be opposed to the precepts of the Koran. In view of his unalterable opposition, the Egyptian Government has been compelled to abandon the measure, and content itself with imposing certain restrictions, which it is hoped will reduce the number of the pilgrims and tend to diminish the danger of infection to Egypt on their return.

Although there has been a good deal of excited comment upon the recent Russian imperial ukase announcing the allotment of 90,000,000 rubles (about $47,500,000) for new naval construction, it is pointed out in a letter to an English newspaper that this sum, after all, is not extraordinarily large, in view of the fact that it is to be spread over the next seven years, from 1898 to 1904. The fact is that Admiral Tirtoff, the Minister of Marine, originally asked for 200,000,000 rubles, about five or six months ago. There was some opposition to this, and among the opponents is mentioned one of the younger Grand Dukes, who takes a very active interest in naval affairs. For reasons of economy, and owing to the necessity of preserving the equilibrium of the budget—considerations which are emphasized in the Czar's recently published letter to M. Witte—less than half the amount asked for—namely, 90,000,000, was finally granted. The Minister of Finance could not have provided for more without going beyond his available resources, which, after deducting the sum named, will be pretty well exhausted. There remain only about 4,000,000 rubles of all the "free balances" or residues of the budgets of former years, which have figured so conspicuously in M. Witte's annual reports to the Czar.

For some time past the business men of Japan, suffering from the scarcity of money, have been agitating for a contraction of the national expenditure for naval armaments. On the other hand, the Jiji Shimpo, one of the most influential newspapers in the country, is persistently advocating a scheme of naval expansion twice as large as the one the Government entered upon eighteen months ago. Count Inouye, when he accepted office some weeks ago as Minister of Finance, was reported to have insisted upon a reduction of naval expenses, but, upon a fuller investigation of the subject, apparently found this impossible, and it is generally expected that, by way of compromise, he will endeavor to persuade the Ministry to consent to a temporary postponement of those parts of the scheme not yet entered upon. Meanwhile the Jiji Shimpo, day after day, is urging the need for a navy strong enough to resist any combination of the foreign fleets in the Far East. Its object in demanding this extension, it says, is merely for the purposes of self-defence. The present naval scheme is to provide a fleet with a total displacement of two hundred thousand tons, but it contends that this would not give Japan that naval supremacy in the Far East which must be hers. At present, it points out, the allied forces of Russia, Germany and France in the Far East are about even in strength with the Japanese navy, and if, in the event of hostilities, Japan should succeed in annihilating this combination, Japan would have to expect trouble with Great Britain, who would not stand quietly by and see Japan usurp the controlling power in the East. What position, asks the Shimpo, would Japan be in then?

There has been some public discussion in Japan, of late, on the subject of religious education, some authorities contending that in order to guard against the spread of cosmopolitan ideas it will be necessary to introduce some form of national religion into the educational system of the country. It is said that the late Cabinet considered this matter, and the Marquis Ito has been asked his opinion. He replied that no Japanese Cabinet at the present day could consider the propriety of remodelling the educational system of the country on a religious basis. To do so would be to show total ignorance of national polity, of the policy of Japan since the restoration of 1868, of the spirit of the constitution, and of the tendency of all civilized countries in Europe and America. In western countries, he said, the tendency was to banish religion from the fields of education and politics more and more in proportion to the progress of civilization. In some countries education was already wholly independent of religion. In Japan Buddhism was included at the time of the restoration from the Imperial Court; where it had up to that time held sway. He thought Japanese progress since that date had been due, among other things, to the avoidance of all religious entanglements in education and politics. He did not mean to say that religion should be altogether banished from the world, but only that there were limits beyond which its influence was not admissible. People in Japan could adopt what form of faith they pleased, and their freedom in practising it was guaranteed by the constitution, except where it was inconsistent with the order and tranquility of the community. Beyond this statesmen had nothing to do with religion, and persons concerned with education had to do with education, and, equally with statesmen, had nothing to do with religion.



Love is crowned triumphant only in the home where a baby completes the tie of matrimony. A childless marriage cannot be a happy one. It takes the final tie of a baby to bind two souls together in marriage for better or for worse. Without this final tie a wedded couple lack the indissoluble interest that makes daily self-sacrifice not only a possibility, but a pleasure.

There are to-day thousands of homes all over the country that were once childless and unhappy, but that to-day echo with the laughter of happy babyhood, as a result of a marvelous medicine, known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the greatest of all medicines for women who suffer from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It makes them healthy, strong, vigorous and elastic. It makes them pure and virile. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the shattered nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant period, and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It insures the little new-comer's health, and a bountiful supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into happy, healthy mothers. An honest dealer will not urge an inferior substitute upon you.

"I am now a happy mother of a fine healthy baby girl," writes Mrs. F. B. Cannings, of No. 4320 Humphrey Street, St. Louis, Mo. "Feel that your 'Favorite Prescription' has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. Three months previous to my confinement I began using it. I was only in labor forty-five minutes. With my first baby I suffered 18 hours then had to lose him. He was very delicate and only lived 12 hours. For two years I suffered untold agony and had two miscarriages. The 'Favorite Prescription' saved both my child and myself."

Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free letter of advice, and enclose 31 one-cent stamps, to cover customs and mailing *only*, for a paper-covered copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser;" or 50 stamps for a cloth-bound copy. A medical library in one volume.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

This Solid Company Makes a Good Showing.

The annual general meeting of this company took place at the head office in Montreal on Wednesday last. The president, Mr. James Crathern, occupied the chair. Others present were Messrs. Andrew F. Gault, vice-president, David Morrice, Samuel Finley, Dr. T. G. Roddick, Jonathan Hodgson, Gaspard LeMoine, John Cassils, Robert Mackay, David Burke James Stephenson, George Hague, David McFarlane, G. R. Starke, John MacIntosh, Jas. Wilson, C. F. Smith, F. E. Gilman, C. J. Hodgson, and others. The statement showing three months business at the end of 1897 was considered satisfactory. The assets and subscribed capital for the security of policy-holders on December 31st amounted to $684,275.02. The five directors retiring by rotation, Andrew F. Gault, Samuel Finley, Dr. T. G. Roddick, M.P., Rev. R. H. Warden, D.D., and Hon. James O'Brien, were re-elected for three years. At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. James Crathern was re-elected president and Sir J. A. Chapleau and Andrew F. Gault, vice-presidents, and Dr. T. G. Roddick, medical director. The report contains the following significant statement.

"The prospects of the company for doing a successful and profitable business are evident by the appreciation exhibited generally on its advent into the insurance field. It is the intention of the board to extend the business during the year 1898 in keeping with judicious and conservative management, and while seeking for a reasonable volume of business, will at the same time guard carefully the quality of the business that is accepted. The board are pleased to state that the shareholders are among the most prominent and influential business men in Canada representing the leading financial, commercial and manufacturing interests in the country. This fact places the company immediately in the front rank of Life Insurance Institutions and guarantees to policy-holders security beyond question."

In moving the adoption of the report the president said, that while the report of the directors only covered the three months' ending with December, 1897, being the first three months of the company's active operations, he had the pleasure of giving them further information in regard to what had been done since the first of the present year. The business offered to the company for the first six months had reached over half a million dollars, and the amount accepted upon which policies had been issued represented first year's premiums of nearly $19,000.00. Such results for the first six months he considered to be very satisfactory in the face of the keen competition in the business. At that rate of progress there is every evidence that the year 1898 will result in a very satisfactory growth in the company's business.

Mr. Andrew F. Gault, vice-president of the company, in seconding the adoption of the report, said that he was well pleased with the progress made by the company. Many obstacles had to be overcome, and great care and discretion exercised in the selection of agents and others entrusted with the interests of the company. The amount of business for the first three months he considered very satisfactory, and looked forward with confidence to a great future for the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company.

Dr. T. G. Roddick, M. P., medical director of the company, said that the work of appointing medical examiners throughout Canada had been steadily progressing since the company started. Great care had been exercised in making selections, preference being always given to those doctors who had experience in making examinations for other companies, which was a very important qualification for the work. Strict and careful attention had been given to all the applications received for insurance, as the report showed a considerable amount of business had been declined as not being up to the company's standard. He felt satisfied that the company has secured a good class of business, and that the standing of the medical examiners appointed by the company throughout Canada, was second to that of no other company.

THE PASSION PLAY.

Holy Week to Witness the Presentation of the Sacred Drama.

A realistic presentation of the Passion Play will be given at the Windsor Hall the week beginning Monday next, the seats for which will be put on sale to-day. This event will come somewhat in the nature of a sensation, religious and educational, to the people of Montreal, for the "Passion Play" will be seen for the first time by the aid of Lumiere's enlarged and perfected cinematograph. It will be remembered that Mr. Stoddard's lecture on this play was by far the most successful and interesting of all his efforts, but the pictures then used were "still" pictures, or photographs, while the presentation at the Windsor will have all the realism of the actual one, the absence of speech only serving to make it all the more impressive.

The first presentation of these pictures in any land was made at Philadelphia a few weeks ago, but it was done in a somewhat quiet manner, so as to perfect the machine, and see that the films were working properly. Nevertheless, it attracted the attention of the Philadelphia newspapers and clergymen to a great extent, and the director is in possession of many eulogistic endorsements from the latter.

During the presentations at Windsor Hall next week, exhibitions will be given each afternoon at 2.30, and in the evening at 8.15. The prices of admission will be 25 and 50 cents. All clergymen, Brothers and teachers, or heads of holy orders, are invited to attend free of charge, either the Monday afternoon or evening performance.

BLACK CROOK JUDGMENT APPEALED

Writ of Certiorari Taken by Mr. Greenshields

In Case Recorder's Decision is Upset City Will be Sued.

The famous Black Crook case will not be tried before the Recorder for some moons to come, if ever.

Messrs. Greenshieds and Browne have taken a writ of certiorari by which the Recorder's judgment as to the legality of the action wil be opposed in the higher courts. In case His Honor's judgment should be upset the action will fall to the ground and the city will be sued for damages.

G.T.R. REMOVAL TO TORONTO.

Ontario Government May Offer an Inducement to the Company.

Toronto, April 2.—The Ontario Government has been asked to consider the suggestion that one of its three blocks of land, sites of the old Parliament buildings, Government House, or old Upper Canada College, be placed at the disposal of the city to enable the latter to make a suitable offer to the Grand Trunk Railway to further the removal of the company's head offices to Toronto.

It has been pointed out that the property is now lying comparatively idle, and and that such a building as the Grand Trunk offices would bring enough business to the neighborhood to enable the Government to realize well on the remaining two sites. It has been learned by those in authority that the Government is well disposed towards the proposition. In fact the matter has, it is said, been considered for some time informally. The Government would sell the properties in question on the annuity plan, which would be on very easy terms, involving no immediate outlay.

The Eveneing Star says one of its reporters was talking to a gentleman who holds an important public position, and whose official duties bring him frequently into personal contact with Mr. Hays, General Manager. He said:

"I believe this proposal to move the head offices to Toronto has the active sympathy of Mr. Hays himself. He has frequently told me that it is intolerable that persons who have to see the general manager of a railway of the importance of the Grand Trunk, should be forced to go to such an out of the way place as the head offices of the company, at Point St. Charles, and he has mentioned the fact that the same inconvenience is experienced in every branch of business of the head offices.

THE VICTORIA RIFLES

Go Into Camp for Three Days on May 21—Two Months Programme.

The Vioteria Rifles have decided on a few days camp at St. Helen's Island.

Battalion drill starts on Monday evening next. The extract from the regimental orders, issued to-day, and governing this part of the work is as follows:

I. The battalion will parade at the armory as follows:

Monday, April 4th, 8.15, p.m.—Battalion drill.

Tuesday, April 12th, 8.15 p.m.—Battalion drill.

Tuesday, April 19th, 8.15 p.m.—Battalion drill.

Monday, April 25th, 8.15 p.m.—Battalion drill.

Monday, May 2nd, 8.15 p.m.—Battalion drill.

Wednesday, May 4th, Nos. 1 and 2 companies—Section competition, "Hamilton" Cup.

Thursday, May 5th, Nos. 3 and 4 companies— Section competition, "Hamilton" Cup.

Friday, May 6th, Nos. 5 and 6 companies—Section competition, "Hamilton" Cup.

Monday, May 9th—Battalion drill.

Thursday, May 12th—Battalion drill.

Monday, May 16th, 8.15 p.m.—Company competition drill, "Sims" Cup.

Thursday, May 19th, 8.15 p.m.—Battalion drill.

Wednesday, May 25th, 8 p.m.—Right half battalion efficiency examination Sir D. A. Smith Cup.

Thursday, May 26th, 8 p.m.—Left half battalion efficiency examination, "Sir D. A. Smith" Cup.

Saturday, May 28th annual inspection at 2 p.m. Uniform, review order.

The order referring to the few days that will be spent in camp is as follows:

The battalion will parade at the armory on Saturday, May 21, at 3 o'clock in marching order, for the purpose of going into camp in St. Helen's Island until the evening of May 24.

MR. DENIS SUES FOR SLANDER.

Commences Actions Against Several Insurance Companies.

Mr. A. Denis has entered actions for $399 each against the following companies: Hartford Fire Insurance, Aetna Insurance, Manchester Fire Assurance, Guardian Fire and Life Assurance, and Phoenix Fire Assurance of London. He alleges that his premises were burned recently, and that he applied to the companies named for the amounts of fire insurance policies held by him. He complains that the companies refused payment on the ground that the origin of the fire was not accidental, and he considers the implied charge of incendiarism so injurious that he takes the present actions for damages.

BONAMI FREE.

Jury Acquit Him on the Charge of Killing Robert.

Yesterday afternoon Charles Bonami, on trial on a charge of murdering Louis Robert a couple of months ago.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Partnership has been registered by C. C. Corneille and C. A. Sharpe (The Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company); Edward Foley, alone, tobacconist, (W. R. Ross & Co).

The first demand of assignment made by Abundius Galarneau upon Mrs. Adolphe Lebeau, (A. Lebeau & Cie.,), having been quashed as informal, a fresh demand has been filed by the same creditor.

NIGHT SCHOOLS CLOSE.

The girl's Lansdown night schools will close on Tuesday at 8 p.m., and the boy's night school on Wednesday at the same hour.

NOW ON A GOLD HUNT;

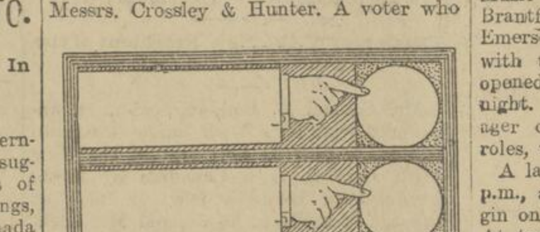
Missing Real Estate Agent of Montreal Thought to be Located.

Montreal, April 2.—It is thought Almer E. Lewis, Montreal real estate agent, who has been missing for many months was a passenger to Alaska on the Ning Chow. The clerks at Victoria customs house whose duty it is to issue miners' licenses say they are satisfied that the man who applied for a license on the evening that the steamer sailed saying as he did so that he was to be a passenger on that vessel, was Lewis. He gave the name of "J. McEachran" and his home as Prince Edward Island. He fully fitted the description of the missing man.—Ottawa Citizen.

A NEW BALLOT.

Messrs. Crossley & Hunter Have Designed the Best Form Yet.

So many mismarked ballots occur in every election as to show that a new form of ballot is evidently needed. This cut presents a ballot paper prepared by Messrs. Crossley & Hunter. A voter who



would put his mark on any but the right place on this ballot must be determined to destroy his vote. It is the plainest, clearest thing that has been devised. Messrs. Crossley & Hunter have submitted it to Sir Wilfrid Laurier with a view to having it adopted in Dominion elections.

COUNT D'IVRY CONDEMNED.

Guilty on All the Charges—Fines Aggregate $50.50.

Judge Sicotte gave judgment this morning in the case of the Count D'Ivry, who was charged with assaulting special constables Seagram and Houle of the Theatre Francais, and with damaging property.

The accused was condemned as follows: for assaulting Constable Houle, $30 or three months; for assaulting Constable Seagram, $20 or two months; damaging property, 50c and costs or eight days. A stay of judgment for three weeks was granted, Count D'Ivry having been called to France suddenly.

It will be remembered that about three months ago the Count D'Ivry and some friends occupied seats in the orchestra chairs of the Francais, and during the performance the Count was said to have talked aloud. He was requested to keep quiet, but continued to disturb the audience. After several efforts to stop his talking, Constable Seagram and an assistant put him out of the theatre, amid great confusion, during which he struck both Seagram and the other constable, and broke the orchestra chair upon which he sat. He was arrested, and afterwards obtained bail. The charges were tried before Judge Sicotte in Special Sessions, and the above were his decisions.

Mr. Charles Bruchesi appeared for Mr. Phillips and Mr. H. C. St. Pierre for the Count.

FATAL TORONTO FIRE.

One Fireman Was Killed and Others Seriously Injured.

Toronto, April 2.—A serious fire broke out in the factory of H. Hees & Son, window blind manufacturers, No. 576 Davenport Road, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, completely destroying the factory and several adjoining houses.

Thomas Deacon, fireman, was instantly killed and several firemen were injured by being buried under a falling wall. The dead man leaves a widow and three children. The most seriously injured were Samuel McGowan, internally; James Jones, leg broken, and John McCormick, back hurt.

The fire raged fiercely and was precipitated through the igniting of benzine. The killed and injured firemen all belonged to the Yorkville station. The fire burst out again about 8 o'clock, but was quickly subdued. The total loss is about $20,000, covered largely by insurance.

WANT INCORPORATION.

The Usual List of Companies Make Application to the Legislature.

Ottawa, April 2.—(Special.)—Application will be made at the present session for an act to incorporate the subsidiary high court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in Canada, a friendly and benevolent society, with all other necessary powers incidental thereto to carry out the said society's objects, and for other purposes.

Robert Bickerdike, stock broker; William James Turpin, stock broker; James Alexander Lauraso Strathy, manager; Richard Costigan, merchant and alderman; John Ogilvy, merchant; Edmund Thomas Bartlett, accountant; Frederick William Hibbard, advocate, Montreal, and Angus McNaughton, merchant, Huntingdon, are applying for incorporation as the Montreal Trading & Mining Company. The chief place of business is Montreal, and the capital stock is $50,000.

Hon. John Haggart, Perth; William Anderson Allan, Ottawa, contractor; Alphonse Charlebois, Montreal, contractor; Sandford Hall Fleming, Ottawa, contractor: Robert George Code, Ottawa, barrister-at-law; Hon. John Haggart, Alphonse Charlebois, William Anderson Allan and Sandford Hall Fleming are to be the first, or provisional directors of the company, are applying for incorporation as the Canadian Electric & Water Power Company. The chief place of business will be Ottawa, and the capital stock is placed at $150,000.

RIFLE LEAGUE MATCHES.

The Canadian Military Rifle League matches will be held this year as follows: May 28, June 4, 18, and 25. Entries will be received up to April 23. In a private communication received from the president, Major Mason, of Hamilton, are many matters of interest to members of the league and to shooting men generally. There will be no telegraphing of scores this year; the suggestion of the outgoing council having been adopted in this respect. The Military Gazette, the official organ of the league, will publish the results at stated intervals. The matches this year will practically be on the same lines as those of last season. The rules governing team entries, however, will be more explicit than heretofore, and will prevent any misunderstanding, as in future no retired officer or civilian will be permitted to fire on a regimental team.

GENUINE TRAGEDY ON A LONDON STAGE

Manager of Stock Company Shot by an Actor.

WANTED ADVANCE ON PAY.

Curtain Was Down When a Pistol Shot Startled the Audience.

London, Ont., April 2.—(Special.)—A real tragedy occurred on the stage of the Music Hall last night. James Tuttle, of Brantford, was shot and killed by W. D. Emerson, an actor. Both were connected with the Wesley Stock Company, which opened a week's engagement on Monday night. The victim was the business manager of the troupe. He played leading roles, usually that of the villain.

A large audience had assembled by 8.15 p.m., and as the performance did not begin on time the people became impatient. At ten minutes to nine the curtain was still down, and as no explanation was offered the crowd was stamping its feet and making other signs of disapproval, when the report of a pistol shot rang out.

One of the actors rushed to the stage and called for a doctor. Another ran for the police station, and the house was in an uproar. Detectives Rider and Nickle and Police Constable Egleton were soon on the spot. They found the dead body of Tuttle lying just behind the drop curtain. He had been shot through the left eye.

Egleton hurried to Emerson's dressing room, and found him sitting there apparently calm. When the policemen entered Emerson at once handed over his revolver without a word.

Someone asked if the coroner had been sent for. "Is it as bad as that?" queried Emerson in a frightened tone. When told that Tuttle was dead, Emerson almost fainted but quickly recovered and said that he had

Committed the Act in Self-Defence

and had to do it.

He walked with the detectives to the police station, followed by his wife and child. He was at once placed in the cells, but was afterwards accorded a short interview with his wife.

The poor woman clung round him and sobbed pitifully. Emerson embraced and kissed her a score of times, telling her not to break down. He also took his child up caressingly and kissed it.

Mrs. Barton Booth said she was on the stage when Emerson and Tuttle met. They had hot words, and fearing trouble, she returned to her dressing room. Immediately she heard the shot and fainted.

He Wanted His Pay.

The chief usher alleges that Emerson met Tuttle on the stage, when everything was ready and said "I want my pay before you pull up the curtain." A dispute followed, and then the fatal shot, but the usher did not see it.

Members of the company rushed to where Tuttle was lying, and found him breathing heavily, and blood pouring from his left eye. Death ensued in three minutes. The victim never spoke.

"Boys, I did it in self-defence," said Emerson to the other actors. He was bleeding at the mouth, the result of a blow from Tuttle, he claims. The victim, James Tuttle, was about 27 years of age, and was the son of Mr. R. Tuttle, proprietor of the American Hotel, Brantford, and lessee of the Brantford Opera House.

The murdered man was the financial backer and business manager of the company. Salaries were not due until Sunday next, but it is understood that Emerson had asked an advance, as his wife had lost some money. It is supposed that Mr. Tuttle's refusal led to the trouble.

AN ENGLISH ROMANCE.

Mr. W. R. Gilbert lectured to a large audience in Westmount Academy last evening on the "Romance of English History." The lecture, which was a most interesting one, was under the auspices of the Westmount Sons of England.

CAR SERVICE BY ST. CATHERINE ST.

Maisonneuve Likely to Get a Long Felt Want Filled.

The people of Maisonneuve are likely to have what they have been requesting for some time. An arrangement has been come to between the Montreal Street Railway and the Montreal Island Belt Line Company by which the former company will be allowed to cross the tracks of the latter on St. Catherine street, if the Railway Committee will allow it. This will give Maisonneuve car connection with the city by way of St. Catherine street.

MISS ARTHUR'S ILLNESS.

New York, April 2.—A Boston despatch to the Sun says: "Miss Julia Arthur, who fainted on the stage at the Hollis Hheatre on Tuesday evening, during the performance of "A Lady of Quality," has recovered consciousness. She thinks that she has been playing regularly, and the doctors have encouraged her in this belief. She is told that she did not carry through the fencing bout as well as usual, but that everything was all right. It will be some days before she can be moved. The company will go to New York to-night and will be disbanded until next October."

FROST DID THE DAMAGE.

Brockville, Ont., April 2.—Reports throughout this district report great damage to fall grain meadows by last night's severe frost. The temperature is still decidedly wintry, and the wheat crop may be completely annihilated.

IS ACTING COLLECTOR.

Granby, April 2.—(Special).—Mr. F. D. Quinn has been appointed Collector of Customs for this place, which has just been made a port of entry.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—A respectable old lady to help in light housework in a family of three without children; good home for right person. Apply in the morning at 1334 St. Catherine street. 81

WANTED—A Girl for light housework. Apply 590½ Dorchester street. 81

TO LET—A Stone Front Cottage, No. 15 Essex avenue, 7 rooms, Daisy furnace, etc. Apply to David Miller, 35 Bleury street. 86

A. R. WILLIAMS & CO.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One 10 inch, four sided, revolving Bed Stocker, second hand, in good order.
One 24 inch Planer and Matcher, second hand.
One 18 inch Planer and Matcher, second hand.
One Munro Planer and Matcher, second hand.
One 18 inch Double Surface Pony Planer, second hand.
One MacGregor Gourlay 26 inch Double Surfacer, revolving bed, good as new.
One MacGregor Gourlay Power Morticer, good as new.
One Power Morticer, second hand.
One Wood Shaper, second hand.
One Shaping Machine for Wood, second hand, two spindles, $25.00.
One 34 inch Pedestal Band Saw, in good order.
One Iron Frame Combined Rip and Cross Cut Saw, for small work.
Three second hand Wood Frame Saw Tables.
One MacGregor Gourlay Gang Rip Saw.
One 24 inch Pony Planer.
One Wood Frame Tenoning Machine.
One Iron Frame Tenoning Machine, good as new.
One 18 inch Wood Lathe, in good order.
One 14 inch Iron Lathe, second hand.
One 20 inch x 10 foot Iron Lathe, second hand.
One 18 inch x 8 foot Iron Lathe, second hand.
One 24 inch x 10 foot Iron Lathe, second hand.
One 38 inch Swing 12 foot Bed, second hand.
One 42 inch x 11 foot Iron Planer, second hand.
One 42 inch Swing Back Geared Drilling Machine, second hand.
One 20 inch Power Drilling Machine, second hand.
One 7 H.P. Locomotive Boiler, second hand.
One 25 H.P. Locomotive Boiler, second hand, refitted.
One 40 H.P. Locomotive Boiler, second hand, refitted.
One 75 H.P. Locomotive Boiler, second hand, refitted.
One 100 H.P. Locomotive Boiler, second hand, refitted.
One 20 H.P. Boiler to Brick, in second hand, refitted.
One Baxter Engine and Boiler, upright, second hand, 9 H.P.
One 7 H.P. Doty Upright Engine and Boiler, second hand.
One 3 H.P. Upright Engine and Boiler, upright, second hand, refitted.

A. R. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,
345-347 St. James street, Montreal.

H. M. SIMPSON'S REAL ESTATE LIST

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLE, FINE brougham, took the exhibition prize; almost new; also magnificent Axminster rug, 19.6 x 13.7; a Doulton chamber set, cost $60; handsome cheval glass in light mahogany, with brackets made by Scott; in laid table; gas fixtures; logs and dog irons; fine Prowse combination range; gas stove and many other things. All at greatly reduced prices. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

TO LET—73 DRUMMOND STREET—A very desirable flat; 105 Hutchison, a middle flat; 34 Shuter, an upper tenement, and 49 Durocher, an upper tenement. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

TO LET — DORVAL, LACHINE, AND other places, choice summer houses. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

FOR SALE—74 McGILL COLLEGE AVE., a fine large house, with extension and right of side lights. An excellent situation for a private hospital, doctor's or boarding house. Price easy. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

FOR SALE—735 SHERBROOKE, CORNER of Durocher, a well-shaped lot for cottages, self-contained houses, with side lights, or an apartment house, church or school. The cheapest lot and the only corner lot left in this central locality. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

FOR SALE—78 ST. MATTHEW STREET, a fine 3 storey house, cut stone front; extension kitchen; modern plumbing and heating. An exceptionally comfortable house for a family. Can be bought on the very easiest terms. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

FOR SALE—CHARMING COTTAGE AT Westmount, a positive bargain. Must be sold soon. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

FOR SALE—200 UNIVERSITY STREET, large semi-detached house; lot 80 x 120, with fine shade and fruit trees; house admirably adapted for entertaining, well finished; all modern improvements, hot water heating and open plumbing. For permit, and further particulars, apply to H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

FOR SALE — 42 LORNE AVENUE, 11 rooms, extension kitchen. Price $4,500. A good family house. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

FOR SALE — RESIDENCE AND ABOUT 40 acres of land, at Upton; or the house will be let furnished for the summer. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD, AS THE owner is leaving town, 323 Prince Albert, Westmount, a cottage and vacant lot. Very great bargain. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

FOR SALE—BORD A PLOUFFE— LARGE hotel, formerly occupied by Best. Fine accommodation. Opposite the river. Splendid opportunity to do a good business. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT DORVAL, 10c PER foot; river front; lots in the avenue, 2c per foot. H. M. Simpson, 158 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

FOR SALE — LONGUE POINTE, 100,000 feet of land on the river front, very desirable for building lots; a good time to invest. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET, HOUSE WITH furniture. Owner left for England. Everything in first-clas sorder. An opportunity to secure a well furnished house at a very reasonable price. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

FARMS FOR SALE—AT RED DEER, Alberta, N.W.T., close to the flourishing town of Red Deer. Values in cattle and provisions have gone up from 50 p.c. to 75 p.c. within the past few months. Increased population, the opening up of the Edmonton route, of the Crow's Nest Pass, and the influx of travel to the Klondike, all create a grand market for the farmer. Now is the opportunity to purchase before the value of the land increases in proportion. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

TO LET.

TO LET—886 SHERBROOKE STREET — Handsomely furnished. Suitable for a small family. A very fine situation. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

TO LET — FURNISHED, 990 DORCHESter street—Handsomely furnished, extension kitchen and all modern improvements. For full particulars, apply to H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

TO LET — FURNISHED, 46 FORT street; a cosy cottage; will be rented for six months or a year. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

STORES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—266 ST. PAUL STREET, COMmodious store, hot water heating, will be let with store in rear of Commissioners sreet, or separately. Apply H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

TO LET — 2812 ST. CATHERINE — AT present occupied by a doctor. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

TO LET — 317 PEEL STREET — THAT handsome cut stone residence, with improved plumbing, fine porcelain baths, Daisy furnace, house in perfect order; good stable. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET — DORVAL, LACHINE, AND other places; choice, summer houses. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison. Tel. 3233.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. April 2nd, 1898

An Overflow of Easter Novelties.

The Big Store is practically overflowing with Select Novelties that are suitable for Easter, and every hour develops new wonders, with closer study.

The ordinary has given place to the extraordinary, and BEAUTY, STYLE, GRANDEUR, and RICHES holds for the time UNDISPUTED SWAY, encircled by the enthusiasm of SUCCESSFUL PROGRESS.

Every Department is a huge RESERVOIR of INEXHAUSTIBLE GLORIES for EASTERTIDE.

Easter Millinery.

The Big Store's Trimmed Millinery is already regarded as the leading display in the city. Artistic brains and skilled fingers have worked many wonders with the Paris Models from the Rue de la Paix and the Avenue de l' Opera.

Creations that were designed in Paris are faithfully copied here, and a French model at $25 can be reproduced in all its beauty for....$5.00

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Silks for Easter

New arrivals in Silk, that will make many friends between this and next Saturday.

Stylish Shot Effects in rich quality silk, a late novelty; very suitable for shirt waists. Special value......75c

Clan Tartan and Fancy Plaid Silks, handsome designs and rich coloring....................90c

A Roman Stripe Silk in variegated Rainbow Effects; the latest designs for shirt waists, sashes, and scarfs, per yard..................$1.00

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Linens for Easter.

A Very Rich Selection of Fine Table Linens, imported especially with a view to Easter requirements.

Fine Linen Table Cloths, beautifully clear yarn; sizes about 2 by 2½ yards. Prices.........$2, $2.30, $2.60, $3.60, $4.20 each

Napkins to match.

New Hemstitched Linen Tablecloths—
Size 2 x 2 yards...........$3.15 each
Size 2 by 2½ yards...........$3.65 each
Size 2 by 3 yards...........$4.35 each

Napkins to match.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Ribbons for Easter.

Here's a gathering of rich things in Ribbons. Everything that is fashionable, stylish, and up-to-date, is to be found in our Ribbon Section.

Roman Stripes. Fancy Checks. Clan Tartans. Shot Effect.

Rich Hat Band Ribbons, double-faced satin and fancy velvet, in stripes, checks, and floral designs. Prices from.....................5c to 50c

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

New Jackets For Easter

The latest arrivals from the home of fashion have the coveted distinction of novelty.

A New Covert Cloth Jacket, blazer front, large rolling collar, faced shot taffeta, and bound mohair braid, $7.70

A Ladies' Box Cloth Jacket, in fawn, biscuit and leather, lined handsome figured silk, slashed collar and pearl buttons, $11.75.

An Empire Coat, with double box pleated back, lily collar, inlaid with velvet, and lined fancy silk. Special price....................$15.75

Easter Dress Goods

It's not too late to select a New Dress for Easter Sunday. There's many beautiful styles here.

Stylish Broche Effect on Changeable Poplin Foundation, delicate and artistic shades, beautifully blended, per yard..........................

Rich New Dress Material in silk and wool, shot effect, with dainty designs in corresponding shades, per yard...................................

Serpentine Effects in silk and wool material; makes a handsome travelling costume; a late Parisian novelty.

Sunrise Effect in silk and wool, more silk than wool; particularly striking, yet quiet and dignified. Special price...........................

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Easter Skirt Waists

A Congress of New Beauties in Ladies Shirt Waists, that call forth exclamations of praise on all sides. Here they are:—

Ladies' Organdy Muslin Shirt Waists, large bias check designs, in blue, green, violet and rose effects......

A Fancy Checked Lawn Shirt Waist, cut on bias, double pointed yoke, white detachable collar and cuffs, in blue, green and violet effects....$1.

A Ladies' Fine Check Muslin Shirt Waist, Russian blouse style, with handsome frill, in rich shades of blue, green, and mauve..........$1.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

New Laces for Easter

The Big Store claims precedence in everything appertaining to Laces. There's choice representations of—

Real Maltese, Real Duchesse,
Point de Burand Point de Paris,
Chantilly, Fedora,
Plauen, Honiton,

And a hundred other choice makes.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Veilings for Easter

The rage for Mechlin, Fish Net, and Fancy Veilings still continues, and Novelties are being daily received from our agents in Paris.

Prices from 5c to 40c.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St. MONTREAL

HO! FOR

THE KLONDIKE

That is the country of gold, but it is also a country where food is scarce and expensive, and it requires a journey where ordinary rations are too burdensome to take with you. The food preparations suited better than all others for such a country, are prepared by

BOVRIL Limited.

30 Farringdon St., and 27 St. Peter St.,

LONDON, ENGLAND. MONTREAL, CANADA

They put up their goods in the smallest possible bulk, the lightest possible weight, and the most convenient style for transportation. Their preparations include, BOVRIL in tins and bottles, JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, DESICCATED and DRIED POTATOES and other VEGETABLES, SOUP NODULES, LIME JUICE NODULES and other numerous condensed food preparations, all indispensable to

Explorers, Mining Prospectors, Surveyors.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE

REAL ESTATE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE PRICES!

1.—The back premises on St. James Street.
2.—The property fronting on St. James, St. Antoine and Craig Streets.
3.—The Foundry property on William Street.
4.—The vacant property on Ann and Shannon Streets.
5.—The Foundry property on the Canal Bank.
6.—The Prudhomme Farm, Notre Dame de Grace.

We guarantee to make prices right.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

MR. GLADSTONE IMPROVES.

London, April 2.—A bulletin issued last evening as to the condition of Mr. Gladstone says that his increased comfort continues. He was out for a long time yesterday early in the day. A despatch from Rome states that the Senate has decided to send a message of sympathy to Mr. Gladstone, whose reported condition has excited the gravest interest in that city. The President of the Senate, Signor Farini, paid a warm tribute to the Hawarden sufferer, saying that Mr. Gladstone was a great statesman who well deserved any honor that Italy could bestow upon him, for he had always raised his voice in her behalf in times of difficulty and danger.

A SCOTCH ENTERTAINMENT.

The Montreal Highland Scottish Society gave a concert and dance in Duncan's Hall last night for the benefit of Mrs. Alex. McLean. Mr. E. H. McLeod was in the chair. The programme was a good one and the large crowd present thoroughly enjoyed the "hop" afterwards. Mr. D. McIntosh was chairman of the entertainment committee.

HERALD WANTS ❖ HERALD WANTS ❖ HERALD WANTS

2 MODERN HOUSES
JUST COMPLETED ON
DORCHESTER ST., WEST.

With ample accommodation for a full sized family on two floors. The front, the interior finish and the whole design are of the very best. Situation unsurpassed.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

A CO. 5TH ROYAL SCOTS SHOOTING RECORDS.

The Past Winter's Work With the Morris Tube.

"A" Company, Fifth Royal Scots, have just completed another winter season's very successful and highly instructive series of competitions with the Morris tube, the results of which cannot fail to have a practical effect, not only upon the green shots, but upon the old-timers of this company, during the coming shooting season. The benefit to be derived from these competitions as regards practice and training cannot be too highly appreciated both by officers and shooting men generally.

By a committee composed of the non-commissioned officers, the company was divided into three classes, based on the previous shooting record of each man, the ranges were 200 and 500 yards, and 200 and 600 yards each alternate week, one night each month being devoted to a skirmishing match at a moving target, which was the invention of Sergt.-Major Currie. All competitions to be governed by D.R.A. rules. Season aggregate prizes for the five best scores at each range, for each class, were presented by Major Ibbotson, Major Carson, Captain Campbell, Captain Evans, Sergt.-Major Currie and Color-Sergt. Gardiner. A special prize for the three best scores in the skirmishing competition was presented by Sergt.-Major Currie. For the best monthly aggregate, a silver tea spoon was given to each class by Major Carson. The following are the winners of the monthly spoons and aggregate prizes:—

1st class—December, Sergt. MacNab, with a score of 126 points out of a possible 150; January, Sergt.-Major Currie, score, 135 points; February, Sergt. MacNab, 141 points; March, Pte. D. Currie, 132 points. The season aggregate prizes were won by Color-Sergt. T. Gardiner and Sergt. MacNab respectively.

2nd class—December, Pte. W. Morrison, 113 points; January, Sergt. W. Gardiner, 133 points; February, Corporal W. R. Eakin, 1?? points; March, Pte. A. Holmes, 124 points. In this class the season aggregate prizes were won by Sergt. W. Gardiner, 1st, and Corporal D. Simpson, 2nd.

3rd class—December, Pte. A. Holmes, 120 points; January, Corporal W. R. Eakin, 130 points; February, Pte. P. J. Smith, 126 points; March, Pte. R. C. Simpson, 102 points. The season aggregate prizes in this class were secured by Corporal W. R. Eakin, 1st, and Pte. A. Holmes, 2nd.

In the skirmishing match, which consisted of three rounds volley firing, three rounds independent firing, with a time limit of ten seconds, and three rounds at unknown distances, with a time limit of fourteen seconds, the special prize was carried off by Pte. D. Currie, with a score of 98 out of a possible 135.

PAPINEAUVILLE NEWS.

The Petition Against a Municipal Councillor Was Not Sustained.

Papineauville, April 2.—(Special.)—At the last term of the Circuit Court, Judge Lavergne dismissed the petition of Gouzagne Gagnon praying for the voiding of the election of George S. Black as municipal Councillor of Thurso. The defendant had been elected by only two votes majority. The judge struck off ten votes on each side, and Mr. Black was maintained in his seat by the same majority.

C. B. Major, M.P.P., was here on Thursday.

Mr. Aug. Mackay returned on Saturday from Hull, where he attended the Superior Court term.

Mr. Bourassa, M.P., has bought a new machine for making syrup. He makes fifty gallons daily.

In default of bigger game, sportsmen are killing small birds in the gardens of the village in violation of Art. 1401 of the Quebec game act prohibiting the killing or hunting of these birds between March 1 and Sept. 1. The offence may be punished by an imposition of a fine of from $5 to $100, or imprisonment.

The Ottawa River is clear of ice opposite the village.

F. S. Mackay, N.P., Montreal, is a guest at the Manoir Monte-Belle.

THE CADASTRE.

Editor of The Herald:—

Sir:—Year by year the Official Gazette proclaims that several townships have been added to the list of those already under cadastre. With regard to seignories, towns and villages, it is generally admitted that the cadastral survey, if properly made, is beneficial, but with regard to townships it is an unmitigated evil.

The Eastern Townships, as is well known, are divided, with trifling necessary exceptions, into rectangular blocks, and nothing can be simpler than the plan heretofore in use of describing sub-divisions of a lot, such as north half, south-east quarter, etc. This plan, however, has been superseded by the cadastral method, which is not uniform in its system, some of the surveyors rejecting the division into ranges, and designating the lots and subdivisions by consecutive numbers; others keeping up the ranges and lots as formerly, and describing subdivisions of lots by letters, as for instance the north half of lot 5 would be lot 5a, and the south half would be lot 5b. This change (which makes a description which was perfectly plain and intelligible before, wholly unintelligible without consulting a map) appears to be the sole practical effect contemplated by the new system. I say practical, because the cadastral surveyors have no authority to change boundaries or to make surveys, except as to roads and rivers. Notwithstanding this, many of them have usurped the right to ignore the actual measurements of the primitive survey made by sworn surveyors and establishing the contents of lots, and have arbitrarily substituted, without survey, statements of acreage wholly inconsistent with the sworn survey. I fear that complications and consequent litigation will be the inevitable result in the near future.

I will content myself with giving one instance showing the mischief which is being done. A certain lot in Compton County is declared by the primitive survey to contain 148 acres, of which 50 acres have been sold by the original proprietor, who has retained the remaining 98 acres. The cadastral surveyor states in his book of reference that the whole lot contains only 95 acres—the division of the lot has been made by him in a way wholly different from that in which it is held, and the names given as the owners are absolutely incorrect.

Now, considering that the law declares the cadastral description to be the legal one, and that registrars refuse to record deeds unless the cadastral description is used, the question arises: how, in such cases as the one I have referred to, is the proprietor to sell by cadastral description. It is simply impossible. These cadastres have already cost the country an enormous sum of money, and the drain is still going on, apparently without any practical good being gained.

I believe I am justified in saying that the system has been established against the wishes of both proprietors and municipalities, and that the townships which have not been victimized would be gratified to hear that the extension of the pernicious system had been abandoned. Your obedient servant,

Lindsay B. Lawford.

Sherbrooke, March 31, 1898.

CANADA OUGHT TO BE REPRESENTED

At an Important Exhibition to be Held in South Africa.

Ottawa, Ont., April 1.—(Special.)—Thomas Moffat, who is acting as agent for the Department of Commerce at Grahamstown, South Africa, writes to the Department stating that in December '98 and January 1899 there is to be an exhibition there at which Canada ought to be represented. Mr. Moffatt says he has written to the most important Canadian firms, telling them of the exhibition and asking them to send exhibits of their goods. He also asks the Government to send an exhibit of Canadian products as it would be an excellent opportunity of laying before the people of South Africa the products of this country, and of showing them the immense resources of the Dominion. Such another chance Mr. Moffatt says will not occur in the next ten years. He sent a programme of the exhibition.

PILE TERRORS SWEPT AWAY.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment stands at the head as a reliever, healer, and sure cure for Piles in all forms. One application will give comfort in a few minutes, and three to six days' application according to directions will cure chronic cases. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day. 35 cents.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame.

AN APRIL 1ST JOKE.

St. John, N.B., April 1.—(Special.)—An April Fool humorist posted a bulletin in the Post Office thos morning that war was declared between the United States and Spain, and that the warship Vizcaya was shelling New York. The bulletin was typewritten on a sending telegraph blank, and it caused a lot of excitement and anxious enquiry before the fake was discovered.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL, 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 ½-lb. tins by grocers and storekeepers, labelled thus:—

James Epps & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

APPLIES TO THE JAPS.

Ottawa, Ont., April 1.—(Special.)—The Department of Trade and Commerce has been advised by the Imperial Government that section 238 of the British shipping act will in future apply to Japan. This means that merchant ships of Japan will be afforded the same facilities for dealing with deserted seamen in British ports as is now accorded to British vessels.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, DRESS GOODS.

Our carpets and oilcloths must be sold. Our stock is an extensive one and want of space compels their immediate sale at an extraordinary reduction. In fact, prices are no consideration. They must go. Now is the time to secure real bargains. Our Dress Goods Department is also fully stocked and prices are also here extremely low. Ten cents a yard and upwards for a good and stylish piece of Dress Goods is certainly an extraordinary offer. The workingman's store, the old stand for bargains. C. P. Chagnon, 2203 Notre Dame Street, second door east of Mountain Street.

Important to Manufacturers
AND CAPITALISTS

Valuable Property and Water Power
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

We have received instructions from the executors of the estate of the late R. L. Gault to offer for sale by public auction, at our warerooms, No. 69 St. James street, Montreal, on

FRIDAY, THE 29th DAY OF APRIL, 1898,

At 11 o'clock a.m.,

That certain property in the township of Farnham, Province of Quebec, known as the Farnham Beet Sugar Factory. The machinery having been removed, the factory as it now stands can be easily fitted up for the manufacture of boots and shoes, knitted goods, tobacco, or any similar industry, and the land covers about eleven acres, on which, in addition to the factory, are several substantial buildings, including a foundry, machine shop, a commodious brick building suitable for an hotel or boarding house, an office, and a large metal-covered warehouse.

A considerable portion of the land can be utilized as building lots, being beautifully situated on the banks of the Yamaska river. There is also a valuable and never-failing water power of from two hundred to three hundred horse-power belonging to the property, which can be used for driving machinery and electric lighting.

It is understood that the town of Farnham, with its usual enterprise, is prepared to offer a liberal bonus to any industry giving employment to a certain number of people. Farnham is also a large railway centre. Three distinct lines now pass the factory, and the rails are laid through the building, so that shipping facilities are most excellent. Under present arrangements with the corporation, the taxes are commuted, and this can be continued as long as satisfactory to both parties.

The owners of the property are prepared, if necessary, to take a portion of the purchase price in the stock of any reliable company that may take hold of the enterprise, and give liberal terms of payment for the balance. A deposit of five per cent. will be required on adjudication at time of sale.

Further particulars may be had, and a plan of the property may be seen, on application to the undersigned.

MARCOTTE FRERES,
Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE
—By—
BENNING & BARSALOU,
AUCTIONEERS,

At their Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 ST. PETER STREET,

On Wednesday, the 6th April,
AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.,
On three months' credit.

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, LADIES' and GENTS' FURNISHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, HATS and CAPS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY.

800 doz. Assorted Silk Ties.

2,000 Pairs Ladies', Men's, Boys', Children's and Misses' SHOES, in hand and machine Sewed.

—Also—
AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M. SHARP,
(By catalogue)
23 CASES OF HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.
In lots to the trade without reserve.

PRIVATE SALE
—OF—
Household Furniture.

Owner leaving the city and will clear off effects at

VERY LOW PRICES.

Hall Stove and Pipes, McClary's		$12.00
Gas Stove and Pipes, McClary's		12 00
Bed Lounge	- - -	7.00
Walnut Bedroom Suite	- -	18.00
Two Lounges, each	- -	4.00
Chandeliers and Gas Brackets, eight pieces	- -	15.00
1 Machine (plain sewing)	-	3.50

Piano, Carpets, Oilcloth, Covered Chairs. All in good repair.

150 CITY HALL AVE.,
Cor. Lagauchetiere St.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal, Superior Court, No. 2861. Dame Dina Rheaume, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Francois Xavier Fortin, milkman, of the same place, has instituted an action against her husband for separation as to property. Montreal, 26th March, 1898. Geo. U. Moffatt, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE from Eugene Masse that on the 18th day of April, 1898, he will petition the Provincial Treasurer to authorize Onesime Trepanier to transfer his restaurant license to the said petitioner.

Montreal, April 1st, 1898.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT—No. 1537.

Marie Louise Hay, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband, Fabien Leon Guertin, of the same place.

ANGERS, DE LORIMIER & GODIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 17th March, 1898.

FOOD FOR THE SICK

The Diet Dispensary carefully prepares food for the sick at reasonable prices, thus facilitating and relieving the work of the household in the care of the sick. The poor are supplied gratis upon presentation of order from physician, clergyman or visiting nurse.

175a ST. ANTOINE STREET

VICTORIAN NURSES.

The Headquarters of the Order in Montreal, No. 113 UNIVERSITY STREET, are now open for active work. Three nurses will be ready to visit cases.

HOURS—8 a.m. to noon, and 4 to 8 p.m.

Night calls cannot for the present be answered. Telephone No. 4136.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

GET RICH QUICKLY. Write to-day for a free copy of our big Book on Patents. We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for **free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts,** Temple Building, Montreal.

PATENTS ALL COUNTRIES
FETHERSTONHAUGH & Co

Montreal, Canada Life Building, St. James Street. Inventions simplified and shown in best marketable form in patents obtained by us. Working drawings a specialty. Free

CARL WARNECKE'S REAL ESTATE LIST

FOR SALE—On St. Matthew street, a very fine Cottage, with all modern improvements. Price $5,200. Carl Warnecke, real estate agent, 157 St. James street.

FOR SALE—A Two-tenement Property, house, 7 rooms, w.c., upper 8 rooms and w.c.; land, 20x140; fronting on two streets. Price $4,000. Carl Warnecke, real estate agent, 157 St. James street.

FOR SALE—Two Tenement Houses, rented for $278. Price $2,300. Carl Warnecke, real estate agent, 157 St. James street.

FOR SALE—A Splendid West End Stone Front Cottage, 25 feet frontage, containing 9 rooms, bathroom, furnace, with shed in rear; assessed at $4,000. Price $4,500. Carl Warnecke, 157 St. James street.

MONEY TO LOAN on Farms or good city property, on first mortgage only. Carl Warnecke, Standard Building, St. James street.

FOR SALE—A Solid Brick and Stone 3-story, Self-Contained House, on Stanley street; under $5,000 (assessed value). Carl Warnecke, Standard Building, 157 St. James street.

FOR SALE—A Solid Stone Front 4-Story (two tenement) House on St. Famille street, for $4,800; assessed value $5,000. Carl Warnecke, Standard Building, 157 St. James street.

C. E. L. DESAULNIER'S LIST

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

PARK AVENUE—Nos. 94, 98, 102—Self-contained cottages, 3 flats, complete extensions, 11 rooms, furnace. $40 a month. No taxes.

ST. DENIS STREET—Nos. 492 and 494—Between Sherbrooke and St. Louis Park, tenements, 9 and 10 rooms, extension. $25 and $27. No taxes.

UPPER ST. URBAIN—Nos. 969 to 977—Opposite Mount Royal Park. Flats. New. Well finished.

GREENE AVENUE—Near St. Antoine St.—Flats. Nos. 13, 28

WESTMOUNT—St. Catherine, Corner Victoria Avenue—Flats. New. Well finished.

C. E. L. DESAULNIERS & SON,
Real Estate Agents,
62 St. James Street.

BellTel. 2533. 73

Victoria Auction Company
320 to 334 St. James Street.

FURNITURE MART.

We are now Booking Sales of Household Furniture, at private residences.

Having secured the services of two first class Auctioneers, we are prepared to contract for sales for March, April and May.

Sales every Thursday at 2.30 p.m. for Furniture, etc., at OUR AUCTION ROOMS.

HORSE EMPORIUM.

Our Stables and Yards are the best in the city. Auction Sale every Friday at 2.30 p.m. and private sale every day.

Consignments Solicited, Cash Advances and Prompt Returns.

STORE TO LET.

One of those new stores in that fine building just being altered, corner of McGill and Notre Dame Streets, fronting on the latter. Size about 24 x 70 feet, with plate glass front. Finished in latest style.

Apply to Estate Wilson,
JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP, Manager,
No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

FLATS TO LET
IN THAT FINE BUILDING,
—CORNER OF—
NOTRE DAME and McGILL STREETS

with entrance on latter street. About 3,500 feet floor space on each floor. Heated, and elevator service. Ready for First of May.

Apply to Estate Wilson,
JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP, Manager,
17 Place d'Armes Hill.

OFFICES TO LET.

Single or "en suite," in the "Wilson Building," Place d'Armes Hill. H.W. heating, electric light and elevator. A few rooms now vacant. Rent, 60c per superficial foot, including caretaking. Apply to

JOS. C. BEAUHAMP, Manager,
On the premises, No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Handsome Household Furniture,

BRASS BEDSTEADS, HANDSOME UPRIGHT PIANO, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, ETC.,

At our rooms, 241 and 243 ST. JAMES ST.,

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 5,
—In Part—

Very Handsome Piano, large assortment of Parlor Furniture, Odd and Easy Chairs, Cabinets, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, Wire Springs, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Chamber Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, etc., Belfast Table Linen, Towels, Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Portieres, Sheetings, etc., etc.

Particular attention is directed to a large consignment of Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Oilcloth and Linoleum, etc.

Those wanting furniture, etc., should attend this sale, as we will sell every lot offered without the slightest reserve.

Storage free until 1st of May next.

Sale at 2 o'clock.

RAE & DONNELLY,
Auctioneers.

∴ Also Secondhand Furniture removed from a private residence for convenience of sale.

And a "Pelham" Bicycle in good order.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

Auction Sale
—OF—
Handsome Household Furniture,

CABINET UPRIGHT PIANO, BEST CARPETS, SILVERWARE, &c.

The subscribers will sell at the residence, No. 254 St. Hubert street, near Ontario st.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6TH,

All the Handsome Furniture, etc., comprising Upright Piano by Mendelssohn Piano Co., in perfect order, costly Parlor Set in silk brocatelle, Centre Tables, Odd Chairs, Brass Gasaliers, Screen, Lace Curtains and Portieres, Pictures, Ornaments, etc., Oak Sideboard, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Dinner and Tea Set, China and Glass Ware, Cutlery, Silverware, etc., Oak Bedroom Sets, Iron Bedsteads, Odd Bureaus and Washstands, Springs and Mattresses, Chamber Sets, English Oilcloth, Stair Carpet, Refrigerator, Handsome N.P. Kitchen Range with hot water attachments, and Usual Kitchen Requisites.

Sale at 10 o'clock.

RAE & DONNELLY,
Auctioneers.

Everything in nice order.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND
—BY—
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
ACCOUNTANT & COMMISSIONER,
170 St. ~~James St. & 345~~ Prince Arthur St

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION wanted concerning Eugene (Owen) McCarthy, or Carthy, born at Kinvara, Co. Galway, Ireland, on Oct. 28th, 1832. He left Kinvara forty-four years ago (1855) for Quebec. In his last letter to his Irish relatives (date not given), he stated that he was going to Montreal to see his uncle, Patrick Fahy, who owned a large property there. He is supposed to have died in Montreal. This information is desired by his sister. Address P.O. Box 182, Montreal.

NEW—Tidings are sought of Walter Henry New; last heard of in Canada eleven years ago. Samuel New, care of Editor.

UNDERHILL—Samuel, of Tunbridge Wells. Was last hear of from Crandall Lake, Quebec, in April, 1885. Mother asks.

WALKER—James Standish. Was sent to Canada from the Boys' Refuge, Strangeways, Manchester, ten years ago. Sister enquires.

DODD—Margaret. Was last seen by her brother Henry in the Kirkdale Industrial School, Liverpool; she was afterwards sent to Canada to service.

FEAR—News wanted of James, Philip, Edwin, and Jeptha Fear, sons of the late John Fear, of Great Torrington, Devon, or their children. James and Edwin; were supposed to have gone to Bristol between 1830 and 1848; Philip supposed to have gone to Wales and Jeptha to Canada. Any news of them or their children will be gladly received by Mrs. Fogwell, care of Editor.

HUGHES—Albert. Last wrote from Circle City, Alaska, in 1896. Brother Percy enquires.

LEFT AT OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS, 756 St. Lawrence Street, during fall of 1897, one Toledo Bicycle. Unless owner reclaims such within ten days same will be sold to cover expenses. Menagh & Cooper. 64

INFORMATION WANTED—Boy named Francis Green (now about 28 years of age) was placed in the Boys' Home, Toronto, August 26, 1878, by Mrs. Englehart, who brought him from Guernsey. His brother, Will H. Green, and Mrs. Englehart, would like to hear from him. Send information to the Secretary, Boys Home, 339 George Street, Toronto.

MARRISON—Alfred Troy Marrison left England about six years ago, and went to Halifax; from there to Montreal, and was at work on the C.P.R. iron sheds: His mother, Mrs. Marrison, 1 Birchwood Cottage, Sandford Lane, Stoke Newington, London, Eng., is very anxious to hear of, or from, him.

TENEMENTS TO LET
AT LOW RENTALS.

No.	Street.	No. of Rooms.	Flat.	Rent.
9	Alexander	8	Upper	$14.00
45	Bourget	4	Lower	4.00
435	Cadieux	2	Upper	3.00
104	Chenneville	6	Lower	
44	Congregation	8	Lower	8.00
74	Conway	4	Lower	7.00
611	Centre	4	Lower	4.00
164	Coursol	8	Upper	9.00
166	Coursol	8	Upper	9.00
174	Coursol	5	Lower	8.00
1255	Dorchester	6	Lower	12.00
139	Drolet	8	Upper	12.00
350	Haver	4	Lower	4.00
13	Huron	4	Upper	6.00
231	Manufacturers	4	Upper	4.50
395	Mathieu Lane	4	Upper	4.00
334	Moreau	6	Cottage	6.00
1180	Notre Dame	8	Upper	12.00
258	Poupart	4	Upper	4.00
437	St. Dominique	10		15.00
974	St. Dominique	4	Lower	5.00
256	St. Denis	10		18.00
91	St. Phillip	4	Upper	3.00
173	Versailles	10	Lower	14.00

Also Larger Houses and Stores in all parts of the city. For full particulars, apply to

MONTREAL LOAN and MORTGAGE CO.,
1763 Notre Dame Street.

HOUSES TO RENT.

1251 DORCHESTER STREET—(Near Sussex Avenue.) A Comfortable Stone Front Self-Contained House of 12 rooms. Good furnace, etc. Rent, $300 per annum.

13 TARA HALL AVENUE—A Modern Brick Cottage, 8 rooms, extension kitchen, Daisy furnace. Rent, $21.00.

39 ST. MARK STREET—A Stone Front House, 14 rooms, Daisy furnace, in perfect order. Rent low.

102 ST. FAMILLE STREET—(Corner of Prince Arthur.) A Self-Contained House, 14 rooms, Daisy furnace.

252 ST. DENIS STREET—A Comfortable Brick Corner House. Rent, $18 a month.

104 CHENNEVILLE STREET—Three Flats, 6 rooms, bath and w.c., nicely situated, overlooking square.

LONGUEUIL—Cottage, 8 rooms, extension kitchen, bath and water closet. Rent very low.

Apply to
MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE CO.,
1763 Notre Dame Street.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

$3,600—42 TO 52 CONGREGATION ST.—A brick block of six tenements, on stone foundation. Always well rented.

$4,500—968-978 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.—A block of eight tenements, on stone foundation. Lot 136x82. A bargain. Annual revenue over 10 per cent.

$4,600—861-871 SANGUINET ST. — Brick enc. block, stone foundation, six large tenements. Well rented.

$2,200—60-62½ MENAI ST.—Three brick tenements. Must be sold.

$5,000—611-615 CENTRE ST., and 380-382 ST. CHARLES ST.—A block of thirteen tenements, extending from Centre to St. Charles. About 8,000 ft. land.

Apply to—
MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE CO.,
1763 Notre Dame st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Property forming the Block of Houses at the corner of Dorchester, Chenneville and St. George Streets, containing two three tenement stone houses, facing Dufferin Square; four solid brick houses, containing eight tenements, on Dorchester Streets, and two self-contained brick houses, on St. George Street, with dependencies thereon erected, having a yard and a passage leading to St. George Street, will be sold cheap.

For terms and conditions, apply to
No 124 Chenneville Street

FOR SALE.

KINGSTON RESIDENCE—That picturesque residential property, known as "Calderwood," about 27 acres, adjoining the city of Kingston, about a quarter of a mile from Lake Ontario. Brick dwelling, with stone foundation, roomy and commodious, heated by hot water, all modern improvements; large stone stables and carriage house, ample outbuildings, all in best repair. About 6 acres of the grounds are well planted with ornamental trees, about 20 acres under cultivation; soil excellent. Extensive gardens, good orchard; about 7 acres wooded. Apply to J. B. Walkem, Barrister, etc., Kingston, or F. P. Betts, Barrister, etc., London.

Real Estate.

HOUSES FOR SALE and TO LET

Properties of all kinds for investment. Loans negotiated.

H. M. SIMPSON,
153 Hutchison Street.
TELEPHONE 2229.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

TO LET—Lower Tenement, 32 Guilbault street; six rooms; hot water heating and all modern improvements. Miller & Bremner, 35 Bleury street.

TO LET—A beautifully furnished, ten-roomed House, on Mackay street. Rent very low. Carl Warnecke, Standard Building, 157 St. James street.

TO LET—STABLES—Those large commodious Stables, Yard and Sheds; entrance on Victoria square and Craig street; at present occupied by J. T. Morey. Apply to Alex. Macdonald or Jos. Lavoie, St. Johns, Que., or Carekeeper, Victoria Buildings, or J. T. Morey, at stables. 81

TO RENT—Large Front Room, furnished; gas and all modern conveniences in house; private family; no children; no boarders; English and French spoken. Apply to No. 99 Church street. 75

FOR SALE—For Superior Residences and Choice Building Lots, apply to Robert Findlay, Architect, Bank of Toronto Chambers. 77

STORE TO LET—26 x 58, No. 474 St. Lawrence Street. Would be suitable for family to live in. Also tenements, No. 104 St. Norbert, almost opposite 474 St. Lawrence. Address 1994 St. Catherine Street. 73

FOR SALE—Two Elegant New Houses, on Crescent Street, Nos. 129 and 139, fitted up with all the latest improvements. Also No. 69 Mansfield Street. This being central, would be suitable for a professional man. Also, that valuable piece of land, on Sherbrooke Street, corner of Guy, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to JAMES DOUGLAS, 129 Crescent Street, or 370 Wood Avenue, Westmount. 74

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Cheese Factory, new, located six miles west of Huntingdon Village. Good section, one mile from Grand Trunk Station. For particulars, write to J. Hamilton & Co., No. 22 St. Peter Street, Montreal. 68

TO LET OR FOR SALE — HANDSOME Stone Front Residence, perfect order and all modern improvements, on Prince Arthur Street, west of Park Avenue, 13 rooms. Rent low to desirable tenant. Apply Irwin Harris, 209 McGill Street. 58

FURNISHED OFFICE AND STORE—To 1st May next. Convenient to Board of Trade. Address W., P.O. Box 826. tf

HOUSE FOR SALE—389 Clarke avenue; in best part of Westmount. Solid brick, with pressed brick front, finished in cotton-wood throughout; 7 rooms; separate bath-room and w.c.; cellar, with concrete floor; stationary wash-tubs; Daisy furnace. Lot 20x120 to a lane. Will be sold cheap.

