

A POINTER FOR YOU. READ IT!

EIGHTY-FIFTH YEAR, NO. 294.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1892.

PRICE TWO CENTS

DESIGNED TO FOIL

Such Said to be the Object of the British Monetary Delegates.

Bi-Metallist Delegates Propose to Urge in Signing a Memorandum on the Obstruction Offered by Great Britain to a Determination of the Questions—The Withdrawal of the Rothschild Proposals Rejected.

Brussels, Dec. 9.—The bi-metallist delegates to the International monetary conference are discussing whether they will unite in signing a memorandum on the objection offered by Great Britain to a determination of the question before the conference. If the conference resumes its sittings after a prolonged adjournment, such a protest is conceived to tend to induce the British government to present to the conference a decided policy through its delegates acting in union therewith.

The British delegation appears to have been sent purposely to muddy the proceedings. There is no cohesion among the British representatives, either as to principles or procedure. Each delegate appears to act as an individual agent, except Sir C. Rivers and Sir C. Freeman, Deputy Master of the British Mint, the latter of whom used his official position to disclaim any responsibility for proposals presented by Alfred De Rothschild, who is accompanied by Sir William Hamilton and Sir William Houldsworth have not a single idea in common, and they have among individuals in the conference various views. Neither General Sir John Guindford Moleworth, the Indian delegates, have official orders as to the course to take. It has been made clear that the British Government has purposely sent its delegates with instructions tending to give action to its delegates upon any point whatever. It is now obvious this course was designed to foil the conference in coming to any general or special solution of the silver question.

It is expected that Senator Jones will wrap up the debate on international metallism on Tuesday. The concluding sitting on Thursday will be devoted to an endeavor to crystallize the results of the conference.

The special committee which was appointed to further consider the various plans. Regret has been expressed in the last few days that the de Rothschild proposals have been completely withdrawn, as it is generally felt that they would have been the basis of a temporary compromise if an understanding with regard to the chief objection of the Americans—the price at which silver should be purchased—could be arrived at. A scheme on similar lines might yet be adopted. In that event the conference will be adjourned till May to enable the delegates to submit the scheme to their respective governments.

It is rumored to-day that several delegates have received revised instructions inspiring a hope that a modus vivendi may yet be discovered.

M. Bernaert, the Belgian Prime Minister, has issued an emphatic denial of a statement widely circulated to the effect that he had declared in the Chamber that the conference was practically a failure.

Dec. 9.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr Mirbach, a conservative, who is supported by many members of his party, introduced an interpellation demanding to know whether the Federal government approved of the German delegates to the Brussels conference not supporting the almost unanimous effort of the other delegates to combat the depreciation of silver.

Italy and the Dreubund. He is in Accord With that Power in Improving Foreign Relations. Rome, Dec. 9.—Signor Bini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, during a discussion of the budget estimates in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, related to the statement that had been made to the effect that the Dreubund is becoming cooler. He declared the assertions were bitterly untrue. Italy, in improving her relations with all the Powers, was in complete accord with the Dreubund, and every evidence of improved relations with any power is regarded as a sign of success of their common policy.

Success in diminishing distress abroad was not due to any change in Italy's policy, but to improvement of the general situation. The speech was greatly applauded and the estimates were approved.

Tug Burned at Amherstburg. Amherstburg, Ont., Dec. 9.—The tug international, owned by Captain J. B. Hackett, was burned nearly to the water level, while lying at the dock here last night. She will be almost a total loss.

Bombs For Krupp's Workmen. Vienna, Dec. 9.—The Tagblatt says that a large bomb exploded near the dwellings of the workmen in the great iron works of Krupp's apparatus at Barmen. Much damage was caused to property.

Returned from Homestead Slick. Toronto, Dec. 9.—Joseph Stanton, who has been working in the Carnegie mine at Homestead, Pa., all summer, arrived here to-day and was conveyed to his home in the suburbs. He is reported to be in good health, and that the wells were being drilled in the vicinity of the polluted waters he is suffering from chronic diarrhoea.