SELF-CONTAINED house, 9 rooms $20.00, 7 rooms $14.00. Flats of 4, 5, 6 rooms $9.00 to $12.00; all modern improvements; in good order; immediate possession. T. A. McRae, No. 577 St. Urbain street. 86

TO LET—A store, 148 St. Lawrence Street, 20 x 115 feet, and basement asphalt flooring; with or without a flat above, of 40 x 115 feet; well lighted; freight elevator. A. Brunet, 58 St. James.

TO LET—Lower Lachine Road, a gentleman's residence, with grounds, outhouses, ice-houses, etc. Rent low. Carl Warnecke, real estate agent, Standard Building, 157 St. James street. 76

FOR SALE—On Elm Ave., Westmount, fine corner lots 90c per ft. The cheapest on the street. Carl Warnecke, 157 St. James street. 76

TO LET—Two Very Fine Flats, well heated and lighted, No. 303 St. James Street, Montreal. For particulars, apply to D. & A. Macdonald, or Joseph Lavoie, St. Johns, or No. 301 St. James Street, Montreal. tf

271 ST. HUBERT STREET—A Fine Large Tenement, newly painted and papered. Nine rooms. Moderate rent for a good tenant. Apply to A. E. Plante, 1763 Notre Dame Street. tf

FOR SALE—Store, 1872 Notre Dame Street west of McGill, steam heating, hoist, etc. Cheap to prompt buyer. Jas. M. Mitchell, 214 St. James Street. 69

TO LET—Store, 1872 Notre Dame Street, west of McGill, steam heating, hoist, etc. Jas. M. Mitchell, 214 St. James Street. 69

TO LET—Only one upper and lower flat left on Park Avenue, near Milton; most economically heated. Also a lower flat and upper tenement on Sherbrooke, Nos. 721 and 723A. Splendid locality. Rents moderate. Apply Frank W. Newman, Temple Buildings. 67

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Stone Front Cottage, extension kitchen, at Westmount. Would take vacant land (clear) as part payment. Address F 10, Herald Office. 68

FOR SALE—Very cheap, 3 self-contained houses, with yards and good brick stable. A bargain. Address 408 St. Dominique Street. 68

TO LET—What man, if he knew he could get a fine store, office, showroom, factory, workrooms, stable and cellarage, at a fair rent, wouldn't say it was a snap? Central. 29 Beaver Hall. Telephone 2117. 76

STORE—Near Board of Trade, very central and convenient; side shipping entrance; good cellar. Suit leather or any other business. 26 Lemoine. Telephone 2117.

TO LET—308 Prince Arthur street; stone front, self-contained house, in good order; eight bedrooms; extension kitchen; rent $30 per month. Apply H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison street. 79

TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Westmount, No. 116 Belmont place, 7 rooms, bath, w.c., and all modern improvements; price $4,000; rent $24 per month; no taxes. Apply 233 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount. 79

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

PHOTO STUDIO FOR SALE AT POINT St. Charles. No opposition. Studio, Herald Office. 12

LADY'S BICYCLE FOR SALE—In first-class condition. Only $25. Apply by letter or personally. "B," Herald Office. tf

FOR SALE—For the million, kindling $2.00; cut maple, $2.50; Mill Blocks, $1.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; cut any length, delivered. J. C. McDiarmid, Richmond Square. Tel. 8353.

FOR SALE—McClary's gas stove and all connections, $13.00; hall stove and pipe, $12.00; piano, walnut bed-room suite, $20.00; bed lounge, $7.00; chairs, 25 cts and $1.00 each; gas fixtures, carpets, oil-cloth, etc. All in A1 condition. Owners leaving the city. 150 City Hall Avenue, corner Lagauchetiere Street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—3 Second-hand Awnings. Apply at 1888 Notre Dame Street.

CALIGRAPH TYPEWRITER FOR SALE—At a bargain. In good condition. Apply Herald Office. tf

FOR SALE—Famous bed-bug, roach, rat and mice killer, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1. Money returned if it does not clear your house. 71 Main Street. No agents selling this. 75

FOR SALE—A Good Waterproof, not used long; price $3.00. 353 Main street.

FOR SALE—2½-inch Rubber Hose, slightly used and in good order, 10c per foot; also a lot of Rubber Belting, very cheap. The Balata and Gutta Percha Belting Coy., 18 St. Alexis street, Montreal, Can. 78

FOR SALE—English Mastiff, winner of 1st prize at Toronto; also Pug Dog, Punch; also a few Fox Terrier Brood Bitches, both wires and smooth coats; full pedigree; price right. Cathcart Kennels, London. 83

FOR SALE—A Remington Road Racing Bicycle; cost $100; will sell $30; new tires and in perfect order. Address Room 10, 1724 Notre Dame street. 79

The Herald aims at being the channel of communication between the person who wants an employee and the person who wants a situation. To this end it offers to insert free advertisements of SITUATIONS WANTED and SITUATIONS VACANT,

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Young Man who can give bond to fill important position. Apply to E. Burt, Canada Life Building, from 9 to 12 a.m., on Friday. 79

WANTED—A good Plain Cook for C. P. Ry. restaurant. Address J. B. Ormond, Three Rivers. 80

WANTED—A Matron for the Moncton General Hospital. Must be experienced and a graduate of a first-class training school for nurses. Duties to begin May 1st, '98. Applicants will please state salary required and enclose references. J. D. Ross, M.D., chairman committee, Moncton, N.B.

WANTED—Home work for men and women. First-class opportunity to make money. No canvassing. Representative wanted in every town or village. Imperial Company, Galt, Ont.

WANTED—Manager for branch office, for old-established firm, at Montreal. Salary $1,500 year. $1,000 cash and best references required. Money fully secured. Commercial references furnished. Address Post Office Box 312, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A good Blouse Hand, also Young Girl as operator Wheeler & Wilson, on ladies' white wear. Apply personally between 6 and 7 p.m. 215 Bleury street, City. 80

WANTED—A Saleslady for a sewing machine store. Must speak French and English, and have some experience in the business. Adrdess with references, Box G., 8, Herald Office. 80

WANTED—Agents to sell the "Automatic Bookkeeper," a new, simple, practical, ingenious device whereby a person without experience can correctly keep a set of books. Sells at sight. Price 50 cents. Agents' sample copy 25 cents post paid. Address Automatic Bookkeeper Co., 730 Alvarado street, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—A messenger boy. Apply afer 9 a.m., to Paris Kid Glove Store, 2335 St. Catherine street. 78

WANTED—Agents, "Woman, Maiden, Wife and Mother," a marvellous book, preface by Lady Aberdeen. Big commission. Prospectus free to canvassers. The Linscott Company, Toronto.

WANTED—Agents sell "Klondike Gold Fields" like a whirlwind. Prospectus 25 cents, worth $1.00. Big pay. Capital unnecessary. Bradley-Garretson Company, Limited, Toronto.

AGENTS—"The Beautiful Life of Miss Willard," by her secretary and literary executor, Anna A. Gordon; introduction by Lady Henry Somerset. Sells to everybody. Great Snap. Prospectus fifty cents. Books on time. Bradley-Garretson Company, Ltd., Toronto. 79

AGENTS—"Woman, Maiden, Wife and Mother," a marvellous book. Preface by Lady Aberdeen. Big Commission. Prospectus free to canvassers. Linscott Company, Toronto. 79

WANTED—Good General Servant; washing given out. Apply 193 Mance street. 79

WANTED—A Housemaid. 74 McGill College avenue. 79

A GOOD SALESLADY, with references of first-class house, must speak French and English, for dry goods, for a country store; good salary will be paid to the right person. Apply D., 110, Herald Office, at once. 80

WANTED—A Young Girl as general servant; small family; one willing to go to the country for summer months; must have reference. Apply, 477b St. Urbain street. 80

WANTED—A Young Girl (without parents preferred) who would like a comfortable home with a widowed lady; will find such by applying to 25a Hermine street. 79

AGENTS—"Glimpses of the Unseen"; fascinating book. Sweeps the entire field of borderland subjects. Everybody orders. Marvellous illustrations. Prospectus 75 cents. Bradley-Garretson Company, Ltd., Toronto. 79

AGENTS—Sell "Klondike Gold Fields" like a whirlwind. Prospectus 25 cents, worth $1.00; big pay; capital unnecessary. Bradley-Garretson Company, Ltd. Toronto. 79

WANTED—Men of force of character, who who can furnish horse and rig. Straight salary to right parties. T. H. Linscott, Toronto. 79

WANTED—Boy to learn stereopying, and make himself generally useful around office. Apply at The Herald Office, 141 St. James street, between 9 and 10 a.m.

WANTED—Traveller to call on factories, mills and institutions. Apply personally with written application, the Balata and Gutta Percha Belting Coy., 18 St. Alexis street, Montreal. 78

WANTED—A Young Man: stenographer and typewriter, and general office work. The Croll & McCullough Dairy Co., Limited, 614 St. Paul street. 80

WANTED—A good General Servant for family of four persons; washing and ironing done outside; good wages to the right person. Address 2120 Notre Dame street. 80

WANTED—A Man understanding horses to take charge of same, and make himself generally useful. Apply P.O. Box 282.

BOY Wanted to attend horse and make himself useful. Apply to The Balata and Gutta Percha Belting Co., 18 St. Alex's street. 81

WANTED—In every factory and workshop responsible persons to organize clubs for J. W. Bush's celebrated portraits in oil; for terms, specimens, etc., apply 38 St. Antoine street. 79

WANTED—Harness-makers; ten; steady job and highest wages on light work. Apply W. Stewart, 179 Sherbourne street, Toronto. 81

MILK FOR SALE.

MILK FOR SALE—Pure, fresh Milk delivered to all parts of city; 4c quart summer, 6c winter, or 5c year round. To cash customers only. Post Office Box 215. 83

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Rare chance. From the first of May, an established restaurant, with license. Price, $400. Cheapest place ever sold. L. Harris, 118 St. James' street. Evenings, 429 St Lawrence. 73

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—Toronto property for Montreal property. H. Hoffman, 64 Church Street, Toronto. 60

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—$35,000 at 5 per cent. for five years, on west end built property. Principals only dealt with. G., 7, Herald. 80

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST—A Pair of Gold Eyeglasses, either in Grand Trunk depot or on St. James street, between depot and Richmond street. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Eyeglasses, Herald Office. tf

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING, Machine design, and mechanics. Private instruction given evenings. Francis T. Peacock, M.E., 4169 Dorchester street. 81

WANTED—Price Lists from Wholesale Firms Dealing in Rattan, Split Cane, and Scrubbing and other Brush Material. Address "Workshop," School for the Blind, Halifax, N.S. 73

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Good money made at home. For particulars, ready to commence, send name and address. The STANDARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. B., LONDON, ONT

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—By smart young boy of 15 Situation in office where he can make himself generally useful; references. G., 11, Herald. 81

WANTED—By respectable young man, Situation; has had experience in office and warehouse; also collecting; good penman; highest of references and security, if necessary. Address G., 10, Herald Office. 81

WANTED—By a Young Man, a situation to travel in the Townships or Lower Provinces; twelve years' experience in millinery and hats and caps. Address G., 9, Herald Office. 80

WANTED—By a pushing young man, looking for an opening in a factory; best of references. George Taylor, 174 St. Denis street. 80

WANTED—A Situation as office boy by a smart lad of 16 years. G. 3, Herald Office. 78

WANTED—By a strong boy, aged 16, Situation as driver or to help around store. Address W.H., Herald Office. 78

WANTED—Work by the day or week by man and wife; housecleaning or general work of any kind; the best of references. Address Mrs. G. Somers, Herald Office. 79

A SCOTCHMAN from Glengarry wants a situation as Farm Hand (single). Thoroughly understands farming. Address Collins, Outremont P.O., Montreal. 78

WANTED—By a young Englishman, place as Coachman or light express driver; live out; good references. Address 317½ Hibernia road. 78

WANTED—By young man, 18 years old, situation in wholesale house. Best of references. F 18, Herald. 74

WANTED—By a young man of 18, with best of references and security, position as traveller; willing to start on small wages. Address F.J., P.O. Box 5.

CARETAKER — Watchman; Englishman, with city reference, wants employment as above, or in any position of trust. Address M.R., Herald Office. 79

COMPETENT Cheese Maker desires Situation for coming season. C. Burkly, Dairy School, Kingston. 81

SITUATION wanted as Wine Clerk, having been in the business for seven years, is thoroughly acquainted with it and capable of taking a position behind the bar. J. Larmonda, 672 Lagauchetiere street.

WANTED—By a good practical Gardener, place in city or country; work contracted for in all branches of gardening. 176 Overdale avenue. 82

WANTED—By young man of 18 years, Situation in warehouse or place of trust; good reference. Box G., 13, Herald. 80

TRAVELLER—Experienced, good connection with trade in Ontario, wants position; hustler. Address Box 435 Lindsay, Ont.

WANTED—Work by a good Jobbing Bricklayer; well experienced in building steam boilers, bakers' ovens, and the Elliott patented smoke consumer. Address C.M., Herald Office. 80

WANTED—Situation by a young man who understands care of horses and cows, and will make himself generally useful around house; good references. Address G., 2, Herald Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes a position as clerk or assistant salesman or any respectable position. A1 references. Apply T., 130, Herald Office. 81

WANTED—By a youth of 18 Situation in an office; speaks and writes both English and French; has best of references. H. Dion, 1763 Notre Dame street. 81

TO LET—A Store, 148 St. Lawrence street, of 20x115 feet, and basement, asphalt flooring; with or without a flat above of 40x115 feet; well lighted; freight elevator. A. Brunet, 58 St. James st. 85

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Situation as General Servant by a strong English girl. Apply after 6 p.m., 616b Dorchester street.

WANTED—Situation for light housework by girl of 16.—Apply 38 Grand Trunk st. 81

WANTED—By a respectable woman, Work of any kind by the day. 54 Chenneville street.

WANTED—Housecleaning by the day, or washing and ironing, by a respectable woman. Good city references. Address G. 5, Herald Office. 78

WANTED—Work, housecleaning or offices, by two women; best of reference. Apply at 54 St. Ignace street. 78

WANTED—Situation by a Young Girl as nurse or housemaid. Apply to 1255 Sanguinet street, Mile End. 80

WANTED—Situation by an experienced Cook, where a housemaid is kept, by middle-aged woman. G., 6, Herald Office. 80

WANTED—Situation by elderly respectable woman for general housework in small family. References. 29 Beaver Hall hill. 80

WANTED—By a respectable woman, Work by the day, washing, housecleaning, etc. Apply E.B., 169 St. Antoine street. 79

WANTED—By middle-aged woman, place to do general housework in private family. 178 St. Antoine street. 79

WANTED—Work by the day by good laundress; or housecleaning. 72 St. George street upstairs). 78

WANTED—A Situation by a good cook; city or country. Apply 14½ St. Monique street. 78

WANTED—By lady, Canvassing, or light daily employment. Address G. 4, Herald Office. 79

WANTED—A Situation as Plain Cook; willing to do small washing; good references. Address 22 Desrivieres street, off St. Antoine street. 79

WANTED—A young Girl who understands sewing to help dressmaker. Apply to Mr. Smith, Room B., 123 Shannon street, between 7 and 10 p.m. 79

WANTED—By widow, Work of any kind by the day; first-class laundress. Apply to Mrs. Gardner, 5 Balmoral street.

WANTED—A General Servant for a small family. 50 Shuter street. 78

WANTED—A Servant Girl from the country; one speaking French preferred. Apply to Mrs. Vezina, 1985 Notre Dame street. 78

WANTED—By a respectable young woman, Work by the day; housecleaning or washing, or will take family washing at home; references. Apply 42 Quesnel st.

WANTED—Position in store or office by a young lady, aged 18 years; writes a good hand; smart at figures; can use type writer. Apply to 773 Cadieux street. 81

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE for one of our clients a 15-horse-power engine and boiler. The Balata and Gutta Percha Belting Coy., 18 St. Alexis street, Montreal. 78

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Life insurance policies, endowments, tontines and others. Canada Trust Co., 207 New York Life Building, Montreal. 78

BOARD AND ROOMS.

COMFORTABLY Furnished Rooms, with or without board, for young gentleman; centrally located; terms moderate. Apply 717 Dorchester street. 79

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN. Table if desired. Price, three dollars. 493 St. James Street. 73

The Herald.

FOUNDED 1863.

141 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, QUE.

DAILY EDITION.

Twenty-Five Cents per Month; Three Dollars per Year.

WEEKLY EDITION.

Seventy-Five Cents per Year.

TELEPHONES..... { HEAD OFFICE.....343 / EDITORIAL ROOMS....751

HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

JAS. S. BRIERLEY, Managing Director

UNION LABEL TYPOGRAPHICAL MONTREAL, M.T.U.

MONTREAL, APRIL 2.

THE STATE OF THE CASE.

The action of the Senate in rejecting the Yukon Railway Bill by a strictly partisan vote cannot fail to suggest to students of our Governmental system that there are problems yet to be solved before the principle of direct responsibility to the people is established in practice. The responsible advisers of the Crown deliberately decided to adopt a certain course and work out certain plans. The issue upon which the Conservative Senators voted, giving them credit for all sincerity in their professions, was that of remunerating the contractors of a railway by means of a grant of lands in the country to be opened up. The ministers, having made up their minds to adopt this principle, did their best to have the road constructed with the least possible alienation of territory. They hedged the grant about with all manner of restrictions as to time and method of location, and did their best to ensure to the country a share in the development work done by the contractors. They took the stand that the country would thus derive more advantage and be at less risk of loss, than by the adoption of either of the other plans of railway building that usually suggest themselves, namely, the bonusing of a railway company or the construction of the road out of public funds. Upon that basis they met the House of Commons; upon that basis they were willing, when time should have tested the wisdom of their action, to meet the electorate. And by the act of their political opponents they are prevented from justifying their course.

The Senate, by throwing out the bill, has deprived the administration of their natural right to choose their own method of dealing with such problems as arise during their term of office. Nobody, we venture to think, will require of the Government that they accept the plans of their enemies, even if their enemies had any plans, which in this instance is not the case. Despite all the humbug that has been talked about Mr. Hamilton Smith and the number of acres he would built the road for, it is questionable if even Sir Mackenzie Bowell is serious in asking the ministers to go hunting for him. Sir Mackenzie has made the construction of the road by land grant practically impossible, , and he and his friends in the Senate and the obstructive Conservatives in the House of Commons must take the responsibility for that act.

Sir Wm. Van Horne seems to think, and his opinion on the subject is as authoritative as can be had anywhere, that the Stickeen route will have to be abandoned if there is to be any railway communication to the Yukon this year. This means of course, that the all-Canadian feature of the Government's policy is to be taken away by the action of the Senate. The ministers planned to preserve a large share of the Yukon trade for Canadians, and to appeal for a renewal of confidence for having done so. The Conservative Senators, who prefer that there should not be an expression of confidence in the Liberal Government, have deprived them of the opportunity of which they sought to take advantage.

What course the Liberal Ministry will pursue can now be only a matter of conjecture; what is certain is that the plan upon which they had decided to rest their claim for consideration has been shattered and that a partisan Senate, politically opposed to the Ministers, has left them the alternative of abandoning the idea of a railway altogether or ensuring its construction upon such terms as well meet the judgment, not of themselves who will be held responsible by the country, but of the Conservative Senators who wish them nothing but ill.

The situation is an intolerable one. The Star contends, in a spirit worthy of the high Toryism that existed before 1837, that inasmuch as the majority, the overwhelming, irresponsible, and utterly disproportionate majority, in the Senate are the appointees of a party that held office for twenty-five years or so, possibly they more truly represent the intelligence of the country than the political majority in the House of Commons, which chances to be of the opposite politics. Of course the proposition is hollow and absurd, and so utterly repulsive to the trend of political thought in Canada that the country would go through the contest of '37 again rather than admit it. But in the present actuality it is as though the Star were right. It is quite impossible that parliamentary institutions can be successfully operated in Canada if such a condition as now exists is to continue. It simply means that when one party is in power in the House of Commons a sympathizing majority in the Senate will behave with lamb-like docility and with the utmost regard for the convenience of party friends; and that when the other party is in office in the House of Commons the Ministers must subject their inclinations to the capricious whims of their malignant opponents. To take Sir Mackenzie Bowell into the Laurier Cabinet would be everywhere rightly regarded as an outrage upon all our political traditions, and yet he is in a position to demand, as he has demanded in this case, that the Ministers who comprise that Cabinet shall cut and fashion their measures according to his yard-stick, or have them incontinently thrown out. After the opinion his own colleagues in the Bowell Administration expressed concerning him, that is a nice condition of affairs, truly. Certainly the time has arrived for the Senate to be taken seriously in hand.

WEST INDIA SUGAR.

According to an announcement made by Sir Richard Cartwright in the House of Commons recently, there is some probability of an arrangement whereby raw sugar from the British West Indies may be admitted to Canada on a slightly better basis than other unrefined sugars, in return for reciprocal concessions by the West Indies towards Canadian products.

The West Indies have been the occasion of a good deal of political worry in England of late, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, has apparently interested himself in seeing if something cannot be done by Canada to relieve the situation, while at the same time securing some advantages for herself. Until recent years the West India sugar plantations were the chief source of supply for raw cane sugar and molasses. The cultivation of the sugar beet in France and Germany, however, put rivals in the field, and when the governments of these and other European countries decided to grant bounties to encourage the manufacture of beet sugar there was a sudden and irrecoverable drop in values in the Indies. The local government could not compete against Germany in bounty-giving, because sugar-planting is practically the only business engaged in, and they have not been able to devise means of making themselves rich by taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other, both pockets being their own. If the pocket of the first part was in some one else's clothes there would be less difficulty.

Mr. Chamberlain, and some others among British public men, have adopted the view that, inasmuch as these islands are part of the British Empire, Great Britain ought to do something to save them from ruin, especially since the British people reap the benefit of the bounties which hurt the planters. He, and those who agree with him, have not the temerity to ask the British consumer for leave to levy a tax on bounty-aided sugar, which would restore prosperity to the West Indian planter, but would incidentaly deprive the British workman, as well as numerous large manufacturing industries, of the advantage they every year derive from the German bounty system, which enables them to buy their sugar cheaper. But it has been proposed to pay over a considerable sum to aid the Islanders until such time as the Europeans see the error of their ways and abandon their bounty system. Although there has been a good deal of opposition aroused by the proposition to give "doles" of this kind, as the opponents of the plan designate them, it is not unlikely that something of the kind will be done. It is easy to understand that if the Government of the day does decide to take such a step, they would not care to see the United States get the sole advantage of the generous treatment, and as it has been stated that negotiations are progressing looking to reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and the Islands Mr. Chamberlain's desire that Canada should also try her hand at negotiations becomes perfectly explicable.

Efforts to stimulate trade between Canada and the West Indies have been made before, but in the period of inanition through which the late Conservative Government passed little was done to follow up the intial steps. There is a good market in the Bahamas for butter and other provisions, as well as for fish and the few staples we now supply. Our exports to the Islands last year aggregated $1,445,449, of which $940,718 was for codfish. The breadstuffs imported are derived chiefly from the United States. Canada pays a substantial subsidy to a steamship line which took advantage of the first impulsion several years ago to make a contract which the present Administration has found cannot be cancelled, but Canada derives practically no advantage in return for the sum paid. If it should be that Mr. Fielding is able to announce the conclusion of any arrangement which will open a valuable market for Canadian breadstuffs and provisions, while at the same time enabling the Government to continue the policy of lessening the cost of living by lowering the duties on necessary imports, the news will be hailed with satisfaction in all parts of the country. And the satisfaction will be no less keen when it is understood that in promoting our own advantage we can in some measure help to mitigate the untoward circumstances that beset another British colony.

CHIEF OF POLICE HUGHES.

La Patrie publishes the following respecting The Herald's criticisms of the administration of certain civic affairs in which Chief Hughes is interested:—

"A reporter of La Patrie called this morning on Chief Hughes. 'I think,' said the chief, 'I understand why The Herald, edited by strangers, is attacking me. We must go back to the beginning of the year. A Herald reporter had called upon me for an interview and, as he reported falsely what I had told him, I turned him out without ceremony the next time he called. Since that time The Herald is boycotted in the department, and naturally pursues me with its thunder.

"'Why should it criticise me and certain members of the committee about the organization of the accountant department? Twenty years ago there were two employes in this department, and the revenues were only a quarter of what they are now. Yet the salaries of the present employes are no higher than they were then. As for the present staff, the city loses nothing; on the contrary, it gains, for the three new employes cost $100 per year less altogether than the two former ones.'"

In the first place Chief Hughes' mind runs into too narrow channels. He looks too readily to petty things for the causes of other men's actions. As a matter of fact, there was no false interview; there was never any complaint of misrepresentation; there was no turning out without ceremony; there was never any pursuit of the department by The Herald, and if there is a boycott of The Herald we did not know about it. The chief should not assume so naturally that personal considerations alone enter into questions of public duty and public trust. That is not true of the general taxpayer, for whom The Herald believes it is speaking when it protests against the administration of the police department.

What are the circumstances? The present discussion is not the first that has arisen over the police administration of this city. We need not go into that. The present suspicions were aroused early this year by the following item appearing in the police committee estimates for 1898:

Outstanding Accounts $30,000

If this had escaped observation or comment, the chief and the old committee would have breathed easier. It is the demand by members of the Finance department for the production of these accounts and the avoidance of that demand, which has attracted attention and aroused suspicions. At least one member of the Finance Committee has expressed the fear that there will be an attempt to smuggle through the accounts one by one, which means that the accounts must be improper; else why should it be necessary to resort to surreptitious methods of getting the money for them out of the civic treasury? Who can blame the taxpayer if, while the Chief of Police and Police Committee refuse to explain to whom they proposed to pay that $30,000, he holds the administration of the department in distrust? It came to light yesterday that the illegal accounts amount to $44,000, and it is probable that we will learn the particulars about them through the aldermen being sued by those to whom the accounts are due.

Regarding the appointment of the Chief's son, the facts are these: An accountant at $1,200 and an assistant at $900 have done the work of the Police office. The chief claims credit for the fact that the cost of the accountant's office has not grown during twenty years, although the figures that are written in the books are four times as large as they were wont to be. Does he mean that he pays no more for a clerk to write $330,000 than to write $83,000? Well, he is entitled to his due, and we would not rob him of any credit which he has earned. At the same time he is not altogether candid when he says he has, by this last shuffle, saved $200 a year in salaries. The accountant, it is said, would not resign unless his son got a place in the office. Therefore the old assistant, who is Chief Hughes' nephew, was promoted at a salary of $1,000 and the chief's son and the ex-accountant's son appointed at $600 and $400 respectively. This, for the time being, is a saving, but how long will it take to give the Chief's nephew the old accountant's salary while the Chief's son must, of course, naturally share in the upward rise in salaries. We cannot believe that the Chief would be an unnatural father to his son, and prevent him sharing in the increases which civic employees look forward to and generally receive.

CANADIAN BUTTER AT THE TOP.

The proposition was recently made in the House of Commons to grant a bonus of a cent a pound on creamery butter exports to Great Britain, and was very properly rejected. There was no particular merit in the idea, and as it is hard to convince the average Conservative that there is danger in this kind of exceptional legislation, quite a fight was made when the matter came up. The Minister of Agriculture, who has always shown himself to be willing to do anything likely to prove efficacious to the dairy industry, declined to recommend the bounty.

No bounty is needed. Canadian butter is to-day able to hold its own in the British markets against all comers, and the agreeable news has just come to hand that the creamery at St. Mary's, Ontario, has sold a consignment of butter at 108 shillings a hundredweight (112 pounds), at the same time that Danish butter, which usually commands highest prices, was selling for 106 to 107 shillings. The shipment netted 20¾ cents at the factory, and 19½ cents per pound to the farmer. This creamery has made 13,000 pounds of butter a month all through the winter; 15,000 in March; and will, it is expected, make 12,000 pounds a week in the summer months. Shipments of butter from the Northwest experimental creameries last fall gave returns of from 17 to 20 cents a pound, after being sold in England, and deducting freight and all other charges.

Surely these are not indications that a bounty on butter is needed. On the contrary, they make it quite clear that Canadian butter-makers are taking advantage of cold storage facilities to get a firm hold on the British market. If there is any other moral to be drawn it is that creamery men all over the country should follow the excellent example of those who have put Canadian butter at the top in the British market. They cannot get into the procession too quickly for their own advantage and that of the country. Three years ago an announcement that Canadian butter had sold for more than the Danish article in England would have been laughed at, and very properly so, because there was no possibility of its being true. Now, thanks to the energy of Hon. Mr. Fisher in providing proper cold storage facilities, it is not only possible but is the thing to be expected.

The subject of a bounty is trenchantly dealt with in an article in Farming, published in Toronto, and one of the best conducted agricultural journals on the continent. The article says:

"There is no more need for a bonus to develop our export butter trade than there is for one to develop the trade wth the Klondike. If our creameries turn out a good quality of butter, and every facility is provided in the way of cold storage on board the car and boat for transporting it direct from the producer to the British consumer, there is not the least need of a bonus in order to develop the trade.

"If our export butter trade cannot be developed without the aid of a bonus it would be better not to attempt to develop it at all. Our cheese trade developed from an almost obscure beginning to its present large extent without the aid of a bonus, and there is no reason why the butter trade should not do the same thing if properly managed. Besides, there is not the least ground for alarm in regard to its growth. Our export butter trade has made rapid progress during the past three years, having almost trebled in that time, and the prospects are that the present year will witness a wonderful expansion of this trade. If the quality is right and shipments are regularly made the trade is bound to grow. Then why talk about a bonus?

BOUNDARY CREEK DISTRICT.

Commenting upon The Herald's statement that the urgency of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway was demonstrated by the success of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway, Sir William Van Horne has reminded us that "The C.P.R. expended $765,000 in building the Columbia and Kootenay Railway between Robson and Nelson, connecting the navigable waters of the Columbia and the Kootenay before Mr. Corbin's spur into British Columbia was ever heard of." As to this there is no occasion for any difference of opinion. No one will deny to the C.P.R. management the credit that is their due for having followed up the mineral discoveries in Kootenay with promptness. They ran a spur down from Revelstoke to Arrowhead Lake and another line between Nakusp and Sandon, as well as the one between Nelson and Robson. They utilized the navigable waters of the Columbia and the Kootenay as much as they could. But they knew that water routes, with their numerous trans-shipments would not suffice to hold the supply trade against the United States in the long run, and that the Crow's Nest route offered the best hope of holding that trade. The Nelson and Robson line may have been ready before the American spur, but the latter certainly had a very considerable influence on the development of the mining country.

The C.P.R. is not to be held blameworthy for waiting until something substantial was in sight before proceeding with the Crow's Nest extension, although that the delay was not quite harmless is sufficiently shown by the statement of the British Columbia Inspector of Mines, who says that, had the road come sooner, the Le Roi smelter, now located at Northport, on the American side, might have been saved to the province. Possibly when things get into good running order the owners may find it to their advantage to remove to some Canadian point where they can get advantage of Crow's Nest coke and a somewhat shorter haul.

The argument used at Ottawa that another charter should not be granted for the Boundary Creek district because the C.P.R. is ready to build, does not appeal to us as being well grounded. For at least a year there have been hundreds of mine-owners waiting patiently for a railway to come along and make things easier for them; meanwhile they, and not the railway-builders, have been putting to the test the theory held by most people who knew anything of the subject, that the Boundary Creek district is worthy of development. They are entitled to the benefits of competition in railway communication, both as regards smelting facilities and the purchase of supplies. That there will be competition there can be no doubt.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. Lebeuf mistakenly accuses The Herald of stabbing in the back three gentlemen whose several and respective backs are completely covered with scars from each other's knives.

The Globe rises to remark that there has never been any reform suggested in regard to the Senate so good as "laying the axe to the root of the tree."

A Montreal business man says this action of the Senate raises the question whether that body is good for anything. How would it do to have a plebiscite or the question?

The plain citizen who brought suit against an alderman for goods supplied to the city may yet prove to have done what two committees of the City Council could not do, make the Chief of Police get a move on.

The steady-going German population of Milwaukee, ordinarily not easy to interest in agitations, are very much stirred up on the question of obtaining municipal control of various franchises, the immediate object being the installation of an electric lighting plant by the city. Movements of a like nature are said to be much in favor all over the Western States.

Conservative papers that are in the habit of putting on blinkers and then crying out in a loud voice to demand what the Laurier Govermmen has done, will please make a note of the fact that Canadian butter has taken first place in the British market. The credit for this, the greatest defeat the Danes have sustained since the time of King Alfred is due primarily to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon Sydney Fisher.

Ald. Kinsella appeared before the Finance Committee yesterday and pleaded that a man was going to sue him for $334. The debt was contracted for hay and oats and the like for the Police Committee's horses last year, and as there was no money in the treasury, the appropriations having been exceeded, there is nothing for it but to sue the aldermen who are legally responsible. Naturally, Ald. Kinsella is not in love with the prospect, for $334 is only the beginning of the trouble, the total outstanding accounts in the Police Committee amounting, it is now stated, to $44,000. The hard-hearted Finance Committee resolutely refused to afford the worthy alderman any relief until all the accounts are produced. This ought to bring them out. Chief Hughes' contempt for the requests of the Finance Committee surely cannot stand against the pressure from half a dozen aldermen in danger of lawsuits. The aldermen may be willing to oblige him by making a place for his son, but they cannot be expected to sacrifice their personal effects.

Mr. Calixte Lebeuf is wroth with The Herald and La Patrie for having "stabbed those good Liberals, Prefontaine, Rainville and Beausoleil, in the back" at the last municipal elections. Our comments at that time were surely sufficiently straightforward not to deserve that sort of reference, and as to La Patrie, we have that paper's own printed authority for the statement that it never printed a line against Mr. Prefontaine.

Mr. Lebeuf said the other night that there should be some one in the Legislative Council capable of answering Mr. Chapais. After reading the report of his speech at the Club Geoffrion one is forced to the view that if he were a little more careful about what he says when his eloquence is upon him, Mr. Lebeuf himself might very well suit the position. In fact, in the modest words of Sir Charles Tupper, he might have remarked "That man is myself."

We are glad to see that the members of the Finance Committee have learned wisdom from The Herald's reports of spending methods in the Health Committee. Yesterday the Health Committee asked for $2,000 for a new chimney at the incinerator. They were told to get tenders on the work and apply for the exact sum required. The Finance Committee knew very well that if the chimney only cost $1,500 the aldermen would find some means of spending the other $500 as they did in the case of the stables. Progress is being made, although slowly, towards better Government.

The report of the Minister of Mines for British Columbia for 1897 is a great improvement upon anything of the kind ever before issued in Canada, which is saying a good deal, as the previous reports from British Columbia have always been admirably compiled. It contains ample information concerning all the mining districts and devotes especial attention to the Boundary Creek region which is now engaging so much of public attention. There are also numerous half-tone illustrations which furnish Eastern Canadians with a fairly good idea of what the mining regions are like and of the difficulties of prospecting.

The Toronto Globe last Saturday had an eight page supplement replete with interesting illustrations and reading matter pertaining to "the Golden Klondike and the ways to get there." The illustrations were half tones, printed on fine paper, the press work being up to the Globe's excellent standard. Views of Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Edmonton, Wrangel, Skagway and other towns and cities along the different routes were given. The history of the finds and the sudden rise of the district to fame are reviewed in an interesting manner, the whole making an excellent number, worthy of the Globe's enterprise.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

250 pieces of new and colored dress goods of all kinds (just in) will be sold this week at a sacrifice without regard to cost, at Marchand's Big Store, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame Street.

Ardent Young Frenchman.—"Pardonnez-moi, vat you call zat?" She—"A guitar." He—"Ah, zen I vas right. I tell my landlady zat you do sing to me viz you garterre on you knee, and she laugh. Vy?"—Standard.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Kippax—"You seem very much affected at the tragic fate of Juliet, Miss Sniffen; I thought I saw tears in your eyes." Miss Sniffen—"Yes, Mr. Kippax, it does seem so sad to think that the lady who played Juliet is not really dead!"—Truth.

W. J. PALMER,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,

372 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

Fine Watch Repairing

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

We Make to Order Only.

At $25.00

Good Value

The Spring Suits which we are making to order from fine new fashioned English and Scotch Suitings would be considered by most tailors reasonably cheap at $30.00, and very cheap at $25.00.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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WEEK OF MARCH 28TH, 1898.

A Revival of Lester Wallack's Great Military play "ROSEDALE," and WALTON & DOYLE, Funny Men of "1492"

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ACADEMY, ONE WEEK, APRIL 4TH.

A special Week for Ladies and Children,

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4—MATINEES—4

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

SPECIAL PRICES THIS WEEK ONLY.

NIGHTS—15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

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MATINEES DAILY AT 2.30. EVENINGS. 8.15.

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A most beautiful and DEVOTIONAL Lecture, illustrated by "Moving Photographs' of the Peasants at Haritz, Bohemia. Direction of DR. W. W. FREEMAN.

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White 4-Ply Collars, 5c each. White Dress Shirts, real value $1.50, your choice 50c.

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Hemstitched, Men's size, 200 dozen, regular beauties, worth 75c. You can have them until Easter at 25c each.

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We can Suit you at any price, and also save you fifty per cent. in regular prices at other city stores.

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"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten sample, of the ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten-lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analysed same, and find them uniformlyto contain

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(Signed,) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., Prof. of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Montreal.

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In Sterling Silver, Best Electro Plate, Clocks, Cut Glass, amps, Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks.

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P. S.—By dropping me a postal I will send for and deliver your clothes.

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Magician, Comedian and Entertainer.

An Entire Novel Entertainment.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

Prices—25, 50, 75c and $1.00. Seats now on sale

Next week—Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin.

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BERYL HOPE, The Sixth Week, STOCK CO.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S GREAT PLAY THE FATAL CARD

NEXT WEEK—"East Lynn."

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The French Folly Burlesque Co.

NEXT WEEK—"The Land of the Living."

Under personal direction of Mr. Charles A. E. Harriss.

GODFREY 40 YEARS BAN D MASTER OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS —AND— ENGLAND'S PREMIER MILITARY BAND

COMING

TO WIN THE HEARTS ON THE CANADIAN PUBLIC.

"The Maple Leaf For Ever." "Vive le Canadien." "God Save the Queen."

Windsor Hall MONTREAL

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FESTIVAL CONCERTS

WITH THE

SEIDL ORCHESTRA,

OF NEW YORK.

TUESDAY, 12th April, at 8.15, BERLIOZ' FAUST

WEDNESDAY, 13th April, at 3.30, MATINEE. And at 8.15. Gounod's ROMEO AND JULIET.

THURSDAY, 14th April, at 8.15, Orchestral Concert,

WITH CONCERTO FOR PIANO.

Conductors—G Couture and Henry Schmidt

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Seats by subscription at Nordheimer's to 8th April at 6 p.m. Single seats. $1.50 and $1.00. On and after 6th April at Nordheimer's and Shaw's.

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All our own make, fresh every hour. Sent to any address. Headquarters for Xmas candy, 2200 St. Catherine Street, 276 St. Lawrence Street, 239 St. James Street.

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YOU can have them in FINE FOOTWEAR at Bannister's. He has just received some of the Finest Footwear for Dominion. Prices, as usual, the lowest. See them before buying your outfit for spring and summer.

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WEEK IN BRITAIN.

The Hon. T. A. Brassey, editor of "Brassey's Naval Annual," at a recent meeting at Tunbridge Wells, addressed himself to the subject of the foreign outlook and Great Britain's supremacy at sea. The present he described as the most critical period ever experienced by this country in regard to foreign affairs. For the purpose of the "Naval Annual," and in continuation of his father's (Lord Brassey's) labors in that direction, he had just completed a survey of the progress of the British navy, and as a result he could assure them that our navy at the present moment was well capable of meeting any other two Powers at sea, and, further, was in a position to hold its own, though not without a struggle, against a coalition comprising Russia, France and Germany. No relaxation, however, should be permitted in the building of new vessels, if this position was to be maintained, especially in view of the fact that within the last year or two the advance in the French and one or two other navies had been greater than was the case in regard to our own navy.

* * *

Smokers will shortly be able to purchase their cigarettes, on the penny in the slot principle, while travelling on the omnibuses of the London General Omnibus and the Road Car Companies. All the arrangements for fixing the machines have been made, and within a few weeks they will probably be duly fixed. It may be a matter of interest that a special Act of Parliament was required to empower the companies to use the backs of their garden seats for "penny in the slot" purposes.

* * *

Influenza is making great ravages in the mountainous districts of North Wales. A thousand quarrymen are down with the epidemic in Carnarvonshire, and it is also prevalent in the coast town.

* * *

The Australian Premiers, at their recent conference, resolved that the Australian colonies should take no action in the question of Antarctic exploration. It was resolved to pass an act on the lines of the Natal act restricting the immigration of colored races, Queensland dissenting. The conference decided that it could not advise a reduction of postage rates to Great Britain. Another resolution was to the effect that the Federal tariff should give preference to the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, and in default of an early Federal tariff the colonies should be recommended individually to give a substantial preference.

It was resolved that if Great Britain and Canada each contributed one- third of the cost of the Pacific cable, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania would be in favor of contributing the remaining third. Mr. C. C. Kingston (South Australia) and Sir John Forrest (Western Australia) dissented from the resolution, expressing preference for the cable route via the Cape of Good Hope.

It was resolved that all the colonies except South Australia should continue their contribution to the auxiliary squadron.

It was resolved that it was inadvisable that the colonies jointly should take part in the Paris exhibition.

It was resolved to urge France to prohibit the sale of arms in the New Hebrides. If this were not done Great Britain should remove her prohibition.

Finally it was resolved to request permission to mint silver.

* * *

Sir Henry Hawkins has followed Sir George Lewis before the Money Lending Committee with some drastic suggestions against the extortion of the hawks who plunder so much by the aid of the law as it stands. He suggested that money lenders, as distinguished from bankers, should be registered and compelled to keep a complete record of all their transactions. Sir Henry gave some harrowing instances of encouragement to crime through the oppression of money lenders. He thought that the United States rule of treating as usurious all interest over a rate fixed by legislation was a good one, and he would have power given to judges and county court judges to say what is fair and conscionable beyond it. Of course, this would not be a complete remedy, for usually the victims of the sharks will do anything rather than submit their folly to the public eye. And Sir Henry would enable a borrower to recover over-payments obtained by inequitable pressure.

* * *

The Swedish scientific expedition to the Klondike gold fields, under Dr. Nordenskjold, will start from Gothenburg on the 23rd inst. The expedition will be composed of Dr. N. O. H. Nordenskjold, leader; Dr. Anderson, M. C. E. Larsson, engineer, and Messrs. J. Algren, C. Akerstrom, A. Erikson and two specialists.

Dr. Nordenskjold, at the invitation of the Canadian Government, will give one or more scientific lectures in Ottawa.

* * *

The weekly census of metropolitan paupers, issued at the instance of the Local Government Board, shows that on the last day of the first week of March there was within the metropolitan area a total of 105,832 paupers who were in the receipt of relief. This total compares with returns of 105,694 and 107,086 for the corresponding weeks of the two preceding years, and with 107,298 for the year 1895. Of this total 68,118 were classed as indoor paupers, as against 67,138 so returned last year, and 67,419 and 70,091 in the two previous years respectively. The number of outdoor paupers is given at 37,764, and compares with totals of 38,556 and 39,667 in the years 1897 and 1896, and with 67,207 in 1895. Besides these there were 1,088 vagrants, consisting of 844 men, 218 women, and 26 children, who one hte same day received temporary relief.

* * *

Mr. Cecil Rhodes was the chief speaker at a very large meeting held at Cape Town recently, in support of the Progressive candidates for the Legislative Council.

Referring first to questions of Colonial administration, the ex-Premier stated that he was in favour of the abolition of the duties on meat and wheat, provided that the Government erected cold storage depots. Passing on to the subject of general politics, the speaker rebutted with ridicule the attack recently made upon him by President Steyn, of the Orange Free State. He also dwelt with some irony upon what he described as the inconsistency of the general tactics followed by the Afrikander Bond, and charged its organ, the Ons Land, with fostering race hatred and obstructing the attainment of a united South Africa.

He maintained that there was a bond of union between the citizens of South Africa, who must, he said, by the ties of kinship, ever remain one and indivisible, whether they resided in Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, or in far Rhodesia. This union, the speaker believed, would eventually prevail.

Regarding the projected contribution of Cape Colony to the Imperial navy, Mr. Rhodes scoffed at what he stigmatised as various "herring scents" drawn across the trail, and amid enthusiastic applause affirmed the principle of Colonial contribution to the navy of the Empire. At the same time, however, he strongly advocated that this contribution should take the form of a yearly payment rather than a single contribution, whether in the form of a battleship or any other shape.

Referring finally to himself and his views, Mr. Rhodes said that he had been under a cloud for the past two years, but he had a high aim, which was to add 800,000 square miles to Her Majesty's dominions. In conclusion, the ex-Premier declared that what he desired was a closer union between the colonies, and in his opinion such a union was perfectly possible of attainment during the next five years.

The speaker met with a splendid reception from the immense audience filling the hall in which the meeting was held.

* * *

It has long been a recognized fact that the third-class passenger is really the staple traveller, the man worth catering for. On the Caledonian system last half-year, as compared with the corresponding six months, the increase in the number of third-class passengers was no less than a million and a half, and on the Glasgow and South-Western fully 400,000. On the Caledonian the increase in firsts was 5,500, and on the South-Western not quite 900. With their increase of the select ones the Caledonian has only a rise in income of £820, and the South-Western of £336.

* * *

A naval correspondent of a London daily sends an astounding story of a scene alleged to have taken place a few days back on H.M.S. Australia, the first-class cruiser which has recently been attending the Queen off Osborne, and is at present guardship in Southampton Water.

The statement amounts to this—that a reserve man, being left for a few minutes alone by a magazine, took up a "Very's" pistol and fired at a box of fuses close to the door of an open shell room filled with shell, bay after bay piled with projectiles charged to the neck with gunpowder and high explosives. The result was hissing and snapping fuses that were spitting fire like squibs, and near them bundles of rockets pointed direct at a rack of the filled shell. Nothing human saved a catastrophe but the presence of mind and self-devotion of a seaman named Gill, who dashed into the fuse room and pulled out the burning fuses at the risk of being blinded or burnt to death.

The name of the resrve man alleged to have fired the pistol has been furnished us, and if we do not publish it, this is because we hope there is some excuse for, or possible exaggeration of, what may have been an accident due to carelessness or ignorant handling of an unaccustomed weapon. But if there is any foundation for the story, it is clear that only regularly trained gunners can be in future employed in or about our ship's magazines—men who know the danger of the weapons they handle and the consequences of the slightest wantonness.

We trust the Admiralty will not attempt to bottle up this incident, which, as it is told to us, might well have given us a disaster as bad as that which befell the U.S.S. Maine, a vessel by the way, of very nearly the same size and class as H.M.S. Australia, slightly larger, but with a smaller complement of men than the British ship.

* * *

A second baby camel has been born at the Olympia, where Barnum and Bailey's is now holding out. The mother is one of the large Siberian camels, which are the finest beasts of their kind that have been on exhibition in London. As the little stranger made its appearance on the night of March 17, Mr. Bailey has named it "Patrick." The family of baby animals at Olympia, has grown to considerable proportions. The three young lions are healthy and growing fast, and promise to disprove the theory that the climate of London is fatal to the life of lion cubs.

* * *

A Nottingham correspondent telegraphs the London Chronicle that reliable investigations show that the late Duke of Portland, was indeed eccentric in his habits and mode of living. He was never seen at Court, and never mingled in society. His personal attire was most extraordinary. He habitually wore a hat approaching 2ft. in height, which rested on a long, old-fashioned wig. The duke never stirred out, wet or fine, without a quaint old umbrella, and no matter how hot the weather might be, a loose coat was always slung over his arm. Most curious of all, whether the ground was dry or muddy he invariably had his trousers tied round a few inches from the bottom with a piece of common string, in precisely the same fashion as a navvy at his work. He tamed some of the deer in the park of Welbeck Abbey, and was in the habit of feeding them on biscuits and buns. He was fond of children, and could often be seen throwing handfuls of silver at them as he drove through the villages on his estate. He had a special carriage built for him self, closed in from observation and hung round with heavy curtains. This conveyance was drawn by six small ponies and driven by lads—a veritable liliputian turn out. Loving music, he had his domestic servant tought the piano that they might play for him. His great hoppy, however, was building. For years as many as 500 masons were employed at Welbeck, with smiths, joiners, and such like as well, besides the ordinary estate staff. They were kept busy in the construction of vast tunneling which surrounds the Welbeck. The museum, libraries, etc., and all plans and models of buildings were prepared by himself. He made fine collections of paintings, and one day with his own hands and a small boy as his only attendant, he made huge bonfire of several thousands pounds worth of pictures, which he did not deem good enough for his gallery. He was most simple in his diet, never taking bucher's meat, but having one chicken killed each morning and eating half at one meal and half at another, these two being his only meals. The writer of a published article concerning him a little while before his death made use of the following words, to which special interest is lent at the present juncture: "His grace has never been married, nor to the best of living belief has he at any time been smitten by woman's charms. Readers of works of fiction, who are apt to attribute the career of a bachelor to 'blasted affections,' 'disappointments in early love,' and all the rigmarole which form the pabulum of the fashionable novelist, may feel disappointment at this common place solution of their pet theory, but it is nevertheless a fact."

Spectacles
Are Frail,
And will get bent out of shape. Your own attempts to straighten may make them worse.
Our Optician will put them right for you in a moment—there's a "knack" in it—and will not charge you for the fitting service.
HENRY BIRKS & SONS
PHILLIPS SQUARE

FRENCH PRESS.

La Patrie.—Our opponents boast that the Senate will reject the Yukon bill. We would regret such a result; but, if two or three dozen of men decide to throw into American hands the millions and millions of dollars which belong to our people, to our working classes, let them take the responsibility of it. The Conservative party has committed many errors since the death of Sir John A. Macdonald; they have killed themselves by their own divisions, by their appeals to prejudice and to religious and racial hatred. The leaders of this party are free to continue on the path upon which they have entered. If to all the blunders of which they have become guilty they add that of giving up the immense Yukon trade to the Yankees, they will purely and simply have further consummated their ruin. They will also have provided the last link in the chain of evidence to prove the necessity of the immediate and complete reform of the Senate. The position of the Cabinet is very clear. It has done its duty towards the Dominion in presenting to Parliament a scheme destined to open to Canadian trade and industry immediate communication with the Klondike. If the Senate opposes obstacles to this policy, Mr. Laurier and his colleagues will in no way fail—we are quite sure—of the courage and determination necessary to meet the new situation which Toryism shall have created.

Le Quotidien.—Things seem to be going badly in the Provincial ministerial household. There is a question of filling the vacancy in the Legislative Council and appointing a new registrar for the counties of Jacques Cartier and Hochelaga. Mr. Charles Champagne seeks the registrarship, and relies upon the protection of his friend Mr. Archambault. Mr. Bisson, M.L.A. for Beauharnois, thinks he also has a right to the job and he has the support of the Hon. Mr. Marchand. As to the Legislative Councillorship the Attorney General has gained his point against Mr. Robidoux, the candidate of the latter, Mr. Lebeuf, having been struck out. It remains to choose between Messrs. Jules Prevost and Alfred Brunet, Mr. Archambault's candidates and Dr. Lalonde and Mr. Arthur Boyer, the candidates of the Hon. Mr. Marchand and the other members of the Cabinet.

La Patrie—The Government, then, will have, for $1,500,000, the ownership of a railway which will have cost $2,000,000, and which was built by men who were interested in doing the work on the best terms, since they were spending their own money. One ought to have seen the faces of the Tories when this was proved before the committee. The Opposition has provoked an inquiry by its calumnies, by its lies, repeated and circulated in all corners of the country by an unscrupulous press. It has this inquiry. It will come out of it as usual, defeated and crushed. Yesterday (Friday) it got a first-class black eye.

La Patrie—Mr. Guibord, Liberal candidate, has been elected in Russell by a majority of 814. The victory is the more striking from the circumstance that all the Tory leaders had cast themselves into the contest in the county, and that their press, even on the eve of the election, boasted that they were giving a hard blow to the Hardy Government. Mr. Hardy should acknowledge the generous support, the boundless devotion, of our element in this contest and throughout the general elections. The French township of Clarence alone gave Mr. Guibord a majority of 505. Our people in Russell have patriotically done their duty, and the Province of Quebec congratulates them to-day.

La Patrie—The question of the electoral franchise will probably be the next Ministerial measure. We ask the citizens of this country to follow the debates closely. The Laurier Government seeks to abolish the preparation of the lists by Ministerial revisors, who have hitherto proved so expensive, to replace this system by an economical method, equitable and extremely democratic, to restore to municipal councils their rights, and to have lists prepared by those delegates of the people representing all opinions and all parties. Will the Conservative party assist us in accomplishing this great reform, in restoring to municipal counsils their privileges, and to the people its rights, its sovereignty? Let us waiit; we shall see.

L'Evenement—We are authorized to contradict the news of the purchase of Le Minerve by Sir Adolphe Chapleau and his friends. Mr. Beaubien was, for a time, it appears, in negotiation with Sr Adolphe Caron for the purchase of the paper; but these negotiations have had no result and Mr. Nantel is to-day proprietor of La Minerve. Sir Adolphe Chapleau has had nothing to do with this affair, in which he has no interest, and he will take no part whatever in the administration or editorial direction of the paper. He holds to what he stated when he left Spencerwood, and he desires to continue for some time yet away from politics.

L'Avant-Garde.—The Marchand Government has only been at the head of affairs a few months and one only has to examine its record to conclude that the Province of Quebec will only come badly damaged out of its hands. It has already obtained authority to borrow $1,500,000. If it continues that way our debt will go on increasing and our credit will be irremediably compromised. It has reduced the public aid to agriculture. It has dismissed competent, experienced employes wholesale and replaced them by persons whose partizanship marks their incapacity. It has broken all its promises, especially in respect of education. A Government which has done so much harm in a few months cannot fail to be a source of serious apprehension to the people of the Province.

Le Soleil.—The whole Conservative press is making a great noise because Mr. J. A. Mercier, brother of the late Honore Mercier, and other members of the family, have obtained certain concessions at the Yukon. The right of the Government to make such concessions is not denied. It is not pretended that the members of the Mercier faimly have not paid a high enough price, for the law fixes a uniform price to be demanded for a claim in this territory. But it is treacherously given to suspect all that. Everybody can obtain concessions in this territory, opponents as well as supporters of the Government. What harm then would there be for the Mercier family to profit by this right which belongs to all? Is it simply because it bears the name of the former Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec? The Conservative press is reduced to very small things.

Le Courrier du Canada—The establishment of a minimum salary for teachers has been demanded for the last forty years. Every friend of progress has asked for its application. The Council of Public Instruction wished to fix the minimum at $100, less than the wages of a simple workman. The Marchand Government, the apostle of progress, the ministry which was to spread the light of knowledge to the furthermost limits of the province, the paladin of reform, the sworn enemy of ignorance, after approving this establishment of a minimum, recoiled before the fear of unpopularity, and revoked the resolution of the Council. Well, we have the honor to say to this cabinet of braggarts and of cowards: "You are a government of poltroons and of humbugs, for progress in your speeches, for reaction in your acts. You are a government of candle-snuffers."

Le Trifluvien—The most simple course for the Senate to take is to reject the Yukon bill after a short debate, and thus give the Government an opportunity of appealing to the people. The thing is certainly worth the trouble, for there are, at the same time, principles of Government and material interests at stake in this enormous waste, and the most certain plan is to find out at once if the mass of the electorate intends to bend itself and the public welfare to all this continual violation of programmes and promises.

Le Manitoba—There are some English writers who love to enamel their prose with French words. It is an act of homage to the delicacy and literary quality of our language, and we do not complain. Only, it is a practice which requires discretion, taste, knowledge; otherwise colossal absurdities may be committed. Thus, the following phrase, which we give here word for word, as it appears with unruffled stupidity in the Ottawa Free Press—a Government organ, if you please—of the 5th inst.:—"The Port Moody and Kamloops branch will always be a hideous and oppressive 'jument de nuit' ('mare of the night') upon the national bosom." A railway which becomes a "mare," reposing upon the national bosom! It is the word "nightmare," signifying "cauchemar," that the writer, in quest of a "chic" word, has thus translated. And how many English readers, educated in the famous public schools, will swallow that mare without winking. If they do not have a nightmare after that they must have strong stomachs.

Le Soleil—The situation is improving. The visit of Queen Victoria to the south of France; the fact of the Prince of Wales manifesting so much interest in the arrangements for the exhibition of 1900, are so many diplomatic steps in the direction of good feeling between France and England. The visit of the Spanish Ambassador to the White House shows that Spain is not anxious to fight. And why should Spain and the States fight? A United States war vessel ran down a Canadian Government ship opposite Sillery last autumn. We rightly regarded it as an accident, and there were no recriminations. The United States want to put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba. It is their right and their duty, and England offers to aid them. The Northern bear thought the British lion was asleep. He found out his mistake, and there will be no fighting with him. Out of the whole affair something is resulting for us Canadians. It is the evident alliance between Canada and the United States. It can be easily understood how we would suffer in the event of war between England and the United States. How profitable on the other hand would not a cordial understanding be on all grounds?

Le Soleil—We learn that the Courrier du Canada is altogether mistaken about the elevator for the Quebec Court House. Not only will it not cost $10,000 but it will not cost even the $4,500 voted by Parliament for the work. A paper which respected itself would retract its statements in a case like this.

L'Avant Garde—The grievances of the Lower Province people against the Intercolonial are redressed. But for Quebec it is not the same thing. Investigations and delays are necessary. It clearly shows that the Government does not want to do us justice. "You are being hit. Keep quiet." That is the cry of the Government organ. Two weights; two measures. That is the justice of Mr. Laurier.

Le Signal.—In the Monde Canadien of last week, Mr. Nantel again speaks of the concentration of the good elements. Now, we would be glad to know what he means by good elements. Is it men like Chapleau, the author of so many scandals? Or Sir Hector Langevin, who dabbled in millions with McGreevy, who bought and sold consciences and contracts at second hand, and who wallows at the present moment in the mire of his shame, in the dishonor of a broken down career, in a silence of lead? Is it yourself, Mr. Nantel, the Commissioner of Public Works, to whom the late Mr. Auge addressed some edifying communications on the subject of the Montreal Court House, the Seigneur of the Presqu'ile, the informer of 1892, the coalitionist of 1896, the hangman of Mercier, the slavish sycophant of Laurier? Or is it Mr. Cornellier, that fine orange blossom of the Conservative party? Or, again, is it Mr. Beaubien, Mr. Chapais, Mr. Taillon, those castors whom you pretend to despise and whom you have joined for years in order to remain at the feeding bottle? Tell us if you please, Mr. Nantel, where you would find those good elements in the Conservative party?

Le Soleil.—At the two caucuses which took place this week, Mr. Laurier invited all his supporters to state their grievances without reserve. We learn that the members did not fail to do so. The administration of the Intercolonial was especially the object of attacks on the part of the members. The Hon. Mr. Blair had formed the design of withdrawing the Government line completely from political influence, and administering it altogether from the point of view of a business man, just like the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk. It was an excellent, patriotic idea, and one of a nature to give the Government a new title to popular confidence. The error Mr. Blair committed was in thinking that, to attain this object, the administration should be entrusted to men, who, having always been Conservatives, would be better able to resist the pressure of partizans. It was regrettable as could be, for it implied that there were no Liberals of sufficient experience and firmness to administer a line of railway strictly in accordance with business principles. The Conservatives who took charge of the Government line lost no time in taking advantage of the opportunity given them. They surrounded themselves with devoted Tories upon whom they could rely. Then they organized a tariff, a postal service and a passenger service of a character to arouse unanimous protest in the Liberal district of Quebec. The Minister of Railways, alarmed at such a state of things, set to work to remedy it. That is very well. But why did it happen? Does anyone think that, if our friends had been asked to make this organization, such blunders would have been committed? On the contrary, no decision would have been formed before representations had been made to the Ministers. Does anyone think that the country would benefit if the live stock tariff, for instance, would have been doubled? On the contrary, it would suffer, for our farmers would drive their cattle to market instead of shipping them. The public may be reassured. The Ministers know what is necessary, and they are perfectly determined to put an end to this state of affairs. The members assembled in caucus did not limit their criticism to the Intercolonial. A member related that he was talking with Sir Richard Cartwright in a club, when a deputy Minister, who was one of the officers of the club, went and told them that they must not talk politics in the club rooms, and to go into the passage if they wanted to continue. An important Montreal member related in his turn, that, having gone to see a Minister of the Province of Quebec to draw his attention to a project, the Minister refused to hear him, telling him that his deputy was opposed to the project. We are happy, for our part, that all these things have been made known. No doubt the effect will be salutary.

Le Temps—To blame the Government for not granting places quickly enough to all the friends who ask for them, would be to provide ground for the charges made by the Conservatives that the Liberal party desires to introduce the spoils system here, and that Liberals are influenced more by considerations of personal interest than the good of the country. The malcontents that these refusals and delays create in the clubs and in the press, far from constituting a reason for blaming the Government by the great mass of citizens, are, on the contrary, an excellent testimony in its favor, and entitle it more and more to the general approval of the country.

Le Courrier du Canada—We declare on our honor that in the autumn of 1891, the Hon. Mr. Angers, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, had no communication, no correspondence, with the politicians of the Conservative party. Neither Mr. Chapais, nor Mr. Nantel, nor any other public man of our party set his foot in Spencerwood or in the lieutenant-governor's office during the crisis which terminated in the dismissal from office of Mr. Mercier. Far from that, it is a notorious fact that, for four years Mr. Angers was absolutely isolated, shut his door, abstained even from receiving his personal friends, so as to expose himself to no reproach of intrigue or partiality. When the Soleil affirms the contrary, it lies purely and simply. We challenge it to prove its statement. We challenge it to establish that in 1891 there were little meetings at Spencerwood. We challenge it to establish that there was a plot hatched there against the Government. We challenge it to produce a line, a fact, in support of its calumnious assertion.

BROMA.

The great and powerful tonic, makes healthy blood and strong nerves. Take it generously, without delay, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Pain in the side, Headache, Nervousness and for all Kidney and Liver complaints.

This powerful tonic is recommended by the best physicians of the country. Please try it.—Sold everywhere.

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PHILLIPS SQUARE.

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All Canadian White Sheetings, best quality Twilled and Plain, widths.

Finlay's Sheetings, twilled and plain, 72 in., 80 in., 90 in., 100 in.

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Pillow Cottons, circular and open, all widths.
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Sanitary Diaper Cloth in 10 yard pieces, 18 in., 20 in., 22 in., 24 in., 27 in.

Sewing Machines.

A High Grade Family Machine at the following prices:

Three Drawers, Colonial House	$24 00
Five Drawers, Colonial House	$27 50
Seven Drawers, Colonial House	$30 00
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Sewing Desk Cabinet	$45 00

And a special line at $20.00
Also a first class Hand Machine, $12.50.

All Machines fully gurranteed for five years,
Machine Sundries of all kinds, Needles to fit any make of machine.

OIL, OIL CANS, ETC.

Henry Morgan & Co.
MONTREAL.

Its peculiarity.
A shake or slight brushing thoroughly cleanses "Corticelli Skirt Protector" after a muddy walk. Its open, elastic texture will not retain dirt. All dress-goods shades.
Every genuine five yard packet and every fourth yard in piece branded with this trade mark:—Corticelli

MADAME IRELAND,
Canada's Hair Specialist,
Baldness Positively Cured. Herbal Toilet Soap, for the toilet, shaving, shampooing, etc. A delightful and soothing preparation for the scalp.
2440 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Montreal.
Agencies in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London.

TEMPERANCE IN MANITOBA.

Toronto, April 1.—Secretary Spence of the Dominion Alliance has received encouraging reports from the temperance workers of Manitoba. The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars recently met in Winnipeg, when word was received of the progress of the order all over the Prairie Province. Recently Fort Garry Lodge, the oldest Good Templar Society in the Province, celebrated its 28th anniversary, having been organized in 1870. Among those who were members of that lodge when it was started were: Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, Mr. Frank Oliver, M.P., Edmonton, and Hon. J. W. Sifton.

CAPES AND JACKETS.

950 Black and Colored Jackets worth from $8.00 to $10.00 for $1.50.

450 Jackets worth from $10.00 to 15.00, for $2.50.

400 Spring Capes in the latest style, to be sold at ridiculous prices at Marchand's Big Store, 1809 and 1871 Notre Dame Street.

LONDON'S EXHIBITION.

Toronto, April 1.—The Department of Agriculture is in receipt of a prospectus and a letter from the London Exhibition Company, limited, outlining the Greater Britain Exhibition of 1899. Attention is drawn to the fact that a number of colonial restaurants and wine bars wil be a feature of the exhibition, an dthe suggestion is made that a beneficial influence might result to Canada's commercial intercourse if Canadian products are properly, represented.

SHOTS THAT SCATTER.

The most costly piece of railway line in the world is that between the Mansion House and Aldgate station, in London, which required the expenditure of nearly $10,000,000 a mile.

Near Durlach, in Baden, the tombstone of a 100-year-old Roman veteran has been discovered. It was erected, probably, in the third century after Christ, to Flavius Sternis by his son and heir, Flavius Vehemens.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons.
OUR SECOND
Annual Opening
—OF—
SPRING CARPETS
—AND—
CURTAINS
TAKES PLACE ON
MONDAY, 4th APRIL,
And following days, to which we extend a
Cordial Invitation
TO ALL TO VISIT OUR
Magnificent displays of Novelties in Carpets and Curtains.
JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,
St. Catherine and Mountain Sts,
MONTREAL

Palmer's Hair Tonic
A Refreshing Dressing,
Promotes Growth, Dandruff, Imparts a Gloss Strengthens the Roots of the Hair, and prevents it from falling out.
PALMER'S, 1745 NOTRE DAME ST. Tel. 391

Are You Going to Klondyke?
KLONDYKE MEDICINE OUTFITS.
We are making up some special medicine cases for use in the gold fields. No one going out there should be without one.
PRICES FROM $5 AND UPWARDS.
We have also a complete stock of Drugs. Prescriptions carefully filled. Ma orders promptly attended to.
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OUR GREAT PATTERN OFFER.

Valuable Cut Paper Patterns for Every Reader of The Herald.

HOME DRESSMAKING MADE EASY.

We have made arrangements with an old and reliable pattern house, whose styles are universally adopted by well-dressed people everywhere, by which we are offering free to the readers of The Herald, the Demorest Cut Paper Patterns. When purchased in the regular way, patterns cost from twenty cents to fifty cents apiece, consequently our offer makes every copy of this paper worth that amount extra. You do not need to write a letter; simply cut out the Pattern Order below and mail it according to the directions on it, and you will receive by return mail the pattern in the size chosen.

Five cents in Canadian stamps or money must be sent with each pattern to defray cost of mailing.

A COMFORTABLE NEGLIGEE SHIRT.

1289—MEN'S OUTING SHIRT.

Sizes for 14, 15 and 16 Inches Neck Measure.

1290—BOY'S OUTING SHIRT.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years.

With the increasing popularity of athletic sports in America, the outing shirt has become a necessity. Every man or boy who rides a wheel or plays ball, who rows or sails in the summer, or skates in the winter, knows the value of an outing shirt. Schoolboys like it too, and so does the busy farmer. The pattern given comes in sizes for both men and boys: 14, 15 and 16 inch neck measures for men, and 12, 14 and 16 inch for boys. The skirt is designed with three half-inch wide plaits on either side of the lap. The back is cut with a pointed yoke. The sleeve is reasonably full, and finished with a straight cuff. The collar is detachable, and a pattern is given for it also. This particular model is equally appropriate for flannel or cambric shirts, and will continue the prevailing style through the spring and summer seasons.

A special illustration and full directions about thepattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

THE HERALD COUPON PATTERN ORDER

Entitling the holder to one DEMOREST PATTERN.

Cut out this Coupon, send it with Five Cents in money or stamps to Demorest Publishing Company, 110 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Be sure and give your name and full address, number of pattern wanted and choose one of the sizes that is printed with each design.

NAME.....

Number of Pattern. ..... Street or P.O. Box Number. .....

Size Desired. .....Town..... ...Province.....

Without this coupon your patterns would cost from 20 cents to 50 cents a piece.

MAHER IS TO MEET JEFFRIES.

Peter Changes His Mind and Wants to Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO THE PLACE

Lepine Trotting Park is Going to be Done Away With.

San Francisco, Cal., April 2.—Sharkey has refused to deal with the Olympic Club, so that organization finds it necessary to look elsewhere for an opponent for Mr. Jeffries. Accordingly, a telegram was sent to Peter Maher, and to the surprise of all sporting men here, he has replied favorably through his manager.

Buck Connolly's reply to the Olympic Club's telegram is as follows:—

"What guarantee will you give us? Maher will meet Jeffries anywhere before the club that offers the most money.

W. J. CONNOLLY."

This club has a permit for this contest between April 20 and 30, and it is more than likely that Jeffries and Maher will be the principals. The former declares that he is not only willing but eager to meet Maher.

TURF AND TRACK.

LEPINE PARK TO GO.

The regrettable announcement is made by Mr. J. B. Lepine, that the trotting track that has been so long and popularly managed by him at Maisonneuve, will soon be a thing of the past. The growth of the city eastwards has necessitated the property being opened up by streets and for building purposes and a further lease is impossible, so that horsemen will now have to look elsewhere for a continuance of their favorite sport. Mr. Lepine once conducted the once famous Decker Park, which was located north of St. Denis in 1871, and three years later opened up the Lepine course at Maisonneuve, and it is safe to say that no man connected with racing her or elsewhere, is held in higher esteem for his well-known qualities of honesty and liberality. The closing of Lepine Park will be a matter of regret to horsemen, ont only in Montreal, but all over Canada. Mr. Lepine has purchased the hotel at the track, and will conduct it as formerly, and it will doubtless continue to be a favorite meeting place for horsemen when driving that way.

THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

The latest quotations from the New York turf commissioners show that Ornament has again received two points in the betting on the Brooklyn Handicap. The great son of Order is now quoted at 6 to 1. Ben Brush, Typhoon II., Laki, Ben Eder and Algol have all been backed. The last-named has been cut from 50 to 30 to 1. Algol had a bad year last season, and did not run within pounds of his two-year-old form. He seemed to have been unable to fully recover from his severe sickness in the spring, and did hardly anything notable during the entire season. There was very little question of Algol's quality as a two-year-old, and it is a question if Ornament at his best could have taken the Topgallant colt's measure in the autumn of 1896. His impost in the Brooklyn is so insignificant in comparison with the load that Ornament must carry, that it cannot be denied if Algol is in anything near his form of 1896 he will be a most dangerous customer to handle.

The latest revised betting on the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps are as follows:—

Horse.	Brooklyn.	Suburban.
Ornament	6 to 1	8 to 1
Ben Brush	10 to 1	10 to 1
Tillo	12 to 1	15 to 1
Dr. Cartlett	15 to 1	15 to 1
Havoc	to	15 to 1
On Deck	20 to 1	25 to 1
Ben Holladay	20 to 1	25 to 1
Typhoon II	20 to 1	25 to 1
Handball	20 to 1	25 to 1
Don de Oro	20 to 1	30 to 1
Algol	30 to 1	30 to 1

A SENSATIONAL LINCOLNSHIRE.

The meagre and unsatisfactory cable reports of the Lincolnshire Handicap gave no idea of the sensational developments of the race. It was altogether a sensational affair and resulted in the defeat of the last minute favorite in a stirring finish. The Irish horse, Prince Barcaldine, trained by W. T. Robinson, was a pretty steady public choice, until a few days before the race, when a break was made to another Irishman, Ravensdale, owned by Capt. Greer and trained in the same stable with Galtee More. Ravensdale had a trial with Kilcock, also owned by Capt. Greer, and believed to be the fastest miler in England. The trial made Ravensdale out so good that he was backed from 100 to 6 down to 11 to 8, and his party stood to win an enormous amount of money. The American colt Voter also had a favorable trial, and from 30 to 1 went down to 100 to 8. Prince Barcaldine stayed at 4 to 1, and was also heavily supported. Voter acted badly at the post, but the delay was not long and the horses were sent off at the second break. Ravensdale, apparently, was expected to lead throughout, for jumping off in front he set an excellent pace and never came back to the others until trouble overtook him in the last furlong. There is nothing to say in palliation of his defeat except this, that he lacked the help of such resolute finishers as Nat Robinson at Tom Loates. Capable rider as little H. Jones is for one of his weight, Ravensdale at the critical moment obviously wanted more help than the little fellow could give him. Prince Barcaldine (Robinson) won by a neck from High Treasurer, with Ravensdale only half a neck behind. Shot was fourth and the others were in this order: Melange, Merle, David H., General Peace, Sambre, Tyrannic, Voter, Sardis, Kyoto and Mack Briggs. The time for the mile was 1.42 1-5.

SADDLE AND SULKY.

Starter Caldwell will again handle the flag at the Oakley course this year.

Manifesto met with an accident a week before the Grand National Steeplechase was run, and this was the reason for scratching him.

Jockey Cash Sloane, the brother of the mighty James Tod, has signed to ride for the stable of H. L. Frank, the Montana millionaire, who owns Senator Bland and other good ones now racing on the Camornia tracks.

Mr. Gubbins intends to start Galtee More for the March Stakes at Newmarket, a race which is run April 28, the day after the Two Thousand, and over the same course. Galtee More will carry the extreme penalty of 14 pounds, but that is not likely to stop him if he is in his best form.

Mr. Seagram's Havoc is still at 20 to 1 for the Suburban Handicap, and Connoisseur is 30 to 1, but Tragedian's price has been cut from 50 to 25 to 1. Ornament is favorite at 5 to 1, Ben Brush 8, with Tillo and Dr. Catlert next at 12 to 1. These are the quotations noted by Goodwin Bros., publishers of the official turf guide.

Marcus Daly, the Montana cutter king, who is in San Francisco, says that Hamburg will be raced in England. "Hamburg will be started two or three times in New York," said Daly, "if he comes out of his races all right he will be sent to England, where he will be raced in the colors of Sir Broderick Cloete, and then retired to the stud."

The following announcement appears in the latest issue of the English Racing Calendar: "As several instances have lately occurred of riders having ridden their horses to a finish after having missed fences, or otherwise not having gone the course, the stewards of the National Hunt Committee give notice that such practices cannot be tolerated, and that in future all offenders reported to them will be severely dealt with."

The concession to photograph the Grand National Steeplechase at Liverpool last week was let to a Manchester man, who arranged to take the photographs, by twelve or more instruments, cinematographically. The cameras, with their operators, were to be distributed at various points of interest along the course, and it was expected that upwards of 60,000 negatives would be secured. This is probably the greatest photographic venture ever attempted in Europe up to the present time.

Jockey Tod Sloane last week broke all records by piloting eighteen winners in one week out of twenty-nine mounts. This is phenomenal work, and is liable to stand as record for many years. Sloane got his first start to fame and fortune in California, and it gave more pleasure to the little fellow to break a record there than the scoring of all his triumphs in England. He won a big wager by his exploit, as he placed $200 to $2,000 that he could land one-third of all horses that he rode on the track.

J. A. Bennett, the New York owner, who has recently returned from New Orleans, was agreeably surprised with Fitzgerald's starting. "I never saw better work with the flag anywhere," said he. "Perhaps it was because Fitzgerald had the jockeys under control there, but if that is the secret of it he ought to be given unlimited powers here. The starting was not only good, but invariably prompt. It was rare that the horses were kept at the post more than two or three minutes, and it was utterly impossible nine times out of ten to go from the paddock to the betting ring and get a bet down after they were at the post."

THE WHEEL.

RUBENSTEIN A CERTAINTY.

Winnipeg, March 31.—The Winnipeg Bicycle Club executive decided at a meeting last evening to send Mr. Joseph Carter to represent the club at the annual meeting of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association in Toronto on Good Friday. Mr. Carter is left a free hand in the voting, but the club will support him strongly and influentially in the amendment to the C.W.A. constitution, which he will bring before the executive. It is understood that he will support Mr. Beament and Mr. Rubenstein for president and vice-president respectively, as they are considered the best representatives in nomination of the re-form movement as viewed by western wheelmen. Brandon, Portage La Prairie, and the small clubs, will back Mr. Carter in his stand. G. S. Dingle, as representative of the Rovers, accompanies him, and is also in sympathy with Mr. Carter's position, so that nearly one thousand votes will be at the disposal of the western representatives on Good Friday.

THE BROCKVILLE CLUB.

Brockville, Ont., April 1.—(Special.)—The Brockville Bicycle Club held its annual meeting last night. The club is arranging to hold a carnival of sports on the Queen's Birthday, H. W. Going was appointed a representative to the C.W.A. meeting in Toronto next Friday, with authority to cast a vote in favor of Beament, of Ottawa, for presdeint; Rubenstein for vice-president; Ottawa for the provincial race meet, and Winnipeg for the C.W.A. races.

MONTREAL BICYCLE CLUB.

Following are the weekly fixtures for the M.B.C:—

Friday, April 8th, 3 p.m. Lachine, joint ride, seniors and juniors.

Saturday, April 9th, 3 p.m., Back River.

Friday, April 8th, 3 p.m., Lachine, juniors.

CORNWALL CLUB.

Cornwall, April 1.—(Special).—The annual meeting of the Cornwall Bicycle Club for the election of officers and other business will take place in Maclennan, Liddel & Cline's office next Monday evening at 7.30 p.m.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

A general meeting of the Primrose Bicycle Club will be held at 814 Dorchester Street this evening at 8 o'clock sharp.

LACROSSE.

THE ELMS ORGANIZE.

Cornwall, Ont., April 1.—The first annual meeting of the Elm Lacrosse Club was held in the Balmoral Hotel parlors on Monday night. There were about 40 present, and, with Mr. Charles Lynch in the chair, the following officers were elected: Hon. presidents, A. McDonald, Duncan Monroe; hon vice-president, S. Crosbil; president, A. S. Macdonnell; 1st vice-president, John Hunter, jr., 2nd vice-president, Wm. Roberts; secretary-treasurer, Fred. K. Brydges; committee, E. Macpherson, John Pendergast, G. Kervin, J. Broderick, P. Harrington, C. Lynch; Captain, R. Brown. The secretary is open to receive any challenges from teams 16 years of age and under in Montreal, Ottawa, or the surrounding villages.

THE CHESTERVILLE CLUB.

Chesterville, Ont., April 1.—At a meeting of the Lacrosse Club held in this place last evening, the following officers were elected for the coming season:—Hon. presidents, W. B. Lawson and L. W. Howard; hon vice-presidents, O. D. Casselman and Robert Beattie; president, F. McCloskey; vice-president, F. Dwyer; secretary, B. Colborne; treasurer, W. J. Nash; executive committee, W. G. Bolster, W. P. Hughes, W. M. Saucier, T. Flynn; captain, T. Flynn. A junior club was also organized

ABERDEEN CLUB.

Cornwall, Ont., April 1.—The annual meeting of the Aberdeen Lacrosse Club will be held in the Carleton House parlors on Wednesday evening of next week, at eight o'clock. The Aberdeens made a splendid showing last year and they are without a doubt the best team of their age and weight in Canada. It is to be hoped that they will continue to merit the admiration and patronage of the people of Cornwall.

CURLING.

THE HEATHER ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Heather Curling Club was held in the club rooms and was largely attended. The secretary and treasurer's report showed the club to be in a flourishing condition and the prospects of the club to be very bright. The following officers were elected: President, Alex. C. Hutchison; vice-president, Geo. H. Cornell; secretary, J. H. Smith; treasurer, Geo. N. Hutchison; committee, P. C. Small, N. K. Macdonald, W. B. Hutchison, Alex. Hardman; chaplain, Rev. T. W. Winfield; auditors, Jas. Baillie and C. R. Cornell; representatives to Branch, D. W. Ross and Geo. W. Wood.

The presentation of prizes then took place and the following are the names of the lucky ones.

Club Trophy, 1898—A. K. Hutchison, R. B. Ross, A. L. Robertson, and D. H. McCallum.

Club Prize—(green curlers)—A. A. Eaves.

The committee prize for 1898, was unfinished.

ST. LAWRENCE CLUB TO DINE.

On Thursday evening, April 14, the annual dinner of the St. Lawrence Curling Club will be held at the Windsor Hotel.

SNOWSHOEING.

THE ARGYLE CLUB'S DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Argyle Club will be held this evening at the Hotel Carslake, at 7.30. Tickets may be had from the committee.

BASEBALL.

WELL-KNOWN PLAYER DEAD.

The sad news of the death of John Blevins, of Rouse's Point, caused quite a shock to his numerous friends in this city, where he was well known, not only among the followers of the game, but also by many others, his business bringing him in contact with every one who visited the "Point." Though he did not follow baseball as a professional, there is no doubt that had he done so he would have made his mark, as he was a good player, with a very long head for the fine points of the game. For years he was captain and manager of the Beaverwycks, and was well known all over this part of the country. In the days of the old Gardens, when Mr. Tom Wall was manager, Blevins often donned a Montreal uniform, and did splendid work. He leaves a wife and young family, who will have the sincere sympathy of all.

CRICKET.

POINT ST. CHARLES CRICKET CLUB.

A general meeting of the above club will be held on Monday, April 4th, at 8 p.m., sharp, at No. 70 Rozel Street, when important business will be transacted, amongst which the advisability of affiliating with the P.A.A.A. Every member is earnestly requested to attend.

ATHLETICS.

HAD A QUEER LOOK.

Belief Grows That Roeber-Yousoff Match Was Not on the Square.

New York, April 2.—William A. Brady, manager of Yousouf, the Turk, writes a letter to the public in Yousof's behalf, as follows:—

"Do not judge me harshly for my treatment of Roeber. I meant the man no harm, and I am sorry that I hurt him. I am a stranger in a strange land. My language is not that of the men who stood with me upon the platform. There was great talk, and many spoke at once. Pierri, my second, explained what the referee was saying. I understood him to order that we should wrestle upon the mat. I was there to wrestle, not to run foot races. Roeber would not measure strength or skill. He kept sprinting around in a circle outside the mat. When I reached for him he was near the edge of the platform, and sprang back. I touched him, truly, but it was his own movement, rather than contact with my hands, that sent him over. I do not need to foul any man to win. I have never been defeated, nor do I believe the man lives who can vanquish me. It was my first match in America. Would I not be a great fool to throw away certain victory? Now, this is what I say:—I will prove my words. If Roeber will face me again I will yield to his every condition within the rules, and the winner shall take all. But there must be ropes around the platform, so that Roeber cannot jump off to avoid me. They tell me Americans boast of love of fair play. Give me, then, fair play, although I am but a Turk ,and let me show you people whether I am a wrestler or a vain boaster.

—Yousouf."

Hughey Leonard, referee of the bout, explained his decision as follows:—

"The decision was strictly proper. It was the only thing I could do under the circumstances. I say that Roeber was not pushed off the stage. He was jolted off in the following manner:—Roeber, by his manoeuvering and waiting tactics, must have made the Turk angry, for he seemed to completely lose his head. In this state Yousouf made a rush for Roeber's neck. In doing so he saw no doubt that Roeber was eluding him, and by a quick shift he bent his right arm and brought it against Roeber's left side, just above the hip. Roeber, in attempting to save his side, permitted his opponent to get against his left forearm, thus forcing up Roeber's left shoulder, and precipitating him over the platform to the floor. This accounts for Roeber injuring his left side and shoulder, which he complained of at the time. With these facts in view, and from what I saw, I must say that it was a deliberate jolt, and was done intentionally, and therefore I saw no way out of it but to give the match to Roeber.

"That Roeber was injured is clearly proven by the fact that Drs. M. R. Palmer and Daniel Johnson, who examined him, said that it was impossible for him to continue the match. In regard to the discussion that I should have made Roeber remain on the mat, I will state that this rule cannot be strictly adhered to, owing to the fact that the mat at the garden was very small. To have forced either man to stay in the centre of the carpet would have been an injustice. The larger the mat the better the scope for the wrestlers to manoeuvre in. I think that Yousouf is a strong, powerful fellow, and I am sorry that the match ended so quickly that he did not receive a chance to show what he really could do."

The New York Sun says of the bout:—"There sems to be a growing impression that the affair was queer, especially in view of the presence of a picture-making machine, in front of which Brady, Julian, Yousouf, Fitzsimmons, and other interested persons took particular pains to show themselves off. The rush of the popudace into the building, in spite of the sudden raising of prices, convinced the managers, it is said, that to pave the way for another such contest might be the proper caper."

THE P.A.A.A. BOOMING.

Owing to the number of applications for membership to the P.A.A.A., for May 1st, the fiscal half year, it was decided by the directors at the last board meeting to allow all who intend joining on that date to be admitted at once, as members of the association, and enjoy full privileges. Those who have not already sent in their applications should do so at once, and this opportunity should be taken advantage of by all non-members as quite a number of interesting events are on the tapis, including the bowling handicap and basket ball matches which are going to be exciting and jolly affairs, and the big smoker which requires no "puffing" here, as it will undoubtedly eclipse everything before attempted in this line.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS.

The Oxford-Cambridge sports, prevented by bad weather last week, were postponed till the first week in July.

There has been some talk of Everton and Celtic going to America to play a series of exhibition games, but nothing definite has yet been settled, says the London Mail. Indeed, it seems doubtful if the trip will take place at all. It would have to be during the English close season, which synchronises with tropical heat in the United States, and although only six games have been suggested, the Central News Liverpool correspondent says from local authorities that it is considered the climatic difficulties will be almost insuperable.

If the published reports be correct there is at least one extremely brilliant athlete at present located in India. At the Bengal Presidency meeting Norman G. Pritchard is said to have carried off the 100 yards championship shield (for the fifth time in succession) in the marvellously good time of 10 secs. dead. Later on Pritchard won the quarter-mile open scratch race in 50 seconds. After that he romped second, owing 35 yards, in the 10 hurdles, being beaten by inches only in 19 3-5 seconds. Pritchard made one more effort, and only failed by a foot to beat R. H. A. Gresson, to whom he was conceding 17 yards in 150 in 14 4-5 seconds.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph:—It is pleasing to note that at a public concert held in Rat Portage, Ont., the other night, Jake Gaudaur was publicly presented with a cup, emblematic of the American single sculling championship. The theatre was crowded, and Gaudaur was given a splendid reception. The veteran sculler is deserving of all the honors conferred upon him. He won them by hard, earnest work and skill. There has been no wild newspaper talk about Gaudaur. He has kept his own counsel and pulled to win. There are followers of sports who have the greatest confidence in the big fellow, and would risk cash on him in contests for years to come.

FITZPATRICK'S DEATH.

Evidence Goes to Show That It Was Accidental.

The inquest on the body of Conductor Fitzpatrick, who was killed by a street car accident yesterday morning began at the morgue yesterday afternoon. In concluding their report Doctors Johnson and Dugas, who performed the autopsy, stated that death was due to injuries inflicted by the street car. No marks or bruises were found that had been made before the accident. Some traces of alcohol were also discovered.

Employes of the Street Railway Company who had seen deceased before the accident said that he had been intoxicated. Conductor Desormeau and Motorman Gingras, who were in charge of the car No. 576 testified that a dull thud shook the car all of a sudden. They had not noticed any object on the track before the shock. They jumped off and found poor Fitzpatrick dead.

The light at the corner of Metcalfe avenue and St. Antoine street seems to cast a dark shadow for about ten or twelve feet, and it was right in that spot where the mangled body was found.

After the hearing of a few other witnesses the Coroner adjourned the inquest till Monday next at two o'clock.

WILL SIR MACKENZIE ANSWER?

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—At this critical time the following questions are submitted to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, one of the few honest survivors of what was once a great and a noble party, not by an opponent, but by a lifelong Liberal-Conservative.

(1) Is it not true that the disasters which have befallen the party of late are due to the malign influences of wreckers within the party?

(2) Is it possible that any living man can regain public coundence for the party so long as the wreckers have a voice in its councils?

(3) Is public opinion not directly opposed to the course of Her Majesty's "loyal Opposition" on the Yukon Railway bill?

(4) Would any of the gentlemen who are so highly indignant at the provisions of the bill give ample security that they would build the road on the same terms?

(5) Is it not a fact that the contractors stand a good chance of losing more than they can make out of the deal?

(6) Is it not a fact that the country has nothing to lose but a few otherwise unprofitable acres?

(7) Is it not a fact that all the opposition to the Yukon bill is a political subterfuge backed up for the sole purpose of helping the unworthy rump of what was once the great "Conservative party" to score a supposed point against the worthy successor of Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson? Query.

OXFORD CAFE,

University Street.

Meals a la carte until midnight.

WILL STAY IN TORONTO.

Toronto, April 2.—The Allen Manufacturing Company will remain in Toronto. That was finally decided Thursday, when Assessment Commissioner Fleming agreed to grant them most of the privileges they asked from the city. They will be allowed to make bridge and tunnel connections between their present building and the addition which they purpose erecting on the south side of Pearl street. Water will be supplied them at the rate of six cents per thousand gallons, their machinery and plant will be exempt for ten years, and their present assessment will remain stationary for the same period. The only part of their request not granted was exemption from local improvements.

The special table d'hote served at the new Hotel Carslake, 5.30 to 7.30, is fast becoming popular. No such value (50c) ever given in the city. Meals a la carte from 6.30 to midnight. Suppers after the theatre a special feature

THE BIG SHIP CANAL.

Alderman Southern, of Manchester, Eng., is to address the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade on Tuesday afternoon on the subject of the Manchester ship canal.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE AND CUBA.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—The subject of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain is now occupying considerable attention. This is certainly a very important question, not only in relation to Cuba, but in other respects. The two nations are substantially one, and their interests are so interlinked that what affects one favorably or unfavorably affects the other. The American Republic is the outgrowth mainly of Great Britain. Both have the same language and literature, and their Governments are much alike. Both nations are pledged to the protection of civil and religious liberty. When I speak of English literature I include in the broad sense American literature. In our language we have the richest literature in the world. This in spirit and substance is the literature of freedom. Such has a powerful influence in the formation of the character of a people. Never can any despotic power turn back the course of liberty in a country where this is circulated and read. Buckle, in his "History of Civilization," after giving numerous examples of the influence of this literature, writes: "It was English literature which taught the lessons of political liberty first to France, and through France to the rest of Europe." Political and ecclesiastical despots dread the spread of this among their subjects, which tends to promote freedom of thought, speech and popular rights. They feel that under such an influence their tyrannical power is not safe. These two nations, as a matter of fact, are the two freest nations in the world, where the oppressed of other countries look and flee to for the improvement of their condition and the enjoyment of liberty.

It is true that there are elements within that would like to have a hostile feeling kept up between the two nations. But these classes are not those that had, or ever will have, an important agency in building up any great commonwealth. Let the two nations form and cultivate an alliance, and such would be powerless, and despair of creating any serious trouble.

These two nations have practically boundless resources. Should there be occasion, they could avail themselves of any amount of money from outside from the bankers of the world.

So far as a military power is concerned, their combined navies would be sufficient to make any other power or powers hesitate many times before giving any serious provocation to challenge or stir up hostility, or to venture to engage in war. They would wield such a power as to prevent and suppress such horrible barbarities and wholesale massacres as have lately been perpetrated in Armenia and Cuba. These are a crime against humanity, and an outrage on anything worthy of the name of civilization. Wholesale slaughter of men, women and children should be forcibly stopped. Such an alliance should make itself felt for the protection of our common humanity against the tyranny and murderous acts of human fiends.

So far as Spain is concerned, its record is well known on this continent and elsewhere for hundreds of years. It has a black record. It is a gigantic and hardened criminal as a nation, and since Weyler operated no more than the vilest criminal in a community. Its spirit and policy have not changed, and it is time that it be treated by other powers as it deserves.

I give here some facts relating to Cuba from an article published some time ago in a Boston paper, which are here in place. There have been several uprisings before the present. From 1864 to 1878 the Cubans made efforts to shake off the oppression under which they had been suffering, and the country was reduced to a scene of devastation and poverty. That cost Spain 180,000 lives and $1,000,000,000, all paid by taxes in Cuba. After this ten years' war Spain doubled the taxes to pay the expenses. Thousands of political prisoners were captured, and nothing was further heard of them. The thousands of women and children murdered we have no account of. There were 13,000 Cuban estates seized to enrich Spanish generals and Government officials.

The Island of Cuba consists of 37,000,000 acres of land, of which only 2,000,000 have been under cultivation. The people were taxed each year $50,000,000 to pay the old war debt. But only a trifle was expended for internal improvements. Scarcely anything was expended for the sanitation of cities, and the mortality was terrible during the warm season.

The constant effort has been made to keep the people in ignorance as much as possible. One has lately written who knows Cuba thoroughly: "Our common people have been kept in ignorance and brought up without education." In 1828 a royal decree was issued ordering that all youths in the United States sent there for education should be returned to Cuba and placed under surveillance, and a careful record kept of their opinions and conduct." The same writer goes on to say: "Weyler is a bloodthirsty, cowardly bully. He never goes out to fight in battles; he skulks and hides around Havana, and sleeps in Morro Castle. He offers large rewards for information that will lead to the capture or inculpation of Cubans. The result is that Spanish spies invent all sorts of lies to get rewards, and many innocent persons have been executed or sent to gaol."

The atrocities of Spanish soldiers are perfectly horrible. The Cuban writer I have just quoted from declares: "Of our innocent women and children and the feeble old men and women, who have fallen into the hands of the Spanish soldiers, perhaps from ten to twenty thousand have been assassinated. They have been shot down in their houses or by the roadside and their bodies left to the birds of prey. The Spanish have reported these as killed in battle." We read of the atrocities of the Iroquois Indians in Canada, but they were a mere trifle in extent in comparison with those now going on in Cuba.

Of course, the Cuban patriots know what their fate must be if they fail, judging from the past. Take one fact as indicative of this. In 1871 a Spanish official monument stood in the cemetery near Havana. The glass on it had been defaced by a diamond by some student. In consequence of this, the whole body of students, numbering one hundred, were seized, chained and thrown into prison by order of the Captain-General. They were afterwards whipped and put to hard work in the quarries because they would not tell who defaced the monument. After being in prison for some days they were taken out, and ten selected by lot, and taken into the public street and shot down by the soldiers. At the time the drawing took place the family name only was called. There were two brothers among the prisoners, the younger of whom was 15 and the older 17. The younger said to the older: "Let me die; you are the old er and the wiser, and stay and comfort of your mother. You are the better suited to live, so let me die."

I give the statement of one who escaped from Cuba to the United States. Says the writer: "I know of my own personal knowledge of the assaulting and killing of girls of ten by these brutal, bloodthirsty Spanish troops. Why shouldn't they act thus? Did not General Weyler set the example during the ten years' war by taking his camp in the woods in the district of Guaimaro, Province of Camaquez, the wives and daughters of men belonging to the best families of Cuba, and after he and his companions had compelled them to disrobe and dance before them, they were assaulted.

Among their number was a Mrs. Palmer, whom Weyler forced to kneel and crawl on all-fours while he drove his spurs into her feet as if she were a horse. These poor women were afterwards given to the common soldiers, who maltreated them so that many of them died. Not content with that, their bodies were mutilated after death."

Shall such horrible work go on, and Great Britain and the United States suffer it? Modern historians record with approval the fact of Queen Elizabeth, three hundred years ago, sending over forces to help the people of Holland in their resistance to that bloody tyrant, Philip II. of Spain. Shall we stand still and look on coolly and inactively at the terrible struggle now going on in Cuba?

I give here a passage from a sermon delivered lately by the Rev. Mr. MacQueen in a Congregational church in the city of Somerville, Mass., reported in the Boston Herald. I fully endorse what he says:—

"This I believe is what lies before America, and I think the weak-minded citizens who think somebody would be hurt if our country demanded justice for the 2,000,000 Cubans are to blame for making us ripe for militarism. Spain has forfeited every farthing's right to Cuba. The first Spaniards that landed with Columbus brought a curse to that fair land; and from the time they stole the gold, the wives, the honor of the Indians, till that winter night when they sent 253 souls unshrived to God's judgment bar, they never ought to have had an inch of land outside the territory of hell.

"America has not been free from bloodguiltiness, in her weak-minded administrations, and in the failure of the nation to force the hand of Congress and the executive. Strong and pure patriotism has been stigmatized as 'jingoism.' Honest and tender-hearted Americans read of crimes committed by Spanish soldiers which made Nero and Heliogabalus mere tyros in cruelty, and Torquemada and Alva mere schoolboys in tyranny. They said it ought to be stopped. Then they were called 'jingoes.' Leaders of thought said somebody would be hurt if Spain took the notion of chastising the United States by going to war with us. As if there ever was a war where somebody was not hurt!"

I have written this article because I feel deeply moved on this subject, hoping that it may have some influence to stir up others to feel on this momentous matter. Great Britain and the United States have a tremendous responsibility in relation to the horrible carnival of blood and death going on in Cuba. One or both nations should move immediately to have this stopped.

Montreal, April 1st, 1898.

Prof. John Moore.

THE PASSOVER.

Montreal Hebrews Preparing for Their Great Feast

The Hebrew people of Montreal are making preparations for the observance of the feast of the Passover, the first and greatest of the annual feasts instituted by Moses, at which it is incumbent on every male Israelite to make a journey to the house of the Lord once a day during the celebration of the feast.

It is celebrated on the 14th day of Nisan, the period of the first full moon in the spring and lasts eight days. This year it will be celebrated with more than ordinary pomp for the Hebrew people throughout the land will be able to once more go back to the land that was at one time the home of their fathers and where they could live as they chose, follow any labor that appealed to their minds and bring their children up according to the ideas handed down for generations.

At sunset Wednesday evening, April 6, the feast will begin.

A service in the synagogue will be given as the sun goes down and after an hour of prayer the members of the congregation will go to their homes and the fast of seven days will begin. No faithful Hebrew can partake of sweet things, for all bread that is eaten will be unleavened in commemoration of the marvellous passage of the people of Israel through the Red Sea to the deserts of Arabia.

The celebration of the feast is continuous for eight days and the special services are observed throughout the world on these days.

The rabbis in all synagogues sing the state benediction in Hebrew and it is only used on three occasions during the year, on Tabernacle day, the Passover and and the day of Atonement.

After service in the church the members of the congregation eat of unleavened bread, with prayers for the deliverance of the people.

The father then takes the youngest son in the family and instructs him in the ideas of his faith. He tells him of the flight of the people and the youngest is expected to ask questions that he may be instructed in the faith which he is to follow during life. For two days the celebration is kept up night and day and then for three days it is allowed to wane for purpose of prayer. The next two days, which completes a week, it is again taken up and continued with all due ceremony until the sun rises on the morning of the seventh day, after the first of the 21st day of Nisan. The last day, which is the eighth after the first day of the first full moon, the celebration is brought to a close with a service in the church and once more the Hebrew people are free to go about their work.

THE RAILWAY BILL AND THE SENATE.

What will we do with the Yukon now?
Alaska that;
Is the Railway Bill to Stickeen in the mud
Because the Senators down with a thud
Upon it sat?
In the Commons it seemed very well to be faring,
But the Senate has carried it now past bearing:
Domus obstat.
The Commons Wrangled over the bill,
But in the Commons it wouldn't kill,
So when in the Senate it did appear,
They said: "If you wouldn't die there,
Dyea,"
And, like the "envious Casca,"
They made such a rent with their veto knife,
That the bill fell down and lost its life,—
Alas, alas, Alaska!
Your hopes for the present are pale and wan,
Since the Yukon Bill has been sat upon,—
Thrown out with kick and taunt.
But lose not heart, they may brighten anon.
Sir Mackenzie said to the Senate, "Yukon";
But the people may say, "Yukon't."

—W.M.M.

The Dominion Line SS. Labrador sailed from Liverpool for Halifax and Portland on Thursday, March 31st, at 4 p.m., with 64 saloon, 64 intermediate, and 310 steerage passengers.

The Allan Line SS. Norwegian from Glasgow docked at Boston at 1 p.m. on Wednesday.

At Gray's Pharmacy.

INSECT POWDER,
PURE CAMPHOR,
NAPTHALINE MOTH BALLS,
JAMIESON'S MOTH PAPER.

ALSO A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

Germicide Soaps for Surgeons

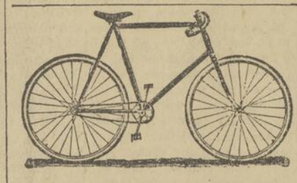
HENRY R. GRAY,

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

122 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

(Established 1859.)

N.B.—Pure Drugs used, and particular attention given to Physicians' prescriptions.



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Models, 35 and 36 - $75.00

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1696 Notre Dame Street.

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OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9.30.

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SIXTEEN SIZES IN STOCK.

Our small Safe is the best low priced Safe in the market.

GET PRICES, ETC., BEFORE BUYING.

S. S. KIMBALL,

577 Craig Street, Montreal.

TAILORISM

A SENTIMENTAL FOLLY

Rich men must burn their money somehow, and are the natural prey of high class tailors.

But,—men of moderate means, reflective minds, and business sense, should query why their hats and shoes are ready made before paying a custom tailor twice the price of "Fit-Reform" garments.

As carefully made—as perfect fitting—as shape retaining.

Brand and size and makers' price in left breast pocket.

$10, $12, $15, $18, $20 per suit.

Catalogue from

FIT-REFORM CLOTHING

THIS BRAND WITH RETAIL PRICE STAMPED BY THE MAKERS ON EVERY GENUINE GARMENT.

The **Fit-Reform Wardrobe**

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The Kennedy Company, Limited.

Proprietors and Sole Montreal Controllers.

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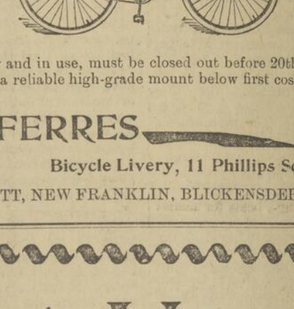

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JAMES FERRES

Bicycle Livery, 11 Phillips Square, East Side.

Agency for JEWETT, NEW FRANKLIN, BLICKENSDERFER Typewriters.

Let Us ..Emphasize ..Two Points

First:—Next week is Easter buying week. Women do more buying and need more finery now than at any other season of the year.

Second:—We are making alterations in our store which necessitate room for the carpenters and builders to work in. We'll sacrifice a good big slice of our profit to make this room.

These two facts should show you that there are many low-price chances in our store now, just when you need them most.

Easter Gloves.

Every Glove we have in stock is a good one. Every pair worth $1.00 or more has our guarantee of fit, wear and style. Can you get as much for your money elsewhere?

Art Sateens,

New arrivals in the city. The best of the newest, lovely designs at 22c.

Art Denims.

New designs especially suitable for home decorations, 12½c to 25c are the prices.

Art Tickings.

New and handsome designs, 37c a yard.

Easter Dress Goods.

We have been thinking all winter what fabrics would be best for your Easter Costume. The result is we have the finest showing of swell fabrics in the city. Some special lines have been greatly reduced for quick selling. Will you call and see them?

Lace Curtains.

This is a special line, 3½ yards long, worth $1.50 to $2.25, for $1.25.

Blouses,

A recent special purchase enables us to offer a quality well worth 90c at 64c each. That means cheap comfort and style for you.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,

2401-5 St. Catherine Street.

Office Supplies...

No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc.

Printing, Bookbinding, ruling, embossing, reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

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Sparkling, Delicious Flavor and Invaluable as a Brain and Nerve Tonic.

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Claret Jugs.

We are showing a pleasing variety of designs in Cut Glass Claret Jugs with mountings of Sterling Silver. Can suit you in prices, as they range $25 and upwards for choicest styles.

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For Fine Enamelling in any shade of color, we stand without an equal. A Telephone order will bring a messenger for your Bicycle.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.. Government Municipal and Other First-Class Bonds.

R. WILSON SMITH, Financial Agent,
STANDARD CHAMBERS,
151 St. James St., MONTREAL.
First-class Investments always on hand.

ALL LOOK FOR A BUSY SEASON.

Sure to be a Big Rush When Navigation Opens.

REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

A Considerable Improvement Noticed in Many Lines.

Trade is improving. The usual spring movement is beginning in many lines, and already there are signs of considerable activity. Merchants are of course laying a great deal of stress on the early opening of navigation, and point to the extensive engagements of freight room on the first steamers as an indication of the way the wind is blowing. There is sure to be a very large outflow of grain and produce of all kinds, while lumber exports will be immense. There also promises to be a large movement of live stock notwithstanding the rather unprofitable state of the foreign markets. Exports of late have been large. The following table show the shipments of Canadian grain from Portland and St. John the past week:—

Wheat, bus..	217,655
Peas, bus..	33,673
Oats, bus....	540,330
Barley, bus..	25,762
Buckwheat, bus..	11,979
Rye, bus ..	38,455
Rye, bags ..	1,000
Flour, sacks ..	4,602
Oatmeal, sacks..	3,323

Besides this there was any quantity of dairy produce, lumber and miscellaneous stuff sent forward.

The fine weather the past week has helped trade a good deal, and the improved condition of the country roads has had a marked effect on the dry goods and grocery lines. Orders have been sent in more freely, and there has been quite an appreciable change in collections. The Canadian failure record continues very encouraging, railroad earnings are large, and clearings are still away in excess of a year ago.

A Busy Season.

The Trade Bulletin looks for a busy season. It says:—"An early opening of navigation is pretty well assured, when a fresh impetus will be given to the trade of this port, and the country in general. Large quantities of merchandise are awaiting shipments by the first boats for inland as well as ocean sailing, and by rail also, under the cheaper summer rates which are about to come into force. Everything points to a busy season, extensive preparations being made for starting the dairying industry, which will soon be in full swing, although the price of cheese does not promise to be as remunerative to begin the season with as was the case last year. Butter, however, is doing well, and bringing good returns to factorymen, and before the middle of May, when the grass cheese begins to be made, prices may take a turn for the better. Grain of all kinds are bringing prices which show the farmer good profitable returns, and the business of the country is unquestionably on a sounder and safer basis than for a number of years past. There is a good demand for money, rates of which are strengthening."

Trade in Toronto.

A report from Toronto says:—"There is a fair movement in nearly all departments of staple goods. The sorting trade in dry goods is quite active, the early season having helped the business materially. Some travellers are now out on the road with fall samples, and all will be out in about three weeks. The early opening of navigation will assist in the early movement of produce, and doubtless lead to increasing business in many departments of trade. Country remittances are very fair for this season. The local money market is steady for mercantile discounts at six to seven per cent., as to name and date, and rather firmer for call loans at four and one-half per cent."

Groceries.

There was a good consumptive demand for most of the leading lines this week, the market failing to develop any very striking feature.

Purchases in sugar were rather restricted, but there was nevertheless a fair trade on a steady basis of values. Yellows changed hands on the basis of 3¼to 3⅝c, and granulated at 4⅜c. Raw sugars in London and New York were firmer. In Antwerp beet advanced 1½d, where it is said that Americans are doing considerable buying.

A number of fair-sized sales were recorded in the tea market this week. Several lots of 300 to 400 packages of Japans went at 12½c to 15½c; also 300 packages of Pingsuey gunpowders, at 10½c to 13c. Outside of these sales we heard of nothing worth mentioning. We quote Japan tea as follows:—Common to good medium, 12½c to 16c; fine 17c to 21c; and finest to choicest 22c to 26c.

Coffee.

In coffee the market is quiet and unchanged, and we quote:—Maracaibo, 10c to 16c; Rio 7c to 12c; Santos, 8c to 12c; Mocha, 20c to 24c; and Java, 20c to 24c.

A report of the molasses market and the new arrangement about prices appeared in The Herald of yesterday.

Leather.

A moderate business has been put through in the leather market, but altogether things are not as active as they might be. Manufacturers have shown some disposition to hold off, in fact, they have done so ever since the drop in hides a week or so ago. A few lots of sole leather have changed hands, one lot of 500 sides of No. 2 B.A. sole at 22c, and a lot of 600 sides of somewhat poorer quality at 21c. In black leather a few transactions have taken place on the basis of 11½c to 12½c, and Ontario splits at 21c to 24c. Values range as follows:—No. 2 Manufacturers' sole, 22c to 23c; jobbers' sole, 23c to 24c; slaughter sole, 25c to 27c; grained upper, 16c to 17c; buff, 12c to 12½c; splits, 23c to 24c, for Ontario, and 18c to 20c for Quebec; pebble, 12½c to 13½c, glove, 12c to 13c; dongola, 12c to 18c per foot; sheepskins, 5c to 7c per foot; calfskins, 18c to 20c per foot.

Iron and Hardware.

Not a great deal of business was put through this week, but in some lines there was a fair movement, without any material change in prices. Iron is steady, and prices range about as follows:—Summerlee pig, $18 to $18.50; Carron, $18 to $18.50; Ayrsome, No. 1, $17; Eglinton, $17; Carnbro', $16.50; No. 1 Hamilton, $16.50; No. 2, do., $16; wrought scrap, No. 1, $14 to $15; bar iron, $1.40 to $1.50; tin plates, cokes, $2.65 to $2.90; I.C. Charcoal, $3.25 to $3.75; Canada plates, $2.10 to $2.15; terne plates, $5.95 to $6.25; galvanized iron, 4½c to 4¾c, as to brand; Orford copper, 11½c to 12c; ingot tin, 15½c to 16c; lead, $3.75 to $4; and spelter, at $4.50 to $4.70. Iron pipe, $3.90 to $4.

Dry Goods.

There has been quite an appreciable improvement in the volume of business in the dry goods market, with the prospects very bright for a further expansion in all departments. Trade in the country is gradually improving, and the travellers who are out on the road have so far met with very satisfactory results. In cottons no change has been reported in prices, but in underwear some are asking a slight advance. Reports from Europe on woollens are quite firm. Remittances are fairly good although there is still room for improvement.

Fruits.

The fruit market has exhibited a good deal more life, and will continue to do so from now on. The demand for early vegetables has been very satisfactory, and the leading lines of fruit have met with more or less demand at steady prices. Bananas have been coming in freely, but pineapples continue rather scarce. Lemons are firmer in sympathy with strong advices from other places. Values range as follows:—Apples, No. 1—$4 to $ per bbl. Oranges, No. 2—$2.75 to $3.50 per bbl. Oranges, Jamaica—$4 to $5 per bbl. Oranges, Calf., navals—$2.75 to $3.50 per box. Oranges, Calf., seedlings—$1.90 to $2.15. Oranges, Valencia—420s, $5 to $6. Lemons—300s, 225 to 270. Pineapples—15c to 30c each.

Cement and Naval Stores.

While there is no particular improvement to be noticed in the market there is still a very fair trade in progress, and stocks of cement are diminishing rapidly. In fact if they move out at the present rate there will be very little left by the time navigation opens. English brands are steady at $2.10 to $2.20, and Belgians $1.85 to $2.00 per barrel exstore. In firebricks there is a steady trade, and values are unchanged at $16 to $21 per 1,000 as to brand.

In naval stores the main feature is the weakness in turpentine. Prices have scored a further decline of 3c per gallon since last week, mainly on account of weaker advices from the point of production. There is an active business in cordage and values are generally firm at the following: Turpentine, 52c; resins, $2.50 to $5, as to brand; coal tar, $3 to $3.50; cotton waste, 4 1-2c to 5 1-2c, for colored, and 7c to 8c for white; oakum, 5c to 7c; and cotton oakum, 9c to 11c. Cordage—Sisal, 7c to 7 1-4c for 7-16 and upward; pure Manilla, 8c to 8 1-2c for 7-16 size and upwards, and 9c to 9 1-2c for smaller sizes.

Paints and Oils.

The volume of business in paints is quite as good as could be expected, but merchants are looking for a still further improvement later on. The painting season is pretty near at hand, and now that the summer freight rates have gone into effect the movement of goods ordered some time ago is expected to be very large. White lead zinc is in small supply, and in good demand, and dealers also report a good enquiry for Paris green. Values are: White lead best brands, Government standard, $5.37 1-2; No. 1, $5.00; No. 2, $4.62 1-2; No. 3, $4.25; white zinc paint, pure, 7c; No. 1, 6 1-4c; No. 2, 5 1-2c; dry white lead, casks, 4 1-2c; keg, 4 3-4c; red lead, pure, in casks, 4 1-2c; in keg, 4 3-4c; No. 1 in casks, 4 1-4c; in kegs, 4 1-2c; mixed paints, $1 to $1.20 per gallon; putty in bulk, barrels, $1.65; bladders in barrels, $1.80; bladders in boxes, $1.95; tins, $2.05 to $2.30; Paris green pure in barrels, 14 1-2c; 250 lb. kegs, 14 1-2c; 100 lb. drums, 15c; 1 lb. packets, 16c. Linseed oil, raw, 47c; boiled, 50c; steam refined seal oil, 45c to 50c; pure prime, cod, 35c to 40c; castor oil, 9c to 9 1-2c; glass, $1.40 first break; $1.50 second break, per 50 ft.; $3.10 for third break, per 100 ft.

Petroleum.

A firmer feeling has sprung up in the petroleum market during the past week prices having advanced one cent per gallon both in Canadian and American oil. Values now stand: Canadian 12 1-2c to 13c; American Prime white, 16 1-2c to 17c and Astral 18c to 19c.

Hides.

The position of the local hide market is not materially changed from last week. There is just a moderate business in progress and prices are holding fairly steady at the recent decline. Dealers have been paying 9c for No. 1 and the idea is about 8c for No. 2. The price of No. 1 to tanners is 9 1-2c to 10c. Calfskins are steady at 10c to 11c for No. 1 and 8c for No. 2. In other lines there is no change and we quote: Light hides 9c for No. 1, 8c for No. 2, 7c for No. 3c, Calfskins 10c to 11c for No. 1, and 8c to 9c for No. 2. Lambskins $1.10 to $1.25 each.

DOMINION BANK.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Toronto, March 28, 1898.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House, Toronto, on and after Monday, the second day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th of April next, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Of the Shareholders for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.
By order of the Board.
R. D. GAMBLE,
General Manager.

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS MEET.

At Thursday's session of the license commissioners, the Savoy hotel, on Victoria street, was granted a renewal, despite a big fight on the part of the Dominion Alliance. The application of Phil. Elliott, Aylmer street, was held over, pending a visit by the commissioners to the neighborhood. The application of Joseph Roy, for a shop license, was also held over.

SCURVY AT DAWSON.

Winnipeg, April 1.—A letter direct from Dawson City says:—"There are forty cases of scurvy in the hospital here. The food question is not much talked of now, and all expect to pull through until the first boats arrive." The writer also states that the output of gold will astonish the world, as miners are striking it rich in most places, but especially on Eldorado creek.

The Allan Line SS. Laurentian sailed from Portland for Liverpool at 1 p.m. on Wednesday.

Topics of The Stock Exchange

"Do you think there is anything in the story," said the speculator to his friend.

"Oh, I don't think so," was the reply, "It is only a Stock Exchange canard."

"Only a stock exchange canard" is a familiar term on the Street and not unfrequently the expression finds its way into the newspapers in the course ofa denial of a story or report that has gained considerable circulation.

It is an expression that is liable to create a wrong idea of brokers, especially among people who are not altogether in touch with the real conditions.

Some people seem to think that brokers, when they are not busy trading, are occupied in drawing on their imaginations. This, of course, is entirely wrong.

Undoubtedly at some time or other stories originate on the Stock Exchange the same as they do almost anywhere else, but it is generally found when there is any rumor going around that some outsider is responsible for its origin.

The other day the report of the death of President Kruger was branded as a Stock Exchange story, started with a view of influencing the market. The chances are ten to one probably that it was started by a speculator who could not be identified with the Exchange any further than that he gave orders to be executed on it.

As a general thing it is found that the brokers are pretty careful about the rumors they hear, and it is mostly always found that a story is verified before it has any real effect on the market.

The present war scare has afforded a splendid opportunity for vivid imaginations, and probably seventy-five per cent. of the stories circulated—principally of yellow journal origin—have been entirely void of foundation. At the beginning the rumors very seriously influenced the market, but the brokers have since learned to take them with salt.

* * *

It has been extremely difficult the past week to get at the exact state of affairs in the local money market, as things have been somewhat mixed.

It has been made perfectly plain, however, that the banks have shown no great anxiety to loan money, and at times the market has been almost tight. As far as can be learned the leading banks have a large amount of money out on call and the disposition seems to be to curtail the circulation of funds rather than expand it. Loans at three months' time were made by some banks at 5 per cent., but both shorter and longer time loans were also put through at the same figure.

According to the last statement issued the Canadian banks had $21,497,983 out on call against $13,764,862 a year ago.

The American money markets have naturally reflected the strained relations between Spain and the States, but it was notable that no particularly important advances were recorded at any of the centres. In New York call money was at one time rushed up to 3½ per cent., but that brought such an immense quantity out that the rate quickly fell back to its former level. The following table shows the rates ruling at present in the most important cities, compared with Montreal:—

	Call.	Time.
Montreal....	4½ to 5	
New York....	1½ to 2	4½ to 6
Boston....	3 to 4½	4 to 5½
Chicago....	4½ to 5	5 to 6
Philadelphia..	3½ to 4	4½ to 5
Baltimore...	3 to 4	4 to 5

* * *

There has been further discussion on the Street as to whether there has really been investment buying or not.

A number of brokers, when asked about it, were quite sure that there has been, but not so much during the latter part of the week as on Monday and Tuesday. It is known for a fact that Pacific was quite extensively gobbled up for investment on those days, and there were also good-sized orders on the market for Commercial Cable, and the big Street Railway securities.

With the possibility of war staring them in the face many speculators have taken the precaution to buy their stocks outright, and take, if possible, small profits. But if their market went down their stocks would be realizing a good rate of interest, and they would be on the safe side.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
CAPITAL (Paid up) - - $2,000,000
REST - - - - - - - - 1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
D. R. WILKIE - - - - General Manager
E. HAY - - - Inspector.
The MONTREAL Branch of this Bank—157 St. James Street—is now open and prepared to transact general banking business. Special attention paid to collections.
J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

NOTES FROM M'GILL.

A Series of Special Lectures—Post Graduate Course.

Preparations are now being made at the Medical Faculty of McGill University for the third Post Graduate course, which will begin at the end of April.

A series of special lectures will be given during the Easter holidays by Dr. Frank Buller, Professor of Opthalmology at McGill, as a complement to his course of lectures to the fourth year medical students.

Major Ibbotson, D.D.S., will give a practical demonstration in the extracting of teeth, and also on the various treatments in dental surgery, to the fourth year medical students, in the Victoria Hospital, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

The annual meeting of the medical society of undergraduates will be held on Friday, April 15, when reports will be received and the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held.

The examinations in law commence on April the 11th, and the convocation in that faculty will, as usual, be held in conjunction with the Arts and Science.

An innovation, which will be well appreciated by the students in Arts who pass examinations in Molson Hall, is the assignment of places by a number which corresponds to the one opposite the student's names, which are posted up in the large hall. This system has been in use in the other faculties, but so far not in the Arts, as students took seats as they pleased.

THE FAST MAIL CONTRACT.

London, April 1.—The fast mail question is exciting much interest in Canadian financial circles here. Hon. Mr. Dobell, the special Canadian commissioner, says he found on his arrival that progress in the Petersen arrangement was more satisfactory than is evidently anticipated in Canada. In other quarters it is confidently declared that the whole of the necessary capital has been underwritten. Mr. Petersen himself was too busy to make a statement, but it is noteworthy that meetings of his associates are being held daily.

Dr. Coderre's RED PILLS For Pale and Weak Women.

TWO NEW COLONELS.

Majors Ibbotson and McLean Receive Their Appointments.

The announcement is made at last:—Major Ibbotson is appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Royal Scots. His appointment dates from January 4th.

Major McLean is promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Fusiliers, his appointment to date from January 4th.

1st P. W. R., Montreal—Lieut.-Col. Butler has retired, and is succeeded in the command by Major Cooke.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The following partnerships are registered at the Tutelle office:—

W. L. Ross & Company—Ed. Foley, tobacconist.

T. Desroches—Mrs. Theodore Desroches, groceries.

F. X. Lasalle & Son, dissolved—C. R. Lasalle has ceased doing business under this name, and F. X. Lasalle and O. R. Lasalle have registered as such as boot and shoe dealers.

A. T. Wiley & Company—William Prentice, Hamilton, glass and chinaware.

Curtain's City Express Company, dissolved—W. J. Curtain has ceased doing business under that name.

Compagnie De Louest—F. X. Clement.

George Charron & Company—Mrs. G. Charron, fish dealer.

Metropolitan Plate Glass Company—C. C. Corneille and C. A. Sharpe, plate glass insurance.

Samuel J. Ritchie and Company, dissolved—S. J. Ritchie, W. L. Hogg, and Charles H. Winch.

Horace Ouellet—Mrs. Alcide Lacroix and Horace Ouellet, brass workers.

Glasgow and Montreal Asbestos Company, limited—Mr. E. B. Greenshields gives notice that he is no longer chief agent of the company in Quebec.

Dominion Aluminium Roofing Company—Abel Huot, Lucien Girard, Antoine Collard, and Nap. Plessis, contractors.

Lacombe & Grenier—Joseph Lacombe and Joseph Grenier, contractors.

TWO NEW PORTS OF CALL.

The Quebec Steamship Company has decided to include Georgetown and Souris, P.E.I., in the ports of call of the steamship Campana this season. The announcements of the sailings of the vessels of this company, of which J. G. Brock & Company are the Montreal agents, appear in the advertising columns of The Herald.

MR. SIFTON'S SON ILL.

Ottawa, April 1.—Mrs. Sifton remains in close attendance on her six-year-old son, Master Harry Sifton, who is suffering from hip disease. The physicians in attendance hope at the end of six weeks he will be able once more to be about.