The Drummond Fire Under Control. Westville, N. S., Dec. 9.—The fire in the Drummond mine is under control, but possibly not yet extinguished. It will take some 48 hours more to reach a condition to the condition of the mine. It is expected that active operations will resume on Monday.

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The Government revenue cutter had to seek shelter in Indian cove this morning, on account of floating ice.

The Fire Record. Cincinnati, Dec. 9.—The plant of the Saegeon Iron Roofing and Corrugating Co. was burned to-day. Loss \$100,000; insurance two-thirds.

Dresden, Ont., Dec. 9.—Rudd's carriage works were burned this morning. The unfinished goods were saved, but everything else was destroyed. The insurance was \$25,000; insured for \$8,500, divided between the Royal and Northern.

Barrie, Dec. 9.—Mickle Dymond and Son's large saw mill on the lake shore here was totally destroyed by fire about three o'clock this morning. Owing to the west wind blowing at the time, the season's cut of lumber was saved. The mill was shut down for the winter about three weeks ago, and no person has been inside since. The general opinion is that incendiarism was the cause of the fire. The loss is about \$25,000; insured for \$8,500, divided between the Royal and Northern.

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REVOLT AGAINST HOME RULE.

Sir Edwin Rees Publishes His Views on That Measure.

London, Dec. 9.—Sir Edwin Rees publishes a long letter showing a revolt on the part of many Liberals. He declares that he and other Commons will not be a party to any Home Rule scheme giving Ireland control of anything more than purely local and domestic affairs. He will not assist any party in its arbitration to release prisoners, while on questions like the restoration of evicted tenants he will vote independently as he thinks just and right to do.

Halifax Dudes in Trouble. Halifax, Dec. 9.—Steamer Portia, which arrived this morning from St. John's, Nfld., has on board for New York 2500 barrels of fish.

A Halifax tailor has issued summonses against twenty young men for unpaid rent. In some cases the youths failed to honor notes at maturity. Three of them were before the city stipendiary this afternoon under the debtors' act.

THE GREAT COTTON STRIKE.

THOUSANDS MANCHESTER OPERATIVES REDUCED TO STARVATION.

Mr. Mawdsley Thinks the Master Will be Forced to Yield at the End of January.

Manchester, Dec. 8.—A month has elapsed since the beginning of the great cotton strike or lock-out and it appears to be no nearer a settlement than at the beginning. The only satisfactory feature of the dispute is the striking order maintained throughout the spinning districts. The members of the Amalgamated Association of Spinners are in regular receipt of their weekly strike pay and there is little suffering among them, but there is another side to the subject which is not so pitiable. It is estimated that 40,000 mill hands who belong to the spinning districts are without work, and their condition is pitiable. Thousands of them are now reduced almost to starvation. Application was made yesterday to a magistrate at Oldham for three hundred warrants against the operatives who were in arrears for borough rates. The magistrate refused to grant them and told the bailiff who made the application to apply when the strike was ended.

In an interview yesterday Mr. Mawdsley said in relation to the Manchester strike "It is my opinion that the cotton struggle will last until the end of January, when the operatives will be forced to accept a settlement. The strike is now in its eighth week, and it is generally felt that they would have been the basis of a temporary compromise if an understanding with regard to the chief objection of the Americans—the price at which silver should be purchased—could be arrived at. A scheme on similar lines might yet be adopted. In that event the conference will be adjourned till May to enable the delegates to submit the scheme to their respective governments.

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STILL DOUBTFUL.

Premier De Boucheville Yet Undecided as to His Course.

It is Now Stated That the Success of the Loan at Present in Process of Negotiation Will Have Considerable to Do With His Future Actions—Nearly a Serious Fire at Point Levis.

Quebec, Dec. 9.—The political situation still remains unchanged pending Mr. Chaplain's arrival on Monday, when Mr. De Boucheville's intentions will be made known. The Premier is still undecided as to his course, and it is believed that the Premier is as yet quite undecided. In his immediate entourage it is stated positively that he will leave on Tuesday.