REED'S REFRIGERATORS!
at 30 p.c. Discount.
ALL NEW AND PERFECT.
But we want the room. Never so low before. Never will be again. Buy now if you want one.
Geo. W, Reed & Co.,
783 & 785 Craig Street,
MONTREAL.

Geo. R. Prowse,
224 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
Manufacturers all sizes of Steel Plate Cooking Ranges, Kitchen Utensils, etc., for Hotels, Institutions and Private Residences.

UNDER THE WINDING-UP ACT

In the matter of
THE NON-MAGNETIC ASBESTOS COMPANY,
Of Point au Chene, P.Q.
For Sale by Public Auction

at the office of the Liquidator, on FRIDAY, 15th day of APRIL, 1898, at the hour of Eleven o'clock a.m., the ASSETS of the above-named Company, in two lots, as follows:

LOT NO. 1—
AN ASBESTOS MILL,
situated at Point au Chene, P.Q., and well equipped with Plant, Machinery, etc., together with outbuildings.

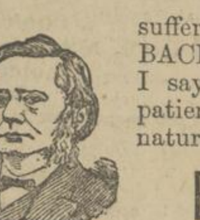
LOT NO. 2—
THE MINING RIGHTS
—OF—
THE SAID COMPANY, to wit, all the mines, quarries, minerals, ores of whatsoever nature, kind or description now existing, or which may hereafter be discovered in or upon that certain lot of land in the Augmentation of the Township of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne, known as the west half of lot No. 2a, the west half of lot No. 2b, and the lot No. 3a, on the fourth range of the said Augmentation of Grenville, the whole containing about two hundred acres.

For further information, apply to the undersigned.

JOHN McD. HAINS,
Liquidator,
43 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.
BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

NOTICE

Application will be made at the present session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to incorporate the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada, a friendly and benevolent society, with all other necessary powers incidental thereto, to carry out the said Society's objects, and for other purposes.
Dated 28th March, 1898.
D. F. MACWATT,
Solicitor for Applicants.



WEAK MEN YOUNG OR OLD,
suffering from DRAINS, LOSSES, WEAK BACK, IMPOTENCY, VARICOCELE, etc., I say to you as man to man, as physician to patient, DRUGS NEVER CURE. Why not use nature's own simple remedy.
ELECTRICITY?
With my ELECTRIC BELT, and SUPPORTING SUSPENSORY I cured 5,000 last year. Book "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," explaining all, sent sealed free upon request. Or, if you live near by, drop in and consult me free of charge.
(There is but one genuine Electric Belt and that is the Sanden. Don't be deceived by cheap, worthless imitations. I have had 30 years' experience and control patents covering every part of my belt.)
Dr. T. SANDEN, 156 St. James St., Montreal, Que.
OFFICE HOURS—9 to 6. SUNDAYS—11 to 1.

CHURCHES.

Methodist.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST Church—Corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee Streets—Rev. F. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Pastor at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. meets on Friday, at 8 p.m. Junior C.E., Friday, at 4.15. Midweek service on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

ST. JAMES' METHODIST CHURCH — Corner St. Catherine and City Councillors Streets—Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., pastor. Divine worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. and at 3 p.m. Public service in the lecture room on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Epworth League of C.E. on Monday, at 8 p.m.

MOUNTAIN ST. METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Torrance Street—Rev. Manly Benson, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E., Monday, 8 p.m. Wednesday evening service a 8 o'clock. A hearty welcome to all.

DOMINION SQ. METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. T. Mansell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor at both services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer service on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. E.L. of C.E., Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH—Point St. Charles—Rev. M. Taylor, pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Pastor's Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m.

DOUGLAS CHURCH—Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets—The Rev. W. H. Emsley, pastor. Pastor at both services. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 o'clock. E.L. of C.E., 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Young Men's Club on Thursday, at 8 p.m.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST Church—Corner Dorchester and St. Urbain Streets—Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH — Cor. Lagauchetiere and Plessis Streets —Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services will be held at 10.30 o'clock a.m. and at 7 o'clock p.m. All are cordially invited to the services. 2.30 p.m., Sabbath school. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All are invited.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH — Corner of Coursol and Canning Streets—Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. at 8 o'clock on Monday evening.

MONTREAL SOUTH METHODIST Church — The Rev. D. Mick, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 8.15 p.m. on Monday. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday evening from 8.15 to 9 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH—17 Marlborough Street—Rev. A. J. Belton, S.T.L., pastor, 389a Notre Dame Street. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed to all these services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Western and Lansdowne Avenues—Rev. J. W. Clipsham, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Presbyterian.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH — Near the Windsor Hall — Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. 11 a.m., usual service. 7 p.m., "Elijah the Tishbite." 3 p.m., Sunday school, pastor's class and Chinese school. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E. Society. Wednesday, 8 p.m., meeting for prayer and Bible study Strangers welcome.

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH — Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor. 11 a.m., sermon to children. 7 p.m., "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." Pastor at both services. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Bible class, 3.15 p.m. C.E. meeting, 8.15 p.m.

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

ERSKINE CHURCH — Sherbrooke Street, head of Crescent Street — Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor. Pastor at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Rev. Dr. Scrimger's Bible class at 3.15. C.E. Society, Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 8 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church — Atwater Avenue — Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. GILES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of St. Denis and Carriere Streets — Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday, at 8 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN — Corner Dorchester and Drummond Streets — Rev. T. S. McWilliams, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the pastor. Strangers will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats.

KNOX CHURCH — Corner Dorchester and Mansfield Sts.—Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services to-morrow. Sabbath school as usual at 3 p.m., and Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. Y.P.S. of C.E. on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

CALVIN CHURCH — Notre Dame Street, near Seigneurs Street—Pastor, Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school meets at 10 a.m. on Sabbath.

TAYLOR CHURCH—Corner Papineau Ave. and Logan Street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Friday, at 8 p.m. Seats free. A cordial welcome to strangers.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH — Wellingon Street, Point St. Charles—Rev. W. R. Cruickshank, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 10 a.m. Y.P.S.C.E., on Monday, at 8 p.m. Junior Y.P.S.C.E., on Friday, at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. A cordial welcome to all the above services.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. W. M. McKeracher, B.A., minister. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Dorchester Street—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Bible class at 3 o'clock. Sunday school at three o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8.15. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon, at 2.30. Seats free at Sunday evening services. St. Paul's Mission—St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles—Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m.

VICTORIA CHURCH—Corner Conway and Menai Streets—Rev. D. MacVicar, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, 8 p.m.

Baptist.

GRACE CHURCH — Corner Oliver and Western Avenues—Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. B.Y.P.U., Monday, 8 p.m. Regular prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH — Corner St. Catherine and City Councillors.— Rev. Donald Grant, B.A., pastor. The pastor at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. 11 a.m., "Redemption from a Profitless Life." 7 p.m., "The Giving of the Law." The pastor will preach at both services, and at the close of the morning service the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed. Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock p.m. Young People's meeting every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Church prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

EAST END BAPTIST TABERNACLE — 1006 and 1008 St. Catherine Street — Frank L. Horsfall, student in charge. Prayer service, 9.30 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m. Thursday evening, prayer service at 8 p.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 o'clock. A cordial welcome awaits you at all three services.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH —Grand Trunk Street, Point St. Charles —Services, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Monday, 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E. Wednesday, 8 p.m., general prayer meeting.

Church of England.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—Inspector St., corner St. Paul—Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M.A., D.C.L., rector. Service at 11 a.m., with Holy Communion. Preacher, the rector. Sunday school and rector's Bible class for men and women, at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. Preacher at evening service, the rector. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Service at 8p.m. during Holy Week.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH—Corner Coursol and Vinet Streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes for men and women, every Sunday, at 3 p.m. Girls' Brigade, every Monday, at 7.30 p.m. Boys' Brigade, every Tuesday, at 7.45 p.m. Singing class, Tuesday, at 7.30. Divine service and teachers' meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday, at 8 p.m. Choir practice, Saturday, 8 p.m. Savings Bank, Saturday, 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. Ministering Children's League, Saturday, 8 p.m. Free reading room, every week day evening, from 8.00 to 9.45.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH — Corner Notre Dame and Voltigeurs Streets—Rev. J. F. Renaud, rector. Morning service, 11 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 8 p.m.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector; Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A., assistant. 11 a.m., Holy Communion with sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Daily service during Holy Week at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Easter Eve at 5 p.m. Strangers welcomed.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—Corner of Champlain and Dorchester Streets—Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A. rector. Morning service at 11 o'clock. The pastor will preach. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class for adults at 3 p.m. Service Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers always welcome.

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH — Hochelaga—Rev. H. Jeckill, B.A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. Band of Hope, Friday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcomed.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—Corner Osborne and Windsor—Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, D.D., L.L.D., rector; Rev. C. J. James, M.A., assistant minister. Holy Communion at 9.30 a.m. and after morning service. 11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. C. J. James. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. 3.05 p.m., Dean Carmichael's class for men and young men in the church. Entrance by front door. 7.05 p.m., evening prayer. Rev. C. J. James. All strangers and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before Divine service begins. During Holy Week a special service will be held every morning except Good Friday at 9 a.m., and closing punctually at 9.30 a.m. Good Friday, Divine service at 11 a.m. Preacher, Dean Carmichael. 5 p.m., preacher, Rev. C. J. James. Offerings for sundry church charities. Tuesday, confirmation class, 6 p.m. St. George's Y.M.C.A. Maisonneuve Mission, corner Pius IX. and Adam streets. 10.30 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH—Corner Cote St. Antoine Road and Church Hill Ave.—Rev. E. C. Bushnell, M.A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Services on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

GRACE CHURCH—715 Wellington Street—Rev John Ker, D.D., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning service and Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Mr. Benoit, M.A. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. G. Abbott-Smith, B.D. Litany, seats free. 4.15 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Bible class, 4.15 p.m. All seats free at the evening service after 7 p.m. Services during Holy Week:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 10 a.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m. Good Friday—11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Addresses at all services except 10 a.m.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH—Corner of St. Elizabeth Ave. and Notre Dame Streets. St. Henri—Rev. Frank Charters, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 p.m.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH — Longueuil — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers will be provided with seats.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT—Westmount, corner of Wood and Western Avenues—Rev. Henry Kittson, M.A., rector. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m.

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CHURCHES.

Church of England,

Palm Sunday.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal, Rev. Prof. Steen, M.A., Special Preacher, 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service and Holy Communion. Preacher, the rector. 4.15 p.m., Litany. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. Prof. Steen. 3 p.m., Sunday schools and Bible classes. Lent daily services, with addresses by city clergy, at 5 p.m. Good Friday services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH—St. Denis Street, opposite Viger Square — Rev. Fred. H. Graham, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer and Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher at both services, the rector. Service in the church every evening during Holy Week at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Strangers welcomed and shown to seats.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—Corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets — Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector. Assistant clergyman, Rev. J. S. Ereaux. Seats free. 11 a.m., morning service and Holy Communion. Preacher, the rector. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sermon by Rev. Dean Carmichael. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Park and Boulevard mission, 7 p.m. Diocesan Theological College, Holy Communion on first Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on third Sunday. Baptism on third Sunday, at 10.15 a.m. Montreal Annex—300 Park Avenue—Sunday school at 10 a.m. Divine service at 11 a.m. The rector will officiate. Amherst Park Mission—Sunday school at 3 p.m. Divine service at 7 p.m.

Congregational.

POINT ST. CHARLES — 185 Congregation Street—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., pastor. Residence, 393 Bourgeois Street. 11 a.m., "Sabbath Observance." 7 p.m., "Behold your King." Communion at close of the evening service. Preacher, at both services, the pastor. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting, Monday, at 8 p.m. Band of Hope, Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH—302 Guy Street—Rev. E. M. Hill, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL Church—Corner Stanley and St. Catherine Streets—Rev. E. C. Evans, D.D., pastor. 11 a.m., "The Law of the Sabbath." 7 p.m., "The Sin of Worrying." Communion service after morning service. Pastor at both services. Sunday school, Bible and Chinese classes, at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting at close of evening service. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ZION CHURCH—Corner Mance and Milton Rev. Princ. George, D.D., will preach in the morning, and the pastor in the evening. Evening theme, "The Triumphs of Jesus." The Communion will be postponed till Easter Sunday.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH — Corner Clarke and Western Avenues—Rev. R. Hopkin, "To the Far Country and Back." 7 p.m., "How to Oust a Usurper." Pastor at both services. Everybody welcome. Come!

Church of New Jerasulem.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM—Corner Dorchester and Hanover Streets —Rev. Edwin Gould, pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. No evening service. The public are cordially invited.

House of Industry.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY and Homes—Longue Pointe—Divine service will be conducted at 2.45 p.m. by Rev. Canon Dixon.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. S. Barnes, pastor, will preach at both services.

German Lutheran.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH—129 St. Dominique Street—Rev. Fr. Riedel, pastor. Service at 11 o'clock. Sunday school, 10 o'clock.

Reformed Episcopal Church.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH — Cor. Beaver Hall Hill and Lagauchetiere Street — Rev. Charles R. Cook will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday evening, at 8 p.m., in the lecture room.

Church of Scotland.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., pastor. 11 a.m., "We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ." 7 p.m., "Palm Sunday Welcome." Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

Advent Christian.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CONGREGAtion—Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catherine Street—Public service at 7 p.m. Elder Wm. W. Robertson officiating. Subject, "The Hell of Popular Tradition." Luke 16, 23.

The Allan Line SS. Assyrian sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia on Wednesday morning.

The Allan Line SS. Corean arrived out Thursday morning. Loss, 2 cattle.

The Allan Line SS. Scandinavian reached Portland 7.30 a.m. Thursday.

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WAR WITH SPAIN SEEMS INEVITABLE

Congress Will Probably Decide on Monday.

CONGRESSMEN CALMER.

The Answer Was Apparently Unsatisfactory on Every Point.

Washington, D.C, April 2.—There is little doubt that the President and members of his Cabinet now regard a conflict with Spain as almost inevitable. In his message to Congress, which in all probability will be sent in next Monday and certainly early next week, it is understood that the President will review at some length the record as it stands between this Government and Spain, but will not insist upon further time in which to continue negotiations looking to a peaceful solution of the Cuban problem. The Cabinet meeting yesterday was unquestionably the most important held in many years. It received Spain's answer to the ultimatum of the United States Government and finding it unsatisfactory, practically decided upon a policy which at this hour seems certain to involve hostilities. The whole record will be laid before Congress and the question is now under earnest consideration of what should be the particular form the Government's policy shall take in bringing to an end the horrors in Cuba and securing the independence of the island. Propositions ranging from a simple recognition of Cuban independence to a straight out declaration of war have been urged at the capital, but there is hardly a doubt that the majority of Congress await the executive lead before taking action, and are disposed to adopt Mr. McKinley's suggestion on this point. It is thought that any of the resolutions, except, possibly, simple recognition of independence, would lead to war.

There were, of course, all sorts of rumors in circulation, including reports of mediation by some European powers, but no such suggestion has come to the Government, for in response to a direct question, Assistant Secretary Day said that there had been no offer of mediation by any foreign Government.

One member of the Cabinet, in speaking of the meetings spoke subsequently as follows:

"In the morning it was apparent to all of us that having exhausted all diplomatic efforts to bring about a better condition of affairs in Cuba, and they having failed, the whole question must be submitted to Congress. At our afternoon meeting the President requested each member of the Cabinet to express freely his individual opinion as to what should be done. The discussion was entirely on the lines indicated by the members. Nothing definite was decided upon and no conclusions reached. The President will now take the views submitted to him under consideration preparatory to his message to Congress, which will be sent early next week. President McKinley has done a great deal of work recently and appears pretty well fatigued. Consequently, he will take some little rest before beginning active work on the message. He has not yet determined upon what recommendation will be communicated to Congress. My own individual opinion is that but little faith can be put in promises made by Spain, and this makes me hesitate about accepting with any confidence her latest proposals.

"In the first place she promised a long time ago that the reconcentrados would be released. The result shows that this promise had not been kept. Now she proposes to release them, but keep them under military supervision. Who can tell whether she will adhere to this expressed intention? Broadly there appears to be three courses open to the president in dealing further with this matter. The first of these is to accept the proposals submitted by Spain in reply to the American representations; the second, to relegate the whole matter to Congress and let that body do as it sees proper—which I think would mean intervention—and, thirdly, to take a middle stand. But, as I said before, nothing has yet been determined upon by the President or if he has reached a decision he did not communicate it to the members of the Cabinet this afternoon.

"Yes, reference was made by Spain to the Maine matter in the reply she sent Minister Woodford. She made no offer to pay for the loss, but suggested that the matter be settled by arbitration. So far as I recall, she expressed no regret for the sad occurrence, and the whole thing was regarded as a cold-blooded statement."

The sub-committee of the Senate on Foreign Relations appointed to draft a report and prepare a form of resolution, outlining a course of the action which the Government shall pursue towards Spain with reference to Cuba, so far completed its work to-day that it will be able to report to the full committee at its meeting to-morrow.

The sub-committee will recomend the adoption of a resolution declaring in the first place for recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic, and in the second, of the intervention of the United States with her army and navy for the purpose of assisting the Cubans to secure independence in case Spain continues to refuse to concede it.

The committee will report upon Monday unless it is then made evident that it has been impossible for the President to complete his promised message for lack of time.

The disposition of the committee is against much further postponement for any cause. The committee's present inforation is, however, to the effect that the message will be ready for submission by Monday.

The Spanish minister called at the State Department at 4.30 o'clock yesterday and was in conference with Judge Day for some time. Although there was the strictest reserve as to what had occurred, it can be stated positively that the United States submitted no further proposition nor did the Spanish minister offer anything which changed the situation of affairs.

Both sides regard the issue as made up, with no likelihood of further negotiations between now and the time when the President will submit the whole case to Congress. The United States presented its case and Spain has given her answer, and thus stands the case.

Congress Voting Money.

Washington, D.C., April 2.—After an exceedingly turbulent session of six hours the House yesterday passed the Naval Appropriation bill, and then adjourned until Monday. The war spirit was manifested in all speeches and overrode the Naval Committee itself by increasing the number of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers to 24, the bills, as reported, providing for but 12.

The amendment of Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Appropriation Committee, to reduce the number of battleships one was buried under an overwhelming majority. The provision relating to armour plate, which in ordinary times would have precipitated a debate of several days, was disposed of in ten minutes, a proposition to decrease the price agreed to in the bill from $400 to $300 per ton being drowned in a perfect chorus of noes.

Mr. Cannon, during the course of the day, announced the belief of a majority of the members that war would be declared within a week, and Mr. Dearmond, of Missouri, made a notable speech, declaring that if hostilities were to come it was the duty of the United States to strike the first blow.

Washington, D.C., April 2.—The Senate spent almost all yesterday in the discussion of the resolution reported yesterday from the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations for the acquisition of the West India Islands, owend by Denmark, and the session was closed by the practical withdrawal of the resolution by Senator Lodge, its author. He stated that the debate had developed such a wide difference of opinion in the Senate, where there had hithertofore been such unanimity that he would not further press the matter at a time when the President needed the support of all senators, of all parties.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 1.—Both Houses of the General Assembly this afternoon passed a bill appropriating $500,000 to be used in case of war, the money to be placed at the disposition of the State Government.

Winstead, Conn., April 1.—Governor Lorrin A. Cooke today received from the Navy Department at Washington, orders carrying with them instructions that the Connecticut Naval Reserves, be put in readiness for a call at any time.

Columbus, Ohio, April 1.—Senator Riley has introduced a bill to appropriate $1,000,000 to put Ohio on a war footing.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

It Will Remain for the Present at Hampton Roads.

Washington, D.C., April 2.—The flying squadron is to remain at Hampton Roads, for the present at least. This announcement was made late this afternoon by Secretary Long, and set at rest the reports which had been current throughout the day that a movement of the squadron was imminent. The secretary stated that the department believed that the present rendezvous of the squadron was the most available one from which the ships under Commodore Schley could operate in carrying out the purpose for which it was formed, that is the protection of the North Atlantic seaboard. It is stated on reliable authority that the department discussed the question of ordering the ships to sea, presumably, though not officially so stated, in connection with the approach of the Spanish flotilla which arrived to-night at Porto Rico. It has been an open secret for some time that the naval authorities have regarded the approach of the Spanish flotilla with apprehension, and their feelings in this regard are strong enough to call the matter to the attention of the authorities. After considering the matter, however, it was decided that no orders would be issued looking to the movement of the squadron.

While the decision is understood to have been based primarily on the fact that it would be unwise to remove the ships from their present valuable strategic position, yet it is believed that diplomatic considerations also had some weight. It pointed out, the sending of the squadron in the direction of the West Indies, even though its mission were not to intercept the flotilla, would be regarded as a hostile act, not warranted by the present condition of affairs.

DRAWING TOGETHER OF YANK AND BRITON.

Some Expressions of Opinion on Alfred Austin's Poem.

EXPRESSES PUBLIC OPINION.

(Philadelphia Press).

Mr. Alfred Austin is not much of a poet, and some of his verse has been rubbish, but his new poem on England and the United States undeniably expresses public opinion on both sides. If Great Britain will leave us the three Americas, North, South, and Central, as our "sphere of influence" and devote itself to its large responsibilities in Asia and Africa, the two lands between them can hold a frettul world in awe.

* * *

A NEW YORK VIEW.

(New York Commercial Advertiser).

Mediation to resist the United States by force would be an inconceivable blunder of European politics, with a British fleet in the Channel and another at the Bermudas eager for the opportunity to put us under obligations to be returned by the appearance of an American fleet in Chinese waters later. Europe will be slow to wake the new world force of an Anglo-Saxon alliance.

* * *

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

(Philadelphia Ledger).

Alfred Austin's ode to Anglo-American unity appeals strongly to the sentimental side of the American nature, and will have a responsive echo in many hearts. Sentiment is very strong in the American make-up, but so is the business instinct. We are rather fond of saying, "Sentiment is sentiment, but business is business," and are prone to keep the two distinctly separate. As a matter of sentiment, the poet laureate's ideal union of "shamrock, thistle and rose, and the Star Spangled Banner" is a very beautiful thing. As a matter of business it may or may not be so, according to circumstances. When we come to the discussion of tariffs, navigation laws, differential duties, zollvereins and practical matters of that kind, as we must in arranging the proposed scheme, sentiment runs away and poetry refuses to take part. "Sentiment is sentiment," and the sentimental friendship for which England pleads through her official poet is hers before the asking. But as for the commercial partnership which lies back of it, and the alliance, offensive and defensive, which lies back of that—well, they are another story. We shall have to think about them.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Everything points to a great week at the Theatre Francais next Monday, when "The Wages of Sin," Frank Harvey's beautiful melodrama is to have a reproduction. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. McGrane will have parts that suit them admirably, Mr. Reynolds playing the curate. Mr. Harry Mack and the Misses Norman and Callaghan will be entrusted with the comedy roles. In the vaudeville Miss Beatrice Goldie, a rising young prima donna soprano, will be heard in a choice selection from "La Pericole" and in a medley of thirty-two songs which has just been written for her. Rice and Elmer are bar artists of great merit, and Foy and Clark, travesty sketch team, are declared by those who know them to be the best in their line. Elaborate preparations are now being made for the "Ensign," a naval drama of great power in which a warship will be seen on the stage and other magnificent scenery, which is being especially prepared.

* * *

As a temporary innovation four special matinees at 25 cents for any seat in the theatre will be given next week at the Academy. This is done with the idea of proving how a good performance of that "old-timer," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," can be given by the Stowe Company at a very moderate figure. These special matinees are solely intended for ladies and children, and will be given on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

* * *

One of the most successful of Frank Harvey's efforts, "The Land of the Living," will be produced at the Royal next week. The play treats of life in London and the South African Diamond mines. It will be produced with an abundance of good scenery, striking mechanical effects and a strong cast.

Senior School Concert.

The pupils of the Montreal Senior School, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Smith and others, are preparing to give a concert in the hall of the High School on Easter Monday evening. The first part of the programme is composed of readings, vocal and instrumental solos and duets. A special feature of the second part is a school operetta, entitled, "The Hours." About sixty pupils are to take part in the operetta. Mr. W. H. Smith, whose excellent qualities as a teacher and director are well known, has given his personal attention to training the pupils selected for the solos and choruses. The proceeds are to go towards securing books for the school library.

Professor Goulet's Benefit.

Yesterday afternoon music-lovers in Montreal demonstrated their appreciation of Prof. Goulet's efforts to supply to them, during the past season, all that is best in the divine art, by turning out en masse and filling the Windsor Hall to its doors. The occasion was the benefit concert tendered by the orchestra to their leader, and this orchestra are to be congratulated, not only upon the financial, but also upon the artistic success of their venture.

The three most remarkable and most successful numbers on the programme were the inaugural Mozart Symphony, Gounod's delicately plaintive funeral march, and Meyerbeer's fantasy, "The Huguenots." The allegro-vivace of the Mozart was spoiled by the rustling of too many belated silk skirts goin up the aisles, the Mennetto was rendered sweetly and sympathetically, and the finale was given with a power and vigor which showed what progress the orchestra has made during the last few months, since they have been working under Prof. Goulet's baton.

Gounod's "Marche Funebre d'une Marionette," was an exquisitely given number, and seemed peculiarly fitted to the capabilities of the orchestra which rendered it.

Madame Nilca, who appeared on the programme as "The Great Parisian Soprano," sang with considerable cleverness, and with a thorough appreciation of the technical possibilities of Gounod, the Jewel song from "Faust." Madame Nilca's upper register is wanting in that clearness and fullness of tone noticeable in her lower notes. Mrs. Gillespie Muir, whose number from Saint-Saen's "Samson et Delili" was enthusiastically encored, clearly showed both the niceness of her technique and the limits of her power. Mr. John Wilkes added nothing to one's appreciation of Schubert's beautiful "Wanderer," but redeemed himself by giving a Scotch ballad in much better form.

Next season Prof. Goulet proposes to repeat his series of symphony concerts. If Prof. Goulet is not led astray by the sirenic voice of cheap popularity he can accomplish something of which both he himself and Montreal may be proud. But before this can be done he must exercise a taste a little more Attic in his programme selections. Nothing is deadlier than a musical orgy.

The Hanlon Brothers' "Superba," that remarkable combination of all that is wholesome and in vogue in the way of entertainment, that Ollapodrida of merriment, will be with us, commencing Monday, April 11th at the Monument National.

This charming spectacle is well-known to the theatre-going public and each season that it has been seen it has appeared in a new dress.

FENCE LINE FUSILADE.

Pictou, April 2.—What might have been or may yet prove a fatality occurred near Milford through the free use of firearms in the hands of Miss Hester Hudgins. The origin of the trouble was the moving of a line fence by two men named Hicks and Thompson. An old feud existed between the parties, and on displacing the fence against the will of Miss Hudgins she used the firearm and wounded both men. It may prove a fatality in the case of Thompson.

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OUR SPRING TRADE OPENED OUT WELL YESTERDAY.

Orders came pouring in from all quarters for Passover and Easter supplies. We are ready for all comers. Everything of the very choicest, freshest and best in all our lines.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Choicest New Maple Syrup

In gallon cans, half-gallon cans and quart cans. The finest of the fine

Choicest New Maple Sugar

In large and small blocks.

Another 1,000 pounds now in store of the Finest Eastern Townships make of New Maple Sugar.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Our "Private Stock" Scotch Whisky

Is a perfect blend of the very finest Highland Malts.

Private Stock Scotch.....$1 25 per bottle
Private Stock Scotch.....$ 6 00 per gallon
Private Stock Scotch.....$13 00 per dozen

We will deliver our "Private Stock" Scotch in 5-gallon jars or in one-dozen cases at the above prices Free to any railroad or steamboat station in the four Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec without any charge for jars or cases.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

1892—Vintage of Champagne Wine

SANS-SUCRE—LAURENT-PERRIER—SANS-SUCRE.

LAURENT-PERRIER—SANS-SUCRE.
LAURENT-PERRIER—SANS-SUCRE.
Vintage of 1892.
Vintage of 1892.
Vintage of 1892.

Quarts.....$20 00 per case
Pints.....31 00 per case
Half-pints.....8 25 per dozen
Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

EASTER HAMS AND EASTER BACON

Our Easter supplies of choice Sugar-Cured Hams and Bacon are coming into store every day now, fresh from the smokehouse.

The Famous Ferris White Sugar-cured Meats.

The Ferris Little Pig Hams, 7 to 10 lbs. each. Delicious for whole boiling.
The Ferris Medium Size Hams, 12 to 15 lbs. each. Delicious for slicing, for frying or broiling.
The Ferris Boneless Breakfast Bacon,
The Ferris Select Smoked Tongues, and
The Ferris Select Smoked Beef.
Armour's Chicago "Star" Hams and "Star" Boneless Breakfast Bacon.

Or Try Our Canadian Cure.

Pea Fed Hams and Pea Fed Boneless Breakfast Bacon.
Lawry's, Hamilton, Ont., Hams and Bacon.
Fearman's, Hamilton, Ont., Hams and Bacon.
And we have just a few sides left of GENUINE IMPORTED WILTSHIRE BACON for our Easter Trade.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

We are prepared to deliver anywhere from a fourteen-pound bag to a barrel of

THE VERY FINEST PASTRY AND BREAD FLOURS

to any part of the city or surrounding municipalities at the very slightest shade over millers' prices.

Here are some of the finest flours made in Canada to-day. We offer:—

Ogilvie's Best Patent Hungarian Flour

Ogilvie's Best, in barrels.....$5.75 each
Ogilvie's Best, in half-barrels.....3 14 each
Ogilvie's Best, in 25-lb. bags.....0.86 each

Rathbun's Crown Jewel Full Patent Flour

Crown Jewel Flour, in barrels.....$6.65 each
Crown Jewel, in half-barrels.....3.74 each
Crown Jewel, in 25-lb. bags.....0 99 each
Crown Jewel, in 14-lb. bags.....0 61 each

THE FIVE ROSES FLOUR

from the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Keewatin.

Manitoba Hard Wheat Best Patent Flour

The Five Roses Flour, in barrels.....$5 89 each
The Five Roses Flour, in half-barrels.....3 15 each
The Five Roses Flour, in 25-lb. bags.....0 87 each

The Choicest American Patent Fame Flour

The Fame Flour, in barrels.....$5 89 each
The Fame Flour, in half-barrels.....3 64 each
The Fame Flour, in 25-lb. bags.....0 95 each

Choice Roller Patent White Frost Flour

From Carefully Selected Wheat.)

White Frost Flour, in barrels.....$5 89 each
White Frost Flour, in half barrels.....3 17 each
White Frost Flour, in 25 lb. bags.....0 88 each
White Frost Flour, in 14 lb. bags.....0 45 each

Prices are all net cash. Goods delivered free.
Remember our deliveries cover almost the entire island.

EASTER CHAMPAGNE WINES, special reductions all round.
EASTER CLARETS AND EASTER SAUTERNES, special discounts on all.
EASTER PORTS AND EASTER SHERRIES.
EASTER MADEIRAS AND EASTER MARSALAS,
Special Inducements on all.
EASTER ALES AND STOUT, Imported and Domestic.
EASTER LAGER BEERS, German, American and Domestic.
EASTER HOCKS AND MOSELLES. EASTER TEAS AND EASTER COFFEES.
Everything to make glad the inner man at the Old Reliable Italian Warehouse.

Fraser, Viger & Co.

207, 209 and 211 St. James Street.

Pure Maple Syrup. Pure Maple Sugar.

NEW MAPLE SYRUP.
NEW MAPLE SUGAR.
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS SUGAR IN BLOCKS.

W. ROURKE, Family Grocer,

Tel. 4078. QUEEN'S HALL BLOCK.
Telephone orders promptly attended to.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

Arrived, April 1.

St. Louis—At New York from Southampton.
Lucania—At New York from Liverpool.
Mohawk—At London from New York.
Cephalonia—At Boston from Liverpool.
La Navarre—At Havre from New York.
Glen Head—At Dublin from St. John.
Peninsular—At Lisbon from New York.
Normania—At Southampton from New York.
Spaarndam—At Rotterdam from New York.
Campania—At Queenston from New York.
Parisian—At Halifax, N.S., from Liverpool.
Lake Ontario—At Halifax from St. John, N.B.

Sailed, March 31.

Ulunda—For St. John and Halifax from Greenock.

April 1.

Pharos—For St. John from Barry.
Parisian—For Portland, Me., from Halifax.
Lake Ontario—For Liverpool from Halifax.
Barcelona—For Liverpool from Halifax.

THIS WEEK.

Great Cheap Sale, at Marchand's Big Store, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame Street.

THE SCOIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA,

1666 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from $2 to $2,000. Tickets, 10 cents.

SAVOY HOTEL.

Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 Victoria street.
Conducted entirely on the European plan. The best furnished bedrooms in the city, $1 to $2 per day. All meals a la carte. Dining rooms open nightly until one o'clock for theatre parties. Private rooms reserved for parties of four or more on order by telephone 4276.
A special rate will be given for permanent guests.

EASTER KID GLOVES.

Green, purple, blue, white and cream, embroidered white or black.
50-cent Kid Gloves, 4 buttons, black and color.
Specialty in short Corsets, pink and sky.
J. B. A. LANCTOT,
152 St. Lawrence St.
Glove Manufacturer.
FREE—A BOTTLE OF GLOVE POWDER, WITH $1.00 GLOVES.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS,

Bristol, Eng. Their entire better makes of tobaccos, such as "Capstan Navy Cut," "Gold Flake Honey Dew," "Traveller," "Bristol Bird's-Eye," and others always to be had at E. A. Gerth's, agent, 2335, St. Catherine street, Queen's Block.

NEW SCALE—

BELL Pianos

The matchless New Scale Bell Pianos this season placed upon the market are a 'MUSICAL REVELATION.'

These instruments are a credit indeed to Canada and should be seen by intending purchasers.

Also the latest styles in

KNABE and WILLIAMS PIANOS

at the Warerooms of

WILLIS & CO.,

1824 Notre Dame St.

(Near McGill Street.)

MONTREAL.

Sole agents Wholesale and Retail for Ontario East, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 141 St. James Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

GULF TIDE TABLES.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has issued, this year, for the first time, a set of tide tables for Charlottetown, Pictou, and St. Paul Island, C.B., with tidal differences for Northumberland Strait, and for the open Gulf Shore from Miramichi along the north coast of Prince Edward Island. These tables are issued by the Tidal Survey and are based upon simultaneous observations of the tides, obtained in 1896 and 1897, by means of self-registring tide gauges which were kept in continuous operation day and night, at nine places in the south-western portion of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has thus been ascertained that the tides in this region can best be deduced from St. Paul Island.

Storage.

Superior accommodation for the storing of Pianos, Furniture, Household Effects, at very moderate rates.
Nothing objectionable received.

Removals.

If you have not had your Furniture, Piano, etc., removed to your satisfaction in the past, place your order with us, and you will be forced to admit that for once you have had entire satisfaction.

TEL. 565.

King's Express,

380 St. James, and 748 Craig St., until May.

A Rare Chance,

WANTED

A young man with $100 capital. Big profit and no risk. Address,

P.O. BOX 549,
MONTREAL.

Snaps—

YOU can have them in FINE FOOTWEAR at Bannister's. He has just received some of the Finest Footwear for Ladies and Gentlemen ever brought into the Dominion. Prices, as usual, the lowest. See them before buying your outfit for spring and summer.

Bannister,

Corner Victoria and St, Catherine Sts.

COAL.

NO ASHES TO BE SIFTED,
NO CLINKERS.

Use Welsh Anthracite Coal. Gives stronger heat than ordinary American Coal. Rang and furnace sizes. Telephone 769.

W. M. KNOWLES & CO.,
209 Commissioners St

FOUNDED
On Truth and Merit,
GADEN'S VICTORINE
IT WASHES CLOTHES.
All grocers—2 cakes for 5c., 25c. per doz.
A. D. GILLIES,
430 St. James Street.

VICTORIA AUCTION CO.,

320 to 334 St. James St.

LARGE UNRESERVED SALE

Of Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of Parlor Sets, Bed Room Sets, Dining Tables and Chairs, Sideboards, Odd Chairs, Fancy Chairs, Office Tables, Easels, Odd Tables, Pictures, Old Views, Old Clocks, Mantel Beds, Mattrasses, Spring Beas, Rustic Seats, Looking Glass, Cabinets, several small Office Desks, one large double Rosewood Desk, Crockery and Glassware, Sofas, Divans, Pillows, Rockers, Carpets, etc., etc.

300 BRASS and IRON BEDS,
150 SATCHELS.

Also several Bellows and a large assortment of Stoves of all descriptions. GASALIERS, ELECTROLIERS, BRACKETS, GLOBES.

To be sold at auction at our rooms,

On Tuesday, April 5th, at 10 a.m.,
—AND—
Thursday, April 7th, at 2.30 p.m.,

Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.
O. J. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
N.B.—All Goods Delivered Free.

BIRTHS, DEATHS and MARRIAGES.

BIRTH

O'CONNOR—On the 7th inst., at 456 St. Antoine street, the wife of J. D. O'Connor, of a son.
REYNER—At 104 St. Matthew stret, on March 21st, the wife of Horace W. Reyner, Mus. Bac., A.R.C.O., of a daughter.
BELLEFEUILLE—At Three Rivers, on the 21st inst., to Mrs. Philippe Bellefeuille, a daughter.
GOBEILLE—At Waterloo, P.Q., on the 14th March, the wife of Mr. Hector Gobeille, of a daughter.
WADDELL—On March 30th, at 189 Hughson street south, Hamilton, the wife of Frank R. Waddell, of a son.

MARRIAGES

WIGHT-TABB—On March 28th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., J. J. Cecil Wight, to Maria E. (Dolly), eldest daughter of the late George E. Tabb.
DESJ-DAOUST—At St. Hyacinthe Cathedral, on the 19th inst, Edouard Desay, of St. Ignace de Loyole, to Emily Daoust, daughter of the late J. Bte. Daoust, ex-deputy of the County of Two Mountains.
SAMPSON-GRAHAM—At Williamsburg, Ont., on March 29th, by the Rev. M. Gower Poole, George T. Sampson, of Osnabruck, to Fannie Graham, of Matilda, County of Dundas.
HOWORTH-KELLY—At Aylmer, on Wednesday, March 23rd, by the Rev. James Livingstone, Miss Jennie E. Kelly to Albert H. Howorth, both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

MATTE—At St. Jean Baptiste de Quebec, on the 27th ult., Isidore Matte, aged 60 years.
WALKER—In this city, on March 31st, Patrick Walker, cooper.
MONTPETIT—At Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on the 27th inst., Mary Blanche Flore, daughter of Alphonse Montpetit, aged 15 years and 6 months.
BRENNAN—At Quebec, on March 28, 1898, John Brennan, aged 70 years, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, for the past 46 years a resident of Quebec.
CALLAHAN—At Glant's Lake Guysboro', on the 5th inst., in the 82nd year of his age, Bartholomew Callahan.
GINGRAS—At St. Roche, Quebec, on the 23rd inst., Marie Emilia Gingras, daughter of Joseph Gingras, aged 15 years and 7 months.
WILLIS—At Whitby, on Wednesday, March 30th, 1898, Robert Willis, aged 67 years.
FLAVELLE—At Lindsay, March 30th, Minnie Flavelle in the 50th year of her age.
VOGAN—In Caledon, on March 29, Dollie Vogan, daughter of the late Joseph Vogan, of Toronto.
CASCADDEN—At Westeyville, P.Q., on 27th March, 1898, Frederick Cascadden, only son of John Cascadden, in his 17th year.
JARVIS—At Murray avenue, Toronto Junction, March 30th, Sydney Colborne, son of Harry St. J. and Louisa C. Jarvis, aged ten months.
DORION—At Montreal General Hospital, on Friday, April 1st, Florence (Birdie), daughter of the late Chas. McGauran, of this city, and dearly beloved wife of F. A. Dorion, aged 23 years.
Funeral from her husband's residence, 161 St. Timothee street, Monday, 4th inst., at 2.30 p.m. 80
FITZPATRICK—Killed by a street car, at St. Henri, April 1st, Frank Fitzpatrick, aged 23 years.
Funeral Sunday, at 2 p.m., from 43 Quesnel street. Friends and relatives are requested to attend without further invitation.

Agreable to Taste.
Quick to Act.
Sure to Cure.
No Cure, No Pay.

We are ready

With Spring Overcoatings and Suitings; not getting ready, half ready, but entirely ready. Ready to suit all tastes—all pockets.

M. J. ADLER,
2320 St. Catherine Street.

LET YOUR SKIN BREATHE.

The full Turkish Bath at the LAURENTIAN, supplemented by the Vapor Bath (the only one in Canada). Every evening from 6 till 10, FIFTY CENTS. Just what you need as a spring tonic.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
and
SUNDAY MORNING TILL 10.30
LADIES { Monday Morning and Wednesday Afternoon,

Laurentian Baths,
Cor. Craig and Beaudry Sts.

More Goodness,
More Value,
More Style,
More Expensive Material,
More Perfect Finish,
More Stitches,
More Wear,
More good qualities in our $1.00 Shirt than in any other made.
Try It and See.

MUNROE BROS.,
2246 St, Catherine Street.

KARN PIANOS KEEP THEIR ONE.

They must be SEEN and HEARD to be appreciated. Call in and inspect our fine stock of these beautiful instruments.

—Montreal Branch—

D. W. KARN & CO.,
Karn Hall Building,
St. CATHERINE STREET.

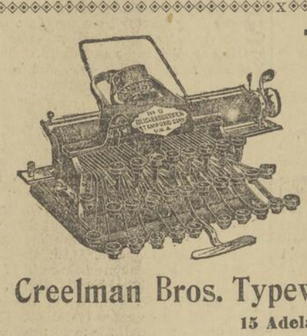
PIANOS

Spring Stock

Steinway, Nordheimer, Heintzman,

Now in our warerooms, most complete in Montreal. People having consideration for their own interests cannot but see above pianos. The assortment embraces casing in all varieties of fancy woods. Prices made consistently low and terms to suit requirements. Pianos of any make taken in exchange. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.,
WAREROOMS,
2366 St Catherine Street.



Typewriters CHEAP.

New and second hand Smith Premiers, Remingtons, Yosts, Bar Lock and Calligraphs, and Empires 30 per cent. below regular prices.

Above machines taken in exchange for New Jewetts and Blickensderfers.

Creelman Bros. Typewriter Co.
15 Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

..Clearing Sale..

CLOSING UP BUSINESS
—AT—
2200 St. Catherine Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS

Jewellery, fine Gold and Silver Watches, Sterling Silver and Electroplate Ware, French and English Clocks, Grandfather Clocks, etc., etc.
A genuine Diamond Ring set in fine gold for $5.00.
Gent's Silver Patent Lever Watch, guaranteed, $5.00.
Ladies' Silver Watch, $3.50. Solid Gold Chains from $4.50.

This is less than 50c in the $, and all other goods proportionally cheap. As everything must be sold without reserve, don't miss this opportunity. REMEMBER THE ADDRESS—

2200—St. Catherine Street—2200

WALKER'S OLD STAND.
Opposite English Cathedral.
CARS PASS THE DOOR. OPEN EVENINGS.

J. B. WILLIAMSON

16 Pages.

The Herald.

Pages 9 to 16.

91ST YEAR. NO. 79. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ELSEWHERE

And the Sweet Memories That Cling to It.

SOME OF ITS TRADITIONS.

Times Have Changed and Things Are Not What They Used to Be.

Sending your sons to a great university is worse than sending your sons to war. They must fight a four years' Waterloo. For the victorious few there will be honor and glory, for the rest—well, they take their chances, and lose!

—The Dean of Elsewhere.

THOSE early days at the old University of Elsewhere—what golden days they were!

Was it merely the charm and the freshness of youth that so transfigured to our young eyes the great elms, and the Ravine that skirted the wide park, and the old grey walls, and the noisy campus, and the long home-like row of little Gothic windows where the six Houses of our Residence huddled together like six hump-shouldered Rugby men in a scrimmage?

Was it, after all, merely our own boyish hunger and high spirits that made the rare beef and the roast mutton and the small small beer of Elsewhere so like nectar and ambrosia, and the evening-hour at the long table in the great dark-raftered Dining Hall an hour to be remembered and talked over and wondered at, in after years, with wistful regret? After all, had young and gay-hearted undergraduates in far-off Oxford loved their own Magdalen Tower and the tiny Cherwell as we loved our Ravine and our own grey tower of Elsewhere? And can it have been that, in the early twilight of an autumn evening, Yale men delighted to lean over their own Yale fence as much as we delighted to loiter about the bye-paths of our old Park? Or, was it really true that Trinity men, rolling gaily home in their Tally-Ho, late in a clear October afternoon and merry-hearted after winning a football match, felt, or could feel the same good love warming the cockles of their hearts as they sang their ridiculous

"Hie tiddle de ei tie, now once more!
Rah Trinity Rah !Trinity; Rouge et noir,"

as we ourselves felt for our Benign Mother when we shouted together our own beloved college cry? And what music it was! To-day, at Elsewhere, it is still the same as it was in our own time, but for us, alas, the mystery and the enchantment have passed away. The old House and Halls seem to have grown gloomy and moss-grown and old-fashioned; and were it not that our own feet once walked their floors we might, for the moment, forget that Elsewhere was still a great University.

But such, as all the world knows, Elsewhere is and ever has been. For many and many a day its doors have stood open to the Great Ungowned, and for many a year it has imparted to the youths of our land, the rudiments of Rugby football along with the subtleties of Socratean philosophy and the mysteries of Baldwin's Psychology, after which, season by season, it has given them a Bachelor's hood and a big parchment, and sent them out into the great world to forget their Plato and their Aristotle and to learn for themselves what is Beauty and Truth and Justice, and what, after all, is the End and Meaning of Life.

Yet those of the Great Ungowned who have never been hazed and hooded, and have never had revealed to them that intangible charm of college life, which no man shall ever set forth on paper, have little idea of the good fellowship, the unselfish friendliness, the little comedies and sometimes the unrecorded tragedies that take place within that miniature world closed in by college walls. It may be, after all, a narrow life, but it is the narrowness of the threshold leading to a world of larger things.

And yet—children that we are!—it would be about as absurd to infer that the diet of those street-corner taffy-women who used to adorn the curbs of Elsewhere consisted only and eternally of taffy, as to conclude that the life of a college undergraduate was made up of mandolin-playing and boat-racing, banjo-picking, pipe-smoking and game-playing, along with those divers forms of academic deviltry about which we have read in the college literature of the day. You may be quite sure the taffy-woman eats her bread and butter as we ordinary mortals do, and you may be equally sure that many a night when we and the Great Unwashed are sleeping our selfish sleep, the student is consuming his midnight oil and pondering over his Bacteriology and his Nicomachean ethics, for the future good, be it known, of both our bodies and our souls. For he is a strangely misjudged and misunderstood being, is this same mysterious college man. This old delusion may be, in truth, because there does not exist a more self-contradictory, a more incongruous or, after all, a more inexplicable creature than the ordinary undergraduate. One night you will find him before a shaded lamp, his head enlaurelled with a damp towel, probing deep into profoun secrets of his Aristotelian Poetics. But the next night you may find him presiding over a nineteenth century inquisition, and ruthlessly torturing unfortunate freshmen, or seated under the table, playing fire-engine with a soda-water syphon at the end of a little wine-supper. At one time he is spending money with the prodigality of a South African millionaire—having just heard from home—and the next week he is borrowing fourteen cents wherewith to pay for his laundry, or auctioning off his silk hat (if he has one) in order to send a bunch of roses to—well, usually some other fellow's sister.

You will see him, in his college rooms, dipping ladies'-fingers in sherry wine, to the music of a mandolin, and smoking gold-tipped cigarettes, and you will straightway call him effeminate. The next day you will see him on the football field bring down his man with a Yale tackle, and you will turn around and call him brutal.

The intense earnestness with which he can carry on a dissertation on ethics, while breaking the rules of his college by drinking bottled ale, is almost as remarkable as the calmness with which he will interrupt the writing of his essay on "Man's Sense of Moral Obligation," in order to quietly appropriate a scuttle of coal from his neighbor's coal box.

He hustles unoffending freshmen and breaks an occasional collarbone for them, and yet I have seen him spend his last dollar and bring an army of juvenile ragamuffins into his rooms and stuff them with good things until their little hungry stomachs could hold no more.

Such, indeed, are the students at the University of Elsewhere, and such have I found them from Elsewhere to Oxford, and from Oxford to Heidelberg. If they do not haze one another at midnight they make bon-fires of on another's furniture in the college quad, or if they do not make bon-fires of one another's furniture, they challenge each other to fight duels, and playfully disfigure each other's faces. And so it is in our day, and so it was in the day of the early Greek. I cannot forget the fact that once Libanius, who lectured at Athens and Antioch so many long centuries ago, painted a tell-tale picture of the academic life of his young Athenian pupils. "I send my servant out to all my scholars," writes poor old Libanius, "to summon them to lecture. . . . But they are in no mood, like him, to hurry, though they ought to be even more in haste. They stay, some of them to sing their songs which we have all heard till we are tired, or else they amuse themselves with silly fun and joking. If their friends or those around remark on their delay, and at last they make their minds up to be off, they brag about their sweethearts as they go, or about the skill of some dancer at the theatre; and they gossip even when they get inside, to the annoyance of real students. . . . . And even when the subject is discussed, and explanation going on, they keep whispering to each other about the jockeys and the races, or the comedians and opera dancers, or about some scuffle gone by or to come. Meanwhile some of them stand there like statues, with their arms folded over each other; others go on blowing their noses with both hands; others sit stock still, unmoved by any of my strokes of brilliancy or wit. But the insolence goes even beyond this. They like to hiss when others clap, or to hinder any from app'auding, or to move about across the theatre distracting the attention of the rest, sometimes by a silly hoax or by an invitation to an early bath."

And going back, as I have said before, those seemed palmy days at the old University of Elsewhere. From our time Elsewhere was a great university. There may have been larger and wealthier ones in the world, but none greater. The great universities are those where you and I may once have attended, just as society (as our kind-hearted little dean used to say), is the people we know. In the old days the class lists had not swelled to their present gigantic proportions. We used to know one another then—and without an introduction. One cannot have three thousand friends any more than one can have three thousand firesides. Nowadays, at Elsewhere, men meet perforce, as friend and stranger, under the same roof.

But in the old days, how we knew them all! How we could name them, one by one from the latest little timid freshman on the back bench of all the lecture-room, to the august and dignified mufti—omnipotent head of the university that he then was! For it was the mufti who was responsible for the conduct, the rough-and-ready moral rectitude, and the student integrity of us all! Then there was the Stork, long-legged and grave, and Aristophanes, and Baronial, and the Kid, and Scholarship Smith, and the Pelican, and Tommie Clinker, and Mack, and Doc, and the Mouse, and Stradivarius, and dozens more, all with their apt yet endearing little nicknames, and their big, warm, youthful hearts, and their great Utopian dreams of life, and impossible ideals of living—to be adopted when they left the university.

Then there was good old Professer Mallerby, with his ragged gown and his trailing shoe laces, and his untidy waistcoat, who used to sit, absent-mindedly, on the back of one of the big benches and give us Schlegel's Aesthetics in a nutshell. Poor old fellow, he used to forget his own name sometimes, and was so absent-minded that he usually wore home somebody else's overcoat and never knew it. Yet great scholars in Germany and men of letters in England, were proud of possessing his autograph. And then there was good old Sir Nathaniel himself, or Sir Nan, as we all called him, who was president of Elsewhere. He, too, had his periods of forgetfulness, and his strange ways, and all the childheartedness of the great scholar; yet, he, too, in his lucid moments, had written an "anthropology" which remains an authority to this day, besides incidentally governing and controlling the destinies of a university, having to acknowledge every six months a new honorary degree from some foreign seat of learning.

And then there was, as well, the pale-faced, delicate-looking, grey-eyed professor of Greek, who had broken his health in writing, eternally writing, at his "Decay of the Greek Civilization," and, as every-one but himself could plainly see, was to break down and die before his one dream and his life work was realized.

And then there were the happier old professors, and contented and easy-going lecturers, usually with small ambition and large families. Among these was Prof. Flapman, the geologist, who never once, in all his long life at Elsewhere, plucked a student if that student was able on his examination paper to re-tell one of the professor's four pet stories.

These four stories were as old as Elsewhere itself, and the only man to be plucked in geology was an over-conscientious freshman who knew all four, word for word, yet refused to stoop to such means of passing a geological examination. Three weeks later his disappointed papa took him away from Elsewhere for-ever.

Next came the young underpaid, over-worked fellows, with their dreams of academic glories and a professor's chair, who, by means and ways known to them alone, satisfied all their worldly wants with $400 a year.

And then there was the mysterious and haughty duke—as every man in Elsewhere called him. The haughty duke was an old-time Balliol scholar, who had done some unknown and undiscoverable deed in his home across the sea, and had hidden himself from the rest of the world by becoming porter and boots at the University residence—two positions for which his Oxford education had not the least unfitted him.

In the old days, and the unregenerate, when good old Sir Nan used to read fourth-year lectures to second-year classes and brook no interruption, while the haughty duke was still porter, and could be bought over with one pound of tobacco, and when the life of a freshman who did not cultivate a due regard for

(Continued on page 13.)

THE TALE OF A SHIFTED CARGO

In a Vessel Which Loaded at Montreal.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

How the Crew Did Without Sleep for 109 Hours.

Them that goes down to the deep in ships has tales to tell, an' that's a fact

—*McDonald.*

In the Strand Magazine for last December appeared an exceedingly clever imaginary story, so well told that it carries conviction, of a man, who, to gain a million pounds, kept awake for seven days, during which time he carried eight tons of sovereigns, two pounds at a time, from one end to the other of a room forty-five feet long.

As I had an actual experience of the kind, I suggested to the editor that a history of it might interest his readers. This history is given here, and the two stories, the imaginary and the real, can now be compared.

We, who went through the experience I am about to relate, were not working for money, but for life—though we saved at the same time a valuable new steamer and her cargo. We were not moving weights of two pounds, but were shovelling coal and carrying sacks of grain. We were not working on a level surface, but on the decks of a ship which sloped like the roof of a house. Our surroundings were not pleasant, as in the story—we were working below deck by dim lamp-light. Our food was not choice, but tinned meat and sea-biscuit. The time which we passed without sleeep was four days and a half—109 hours; towards the end of that time we were falling asleep at our work. Taking everything into consideration, I think our endurance was as wonderful as that of the man in the story above mentioned. You who read must judge.

I will now tell the story just as it happened. First, as to the ship. Here are her particulars from Lloyd's Register:—

"Gresham. Iron screw steamer, 1,690 tons, 140 h.-p.; built at North Shields in 1872; length, 260ft.; breadth, 34ft.; 3in.; depth, 23ft. 4in.

She had a midship bridge-house containing officers' cabins; and aft, in place of a poop, a long deck-house containing passenger accommodation. Her dimensions were bad for "stability," that is, she was of a dangerous shape for carrying grain or coal. With such cargoes she was not easily kept upright.

We loaded grain at Montreal, for London. The previous season several grain-laden steamers had left the St. Lawrence, and had never been heard of again. In consequence, the port authorities were stirring, and we had a Government Inspector to tell us what we were to do; and under his supervision the lower holds were well stowed—luckily for us. But she would not go down the river fully laden, and we had to finish at Quebec. The cargo we took in there was in "bags"—small sacks. This was stowed in the "between deck," or upper platform of the hold—like the top floor of a warehouse. The ship could not carry this space full—she would have been too heavily laden—so that these bags were stowed level until we had enough on board. There then remained an empty space above the bags of about three feet; and there was no middle partition dividing the cargo into two sides. The want of this division was the cause of all our trouble.

Before leaving Montreal we had a sailor's warning, for, curiously enough, though we were loading grain, the rats all left us. You could see them after dark scurrying ashore along our mooring - ropes. The fourth engineer did get scared, and swore he would leave the ship, but was persuaded to remain. I can see no reason for their departure. But "rats leave a sinking ship," so old sailors aver.

We were all strange to a grain cargo except the mate, who did not like this method of stowing the bags, and prophesied disaster. But his warnings were unheeded, and we sailed.

Quiet weather followed us down the Gulf, past Cape Breton, and over the Grand Banks. We were making sure of a quick passage, and all thoughts of the cargo beneath us had gone from our minds, when one afternoon the glass began to fall, and during the night the wind increased to a gale, with thick, drizzling weather. Here is a bare extract from my Abstract Log:

"Sept. 26th. Increasing gale; a.m., cargo and coals shifted and ship went over on beam ends, lee coamingsof hatches in the water, lee-rail out of sight. Washed away all boats, flooded saloon and bridge quarters; engine-room and bunkers flooded through bunker-hatches ,putting out all but one weather fire. Bilge-pumps choked. All hands shifting cargo and coal from this date to 5 p.m., of 30th, without stopping. Righted ship and started again."

So far the log. What this bare extract really meant to us I am now about to tell.

The wind increased fast, and we reduced sail to trysails and close-reefed topsails. Far better had we taken in all sail. The vessel lurched heavily to leeward and seemed to be lying over altogether too much. I was just thinking of turning in when the mate whose berth was opposite mine, said:—

"Mister, it's my belief that some of our cargo has gone over."

With that he went aft to speak to the captain. As I stood there alone, a heavier sea then usual came along, and as she gave to it she put her leerails under. This brought the skipper out in a hurry.

"Take the canvas off her," was the first order.

But it was too late! Before we got the sails in, the third engineer came clawing along the deck, which was already at a sharp angle to report that the coal in the fore bunker had begun to run over and had nearly buried one of the trimmers.

The helm was put down with the intention of bringing her head to sea. As she came to, we could tell by the sudden increase in the shriek of the gale that it was blowing hard. Up she came. She took a heavy sea on board abaft the bridge, the spray dashing over the funnel. She was just beam on when a heavy mountainous sea came rolling along. We felt her take a rapid lurch to leeward in the hollow of the sea, the great, watery mountains towering up on either hand and shutting out the misty distance. Again she rolled, a fearful sea struck her, smashing the starboard lifeboat, and now over, over she went. Would she never stop? Down, down, till the leerails disappeared in the foam, and the water came creeping up her deck, which was now angled like a house-roof. No word was spoken. I heard one fellow give a choking sort of cry. We all stood silent, staring, and holding on like grim death. We thought she was done for. She stopped, and again lurched to windward with a dull, lifeless motion but did not come upright again, and there lay with the top of the side-rails just appearing now and again. Thus she remained. It was a sufficiently terrifying picture—the howling gale, the misty rain shutting out the distance, the wicked-looking seas, that came roaring up to windward and dashing against the side, not now breaking on board, but sending their spray hissing over us in blinding showers. So she lay, helpless! Already the lee boats were smashed to atoms. We could not leave the ship even if we would. Sounds of angry exclamations and curses rose up from the stokehole. Looking down, I saw the chief engineer coming up the iron ladder. Beneath was a wild scene of confusion; an enormous mass of water washed about to leeward, and terrified men were climbing out of its way.

The engineer gained the deck; his face was white, his voice stammered.

"The water, sir!" he said.

"What?" said the captain.

"It's coming below in tons. The stoke-hole plates are all washed up already."

"Where's it coming from?"

"I don't know," answered the engineer, half crying. "The men are all at their prayers and won't work!"

The skippers answer was more forcible than polite.

"Come on, you fellows!" he shouted to us, and began clambering down the stoke-hole ladder.

The state of things appeared appalling—the coal-black water rushing up the sides and then back across the stoke-hole; two wretched-looking firemen hanging on to the weather bunker door; another, who had somehow wedged himself up to windward, on his knees praying. The swashing water was a good five feet deep. Already it had washed out the leemost boiler fires.

We found that it was coming through the coal-bunkers, and a further search showed that it was pouring through a deck bunker-hatch which was completely under water. After some trouble we managed to secure it with a couple of mattresses wedged up from the deck below with wooden props; but, do what we might, the water still found its way below, and before long washed all the fires out, having risen to a depth of 10ft. to 12ft. The engineers tried their steam bilge-pumps, before it had risen thus far, but these were soon useless, the pipes getting choked up solid, with grease and coal-dust.

We clambered up to the bridge again, to find the weather worse. The scene was enough to scare the bravest—the roar of the gale, the flying spray, the rush and swirl of the foaming water to leeward, and a helpless vessel under foot! Bad enough! But Anglo-Saxons are not easily daunted. As it happened, nearly all our seamen were Canadian lake sailors, but they were of our own blood.

Again we went below, and, having sawed a hole in a bulkhead, got into the cargo space. We found that the whole of the grain bags had gone over to leeward. I went up and reported to the captain.

"Start at once!" he said—"all hands, mind! Cook, steward, and all, and work the bags to windward. Tell the engineer to set all his crowd on to the coal to get that over."

We set to work.

It was just then that I met with an accident, which very nearly put an end to my career. I had gone to the carpenter's berth for an axe, when a huge sea came along and washed me overboard. As I was swept along under water, I felt a rope running through my hands, and, grabbing it, hauled myself back. Then I found that I had split my nose open against a coaling-hatch. I crawled to the saloon and dabbed some friar's-balsam on it, then a lump of lint and some plaster; and there I sat for a bit in company with the stewardess, for it had been a severe blow, and for the time I was dazed. It had knocked the pluck out of me, too. I got round again presently, but the wound was so painful that I was told off to the job of keeping watch through that first night, giving the captain a chance of going below. For night was now coming on.

I am not likely to forget those solitary twelve hours, alone on the deck of a disabled vessel, in the midst of a howling gale. The fear of death was added to my experience; for what with the blow I had received, and the long solitary hours of darkness, I don't mind confessing that I had given up hope. There I sat, the stinging rain and spray drenching me, looking down into the engine-room, and hearing the fierce wash of the water as at every plunge it rushed up into the bilges. Hour after hour, like old Paul in his shipwreck upon Malta, "I wished for the day."

I was supremely thankful when morning came at last, and was glad enough to go below and help at shifting the cargo.

The procedure was this. We lashed planks along the middle stanchions which support the beams. Then we dragged the bags up and over this barricade—for without it they would have slid back as fast as we hauled them up to windward. The firemen proceeded the same way with the coals, only working with shovels instead of hands.

We worked on steadily knowing it was for life or death. But it was terrible labor. We found it absolutely necessary to take short spells for resting, but none of us thought of sleep, or of regular meals. We broke off work one by one to snatch hurried lunches of tinned meat and biscuit. There was no thought of the cookery—the galley-fire was washed out; and, besides, the place was dangerous of access.

On—ever on- Day and night were the same to us; below there with no light, except the dim globe lamps. I could not have believed it possible that men could have worked so long at such heavy labor. But there was no skulking—no hanging back.

After the first twenty-four hours we were cheered a bit by the gale decreasing, but we knew that if another storm arose—a thing to be looked for at that time of year—we should certainly be lost.

On we worked. Forty-eight hours had passed; and yet the ship gave no sign of righting herself. How we longed for a sail to heave in sight! Could we have but signalled another vessel we should instantly have abandoned our ship. But none appeared. There was nothing for it but to work on.

It was well that we had not a crew of "Dutchmen." They would have given in

(Continued on page 13.)

LE PAPILLON.

We two were children of the sun,
And from the wind and open skies
Your gipsy heart such gladness won,
That April laughed from out your eyes.

And long ago I used to place
A wreath of blossoms on your hair;
But lovelier seemed your laughing face
Than all the flowers I fastened there.

A peach-bloom tan was on your cheek,
And since we wooed the sun and wind,
We won us, week by wilding week,
The gipsy will and vagrant mind.

For you were but a wondering child,
Who kneeled in simple faith before
Those fragrant haunts where Summer smil'd,
And learned her glad, mad gipsy lore.

And Summer's first sweet berry stained
Those ruddy lips where dimples played,
And down your bosom, violet-veined,
Crept, month by month, a dusky shade.

For you loved well the summer lift,
And where your loose corsage hung down,
The sunlight pierced that snowy rift,
And burned your throat a tender brown.

And with your light, light heart to me,
You seemed some airy butterfly,
Who all the summer long should be
Companion with the open sky.

Who all your sunlit life should float
Down fields and meadows sweet with June,
And many a lark's melodious throat,
Through one unending afternoon.

II.

Bird-like we lived and knew no care,
And you would often disentwine
The blossoms woven in your hair
And lay them laughingly on mine.

Or to the windy uplands bring
Light thistle-down, and lost in thought,
Watch it float onward, wondering
What old-time home or star it sought.

As, laughing-eyed, you use to pass
Each noon beneath the orchard trees,
The daisies and the tangled grass
Unthought of brushed your bare brown knees.

Like eddied sunlight, twined and curled
Your wind-blown tresses round your face;
Ah, fragrant was the whole wide world
That April of our first embrace!

But o'er your cheeks the color spread,
At one reluctant kiss you gave,
And, as you shook your little head,
Your girlish eyes grew deep and grave.

III.

But many Aprils have made green
The hillside and the valley lawn;
Since then so many years have been,
So many seasons come and gone.

So many dreams have failed me, dear,
So many springs to autumn turned,
We have forgotten year by year
The gipsy lore that once we learned.

Ah, little gipsy heart, how strange
We know not where the difference lies;
And yet the years have brought a change,
A sorrow to your quiet eyes.

IV.

To-day, with tears some sadness fills
Those wistful eyes, and where is now
That old-time bloom the open hills
And sunlight gave your girlish brow?

For you in sorrow turn away
To look across the fields where we
Once wandered all that summer day,
When life was full for you and me.

When noon hung drowsy on the hill,
And drowsy pearled the lazy streams,
And every woodland bird was still,
And all the world a world of dreams.

Then Summer's heart throbbed close to ours,
And through our laughter silence crept,
And you and I, among the flowers,
First learned and wakened, loved and wept!

New was the world that day we trod,
For on my heart I felt your heart
Beat down those gates that only God
Or Love shall ever force apart.

V.

Then all the world seemed but a game,
A shadowy thing of eventide,
Where through the twilight children came
And sowed and reaped, and lived and died.

They bought and sold and blindly walked
Their little ways, and while they dreamed,
We two the mystic gates unlocked,
And found life stranger than it seemed.

Idle and empty stole away
Their little seasons one by one;
They fumed and fretted through their day,
And fell asleep beneath the sun.

While never once the potent word
Had swung their gates of life apart,
And never one great passion stirred
The dust from off each dreaming heart.

VI.

But many springs since then have flown,
And though your quiet eyes are wet
With idle tears, ah, you alone
Remember not, or would forget.

And since we dared and doubted not,
The sorrow is that you should fail,
Now all the battle has been fought
And doubt or daring no avail.

Still, still across the darkening hills
You gaze with your regretful eyes;
Only the solemn twilight fills
Their mournful depths with memories.

VII.

Poor troubled heart, I see it now;
So let me push your sunny hair
Back from your queenly little brow
And kiss away this old despair.

The cost I scarcely understood
And learn but now your full heart breaks
So sadly into womanhood;
But—were those old days all mistakes?

—Arthur J. Stringer.

CONTESTING ALD. BEAUSOLEIL'S ELECTION.

In the contestation of Ald. Beausoleil's election, Monday has been fixed for the hearing of arguments on the exception to the form.

THE MODESTY OF THE SCOTS.

The "Canty Conceit" of the North Briton Shown Up.

"WHA IS THERE LIKE US?"

The People That Pray to the Lord for "a Guid Opinion o' Themsel's."

"For I'm a Scotchman born,
An' I like to blow ma horn."

—Bombastes Caledonicus.

The following somewhat sharp "tonic" is administered to Scotchmen by a writer in "The Outlook," (London), as a corrective of that "canty conceit,' which is characteristic of the "braw, braw lads," wherever they are found, and is intended to show how entirely superfluous and uncalled-for is the traditional prayer of the race: "Lord gi'e us a guid opinion o' oorsel's." The fact that the article is written by a Scotchman adds, of course, to the keenness of the irony, but one is tempted, in that connection, to recall the proverbial condemnation of the "ill bird that fouls its own nest.' The temptation becomes well-nigh irresistible when we note the writer's name. It is "Smellie."

Here is how Mr. Smellie deals with "The Modesty of the Scots:"

"Since Leonidas, with his 10,000 adventurers (Mr. Smellie means 300 Spartans), bade defiance at Thermopylae to the myrmidons of Alexander, (Mr. Smellie means Xerxes),—since Alcibiades, surnamed the Just, crowned a glorious career by commanding Theocritus to collate and edit the manuscript poems of Homer—no people of its size has been distinguished by so choice an assortment of all the qualites that go to make a great nation as the Scots. But I have often thought that, after all, what really puts the copingstone to the edifice of national excellence is their total lack of self-consciousness (that bane of our age)—their singular and admirable modesty. Like other virtues, it may be dissembled; but it is none the less there. Let me not be misunderstood. I bring no charge of conceit against other countries. As one of our profoundest Scottish thinkers has well remarked, the Lord Advocate himself could not draw an indictment against a whole nation. Here and there, no doubt, modest Englishmen are to be met with, though personally I frankly confess I have not come across them. But, taking a broad view of the matter, I reiterate my proposition that modesty is the supreme and leading note in the Scottish character. I am a Scotsman myself, and ought to know.

"Take politics. Who ever heard a Scotsman boast of the number of his compatriots in the Cabinet? It is notorious, on the other hand, that Englishmen simply grin with jealousy as they think of Mr. Balfour, or Mr. Ritchie, or Lord B. of B., (Balfour of Burleigh?) They jumped for joy when Sir George Trevelyan resigned his seat in Glasgow. It was another feather plucked from the hated rival's tail—I mean, cap. Liverpool has even dared to claim participation in the distinction, shared by so many interesting spots, of having been Mr. Gladstone's birthplace. But such a pretension is too ridiculous for serious discussion, and indeed is only advanced by the most bitter of the irreconcilables.

"Turn from men to measures. History—Scots history—tells us that at the date of the union Scotland was in a highly prosperous condition. In all the arts of civilization she was more than proficient. Her system of sanitation absolutely forced itself upon the notice of the dullest and least observant stranger. Her schemes of colonization were calculated literally to take away the breath of all who took part in them—and, in point of fact, almost invariably did so. Yet, with a magnanimity to which the annals of mankind supply no analogy, Scotland, rich and independent as she was, consented without a murmur to forego her monopoly of successful enterprise, and to communicate its countless blessings to her rude and impoverished neighbor. She has got little thanks for it. The English have never ceased to grumble at a transaction of which they reaped the exclusive benefit. For a hundred years before the union, Scots' wealth had been lavishly squandered in England by the nobles who followed their king to London. During the two centuries which have succeeded it the fact of being a Scotsman has been an absolute disqualification for any post of honor or emolument in the petty pofessional or commercial world of England.

"The more stirring occupations of the camp tell the same tale. Proud as we are of our fathers and their deeds, we never mention Bannockburn. How different from the English, who never seem to tire of celebrating Flodden and Dunbar! No other nation can point to any stroke of business in its history comparable to the selling of our king to a foreign enemy. Yet our haughty reticence forbids any formal commemoration of that pleasing incident. In more recent years, it is a matter of everyday knowledge that every British battle has been wholly won by the exercise of Highland regiments, recruited from every part of the United Kingdom. In a certain recent engagement a celebrated Highland corps was the only one that did anything. It was truly sickening to every fair-minded man to see the bold and forward manner in which the English press nevertheless claimed a share of credit for the Dorsetshire regiment, and to read the blatant rhetoric in which vinous orators extolled the valor of their fellow-countrymen. We know our own surpassing merits, and can afford to laugh good-humoredly at southern bumptiousness. Of this at least I am sure that any reference in the Scots' newspapers to 'gay Gordons,' or 'Cocks of the North,' crept in by the purest accident. The muster-roll of eminent commanders simply teems with Scotsmen. The Duke of Wellington was probably a Scotsman in disguise. So is Lord Wolseley. Such great captains could be nothing else. I have my doubts about Lord Nelson. The looseness of his morals seems to indicate a different nationality. But in the British army, as well as in every other walk of life, every post worth having has been filled by Scotsmen for the last century and a half. And yet you may walk bare-foot on red-hot ploughshares from Maidenkirk to John o'Groat's without hearing these facts alluded to more than once every five minutes.

"It is in the field of literature, however, that our modesty is most conspicuous. Every candid Scotsman would willingly concede that England can boast of several prose authors—ay, and poets, too—of really marked ability. But find me the Englishman who will admit Home to be all but the equal of Shakespeare! To my mind, there is no comparison between the soliloquies in "Douglas" and those in "Hamlet." What English novelist vies in true delicacy and refinement of feeling with Dr. Smollett? Tom Macaulay, a Scot by extraction, has no rival in sheer mendacity, except Tom Carlyle. I own that Scott may have been overpraised. He was sadly out of touch with our most typical modern ideas. But let us not in fairness forget that at least he paved the way for Stevenson, and for a greater even than he. I mean Samuel Rutherford Crockett. Burns, of course, is simply the very greatest poet the world has ever seen. His life was exemplary and beautiful; his muse prolific and flawless. If Burns often got tipsy, which of us does not? Had he been faultily faultless (as a mighty Scottish bard has aptly phrased it), we may be pretty certain that few of his countrymen would have modelled their lives so closely upon his. It is malignant nonsense to say that in his poetry he was indebted to his predecessors. No great poet ever is. My point about Burns is that, while on April 23rd every year Englishmen sit down to gorge in Shakespeare's honor, and local magnates deliver foolish harangues, no such proceedings have ever been known to take place in Scotland on January 25th. The poet's memory is held too dear—his greatness is too vividly apprehended—for such orgies to be thought necessary or decent. Besides, we have so many other illustrious writers that if we once began to ape the English fashion, we should be dining out the whole year round, which is fearfully expensive, and not conducive to success in business.

"Clearly, then, the Scots are by far the most modest nation on the face of the globe."

MODELS OF PROPOSED STATUES.

Models of the proposed statues of the Queen and Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, prepared for the recent competition, are now on exhibition at Ottawa. Some of them are poor, others meritorious.

"Pax," who is understood to be G. W. Hill, of Montreal, competes for both statues. His model for the Queen represents her sitting carrying the ball and sceptre. At the base of the pedestal is a lion and a sitting figure of a child, and at the corners, shields bearing the names of the chief colonies. The figure of the Queen represents her as she was twenty or twenty-five years ago. His model for the Mackenzie monument is a very ambitious one. It calls for an elaborate base, with seats in the classic Grecian style. The figure of Mackenzie represents him at the time he was in politics. The profile of the face is like that of most pictures of the dead statesman.

Hamilton McCarthy's figure of Mackenzie seems to be much more natural, and the pose is taken from a picture of the ex-Premier, while making a speech in the House. The figure and carriage are very life-like, and the head is modelled from a bust of Mackenzie made from life.

Walter S. Allward, Toronto, also has a model for the Mackenzie monument, which represents him standing. The face is said to be that of Mackenzie at the time he was Premier.

P. Hebert, the designer of the statues of Sir George Cartier and Sir John A. Macdonald on Parliament Hill, has two models for the Queen's statue and one for Mackenzie. His Mackenzie is a sitting figure, and at the base of the pedestal are figures of "Justice" and of a youth studying at architectural drawing, a mason's plumb also lying near by.

AN EASTER NUMBER.

The April Canadian Magazine is an Easter number with a handsome and appropriate cover. The leading article is "Rome During Holy Weeek," by Constance Rudyerd Boulton. It is illustrated from photographs and from three special drawings by Fred. H. Brigden, the well-known Canadian artist. There are Easter stories by Madge Merton, Katherine L. Johnston and A. Hooper. The two illustrated art articles in the issue are worthy of attention. "Mural Decoration," by G. A. Reid, R.C.A., is very instructive, and "The Academy Exhibition," by Norman Patterson, deals with the recent exhibit of pictures made by the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. The illustrations of both these are magnificent, and are a considerable art education in themselves. Canadians who feel that they would like to know more of Art in general, and of Canadian Art in particular, should not fail to peruse these contributions. Current events, book reviews and National Sport receive the usual attention. Taking everything into consideration the issue is highly creditab'e. The next number will open the eleventh volume.

LACHUTE ELECTRIC LIGHT LITIGATION.

The Court of Review rendered judgment on Thursday in the case of F. Fulton, es qual., vs. Simpson et al., confirming the judgment of the court below, rendered in December last. By this last-mentioned judgment, the defendants, Simpson & Boyd, of Lachute, were ordered to give up the possession of all the property of the late partnership of Palliser & Vipond, comprising a lease of water-power, power machinery and station, poles and electrical apparatus, together with the business and other movable assets, to the plaintiff, Fulton, who some time previously had been appointed liquidator to the estate. Instead of delivering up the possession of the property, as ordered, Simpson & Boyd took this judgment to the Court of Review. This court has now sonfirmed the judgment of the court below on all points and ordered the immediate delivery of the property to the plaintiff.

AT THE POLICE COURT.

Yesterday afternoon in the Police Court, Chehin Chahar, Joseph George and Osard Bassif, three Syrians, were sentenced to a $40 fine and costs for peddling without a license.

This morning Gilbert Laniel was sentenced to $50 or three months' for having liquor in his place of business.

Napoleon Senecal who on Wednesday was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing clothes from the Troy Steam Laundrey, got 6 months' this morning for stealing gin and groceries. This is the man in whose possession was found a full set of burglars' tools, including masks and revolvers with cartridge belt to match. A whisky still was also found. Constables Jefferson and Gallagher made the arrest and searched the house.

WAR WOULD HELP MONTREAL MUCH.

Would be a Great Thing for the Railroads.

WHAT THE MERCHANTS SAY

Don't Want it, But if the Other Fellows Want to Fight—

It's an ill-wind that blows nobody good.

—*Shakespeare.*

Should the United States and Spain engage in a war, there can be no doubt that Montreal, in fact all Canada, would reap a benefit.

Not that the shedding of blood would mean that this Dominion of ours would welcome a conflict simply because its own commercial interests would be increased. But the fact stands out broadly that should the great republic to the south engage in a conflict such as is now threatened Canada would surely reap a harvest.

And so it is only reasonable for this country to figure on what might happen should the United States finally decide upon war. The other fellows might lay the "alley in the ring" and the United States be called upon to "knock it out," as we "use'to in the days gone bye." but no matter which of the two should declare that a "bloody war was commenced," as far as Canada is concerned at the present moment, it is reasonable to discuss what may happen.

I spent two days among the merchants and general commercial men of Montreal and the two great railways of Canada. Of the latters' idea I will speak later.

The first calls were made on the retail men and their opinion was unanimous. "By all means let them go to war. We have not forgotten the days of the American civil war when the citizens of the United States flocked to us in numbers never to be forgotten. The men who came here were laden with money and they were not backward in spending it. And they were the moneyed men of many cities. There is scarcely a business which did not reap a harvest, but mind you, many more cities of the United States were in danger than there would be in case of a war with Spain, but stillthe principle maintains."

It may reasonably be imagined that this is not the wording of every retail business man of Montreal, when asked for an opinion, but take the aggregate and the summing up is legitimate.

Then the wholesalers—they tell just about the same story. They, in many cases, are older than the retailers (especially in business) and are better qualified to express an opinion, and it is that should the United States indulge in war, Canada, especially Montreal, would benefit. Naturally they are adverse to .expressing an individual opinion for publication.

"You may say," said a wholesale dry-goods man, "that we would welcome a war because of necessity the United States output would be tied up—ours would not be."

Of all these businesses which would benefit by a war between the United States and any country the railways of Canada come first. In the ordinary traffic departments they cry quits. Affairs would even themselves up they say, but when it comes to the foreign freights departments both roads are bound to declare that no such luck could happen to them as a war between the United States and any country.

This is what I got from the Foreign Freight Office of the Grand Trunk:—"It is impossible to estimate the amount of business which would accrue to us in case of such a war as that now under discussion. Every bit of western output must come via the St. Lawrence, because on the face of it American exporters dare not trust their wares through a port likely to be bombarded when at the most a Canadian line could do as well for them."

The C. P. R. are loud in their claim that the western freights, particularly the perishable, must come via the St. Lawrence in the event of a war. The reason they say is obvious. "The St. Lawrence is the natural outlet in case of trouble in the American ports."

Hotelmen of Montreal are men of much observation. They are among those who do not wish their names used, but without exception they say: (if this may be allowed as a summing up)—

"We would be benefited by a war such as we are now discussing. Let us hope for the peace of the world in general, but from a selfish opinion we must say that we would be benefitted."

POLICE WORK IN MARCH.

The report of police work for the month of March is as follows:—

Reports from constables on duty...	15,912
Alarms......	237
Prisoners......	203
Fires reported........	38
Sick people sent to hospital.........	3
Sick people sent to station..........	7

The patrol wagons had the following runs:—No. 1, 63; No. 2, 10; No. 3, 68; No. 4, 58; No. 5, 42; No. 6, 28.

POINT ST. CHARLES CLUB.

A general meeting of the above club will be held on Monday, April 4th, at eight p.m., sharp, at No. 70 Rozel street, when important business will be transacted, amongst which the advisability of affiliating with the P.A.A.A. Every member is eranestly requested to attend.

NORA SAMSON DIES IN JAIL.

Nora Samson, aged 22 years, who has been confined in the local jail since October fourth last, as a result of conduct for which she was brought before the Recorder, died of consumption, at the jail, yesterday morning.

CHANGED TO THE C. P. R.

Toronto, Ont., April 1.—(Special.)—Mr. J. W. Harkom, assistant mechanical superintendent of the Eastern division of the Grand Trunk, with headquarters at Montreal, resigned to accept a similar position with the Canadian Pacific railway.

GOV. PINGREE TALKS ABOUT TAXATION.

Some Plain Statements About the Great Wrong Done by Exemptions.

EXEMPTIONS ROB OTHERS

The Railways in Michigan Get Off Too Lightly.

A REMARKABLE MESSAGE.

Gov. Pingree's bill to tax the property of railroad, express, telephone and telegraph companies at its true cash value is now in the hands of the legislative committees.

Every one concedes that the bill will pass the House just as it came from the Governor. The situation is different in the Senate, where the anti-Pingree sentiment is still strong. It is nevertheless believed that it will pass that body also if the power to appoint the board of assessors is taken from the Governor or the bill amended so as to give the Senate the right to confirm.

Gov. Pingree's Message.

The message of Gov. Pingree was an exhaustive treatise on railway taxation or tax evasion. In part it follows:

"You are called upon to consider the question of taxing railroad companies, and for no other purpose. I deem the occasion an extraordinary one. The inequality of our system of taxation is so great that it should not be permitted to continue for another year. I have, therefore, called you together in extraordinary session to consider it and to provide proper remedies. I regret the inconvenience and expense of such a session. I have called it because I deemed it the most practical way of obtaining reforms to which the people of the State are entitled.

"Taxes are defined to be burdens or charges imposed by the legislative power upon persons or property to raise money for public purposes. The power to tax rests upon necessity and is inherent in every sovereignty. No constitutional government can exist without it, and no arbitrary government, without regular and steady taxation, could be any thing but an oppressing and vexatious despotism, since the only alternative of taxation would be forced extortion for the needs of government from such persons or objects as the men in power might select as victims.

"The first essential of just taxation is that it shall be equal. To exempt one person from taxation is to rob another. To provide a low rate for one and a high rate for another is despotic.

Attacks the Railways.

"Railroad companies in this state are not bearing their just proportion of taxes. For the purpose of illustration I desire to call your attention to the official figures of 1895, which are not materially different from those of the present year, and which having been acted upon, are more certain for the purposes of computation.

"The entire value of the assessed property of the state in 1895, as equalized by the board of supervisors, was $818,086,160. The board of review, acting under section 1,239 of Howell's statutes, fixed the average rate of taxes for state, county and municipal purposes at .028.

"The total cost of railroad property in the state, as returned by the companies and verified by the affidavits of their officers for the same year, was $301,003,148.44. If the companies had been assessed upon this sworn valuation their taxes for that year, at the average rate, would have amounted to $8,428,088.15. The taxes which they paid were $741,408.77. Their tax amounted to a little less than one-quarter of 1 per cent. upon their own sworn valuations. It was less than one-eleventh of the percentage paid by other taxpayers of the state.

The Situation in Brief.

"We are confronted with this situation: The ordinary taxpayers of the state are bearing an annual burden of 3 per cent. upon the value of their property. The railroad companies are paying less than one quarter of one per cent. upon their properties and less than one-eleventh of the proportion borne by others.

One set of taxpayers are bearing an excessive share of the public burdens. Another set of taxpayers are almost exempted from any share.

In a speech delivered at Chicago, Feb. 22 last, Ex-Pres. Harrison used this strong language:

"'Where is the moral distinction between the act of putting one's hand in his neighbor's pocket and clandestinely abstracting his pocketbook and the fraudulent shifting of a debt that I owe to another? Mr. Lincoln's declaration that this country could not continue to exist half slave and half free may be paraphrased today by saying that this country cannot continue to exist half taxed and half free.

"These words of the distinguished ex-president should sink deep into the hearts of those who are entrusted with the taxing power. They contain a statement and a warning which it will not do to ignore. They place the defrauded taxpayer who is robbed of his money on the same level as the defrauded slave who was robbed of his liberty. There is, in fact, no distinction. The slave-holder absorbed the earnings of the slave by making him work without compensation. Those who evade the payment of taxes do the same thing when they compel their neighbors to pay an unjust proportion of their earnings into the treasury. The crime is the same."

What the Roads Have Received.

After citing, categorically, all the principal land grant and sumptuary enactments of the state in behalf of the railways, the governor continues:

These acts are only samples of man to be found in our statute books during that period of plunder and spoliation. They followed each other in rapid succession until the generous gifts of the national government to the state had been absorbed by the railroad companies, and until the lands in the hands of the railroad companies had become exempt from all taxation.

"Under what pretense can the railroad companies of this State, after having received these generous gifts, ask to be exempted from their contract obligations? How can any honest man now object to making the companies thus richly endowed by the State pay at least their share of the public burdens?

"They have already reaped a golden harvest from these gifts. They have realized enormous sums from the sale of timber lands and its transportation to market, and from the sale of mineral lands and the transportation of ores.

"The Government of the United States and of the State and of every municipality in the State have been careful to avoid every species of repudiation and to fulfil, even beyond the letter of their contract, every obligation incurred on their part. Have we not the same right to insist that those who received large properties from the State shall keep their contracts?

"It is useless, however, to multiply these illustrations. We have no right to tax the whole people for the benefit of the few. We have no right to relieve railroads of taxation, or, in other words, to make the other taxpayers pay the taxes which railroads should pay to benefit those who ship freight or ride on railroads. The rules of honesty require that every man should pay his share of the taxes, and that every dollar's worth of property of every kind should bear its equal proportion.

"It is suggested that if taxes are raised

Considers Various Excuses.

the rates charged for carrying freight and passengers must also be raised. If this were the case it would afford no excuse for taxing railroad property at a lower rate than that which is paid by the owners of other property. We have no right to tax the people at large for the benefit of those who ship freight or ride upon railroads.

"This kind of an argument may be made by any one who wants a special privilege for himself. The proprietor of a hotel may insist on low rates on the ground that he can afford to charge his guests a lower price for entertainment. The man who has a corner on wheat may make the same claim on the ground that he can afford to sell his wheat cheaper to his customers. The monopolists in oil will insist that by being relieved of taxes they can allow the people to have cheaper light. The baker may argue that if not taxed he can sell cheaper bread. The farmer may insist that if not taxed he can afford to sell his products at a lower price. Experience, however, proves that when people are relieved from taxes they do not charge any less for what they have to dispose of. The railroads in this State which are paying no taxes charge their ordinary passengers four cents a mile. The Michigan Central, which is apparently a much more prosperous road than the Grand Trunk, charges its ordinary passengers three cents, while the Grand Trunk carries them for two. The monopolist in wheat and the monopolist in oil get the highest price they can for what they sell. The same is true of everyone else.

Other Lines of Reform.

"The taxes paid by railroad companies, express companies, telegraph and telephons companies under the present system are devoted to the primary school fund. I respectfully recommend to you that the taxes to be collected under any act which you may pass be devoted to the same purpose, and be paid direct to the school districts of the State in proportion to the number of school children.

"As I have already pointed out, the State has made great sacrifices to establish railroads. Many of the municipalities have made large donations for the same purpose. It is only just that those parts of the State which have no depots or other valuable property should receive something in return for the sacrifices in which they have shared. The return can be made in no better way than by devoting the taxes collected to the primary school fund, in which all the people of the State are intensely interested.

"In many parts of the State the people are unable to maintain schools except for a few months. If these corporations are made to bear their proper proportion of taxation and the money collected from them is devoted to the primary school fund, it will enable districts where schools are now maintained only for a few months to maintain them for a longer period, and in all parts of the State will assist the taxpayer in defraying the expenses of education.

Recommendations by the Governor.

"I recommend that you authorize the appointment of a State board of five, to be non-partisan if the constitution permits, which shall be empowered to make a just and equitable valuation of the franchises and other property of railroad companies, express companies, telegraph and telephone companies at their true cash value, and to ascertain the average rate of taxes paid by the other people of the State for State, county and municipal purposes, and to assess the property of these companies at that rate, the moneys collected to be paid directly to the State treasurer and by him distributed in the same manner as the moneys now collected from specific taxes.

"In conclusion, I desire earnestly to urge this duty upon you in the name of equality and justice. I trust that prejudices for or against corporations will have no part in your deliberations. Michigan should be absolutely just. Natural and artificial persons, whether rich or poor, resident or non-resident, are entitled to the same treatment before the law."

JOIN HANDS

In Telling of the Curing Powers of Dr Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

M. V. Thomas, of Stanley House, Kingston, writes:—"Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has proved a wonderful medicine in my case. I was a great sufferer from heart trouble. I found it a great health builder and have received great benefit. My wife also has used the Heart Cure and can bear equally as strong testimony of the wonderful benefit received." It relieves in 30 minutes.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame.

OIL FILMS FOR DECORATION.

American Architect.—A new method of decorating surfaces with color has been devised by M. Charles Henry, which promises to have an extended development. Every one knows that if a drop of oil, or of spirit of turpentine, is allowed to fall on water, it will spread over the surface of the water, showing iridescent colors as the pellicle extends and becomes thin enough to cause interferences in the light reflected from the upper and lower surfaces. Sometimes these iridescent colors are very brilliant, particularly with turpentine or essential oils, but they disappear, of course, with the evaporation of the volatile substance. M. Henry's invention consists in adding to the volatile spirit some substance which, as the spirit evaporates, will remain fixed at the same time that it retains the properties of the spirit pellicle.

For this purpose he employs bitumen, or resin of certain kinds, dissolving them in turpentine and allowing a drop of the solution to fall on the water. The solution spreads, as turpentine alone would do, but as the turpentine evaporates a thin permanent film or resin is left, which exhibits the iridescent colors of the original liquid. This permanent film is then taken up on paper, to which it gives a beautiful iridescence. Either black or white paper may be employed, the former giving brilliancy and the latter greater softness. While the liquid solution is spreading over the paper the colors may be artificially modified by blowing on the film, or by whistling near it, or in other ways, and these variations will be perpetuated in the finished work. It will occur to the scientific man that there might be a possibility of producing such variations by the action of colored light, as is done by the Lippmann process on a film of bromide of silver and gelatine, and experiments are likely to take that direction.

7 BIG BOILS.

A Centralia, Ont., Man Cured in Six Days by B. B. B., the Best Blood Purifier in the World.

Mr. William J. Hepburn writes from Centralia, Ont., under date of Feb. 16th, 1898, as follows: "I can sincerely say that Burdock Blood Bitters is the best spring medicine on the market. Last spring my blood got out of order, and I had seven or eight good-sized boils come out on my body, and the one on my leg was much larger than an egg. I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and, inside of six days, when only half the bottle was taken, there wasn't a boil to be seen. I have recommended B.B.B. to different people in our village, and all derived benefit from it. I wish B. B.B. every success, as it is indeed a great medicine for the blood."

CONSTIPATION.

A New Brunswick Lady Cured by B. B. B. After Suffering Agony for Five Years.

Miss Marcilline F. Boudrau, Cocagne River, N.B., was a great sufferer from that too common complaint—constipation. She's been cured by B.B.B., and gives the history of her case that others may benefit by her experience.

"To say all I ought to in favor of Burdock Blood Bitters would be impossible. It has been a great health restorer to me. I am a different girl now to what I was three years ago, when it was expected I would die.

"I am to-day in perfect robust health, for which I have only B.B.B. to thank.

"I suffered for five or six years from constipation so severe that at times I went out of my mind. I tried various doctors, both in Canada and the United States, but with little success. When I took B.B.B. it succeeded beyond all expectations, requiring only two bottles to effect a complete cure."

Burdock Blood Bitters

Purifies and Enriches the Blood—acts on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels—cleanses and invigorates the entire system, from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet.

Don't be sick, weak, tired, worn, weary this spring—Take B.B.B. and keep well.

STOMACH and LIVER.

A Chesterville, Ont., Lady Says B. B. B Did Her More Good Than Thirteen Years of Doctoring.

Plenty of people with disordered stomachs and sluggish livers at this season of the year. All they need is B.B.B. It never fails in the worst cases of stomach trouble or liver complaint. Read what Mrs. James Bailey, Chesterville, Ont., has to say about her case: "I am thankful that there is such a remedy as B.B.B. It has been worth its weight in gold to me, and I would not be without it in the house. It has cured me of sick headache, sour stomach and liver trouble, for which I had been doctoring for the past thirteen years. The two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters which I have taken have done me more good than all the doctoring, and I am only too glad to recommend this medicine to the public."

The Best Spring Specific

SALT RHEUM.

A Little Boy's Legs From His Feet to His Body Entirely Raw and Ran a Blood-tinged Irritating Water.

His Mother Tells How B.B.B. Cured Him

"With gratitude I can testify to the wonderful curative powers of Burdock Blood Bitters. Our little son, Freddy, was afflicted with salt rheum, and was in a dreadful condition. His legs from the soles of his feet to his body were entirely raw, and ran a bloody water, which appeared to burn and itch until he was often in great agony.

"After trying several remedies, we resolved to give B.B.B. a trial.

"You can imagine with what delight and gratitude we saw our boy entirely cured after using one bottle and part of the second. We gave him the remainder of the second bottle, and from that time till the present he has never had a sign of salt rheum or a sick day."

MRS. A. KERKSTEAD,
Snider Mt., N.B.

THE FRENCH AS THEY ARE.

M. Doumic Says Their Novels Misrepresent Them.

A Lecture by the Critic of the Revun des Deux Mondes.

Rene Dournic, literary critic of the Revue des Deux Mondes, and professor in the University at Paris, gave a lecture at Columbia University on French society in connection with the French literature of the day. M. Dournic is a small, wiry little man, typically French in appearance. His manner of lecturing is personal; he does not seem to notice the audience, which he held, however, but to have his mind closely and lovingly on his subject, which he treated with great delicacy and with much implicit feeling. His main point was that French society is not represented by French modern literature, and this idea he developed or emphasized in the following way:—

The general idea that strangers get of the French character and French society is false and distorted, for the reason that the books they read which deal with our society are one-sided and insufficient. A stranger who could read Mme. Bovary, by Flaubert, and many of De Maupassant's stories about French peasant life, would think that the peasants were nothing but vile and despicable brutes. The so-called scientific writers, such as the author of Pot Bouille, L'Assommoir and La Terre, seem often to put their science merely into a collection of vicious documents and an exploitation of that department of human life. The books of this school are all alike in this respect. It is only the author who is different. From Mme. Bovary one gets a double impression, at once a power of treatment and something personal and wilful, and an impression of disgust for the characters, for all these imbeciles, all this idiocy.

Another class of books present Parisian life in the same way. The subject only is changed, the manner remaining the same—such as the books of Gyps.

In these books, where we have a wild search for gaiety, worldly people, young girls with too expressive words, weakened and maimed youth, the desire above everything for amusement, an offensive and terrible picture is given us.

This school of worldly writers is now being continued by the psychological school. Here M. Dournic waxed exceedingly ironical. Psychologists occupy themselves with the soul, he said. They must, if they are psychologists. But there are many people who have no souls, and with them the psychological novelist can have nothing to do. There are many people who do not need a soul, to whom a soul is an elegance and a luxury. Necessarily these writers have only to do with a small slice of our society. Often the subject of a psychological novel is an exquisitely sensitive woman—quite an extraordinary person—who is married to a commonplace, a rather commonplace man. She deceives him, finds that her lover is still more inferior, and deserts her lover, too; whereupon the two men find ground for soulful and psychological consolation in their common woe, and for a broader love for humanity. All these people say, in different ways—some brutally, some delicately, some seriously, some ironically, but all agreeing—that there is neither virtue nor morality in France.

"Naturally, therefore, foreigners believe that they are right. We can't expect strangers be more fair and thoughtful than our own writers. There is not enough Chauvinism in France; our writers persist in finding little but what is bad. Even our disinterested political period is systematically run down and misinterpreted by our own writers. France shed its blood for humanity, but historians and other writers find nothing but to condemn."

M. Dournic gave some notable reasons for the French tendency to malign themselves. One is the need that a Frenchman has to relate to all the world what has not been requested. Then, too, the French have a great need for consistency. Other races acknowledge that ideals of duty and practical conduct are not always to be reconciled, but the Frenchman, because he cannot reconcile his conduct to his ideals, reconciles his ideals to his conduct. He lowers his ideals to meet the level of his conduct. There is great weakness in not frankly accepting discipline and keeping it out of intellectual matters.

Another reason or another manifestation of this habit of self disesteem is the desire to mock. In all French literature there is a mocking element, a tendency to poke suitable fun. Rabelais, Moliere, La Fontaine, nearly all the great French writers are satirists. The French like wit; and a good way to get it is to scoff in a pretty and graceful fashion. But, added M. Dournic, art of observation doesn't stop with satire. To observe one needs sympathy and pity, and stopping with mockery, as these writers do in their novels, is to stop at caricature.

The prevalence of adultery as a subject of treatment in French literature is another example of what, after all, is the great reason why French literature doesn't represent French society—namely, that the exception is always sought. The classics represented things typically, generally broadly, but now the novel selects only the peculiar, the bizarre, and so is lamentably unrepresentative. It must be singular and amusing, but it is a pity that the novel amuses the world at the expense of the French.

There is no anology, M. Dournic definitely concluded, between France as it is and France as it is represented by the novels. This is shown by the fact that the nation continues to work and live, which would be impossible if things were as the novels say they are.

Society needs morality more than anything else, and to this with the French, the woman particularly aspires. She makes all sacrifices for the family life. We respect the independent woman, but she is not with us so much as with you. The French woman fosters the life of the home, its purity and simplicity. It is all very well for the man to be positive and search abroad for the truth and light, but he will return to this asylum of the ideal, to the home and to the woman. France owes her moral virtues to her women. Other nations think that because she dresses well and makes herself attractive she is not serious; but her life is really absorbed in the big things that hold the nation together—the family circle and what it implies.

The moral excellence of French women is due to the education of the young girl. It is an education quite peculiar to the French. It would not be the best, perhaps, for other nations, but for the French it is the best and indeed the only good one. The French system is often accused of being a ridiculous system of pupillage, which it is not. The young girl learns all she needs in the bosom of the family, and much more than the scientist could teach her. We don't believe in burdening her memory. We want to insure to her the vivacity of her penetration and the clearness of her conscience. We want in our young girls an atmosphere of delicacy and of purity, and the result of this training will be shown in after life. But all this beauty doesn't appear in our novels. It is about time for them to tell of the serious interest and beauty of our society.

Monsieur Dournic was listened to with the greatest attention; and before he finished he had the sympathy of the audience.

SANDOW'S LATEST FEAT.

He Accepts a Challenge, and Unexpectedly Delights an Audience.

Sheffield (Eng.) Telegraph:—

The appearance at the Empire theatre last week of Sandow, reputedly the strongest man on earth, was by some chance coincident with the engagement at the Grand Theatre of Varieties, Westbar, of the Saxon trio—brothers, recently arrived from the Continent, whose specialty also is weight-lifting, and other feats dependent upon an abnormal development of muscle. On the programme at the Grand Theatre has appeared the announcement:—"Arthur Saxon challenges Sandow, or any other man in the world, for any amount. A match can be ratified at the Sporting News office. Man and money ready." From the stage nightly the challenge has been repeated, Sandow being offered a fabulous amount if he could lift with one hand a bar-bell weighing, it is said, 325 pounds, with which the Saxon trio performed. Resenting the tone in which the challenges were couched, Sandow determined to pay a surprise visit to the Grand Theatre on Saturday evening, with the object of accepting the invitation to a trial of strength. Though his intention was kept secret as far as possible, his purpose evidently leaked out, for the hall was crowded with persons who impatiently awaited the advent of the strong men—the last "turn" on the programme. The usual challenge, for some reason, was not offered on this occasion, but when Sandow, who passed through the hall without recognition, confronted the Saxons on the stage, he received a great ovation. Addressing the audience, Sandow explained the object of his visit, and desired that Arthur Saxon, as the challenger, should himself perform the trial test. At length Saxon approached the bar-bell, and having raised it with both hands, balanced it on the right hand, and endeavoured to lift it from the shoulder. The strain imposed was obvious, and the lift not being of a "clean" character, a second essay was made. This proved of a more satisfactory character, and Saxon was loudly cheered, Sandow himself leading the applause. It was now Sandow's turn. He obviously approached his task at considerable disadvantage, for, instead of being attired in the unrestrictive costume which the professional athlete affects, he stood in cumbersome everyday attire. Disdaining to do more than remove his coat and pull up his shirt sleeves, he grasped the bar-bell and raised it to shoulder height with apparent ease. The lifting with the single hand was a matter of greater difficulty, his efforts being manifestly prejudiced by the fact that he had failed to find the exact centre of the ponderous instrument, with which, o fcourse, he had no previous acquaintance. The bar-bell swerved to one end, and the balance being thus upset, the due execution of the feat was rendered impossible. A further essay demonstrated the existence of the same difficulty, and an attempt was made to bring down the curtain. Sandow, however, insisted on another trial, and this time, finding the centre, he raised the weight clean above his head with considerably less difficulty than his challenger had experienced. A wild burst of enthusiasm followed this performance, and Sandow was mobbed by a crowd of admirers as he rapidyl made his way from the stage and through the hall to a cab in waiting for him outside.

WAR EAGLE TO THE FRONT.

Toronto World:—Within three or four months the War Eagle mine at Rossland will be producing as much ore as the Le Roi.

Up to date the charges of shipment to and treatment at the Heinze smelter at Trail have been too heavy to lead the War Eagle people to patronize the big German's plant. Now, however, that the C.P.R. has taken over both the Heinze smelter and the seven miles of railway leading from Rossland thereto, the Gooderham-Blackstock combination will begin to do business.

When seen by the World Mr. Blackstock stated, in reply to a series of queries, that arrangements were being made with the C.P.R. whereby War Eagle ore would likely be transported to the smelter at the rate of 50 cents per ton, and treated there at $7 per ton.

At present the War Eagle is in a position to turn over to the smelter 100 tons a day, or about 3,000 tons per month. The output of the mine is, moreover, to be at once increased. The company is contracting for a new forty-drill air compressor with which to supplement the twenty-drill compressor now at work on the property. The new compressor, together with a fresh electrical hoisting apparatus and other machinery, will, it is expected, be in place by about July 1st.

With the new plant, Mr. Blackstock estimates that the War Eagle's output will equal the Le Roi's. It will be about 200 tons a day, or 6,000 a month. The capacity of the Trail smelter being about 10,000 tons a month, the War Eagle will thus be in a position to supply three-fifths of the total amount of the ore required to keep it going.

At $25 a ton (Mr. Blackstock's rough estimate of the value of the War Eagle ore), the output of the mine should equal in money $150,000 a month, out of which, of course, the development, mining, transportation and smelting charges must be paid.

FORTUNES WASTED

In Attempts to Cure Dyspepsia and Other Stomach Troubles.

If Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Were Used These Diseases Would Vanish From Canada, at One-Hundredth Part of the Outlay.

"Give me the money that is paid to doctors every year for their vain efforts to cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness Wind on the Stomach, Foul Breath, Catarrh of the Stomach, and other Stomach troubles, and I'll make every ill-clad person feed every hungry one, build houses for the homeless, and build a church or a school-house at every cross road in the Dominion." So spoke a physician a few days ago.

He did not over-estimate the enormous waste of money in this direction. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are thrown away yearly on this purpose. If all who suffer from these diseases would quit doctoring, and use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, hundreds of thousands of dollars would be aved, and these stomach diseases would be unknown in Canada. For Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure these complaints, as certainly as the sun melts the snow.

If you don't believe it—test them. They'll convince you by curing you.

The doctor who restricts himself to the treatment of one disease, can cure that disease when the physician who treats all diseases fails. Just so with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Stomach diseases. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets were made to cure these diseases only. They are not cure-alls.

But Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets DO cure all stomach troubles. They have never failed yet. They will not fail to cure you.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or will be sent on receipt of price, by the Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

HOW THE GURKHAS FIGHT.

Not two miles from Nilt progress was again arrested—and this time for weeks—by the fortresses of Thol and Maium. These seemed impregnable, for where the slopes of the cliff were not inaccessible, the defenders had turned the watercourse on the edge of them, so that they were quickly coated with ice.

In front of these strongholds the officers and Gurkhas played football every afternoon; the latter, who were very keen, kicking the ball without bending the knee. The Hunzas, however, objected to the game and as soon as one commenced would open fire which the players regarded not. So the Kanjutis started a game of polo on the maiden outside Thol; but the British fire was more effective—for the Gurkhas are capital marksmen—and the game was soon dropped. Finally a Dogra sepoy named Nagdu discovered a gully which seemed possible, and ascended this alone.

The following night, fifty Gurkhas and fifty Dogras of the imperial service troops under Lieut Manners-Smith, an expert cragsman, hid at the foot of the gully, and remained shivering there for hours, until at early dawn the remainder of the force diverted the enemy's attention by a continuous fire.

Followed by his fifty Gurkhas, Manners-Smith commenced the perilous ascent, and behind them came Taylor and his Dogras: with the mortifying result that after two hours' climbing the gully was found to be blocked. Steps were retraced to where the gully forked, and there he again led upwards, in such a manner that had one of the leaders missed his hold, most of the party might have been swept away.

This time they were right, and the leaders were within sixty yards of the first sangar before being perceived. The alarm being given, the interchange of shots at once ceased, and all attention was directed to the daring climbers. Rocks and showers of stones were poured down, but the little band had passed the most exposed points, and only a few were destroyed. Calmly they swung themselves up from rock to rock, until at length the plucky subaltern and a few of his men were seen to storm the first sangar, the defendants scattering after a short resistance.—F. P. Gibbon in the Pall Mall Magazine.

A BOY'S FAITH.

(Cleveland Leader.)

I don't know what the trouble is,
'Cause I'm too little yet;
But papa says that Spain is wrong,
And papa knows, you bet!
And if we get into a war,
And papa goes to fight,
The Dons had better drop their guns
And hurry out of sight!

My papa he says Cuffy's full
Of little boys like me,
What haven't anything to eat—
Wish't I could set them free!
He says the Spaniards turn the folks
Out of their homes to die,
And tey ain't no use denyin' it,
For papa wouldn't lie!

Whenever I set down to eat
I lose my appetite
To think how those poor children there
Go hungry day and night!
The Spaniards shoot their papas down,
Their mammas cry for bread,
And the luckiest ones, my papa says,
Are the people that are dead.

I don't know what they done to Spain,
But I know what I would do
If some big bad boy tried to choke
Some little boy I knew;
I'd tell the bully to let up,
And if he didn't stop,
I'd take a club, and you can bet
That he'd hear somethin' drop.

I hope my papa needn't go
To fight the Spanish foes,
For my dear mamma says that war
Is dreadful, and she knows!
But if the trouble cant be stopped,
And papa goes to fight,
The Dons had better drop their guns
And hurry out of sight!

"I'm afeared," remarked Farmer Corntossel, "thet the period of usefulness fur that politician is about to be drawed to a close." "What's the matter?" inquired his wife. "Is it a case of over-work?" "No," was the answer; "'tain't nothin' so onusual as overwork. It's a plain, old-fashioned case of overtalk."—Washington Star.

MYSTERY OF A SEPULCHRE.

A Coffin Interred With No Dead Body Inside.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

A Claim to the Title and Estates of a Dukedom the Result.

Go not to weep upon my grave,
Or think that there I be.
There's never been an atom there
Of my anatomy.
—Thomas Hood.

At the London Consistory Court, held at St. Paul's Cathedral recently, says the Liverpool Post, Sir T. H. Tristram (Chancellor of the diocese of London) heard a remarkable application for a faculty to open a grave in Highgate Cemetery in order to clear up a point as to whether a body was buried in it or not.

The petitioner was Mrs. Anna Druce, a widow, and Mr. Clark, her solicitor, in stating the case for the granting of the faculty, said it was one in which the proposed burial of Thomas Charles Druce took place. On the 28th of December, 1864, the gentleman named was reported to have died, and on the following day—December 29—to have been buried in Highgate Cemetery. Thomas Charles Druce was married in 1851 to Annie May, and there was one son of the issue—Walter Thomas Druce. The lady who was petitioning in the present case was the widow of the son Walter, and she was doing so to satisfy herself as sole administratrix of the estate and of her son the sole heir. What was required to be known was whether Thomas Charles Druce was buried as described in 1864. In 1880 the husband of the petitioner was buried in the same vault at Highgate Cemetery as that which was supposed to contain the body of his father. In 1886 the vault was reopened for the burial of Anna Druce, the widow of Thomas Charles Druce, and it was then found that a coffin placed there in 1886 had dropped a distance equal to the space that would have been occupied by the coffin of Thomas Charles Druce. The shell was there, but it was alleged that the body of Thomas Charles Druce had never been in that shell, but that his reported death was incorrect, and that the shell had been occupied by something else. There was evidence to show that on the day of Mr. Druce's supposed death one of the servants struck the lead off the roof of Holcombe, and that it was placed in the coffin in order to give the necessary weight to indicate that there was a body inside. There was other evidence showing that Mr. Druce was supposed to be alive several years after his reported death, that he went out of his mind, and was treated for some time by Dr. Forbes Winslow, that he lived at Richmond and Maidenhead under the name of Dr. Harmer, and that he was frequently seen by persons who had been in his employ, and who for a time lost their mental balance through fright. He left a lot of leasehold property as well as other property. The reason for the petition was that there was a dispute about a will, and the opening of the grave and examination would materially affect the issue. Evidence was then given by the petitioner and others.

The Chancellor said he was satisfied that the petitioner had an interest in the estate of her husband's father. It was an extraordinary case, and one of an unusual nature. It struck him as remarkable that the certificate of death of Mr. Druce was not signed by a medical man, and in view of that and all the other circumstances he would decree a faculty to issue for the opening of the vault as prayed for, directions being also given for some independent persons to be present at the opening of the vault in order to give evidence.

Now that permission has been granted by the ecclesiastical authorities for the opening of the grave in Highgate Cemetery, in order that it may be determined whether the alleged burial therein of the body of Thomas Charles Druce was genuine or bogus, the affair (says the Daily Mail) assumes a decidedly more important aspect.

Certain it is that, should Mrs. Druce obtain, by the search of the grave, the corroboration of her allegation that Thomas Charles Druce was seen alive many years after the interment of the coffin purporting to contain his remains, the litigation which would then initiate would be of the most sensational description; for her story is that Thomas Charles Druce, besides being the owner of a large trading estate, which Mrs. Druce will now contend should belong to her son as his legal heir, was also a kind of Jekyll and Hyde, in the sense that he had two personalities. He was, we are told, not only Mr. Druce, of the well-known Baker street bazaar, but also the owner of a famous English dukedom. Mrs. Druce will, if the secret of the grave reveal the evidence she expects, claim that her son is the real heir to that dukedom, which was inherited some years ago by a relative of the dying duke in the supposed absence of any son of that duke. Needless to say, the present holder of the dukedom has a suspicion that his title is disputed.

This all sounds a wildly improbable story; but so, at first, did another part of Mrs. Druce's story—the statement that Thomas Charles Druce was seen alive years after his reputed burial in the Highgate grave. This latter statement does not, perhaps, seem so wildly improbable when that Dr. Forbes Winslow has testified that the "Dr. Harmer" who was in his employ many years after the reputed burial of Thomas Charles Druce was identical in appearance with the photograph of Thomas Charles Druce—people being often put in private asylums in names other than their own, Dr. Forbes Winslow stated.

That duke, who was succeeded by the present duke, died unmarried in his own capacity; but it is alleged that, as Thomas Charles Druce, he married, and had issue—viz., Walter Druce, the late husband of the present Mrs. Druce. It is only since his death that Mrs. Druce has been seen in the scent, which she is now pursuing so vigorously, on behalf of her son.

GOSSIPPING FLOWERS.

"How are you?" cried the chrysanthemum to the palm at the other end of the ballroom, after the dance.

"Pretty low-spirited. I heard so-and-so at least seventy-five declarations of everything love."

"Seventy-five? Why, how many men were here to-night?"

"About twenty-five," answered the palm sadly. And the experienced chrysanthemum understood, and whispered something to her leaves.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE NEW FATHER OF THE HOUSE.

Sir John Mowbray Talks of Life in Parliament.

ANECDOTES OF DISRAELI.

Hard Work an Essential of Politica[l] Success.

A representative of the London Chronicle recently got from Sir John Mowbray, M.P., some very interesting reminiscences of former colleagues. Since the death of Mr. Pelham Villiers, Sir John is the so-called father of the House of Commons, having entered the House in June, 1853, as representative of the city of Durham.

He was born fifteen days before Waterloo, still he has wonderful health and vigor, and heartiness. That is admirable, because he can look forward with zest as well as backward with satisfaction—always excepting this speck. He has been chairman for twenty-five years of two very important committees, the Committee on Standing Orders and the Committee of Selection, the latter of which arranges the committee work of the House of Commons. "In all that period," Sir John said, "we have never had a division, and as each fresh session arrives I declare to myself, 'Shall we keep up to our standard of excellence?'" No wonder that he was given the honor of proposing Speaker Peel on re-election to the chair in 1886. As the representative of the Unionist party, he nominated Sir Matthew White Ridley for the Speakership in 1895. That was not a more grateful duty than the subsequent one of naming Speaker Gully for re-election in the new Parliament, the same year. The famous father of Viscount Peel was a leading figure in the House when Sir John first set eyes upon its benches.

"That," he recalled, "was when I was a boy at Westminster School, and would have been early in 1830, George IV. being King—before the Reformed Parliament. The Duke of Wellington was Premier, and Mr. Secretary Peel—not yet Sir Robert—was leader of the House of Commons. The Westminster boys enjoyed the privilege of going into the Commons—also the Lords—and were allowed seats on the floor, not in the gallery, as now. Peel was a fine upstanding fellow, and the Duke of Wellington was a striking figure in every way. The fashion of wearing white duck trousers was common—in summer weather, I mean—and they form part of the pictures which linger in my mind of the Duke and Peel, Lord Lyndhurst, Charles, Earl Grey, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Althorp, Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir James Graham, Mr. Stanley—afterwards Earl of Derby—O'Connell, Macaulay and Joseph Hume—these, and other Parliamentary celebrities, I recollect."

Disraeli was leading the Tory party, then in opposition, when Sir Joseph entered the House in 1853, and Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir John was to know Disraeli well—indeed, with intimacy—and that line of inquiry being clear by lapse of time, I pursued it with eagerness. We had been given many estimates of Disraeli, interest in him was ever fresh, what was John's delight? "He was, in my judgment," I got answer, "a wholly marvellous man. I have never met anybody who was so far-sighted, who looked so far ahead. Take the instance of the Suez Canal shares, which have been so valuable an investment in more senses than one. And the venture was managed so well. Equally notable, one singles out his attitude in reference to the American civil war."

Of "Dizzy's" charm of manner Sir John had enthusiastic memories—"the easiest man to talk to that I ever knew." Also, he paid an earnest tribute to Lady Beaconsfield, saying she was a wife among wives! Most of us have heard the story of how she had her finger jammed in the carriage door one afternoon, when setting out to drive Disraeli to Westminster. Notwithstanding the pain, she did not then make him aware of the incident, lest it should interfere with an important speech that he had in immediate prospect. Was the incident well-founded? Sir John believed so. Certainly it was in accord with her frequent merry word to friends:—"I try to save him from every worry I can. When he comes home late, I tell him the events of my day, and he tells me of his doings in the House, and I cheer them all over again."

As a leader, pure and simple, of the House of Commons, Sir John was inclined to regard Disraeli as almost unmatched. He fancied that his secret—or part of it—lay in the splendid humor with which he managed the assembly. In other words, the House thought it was pleasing itself when it was merely accepting a skillful lead. Disraeli rarely dined away from it, and thus was ever ready to solve any tangle that might arise. Another Disraelian characteristic was that he had hardly ever been noticed to smile while in the House of Commons. Sir John said Disraeli had this peculiarity—his invariable attitude, even if making fun of somebody in a speech, was that of gravity.

The keenest Liberal could not be heartier in homage towards Mr. Gladstone, the Commoner, than I found Sir John Mowbray. Always, as you follow, it was men, not matters, the Commons detached from politics. "Wonderful, wonderful," was his eulogy of the G.O.M., and the House has hardly seemed its old self since he left us—certainly duller." Then back to Cobden, for whom Sir John had a high respect, and with whom he often conversed on affairs. "He, also, was strongly for the Federals in the American war, and once he exclaimed to me, 'Those who favour the South favor the wrong side. Wait; that will become clear.'" Next, to a pair of Commoners, much in contrast, who have not long passed from us—Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Parnell. "Lord Randolph," said his old friend, referring to him with much affection, "was one of the few people who could hold their own against Mr. Gladstone." What higher praise might there be? As to Mr. Parnell, Sir John was merely an observer; he hardly knew him. Yet when the Irish leader first entered the House he noted his capacity on a committee, and thought, "Here we have somebody who will make a considerable place."

Success as a member of the Commons; what are the qualities needed?—this, as a final question was not to be forgotten. "Ah, how can I prescribe to it," said Sir John. "I suppose we may take it that some natural capacity for political work is needed in those who would succeed. And you must work hard; if you don't you will be heavily handicapped. Disraeli was an ardent worker; Mr. Gladstone was a marvel of industry. A man must have strong convictions, he must be sincere or the House will discount him. He must have courage, he must have readiness, and humor has its uses. For the rest, as much as possible of everything that is good."

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TO REFORM ABUSES.

The Object of the Loud Bill Affecting Postal Rates.

In view of the probability that Hon. Mr. Mulock asking Parliament to sanction the re-imposition of postage on newspapers the terms of the Loud bill, introduced into the United States Congress for the purpose of reforming existing abuses of the mails by publishers, may be of interest:—

1. Exclude from second-class (i.e., newspaper mail and its postal privileges) books and reprints of books purporting to be periodically issued, bound or unbound, which are in reality no part of a legitimate newspaper issue.

2. Abolish the sample copy privilege, the abuse of which has cost the Government millions of dollars.

3. Require news agents or dealers to pay "transient" rates (1 cent for four ounces) on unsold matter returned to publishers—matter which could be bulked and freighted more cheaply.

4. Limit fraternal, benevolent, and trade union papers as the organs of orders and lodges, to the real objects and purposes of such orders or societies in order to secure second-class rates.

5. Require "transient" (1 cent for four ounces) postage on extra copies sent by publishers to addresses furnished by their advertisers.

6. Publishers to separate their mail according to destination, before depositing in postoffices.

CADETS IN CRIME.

The Ontario Government is acting wisely in taking over the Mimico Industrial School with a view to abolishing it. That admirably-managed institution has for years served a useful purpose in demonstrating the value of an industrial training, but it was built up on a too narrow and precarious foundation. It was financed partly by voluntary contributions, partly by Provincial aid, partly by municipal payments, and partly by the Toronto Public School Board. Henceforth the work of prevention, rescue, and reform which constituted the ideal of Mr. W. H. Howland and those associated with him, will be assumed by the Provincial Government.

The necessity for this change has been precipitated by the establishment of a bureau to care for neglected children. Almost immediately after it went into operation the attendance at the Mimico Industrial School began to fall off, until it became obviously impossible to carry it on any longer. That the method of securing homes for waifs by having them adopted into respectable families and closely looked after by the Provincial bureau is better than herding them into one residential school is generally admitted.

The whole reformatory system of the Province is about to undergo a radical change. The Penetanguishene institution, a survival from pre-Confederation times, will be abolished, and the class of juvenile convicts for whom it has been maintained will be provided with an institution between Woodstock and Ingersoll. It may be taken for granted that the enlightened and benevolent spirit of the modern prison reformer will dominate both the construction and the management of the new reformatory, and that it will in some important respects resemble the one at Mimico rather than the one at Penetang. The great problem will be how to prevent boys now on the down grade from slipping beyond recovery, rather than to rescue and reform those who have matriculated into a life of professional crime. For the latter class a reformatory prison is a necessity; for the former a reformatory school is the ideal.—The Westminster.

A MINISTER'S CASE.

Rev. W. L. Rowan's Experience with Rheumatism and Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Cured Thousands of Cases of the Disease—They Positively Cure all Kidney Diseases.

Arnprior, April 1.—"I can certify to the beneficial effect of Dodd's Kidney Pills in cases of Rheumatism as I have been helped greatly by their use, and I feel confident that others will derive equally as much benefit from their use as I did, if they use them according to instructions."—(Rev.) W. L. ROWAN.

This is the testimony of a prominent and popular clergyman, stationed in Arnprior. His evidence must be accepted by all who read it, and it establishes at once the efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills in cases of Rheumatism.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured more cases of Rheumatism, in Canada, and cured them permanently, than any half dozen other remedies together have cured. This claim is made emphatically, for it is true. No case of Rheumatism is so bad that Dodd's Kidney Pills cannot cure it.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only cure on earth for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Urinary Troubles, Blood Impurities, Diseases of Women, Stone in Bladder, Heart Failure, Paralysis and all other forms of Kidney Disease. They never fail.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or will be sent on receipt of price, by The Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

THE RISE OF JIM JEFFRIES.

New York Sun: The setting of Peter Jackson's star, when Jim Jeffries hammered him on the ropes at San Francisco, served to boom the stock of his other inexperienced conqueror. The sports all over the country now appear to desire a meeting between Jeffries and Peter Maher, who is anxious for a fight. The fact that Maher disposed of O'Donnell, also a back number like Jackson, within a few days of Jeffries' achievement, has brought the Irishman more prominently to the front as the most active fighter in the country. A twenty-five round bout between Maher and Jeffries in the Madison Square Garden, providing the new boxing bill becomes law, would be an event of unusual interest to the local sports, who are growing impatient over the dearth of good glove fights. The winner of such a fight, so the opinion seems to be, would be far more entitled to claim a match with Fitzsimmons for the championship than Kid McCoy.