A prominent member of the Legislature said to your correspondent yesterday: "I quite believe that Mr. De Boucheville is not a man to whom I would give a vote in his present position. He is an old man, and after all he is not obliged to work with a man he does not like."

THE PANAMA AFFAIR.

It is Reported the Government is Ready to Communicate to the Panama Committee the Documents Relating to the Panama Canal Company on Condition that the Members of the Committee Preserve such Secrecy as will Prevent the Disclosure of Interfering with the Course of Justice.

Three members of the Panama Committee who were sent to examine the books of the firm of Kohn & Reinach reported to-day that they had found that during the first six months of 1891, the alleged co-conspirators, had on several occasions drawn on the account of the Baron Reinach for 1,000,000 francs.

M. Ribot, the prime minister, was present at the session of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. He promised to act in concert with it and to assist in throwing full light upon the whole matter. M. Bourgeois, Minister of Finance, was also present. He said he did not believe that the money in any way connected with Panama canal affairs.

M. Bourgeois and the medical representative of the police, accompanied by Dr. Bertillon, have gone to Beauvais to perform an autopsy on the body of the Baron Reinach.

London, Dec. 9.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says: "Soon after six o'clock last evening a cluster of people was observed reading on a poster on the walls of the Rue de Valenciennes, a declaration which had been read by Premier Ribot, two hours before by Premier Ribot. The speed with which the poster was gotten out against the Republic and against the State, was a matter of surprise. It is believed that M. Ribot's statement places recent incidents in their proper perspective, recalling the fact that he had been elected to a position of honor in the Chamber of Deputies. He has a majority."

MINING AND AGRICULTURE. Kingston People Anxious to Have a School of Such Three-Other Note. Kingston, Dec. 9.—A public meeting was held last evening to discuss the report of a committee appointed to make arrangements for the establishment of a school of mining and agriculture here. There was a good attendance, and among the speakers were some of the wealthiest citizens of the city. The meeting was assured by several speakers that if the citizens would give liberally towards the establishment of the school, the Ontario Government would help in its scheme.

Late arrivals at the City Hotel are: A. Morrison, Quebec; C. W. Alden, New York; R. L. W. A. McIntosh, G. W. Marks, Ottawa; E. E. Labat, Prescott; A. J. Barr, Ottawa; J. E. Prince, Bloomingdale.

Mr. Duncan S. MacIntyre was a passenger last evening on the new Adirondack and St. Lawrence train to New York, where he takes the steamer Verre, of the North Georgia Navigation Co., on an extended trip to Italy and Mediterranean ports.

Among the arrivals at the Richelieu are: Mr. R. Hall, Toronto; J. E. Graham, New York; J. L. Laurie, Brandon, Man.; B. A. Waters, Ottawa; J. C. Badger, Cowansville; Miss A. Perrault, Ottawa.

New arrivals at the Turkish Bath Hotel: Rev. D. Gregory, Daville; B. W. D. Chamblay, Rev. G. Kendall, Three Rivers; Geo. Ham and wife, Winnipeg; G. W. Partridge, Quebec; Rev. E. M. Taylor, Cowansville; Mr. J. Richards, Edmundston, N. B.; J. E. Cummins, Ottawa; G. G. Goodwin, Daville; W. E. Saunders, Huntingdon; W. Church, M. D., Quebec; Mrs. Ayles, York; H. B. Peterson, Colborne; S. Nesbitt, Brighton; I. Rank, Southampton; Miss O'Brien, Ottawa; Geo. T. Davis, Lewis; Rev. Mr. Kendall, Richmond.

Forty thousand dollars are being spent on improvements in the Balnatoil Port, Montreal.

The shipping season is ended, except for some of the day market boats, but complaints are frequent that the season is delayed for want of snow—Trade Bulletin.

AIMED AT CANADA.

Proposed Amendment to the American Trans Portation Law.