IRELAND'S BLOODLESS REVOLUTION

On a memorable afternoon in 1886, during Lord Randolph Churchill's too brief leadership of the House of Commons, that astute and brilliant politician rose from the treasury bench, while the nationalists were discussing Irish local affairs, and startled older Tories by an announcement which became celebrated. Lord Randolph promised, that when local government was extended in Great Britain, Ireland would be treated with "similarity, simultaneity, and equality." Six years passed and in 1892 Arthur Balfour, on the eve of a general election, produced in a cynically indifferent manner, an Irish local government bill full of irritating "safeguards." "Take it or leave it," Mr. Balfour said, in almost so many words, and he could not have been surprised when the Irish Nationalists rejected his scheme with scorn. Nor did he make any pretense of sorrow.

The scene has changed again. Other six years have passed; another Unionist Government is in power, leavened with old Liberals, and another Balfour has produced another bill. The new bill is conceived in an entirely different spirit from that of 1892. Distrust of the Irish has been replaced by trust equal to that confided in the English Arthur Balfour smiled with perfect good humor while his younger brother, who is fighting home rule with "kindness" at the Irish office, repudiated the irritating safeguards of his own bill of 1892. There was no lukewarmness in Gerald Balfour's manner. His speech was a marvel, as Mr. Morley said, of "lucidity and concision," and it was earnest enough to show that he had his heart in the work.

Without firing a shot the celebrators of the rebellion of '98 have obtained a victory which could not have been won on the hillsides. The new bill effects a complete revolution in Irish affairs. Local Government is transferred from the predominant control of the gentry and their agents to the common people. New popularly elected bodies are set up, and old grievances, exposed one by one in many a session, are removed in a heap. To quote Mr. Healy's metaphor, the bill is as "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." It sets up a system of local administration substantially similar to that of England, based on the same broad democratic foundation.

At the spring assizes of 1899 the grand juries will meet for the transaction of fiscal and administrative business for the last time. With them will fail the present system of government by nominated bodies. Thenceforth the local administration of Ireland will be intrusted to county councils, district councils and boards of guardians. The franchise for the election of these local rulers will be in every case the parliamentary franchise, with the addition of peers and women. That is to say that practically every man or woman who is a householder or a lodger can have a voice in local government. There is to be only one disqualification which does not exist in England—"ministers of religion" are not to sit on the county or district council. Their presence, in Mr. Balfour's opinion, would not tend to the smooth working of the new institutions.

The County Councils will take over the fiscal and administrative duties of the grand juries and other nominated bodies. Even the lunatic asylums are transferred to their charge from the present Board of Control. They will also be the sole rate collecting authority in rural districts. A delicate question in Ireland is that which concerns compensation for malicious injuries. The duty of awarding compensation is to be taken from the grand jury. It is to be transferred, however, not to the County Council, but to the County Court. In England the County Council consists partly of elected councillors and partly of aldermen chosen by them. The aldermanic element is not to be introduced into the Irish system, but the chairman of every rural district council will be an additional member of the County Council. The rural councils are to take over the powers of what are called the baronial presentment sessions—the bodies which "present" road contracts, etc.—and also the powers of the sanitary authorities. As road authorities they will be subordinate to the County Council.

Then there is the case of the urban districts. Six cities and towns will be constituted counties in themselves, or county boroughs. These are Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry and Waterford. In the case of other towns there will be the urban district council. It will have the powers of the existing local bodies, and will in future be the road authority for the district. It will also have the duty of levying and collecting rates. Scarcely a session for many years has passed without a Wednesday being devoted to complaints against the boards of guardians. These complaints will no longer be justified. Henceforth there are to be no ex-officio guardians; all are to be elected. Dispensary committees will also be abolished, their functions being transferred to the guardians. In certain cases the boards of guardians will be the rural district council under another name.

The Government seeks to win the assent of the landlords to this revolution by means of a financial bribe. They propose to pay out of the Imperial exchequer a sum equal to one-half of the county cess and one-half of the poor rate on agricultural land. It is anticipated that the grant will amount to about 730,000 pounds annually. The benefit of this contribution as regards the poor rate will go to the owner. Incidentally, the occupier gets relief as regards county cess, while the landlord's sovereignty in local affairs is bought out with the lion's share of the 730,000 pounds. This process, according to Michael Davitt, would be called "boodling" in America. In England it is a compromise.—The Sketch, London.

Gerald W. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is one of the brightest of the brilliant Balfour family. When he was a boy he attended school at Eton, and was there prepared for Trinity College, Cambridge. He was graduated first-class, classical tripos, and was afterward assistant tutor, fellow of Trinity, and master of arts in 1878. He was elected member of Parliament in 1885, and served as private secretary to his uncle, Lord Salisbury. In 1891 he was a royal labor commissioner and sat in the House for the central district of Leeds. As Secretary for Ireland he has been wide awake, and has developed rare powers of statesmanship and the most acute insight into the nature and desires of men. He is running his brother very close for prominence.

RICHES OF KLONDIKE.

Mr. Ogilvie, Interviewed in London, Talks to the Financial News.

Mr. Ogilvie, the well-known Dominion Land Surveyor and Explorer, is now in London on a visit. He was interviewed by a representative of the Financial News, and said:

"Is there any doubt about the richness of the country?" he was asked.

"The richness of the country is beyond dispute," was the reply. "I have no hesitation in saying that there are £20,000,000 in sight to-day, tested and proved, not to speak of what may be found next year or the year after. It will take years merely to prospect the country. There are 7,000,000 miles of territory." [The total area of the United Kingdom is 121,481 square miles.]

"Do you advise people to go out?"

"The answer to that depends on many considerations. As much of the country as has been explored we know to be of almost inconceivable wealth; but a great deal of it remains to be explored. It may be said that there is not more than one-fifteenth or one-sixteenth of the territory prospected. What is to be said of the rest is a question for time and development to settle. Some of it, no doubt, will prove of little value; but the rest may be better. We cannot say that we will find another Klondike; but, on the other hand, we cannot deny that we may. I have no doubt that there now exists in that region a field which will require the labors of at least 100,000 men for several generations to thoroughly test and examine. It is a sample of a good deal of the Dominion, where there are to be found huge tracts of land, which, up to the present, the foot of no white man has ever trod. These vast territories may contain resources hitherto unsuspected, and practically illimitable. Speaking with regard to the Klondike and Yukon region only, I may say that I have seen enough placer gold to enable business in that line to be carried on for the next ten years at the least, and by the time that period has elapsed we may have another discovery, if not many, equally as rich.

"As to quartz mining?"

"We know now that several very extensive quartz lodes have been discovered of low-grade ore, running from 15s to 44s per ton. The conditions at present are somewhat adverse to cheap mining, but they will be overcome by the indefatigable ingenuity of the Anglo-Saxon."

"What advice would you give to people going out?"

"I would say this: There are chances of splendid success, and there are chances of failure. You will say that the same remark would apply to a man who comes to London. So it would. The chances are there, if the people will only avail themselves of them. It wants a good deal of pluck and energy, as well as perseverance, and a man must not be afarid to rough it, or suppose that he is going to make his fortune without soiling his hands. But that there are splendid chances is demonstrated by the fact that so many who have gone to the Klondike have made magnificent successes of their venture Of those who have been to Klondike many have made enough in two or three months' work to carry them through the year. Many have amassed fortunes in a very few months. Many who went out blindly have stumbled on rich spots, and to-day are worth their tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars."

COLONIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The most important point raised in the debate was the question of the colonial contributions. It is a subject which responsible Ministers, for obvious reasons, naturally shrink from discussing. No one quite likes to undertake the unpleasant duty of telling our colonies that they are paying less towards the maintenance of the Imperial navy than, on any principle of equity, they ought to pay. The Australian colonies, with a population of more than four million people between them, contribute £200,000 a year. Cape Colony has promised a battleship; Canada has neither paid nor promised anything. Roughly speaking, the British population of the British colonies is 10,000,000, while the total population of the British Isles is about 40,000,000. Therefore, if the population test were accepted, the colonies ought to pay about one-fourth of what the United Kingdom pays; actually the Mother Country pays 110 times as much as all her colonies put together. If the trade test were taken the proportions would be slightly different, but that test would equally show the miserable inadequacy of the present colonial contributions. The matter is one which for the present can only be left to the sense of fairness of our colonial fellow-subjects, who share with us to the full in every advantage that the Royal Navy gives to the Empire.—London Daily Graphic.

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137 St. James St., and Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN GOVT RAILWAY SYSTEM

Intercolonial Railway.

—1898.—

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Return tickets at First Class SINGLE FARE, between all stations, Fort William and points in Canada east thereof, good going April 7th to 11th inclusive, and good to return leaving destination not later than April 12th, 1898.

SCHOOL VACATIONS.

Return tickets at First Class SINGLE FARE, between stations east of Levis, and return tickets at First Class Fare and a Third, to points west of Levis, Fort William and points in Canada east thereof, good going March 19th to April 9th inclusive, and good to return leaving destination not later than April 19th, 1898.

For full information apply—

MONTREAL CITY OFFICE,
138 St. James Street.

BREWERS

J. H. R. Molson & Bros.,

Ales and Porter Brewers,

Have always on hand the various kinds of

ALE & PORTER

IN WOOD AND BOTTLES.

Families Regularly Supplied.

1006 NOTRE DAME ST., Montreal,

DAWES & CO.,

BREWERS,

Pale Ales and Porter,

LACHINE, P.Q.

Montreal Office — 521 St. James St

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WILLIAM DOW & COMPANY
CROWN STOUT
MONTREAL
TRADE MARK
Registered at Ottawa.

SOULANGES CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

The time for receiving Tenders for Power House has been extended until Sixteen o'clock on the 9th April, 1898.

By order,

L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 12th March, 1898.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SUNDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE.

To St. Jerome and intermediate stations 9.15 a.m., from Dalhousie Square.

Improved OTTAWA Service.

5—TRAINS EACH WAY.—5

Leave Windsor Street 9.30 a.m., 2 p.m., *9.10 p.m. Dalhousie Square 8.30 a.m., 4.40 p.m.

* Daily. Other trains week days only.

Ottawa Sleeping Car Service

Montreal, Windsor St..Lv. 9.10 p.m. daily
Ottawa....................Lv. 4.25 a.m. daily

Passengers may remain in car at Ottawa until 9 a.m., and returning board car at Ottawa at 9 p.m.

KLONDIKE.

Vancouver, Victoria $25.

GOLD TRAIN leaves Windsor St., at 2 p.m. week days.

Tourist Sleeping Car every day, except Sunday, to Pacific Coast.

Frequent Sailings from Vancouver and Victoria. Particulars on application.

Ask for copy of our GOLD FOLDER, containing most recent information as to routes, rates, etc.

St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Duluth $15.00

Toronto - - - $5.00

Reduced rates to other points on application.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 St. James St., Next to Post Office

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE.

From Glasgow.		From Montreal.
April 15..	SS. ALCIDES	May 5
April 22..	SS. KASTALIA	May 12
	(Cold storage.)	
April 29..	SS. AMARYNTHIA	May 19
May 6..	SS. CONCORDIA	May 26
May 13..	SS. TRITONIA	June 2
May 20..	SS. ALCIDES	June 9

—Agents—
Glasgow........Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.

FROM PORTLAND, ME.

SS. LAMBERT'S POINT	Apl. 1
SS. ANNANDALE	Apl. 8
SS. CERVONA	Apl. 15
SS. DEVONA	Apl. 22
SS. IONA	Apl. 29

FROM MONTREAL.

HURONA	May 3
KILDONA	May 10
FREMONA	May 15

EAST COAST SERVICE.

FROM PORTLAND.

SS. IONA, for Leith..............April 29

FROM MONTREAL.

SS. LAMBERT'S POINT, for Leith..May 10
SS. BELLONA, for Leith............May 17

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 27 Leadenhall st., London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN

Special Steamers on Both Lines.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in

CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., or

THE ROBERT REFORD CO.,

LIMITED.

23 and 25 St. Sacrement St.,

MONTREAL.

International Navigation Co's. Lines.

AMERICAN LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin screw Channel steamers.

I. cabin, $100 and upwards; II. cabin, $45 and upwards.

St. Louis, April 6, 10 a.m | St. Paul, April 20, 10 a.m
Paris, April 13, 10 a.m | St. Louis, Apr. 27, 10 a.m

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

I. cabin, $75 and upwards; II. cabin, $38 and upwards.

Noordland..........Wednesday, April 6, noon
Friesland...........Wednesday, April 13, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New York.

W. H. Henry, 116 St. Peter Street, Mechanics' Institute Bldg., W. F. Egg, 129 St. James Street, D. Battersby, 178 St. James Street, opposite Temple Building, Union Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel. } Montreal.

Klondike Furs

I am equipped with a complete line of coats and robes especially made for the Klondike trade. My genuine moose mocassins, snow shoes, buck mits, etc., are invaluable for these expeditions. Being a large importer and exporter and wholesale manufacturer of all kinds of furs, I am in an excellent position to supply these goods at a low price, coats collars, cloaks, capes. Raw furs and bees wax and genseng bought. Highest price paid.

HIRAM JOHNSON,
494 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

RICHELIEU

The Prince of Table Waters.

PURE, SPARKLING, REFRESHING.

For sale at the Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants and all first-class groceries.

Telephone 1190.

St. Lawrence Portland Cement Company.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

2664 Notre Dame St., Montreal

High Grades Cements, Porous Terra Cotta Fire-proofing, Ornamental Terra Cotta.

TELEPHONE, - - - - 808

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Thirty-four Steamers Aggregating 134,937 Tons.

Castilian, 8,800 tons. } Building.
Tunisian, 10,000 tons. }

LIVERPOOL AND PORTLAND SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamship.	From Portland.
24 March	Parisian	9 April
26 March	*Carthaginian	13 April
7 April	Numidian	23 April
14 April	Californian	28 April

LIVERPOOL AND MONTREAL SERVICE, calling at Rimouski and Londonderry.

From Liverpool.	Steamship.	From Montreal.
21 April	Laurentian	7 May
28 April	Parisian	14 May

The saloons and staterooms are now 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 rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES—Cabin: $50.00 and upwards, according to steamer, location of, and number of persons in room. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.

Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London, or Londonderry, $34.00 and $36.25 Single; $66.75 and $66.00 Return.

Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a Plentiful Supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage..................$22.50 and 23.50

Cape Town, South Africa..........$66.50

GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY and New YORK SERVICE (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York.)

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From New York.
19 Mar	Sardinian	7 April
26 Mar	Siberian	14 April
2 April	Pomeranian	21 April
20 April	State of Nebraska	5 May

Rates—1st Cabin, $45; return tickets, $85. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $35; return tickets, $64.13. Steerage, $22.50.

The Steamships Mongolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship's promenade deck, the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

GLASGOW AND PORTLAND SERVICE.

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From Portland.
25 Mar	Manitoban	12 April

GLASGOW AND MONTREAL SERVICE.

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From Montreal.
14 April	Sarmatian	3 May
21 April	Buenos Ayrean	10 May
28 April	Sardinian	17 May

LONDON AND ST. JOHN, N.B., SERVICE

From London.	Steamship.	From St. John on or about
16 Mar	Platea	9 Apr
23 Mar	Cheronea	16 Apr

LONDON AND MONTREAL SERVICE.

From London.	Steamship.	From Montreal.
13 April	Livonia	1 May
20 April	Monte Videan	8 May
27 April	Canadian	15 May

LIVERPOOL, HALIFAX AND PHILADELPHIA SERVICE.

From Glasgow	From Liverpool to Halifax	Steamships	From Philadelphia on or about
23 Mar..	26 Mar....	Assyrian	15 Apr
6 Apr..	9 Apr....	Turanian	29 Apr

H. & A. ALLAN,
25 Common Street, Montreal.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE.

The A1 iron steamships of this Line will run regularly throughout the season.

From MONTREAL to

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND.

FIRST SAILINGS.

S.S. COBAN........About Thursday, May 5
S.S. BONAVISTA..About Saturday, May 7

To be followed by regular sailings about every eight days.

These vessels have superior passenger accommodation, and carry experienced stewardesses.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

KINGMAN & CO.,
14 Place Royale, Montreal.
Telephone No. 57.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.,

LIMITED.

ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

S.S. CAMPANA, 1,700 Tons,

First sailing from Montreal, Monday, April 25, at 2 p.m., (ice permitting) and afterward on every altenate Monday. Leaving Quebec the following day at noon for Father Point, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Summerside, Charlottetown, Georgetown, Souris and Pictou. Excellent accomodation for passengers. No cargo received after noon of sailing day. For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK, & Co., Agents.
211 Commissioners Street.

JOHNSTON LINE.

Regular Sailings.

BOSTON TO LONDON.

British Trader	about Mar. 29
Oriel	about Mar. 26
Baltimore	about Apr. 1
Barrowmore	about Apr. 10
British Empire	about Apr. 17
British Trader	about Apr. 24

For rates of freight, through bills of lading, and full information, apply to all railway agents; Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston; 218 La Salle Street, Chicago; 208 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, or to

WM. JOHNSTON & CO., Ltd.
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

The Canadian Wall Paper King

Sample books of Choice Wall Paper for Residences, Churches, Offices, Lodge Rooms, Public Halls, Hotels, Stores and our booklet, "How to Paper," sent free to any address. Write a postal to

THE WALL PAPER KING OF CANADA.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,
P.O. Box 910. Belleville, Ont.

Mention what prices you expect to pay, the rooms you wish to paper and where you saw this advertisement.

☞ We pay express charges.

SHIPPING.

DOMINION LINE

ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY'S

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships Between

Portland —AND— Bristol.

(Avonmouth.)

Consisting of the following first-class Steamers:—

S.S. Milwaukee	12,000 tons
S.S. Monarch	12,000 "
S.S. Monmouth	12,000 "
S.S. Montcalm	8,200 "
S.S. Montrose	8,200 "
S.S. Monterey	8,200 "
S.S. Montezuma	8,000 "
S.S. Merrimac	6,500 "
S.S. Marino	6,200 "
S.S. Queensmore	6,000 "
S.S. Montpelier	5,800 "
S.S. Ashanti	5,600 "
S.S. Lokota	5,600 "
S.S. Lycia	4,900 "
S.S. Etolia	4,900 "
S.S. Memnon	4,900 "
S.S. Parkmore	4,500 "
S.S. Niagara	4,200 "

Steamers of the above line are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain, and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched from PORTLAND as follows:

TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).

*S.S. MEMNON ....Apr 8
S.S. LOANGO ....Apr. 16

*Steamers marked thus are fitted with cold storage.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to Grand Trunk Railway agents at all stations, or to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,

219 Commissioners St., Montreal.

Toronto Agency:—
R. DAWSON HARLING, 23 Scott St.

Chicago Agency:—
JNO. E. EARLE & CO., 6 Sherman St.

Dominion Line

STEAMSHIPS, LIVERPOOL SERVICE

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Portland.
Mar. 17....	Scotsman..	March 31, 1 p.m.
Mar. 31....	Labrador.	April 16, 1 p.m.
April 9....	Vancouver	April 27, 1 p.m.

From Montreal.	Steamer.	From Quebec.
April 30, 9 a.m..	Scotsman	April 30, 6 p.m.
May 7, 9 a.m.....	Yorkshire	May 7, 6 p.m.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
Mar. 13....	Canada	Apr. 30, 4 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE—To Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin, $50 and upwards single; $100 and upwards return. Second Cabin, $34 to $42.50 single; $66.75 to $78.40 return. Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50. Steerage outfits furnished free. Midship saloons, electric light spacious promenade decks.

For further information apply to any agent of the company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament Street.

BEAVER LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Sailing Weekly Between St. John, N. B. and Liverpool.

Calling at Halifax and Moville, Ireland, each Way.

From Liverpool.	Steamers.	From St. John, Wed.	From Halifax, Thurs.
Sat. Feb. 26..	Lake Superior..	Mar. 16,	Mar. 17
Sat. Mar. 5..	Gallia	Mar. 23,	Mar. 24
Fri. Mar. 11..	Lake Ontario	Mar. 30,	Mar. 31
Sat. Mar. 19..	Lake Winnipeg.	Apr. 6,	Apr. 7
Sat. Mar. 26..	Lake Huron	Apr. 13,	Apr. 14
Sat. Apr. 2..	Lake Superior.	Apr. 20,	Apr. 21
Sat. Apr. 9..	Gallia	Apr. 27,	Apr. 28

FIRST CABIN—Single, $50 to $60. Return, $100 to $114, according to steamer selected.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34. Return, $66.75. To Glasgow, $37.65. Return, $74.05. To Belfast, $35.25. Return, $69.25.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, and Belfast, $22.50.

For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to

D. & C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool.
D. W. CAMPBELL, General Manager, 18 Hospital Street, Montreal.
And St. John, N. B.
T. A. S. DeWOLF & SON, Halifax.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

HANSA LINE

Maintaining Regular Communication Between

HAMBURG AND PORTLAND, Maine

WINTER SAILINGS.

	From Hamburg.	From Portland.
ARMENIA (Magin)	8 Jan.	5 Feb.
ARCADIA (Pietsch)	5 Feb.	2 Mar.
ARMENIA (Magin)	2 Mar.	Apr.

Importers will find it to their advantage by having their goods come via Hansa Line, affording LOWEST RATES and QUICKEST DESPATCH.

Through Bills of Lading issued in connection with the Canadian Railways to the principal points in Canada and the Western States, also to Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and principal points in Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

For further particulars, apply to

JAMES THOM, Manager,
13 St. John Street, Montreal.

Newfoundland

By the Royal Mail Steamer

"BRUCE"

(Highest Class at Lloyd's)

CAPTAIN P. DELANEY.

Sailing from NORTH SYDNEY every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening on arrival of Express train from the West, connecting at Placentia with the Nfld. railway system.

Returning, leaves PLACENTIA MONDAY and THURSDAY, on arrival of Express train from St. John's.

SHORTEST SEA VOYAGE

Quickest and Safest Route to any par[t] of Newfoundland.

For all information apply to

R. G. REID,
St. John's, Nfld.

Or ARCHIBALD & CO., Agents,
North Sydney, C. B.

THREADS ....AND... THRUMS...

BY MADGE MERTON.

The perfect woman is a myth. She belongs to that galaxy of dear desirables—the beautiful heroines of the old-fashioned novels. Time was, you know, when the description of the heroine took pages and pages of superlatives. Now she is given a complexion or a figure; while a wart on her nose, or thin eyelashes or a limp reduces her from an angel to a mere commonplace mortal. We like her better that way. We feel she is in our set. We are even content to let her be an old maid or die young, or eat her heart in hopeless misery after the fashion of heroines. But we won't have perfection in books any more, and we are very canny about cultivating the acquaintance of any flesh and blood perfections. Sometimes they are set forth as superlative individuals by others. That is their misfortune. We "keek" through them. Sometimes they acknowledge their supreme everything-ness. We flee from them. When a woman won't admit she is wrong, beware of her. When she smothers every accusation with excuses, keep your eye on her. When she is too humble, watch her. We are all "miserable sinners" and there is no use pretending we've little wings on our shoulders. Hyprocrisy is worse, ten times than the out and out sin of omission or commission. From the way some of us try to make out that we never do wrong, say amiss, or think agley, one would think a punishment with boiling oil in it awaited the first female who came short of the uttermost perfection. Don't let us do it. It's such a farce. It's so easily understood. It's such work to keep it going.

If you are bilious, own up to the giddy appetitte you know you possess. If you have a cold don't pretend you didn't catch it because you were too lazy to shut the window that night the weather changed in the small hours and blew damp coolness and misty March weather across your bed. If you use hair dye, don't pretend it's dandruff cure. If you get heart spasms from bad temper, don't talk with righteously rolled eyeballs of your inherited evils. In fact, be yourself. Be just as nice as you can and let it go at that. Truth telling is an art. May we each and all set up studies for the cultivation of it.

—

"Rig-a-jig-jig and away we go!" That's what the youngsters say when they don't say "Hippity-hop to the barber's shop." And that's what I feel very much tempted to say and do myself these fine spring mornings when the air is so fresh and the sun so bright. Green gras blades are venturing forth in the mellow air. The window gardens thrive under the warm rays, and the adventurous housewife has begun her spring airing, cleaning, brushing and "whacking." The back galleries are loaded with wardrobe sundries. Front windows are flung open and doors stand ajar. Everyone wants to wear light spring mantles and fold away furs and overboots and gaiters. We long for fresh violets and linen blouses, tomatoes, lettuce and maple syrup. In short, we've all gone just a little mad with the riotous blood that the sunshine stirs so. Don't tell me there's sure to be another snow storm. If it must come, well it must, and the weather is one of the things we have learned not to rebel against. We grumble, of course, (is there not English blood in us?) but open rebellion we reserve for less autocratic adversaries than the Duke of the weather.

—

A young woman writes me to say that she is very miserable, and can I tell her is it her fault or merely her misfortune. She has poor health, the result of a disease of the blood, which came to her through the ignorance or wickedness of her ancestors, but she has plenty of money, so much, indeed, that she is suspicious of all friendship and afraid of love. "Why must some people suffer so much, and why are some so happy?" she cries out at the end of a most pathetic letter.

The letter puzzles me, but it may be, I can offer advice. Most of us can. It is so easy to arrange other people's affairs. In the first place, do not recognize your ill-health. Do not talk of it. Be one of those rare beings who can meet and part from acquaintances and friends without betraying their consumptive or asthmatic tendencies, or enlarging upon their heart-spasms or neuralgia. There is more in mind cure than we dare believe. Suggestive hypnotism will subdue nervous twitchings and drive away neuralgia. Be resolved not to take your inherited weaknesses into consideration. Accept and have done with them as you accept and dismiss the subject of your feet and inches, or the color of your eyes, or the shape of your eyebrows. Don't be foolish about damp feet or an unprotected chest. Don't wear silk undervests when your common sense recommends woollen, but forget, as far as possible, that you are very different from other women. More constitutional tendencies have been lived down than have been outgrown. The mind has a great deal to do with the body, and the glorious spring time is the season to live above every sort of trouble and anxiety. It is rather unfortunate that you are wealthy. It is harder to set to work when necessity is not the task-master. And to be really happy, you must be useful. You must work. Life is very empty for those who dawdle through its days. And you must work with a purpose. The greatest pleasure is that which comes to you in the brief leisure that crowns a well-spent day. But do not work for yourself. Do not work for a selfish aim. Throw all your strength and all your energy and thought into something which will help, or benefit, or cheer, or console someone else. You never heard of a woman with a set purpose and unfailingly busy hands complain of ennui or of being lonely.

It is well to be prettily gowned—well, to be dainty and sweet, and stylish, too, if you may. But a bored, tired face has its misery accentuated by the proximity of rich stuffs and glitter and flashes of color. Better the happy face with its simple setting of serge and linen, and its crown of plainly dressed hair.

I am sorry you are suspicious of friendship. It is such a dear belonging, and I do so truly believe in it. Can't you sift it out and gather two or three or even one bit of pure metal for your own? As to marriage, you say you have no right to marry, and I almost think your belief is sound from what you have told me. Are you interested in botany? The mountain and the roadsides in the country here, teem with material for the lover of little green things. Any science which leads you to first causes must be good for you. Are you able to wheel? The bicycle has done more to lift women out of the ruts of life and thought than anything I can think of. Walking, of course, serves partially the same end. But more women are attracted by the wheeling. Where there was one woman who trudged ten miles in an afternoon to breathe fresh air and gather flowers and think new thoughts, twenty will go awheel and derive almost as much benefit. Horseback riding I consider much better, but you have, you say, been afraid of horses all your life, because your mother was thrown from a carriage before you were born.

And now I am at sea, again. You will think me very cold and hard, and far too practical, but is it not iron in your will, more than iron in your blood which you need? Can you not sweep out all the past and begin afresh? The secret of any happy life is not in the environment altogether. You are probably envied by many who know you. Can you not, with me, cast all thought of the robust health aside. Let us both be thankful we are alive, dear unknown reader. Let us finish our little stent of real work and not cast longing eyes at the blessings which have been denied us.

It has always been a source of inspiration to me to thank of Mrs. Browning's frail as a flower, yet serene, of boundless influence for good, pure, sweet and of happy and even mind, she filled her hands with the good the Gods gave, and there is no note of discontent or repining in any line of hers I have ever seen.

—

Surprises, sharp contrasts of fortune, and all the bitterness of misery elbowing affluence are set before those who walk abroad to study more than the buildings of cities. On Sherbrooke Street wealth has established itself. There you see luxury of the refined and substantial type, as well as the barbaric splendor of the newly-rich. Turn down some of the narrow streets off Sherbrooke and you descend into the very hell of city life. Girls in their teens stroll up and down in shabby finery. Wretched slatterns run bareheaded and bare-armed and scarcely clothed to the evil-smelling grocery shop. Loafers and vagabonds stand outside the drinking places. Garbage lies and rots upon the last scum of ice in the road. Hordes of pale children with stunted minds and diseased bodies hobble about the doors and try to play. Some are happy and healthy-looking, but the wan and the pitiful faces are in the majority. They crowd at the windows, too, little bunches of rags, with the great eyes of sorrowful childhoood—unwelcome at birth, and weary of the world while yet they are yet babies.

From a filthy lane a woman picked her way softly, as if fearful of being followed. She held a large goose by the legs. Its head swung limply and dabled the pavement and the woman's skirt with blood. She crossed the street at an angle and disappeared between the houses.

Another woman came from a shop carrying a mess of potatoes and onions and carrots in a basket and dragging two dirty children along with her. Her hair hung in her eyes and her bare toes poked through one of her shoes.

And how close-shut most of the windows are! Is it a foolish pride, I wonder, that keeps the blinds drawn or the paper tacked before the glass, or is it that the lawless fear the law. Do they dread the cold curiosity of those who pry and peek into their wretched homes. Surely what light there is should be let into the comfortless places. Surely the air, bad as it is, must be fresher outside than in those crowded dens. Why, if there is nothing but poverty to hide, should the poor be so anxious to hide that which is often but a misfortune and many times the result of ignorance and not of sin or sloth.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited. Where requested, character will be delineated from the handwriting of correspondents. Address letters—Madge Merton, The Herald, Montreal.

Will my correspondents hereafter enclose only one study in each envelope, and if a full and correct delineation be desired, will each write more than three or four lines in the usual hand, with the accustomed style of pen. In so far as the writing is out of the ordinary, just so far will the delineation be incorrect. Photographs will be delineated, and if they are accompanied by address and return postage, carefully remailed to the owners. Correspondence is invited upon any subject. The women who are puzzling over questions relating to women will find they will be much helped by the opinions of the readers of this column, who may, I hope, be induced to enter upon a discussion of some of the most important questions.

Grace—Adaptability, generosity, self-reliance, some sternness, energy and courage.

Gaiety Girl.—You have good executive ability, are just, energetic, brave, charitable and very strong-willed.

Apple Blossom.—Industry, conscientiousness, hope, order and sympathy are shown here.

Ginger T.—Persistence, ardor of attachment, self-reliance, charity and decision.

An Office Boy.—Cut that particular quotation out of your repertoire of "quotes"—it's horrible to know, simply horrible. You are cautious, selfish, reticent, persistent, untidy and very fond of your ease in your inn.

A School Girl.—Some vanity, some lack or order, obstinate, generous and persistent.

B.A.M.—Cheerfulness, self-will, courage, executive ability, adaptability, strength of purpose and perseverance.

Marguerite.—There is scarcely enough to study. What is shown is order, artistic perception, intuition and perseverance.

R.E.D.—Frankly, I think your letter is in exceedingly bad taste, and I have made it a rule not to answer the few of that sort which are received.

Susan.—Order, humor, decision, energy, and self-esteem.

Molly.—It must be true there is a bright side to everything, and I am so glad that you are going to begin anew. Your writing shows affectionate disposition, energy, order, candor, perspicacity and a certain relentlessness about the accomplishment of whatever you have set yourself or others to do.

Jane.—Simplicity of taste, order, intuition, sensitiveness, sympathy, conscientiousness, self reliance, and self-control. You may send the other. I will read it, and tell me if you please whether you consider this correct. Will you accept my sympathy for the misfortune to which you alluded so slightly. Our physical being does give us a deal of trouble, does it not? It seems to me the only way one can reconcile oneself to ailments is to consider the body quite secondary to the soul. We are sorry without doubt, when a jewel case is worn or broken, but we say consolingly to ourselves: "Oh, well the pearls or the diamonds, or the watch, or brooch is safe and uninjured.

J. L.—Your writing indicates a lack of veneration, some coquetery, loquacity and self-esteem. You are hopeful, cheerful and indomitable of will.

S.O.L.—Impulse, some hope, some courage, irritability, intuition, artistic sense of color and form, generosity and a great deal of charity.

Dorothy.—To be quite candid, the most noticeable trait is irritability. I presume it comes from nervousness or illness, for sensitiveness is highly developed, as are also sympathy and impulse, and self-control executive ability and self-reliance are very slightly shown. You have not lost hope and I think perhaps you are cheery some days. Cheerfulness always pays.

Bess.—Order, affection, wit, mirth, a warm temper and a brave heart are shown here.

F. V. I.—Sauve, generous, self-esteeming, with an artist's sense of form, cheerful, intuitive and brave.

Passion Flower.—Some vanity, strength of purpose, and ardor of attachment. You come to conclusions intuitively, rather than by deductive reasoning. Your candor is amazing, your self-control fairly well-developed, but you are fonder of gaiety or pleasure and ease than you are of serious thought or work.

Marvel.—Affection, sensitiveness, sympathy, lack of self-control, strong cheerfulness, some vanity, and a keen appreciation of the beautiful in life.

Tamale Sall.—Sense of Order, neatness, industry, cheerfulness, candor and courage. How you do revive my drooping spirits when you tell me you are so sure I am a woman.

Rix.—You are untidy, decisive, intrepid, self-esteeming, mirthful, hopeful, and fond of life and its good things.

Irma.—Sensitiveness, candor, sympathy, impulse, charity, and a considerable fondness for Irma are shown here.

Peggie.—Generous.—You are deft-fingered, unassuming, merry, orderly, self-controlled and candid.

Gorilla.—Cheerfulness, neatness, self-control, sincerity, ardor of attachment, lack of self-esteem, and clever with you hands.

Al. M.—You are cheery, brave, self-willed, fond of your friends, forgiving towards your enemies, affectionate, artistic, ambitious and persistent.

Judy.—You have aroused my curiosity greatly, and I really thought that feminine quality had been long ago uprooted. Now say you knew me in Ottawa and in Toronto, and told me a little secret about Montreal too. I shall be glad, for perhaps you will not be a riddle then, but a nice woman to go walks with. I cannot for the life of me think who you are. How delightful it must be to be in the country now with spring leaping into life everywhere. Your writing shows order, susceptibility to environment, imagination, hope, ardor of attachment, some self-esteem, ambition, calculation and the comparative faculty which ought to make you poetical.

Mable.—Is he married? Don't go on caring for a married man. Your pride should prevent you, if your reason does not tell you how hopeless, or, perhaps how very wicked it may all be. Don't think I do not sympathise with you, for I do, but if I should see you I should want to shake you first and comfort you afterwards. Yes, I think every woman is better if she is self-supporting. Some men, you know, say wives and daughters and sisters are so independent there is no living with them if they are financially self-supporting. That is rather a good thing take it all in all. Men have had a monopoly of independence too long. If your mother needs you, stay home and be all the comfort and help you can. If she does not, I think your idea of being independent a very good one. Your writing shows amiability, candor, lack of self-reliance and self-control, patience, intuitive perception and perseverance.

Ottawa.—Yes, I have been in Ottawa, often, for the sessions, and I love your little city and the country about it. I've rowed up the Gatineau, paddled in the canal, been ferried over to Ottawa, tramped to Rockliffe and Hog's Back, wandered through Beechwood, fished in the Rideau river, watched the Chaudiere Falls and the dainty Rideau "Curtain," picknicked and lolled and driven on the roads and banks and rocks, and I love it and always shall, for the memory of sunshiny days and dear companionship and pleasant friends. I was on the point of going up yesterday for a couple of days, but things happened otherwise. I'm coming before the session ends, though, just to get another glimpse of the "Hill" and the big maples in Beechwood.

Bonanza Creek.—You are ambitious, merry, self-reliant, persistent, courageous, and of a very serious turn of mind, good business ability, with a judgment not altogether reliable on account of your impulsive nature.

L. R.—This shows some selfishness, energy, a riotous cheerfulness, impatience ambition and reticence.

Bella.—Order, deftfingers, conscientiousness, candor, imaginative qualities, and intuitive perception are shown here. I think your writing very good.

B.—Yes, I think you are conceited and a little loud, and since you can estimate your own character so nicely, don't you think it is a pity to trouble me with your writing.

Camberwell.—Humanity, courage, sincerity, strong self-reliance, order, artistic perception, ambition and industry are shown here.

Nono.—Brave, candid, self-willed, neat ambitious, energetic and independent.

Mona S.—See answer to "Nono."

Trolis.—Order, persistence, affection self-reliance, conscientiousness and cheerfulness are shown here. You may, perhaps be a little vain and two fond of pleasure to put earnest, serious thought and concentrated effort upon your owrk. Your ambition will be of small use to you, unless you fortify it with hard work. You are very good to say you will read my Easter story in the Canadian Magazine."

Peach Blossom.—Impulsive, merry, affectionate, sensitive, indecisive and self-willed. You have an impetuous little tongue, but your nature is really very kind and sincere.

Reakie.—Suspician, self-will, lopsacity, some jealousy, wit and cheerfulness are shown here.

Zoe.—Sensitive, a little peevish, self-reliant, merry and affectionate.

Captain Thorne.—Ambition, order independence, charity, an equal temper, keenness of perception, readiness of speech and wit, and a gipsy adaptability to circumstances. Now, how do you like it?

Phyllis H.—You are impetuous, candid, a little timid, economical, prudent and generous. Hurrah for the small boy and his prize.

G.P.O.—Consideration for others, gentleness, sincerity, self-reliance and a somewhat ever-sensitive spirit, are shown here.

Rosedale and Sylvan S.—Sincerity, strength of purpose, large veneration, keenness of perception, fondness for pleasure, somewhat imperious in will, strong calculation, good sense of color and determination.

Butterfly.—What a happy little girl with a bicycle and "everything a little girl can want." I've a bicycle too, little lassie, and I'm pining to jump into the saddle and get out into the country. You are cheerful, methodical, truthful and candid.

Sava.—Sense of form and color, intrepedity, ardor of attachment, conscientiousness, good judgment and energy.

Cara Mia.—What a fussy little woman you are. Don't you think it's a pretty good plan to do as the hens and the tabbies do—bring up your babies as well as you know how, and then when they are full-fledged, let them shift for themselves and take a well-earned rest yourself. I hope to see some day more women who are good mothers, who pay all due attention to their children while they need it and then in the years of middle age devote themselves to any especial line of study or any pursuit they fancy. And don't grandmother your daughter's children too much. Let their mother bring them up. She can do it, if you brought her up properly, and if she does make mistakes occasionally that only proves her the human offspring of a human. And now if you don't do that you must do something else. Did you paint when you were young, were you musical, were you literary? Pick up the threads and devote your days to something which will give your energy an outlet, and keep you cheerful and satisfied. There is so much to be done—so many sick to visit, so many poor to help, so many discouraged women to cheer, so much sorrow to comfort that I cannot see how a woman can reconcile herself to her conscience if she spends all her time arranging her wardrobe or pitying herself. Turn over a new leaf in this precious spring time and be young and glad and gay again—that's a dear good grandmother. I am glad I delineated your hndwriting correctly, and it is very good of you to admit that perhaps you are just a little imperious and irritable.

Flossie J.—Pensive, languid, docile, trivial and very affectionate. "Judith Moore," is a very sweet little love story by Joanne E. Wood, a Canadian woman.

Madge Merton

SMOKING VS. TIGHT LACING.

Dear Madge Merton,—Nitram, the smoker, errs, as to why Yankee Cousin took exception. It was not because he crossed over into Woman's Realm, but it was the complacent manner with which he threw a stone from out his glass house. I shall not attempt to defend tight lacing; in fact, have no wish to do so. It is an evil. Nothing can be said for it; everything against it. Likewise smoking. "Will women hear and heed?" Yes; just as much as men will. I recall a case in my own city. A father became blind through excessive smoking; yet a son followed to the same doom; and a grandson's feet are well along the same road. Another instance:—A father died with the cancerous affection of the mouth peculiar to inveterate smokers. Still the son (our informant) is seldom seen without his cigar. Neither of these sons were "precocious kids," but men who long ago attained their majority. It seems to me that men who smoke are like women who lace—they want to and they will—a rule which appears to govern tobacco's devotees at all times and in all places. "The smoker should not be a selfish nuisance," but he usually is. If Nitram holds to the old school adage as to "whistling girls and crowing hens" he must also admit this one of the same day and generation:—"No gentleman will smoke in the presence of a lady." I once believed that myself, but observation has forced me to this conclusion—either they will smoke in their presence, or there are no gentlemen. The odor from tobacco not only clings to the smoker's clothing, but to everyone near him. How delightful, after coughing and choking with the fumes all through the day, upon reaching home at night to be obliged to air dress and cloak, regretting that wigs are not now in vogue, so that that might be aired also.

And for what purpose all this trouble and annoyance? Is it so men can think? So can women think, and as one poor, long-suffering one declares, "at such times it takes all my sense of justice to keep outraged feelings from shouting out 'know all men by these present.'" I should not dare to criticise Thackeray; I hardly think, though, any man of to-day would fancy being compared with the Turk or American Indian.

I agree with him heartily on one point—"the pipe does shut up the mouth of the foolish," always. Yours truly,

Yankee Cousin.

HOW TO KEEP SLENDER.

To restrain a tendency to overfulness of form two things are effective, active movement and fish diet. That is the way the lean, sinewy natives of New England come by their muscles of whipcord and nerves of steel. Between spinning and weaving, and manufacturig supplies for large families, the women of those days, says the New York Journal, had to "flax round," in the old phrase, indoors and out, and a steady fare of dried fish and meats had little material for adipose in it. People who rose at 3 o'clock in the morning half the year, and worked till 9 o'clock at night were in small anxiety about keeping their figures. During Lent there is good opportunity to try the experiment of living on fish. Fresh fish, quickly broiled with salt and pepper, has a staying quality in it which few other foods possess. It supplies nervous, motive force, and prevents the sinking sensation common where strength is far behind ambition.

Again, women who wish to keep slender must learn to do with little bread, and that should be dry toast or brown crust. One-third bread and vegetable food, with two-thirds meat, is the rule of the Salisbury treatment, which reduces flesh and restores vigor. This food must be thoroughly ground in chewing, which benefits in more than one way. It gives the nervous force less work in digestion, and it develops the muscles of the face, preserving their fullness and the firmness of the skin. Fantistically fine women who mince their food a little with their front teeth and bolt it genteelly, not to interrupt the ceaseless chatter which engages their mouths, always have early lines about the lips and corners of the cheeks for want of this exercise.

For those who would lose flesh or keep it in bounds, exercise on foot is far preferable to horseback riding or the bicycle. A brisk walk of a mile in fifteen minutes to begin, gradually quickened to a mile in ten minutes, is as good practice for taking the pounds off one's weight as any that can be named, unless it is running. Our women are so saturated with belief in the beauty of slow, deliberate movement, poise and queenliness that a generation more will have to die of cancer, tubercle and obesities of every sort before they awake to the fact that the finest things in nature move with as much celerity as grace. Angels, who are supposed to be a peg above queens anyhow, are pictured as darting, flying, in motion quick as thought, and the most wonderful women one sees, in whom the mental and electric far outweigh the physical and fleshy, have this quality of moving by impulse, without effort. Your heavy moving women, no matter how smoothly they glide, are nowhere in attraction besides them. The slim girls whose waists clasp in sixteen-inch belts, too often have a suspicion of rheumatic effort or want of use in movements which good walking would speedily improve.

A BOY'S KING.

My papa, he's the bestest man
What ever lived, I bet,
And I ain't never seen no one
As smart as he is yet.
Why, he knows everything almost,
But mamma says that he
Ain't never been the president,
And that surprises me.

Once when he thought I wasn't near
He talked to mamma then,
And told her how he hates to be
The slave of other men,
And how he wished that he was rich
For her and me—and I
Don't know what made me do it, but
I had to go and cry!

And so when I sat on his knee
I ast him: "Is it true
That you're a slave and have to toll
When others tell you to?
You are so big and good and wise,
You surely ought to be
The president, instead of just
A slave, it seems to me."

And then the tears come to his eyes,
And he hugged me tight and said:
"Why, no, my dear, I'm not a slave—
What put that in your head?
I am a king—the happiest king
That ever yet held sway,
And only God can take my throne
And my little realm away."

A HONEYMOON CONFIDENCE.

A blissful train of events has led up to the wedding, and they went off on a Southern tour to spend the honeymoon. A week ago, says the New York Commercial-Advertiser, they returned, and an old friend of the bride dropped in to see her one morning, expecting to find her radiant with happiness. She was unpacking, and she looked pensive, not to say bored.

"Had a beau-ti-ful time, I suppose," said the friend.

"Oh, yes," answered the bride. "But between you and me, Tess, it isn't very interesting to travel around with a—a—comparative stranger, and wherever we went I kept thinking of that awful address the minister made, with that line from the Psalms that begins, 'Abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth.' Do you suppose he meant honeymoon?"

ADMIRABLE ALTERATIVES.

Certain fruits are especially beneficial at this time of year. The all too scarce grapefruit is an admirable alterative, oranges and mandarins, with their slight acid, are to be recommended, and lemons, either in lemonade with sugar or squeezed into water and drunk in the morning before breakfast, are said to have great worth for those of a bilious tendency. Salads can scarcely be eaten too freely. The vegetable oil used in dressing them takes the place in the system of much of the meat required in very cold weather, and to a certain extent removes the craving for animal food.

BEST WAY TO CLEAN CARPETS.

The method employed in the British factories for cleaning velvet, moquette, Aubisson, etc., carpets is the simplest, as to means, conceivable. It requires great faithfulness, but, given a good carpet to start with, if done every six months should preserve the fabric in good order for twenty-five years.

By this passing of a quarter of a century the colors will be faded, but they will have faded so beautifully as to be more grateful to the eye and better than ever fulfil the carpet's mission, which is to be a background to the furniture.

Have two large pans of water, one clear and tepid and the other hot and soapy, made so by shaving "white curd" soap, say, two ounces of soap to two gallons of water. Have plenty of perfectly clean white cotton rags, free from thread ends and "lint."

Take a square of the carpet at one time and wash the surface quickly with a clean rag and the soapy water. Take up as much of the soiled water as possible, then wring out this cloth into a third pan of tepid water. Take the other pan of tepid water and wipe the soaped and clean surface well, being careful as possible to rub over, not rub in. Then wipe this with clean cloths until as dry as reasonable in so short a time. Proceed with the rest of the carpet until finished, guarding against any shadowy boundary lines by going back of each square as you continue. Change the water at every third or fourth square; more often if the carpet needs it.

The very first square will give your reward of merit within an hour. Not only will the carpet look clean and feel cleaner, but it wil be improved and have greater strength and prettiness. This washing is good for the textile, if the rule is followed and you do not get lazy over it, but rub faithfully and let the dry sunny air sweep over and raise each tuft of the weaving until as good as new.

It is safer after illness to send a carpet away to the cleaner's, but it is doubtful if the special places for doing this will employ any method so faithful and simple, so reasonable and so professional as this. Clean soap, clean water and clean white cotton cloths are the pharmacopoeia for the well-being of all beautiful textile fabrics.

LENTEEN DIVERSIONS.

And now young women earnestly desirous to be good will prick their pretty fingers making impossible garments that the worst heathen would flatly refuse to wear.

—

There is nothing frivolous about a convent retreat, according to the story of a Chicago girl who accomplished one in an aristocratic Paris convent. This is the way it is done:

The visitors who have retreated from the world are required to rise at 6, to tub and dress in their cell within a half-hour, to attend morning prayers, early mass in the chapel, and a simple breakfast at 7.30. Their mornings, unless religious exercises intervene, may be passed in sewing for the poor, fancy needlework, the reading of books of piety, letter writing to relatives and exercises in the open air. The afternoons are almost ditto. Any study may be taken up as desired.

The diet? Aye, there's the rub. Plain, even so coarse that it scrapes the throat; meat for visitors three times a week, and eggs, eggs, eggs until one could never abide the sight of a hen again, also a redundancy of spinach. Good bread and butter? Yes, but the bread crusty and two inches thick.

On holy Saturday one finishes and comes out of retreat rested physically, mentally and nervously, and so hungry! The retreat will never be popular here.

—

A swimming party is New York society's new Lenten diversion.

It sounds rather a Klondike programme for chill winter and spring, but society has set its seal of approval upon the pastime, and therefore it is the smart thing to do.

The swimming party originated in London, where her grace the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Chesterfield inaugurated the fashion.

London has a vast number of really beautiful and picturesque swimming baths, quite separate institutions in themselves, where lessons are given and where one may learn all the tricks of swimming for which water nymphs are supposed to be famous.

The most extensive and luxuriously appointed swimming bath is in Buckingham Palace road, and here society meets once or twice weekly for its swimming party—all sorts of ornamental swimming is on the programme, with a master or mistress of natation in attendance.

The swimming party transplanted to New York, is taking on unique and picturesque features, and before the Lenten season closes a certain set of very smart society woman, all married women, by the way, are to give a "tea party in a tank," as one expresses it. A swimming tea party sounds rather more comme il faut, perhaps, but quite as mystifying, and the uninitiated is certain to inquire what manner of social function may this be.

THE SUNDAY FROCK.

Where, oh, where are the days of the Sunday frock? The light silk gowns, fussed and furbelowed within an inch of their lives, the very sight of which hanging in self-satisfied stiff folds brought up memories of long prayers and interminable sermons. Gone, all gone, along with the bustles and long dinners and other atrocities. And good riddance to them!

Another change that has come upon us is our forgetfulness of our old term "Sunday best." We have no Sunday best now. It is no longer the thing to rival the sun in glory when one goes to church. Sunday afternoons women are apt to clothe themselves in gorgeous array to dispense tea and small talk to their male friends who drop in, but the clothes are in honor of the callers, not of Sunday.

There is an old story of one New York woman who called for another one Sunday morning and asked her to accompany her to Grace Church—then very fashionable.

"I am not dressed for Grace," answered the friend. So they went to one of the mission churches in an out of the way street. But that time is long past. Nowadays in summer when people go to church—if they go at all—they consult cambric gowns or shirt waists and plain skirts all that is required.

SERVING CELERY.

Not many people know that a bunch of celery in the hands of a good housekeeper is one of the few things about which there is absolutely no waste. From an ordinary bunch of celery of five stalks pick off the large leaves, wash them, and place in a quart of water, letting the quantity boil down to about half a pint; when cool bottle this liquid and keep in a cool place to be used for flavoring gravies and soups. Next, the five roots; wash and boil the same as potatoes, trying them with a fork to tell when done. Cut them into thin slices, add a finely cut onion, and serve into a salad the same as the ordinary potato to salad.

The large and coarser stalks of celery cut into inch lengths, boil, cover with a cream sauce, and serve as a vegetable.

The delicate stalks use as ordinary for a relish, and the young yellow leaves will be found to make a pretty trimming for the meat dish. This uses every scrap of the celery itself, but the careful housekeeper will not even discard the string which ties the stalks together, but if it is long enough will roll up for future use.

VIOLETS.

O violets! purple, and gold, and white,
When you've nestled under the snow,
Are you never afraid through the long, long nights?
"No! the dear trees sing when east winds blow.

"We are only resting till April showers
And the sunshine, pure, and warm, and strong,
Shall waken the hearts of God's sweet flowers
And help us each to become a song."

O violets! purple, and gold, and white,
What is the secret that you know?
Who gives you your color in shadow and light?
The colors that make us love you so?

Who gives you your fragrance, the fragrance of love?
"The Master's voice we heard in the night,
'Be a message of life from your Father above,
Go and blossom in purple, and gold, and white.'"

—Demorest's.

MISS ELLA DUNBAR

The Pretty and Clever Comedienne, Was Pale, Weak, Tired, Nervous and Suffering from Female Weakness—She Was Advised to Take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills and They Have Completely Cured Her.

SHE STRONGLY RECOMMENDS DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS TO ALL SICK AND RUN-DOWN WOMEN. THEY MAKE FLESH AND GIVE TONE TO THE NERVES, AND CURE FEMALE WEAKNESSES.

The Merit of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills is Proved by the Fact That They Have Cured Hundreds of Cases, After Doctors and all Other Medicines Had Failed.

"I am a living witnes of the wonderful and miraculous effects of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills." Such is the exclamation which comes from the grateful heart of Miss Ella Dunbar. Most of the suffering and sickness, which fall to the lot of women to endure, are the result of deranged nerves and watery blood. Pure blood is the foundation of good health, as impure blood is, for women, the seat of all diseases. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills banish all the ills and weaknesses, to which women are so subject, by their action in strengthening the nerves and multiplying the number of the vital red corpuscles.

Read with attention Miss Ella Dunbar's testimony:—"Last season, after a particularly successful engagement, I found myself so nervous that I could not sleep or eat. I was particularly run down. The least thing affrighted me. I shrank from work with loathing. I became melancholic and irritated, sick and disheartened. I was advised to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women. I was then playing at the Queen's Theatre. I would have taken anything to get better, I was so miserable. I began to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I was delighted to find almost immediate improvement. My spirit picked up, and at the end of two weeks the same old health, with which nature blessed me, had returned. I began to eat and sleep as I had not done for a long time, and I have never since known a moment of nervous prostration. I owe my good health and good humor to Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I have recommended them to all my stage acquaintances who have overtaxed themselves with work, and all have experienced the same good results."

MISS ELLA DUNBAR.

Despair no longer. No matter if you have been sick for many years, give a trial to Dr. Coderre's Red Pills and you will be surprised. There is an inspiration for sick women in the very name—Dr. Coderre's Red Pills—new force, new nerve, new strength, new energy, new power. A woman need not hope to make a husband happy if she suffers from weakness and disease of the organs distinctively feminine, and the train of evils that result. The average obscure doctor, when a young wife complains of being nervous, fretful, despondent and troubled with headaches, pains in the back and sides and abdomen, and shooting pains, attributes these symptoms to stomach, liver or heart trouble. If, by a lucky chance, he hits upon the right cause, which is, most frequently, weakness or disease of the feminine organism, he will insist upon the offensive examination and local treatment from which every modest woman shrinks. When a woman suffers in this way she should take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. Many thousands of women, who were physical wrecks, have taken Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and now they are happy wives with happy husbands.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are the best women regulator and invigorator. They are not a cure all. They only cure women suffering from female weakness, headache, sides and back aches, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, fainting spells, pains between the shoulders, bearing-down pains, leucorrhoea, irregularities, painful or profuse menstruation, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, nervousness.

As soon as you see that you are not quite up to the correct pitch, put yourself into condition again with Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. There is nothing like it to build up the constitution and quickly restore energy and good, hard, healthy flesh. They make new blood rapidly. They clear the unhealthy blood out of the circulation. They make fresh tissue. There is no better beautifier than Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women.

If you have suffered for years, do not get discouraged. If one box of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills fails to cure you, take more. Give the remedy a chance to see what it can do for you.

Never stop using Dr. Coderre's Red Pills before consulting our physician specialist. You can consult him by letter absolutely without cost. Send him a full description of your case; tell him everything. Or, if you wish, send to us for a symptom blank. They are free. Our physicians will give your case all his attention. He will describe your sickness. He will tell you how to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills in the manner most appropriate to your case. He will speak to you so clearly that you will at once understand the cause of your trouble and the best way to cure yourself. ADDRESS your letter to the "Medical Dept., Box 2306, Montreal." One physician alone will open your letter and keep it confidential. Think what an opportunity it is for you. You can consult our physicians as often as you wish, and it will cost you nothing. You can not buy a cheaper remedy than Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. One box, which costs you fifty cents, will last you longer than any box you pay $1.00 for, and we have proved to you so often, by honest testimonials of women who have been cured, that you should no longer hesitate, but ought to put yourselves at once under our inexpensive and most effective treatment.

BE CAREFUL not to buy Red Pills by the dozen, by the hundred or at 50 cents a box. Those Red Pills represented to you as being as good as our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are only an imitation of them. You must refuse them. The merchant who speaks to you in that way only does it because he wants to make a little more profit on your purchase. He does not care whether you get cured or not—but we do. We want you to be cured. Only take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills.

REMEMBER that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in little round wooden boxes of 50 Red Pills for 50 cents; they are never sold in any other way. Always remember that, and refuse all others. If your druggist does not have them, send us 50 cents in stamps for one box, or $2.50 by registered letter or money order for six boxes. You will receive by the return mail the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, those that will cure you. When you write, always give your full address to prevent all delay in shipment. Address:—"Franco-American Chemical Co., Box 2306, Montreal."

HON. MR. BLAIR AND I.C.R. SYSTEM

Minister of Railways Has Undertaken a Big Task.

IT IS HARD TO PLEASE ALL.

Some Interesting Figures in Reference to Railways and Canals.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—It is difficult to awaken in the minds of Ontario members of Parliament, of either political party, anything more than a vague and general interest in the management of the Intercolonial railway. Hitherto their main idea has been that the Intercolonial has been sinking money; has been subjected to chronic deficits; and after being in operation for some twenty-two years, should now be placed in a position to make it pay its way or should be handed over either to the C. P. R. or G. T. R. They do not seem to be seriously impressed with the idea that the building of the Intercolonial railway was dictated, not by purely commercial, but mainly by national and political considerations, to form an artificial bond of union between the scattered provinces, and to promote the development of the national and political bonds of union created by the Act of Confederation. They admit, of course, that this was the primary idea connected with the Intercolonial, but they take the ground that, in view of the national and commercial development which has taken place since 1867, the extension of the Canadian system of railways, and the establishment of channels of commerce on sea and land, the time has arrived when the management of that road should be governed mainly by business and commercial, rather than by political or sentimental considerations. Both the Liberal and Conservative members in the West therefore sympathize, or at least profess to sympathize, strongly with the efforts which the Minister of Railways is making to divorce the management of the Intercolonial railway as far as possible from party political considerations, to operate it as a national business enterprise, and establish equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. The wily Conservative member, keeping an eye to windward, has another string to his bow. He believes, or at least hopes, that the reforming and transition policy now being put in force in connection with the management of the Intercolonial will create friction in the Eastern Provinces, render the Minister of Railways and the Government unpopular, and therefore inure to the benefit of the Conservative party at the next general election. He loudly demands that the Intercolonial railway shall be divorced from politics and managed on commercial lines, and then chuckles over the belief that the carrying out of such a policy will bring political grist to his party mill. That is Canadian Toryism, pure and simple—pat the Minister of Railways and the Government on the shoulder with one hand and knife them with the other; and, strange to say, many Liberals thoughtlessly and ungenerously intimate their readiness to assist in the knifing policy, by complaining and kicking it the policy of reforming the management of the Intercolonial, inaugurated by Mr. Blair should happen to press in any way heavily upon tender spots in their particular interests.

The Minister who attempts to carry out reforms in his department generally finds himself running against a good many snags—perhaps not a matter of surprise in connection with the Intercolonial, in view of the fact that that road had been for eighteen years operated as a political machine, a sort of donkey engine attachment of the Tory party, to be utilized as a promoter of the political interests of Ministers, members and candidates of that party. In the case of an institution so long subjected to degrading and demoralizing political influences, substantial reform transitions from political to business management—will be a matter of supreme difficulty, if not impossible, unless the Minister within legitimate lines is given a free hand and at least reasonable allowance is made for mistakes that may occasionally occur and friction that may be created at some points in reforming the management of that road.

Canal and Railway Deficits.

Talking to an Ontario member the other day, I asked why the people of his Province objected to a deficit on the Intercolonial, while they hadn't a word to say about the deficit on the canals; and why they wanted rates on the Intercolonial raised high enough to wipe out the deficit, and at the same time asked that the canals should be made free. His reply did not carry very deep conviction to my mind, but he evidently considered it a crusher.

He said that the canals were merely a highway, the same as a toll-road, and that people who used them, to wit, shippers, had to provide their own means of locomotion, boats, barges, steamers, etc., while the railway was not only a completed highway in itself, but was also furnished with all the equipment necessary to travel and transportation. The difference is only one of degree, but the argument shows the different standpoints from which the people of the west view the earning attachments of the canals and the Government railways. The point is interesting in view of the financial side of the question:—

Capital expended on Government railways	$55,000,000
Capital expended on Government canals	70,000,000
Annual expenditure on Government railways, 1896-7	3,177,269
Revenue on Government railways, 1896-7	3,060,074
Annual expenditure on canals, 1896-7	633,276
Revenue on canals, 1896-7	384,780
Deficit on railways	117,195
Deficit on canals	248,495

Western members should not say so much about the I.C.R. deficits.

Business vs. Political Management.

This Ontario member, however, was able to appreciate the difficulty with which Mr. Blair had to deal in reforming the management of the Intercolonial with a view to placing it on a business basis, and unburdened himself in the following fashion.

"Mr. Blair is constantly between two fires. On one side there is a general public demand that the I.C.R. should be placed on a paying basis to the extent at least of paying running expenses. In order to accomplish this he must do two things; he must rid the official and working staff of the road of every incompetent and unnecessary man, and he must re-arranged traffic rates in such a way as to secure more revenue.

"The moment he dispenses with the services of any man holding a sinecure position, he is assailed with the cry that he is turning deserving men adrift and throwing them upon the cold mercies of a cold world. If he doesn't dispense with the services of such men he is accused of favoritism.

"If in making appointments to or promotions in the I.C.R. service he eschews political considerations and makes promotions according to merit, he is accused by his party friends of truckling to the Tories. If in making appointments and promotions—other things being equal—he gives the preference to Liberals, Conservatives, especially those who claim everything in sight, accuse him of making the Intercolonial a political machine.