Congress Discusses a Proposition to Elect the President by the Direct Vote of the People—It Promises to Meet With More Than Usual Consideration—Want Silver Purchases Discontinued.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—Mr. Dingley, Maine, to-day introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to the transportation of merchandise between United States ports, so as to make it unlawful for any foreign vessel to carry merchandise from one port in the United States via a foreign port.

The proposition to choose the president by the direct vote of the people promises to meet with more than usual consideration by the committee on the election of president and vice-president, and representatives in Congress, to which is referred bills and resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution with that in view.

THE ALLOTMENT OF SPACE.

Intending Exhibitors at the World's Fair Resolving Every Question.

Albany, Dec. 9.—Chief Executive officer McNaughton says in reference to the allotment of space at the Columbian Exposition, that the State Board of General Management since last August, the time when the allotment of space was to commence, have in every possible way urged upon the heads of the departments of the Department of Agriculture, the importance of an early allotment particularly to intending individual exhibitors, and they uniformly have been assured that work was progressing as rapidly as was possible under existing circumstances.

The great embarrassment under which the Department of Agriculture is laboring in this matter is that the applications for space from the different states and territories far exceed the amount of the space allowed to the United States, necessitating discrimination on the part of the Department in the departments in the exhibits to be made.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU STARTS FOR HIS NEW POSITION TO-DAY.

Hon. John Carling Says Farewell to His Late Department—Several Superannuations on the List.

[Special to The Herald.]

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, will leave to-morrow morning by the Canada Atlantic railway for Montreal and from there to Quebec, so as to arrive in the latter place on Monday. Premier de Boucheville and his ministers will meet him at the depot.

Hon. John Carling took farewell of the department of agriculture to-day. All the employees of the department visited him in the room of the deputy minister before he left on his journey. From there they went to the minister's room and welcomed Mr. Hughes.

Sam Hughes, M.P., is in the city. Mr. Hughes considers the appointment of Sir John Thompson as promoter of the Canadian Pacific railway a great disappointment. The combination which Sir John has put together around him, Mr. Hughes says, ought to be acceptable to the people. The members of the Victoria legislature, in consequence of Sir John Thompson's former position.

The extra clerks of the Privy Council Department are disputing that they had to work on their last month's pay for a week owing to a complaint of the department and the Auditor General over certain forms to be used for their payment.

There is a considerable talk in official circles of a large number of clerks who are to take place shortly in connection with the Civil Service. Mr. Vanougen, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Mr. Sinclair, chief clerk of the Indian Department, are among those spoken of, the latter having had his application for superannuation before the Government for some time.

Mr. W. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is also mentioned among the others. Mr. Fred. White, Comptroller of the Customs, and Mr. J. W. McLean, Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, will most likely succeed Mr. Sinclair. Mr. Hardy, Chief Clerk of Marine, would naturally take the place of Mr. Smith, but he is not in very robust health. His resignation would not care to assume the increased responsibility of deputy head of the department. There is also some talk about superannuating John Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

The annual meeting of the Geological Society of America opens in the House of Commons Chamber on the 10th inst. His Excellency the Governor General will deliver an address and Dr. Bourneot will be the principal speaker. The meeting is to be held at the Russell House during the session.

The Parliamentary Library and Privy Council Chambers will in future be lighted by electricity.

The report of the Caron commission has been received at the Department of State. The judges do not submit any recommendations. The subject of course will be ventilated in Parliament next session.

The Dominion Blanket and Fibre Company is negotiating for a capital stock of \$350,000, is seeking incorporation. A factory will be established at Beauharnois.

There will be no trials at the Ottawa County Superior Court, which opens to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The court does not authorize the calling of a jury, believing the cases awaiting to be decided were not important enough for such an expense to be incurred.

In the Exchequer Court to-day a motion was made before Judge Burbridge, in the case of the Queen vs. Larkin, Connolly & Co., for permission to amend the statement of defence. This is another of the motions brought to light by the vigilance of the Liberal party, and under which Sir Hector Langevin went down. The court records will certainly have to be printed in the history now under preparation by Hon. Mr. Oulmont.

In reference to the report published in the Montreal papers that the embargo placed on Canadian cattle by the Board of Agriculture was about to be removed, Mr. Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said to-day that no such intention had been received at the department. He thought that the report of the Scotch newspapers, which declared that no such intention existed, should influence the authorities in withdrawing the embargo.

Mr. Joseph Pope, ex-secretary to the late Sir John McDonald, will complete the biography of Sir John within another twelve months. He has already reached the confederation period. Baroness McDonald has placed all Sir John's papers at his disposal.

The administration of the department of Northwest territorial police will be undertaken by Hon. Mr. Ives, president of the Privy Council, by Tuesday.

UNSETTLED SOUTH AMERICA.

The Trouble on the Argentine Frontier—Crisis Imminent in Brazil.

Valparaiso, Dec. 9.—A correspondent at Porto Alegre telegraphs that the Government has manifested its pleasure over the arrest of many Federalists on the frontier in the province of Corrientes, Argentina. But in Argentina a different sentiment prevails. The residents of the province believe the pursuit and capture to be a violation of foreign treaties, contrary to political usage. There is likely to be a lively diplomatic dispute between Brazil and Argentina over the question. In Montevideo the agents of the Casti Pasta Government are buying arms, while in the same city the Federalists are receiving reinforcements.

A correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that a political crisis is imminent. The Senate by a two-thirds vote suspended from duty all of the judges who tried Pizarro on the charge of fraud. In the Senate during the debate it was declared that all the members of the judiciary were corrupt. In many places this opinion is confirmed. There is trouble in the Cabinet over the action of the Senate, and the President is reported to be in a very important position. Congress has reduced the army to 10,500.

SILVER VALUES MAINTAINED.

Fears of the Collapse Appear to Have Vanished.

London, Dec. 9.—The fears entertained at the Stock Exchange of an immediate collapse in silver values appear to have vanished. Silver securities have strengthened during the last two days. Rupee paper closing yesterday 2 better on the day. It has again risen 3-8 to-day. It is predicted that the failure of the Monetary conference will have no effect upon the securities of the Indian Government, and it is reasoned that the more silver falls in value the more people there will be to invest in gold securities.

MURDERED BY A MADMAN.

The Maniac After Committing the Deed Fatal to Himself.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Charles O'Neill is lying in St. Luke's Hospital, his throat having been cut by a madman, who after assaulting O'Neill, drew the knife across his own throat. The tragedy took place late this afternoon in a lodging house on State street. The maniac, who went by the name of Morris, which is supposed to be assumed, as he is a Swede and a native of Sweden, was seen muttering and groaning in his room, but no one paid any attention to him. He soon after left the room, and seeing O'Neill, who was in the room, and found O'Neill standing in the corner of the room, stood up behind him, grasped him by the hair and drew a knife across his throat. O'Neill fell and Morris then slashed his own throat, and leaving a trail of blood behind him, rushed into his room and locked the door. The police were compelled to force an entrance into the room, and found Morris wrapped in the bedclothes and almost unconscious from loss of blood. Neither man will recover.

EMIN'S PARTY SLAUGHTERED.

An Unfortunate Expedition in Africa Tragically Ended.

London, Dec. 9.—A report has been received in London from an Egyptian formerly with Emin to the effect that Emin and all his party were killed by Manyanas in the Sudd. The report was confirmed by a last report from Stuhlman, representative of Emin, who was killed by Manyanas as he was about to cross the Sudd. The expedition had failed through many misfortunes. Much of the party starved, and the ranks of the expedition were reduced to a few men. A small party was contracted to take care of Manyanas and 19 of his followers travelled back to the coast.

Spain's Political Unrest.

Madrid, Dec. 9.—The Queen Regent has summoned Senor Sagasta, and told him she will consider his declaration to form a Cabinet, and communicate with him to-morrow. The Queen is greatly disappointed. There are rumors of serious obstacles to delay a settlement, the powerful military party opposing a Liberal party.

BRITISHES.

The Lachine canal has been closed for the season.

His Grace the Archbishop will hold an ordination at the Cathedral to-morrow.