"If he dismisses any I.C.R. offical or employe for offensve political partizanship or any other substantial cause, the Tories accuse him of introducing the vicious American system 'to the victors belong the spoils.' If he doesn't dismiss such men he is accused by his party friends of playing into the hands of the Conservatives, giving comfort to the enemies of the Government and discouraging Liberals who have for eighteen years stood by their Liberal principles in the cold shades of Opposition. So you see Mr. Blair has no trifling task in his hands and he certainly does not lie on a bed of roses."

"Well, what would you have Mr. Blair do in such trying circumstances, more particularly with regard to officials and employes?"

"I think that in making appointments to positions requiring skill and judgment acquired mainly by experience, he should select the best men wherever they are to be found. If Liberals of the desired calibre are available he should by all means recognize legitimate party claims; but if Liberals of the desired calibre are not available then his hands should not be tied by party considerations. As to officials or employes against whom charges of offensive political partizanship are preferred, I think that while giving competent men the benefit of the doubt, he should not hesitate to dismiss men against whom such charges are clearly substantiated. Politics can hardly be eliminated from the I.C.R., service while hot-headed partizans, who undertake to do as they please at election time, by becoming party campaigners, are retained in the employ of the road. I concede their right to vote if they are not disfranchised by law, but beyond that they should not interfere in politics; and I don't mind saying that I wish my remarks to apply to men of both political parties who may be employed on the I.C.R. But in this connection it should be remembered that in the past subordinates have sometimes been forced into politcal action, by their superior officers, contrary to their inclinations and better judgment. I am told this has occurred on the I.C.R. In that case it is the superior officer, not the subordinates who should be severely dealt with."

Local traffic Rates.

But, dropping this phase of the subject, what have you to say about freight rates on the I.C.R.—I mean local rates?"

"There, as I have said, the minister is between two fires—between those who claim that the rates should be sufficiently raised to restore equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and those who claim that as the I.C.R. is the people's road the rates should be kept low for the benefit of the people. Very plausible, this latter plea, but not business. The whole people have to bear the burden of the I. C.R. deficit and therefore the interests of the whole country should be considered. Of course, in the matter of traffic rates Mr. Harris has to a large extent been given a free hand by the minister. He is, perhaps, a somewhat impulsive man, and I have no doubt he is anxious to do his best for the people and the road. If, as is alleged, the traffic rates on the I. C.R. have been unsymmetrical and devoid of system, it is to be expected that readjustment cannot be effected without squeezing somebody's corns, and that any increase, no matter how small, will be resented by some people, and some interests, and not infrequently by those who have the least reason to complain. The people of your provinces should know that local rates are very much lower than on the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and other Canadian railways, and if your people are sincerely desirous of having the management of the Intercolonial approximate to the business methods of other Canadian roads, they should not kick like steers at the slight increase which a readjustment of local traffic rates may involve.

These patrons of the road will be the gainers in the long run by genuine reforms Of course, I do not think that Mr. Blair and Mr. Harris should make sudden and radical changes in the management of the Intercolonial. Better have the work of reform accomplished gradually so that it may appeal to the common-sense intelligence and business instincts of the people. My own belief is that that is the policy Mr. Blair is desirous of carrying out. It is inevitable that some mistakes will be made and some friction be created in carrying out this work of reform, and while it is the right of the patrons of the road to complain, if they think they are being pinched too hard, they should at least give Mr. Blair—and Mr. Harris also—credit for good intentions, co-operate heartily with them in removing actual grievances and aid them to the best of their ability in bringing the management of the I.C.R. into line with sound business principles. Mr. Blair and Mr. Harris can accomplish a great deal in placing the Intercolonial on a better business basis, if they can be made to understand that they will have the sympathy and co-operation of the people—even if the latter do complain occasionally—in reforming the methods hitherto in vogue, removing abuses and remedying grievances when they crop up, so that the equipment and management of the Intercolonial for the future will be something to which people can point with a reasonable degree of satisfaction and pride—a condition of things that has not existed to any great extent in the past.

"But you do not propose, do you, that local rates on the I.C.R. should be made as high as they are in the C.P.R. and G.T.R.?"

"Certainly not. The local traffic rates we pay in the west are entirely too high; but you could have a substantial increase without bringing them anything near the rates in vogue on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific. Your people should not object to a moderate increase in local traffic rates on the I.C.R. There is one thing certain, if the I.C.R. cannot be managed on commercial principles to the extent of at least making it pay running expenses, the West will take a solid stand in favor of handing it over to the C.P.R. or G.T. R. Would your people be willing to accept such a solution of the difficulty?

"Certainly not; at least, not until a supreme effort is made, and fails, to divorce the Intercolonial from party politics and bring its management into line with modern commercial principles. When that effort fails, then we shall see—what next?"

The views thus expressed by the Ontario man—who, by the way, is not much of a partisan—indicate the attitude of the people of the west to the Intercolonial, and show how difficult it is for them to view its management from the standpoint of the people of the Maritime Provinces.

R. M. C. C.

Ottawa, March 31.

AT THE THEATRES

—BY PAUL PRY.—

The season is rapidly drawing to a close, and we shall soon be looking for outside amusement—the bicycle, boating, walking, Sohmer Park, summer cottages, etc. Taking it all in all, the public has no cause for fault-finding; the attractions have been varied, and, as a rule, excellent. That the patronage has not been nearly what might have been expected by the manager is quite evident to those who have been watching events. The Academy has been giving us a class of attractions better than which it was impossible to book; the Francais has been as up-to-date as ever; the Queen's earlier bookings were quite up to the standard, and the stock company, which is now in its sixth week, has certainly been giving excellent performances. The Royal has run on in the same old successful way, and there is, as I just remarked, no cause for faultfinding on the part of the public.

* * *

It seems to me quite evident that the craze for stock companies is fast spreading over the continent, and that it is here to stay for some time to come. And if this be so, what are they going to do for plays? One or two seasons more and the managers will begin to run short of suitable plays, and they seem to have thoroughly made up their minds not to read new manuscripts.

* * *

The number of mute inglorious Miltons who struggle for a hearing is almost beyond belief, and it would seem that out of all this effort something more would be developed if the commercial spirit had not taken such a hold upon theatrical management.

From the numerous complaints that reach me every week it appears that aspiring young dramatists find it almost impossible to obtain a hearing from those who have practically monopolized the business of producing plays. It is the universal complaint that only foreign plays are wanted by managers, and at best they will only listen to a handful of American dramatists who have already made a reputation.

"How are we to make a beginning if they will not read our plays?" is the question repeated every day in the year, and as a matter of fact the problem does take on rather a hopeless aspect. But there is another side to the case which these aspirants for dramatic writing fame do not always consider.

Play writing is the most difficult department of literature. It requires not only fertile imagination, refined taste, keen invention, subtle wit and unusual literary ability, but a thorough knowledge of the stage and of its requirements. Very few who undertake to write are so gifted and so learned as to supply all of these essentials of playmaking. You ask Ed. Varney. The majority possess only a vague understanding of this most difficult art. Picking up some time-worn theme, they elaborate it into four acts of dialogue without action or originality, and then hug the delusion that they have written a play. To them it seems very much better than many plays that are produced, but this does not prove anything, as authors are usually partial to the offspring of their own brain. Perhaps 90 per cent. of the plays written in America to-day are developed in this pulseless, perfunctory manner, and it is not at all strange that managers have been forced in self-defence to decline reading any manuscript that does not carry an assurance of value from some authentic source.

The reported profits of successful plays, usually exaggerated beyond all sense or reason, has inspired thousands of men and women to neglect occupations for which they may be suited in order to undertake the construction of plays. Nothing could be more foolish. It would be quite as wise for them to attempt the practice of medicine without a medical education, or to engage in any other difficult and intricate scientific operation quite outside the ordinary range.

* * *

My old friend, C. D. Cliffe, writes an interesting letter from London. Here it is:—

London, March 14, 1898.

My Dear Paul:—

Time slips through our fingers faster in modern Babylon than in any other place I know of on earth. Vainly I con my note-book to be certain of not repeating theatrical news to thee, my old friend of the footlights.

Before another month slips away there will be something of a home tinge about the great London theatres, for American companies will be in occupation of the Adelphi and the Shaftesbury. The time-honored drama "The Heart of Maryland" is booked to open at the Adelphi on April 9th. It reminds one again of poor Terriss, for, like "Secret Service," which did so well at Gath's house last year, the action is all laid in the Southern States during the civil war. However, you know "The Heart of Maryland," and you know David Belasco, its author, will be appreciated in London. There are, I think, thirty speaking parts in the fine old drama, and with thirsty heart and brain I long to see our old friend Maurice Barrymore strutting about as Alan Kendricks, a Northern cavalry officer, whose father is a general in the service of the South. Then Mrs. Leslie Carter passes before my mind's eye, as she is to play the heroine (Maryland Calvert). The other American piece is the two-act musical comedy, entitled, "The Belle of New York," which, I understand, is coming direct from the Casino, where it has been a winner, or, as our American friends say, a "spell-binder." It opens at the Shaftesbury on Easter Tuesday.

Speaking of Maurice Barrymore reminds me of Olga Nethersole, the famous little queen of passion plays, with whom Barrymore played in Montreal. Olga Nethersole recited last week, at St. James' hall, in one of Boosey's famed ballad concerts, and our mutual Montreal friend, Marie Tempest, who, as you know, is playing O Mimosan, in "The Geisha," at Daly's, sang a sweet aria. Clifford Harrison (you know him) recited Kipling's "Recessional" poem, with musical accompaniment. These concerts are most amusing to a practical Canadian, from a "style" point of view, because they are advertised as "morning concerts at three p.m."

"How London Lives" is a rattling fine melodrama, which is suggestive of the old proverb, "one-half the world does not know how the other half lives," but, as Mark Twain says, "they would like to find out." "How London Lives" is attracting large houses at the Princess theatre, for which Mr. Charles Warner was specially engaged. A provincial company has been formed, and I was told that this does not mean withdrawal from London, but shortly after Easter the drama will be transferred to the Surrey theatre.

Benefits for actors or actresses always recall Montreal to me. On Thursday afternoon for Miss Nellie Farren's benefit performance at Drury Lane, it has been decided to open the gallery doors at ten o'clock, but admission to the other parts of the biulding, of which every seat was taken a month ago, will not be until twelve o'clock. To amuse the gods during the preliminary two hours the bands of the Palace, the Gaiety, and Daly's theatres will in turn play selections, and several entertainers are expected to appear. The curtain wil lrise at half-past twelve, and "it is hoped"—thus runs the official statement—that the programme will be got through at half-past five. Considering the length of the entertainment, the host of artists appearing, and the enthusiasm certain to be evoked, it would not be surprising if the proceedings extended to an hour later. The scene painted by Mr. Bruce Smith for the harlequinade, in which over a hundred comedians, dancers, singers, and managers will take part, has been purchased by Mr. Arthur Collins who will use it for the Drury Lane pantomime next Christmas.

Do you remember the production of "Marble Heart" for Fanny Reeves' benefit, in which you played Diogenes? I laugh now when I think of you forgetting your lines and saying to Ed Varney "Raphael, Raphael, I have become a little romantic sleeping under the silent stars, but I am not wrong, Raphael, I am right"—and then (as you slapped poor Varney most mercilessly on the back,) shouted, "I am reason; I am the world." Exit.

The Britannia pantomime "Will-o'-the-Wisp" ends this week. "Secret Service" will next Monday bring back the dramatic company.—The American drama "Blue Jeans" is at the Brixton Theatre.—Irish festivals, with a band of harps, will be held by the Mohawk Minstrels at the Agricultural Hall, both on Thursday, (St. Patrick's Day) and Friday nights.

C. D. Cliffe.

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There were several alarming reports as to the condition of E. S. Willard during the past week, but a telegram yesterday stated that he had been pronounced out of danger by his physicians, who expressed the opinion that he would be out of bed within a month. Mr. Willard, it appears, suffered from typhoid fever for two weeks before he was prostrated, but a strong constitution, it is believed, has saved him. When Mr. Willard is convalescent he will sail for England for a long rest.

* * *

A London despach dated last Monday says: "Charles Frohman has engaged Miss Jennie Millward, who was for a long time with the late Mr. William Terriss, as his leading woman to succeed Miss Viola Allen in the Empire Stock Company."

"Miss Millward will make her first appearance in "The Conquerors" in Chicago in September ,and will appear in New York in Anthony Hope's "Phroso." Next spring Miss Millward and Mr. William Faversham and the Empire Company will play in London."

Oh! those printers! What will they do next, I wonder? Last week I wrote about the number of stock companies, including the Beryl Hope organization, producing "East Lynne." Instead of "stock companies," the printer made me say "slick comedians." Just fancy! It is as bad as one of our fellows writing of a "bag puncher" being in town some months ago, and the printer made it "boy preacher." Don't always blame the writer when you read something with which you cannot agree.

* * *

Although the Berlin critics treated Mr. Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell with every consideration, even going to the length of admitting that, for English-speaking actors, they really seemed to have a pretty clear glimmering of the meaning of the Shakesperian text, they did not succeed, apparently, in exciting much interest in their performances among Germans generally. It is true that the representations were given in the presence of large audiences, but these consisted chiefly, it is said, of English visitors or residents.

* * *

NOTES.

Pol Plancon sailed last Thursday for Europe. He will sing at the Covent Garden opera season in London, and will return to America next autumn.

Louise Thorndyke Boucicault has sued Thomas L. Grenier, of the Chicago Lyceum, for $5,000 for unauthorized use of the play, "Led Astray."

Heinrich Conried is considering two advantageous offers of sites for his new German theatres, plans for which are in preparation.

Rose Coghlan and her husband, John T. Sullivan, are said to contemplate a starring tour in "The White Heather" next season.

Courtnay Thorpe will appear at the Royalty Theatre, London, on Easter Monday, in his dramatization of "The Light that Failed."

William Gillette closed his tour with "Secret Service" at Hartford on Saturday. He sails for London on April 6.

The Grand Opera House at St. Thomas was damaged badly by fire on March 20. The loss is estimated at $6,000; insurance, $6,500. It is the general opinion that the fire was the work of an incendiary. It was the intention to remodel the Grand during the summer, and it therefore probable that the house will be rebuilt.

Johnstone Bennett has a new sketch called "American Types," which will soon be introduced.

The Castle Square Opera Company finished a profitable season of two weeks at the Bijou Theatre in Pittsburg on Saturday night. They will be here soon.

The Avenue Theatre in Pittsburg was re-opened Monday night for Francis Wilson.

John Frederick Cook has been playing Francis Carlyle's part in the "White Heather."

War and naval dramas are all the rage just now. "The Ensign" is being rehearsed for Easter week at the Francais.

DeWolf Hopper has signed to sing at Manhattan Beach this summer, where the Bostonians will also appear in "Rob Roy."

Tony Pastor celebrated his thirty-third year as a New York manager last Tuesday.

"The Highwayman" starts on a short spring tour, commencing April 18, with nearly all the original company.

Mr. Charles E. Evans has disposed of the acting rights of "A Parlor Match" to Messrs. Fred. Ranken, William M. Gray and Will J. Block. The old success will be on the road next season with two vaudeville actors of prominence.

PAUL PRY.

WRIGHT-TABB.

Mr. J. J. Cecil Wright was married on Tuesday to Miss Maria E. Tabb by the Rev. Mr. P. L. Richardson. After supper Mr. and Mrs. Wright left for a tour to Cleveland, Ohio, amidst the hearty good wishes of their friends

HEROUX-DUPERRAULT.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Joseph Heroux was married to Miss Emma Duperrault at the residence of the bride's father, 1269 St. Denis Street. Both bride and groom have many friends in Montreal.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ELSEWHERE.

(Continued from page one.)

the traditional was the life of a yellow dog, things at Elsewhere were different from what they now are. In the old days Residence gate was not shut and locked at seven in the evening. That was before the institution of the kindergarten system, before the abolition of the Mufti, and the suppression of hazing. Then the president was not in the habit of putting down Hustles with the fire hose, even though his morning prayers were attended by only eleven freshmen, three professors, the beadle and the janitor, all told. Then I remember it was a criminal offence to be in bed before three o'clock on Hallowe'en night, and the mildest-mannered little freshmen in the university could boast of the bonfires he had built and the doors he had screwed up.

But now the old traditions are dead, and the old men are gone. To-day, I am told, the rural freshman with nothing to keep his exuberant, over-bubbling spirits within bounds, makes mouths at a reverend and holy sophomore, and is no longer visited at midnight and invited to interview the Mufti. Even the busts of Caesar and Pompey, to which all freshmen were most religiously made to take off their hats, no longer smile down in all their painted ugliness from the ledge of the First House. Alas, both Caesar and Pompey, so shrouded with antiquarian associations and yellow paint, so worshipped and bowed to in the old days, have been carried off by some soulless vandal, even after he had bowed to them both for one academic year.

No longer, as the blushing girl undergraduates file in timidly to their seats for morning lectures, does the old doxology, with all its hallowed memories, roll forth from one hundred lusty throats, inquiring if these young ladies had used a particular brand of toilet soap. And to-day, although marble busts of the venerable and deceased presidents and chancellors still adorn the walls of the huge old dining room of Residence, never more are they targets for the baked potatoes of the undergraduates' table, and shafts of wit from the faculty table. A sterner discipline has been imposed by the powers that be, and now, passing under the old tower door is to the freshman of to-day what passing under the yoke was to the Romans. That door once entered and his freedom is lost. Thereafter he is a machine. If, sometimes, we hear of him slipping a cog, and rattling away for one moment at his own good will, it is through no fault of his engineers. For he is not even allowed, nowadays, to climb up into the old tower and carve his initials among those of the bygone spirits who have passed out among the Great Ungowned in the proud consciousness of being able to do two things—to smoke six pipes of tobacco without the sophomoris symptoms of distress, and to build grate fires so that one hundred weight of coal might last for two weeks. And yet there are those nowadays who say a university education unfits a man for the world. O tempora! O mores!

The Infant.

THE TALE OF A SHIFTED CARGO

(Continued from page one.)

in long ago; even as it was, when day followed day, when we imagined it impossible that we could work much longr—and when the ship gave no sign of righting—our men began to show signs of despair, and to think more than was good for them of that death which was staring us in the face. I consulted the third mate, a good chum of my own. We thought it best to conceal my own. We thought it best to conceal what liquor there was aboard, for fear the fellows should remember it, and drink themselves senseless. So we sneaked off on the quiet, and having made the steward hand it over, stowed it all away, beneath some bags of grain in the after "'tween decks."

It was now ninety-six hours since our ship had gone on her beam-ends. All this time we had been working continuously at this tremendous task. A dock laborer who works for nine hours at handling sacks, with a dinner-hour between, considers he has done a good day's work and earned his night's rest. We had alread done ten times as much without a wink of sleep. We were at the end of our endurance. Here and there a man stooping to grab at a sack would fall upon it—fast asleep. In addition to this, our hands were now so sore that we could scarcely bear to lift the bags.

Just at this awful crisis the vessel began to move!

What the present fear of death had been unable to do, hope made possible to us. We worked on, though still now and again stumbling and dozing off; till by five in the evening—so raipd had been the change for the better—our ship was on her legs again.

The captain called every one up from below and ordered them to turn in, he remaining on deck to keep watch. I can remember tumbling into my bunk, as I stood, boots, coat and all. I was asleep—dead—before my head reached the pillow.

Four hours only were given us for sleep, it seemed like half a minute; for, though we were now safe, much remained to be done. It was a long job to get the engine-room ready for work again. First, the suction-pipes of the pumps had to be brought up on deck, and the solid coal and grease with which they were clogged rammed out with iron rods. Then, after the water had been pumped out, the coal and rubbish of all kinds which had been washed everywhere had to be cleared away.

At last the fires were lighted again, and presently the engines began to move once more. Then we found time to look round us. One life had been lost. When the chief engineer was once more able to get to his cabin—which had ben under water—he found his canary dead, whether starved or drowned it was impossible to say.

During the whole of those four days we never saw a ship. Had we done so, we should as I have said, immediately have left the *Gresham* to founder. An hour or two before we finished our work, a barque passed close to us, but we were not going to leave our ship then.

"Arrah! you lazy toad!" I heard one fellow mutter. "Why didn't ye come along sooner?"

I am glad, now, that no vessel did come along, for it is interesting to go through an experience like this; the interest comes in after it is over. As it was, we had no choice, and I doubt whether any other body of men ever worked for so long at such hard labor. We were 109 hours in all without sleep. As soon as we reached London I left the ship. She sailed for many years afterwards, and then was lost—by stranding, if I rightly remember.

I felt no after-effects, and my only souvenir of the occurrence is a black mark which adorns my nose, and which I shall carry to my grave. Say, now! Was not our experience as wonderful as his who moved the million of gold?—Strand Magazine.

THE PARISIAN'S PASSENGERS.

The Allan line steamship Parisian, Capt. Barrett, R.N.R., which sailed from Liverpool for Halifax and Portland on March 24th, reached Halifax today.

Following is the list of her saloon passengers:—

Mr. J. Applebe, Mr. E. Applethwaite, Mrs. Applethwaite, Mr. Bagge, Mr. E. Barneby, Mr. A. B. Book, Mr. P. Turner Bone, Mrs. Bone, Master J. Bone, Master A. T. Bone, Mr. W. J. Brennan, Mr. Brooks, Mr. M. Hanson Boorne, Mrs. Brough, Miss V. Brough, Mr. Ernest E. Buckhill, Mr. D. A. Campbell, Miss Carburry, Mr. J. Coughlin, Miss Cowan, Mr. A. H. Crichton, Mr. A. Day, Mr. Denny, Mr. F. Elkins, Mrs. A. B. Few, Miss D. Few, Miss V. Few, Mister D. Few, Mr. de Fortin, Mrs. de Fortin, Prof. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner, Mr. H. D. Lockhart Gordan, Mr. E. B. Groome, Mrs. Groome, Miss H. Groome, Mr. St. George Harvey, Mr. A. Hewlitt, Mr. B. Hill, Miss Hobson, Mr. W. D. Hobson, Mrs. J. E. Hooper, Miss Hooper, Miss Hunt, Mr. L. J. Hutton, Mr. Milalrd oJnes, Mrs. Jones, Mr. C. Leigh, jr., Mr. H. A. Lempriere, Mr. T. J. Lendrum, Mrs. Lendrum, Mr. E. T. Mahon, Miss A. C. Mahon, Mr. G. Moore, Miss May, Mr. A. Ogden, Mr. G. O. Pooley, Mr. C. F. Rivaz, Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. W. R. Sheppard, Mr. R. Spencer, F.C.S., Mr. George Stanley, Mr. W. H. Tallis, Mr. Tate, Mr. E. Thomson, Mr. A. Troeder, Mr. A. W. Tuxford, Dr. S. W. Wilkinson.

MODERN LIGHTING.

Kingston, Ont., April 1.—(Special).—Arrangements have been perfected for the placing of two electric plants, one at Napanee, and the other at Newburgh, for the purpose of generating electricity for lighting Yarker, Newburgh, Camden East, Napanee Mills, and Napanee. The incandescent system will be used. A Montreal firm will put in the plant and system.

A BLAZE AT LACHINE.

Five small houses were destroyed in Lachine on Thursday night. They were No. 237 to 445 St. Joseph Street, and were occupied by Messrs. Silver (437), Mair (439), and Eastwood (443.) The fire started in a vacant house in the midst of the row, and, spreading quickly to the adjoining houses, burned them badly before the Fire Department could get to work. Painters and carpenters had been making repairs to the house during the day, and it is thought that the fire must have originated from a stove used to heat the house. The houses, which are brick encased buildings, were completely gutted, the firemen getting the better of the flames after about two hours' work. The loss is estimated at about $3,000.

GONE TO KLONDIKE.

Cornwall, April 1.—(Special) — James McAlear, an old Cornwall boy who has been in the Western States for half-a-dozen years or so, and his brother, Joseph McAlear, the well-known lacrosse player, are by this time among the gold fields of the Yukon country. They started with two others from Seattle, Wash., with two years' supplies, James McAlear is in charge of the party. They sailed on the steamer North Pacific for Dyea, Alaska. When two days out they encountered a storm, and the ship, which proved to be unseaworthy, was considerably damaged. However, they reached Dyea in safety on March 2, and at once started on the trail. Writing home on March 6, James McAlear says that they sleep quite warmly in a tent on the snow. Dyea, he says, is not nearly as bad a place as reported.

MR. LATOUR LOSES HIS SUIT.

In the case of Latour vs. Decarie, Pare, Chapman, Martin and Allard, councillors of Lachine, the Court of Review has confirmed the verdict of the Superior Court. The defendants were sued for $1,121, being the price of a quantity of cedar which the plaintiff alleges he had sold the corporation of Lachine at the instance of defendants as members of the road committee, together with law costs. It would appear that these gentlemen, at Mr. Latour's request, signed a paper concurring in the action of Mr. Decarie in purchasing this wood. When it was taken out of the water the corporation refused to accept it. Mr. Latour went to law, but the courts decided that there was no sale.

PULLMAN RATES GO UP.

Going into effect to-day, rates for compartments on Wagner and Pullman coaches will be advanced about 40 per cent. Heretofore the berth rate in a compartment has been exactly the same as for a berth in an ordinary sleeper, although the accommodations are much superior. As these rooms are isolated from the remainder of the car, it was possible to sell both berths only in exceptional cases. A passenger, therefore, usually secured the advantages of a drawing room for the price of a single berth.

GROCERS LOSE LICENSES.

Valleyfield, April 1.—(Special) — The Town Council of Valleyfield at their regular meeting last night passed a by-law doing away with all grocery liquor licenses. The debate was at times of a very heated nature, as Councillors Bourassa and Gauthier both hold licenses. These were the only two who voted in favor of retaining the liquor in grocery stores.

THE CROW'S NEST.

Judge Dugas says the Crow's Nest Commission are now preparing their report for Ottawa. The evidence is all in.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

People Who Make the Most of Their Money Buy From Us.

Easter Needs and Novelties!

Easter Gloves!

Fine Handwear for Men, Women and Children. Styles and colors the latest. Prices the lowest! Prices the lowest!

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.40, $.501, $1.75 and $2.00 pr.

Men's Kid Gloves, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1 50, $2.00 and $2.25 pr.

Easter Requisites for Men.

New Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, Shirts, Umbrellas, Jewellery, Perfumes, Handkerchiefs, etc. New Fine Quality Covert Coats at $9.50 and $13.00 each.

Easter Souvenirs

Easter Eggs from 5c to $1.25 ea. Easter Novelties in hand-painted China, Glassware, etc., at low prices. Hand-painted Easter Eggs from 5c to $1.25 ea.

Stylish Spring Capes!

Ready-to-Wear Costumes! Blouses!

Boys' Clothing! Children's Dresses!

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Our new Department, devoted to High-class Millinery, has already been visited by hundreds of the best shoppers of Montreal. The consensus of opinion is expressed in these words: A DECIDED SUCCESS! It is stocked with all the choicest and latest art productions of the British and French markets. We invite inspection.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

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OPEN TO NIGHT TILL 9.30 O'CLOCK.

Spring is a Wolf In Sheep's Clothing...

The gentleness of Spring, of which the poets sing, is, to a certain extent, visionary. There is more disease and sickness wafted about on the gentle spring breezes than is carried along by the gales of a blizzard. "When Spring unlocks the flowers that paint the laughing soil," it also frees from the frozen clutch of winter the imprisoned germs of disease. Each melting pile of a winter's collection of dirt and snow exhales disease-ladened fumes. Your health, at this critical season of the year, depends on whether your system is strong enough and your blood pure enough to withstand the disease that lurks in the spring atmosphere.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT

purifies the blood; strengthens the system; imparts energy to every portion of the body; prevents disease. IT IS NOT ONLY A SPRING MEDICINE. It is a general all-the-year-round tonic, in all climes at all times. Its use in the spring-time will do you more good than many self-styled spring medicines. The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt gives robust, energetic health and a clean system. Do you take it daily? If not commence now. You could not choose a better time.

WHAT TWO CANADIAN MEDICAL AUTHORITIES SAY:

THE CANADA LANCET says: "This preparation deserves every good word which is being said of it. A sample is offered to each physician, and most favorably is it commented upon. There is no doubt but that the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will be a great preventive and aid in warding off attacks of disease."

DR. CHAS. L. DeMARTIGNY, of Montreal, has been a physician for the past fifty years. He has seen much suffering in that time, and has done much to alleviate it. This is his opinion of Abbey's Effervescent Salt: "I have given Abbey's Effervescent Salt a very thorough trial among the inmates of the House of the Sisters of Providence, where I am resident physician. I have found it particularly useful in cases of Flatulency, Headache and Chronic Constipation, and am using it now in a case of Rheumatism. I have tested Abbey's Effervescent Salt in a great number of cases, and have always found the results perfectly satisfactory. I have no hesitation in recommending Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a thoroughly reliable preparation. I may add that I use Abbey's Effervescent Salt myself every day, and have found it more beneficial in my own case than any similar thing I have ever tried."

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is known as "The Foundation of Health."

All Druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

BOYS' and GIRLS' CIRCLE.

A PAIR OF SNOWSHOES.

By the Editor.

(Continued from last week).

Gathering their belongings together, they started out from Dawson, and then began a tramp, which tried their strength to the utmost. Soon after they started, there was a sudden change in the weather, and the winter of the sub-Arctic circle was upon them. Then the snowshoes came in handy, and Sam wished that he had a pair too. But Captain Black was good and brave and kept up his courage many times when Sam felt very much like giving it all up and laying down in the snow to die. This state of affairs went on for three weeks. Nearly frozen, often blinded by the fierce snow, and often weary for want of food and sleep, they managed to struggle on until they came within what the captain said was ten miles from their destination. That morning, the weather took a turn for the better, that is, it did not blow so hard, and the gold hunters considered that they were in luck. Captain Black told Sam to keep up his spirits as they would get to their location before the long Arctic night fell.

In the middle of the day they halted to partake of their food extracts, for their supply of provisions was getting low, and they had to be careful. After a good rest, during which they had greatly enjoyed the comparatively mild weather, so grateful after their recent experiences, they started out again.

"We had hardly gone two miles," said Sam, continuing his story, "when quite suddenly, almost as suddenly as I have seen it happen in dear old London, a black fog came up, and I somehow got separated from my master. It was some minutes before I missed him, but when I did you may be sure I hollered as loud as I could. But no reply came, and then I think I became mad. There I was within a few yards of the captain, for he could not have gone very far, and I had lost him. Oh, it was terrible to have gone through all we did to lose him in that way in the midst of that terrible darkness and solitude. Well, I kept shouting until my voice gave out, but never a sound did I hear. My beloved master had disappeared as completely as if the earth had swallowed him up. What could I do? Nothing, except stay where I was until it got light again, and I was able to see where I was. The terror of that night I will never forget. It turned my hair white, as you see. When the morning broke, I looked about, but no trace of the captain could I see. I shouted again and searched everywhere I could, but could find no signs of him anywhere. Then I gave up all hope. It was awful to think that I had lost him in that way. The only thing I could think of was that he must have wandered off in the fog and got lost.

"As soon as I realized my situation, I gave up all hope, and just threw myself down in the snow, determined to die where I had lost him rather than go back to Miss Cicely and tell her that I had been unfaithful to my trust, although through no fault of my own.

"I remember no more until I woke up and found myself in the Mounted Police hospital at Dawson. It seems that a police patrol, sent out to look after some illicit liquor traders, had happened to come across me, and had taken me to the camp to save my life. I pleaded hard with the doctor to be allowed to die, but he would not let me, and impressed on me that it was my duty to be a man and get back to England to tell my young mistress the sad fate of her lover. They took good care of me, and eventually got me well enough to make the journey down to the sea. The Major was very good to me, and gave me enough money to take me to Eastern Canada, so that I might be able to get in the way of getting home.

"But my ill-luck followed me. On the train I met some spielers—that's what we call swindlers at home, sir and ma'am—and they robbed me of all that I had, and when I got to Montreal I found myself penniless. I tried hard to get work and to interest somebody in my case, but there had been so many people in the same plight as I was myself—had lost all they had in the Klondike—that I could get nothing to do. So I determined to make my way to Halifax and see if I could not get passage there to Liverpool, in order to get to Miss Cicely and tell her the news which I know will break her heart, but which they tell me she ought to know, and not live out her young life waiting for news that will never come."

That was the end of Sam's story. But you may be sure that after that there was no more talk of his going away. Mrs. Jamieson made him promise to wait and see her husband, who was sure to help him to get home, as he wanted. Thus it came that when Mr. Jamieson returned in the evening he found Sam there, and the poor fellow had to tell his story over again. The very next day Mr. Jamieson cabled to the address in England which Sam gave him, and, having received a reply which convinced him that his story was true, so arranged matters that Sam was able to sail from Halifax the next Saturday, not as a worker, but as a passenger.

There is no need to tell you how grieved Jack was over the news of the sad fate of his big Englishman. But so were the whole family. It was a sad ending to all Jack's dreams of what the snowshoes were going to do, and it was a very miserable little boy who went about his lessons for the next few days.

But his sorrow did not last very long. The fourth day after Sam had left for England, Mr. Jamieson came home with such an air of mystery about him that the whole family got very curious to know what his news was. As soon as supper was finished, papa told them all to gather around him, as he had something very interesting to tell them. Then, putting his hand in his pocket, he drew out a letter, so covered with postmarks that it was very difficult to decipher to whom it was addressed. But, Mr. Jamieson handed it to Jack, saying: "This is for you, my son." And when Jack looked at it, sure enough it was addressed to him at their old home in Montreal.

"Oh, Papa,' do read it please! I am sure it is from Captain Black, and he's not dead after all."

And Jack was right. The letter was from Captain Black, and read as follows:

"Dawson City, Yukon, Dec. 26, '98.

"My Dear Little Chum Jack,—I am afraid you will have thought many times that I have forgotten you, and my promise to you. But I assure you I have not. Even had I felt inclined to do so, your snowshoes would have reminded me of you. They have been my inseparable companions, and have, as you dreamed they would, been the means of saving my life and making my fortune.

"Some day I hope to see you, and tell you of all my experiences, and how the snowshoes brought me luck. But, now, all I can say is—for the post-office here is very peculiar, and will not take heavy letters—that the snowshoes brought me luck, and that you are my partner.

"The only sorrow I have is that just before I 'struck it rich,' I lost my dear companion, my only servant, Sam. We suddenly lost trace of each other one day in a black fog. The next instant, I fell into what I thought was a bottomless pit. It was the steep bank of a creek, which contains enormous stores of gold. I was wearing your snowshoes, and they broke my fall, not sufficiently, however, to prevent my being stunned. How long I lay there I do not know, but when I woke up I saw right over my head a glittering mass of shining gold. Your shoes had brought me luck.

"As soon as I was myself again, I climbed up the bank and searched everywhere for Sam, but no trace of him could I find. I had found my luck, but lost my faithful friend.

"To cut a long story short, I made my way to the nearest camp, recorded my claim, and in the rush which followed to that district, managed to get enough help to work the mine. It has proved a veritable bonanza. I am a rich man, a very rich man, but half of what I have is yours.

"Just as soon as I can arrange it I am coming out to civilization again, and will tell you in person what a lucky boy you are.

"So you may expect to see me soon after you get this letter.

"Your faithful partner and friend,
"William Black."

As soon as the family had recovered from the astonishment into which the letter plunged them, Jack showed his wisdom by saying,

"Oh! papa, we must let Sam know; it would never do for him to land in England and tell Miss Cicely that the captain is dead, when he isn't."

Mr. Jamieson agreed that the suggestion was a wise one, and so it happened that, when the steamer in which Sam was, touched at Moville the passengers were astonished to see the miserable man in the steerage, who had been the object of so many conjectures during the voyage, waving a piece of yellow paper, a telegraph, form, over his head and dancing for very joy.

* * *

I am not going to tell you how Captain Black and Jack met again; of the long explanations they had, and the plans they made; but I am going to close this little story with an incident that took place on McGill College campus some seven years afterwards.

The big football match of the season had just been fought and won. The crowd, particularly the students, were vociferating their enthusiasm, not only at the victory, but at the magnificent play of Jack Jamieson. They had "rushed" him at the close of the game and carried him in triumph to the dressing room. He had just succeeded in breaking away from them when he was accosted by a tall military-looking man in company with a fair, sweet-looking lady.

"Jack, my boy, I want to introduce you to my wife"—"and, here, Sam, bring the boy,"—"to my little son, Jack, whom I have named after my chum, who saved my life and brought me luck with his

PAIR OF SNOWSHOES."

DOLLY TAKES TEA.

By Albert Bigelow Paine.

When dolly sits down to the table,
And everything's ready, you see—
With cookies and water for Mabel,
And water and cookies for me.

We nibble and chatter with dolly,
And offer her "tea" from a spoon,
And often our meal is so jolly,
It lasts through the whole afternoon.

Till Mabel jumps up in a hurry
And says that she really must go,
And I say, "Oh, truly I'm sorry,
And dolly's enjoyed it I know."

Then gaily we clear off the table,
When dolly has finished her tea,
With cookies and water for Mabel,
And water and cookies for me.

TALES ABOUT ROBINS.

A curious instance of the familiarity and sagacity of the robin occurred at a house near Roseneath (on the Clyde), where a young gentleman occupied one of the upper rooms as his bedchamber. In one corner stood his clothes-bag, and in the mouth of it the owner found one day a robin's nest, built, and filled with eggs, the little pair having taken advantage of the window being left open to occupy such a singular locality for their breeding-place. The eggs were in due time hatched, and as the young robins could not wait for their early breakfast until their fellow-lodger got up, the old birds were driven to the necessity of waking him, which they did at an early hour every morning by flapping their little wings in his face, when he got up and kindly opened the window for their free egress and ingress. One cold wintry day a robin stood pecking at the window of a cottage as if begging for admittance. They opened the window and let the confiding little creature in. The children became much attached to the little bird, which fed upon the crumbs that fell from this poor man's table. When the spring came the cottager opened his window and his little guest flew into the adjoining wood, where he built his nest and filled the air with his warbling songs. On the approach of winter the robin, with his little mate, returned to the cottager's dwelling, where everyone was delighted to see them. "How expressive are the eyes of the little birds!" said one of the children, "they look as if they wished to say something." "My children," said the father, "could the little birds speak they would probably say, 'A friendly confidence in, and a love of, man, is only to be obtained by his acting with mercy and generosity.'"

C. H. Mott.

FROM THE MONKEY'S POINT OF VIEW.

The ostrich has wings, but he cannot fly;
The horse has only one toe;
Have you noticed the size of the elephant's eyes?
Or the pitch of the rooster's crow?

The fox has a brush, but he does not paint,
And I think it a capital joke
That the goat has horns which he cannot blow
And a beard that he cannot stroke.

I think this is quite the funniest world
That ever a wight could see,
But the most ridiculous things of all
Are the people who laugh at me!

—W. C. McClelland, in May St. Nicholas.

A SONG OF SPRING.

Fishing time is coming,
Give a welcome shout,
Spend the whole day Saturday
Getting tackle out.
Hook and line and landing net,
Rod and reel and all—
Fishing time is coming,
I heard a robin call.

Cycle time is coming,
My! how good it seems
Hauling over cycle kits,
Dreaming cycle dreams!
For a merry outing we'll
Soon be on the wing;
Cycle time is coming,
I heard a robin sing.

Camping time is coming,
Can't believe it true,
Seemed as if the winter tim
Never would be through.
Talking over camping days,
How we all rejoice;
Camping time is coming,
I heard a robin's voice.

Coming, yes, they're coming,
All of these and more;
Happy days in wood and field,
Days along the shore.
Fishing time and cycle time,
Camping time and all,
Coming, coming, coming,
I heard a robin call.

A. B. P.

WILFRID SUDBURY,
1st Prize Winner.

AN ALICE ALPHABET.

By Caroline Wells.

A is for Alice who wrote to her feet.
B is the Bandersnatch, frumious and fleet.
C is the Cheshire Cat, who slowly appears.
D is the Duchess who boxed the Queen's ears.
E is the Eaglet who barred out long words.
F, the Flamingo, the queerest of birds.
G is the Gryphon, loquacious and gay.
H, Humpty-Dumpty in gorgeous array.
I for the Insect with curious names.
J is the Jabberwock, breathing forth flames.
K is the King who was whizzed through the air.
L is the Lobster who sugared his hair.
M, the Mock Turtle, whose tears freely flowed.
N is for Nobody seen on the road.
O is for Oysters with shoes on their legs.
P is for Pigeon who guarded its eggs.
Q is for Queen who breathlessly ran.
R is the rabbit who hunted his fan.
S is the Sheep, on her knitting intent.
T, Tweedledum, with his noisy lament.
U is the Unicorn, valiant in feud.
V is the Violet, saucy and rude.
W's the Walrus with appetite keen.
X the Executioner employed by the Queen.
Y is the Youth Father William surveyed.
Z is the Zigzag the mouse's tail made.

A SONG OF SPRING.

Ride away, ride away, Robin shall ride—
He shall have Rosabel right by his side—
Spring has returned, and the cyder is gay,
Ride away, ride with rejoicing today.

Ho, for the bicycle, winter is past,
Snowflake and icicle ended at last,
Bluebirds are here and the plum is in bloom,
Ride away gaily to song and perfume.

Ride away, ride away, Rosa and I,
Speeding together beneath the blue sky.
Never a moment of sorrow we know—
Merrily singing a song as we go.

Robin and Rosa, and Willie and Sue—
Riding and singing the Saturday through—
Over the valley and over the hill,
Ride away, ride away, ride away still.

OUR POST BAG.

The young readers of The Herald's Department are cordially invited to correspond with the conductors of it, being good enough to bear in mind the following directions:—(1) To write very plainly upon one side of the paper only. (2) To use letter paper, not note, if at all possible. (3) To keep their communications within 300 words. (4) Always to give their name and address in full, and to state their age, not necessarily for publication.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

(Left over from last week.)

You have four answers right and originals accepted, which is a very fair beginning, Emma. You have gained thirty-two marks for this week.

Colin Foulis, St. Lambert.—Pleased to have you in our circle, Colin, and hope you will write regularly. All your seven answers are right and your original puzzle accepted, which gives you thirty-six marks to start with.

Emma Gilbert, (Cardinal).—I am glad to have you become a member of our Circle Emma. You have five answers right, and your originals accepted, for which you are awarded thirty-six marks.

Henry Alexander.—All the nine solutions you send are correct, Henry, and your originals accepted, so that your marks for this week total fifty-two. I am sure all of our Circle will regret as much as I do if you feel obliged to withdraw, from among us, but, perhaps you will be able to devise some plan so that puzzles will not interfere with your studies. Your letter explains, so that the boys and girls may read for themselves.

Dear Editor—I am sorry to say that I think that I won't be able to compete in the next competition as I am afraid that I let puzzles have too much precedence over my school lessons. I have enjoyed this completition very much and hope the next one will be even more successful.

Yours truly,
Henry Alexander.

Your principle is the right one, Eddie, do what you can, and keep on trying to do better the next time. That is the road to success. This week you have four

MARCILLA MacINTYRE,
2nd Prize Winner.

answers right for which you get sixteen marks.

Mary McFarlane.—Five of your answers are right, Mary, and you send two original puzzles, but without the answers so they cannot be accepted. However, if you send the answers they will be accepted at another time. Your marks for this week total twenty.

Charlie Mott.—I am glad, Charlie, to see you back in the second competition, and I hope that you will do better this time. You have made a good beginning, for all your nine answers are correct, and your two originals are accepted, which gives you fifty-two marks to start off with, a very good beginning. I am sure al lour members will be very glad to read your letter. Charlie says:

"I am going to try hard this time, and see if I can't come out nearer to the top. I was very glad Wilfred Sudbury won first prize. I am waiting to see his photo. Dear Editor, when are you going to put yours in? That's the one we want to see. I am glad you liked my stories. I will send you another next week."

"Well, Charlie, I am afraid you will have to wait a long time before you will see my photo in The Herald. You know editors are of such a retiring disposition that they dislike nothing so much as publicity, so I fear you will have to be content with your mental picture of me. You were right in your complaint. The puzzle was misprinted and you should have been given marks, but I wil lse that it does not occur again.

Tom Palliser.—I am glad to see that you have entered on this second competition in such good spirits and hope you will always do as well as you have done this week. You have nine answers correct. This, with your two clever originals, gives you fifty-two marks to start off with. I have given you, and all the others, full marks for No. 2 puzzle, for it is not fair that you should suffer for a printer's error.

Frank A. Patrick.—Welcome to our Circle, Frank. You have done splendidly for a beginner. Keep it up and you will be very near the top at the close of the contest. Your letter is a model of neatness and does you very great credit. You have nine answers correct, and your two originals are accepted. Thus you start off with fifty-two marks.

C. Lester Patrick.—I am very sorry to learn off your illness, and hope you are much better by the time you are reading this. I assure you I appreciate the spirit which impelled you to answer the puzzles, even on your sick bed. Of your nine answers, eight are correct. You said that you answered them all, but you failed to send in the answer to No. 8. But your eight correct answers and your two originals give you forty-eight marks. I am sure Wilfred will be glad to receive your hearty congratulations, which you express so nicely.

Nellie McLeod, (Three Rivers).—I am very pleased to welcome you to our Circle, Nellie, and am sure that you wil lbe a valuable member. Of your eight answers, seven are correct, and your original is accepted thus giving you thirty-six marks to start off with.

Amy Matthews.—Of your seven answers four are right and your originals accepted making your total marks thirty-two. Please let me have your letters not later than Wednesday noon, Amy.

Willis Miller.—I am pleased to welcome you as a member of our Circle, Willis, but I shall require you to send me your age and address. You have made an excellent beginning, all the eight answers you send being correct and your originals accepted, which gives you a score of forty-eight marks. I am glad you are so interested in the puzzles and that you have entered our second competition in a spirit, I would say, of determination to win.

Mary Barton, Longueuil.—Owing to the flood you are certainly excused for your letter being late, Mary. You have seven answers right, and your originals accepted, so that your marks total forty-four.

Jessie E. Lindsay, (Manotick, Ont.)—I am pleased to enrol you as a member of our Circle, Jennie, and hope we shall hear from you regularly. All of your eight solutions are correct, for which you are credited thirty-two marks. Why not try some original puzzles, Jessie?

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Bessie McQueen.—Your paper this week is excellent, Bessie. Your eight answers are right and your originals accepted, so that you have gained forty-eight marks.

James Lockwood.—The plan you suggest with regard to the original puzzles had also occurred to me before the receipt of your letter, and I put it into operation at the beginning of our present competition.

If your originals were used more frequently than others it was owing to their superior merit. I am always pleased to hear from members of our Circle, James, and hope to hear from you occisionally. Your work in our last competition was highly creditable, and I hope to see you carry off laurels in this, our present contest. All your seven answers are right and your originals accepted, making your score for this week forty-four.

Florence Ritchie, Three Rivers.—All your seven answers are right, Florrie, which entitles you to twenty-eight marks.

Florence sends the following nice little letter.

Dear Editor.—I am sending my puzzles for this week. I take a great interest in the puzzle corner, and am trying my best to come out well. I like the nice story about the snowshoes. My favorite authors are Annie Swan, Martha Finley, Miss Cumming and E. P. Roe.

I remain, yours truly,
Florence Ritchie.

Emily McDougall.—All of your eight answers are right, Emily, and your originals accepted, giving you a total of forty-eight marks for this week. Your paper is neat and shows careful work.

Tom Palliser.—All of your eight answers are right, Tom, and your originals accepted, making your total marks for this week forty-eight. A good deal of our matter was crowded out last week, Tom, which accounts for your having been left out.

Nellie MacLeod (Three Rivers).—Yes, Nellie, the puzzles send in must be original or they will not count for marks. All of your six answers are right, and your originals accepted, which gains you forty marks for this week.

Harold Armstrong.—Your paper this week is a splendid one, Harold. All your nine answers are right, and your originals accepted, so that your score fifty-two marks for this week.

May Williams (Three Rivers).—May is a new member of our circle this week, and in a nicely written letter she says:—

Dear Editor.—As a beginning I send you two original puzzles and nine answers, and I hope to be a successful member of your "Boys' and Girls' Circle." I regret having missed last week's puzzles, but I will try and catch up with the others. Yours truly,

May Williams.

You have eight answers right, May, and your originals accepted, for which you get forty-eight marks. You have started out well.

Wilbert Dickson.—You have seven answers right, Wilbert, and your oiginal puzzle accepted, so that you have earned thirty-six marks. You are doing nicely.

Richard Dickson.—You have seven answers right, Dick, and originals accepted, for which you are awarded forty-four marks. You, too, are working well.

Frank Reed, (Three Rivers)—I am glad to have you join our Circle, Frank, and hope you will prove yourself a good member. You have made a good beginning with eight out of nine answers right, which entitles you to thirty-two marks.

Ethel Withell.—Only full marks are awarded, Ethel, any other way would cause confusion. This week you have seven answers right and your orininals accepted, giving you forty-four morks in all.

Evan Turner, (Quebec).—You have six

CATHERINE MacINTYRE,
2nd Prize Winner.

answers, Evan, and your originals accepted, which gives you a total of forty marks for this week. I am pleased to hear from you so regularly.

Emma Gilbert, (Cardinal).—Six answers are right, Emma, and original puzzle accepted, so that you gain thirty-two marks for this week. Your work shows care and neatness.

William Welsh.—Your paper is very good, indeed, Willie. All your eight answers are right and your orininals accepted, making your score of marks, forty-eight.

Mildred Tebbutt, (Three Rivers).—Eight out of your nine answers are right, Willie, so that you gain thirty-two marks this week. I am glad to see you so industrious and persevering.

Willis Miller.—All the six answers you send are right, Willis, so that you win twenty-four marks for this week. You have omitted to send your age and address.

Ethelwynne Williams.—Six of the seven answers you send are correct, Ethelwynne, and your originals accepted, giving you a total of forty marks. Your work is beautifully neat.

Walter R. Arnold.—Eight of your nine answers are right, Walter, and your originals accepted, making your total marks for this week forty-eight. You are doing good work and need not feel discouraged by a small beginning.

Maude McKenna.—All your eight answers are right, Maude, and your originals accepted, which gives you a total of forty-eight marks for this week. Your work is very creditable.

R. G. Mace.—Seven answers right and originals accepted, Robert, making your score for this week forty-four.

Charlie Mott.—All your eight answers are right, Charlie, and originals accepted, making your total marks for this week forty-eight. Let us hope the "moving" may not interfere with your puzzle answers.

Harold A. Brittain.—Your nine answers are right and originals accepted, so that you gain fifty-two marks, which is the highest possible for you as one puzzle is contributed by yourself.

Colin Foulis, (St. Lambert).—You were among those who were crowded out last week, Colin, but you will find you are all right this week. All of your nine answers are right and your originals accepted which gains you fifty-two marks for this week.

Thomas Rodger.—I was pleased with your nice little note, Tom I shall be pleased to accept your original puzzle but you have not sent the answer with it, so I will hold it over until next week. You have three out of your four answers right, which gives you twelve marks.

Grace Martin.—Six of your answers are right, Grace, and originals accepted, for which you are awarded forty morks. No, only a complete solution to a puzzle counts.

Mabel Brittain.—Your paper this week is par-excellence, Mabel. All the solutions are given correctly and originals accepted, which gives you highest possible marks, fifty-six.

F. M. Glover.—You have seven answers right, and originals accepted, Frances, for which you receive forty-four marks. I see no objection to your working out the puzzles with your cousin.

Wilfred Sudbury.—(St. Lambert).—All of your nine answers are right, and originals accepted, Wilfred, which makes your total marks for this week, fifty-two. I am glad to see that you are still as clever and persevering a puzzler as ever.

Cecil Hart, (St. Lambert.)—All of your eight answers this week are correct, Cecil, for which you are awarded thirty-two marks. You are quite right when you say that it is not easy to hit on the right solution to the puzzles, but we must keep to the one original solution. That does not prevent you, however, from sending as many answers as you can find, one of which is most likely to prove the correct one.

Bessie Victoria Gotto.—I am pleased to have you join our Circle, Bessie, and your paper exhibits both care and taste. Four answers right, and originals accepted entitles you to thirty-two marks, which is very good for a beginning.

MARKS AWARDED.

1.	Harold A. Brittain	108
2.	Mabel A. Brittain	108
3.	Wilfrid Sudbury	108
4.	Harold Armstrong	104
5.	James Lockwood	100
6.	Charles H. Mott	100
7.	Maud McKenna	96
8.	Colin Foulis	88
9.	Robert G. Mace	88
10.	Emily McDougall	88
11.	Evan Turner	88
12.	Ethel Withell	88
13.	Richard Dickson	84
14.	Wilbert A. Dickson	84
15.	Frances Glover	84
16.	Grace Martin	84
17.	William Welsh	84
18.	Ethelwynne Williams	84
19.	Nellie MacLeod	76
20.	Bessie McQueen	76
21.	Cecil Hart	72
22.	Willis Miller	72
23.	Emma Gilbert	68
24.	Russell Kissock	56
25.	Catherine May MacIntyre	56
26.	Frank A. Patrick	52
27.	Mildred Tebbutt	52
28.	C. Lester Patrick	48
29.	Florence Ritchie	48
30.	May Williams	48
31.	Walter R. Arnold	44
32.	Mary Barton	44
33.	Charlotte L. Dickson	44
34	"Katydid"	44
35.	Willis Miller	44
36.	R. W. Louthood	40
37.	Saxon Fraser	36
38.	Emma Burley	32
39.	Bessie Victoria Gotto	32
40.	Jessie E. Lindsay	32
41.	Mary Macfarlane	32
42.	Amy Matthews	32
43.	Frank Reed	32
44.	Tom Rodger	32
45.	Blanche Young	32
46.	Arthur Burley	28

PUZZLE CORNER

Our juvenile readers are invited to try their skill in guessing the following puzzles. Answers should be sent in by Wednesday noon, addressed to Editor, Boys' and Girls' Department, The Herald.

EDITOR'S CHAT.

Dear Boys and Girls—I am pleased to present to you this week the pictures of our three prize-winners, Wilfred Sudbury, Marcilla Macintyre and Catherine May Macintyre. The official results of our first puzzle competition will be found below. I would heartily congratulate our young friends upon their success, and I feel sure all the members of our circle join with me in doing so. I would be glad, indeed, if I could award prizes to many of our other members, who have worked so well and shown a lively interest in our Puzzle Corner, but I feel sure that our boys and girls are sensible and practical enough to understand that such a plan would not be a wise one, and that the fact of the prizes being hard to win makes them doubly valuable and worth the trying for.

In a nice little letter received from Marcilla and May Macintyre, they say:—

"Dear Editor.—We feel delighted to learn that you have awarded us both second place in The Herald puzzle contest. We wish to thank you for your warm congratulations, also for your kind encouragement throughout the whole contest."

It must be clearly understood that in order to secure recognition of answers sent in they must reach The Herald office by noon on Wednesday, otherwise they will be left over until the following week. This will explain to some of our members why they are not awarded marks this week.

In our post bag this week was found a letter without any name. It contained ten answers and two original puzzles, the second of which was "Words with definitions." It was a very neat and carefully worked out paper, and if the writer will send name and address they will be duly credited next week.

Do, boys and girls, please observe carefully the directions which you will find at the head of our post bag. I am surprised that so few take note of these. Twenty-eight new members have joined our circle since the beginning of our second competition, which, I think, will prove a most keen and interesting one.

Editor.

OUR PRIZE-WINNERS.

As was announced two weeks ago Wilfred Sudbury wins the first prize in our first competition.

For second place Marcilla and Catherine May Macintyre are a tie, and carry off the two second prizes.

Orick McCallum deserves highly honorable mention for his clever work, but the test puzzle given for solution between the three competitors who had tied for second place, proved a stumbling block to him.

I am afraid that, to use Orick's expression, that test puzzle "was a terror." I must confess that when I accepted it from our clever member, Maude McKenna, I had no idea that it was possible to obtain from it the varying solutions which the three bright contestants obtained. As will be seen from the detailed answer, printed below, the lady novelist mentioned was Mrs. James Sadlier, and the novel "Maureen Dhu." Yet, these three clever young people managed to work out answers giving the name of Miss Dougall, and her two books, "Beggars All," and "The Mermaid." The amount of study required to work out these results calls for much praise, and, I am only sorry that Orick's work could not be more fully recognized. I regret very much that both Orick McCallum and Marcilla Macintyre have been compelled by the press of school study, to leave our Circle, and I can only wish them as much success in their school work as they have obtained as members of our Puzzle Corner.

The test puzzle, with its answer, is as follows:

One of each of the following authors' works read obliquely from left to right, will form one of the works of a prominent Montreal lady novelist:

Justin McCarthy..Maurice Tyrone.
Charles Dickens..Tale of Two Cities.
M. E. Braddon...Mount Royal.
Lord Lytton.....Lucretia.
Sir Walter Scott..The Heart of Midlothian
Mark Twain.....Huckleberry Finn.
Charles Lever....The O'Donoghue.
Samuel Lover....Handy Andy.
William Black....Infarloe Haber.
The Duchess.....Beauty's Daughters.
Maureen Dhu, by Mrs. James Sadlier.

NEW PUZZLES.

Second Competition—Third Week.

No. 1—Numerical Puzzle.

(Contributed by Charlotte L. Dickson.)

My 6, 4, 3, 2, is to challenge.
My 5, 4, 6, is a boy.
My 5, 2, 4, 6, is to show the way.
My 1, 4, 6, is part of the verb to have.
My whole is something good to read.

No. 2.—Buried Mountains.

(Contributed by W. A. Dickson.)

1. When I mount, Roy always goes with me.
2. Find the plural of bean.
3. The husband estimated aright..
4. The rock you threw hurt me.

* * *

No. 3.—Hidden Bible Characters.

Contributed by Blanche Young.)

1. He said to me: Thus Elah was killed by his servant Zimri.
2. Every day we go to school and like it.
2. One of the new roses is a beautiful flesh color.
4. Oh, no! Ahasueras did not forgive Haman.

* * *

No. 4.—Diamond Puzzle.

(Contributed by H. Armstrong.)

A quarter of a pear.
A gentle touch.
A body of men.
A slight wound.
One helping another.
The highest degree.
An equal four sided figure.
Alleviation of misery.
To filter.
To reel.
Joyous.
A bolt.
The end of the jam

* * *

No. 5.—Enigma.

(Contributed by Arthur Burley.)

My first is in coffee, but not in tea
My second is in arm, but not in knee.
My third is in city, but not in town.
My fourth is in coat, but not in gown.
My fifth is in kettle, but not in pot.
My sixth is in house, but not in lot.
My seventh is in different, but not in same.
My whole is a well known outdoor game.

* * *

No. 6.—Anagrams on books of reference.

(Contributed by Mabel Brittain).

1. Whitty and sore scribe
2. Tell zealots verge.
3. Rode colt mitre yarn.
4. Lorerre's Chimnys.
5. Deepen in X Hotel.

* * *

No. 7.—Double Acrostic.

(Contributed by Maude McKenna).

1. A photographer's instrument.
2. Showy.
3. A river of Russia in Europe.
4. Derived from the Latin for ship.
5. A servant.
6. Half of yeoman.
7. Across.
8. A building.
9. An opening.
10. A musical drama.
11. Beauty.
12. An early Emperor of Persia.

My initials give the name of something that many are in search of, and my finals give the name through which they must pass.

* * *

No. 8.—Buried Cities and Countries.

(Contributed by Frances Glover.)

1. Papa risks his life.
2. A gnat always stings.
3. That hamper used to be mine.
4. Bob, Ernest and I will go.

* * *

No. 9.—Secret Letter.

(Contributed by W. R. Arnold.)

This letter contains a question of much interest.

He will ask us to fight him——S. Pain.

* * *

No. 10.—Buried Girls' Names.

(Contributed by Ethel Withell.)

1. Do live with me.
2. The valentine was lovely.
3. We shall have rain.
4. Please remember that two and two are four.
5. The pear looked green.
6. We need expect the sun at all.
7. Harry was a good boy, but Jack a terrible boy was he.

* * *

THE CORRECT ANSWERS

for last week are:

No. 1.

Herald.

* * *

No. 2.

A sportsman keen, the livelong day,
He'd spend in deer-stalking,
At night among his girls he'd sit
And hear the dears talking.

* * *

No. 3.

IX
IX
IX
IX
IX

100

No. 4.

P	acifi	C
U	nd	O
Z	ephy	R
Z	ei	N
L	edg	E
E	ve	R

Puzzle Corner.

* * *

No. 5.

1. Hemlock. 2. Cedar. 3. Maple. 4. Pine.

* * *

No. 6.

Gaspe.
Laird.
Alice.
Danube.
Snipe.
Tapir.
Oats.
Nile.
Edmund.
GLADSTONE.

* * *

No. 7.

MAST
AJAR
SAGO
TROY

* * *

No. 8.

Lak E
Orlo V
Nit A
G u N
F i G
ErminE
L u i L
Lipar I
OberoN
Wi n E

Longfellow-Evangeline.

* * *

No. 9.

1. Because if he has a wife he is bound to support her (sup porter).
2. Because it can't be beat (beet).

* * *

No. 10.

Adder-Cobra.

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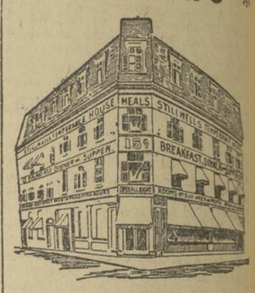

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times,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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.
The Illustrated London News of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments for its best recommendations."