Oscar Fortier was yesterday sentenced to \$75 or 3 months, for selling liquor without a license.

Lieut. Chartrand, of the French army, is leaving for the military organization of France.

Burglars entered the store of Mr. Vian, 274 Barrack street, yesterday morning and stole some \$50 worth of eatables.

Sarah Cornish, 123 St. Maurice street, was fined \$75 on a charge of selling liquor without a license on Sunday.

Messrs. Greenhalgh and company have entered action, on behalf of Mr. L. G. J. Fothergill, against the Montreal and Sorel railway company, for \$85,443.75.

A railway laborer named Campbell, half-brother of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, is in a lane near the Bonaventure Depot on Thursday evening while in a drunken state.

A private despatch from London received yesterday, announced the departure of Hon. Mr. Balfour to the Continent.

Elizer Bigars, 305 St. Dominique street, for selling liquor without a license, was fined by Judge Desnoyers \$150 and costs or three months' imprisonment on Monday.

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MR. VAN HORNE IN BOSTON.

Newspaper Reports of His Speech Said to Be Inaccurate.

At Boston on Thursday night the Merchants Club of Boston gave a dinner. Mr. A. A. McLeod, president of the Boston and Maine and the Reading railroads sat on one side of the chairman and Mr. Van Horne on the other. It is said that a working arrangement between the C. P. R. and the Boston and Maine is in progress. The meeting was a private one. Mr. Van Horne was among the speakers. A Boston despatch to The Toronto Mail, which was yesterday's issue, says that in his speech Mr. Van Horne stated that in his opinion Boston should be the terminus of the proposed new line of the Atlantic steamer, but that he did not look the case on Delaware.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The Conservative Caucus at Sheffield Will Discuss Protection.

Party Managers Unable to Withstand the Clamor of the Rank and File of the Party for a Protectionist Platform—Britain and the India Currency Commission—The Home Rule Bill not Complete.

London, Dec. 9.—Letters from the British delegates to the Brussels conference announce their return to England next week. They will not oppose whatever request the American delegates may make in regard to a prolonged adjournment.

The Representatives of the Associated Press have authority from a high source to state that the official delegates, Sir C. Rivers Wilson and Sir S. Fremantle, deputy master of the British mint, do not expect the conference to be resumed after adjournment, and that Mr. Bertman Currie will decline to return to Brussels. In the meantime Baron Henrich's Indian currency commission, which adjourned without date until the Brussels conference should have ended, has resumed its sittings, and is taking evidence of experts.

Questioned by the India currency commission as to whether it would take measures to protect the currency in the event of the failure of the Brussels conference, the Indian government has replied declining to give assurance that the government cannot recommend the secretary of India to stop the sale of council bills below the market rate. Pending the decision of the merchant committee, the India currency association thought it steady the position by getting the Indian government to promise not to sell council bills below a fixed rate. The government, however, prefers to retain complete freedom of action.

The annual Conservative caucus, known as the union of constitutional associations, will open on Monday at Sheffield. Over a thousand delegates are expected to be present. The party managers who resisted the clamor of the rank and file for the protectionist platform, have been obliged to give way. The feeling against the protectionist platform, which has been prevailing the last conference, has been so strong that party, compelled the protectionist to accept resolutions, conventional in spirit though void in form. One of the resolutions that will be submitted to the caucus declares that the government is the best interests of the working classes of Great Britain. Another proposition is necessary to regulate foreign imports by countervailing duties. A euphemism for protection that does not imply reciprocity with which protectionists have become resurgent is the greatest political phenomenon of the day. Mr. Arthur J. Balfour will address the delegates on Monday. He will probably come down the protectionist banner, but will renew and accentuate the declaration in favor of the bi-metallism, which was the basis of the party's platform.

An American draft of the currency bill has been sent to the cabinet to-day. The bill now in the hands of the cabinet is the result of the meeting of the cabinet on Monday. The financial clause of the bill still remains undecided. The present bill is subjected to revision.

It is reported that the Queen has given the late Duke of Marlborough, a peerage, and that she will consider his declaration to form a Cabinet, and communicate with him to-morrow. The Queen is greatly disappointed. There are rumors of serious obstacles to delay a settlement, the powerful military party opposing a Liberal party.

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Mr.



The World of Women

and for arches and alcoves. These are cheap, and are always graceful and in artistically blended colors.

HOUSEHOLD IDEAS.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR READERS.

A Valance for a Brass Bedstead—Designs for a Pretty Boudoir—Cheap and Graceful Portieres.

Brass beds are recommended as elegant, handsome and durable. Many ladies have, however, found fault with them because they show the under mattress where the clothes are tucked in over the upper ones.

Among the quaint odd chairs that are now the mode, that which is known as the "Luther chair" is a favorite resemblance.

A pretty way of arranging drapery over a bedstead is to have a ring fixed to the ceiling and the material drawn through it and allowed to hang in ample folds behind the bedsteads and at both sides.

Many brides prefer to be attended to the altar by sweet little children, and there is always a danger of returning these tiny maids of honor.

A unique way to decorate a ceiling is to cover it with yellow Indian matting, divided into squares by split bamboo sticks.

Mrs. J. F. Jenkins, of California, is preparing for exhibition at the World's Fair, a tapestry picture representing the surrender of Mary Queen of Scots to the Confederate Lords in 1567.

A pretty boudoir has the walls in blue, with figures in white in geometrical designs. The ceiling is painted white, with a fringe of light blue and white.

In some of the city houses a small reception hall decorated in Japanese style is used as a tea room.

A novel idea in a clothes tree was worked out the other day by an ingenious young woman.

With the portieres beauty dominates usefulness, though, of course, draughts can be kept out when they are drawn closely together.

London Telegraph: Curious lights have been thrown on the professional operations of a certain class of milliners in Paris by a trial now in progress here.

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which was handed to him by his creditor and tenant as an asset on terms and the ex-danusee replied that she owed absolutely nothing to the milliner, whose dress she had worn as an advertisement for the firm.

The ex-danusee replied that she owed absolutely nothing to the milliner, whose dress she had worn as an advertisement for the firm.

Acting on the advice of another actress, witness resolved to accede to the milliner's request on written terms and on payment of a nominal sum for dress supplied.

An assistant saleswoman was next called and deposed that she had often heard the milliner say that the defendant was a "fille de reclame"—that is to say, on the "advertisement" arrangement.

The young woman raised her eyebrows in surprise. "You surely don't intend to share the profits with a partner who brings no capital into the business?"

"Yes, I do," she repeated faintly. "Certainly, if I got a letter twice I would answer it."

"What do you mean?" she cried, with her hand on the door-knob. "Exactly what the letter says. I want you for my partner. I want to marry you, and financial considerations—"

"Oh, yes, you can, I'm a little afraid that my offer may not be accepted." "It is sure to be, if the man has any sense."

"Do you really think so, Miss Gale?" I am glad that is your opinion. Now, what I want to submit to you about, is the form of the offer. I would like to put it—well, delicately, you know, so that it would not be refused, nor give offence.

"I have spoken to him about it?" "To your future partner, about the proposal?"

"No, no. Oh, no. That is—I have spoken to nobody but you." "And he has not determined not to speak to Mr. Rogers before you write?"

"Certainly not. It's none of Rogers' business." "Oh, very well," said Miss Gale shortly, bending over at him.

"How much shall I say the annual profits are? Or do you want that mentioned?" "I don't think I would mention that to you."

"That is true, and that is why I knew you would not tell me, Miss Gale. If it pleases you, it will please me."

"Miss Gale shook her head, but, after a few moments, she said, "How will this do?"

"Dear Sir—" "Wait a moment," cried Mr. Denham; "that means rather a formal opening, doesn't it? How would it read if you put it 'Dear Friend'?"

"I don't think I would put it quite that way," said Denham, with some hesitation. "It reads as if I were offering everything to you, and that, I think, you would not put together."