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 5, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, etc.
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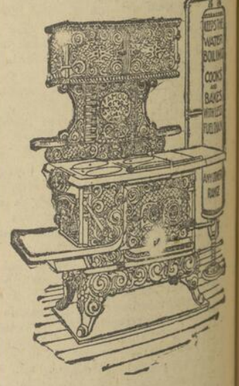
FAMOUS ACTIVE



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UNLOCKING CANADA'S GREAT NORTHLAND

How two Canadian Explorers, the Tyrrell Brothers, Crossed the Barren Lands.

Toronto, March 18.

THREE thousand two hundred miles by canoe, dog-train, and snowshoe, down the chain of rivers and lakes in the far north between Mackenzie River tributaries and Hudson's Bay waters—such was the remarkable journey accomplished by the Tyrrell brothers of the Canadian survey. During eight months the daring explorers were pushing a way through the vast, untrodden regions of Canada's sub-arctics. Difficult portages, the shooting of many a dangerous rapid, and a hazardous run in the Arctic winter along the bleak coast of Hudson's Bay were features of the long trip. Then followed a hard tramp, with scant protection from the cold, from Fort Churchill to York Factory, and across country south, past old half-way houses, famous in the regime of the fur-trader, back to Manitoba. Peripatetic correspondents from abroad, scurrying over the southern border of the great unknown northern territory, and catching mere glimpses of the Barren Lands, have covered themselves with journalistic glory by their feat; but it was without any blare of trumpets and in the course of every-day duties that the Tyrrell brothers quietly undertook the exploration of the Barren Lands. Now that one of the brothers, J. W. Tyrrell, has given a record of their achievements to the public, even Canadians have shaken off their characteristic apathy and are according to the intrepid travellers merited applause.

It was on the 10th of May, 1893, in response to instructions from the Dominion Geological Survey, that J. W. Tyrrell and J. B. Tyrrell set out to explore the great mysterious region known as the Barren Lands, more than 200,000 square miles in extent, lying north of the fifty-ninth parallel of latitude, between Great Slave Lake and Hudson's Bay. "Of almost this entire territory," says J. W. Tyrrell in the account already published in Canada, and about to be issued in the United States and Great Britain, "less was known than of the remotest districts of Darkest Africa, and, with but few exceptions, its vast and dreary plains had never been trodden by the foot of man, save that of the dusky savage."

Three expert Iroquois canoemen from Quebec, a half-breed, who was a famous portager from the Northwest, and two other voyageurs from the Hudson's Bay Company service, accompanied the Tyrrells. Cedar canoes, eighteen feet long and weighing only 120 pounds, each capable of carrying 2,000 pounds, a nineteen-foot basswood canoe, survey instruments and provisions, made up the equipment. The C.P.R. was taken to Edmonton, on the north branch of the Saskatchewan; then a trail was followed to Athabasca River. On the last day of May the canoes were launched. The brawny voyageurs took their places, and to the rhythmic strokes of the broad maple paddles, the little party glided away from the vanishing trading-post to an unknown land. The water was high, the current swift, and sixty miles was the record for the first day. Great walls of ice still clung to the overhanging banks and the Rapid of the Jolly Fool, where a careless canoeman lost this life, was easily passed.

Next came Grand Rapid, 165 miles from Athabasca Landing, where the waters have a fall of some ninety feet within half a mile. At this point the Hudson's Bay Company steamers are unloaded, and steamers and scows towed for a distance of eighty miles to Fort McMurray. Great is the ado among Indians and half-breeds when the company's steamer comes to Grand Rapid. The explorers arrived just in time to witness the scene. "On the evening of the 4th the steamer Athalbasca put in an appearance and made fast to the shore a little above the scows. Grand Rapid was no longer an uninhabited wilderness, but had become transformed into a scene of strange, wild life. Large, dark, savage-looking figures, many of them bare to the waist and adorned with head-dresses of fox-tails or feathers, were everywhere to be seen. As it was already nearly night when the last of them arrived by the steamer, the work of trans-shipping was left for the morning. In the dark woods the light of camp-fires began to appear, and around them the whole night long the Indians danced and gambled, keeping up their execrable drum music."

Voyageurs seldom attempt to run Grand Rapids, but the three bold fellows from Quebec refused to be intimidated, and "took their places, Louis in the bow, Michel in the middle, and Old Pierre in the stern." Grave were the forebodings of onlookers as the canoe swept into the surging stream. Soon the light craft was going ahead at the rate of an express flyer. Everywhere in the channel great rocks obstructed the river and the canoe swept over the churning, boiling waters between jagged boulders on one side and dangerous reefs on the other. "Presently," says Mr. Tyrrell, "it appeared as if they were doomed to be dashed on a long, ugly breaker nearly in mid-stream; but no! With two or three lightning strokes of their paddles the collision was averted. In a moment they were in worse danger, for right ahead were two great rocks, over and around which the waters tumbled and rushed. Would they try the right side or the left? Only an instant was afforded for thought, but in that instant Pierre saw his only chance, and took it, heading this canoe straight for the shoot between the rocks. Should they swerve a foot to one side or the other, the result would be fatal, but they shot straight through the center and disappeared in the trough below. Rising buoyantly from the billows of foam and flying spray, they swept on with the rushing waters, until, in a little eddy, half-way down the rapid, they pulled to shore. They were soaked, but without concern or excitement."

Leaving Grand Rapid, the explorers started down the river for Fort McMurray. Fifteen miles below the rapid they passed a place where they was a great flow of natural gas. The gas, bubbling up through the water and escaping from the rifts in the left bank, burned with a hot, pale-blue flame. Except for its occasional use by the boatman to cook the meals of passing campers, the entire and bountiful supply is lost. Well might greedy gas corporations and rate-ridden householders groan over the waste. Beyond the gas-wells were the vast tar-beds of the Athabasca, stretching over a great area. "During warm weather," writes Mr. Tyrrell, "in many places the faces of the river banks, from three to five hundred feet in height, present the appearance of running tar, and here and there tar-wells are found, having been formed by the accumulation of the viscid tar in natural receptacles of the rock." The Brule and the Boiler Rapids—where one canoe came to grief—the Middle Rapids, Long Rapids, Crooked Rapids, Stony Rapids, Little Cascade, Big Cascade—where a portage was necessary—and Mountain Rapid, were reached in quick succession. The rather appalling title of the last-named rapid induced the boatmen to reconnoitre. Mr. Tyrrell says:—

As we proceeded the stream became fearfully swift, and the waves increasingly heavy. At the speed we were making the bend in the river was soon reached, but just beyond another bluff point came in view. We would have gone ashore to make a further inspection, but this was impossible, as the banks were of perpendicular and overhanging walls of limestone. So alarmingly swift was the current becoming, we eagerly looked for some place on the bank where a landing might be made, but none could be seen. Retreat was impossible against the enormous strength of the river. All we could do was to keep straight in the current. My brother's canoe, steered by Old Pierre, being a little in advance of my own, gave me a good opportunity of seeing the fearful race we were running. Suspicions of danger were already aroused, and the outcome was not long deferred. As we were rounding the bluff Old Pierre suddenly stood up from his seat in the stern, and in another instant we were gazing at what looked like the end of the river. Right before us extended a perpendicular fall. We had no time for reflection, and throwing ourselves back in the canoes in order to lighten the bows, we braced ourselves for the plunge, and in a moment were in the foaming waters below; but only for an instant. Our light cedars, though partly filled by the foam and spray, rose buoyantly on the waves, and again we breathed freely. It was a lucky thing for us that the canoes were not loaded, for had they been, they would have disappeared like lead in the billows.

The next trading-post was Fort McMurray, 250 miles from the Landing, at the junction of Clear Water river with the Athabasca. The traders and Indians at the fort were anxiously awaiting the Hudson's Bay Company's boats, and nearly all the Indian lodges were reduced to great distress and threatened with a famine. Fortunately, the scows and their cargoes soon relieved all anxiety. A run of seventy-two miles was made the day after leaving the fort, and on the afternoon of the 17th the voyagers crossed the western end of Lake Athabasca and drew up their canoes on the rocky shore of Fort Chippewyan, 430 miles from the Landing. One hundred years ago it was the rendezvous of the trappers and traders of the great lone land. The chief factor's dwelling and the stores occupy the court-yard. Along the water front is a row of some twenty log houses, where the servants live, all being connected by a strong wooden wall. Near by are the Episcopal and Catholic misison-houses and churches. Every building is whitewashed, and Chippewyan still retains the appearance of one of those ancient strongholds in which old trading company officers used to defy attack from hostile Indians. Mr. Tyrrell describes one daily incident of Chippewyan life:—

In the north the dog takes the place which the horse occupies in the south, and it is a very interesting sight to see the canine population of the town, perhaps thirty or forty in all, receiving their daily meal. They are called together by the ringing of a large bell, erected for that purpose at all Hudson's Bay Company posts. At the first stroke all dogs within reach of the sound spring to their feet and scamper off to the feeding-place, where they find a man in charge of their rations. Forming round in a circle, each dog waits for his portion, with which he at once trots away to enjoy it in some quiet retreat. Occasional fights and snarls take place, but it is astonishing to see how orderly Chippewyan dogs are able to conduct themselves at a common mess.

The lonely waterways and solitary forts passed by the Tyrrell party, from the Landing to Lake Athabasca, will probably witness a transformation this summer, on the advent of Yukon treasure-seekers going north by way of Edmonton and the Landing; and with the host of inexperienced canoemen on this dangerous river, there is promise of more than one Jolly Fool Rapid in the course.

From Chippewyan the Tyrell brothers, in their exploration of the Barren Lands of British America, struck east towards Fond du Lac, a small winter post at the eastern end of Athabasca Lake. The north shore of the lake is bold and rocky, the south shore flat and sandy. A big York sail-boat, bearing to Chippewyan a trader and two priests, was met on the lake, and both parties landed and had luncheon together. A large ledge of iron ore was discovered along the shore line. During a dense fog the party was compelled to take to the mainland, and when the mist lifted there was discovered on this lonely and remote coast "a solitary grave, and near by were the remains of an old log house. Who had been the occupant of this hut, or who rested in the lonely grave, we knew not; but their appearance on this uninhabited shore made a realistic picture of desolation and sadness."

For fifty miles east of Fond du Lac, Athabasca Lake narrows to a width of five miles, and along the south side were observed Indian lodges. On the first of July the canoes reached the east end, after a traverse of 210 miles from Chippewyan. The course was now up stream, against the current of Stone river, towards Black Lake. Before the exploration by the Tyrrells, the supposition was that a chain of waterways leading north-east from Black Lake might be a feeder either of Arctic Ocean tributaries, or a channel to Chesterfield Inlet, at the north-west corner of Hudson Bay. On Saturday morning, July 8, the brothers left behind them all explored ground, and without guidance of any kind entered the vast unknown territory. For the greater part of a week they labored over hard portages that almost exhausted the strength of the native canoemen. On July 11, Wolverine Lake, three miles wide and six long, with a deeply indented shore line of almost fifty miles, was discovered.

In this region J. W. Tyrrell one evening had a hot chase after what he supposed was a caribou calf. The pursuit led him through a tangled thicket of scrub and underbrush. Still no deer was to be seen. Branches moved. The hunter, under cover of the gathering darkness, crept closer to the spot whence the crackling of branches came. He was proceeding warily, when he found himself face to face with an immense black bear. Bruin was reposing on his haunches, and it was well for Mr. Tirrell that the enemy's attention was taken up pawing and clawing at persistent mosquitoes. Salutes were exchanged. The hunter levelled his rifle at Bruin's head, and Bruin leaped into the air, turning several somersaults, and finally bolted through the gloom into the swamp.

Birch Lake and Selwyn Lake—the latter named after the director of the Geological Survey—were discovered, and again the travellers found a lonely grave, marked by a plain wooden cross. "It was, doubtless, the grave of some Christian Indian, taught by the priests of Fond du Lac, and who, when out on a hunting expedition, had been stricken by the great reaper, and by his companions laid here to rest." Beyond Selwyn Lake was Telzoa River and another lake, afterward designated Daly, in honor of the Minister of the Interior at that time. Between these two bodies of water was a rocky elevation, 1,500 feet above sea level, which seemed to be the summit of the continent. Here a tall straight tamarack was stripped of its branches and a Canadian flag nailed to its top-most bough.

The explorers were now on the north side of the watershed, in the region that is the undisturbed home of the reindeer. Vast ridges of clear sand and gravel, sixty or seventy feet high, and sloping away northeast and southwest, were observed. New varieties of plants were found along the sand "kames." Frozen bogs and glaciers, broken off at the lake shore, presented brown, vertical fronts twenty feet above the water. After Telzoa Rapids were run and Barlow Lake and Carey Lake passed, the explorers enjoyed a unique spectacle. The supply of meat was almost exhausted and every man was on the lookout for deer, or game of any kind. Something was seen moving in the distance to the right. It was not one deer, nor even a band of deer, but countless herds, which literally covered the country.

"The valleys and hillsides for miles appeared to be moving masses of reindeer. To estimate their number would be impossible. They could only be reckoned in acres or square miles. After a short consultation, a place for landing, near a small grove of tamarack, was chosen. Rifles were examined and an ample supply of cartridges provided. So far the deer had apparently not seen us, but to prevent a general stampede, it was arranged that I should go around to the rear, while my brother opened the fray by bringing down a noble buck. At first shot the whole band—a solid mass of several thousands of deer—was thrown into confusion." Two of the men were forced to climb rocks to avoid being trampled to death. "After the slaughter of the first day," records J. W. Tyrell, "we carried no rifles with us, but armed with only a camera, walked to and fro though the herd, causing little more alarm than one would by walking through a herd of cattle in a field." This locality was appropriately named "Reindeer Camp," and a Canadian flag was left floating above a cairn of rocks.

By Aug. 2, latitude 60 deg. 15 min., north was reached, and after a succession of wild rapids the canoes were steered into a lake, called Markham, in honor of Admiral Markham. Tobaunt Lake, sighted one hundred years ago by Samuel Hearne on his way to Copper Mine River, was the next point of interest. The weather had now become raw, bleak and rainy. Ice-packs obstructed progress and gales compelled long stoppages. At nightfall on August 12th, after a hard day's struggle, the men were hauling the canoes towards a rocky shelter when they were set upon by a ravenous pack of howling wolves. "A great, gaunt, hungry-looking brute, with dilated eyeballs, led the attack. He was the largest wolf in the pack, and a daring brute, but he met with a surprise, as he was promptly bored from end to end with a slug from my brother's rifle." After Tobaunt lake came a wild rapid, two miles long and barely fifty yards wide. A portage was made for its entire length. Here a visit was paid the solitary "topick" or lodge of an Esquimau family. Before the deer-skin tent stood an astonished Indian, who, mistaking the travellers for the hostile Indians from the south, gathered his children into the lodge and securely laced up the doorway. The Indians accompanying the Tyrrells, recalling traditions of Esquimau ferocity, were as terrified as the man before the tent. "Chimo; Chimo! Cudloona uvagut peeawunga tacko Enuit!" ("Hullo! Hullo! We are white men, glad to see the Esquimaux"), called J. W. Tyrrell. Instantly the lodge door was torn open, and two wives and six children rushed out to welcome the visitors. Deer-skin mats were spread, and venison was proferred to the whole party.

The Indians reported that it would be twenty days' journey to the sea (Hudson Bay). It was now late in the northern season, and the white men were at least 800 miles from the nearest Hudson Bay Company's post, Fort Churchill. This thought furnished incentive enough for pushing on. As late as August 26th the course from the river still seemed to lead to the Arctic, but in latitude 64 deg. 4 min. north, the stream swerved around to the east. "It was a lovely evening," writes the explorer, "when the track of our canoes first rippled the waters of this lake (Aberdeen), and as we landed at a bluff point on the north shore, and from it gazed to the eastward over the solitary, but beautiful, scene, a feeling of awe crept over us. We were undoubtedly the first white men who had ever viewed it, and in the knowledge of the fact there was inspiration." Baker lake, some seventy miles long, discovered by Capt. Christopher in 1770, when he was searching for a north-west passage, was the next important body of water. The Tyrrells had travelled through 810 miles of entirely unexplored territory.

It was now the month of September, and there were 250 miles between the explorers and the mouth of Chesterfield inlet, and 50 miles down the coast of Hudson Bay, before they could reach Fort Churchill. The outlook was ominous. As winter closed in the weather became colder, boisterous seas were encountered, gales threatened the lives of the party, and forming ice offered almost insurmountable obstacles to a safe landing. Just at this time provisions ran out. It would be hard to find in pages of fiction or records of travel more thrilling adventures and narrow escapes than those given in the account of the perilous run down the shore-line of Hudson Bay to Fort Churchill. The fort was reached in October. Snowshoes and dog-trains took the travellers south, and on November 24th they drew into York Factory, but it was not until the 1st of January, 1894, that the dog-trains trotted into the town of West Selkirk, Manitoba.

Not less interesting than the record of the explorations is the full account of the Esquimaux, of their "topicks," or tents, of their snow-houses, or "igloes," of their methods of harpooning the walrus, hunting the seal, fighting the polar bear with lances, and bringing down feathered game by the dexterous hurling of bird-spears. Mr. Tyrrell avers that that an Esquimau's capacity for food is limited only by the failure of the supply. "I knew of one exception, however, when an old woman, after doing heroically, was forced to yield. The Esquimaux were having a big feast on the carcass of a whale, which they consider very good food, when this woman, in her ambition, overestimated her capabilities, and ate until she became quite torpid. Her friends, supposing her to be dead, trailed her out, and buried her in the snow, but a day or two afterwards she had kicked off the snow that covered her, and rejoined her astonished companions."

The Tyrrells describe the region through which they journeyed as rich in mineral indications. The tales of copper balls found along Copper Mine river have almost become traditions of the North. Reports of this nature have already attracted the attention of many treasure-seekers setting out for the North, and several parties have declared their intention of prospecting the Copper Mine and Tilzot this summer; but whether they will overcome all the difficulties of such an undertaking remains to be seen.

A. C. Laut.

BOOK REVIEWS.

"Concerning Teddy," by Mrs. Murtay Hickson, (James Bowden, London).

This is a handsome book of the English type of elegance, printed on large, creamy pages in clear type and bound in fine linen of a peculiarly fashionable shade of green. Mrs. Hickson will be remembered as the author of "A Latter Day Romance," and readers of "Longman's Magazine," will recollect with interest four of the stories of the present work. The rest, six in number are published for the first time. "Teddy" was a very wonderful youngster, who, with his brother Aubrey, gave relatives and guardians an unusual amount of trouble, and succeeded in getting in and out of a great deal of mischief. But Teddy was clever and the cleverness and grown-up-ness of a child even when combined with naughtiness are wonderfully interesting (in books). But Teddy was no doll-baby, dressed in lace and velvet. He was an outdoor scamp and devoted to cricket. His cousin Winnie, shared his love for cricket. One day when he had killed a robin and also discovered that cousin Winnie was engaged, he was in dire distress, for Cousin Winnie had promised to marry him and he believed she only gave her promise to Mr. Meredith because she was angry at him about the robin. He did not offer any good wishes and sulked a large part of the morning, but finally went indoors to Cousin Winnie with twitching lips and "an uncomfortable tightness about the throat."

"Cousin Winnie noticed the heaving shoulders and threw her arms about them. 'Do tell me,' she whispered softly, 'what is grieving you, Teddy? Aren't you glad I'm going to be Mr. Meredith's wife?'

"He shook his head; speech, at that moment was impossible.

"'But why not?'—caressingly—"You and he are such good friends. Think of all the cricket you will get, and how much more fun you can have when he is with you. I've done my best, but still—'

"'It isn't th-that,' broke in Teddy, strangling a sob. 'But you promised to wait for me.'

"There was a moment's silence. The affairs became complicated.

"'That was only fun, dear boy,' said Cousin Winnie presently; 'besides, when you are grown up I shall be an old woman.'

"She spoke very gently and, if she were smiling, Teddy did not see it.

"'Yes; but all the same you w-would have waited if it hadn't been for the robin. That's not fair. I didn't hardly know it was a robin.'

"'Well, but the robin had nothing to do with it;' she said greatly puzzled. 'I had promised to marry Mr. Meredith long before you shot the poor little robin. I don't understand, Teddy.'

"Teddy's arms were round her neck now. His world began to straighten once again; after all this cruel injustice had not been meted out to him. 'Really, truly,' he demanded.

"'Of course,' and now I come to think of it, I was not half sorry enough for the poor robin; you won't shoot any more, will you?—because I love them.'"

Another day Teddy and Aubrey had a smoking concert, and their father discovered them and invited them into his library where he asked them to join him in a smoke. Aubrey smoked almost one cigar and showed symptoms which induced his father to excuse him. Teddy finished one, and took the second one offered him but was also excused a little hurriedly on account of the rebellion of his little stomach which was not so easily managed as his strong will. Altogether the book is very delightful thought it must forever remain a question whether the caperings of even so clever children related in ever so clever a way are really worth the time consumed in reading of them.

"A Godchild of Washington." By Catherine Schuyler Baxter. (F. Tennyson Neely, New York.)

This large and handsome book, by an American authoress of reputation, is one of the best of the fruits of the current historical movement, and contains a library of condensed information. Mrs. Baxter is the grand-daughter of the "Godchild of Washington" in question, who was Catherine Van Rensselaer, youngest daughter of General Philip Schuyler, and thus descended from a most distinguished old family, members of a colonial aristocracy well represented among the Loyalists of Canada. A portrait of the lady as painted by Count de Neuville in 1798, forms the frontispiece, and is followed by a baptismal extract showing the signature of General and Mrs. Washington as godfather and godmother. The book proceeds to bring together, in an interesting manner, the best accounts known of the many notable families and personages who, a century ago, made up the circle of which the "Godchild" formed part. Some of the sketches are contributed by descendants and well known historians, many contain original facts not elsewhere obtainable, and a large number of hitherto unpublished letters and documents lend value to the volume. It is illustrated with views of old places and coats-of-arms and crests to the number of more than one hundred and seventy cuts. The Schuyler family is the most fully treated, but articles on the Van Courtlands, Livingstons, Washingtons, Franklins, Montgomerys, Carrolls, Johnsons, Van Rensselaers, DeWitt Clintons and many others famous in the making of North America, are given, and the whole social life of a century ago is reproduced in a manner fascinating and instructive, both to the historical student and to the numerous descendants and connections of the old colonial families.

The authoress modestly allows others to speak throughout the greater part of the work, limiting herself to the duties of editress, but some of the most charming writing in it is where she has departed from that rule, as in her description of the old mansion of the "Godchild" and its furniture, pictures and garden.

MR. McLENNAN'S BOOK.

A writer in the London Outlook has this to say about Mr. William McLennan's novel "Spanish John":

It was a kindly appendix reference in Mr. Lang's book ("The Highlands of Scotland in 1750") which first attracted my attention to the novel "Spanish John" (Harper), by William McLennan. It is a marvellously able and entertaining story, stylish in its telling, carrying out triumphantly the illusion essential to what purports to be "A Memoir now first published in complete form, of the Early Life and Adventures of Colonel John McDonnell." It has been described as reminiscent of R. L. Stevenson, but that is obviously because its effects, in a slight degree, an antique flavor, treats of Highland affairs, claymores, tartans Jacobites, and battles, and has for its chief character a young ruffler, who has some of the temper of Alan Breck, that greatest and most lovable Celt in all fiction. No, no, Mr. McLennan must be released of any charge of imitation; if he has any weakness, it is actual appropriation—not from Stevenson, but from another. It is a delicate problem how far a novelist may go with justice in applying the facts and phrases of older writers to the patching up of his picture. That it may be done honestly, and with ends magnificent enough to justify the means, has been shown by Shakespeare and by Scott. Dugald Dalgetty would never have existed had not his idiosyncrasies, his history, his actual phrase, been created by Sir James Turner long before Scott wrote "The Legend of Montrose," and, as Mr. Lang points out (I think for the first time), Bailie Nicol Jarvie's whole speech in "Rob Roy," vol. ii. chapter ix., is "lifted" from the Gartmore manuscript of 1747. One or two modern Scots authors have been charged with conveying in the same way from old chap-books, but to my mind the evidence reflected nothing on their credit. Mr. McLennan's utilization of old narrative is, however, so astounding that he reopens the vexed problem of plagiarism in a new way altogether. Probably he never meant it to be inferred by the public that his romance was absolutely original, but he ought, in justice to himself and to a soldier and writer dead eighty-eight years ago, to have made it more clear that many pages, incidents, and anecdotes in his novel were almost verbatim transcriptions from "The Narrative of the Early Life of Colonel John McDonell of Scotos, written by himself after he came to Canada," and published in the now extremely rare "Canadian Magazine" of April and May 1825. The appropriation is all the more regrettable because Mr. McLennan gives proof that he can create character and drama as good as he borrows.

AN ANECDOTE OF TOURGUENEFF.

It is only by frequent and varied iteration that unfamiliar truths can be impressed upon reluctant minds.

Example:

There was once a Russian novelist called Tourgueneff.

There was once a Russian novelist called Turgueneff.

There was once a Russian novelist called Turgenieff.

There was once a Russian novelist called Turgueniew.

There was once a Russian novelist called Turjenew.

In this playful way does A. T. Quiller Couch, in the current number of the Pall Mall Gazette, begin an interesting paragraph about Tourgueneff, the famous Russian novelist. That Tourgueneff was habitually helpful in friendship, Mr. Couch continues, is proved by many instances. Here is one quoted from a letter of Charles Edmond's:—

"The Temps had already published some of his (Tourgueneff's) books, when chancing to meet him one day I remarked to him that our common friend, Hebrard, would be very glad to offer him again the hospitality of the Temps."

"'Let's go to my rooms,' replied Tourgueneff, after a moment's thought, 'and I can promise both you and Hebrard a surprise with which you will be more than satisfied.'

"This was the first time that I had ever heard him speak in such a flattering way of his own merits.

"On arriving at his rooms, Tourgeneff took from his writing-table a roll of paper. I give what he said, word for word:—

"'Listen,' he said, 'here is copy for your paper of an absolutely first-rate kind. This means that I am not its author. The master—for he is a real master—is almost unknown in France, but I assure you, on my soul and conscience, that I do not consider myself worthy to unloose the latchet of his shoes.'

"Two days afterwards there appeared in the Temps, 'Les Souvenirs de Sebastopol, by Leon Tolstoi.'"

This is what one of the two greatest novelists of his generation could say and do for the other.

Literary jealousies are (Heaven knows) distressing enough in themselves; they are most distressing, not in themselves, but as symptomatic. And whenever a young author begins to bore you with peevish disparagements of his fellows, you may pity him even more than you pity yourself, for he is unconsciously parading the first and all but infallible indication of intellectual barrenness. That querulous note foredooms him; it is the buzz of the predestinate drone. Conversely, it is the first sign of usefulness that it recognizes and is attracted by usefulness. Except by this simple truth you will find it hard to explain, for instance, Tourgueneff's enthusiasm for Dickens. What attraction, you will ask yourself, could the creator of such characters as Neshdanoff and Bazarof find in the creator of such characters as Mr. Pickwick and the Cheeryble Brothers; the mild and melancholy Slav in the cheery, vigorous British optimist? Roudine and Mr. Micawber are, each in his way, studies of the sanguine, unpractical temperament which feeds on its own illusions. But the mere collocation of the two names raises a smile. The two stand as wide apart as the poles, and can only, you would say, have come from imaginations as wide apart as the poles. Tourgueneff's whole theory of his art was a point-blank denial of Dickens' whole theory. And yet Tourgueneff's admiration of Dickens was fervent and constant. "It does not matter," somewhere observes Mr. Birrell, "what the little poets do, but great ones should never pass one another without a royal salute."

TO BECOME A NUN.

Miss Anna Dumont, so long and favorably known as bookkeeper in the wholesale department of Messrs. Willis & Co.'s piano and organ establishment, 1824 Notre Dame Street, is this week entering the Order of the Congregation of Notre Dame. Miss Dumont is well-known to the French people of Montreal and the provinces on account of her musical attainments, and she will be much missed, not only by her friends but by her colleagues in business. At a farewell gathering given to bid her good-bye, Miss Dumont was presented on behalf of the firm and the employees with a handsome address, purse and watch.

A CARPENTER DROWNED.

Joseph Emond, a carpenter, fell off the Vaudreuil G.T.R. bridge on Thursday afternoon and was drowned. Efforts were made by dragging the river to recover the body of the unfortunate man, but so far unsuccessfully owing to the current. Emond was a man of 44 years of age, and leaves a wife and family, living on St. James Street west.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, DRESS GOODS.

Our carpets and oilcloths must be sold. Our stock is an extensive one and want of space compels their immediate sale at an extraordinary reduction. In fact prices are no consideration, they must go. Now is the time to secure real bargains. Our Dress Goods department is fully stocked and prices are also here extremely low. Ten cents a yard and upward for a good and stylish piece of Dress Goods is certainly an extraordinary offer. The workingman's store, the old stand for bargains. C. P. Chagnon, 2203 Notre Dame Street, second door east of Mountain Street.

OUR SENATE.

I have read of the things that were strange,
And have seen some surprisingly queer;
I have viewed them at short and long range,
And have trembled 'twixt wonder and fear.
I have noted great mountains brought low
With a gesture or wave of the hand,
But our Senate, as Canada's foe,
Is unclimaxed in even Lapland.

Our savants would have us believe, too,
And it's right to a certain degree,
That nothing we now know is brand new,
But was always and ever will be.
Now I question the truth of "old word,
Since our Senate is wiser than they;
For our eyes had not seen nor ears heard
Of such acts as they do in this day.

Be cursed the man who dare utter
A lone word in contempt of our Lords,
Now "imbeciles, weaklings," don't mutter,
Be less guarded with thoughts than with words.
Our Senate can (?) show us quite clearly
That what's red is as black as your hat;
But blue is quite white, or most nearly,
So for work what's the matter with that?

—OOLYAM.

Genereux & Co.

227—ST. LAWRENCE ST.—227.

Hats

Our Stock of Hats is renewed every week, That is to say, they are sold and appreciated.

WHY?

BECAUSE / THEY / ARE.... — IN THE LATEST STYLE / IN THE BEST TASTE / OF THE BEST MAKE AND MATERIAL.

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to clean house in Spring—and it's a wise precaution too,

It's OUR plan to help a woman save time and patience—strength and money. She can depend absolutely on the quality of the brush, and the workmanship in our Brooms and Household Brushes—her dealer sells them.

If they fail to satisfy she can have "her money back,"

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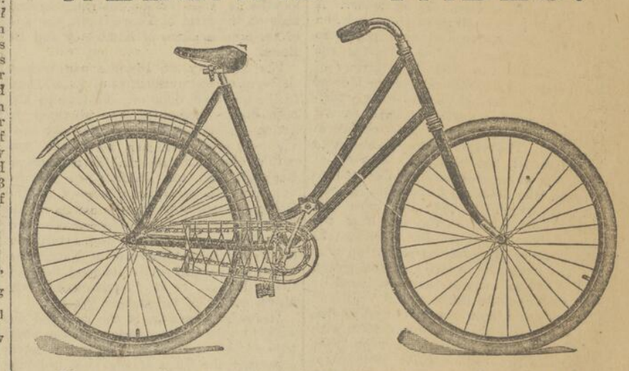
"WELLAND VALES."



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HOW TO BANISH DISEASE AND SECURE GOOD HEALTH.

Paine's Celery Compound the Great Spring Cleanser and Life Giver.

IT MAKES FRESH, PURE RED BLOOD FOR PALE AND SALLOW PEOPLE.

April is now with us. The feathered songsters are here again warbling their sweetest notes in paeans of praise for a new season. Nature is throwing off her old garb. The trees are budding, the grass is showing new life, and soon the wild flowers will put on their dazzling dress of beauty and richness. All nature seems to be calling out to man, saying "Be happy and rejoice; give thanks to Him who makes such glorious provision for the children of earth." Many a thankful prayer will ascend from truly grateful and healthy men and women for the beauties and bounties of the new season. On the other hand, a vast multitude of half-dead, broken down, weak, debilitated and suffering men and women will not have the capacity to apreciate the mercies so bountifully bestowed. Their thoughts are centred on their afflictions and sufferings; they are moody, despondent, morose, and some are hopeless and in despair.

It is to this suffering class that we would speak words of hope and comfort. Warning would be unnecessary if you fully realized the fact that Paine's Celery Compound cures the disease that is now making such progress and havoc in your body.

It matters not whether the trouble be rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disease, liver complaint, nervous prostration, agonizing dyspepsia or blood diseases, Paine's Celery Compound is able to make you whole and well.

Paine's Celery Compound, unlike other medicines, is a true and rapid banisher of disease; it makes the blood pure, so that life and energy flow quickly to every muscle, nerve and tissue. Nature's medicine promptly restores strength, vigor, appetite and digestion; it gives sweet sleep and repose to the wearied and restless.

Will these honest and strong assurances induce you to give earth's best medicine a fair trial in this your time of danger? The experience of physicians and thei rkindly words in favor of Paine's Celery Compound should be a guarantee of success to you.

The marvellous results given to weak, sickly and broken down clergymen, judges, members of parliament, and to worthy and honorable citizens of every city in the Dominion speak volumes in favor of Paine's Celery Compound.

One bottle experimented with at this season is always enough to make the most critical and skeptical continue with the medicine until they are cured.

It has been truly said by an eminent Canadian press correspondent that "No physician is ever needed in homes where Paine's Celery Compound is used."

FIRST DIAMOND RUSH TO AFRICA.

Early Searches for Solomon's Ophir.

TRIALS OF PROSPECTORS.

English vs. Dutch—The Enormous Output—Accidental Finds.

Infinite riches in a little room.
—*Marlowe.*

Portuguese exploration near the close of the fifteenth century discovered the gold of Guinea and rounded the Cape of Good Hope, approaching the region particularly favored by fancy as the land of Ophir. In 1505 the Portuguese fort and trading station of Sofala was established on the southeastern coast, between the Zambesi and Limpopo Rivers. Placer gold from the Sabi River district was obtained by trading with the natives, and in 1569 an expedition was fitted out to seize the placers, which were ignorantly supposed to be a field strewn with lumps and grains of gold. But the actual appearance of an auriferous placer was so disappointing to the Portuguese visionaries that they made no attempt to hold the field, and were thenceforth content to get their supply by trading. Yet nuggets worth $2,000 were often taken from this field, and, adjoining the mines of Abasia, the mountain which the Kaffirs called Fera, and the Arabs Aufur, has a plausible claim to figure as the original Ophir.

Still, the first explorer who ventured to claim the discovery of Ophir with confident assurance was the German traveller, Karl Mauch. In 1868 an elephant-hunter, H. Hartley, discovered the gold fields of the Yoti district on the headwaters of the Limpopo, but the first definite information in regard to this field was given by Mauch in 1867. A few years later he laid his positive finger on the site of Ophir in latitude 30.15 south, longitude 30.45 east. This site was in the land of the savage Matabele, and there is no question of the discovery of the ruins of ancient buildings and other relics, denoting a civilization and engineering skill exceeding any probable stretch of the ingenuity of Kaffir tribes. Old mining works have since been traced from the basin of the Crocodile River, flowing into Delagoa Bay, to a point far beyond the southern end of Lake Tanganyika. These include shafts, adits and smelting pits, as well as very extensive placer washings—all judged by experts to indicate an Arabic civilization of pre-Mohammedan date. If this region was not the site of "King Solomon's mines," it is at least reasonably certain that gold exceeding any tribute to Solomon has been drawn from this territory.

Mauch's glowing description of the Tati gold fields excited a little rush to this district from the villages of the Transvaal republic, and even attracted a considerable party of prospectors from Australia; but the yield of the new field was so meagre that it was abandoned within a few years by most of the gold-seekers. The uncovering of the diamond fields of South Africa soon overcast any traditional glamour of Ophir.

In the same year that Mauch made known the discovery of the Tati gold-field the existence of diamonds was revealed by John O'Reilly, a South African trader. A little child in the village of Hopetown, on the Orange River, picked up a pebble so peculiarly brilliant that it attracted the eye of Schalk van Niekirk, a farmer of the village. Van Niekirk had no idea of its value, but desired to keep it as a curiosity. The child's mother willingly gave it to him, and O'Reilly saw it by chance in his house. The trader at once judged it to be a diamond, but his belief was jeered at until the stone was finally submitted to experts, who determined its character and fixed its value at £500. No more diamonds were found in the search of the ground about Hopetown, but three months later another diamond was picked up near the junction of the Orange and Vaal rivers. In 1868 several more stones were found by Hottentots on the banks of the Vaal, and the kindling interest in this possible diamond field flamed up in March, 1869, with the display of the famous stone, the "Star of South Africa," which a Hottentot witch-finder on Vaal was using as a charm. The brilliant was a pure white diamond, weighing 83½ carats, and the Countess of Dudley was glad to purchase it for £25,000.

Then the rush to the field of novel sensation began. Up to the time of the discovery of diamonds, Cape Colony had been the least valued and least promising of British colonial possessions. It had been easily wrested from the weak hands of the Dutch East India Company in 1795, given back indifferently to the Batavian republic by the treaty of Amiens, and retaken again in 1806, chiefly for its use as a supply station on the ocean highway to the Indies. There had been no considerable attempt to develop its resources. The only railway in the colony was a little stretch of forty-five miles from Cape Town to Wellington. It produced nothing of any commercial importance except wool, and its total annual exports, including the ivory brought in for shipment, did not exceed £2,000,000.

The Dutch settlers, who made up the mass of its white population, endured the rule of the strong hand as sullen captives. Boers of the most pith and spirit abandoned their farms, yoked up their oxen, and drove their lumbering carts far into the wilderness, to build up the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, or South African Republic, preferring the savage Matabele and Zulus as neighbors to their Anglo-Saxon relatives. The English in turn, confounded Boer with boor, and inflamed bitterness to hate by their arrogance and contempt. A popular quip hung the colony "between floor and famine." It would have been used as a dump for convicts, after Australia had thrown off her burden, if the first ship-load had not been persistently starved out by the resentful colonists. Thirty years ago nobody forecast the dazzling transformation of the despised "Karoo-land" into the most brilliant jewel of the imperial crown.

The first rush of prospectors was to the northern bank of the Vaal. This branch of the Orange River is a broad and beautiful stream whose banks are covered with mimosa and willows. Tree-clad islands dot its surface. Its bed is lined with exquisite pebbles of agate, jasper, chalcedony, quartz and diamonds. The sand along the river banks was washed with cradles, and the diamonds sifted out painfully under a burning sun. Soon camps of white canvas tents stretched along the river for fifty miles. Crowds of miners swayed to and fro, rushing to any placer which for the day yielded the most dazzling returns. All the camps were practically self-governed, although the supremacy of the South African Republic was nominally asserted. A hostile clash came when President Pretorius and his executive council undertook to monopolize the new field by granting to a single firm the exclusive right to mine for diamonds on the Vaal for twenty-one years, in consideration of a royalty of 6 per cent. This grant caused an instant revolt. Klipdrift, the chief camp on the Vaal, challenged the claim of the Transvaal Republic to the diamond field, and set up a free republic and president of its own.

In the heat of this clash diamonds were discovered in a new and strange location, on a little farm in the Orange Free State, about twenty miles from the river Vaal. In the region lying beyond the Orange river there are a number of shallow basins, highly prized by the settlers as reservoirs of water during the dry season. These basins are called pans. On the farm of Dorstfontein, the settler's house was built on the rim of the basin of Dutoit's pan. One day, in the spring of 1870, his children picked several small diamonds out of the mud which had been used to plaster the house. This curious discovery in the plaster naturally drew attention to the mud of the basin, and the farmer and his friends began to wash the ground of the pan.

Before this revelation twenty pounds would have bought a thousand acres of land in the district surrrounding Dutoit's pan. But as soon as diamonds were found sharp speculators realized the possible value of ground. Dorstfontein and two little neighboring farms, Bultfontein and Vooruitzight, were bought by a syndicate for a few thousand pounds. Canvas towns sprang up at once at the farms Dorstfontein and Bultfontein, but prospectors searched for months in vain before finding diamond beds on the farm of Vooruitzight, the site of the famous mines of Kimberley and De Beers.

The discovery at Dutoit's pan opened the eyes of the authorities of Cape Town to the probable value of a field which had been before accounted too worthless to notice. It is well determined today that the diamond field of the Vaal was within the limits of the South African Republic, and the Dutoit's pan district was no less certainly a portion of the Orange Free State; but the claims of the little Dutch republics were weakly presented and pressed, and the arbitration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal practically gave away both diamond fields to Great Britain, to be incorporated in the crown colony of Griqualand West.

Meanwhile the flow of the rush did not wait for the determination of the legal title of the new fields. Deterrent deserts separated the basin of the Vaal from the Cape of Good Hope, but a swarm was soon streaming across the barrier. The three diamond-bearing farms became the chief centre of the rush. These farms lay within a circle two miles in diameter, on rolling plains almost destitute of trees or foliage. The district was nearly 650 miles from Cape Town, and more than 600 miles miles from Wellington, the terminus of the one railway in South Africa. The best device for transportation was the big covered ox-cart of the Dutch Boers resembling the American "prairie schooner."

The first day's march from Wellington was through a fine pasturage land of rolling ground. The streams were edged with lofty trees and birds of brilliant plumage fluttered among the branches. Then the trail ran over the ridge of the Drachenburg mountains to another narrow tract of pasture land, which soon fused in an African "karoo" or desert. Over the whole expanse hardly a stunted plant was to be seen. Flickering waves of hot air rose from the parched earth. The whirls of dust were choking and blinding. Here the adventurers died in hundreds, miserably wandering until they perished from thirst. After the first desert was passed a slight interval of pasture land came before a second desert named Gouph. Here, too, for the greater part of the year thre was no water—nothing but the dried channels of wasted streams. In the rainy season floods rushed down these channels, and the torrents were then often impassable for days. When the weary adventurers reached the Orange River, thousands saw that it was well named, for a yellow flood sometimes raced for weeks down its channel, blocking the passage of hundreds of wagons that gathered on the river bank. After passing this river there was another dismal stretch of parched plains and deserts to Dutoit's pan. Even when there was a lucky trip without delay the crossing from Cape Town in a bullock-cart was a journey of five weeks.

The diamond-mining camps were a strange and stirring spectacle. The first precious stones found on the farms were picked out of a surface coverlet of thin red soil. The first swarm of diggers had no thought of any call for tools beyond a pick and a spade. During the greater part of the year there is no water for washing the earth, and the miners are obliged to sift it in sieves and pick out the precious grains laboriously by hand. Stones that weighed less than a carat were commonly overlooked. Beneath the surface soil there was usually a layer of lime, and when this was pierced by the diggers a friable composite stone was found, to which the miners gave the name of "yellow ground." Through this ground the diamonds were scattered which could be picked out when the stone was pulverized with picks or sledges. The diamonds of India and Brazil had been taken like those on the Vaal from shallow alluvial deposits. Nothing like these marvellous beds had ever been uncovered before. When the miners had dug down sixty feet, the crumbling yellow ground changed to a tough, soapy stone of a gray-blue color. This was supposed for a time to be barren bedrock, but after months of exposure to the air this stone could also be pulverized, and it was then seen to be sown with diamonds.

The push of exploration showed that the strange beds were pipes or funnels of diamond-bearing stone extending to an unknown depth in an encasing reef of shale and igneous rocks. Then the stone called "blue ground" was scooped out until each mine became a monstrous chasm traversed by a few narrow roadways. Soon the roadways were undermined and crumbled into the great pits. A net-work of ropes was stretched over the mouth of each mine, and the rock was hauled up in the buckets by travelling guide-wheels, pulleys, and windlasses, with a deafening clatter and din.

White-roofed camps of canvas and galvanized iron surrounded these chasms. Their outskirts were fringed with a medley of carts and wagons of every description. Oxen, mules, and horses were jumbled together in a crush that blocked all the approaches. The mines and camps overflowed with restless swarms of white men and negroes. Every tribe of South Africa joined in the rush to the new field, natives of every shade of black, smoke-color, and copper. It is reckoned that the blacks poured in for seven years at the rate of 20,000 a year, all eager to work for a few weeks or months until they earned enough to buy a little powder and firearms. Many made a journey of over a thousand miles through the deserts to the mines, arriving usually in parties of thirty or forty half-starved, gaunt men, reeking with sweat and grime. Some had a wrap of dirty skin on their shoulders, but the great majority were content with a breech-cloth. These pilgrims were popularly distinguished from their kinsmen in camps as "raw niggers," and their usual welcome was a vociferous hooting and pelting from their fellow-tribesmen who had been baked in the mines. Their homes on the diamond field were squalid huts or a stretch of bare ground beyond the range of white hills.

The rush brought diggers to the mines from Australia, America, and every country of Europe, to mingle with the colonists and the African natives. Nowhere else in the world was there such a confusion of sounds and babel of chatter. Diamonds of every shape and color were found in these strange mines—green, blue, pink, brown, yellow, and white. The product was so great that the market price ran far down, but within ten years it was apparent that no more open quarrying could be done in the mines. The surrounding reef slid off into the chasms in huge masses and water filled the lowest pits. These conditions forced the consolidation of claims in the hands of companies able to plan and execute deep mining works. Shafts were sunk at the edge of the reefs, and the "blue ground" was cut out by drifting below the surface. Experience showed so clearly the advantages of combination that ten years ago the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, controlled by purchase or lease the principal mines of the district.

In the five years from 1882 to 1887 diamonds had dropped from twenty-seven shillings a carat to eighteen shillings, but the price was put up again as soon as one great corporation controlled the supply. This combination also greatly advanced the methods of mining and collecting the diamonds. The native miners were neatly lodged and mildly constrained to steady work. Model mining towns were built for the white workmen. Water was carried to the district from the Vaal, and irrigation changed the bare plain to blooming gardens. Lines of railway were extended to the mines from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, and the journey to Kimberley was made by the mail train from Cape Town in thirty hours. Steamship lines joined the Cape to the Mother Country, and for some years past it has been possible to pass over the 6,700 miles between London and Kimberley in less than three weeks, half the time formerly required for the journey of 650 miles from the Cape to Kimberley. The product of the first twenty years of mining is valued at £70,000,000, and the annual diamond product now ranges over £4,000,000 in value, and might readily be made much larger. Mining shafts have been sunk over 1,300 feet deep in the funnels, and still these marvellous diamond beds show no signs of exhaustion.

For a number of years after the discovery of the diamond fields, there was little interest in gold mining in South Africa, and little attempt to push exploratons. In 1875 some promising gold bearing ground was found in the valley of the Kaap River, a branch of the Crocodile which flows into Delagoa Bay. But it was several years later before general interest was awakened in this new district by the yield of the mine opened by the Sheba Reef Gold Mining Company. Correspondents of the London Times and other influential newspapers then described the fields in such glowing terms that thousands rushed to it in 1886, only to drift away disappointed.

Fortunately for these gold-seekers, the opening of the Witwatersrand mines in the South African republic offset the disappointment in the Kaap valley. These mines are on the highest ridge of the water shed between the Limpopo and the Vaal. Gold-bearing ground was discovered on this ridge in 1884, but for more than a year little progress was made in mining. Then a deposit of extraordinary extent and richness was uncovered. Gold was found in conglomerate beds, composed of masses of rounded quartz pebbles, set in a hard cement. These beds are tilted at various angles, forming a basin of auriferous rock or "reef," as it is called. Test-holes have been bored to the depth of 2,400 feet without reaching the end of the gold bearing reef, and it is probably the greatest deposit of gold ever uncovered. Its known length on the surface is over eleven miles, and experts have reckoned its probable yield of gold at over a billion dollars.

The revelation of this extraordinary deposit excited a rush which built up in a few years a city of forty thousand people at the site of the new mines, 5,735 feet above the sea. No other mining town in the world to-day has so bright a prospect as Johannesburg. The annual product of the mines of the Rand ranges over £5,000,000, and the output is certain to increase with the development of the district.

The diamond and gold fields of South Africa have multiplied the exports of Cape Colony eight-fold in thirty years, and transformed a few small settlements on the sea-coast of a wilderness into a rich and prosperous state.

Eliot Lord.

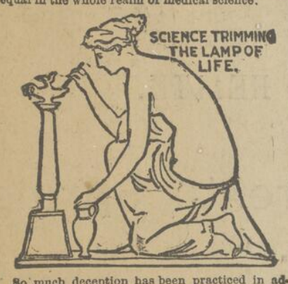
Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.



So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer :—

They will send their costly and magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial without expense to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them.

They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life.

They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body

Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Trial without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N.Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

Indigestion

CURED BY **CELERY KING**

Strengthens the stomach; aids digestion; acts pleasantly on the bowels. Large package, 25 cts. Sold by all druggists, or WOODWARD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, CANADA.

AUDITOR-GENERAL M'DOUGALL KICKS.

Says the Clerks in His Department Are Underpaid.

New System of Book-kkeeping Suggested to Facilitate the Work.

Ottawa, April 2.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Private Bills Committee, Mr. J. Lorne McDougall, Auditor-General, was present, and requested the appointment of a sub-committee to decide differences which arose from time to time between the Auditor-General and the Treasury Board, and also as to the pay of his staff. At present, Mr. McDougall says, his staff is small and poorly paid, and he was unable to remedy this, although he had made several attempts to do so.

Mr. Foster pointed out that complaint was made to the late Government in regard to the auditor's staff and their pay. He agreed that the sub-committee might do good work in looking over the accounts. In some departments a better system of keeping accounts would reduce the work in more than one department by a third or probably more. He said that the civil service commission had made certain recommendations, but nothing ever came out of them. Better work could be done in this way than by chasing after certain expenditures, which, of course, might also be necessary.

Mr. Wallace wanted to know how it was going to be done.

Mr. Foster said that the Ministers would permit the committee to look into their system of account keeping.

Mr. Wood thought that this would necessitate the appointment of an expert accountant.

Mr. Fielding threw out the suggestion that the committee should take the matter into consideration until next meeting. It would be necessary to see if the work referred to could be delegated to a sub-committee.

He agreed with Mr. Foster that an improvement could be made in the system of bookkeeping. In one of the departments an effort was now being made for a change. If this informal commission showed that something effective could be done in this department other departments would, no doubt, follow the same example. In his opinion the committee appointed could not do very much, as the acts of the Treasury Board were in effect the acts of the Government. In regard to the statutory increases it was a very difficult matter. By some parties the law was made to read that the clerks were entitled to them by right each year until they had reached the maximum of their class. The deputy ministers holding this view made applications for all their officials. The Government, on the other hand, decided to give the statutory increases on special cases on the ground of merit. Mr. McDougall, for instance, had applied for increases to eighteen clerks, and only three received the increases. He understood Mr. McDougall had decided, seeing that he could get increases only for three clerks, to recommend those who required it most, on account of their small salaries, rather than for merit.

Mr. Clarke, Toronto, spoke of the letter carriers being poorly paid. Mr. Fielding said that those clerks who had small pay had his sympathy. Mr. McDougall, auditor general, replied that it was not an agreeable thing to criticise these matters, but he would merely say that all the clerks in Mr. Fielding's own department had received their statutory increases and not one of them was a third-class clerk either. His branch was attached to the finance department.

This was regarded as a body blow to Mr. Fielding and the Finance Minister joined in the laughter which followed.

Mr. Sproule thought that civil service clerks were well paid. They were better paid and had shorter hours than in commercial offices.

Mr. Somerville did not think it would be in the interests of the service to make the increases general as then there would be no incentive to good work. Mr. Quinn thought the sub-committe would make the auditor more independent.

The matter was laid over until next meeting and motions were afterwards made for papers in connection with expenditures at Rideau Hall, for asphalt paving Parliament Hill, and for C. R. Devlin's expenses, etc., in Ireland.

OPEN LETTER.

"Ireland France's Worst Enemy."

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—Commending on the eloquent and stirring plea, recently made in Dublin, by William Redmond, M.P., in favor of continued friendly relations between France and Ireland, the following is published in Saturday's issue of La Patrie :—

"But, we believe it to be our duty to put the newspapers of France on their guard against the Irish people and their tendencies, particularly in the United States. Because the Irish, among the clergy, as well as in politics, are the worst enemies of our beautiful French language, and of our national influence in the American Republic. And it must be the same thing elsewhere."

Permit me to say that these lines reveal a latent power of race prejudice that is simply astounding, and, if nursed in any degree, would certainly prove most injurious to the best interests of a mixed community, such as ours.

I should, however, fail to notice the cruel injustice and calumny in this outburst against a proud and courageous race, if it were not that it is the editorial utterance of a newspaper which passes for the official mouthpiece of the Liberal party in the Dominion of Canada.

As one of the Liberal party, I venture, in its name, to challenge the warning to France to be on guard against Ireland, her clergy, and her people; and, in the name of the Irish-Canadian people, who have so largely identified themselves with Liberalism since the Blakes and the Lauriers unfurled the flag of Irish Home Rule on the floor of the Canadian Parliament, I denounce that appeal to set race against race.

La Patrie says that the Irish people are France's worst enemy. Why, sir, it flies in the face of history with a recklessness which is unpardonable in a public writer. Is it not known that for centures Ireland was the strong arm on which France could invariably rely? On more than one occasion have her kings commited the honor of the French flag and the safety of the French nation to the courage and intrepidity of Irish soldiers and Irish statesmen. Where did France in her sad hour of defeat and humiliation look for a saviour but in the descendant of an Irishman, Marshal MacMahon?

What saved France at the historic battle of Fontenoye from the clutch of the conquering invader from Britain, but Irish bayonets? Why, sir, no French army is complete on the field of battle without the Irish Legion.

During the Franco-German war of 1870 the green flag waved over Irish hearts that beat, and Irish hands that fought and bled for France. And in the coming hour of trial and struggle I have no doubt, Ireland will be found again ready for the fray. And why should she not?

When the people of Ireland were bleeding from every pore during those long and awful ages of persecution and tyranny; when their political, religious, educational, social, commercial and individual rights were abolished by the penal laws of England, France offered a home and a sanctuary to the hunted Irish priest and student, and a refuge to the exiled nobleman and patriot. And when, one hundred years ago, the sons of Ireland thought that the moment was opportune to throw off the galling yoke by force of arms, France sent her army and navy to the assistance of the rebel patriots of Ninety-eight. So well, then, may Mr. Redmond proclaim that one Irish nation, while struggling for her own independence, fervently prays for the prosperity of France, her old Celtic sister, who has always carried the standard of liberty through the world.

H. J. Cloran.

Montreal, March 28, 1898.

THE P.C. DECIDES CANADIAN CASES.

Judgment Against Charleboise in the Celebrated Railway Case.

Consumers' Gas Company, of Toronto, Secures a Favorable Verdict.

Toronto, Ont., April 1.—(Special.)—Following is a special cable to The Evening Telegram. The report of the Grand Trunk Railway for the month of February just issued, is very favorable and shows a total increase of receipts of £17,385.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day gave judgment reversing the Supreme Court decision in the celebrated Charlebois action relative to the Great Northwestern Central Railway in Manitoba, setting side the Charlebois contract and the judgment enforcing it as void.

Judgment was also given dismissing the appeal of J. T. Johnston against the decision of the Ontario Court of Appeals in favor of the Consumers' Gas Company, of Toronto. Mr. Johnston is directed to pay the costs.

The application of the North Shore for leave to appeal its suit against Quebec City was dismissed with costs.

NURSE MORRIS'S SECRET.

Explains How She Saves Mothers' Lives.

The Critical Time of Maternity and the Methods of a Famous Nurse to Restore the Mother's Strength.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

No woman is better fitted for nursing, or has had more years of practical experience in that work than Mrs. Moses Morris, of 340 Fourteenth street, Detroit, Mich. For twenty years she has been recognized as the best and most successful nurse in confinement cases, and over three hundred happy mothers can testify to her skillful nursing and care. Always engaged months ahead, she has had to decline hundreds of pressing and pleading applications for her services. She has made a specialty of confinement cases, and has made so high a reputation in this city that her engagement, in all cases, is taken as a sure sign of the mother's speedy recovery.

Mrs. Morris was a nurse in England before he casme to America, and so were her mother and her mother's mother before her. When asked once by a leading physician the secret of her great success in treating mothers in confinement cases, she said she used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in such cases, as they build up the mother more quickly and surely than any other medicine she had ever used.

Mrs. Morris was seen at her pretty little home on Fourteenth street, and when asked regarding the use of these pills in her profession, she said:—"I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People since they were put on the market. They built me up when I was all run down and so nervous I could not get any rest. After they had helped me I began to use them in restoring mothers in confinement cases. There is nothing that can be prescribed or given by a physician that will give health and strength to a mother so quickly as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is true that in some cases whether the father or parents were prejudiced against the much advertised Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I gave them as "Tonic Pills," but they came out of a Dr. Williams' Pink Pill box.

"I have given them in hundreds of cases of confinement to the mother, and it is wonderful how they build up the system. I have practically demonstrated their great worth many times and have recommended them to hundreds of mothers for their young daughters. Yes, I have been successful in confinement cases, but I must give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a great part of the credit for the speedy recovery of mothers. They certainly have no equal as a strength and health builder. You can say for me that I strongly advise that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People be kept and used in every house."

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental strain, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—Is this newly-appointed city official, this son of Chief Hughes, the same person who was mixed up with young Mercier in his attempt to dynamite Nelson's monument?

If so, how long has he been in town? I was under the impression that he was not on hand when that affair was investigated. Didn't papa give him leave of absence?

E. H. T.

AN ACTOR TALKS.

Tells What Dr. Agnew's Catarrha Powder Did for Him and His Wife—Truly a Friend to the "Profession."

"I can but proclaim Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a wonderful medicine, particularly for singers and public speakers, or those who have a tendency to sore throat, hoarseness, tonsilitis and catarrh. Myself and wife are both subjects of catarrh and tonsilitis. We had tried most everything, but have never found anything to equal this great remedy. For quick action it truly is a wonder worker. I couldn't be without it by me and I am continually recommending it to my brother professionals." Al. Emmett Fostell, 207 East 101st street, New York city.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame.

SIR WILLIAM IN TORONTO.

Toronto, April 1.—(Special)—Sir W. C. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrived in the city this morning from Montreal. He says he is here merely to attend the annual meeting of the Canada Northwest Land Company.

"Why are you so angry, colonel?" asked Maj. Covington of Col. Bloograss. "I've been insulted, major." "How?" "My wife called me a hydrant-headed monster."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Frictionless Washers

Placed in the Hubs of the

MASSEY--HARRIS

obviate the necessity of continual oiling and greatly enhance the pleasure of riding.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. Limited.

OFFICE—640 St. Paul Street.

BICYCLE SALESROOM,
2280 St. Catherine Street.

Spring Ready-made Clothing.

No store in Montreal is better equipped with the newest and most up-to-date Ready-made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishings than ours. Five floors filled with the latest designs. It is impossible for us not to suit every purchaser—no matter what size you want or what price you are prepared to pay. We are willing that you should go all over town, and we are satisfied that you will come back to us as the cheapest place in Montreal to buy Suitings, Pantings, etc. We keep a first class CUSTOM TAILOR to attend to the wants of our customers. We guarantee size and fit. Here is our range in Ready-Mades;

MEN'S SUITS, $3 to $14
SPRING OVERCOATS, $5 to $10
YOUTHS' SUITS, $2.75 to $10
BOYS' SUITS, $2.50 to $8
CHILDS' SUITS, 75 Cents to $5
PANTS, $1 to $5.

Horsfall Bros.,

1849, 1851, 1851½ Notre Dame Street.
Owen McGarvey's Old Stand, near McGill Street.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Dear Sirs,—This is to certify that I have been troubled with a lame back for fifteen years.

I have used three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT, and am completely cured.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend it, and you are at liberty to use this in any way to further the use of your valuable medicine.

Two Rivers. Robert Ross.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

TEACH THE GIRL

to speak and read French—She can do so by reading La Presse—Start her right—It's easy—and cheap.—She will become interested at once.—Thousands read La Presse every day.—All the news in La Presse.

Ask Your News-dealer or the News-boy for 'La Presse' **One Cent**

GOOD PRINTING.
CHEAP PRINTING.
HERALD
Job Department.

To keep your furs FREE from moths.

We fully insure against moths, fire, burglary, etc., all Furs placed in our keeping.

Store them through the warm months with us.

JOHN MARTIN, SONS & CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
455 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

"Good Cheer" Stoves and Ranges evenly heated, perfectly ventilated, extra large Steel Plate Ovens bake and roast admirably and save fuel. Fully guaranteed.

Good Cheer WOOD COOK WITH LARGE STEEL OVEN.

THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO. LIMITED WOODSTOCK, ONT.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS EVERYWHERE

The Beaver Mutual

Co-operative Building Society.

OUR NEXT APPROPRIATION will take place on Wednesday evening April 6th, in Alexander Chambers, 2204 St. Catherine Street. We want all EVERY MEMBER is expected to attend and bring his friends.
members before Dec. 31st., 1898.

YOU CAN join on TUESDAY EVENING, the 5th April and participate in APPROPRIATION by paying FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

WE BEG to remind members and others that at our last Annual Meeting the shares were increased to six in each book.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week will pay for $1,000.
FIFTY CENTS per week will pay for $2,000.
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per week will pay for $3,000.
EACH MEMBER is limited to two books or $6,000.

WE WANT TO HELP every member to secure a good home at the least possible cost.

REMEMBER all our appropriations are by ballot.

FULL particulars given at the Society's Office.

Come and join one of the Best Building Societies in the city.

President, O. W. BARWICK. Secretary, GEO. HAYSEY.