"Better put it on the friendly basis as you suggested a moment ago." "I didn't judge anything, Mr. Denham. Perhaps it would be better if you would dictate the letter exactly as you want it. I know I could not write one that would please you."

"The sheets should be cut into the desired shape. They should then be put together to form the pretty novelty, with ribbons, or by means of a needle and thread. They can not be glued or pasted into place, for as soon as the glue is dry it will crack off."

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type-written, won't it? Perhaps you might add something to show that I shall be exceedingly disappointed if my offer is not accepted."

"No fear," said Miss Gale. "I'll add that though, 'Yours truly,' or 'Yours very truly'."

"You might end it 'Your Friend'." "The rapid click of the typewriter was heard for a few moments in the next room, and then Miss Gale came out with the completed letter in her hand."

"Oh, bless you, no," answered Mr. Denham, with evident trepidation. "The young woman said to herself, 'He doesn't want Mr. Rogers to know, and no wonder. It's a most unbusiness-like proposal.'"

"Then she said aloud, 'Shall you want me again to-day?'" "Miss Gale; and thank you very much."

Next morning Miss Gale came into Mr. Denham's office with a smile on her face. "I had made a funny mistake last night, Mr. Denham," she said, as she took off her wraps.

"Did I?" he asked in alarm. "Yes. You sent that letter to my address, and Mr. Rogers, who opened it, for I thought it was for me, and that perhaps you did not need me to-day. But I saw at once that you put it in the wrong envelope. Did you want me to-day?"

"It was my tongue to say, 'I want you every day,' but he merely held out his hand for the letter, and looked at it as if he could not account for its having gone astray."

The next day Miss Gale came late, and she looked frightened. It was evident that Denham was losing his mind. She put the letter down before him and said:

"You addressed that to me the second time, Mr. Denham." "There was a look of haggard anxiety about Mr. Denham that gave color to his judgment. He felt that it was now or never."

"Then why don't you answer it, Miss Gale?" he said gruffly. "She backed away from him. 'Answer it?' she repeated faintly. 'Certainly, if I got a letter twice I would answer it.'"

"What do you mean?" she cried, with her hand on the door-knob. "Exactly what the letter says. I want you for my partner. I want to marry you, and financial considerations—"

"Oh, yes, you can, I'm a little afraid that my offer may not be accepted." "It is sure to be, if the man has any sense."

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"That is true, and that is why I knew you would not tell me, Miss Gale. If it pleases you, it will please me."

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

A Rummage Sale

We have not purchased any Fancy Goods, such as Toys or Ornaments, etc., for the coming Holiday Season, therefore, will not

HAVE A XMAS BAZAAR BUT WILL HAVE A GRAND RUMMAGE SALE INSTEAD.

By a Rummage Sale we mean all the Toys and Fancy Goods left over from the last Christmas Bazaar, also all the Fancy Goods from each department in the store, that do not legitimately belong to the Dry Goods business.

SEND THEM ALOFT The order given to the managers of the different departments is, give your stocks a

Regular Good Rummaging Over and send all Fancy Goods aloft to the Carpet Floor, also with all Odds and Ends that do not belong to the Dry Goods.

IN THIS RUMMAGE SALE The following classes of Goods will be offered at mere nominal prices.

DOLLS, from six to twenty inches long. MECHANICAL TOYS & ORNAMENTS. FIRST-CLASS PERFUMERY. DOLLS' BEDS and BEDSTEADS.

Slights and Cutters. Dolls' Travelling Trunks. Regular Standard Santa Claus Toilet Sets, Silver and Plush Mounted Mirrors, Silver and Plush Mounted Hand and Triplicate Mirrors.

Imported Toys in Great Variety. Glove, Handkerchief, and Jewel Boxes. Children's Cutlery Sets. Leather Collar and Cuff Boxes.

Work Boxes, Writing cases. Japanese Cabinets and Boxes. Oak and Silver Trays. Antique Medallions. And a host of other articles suitable for Christmas presents.

A SPORTING LOT Putting it plainly, this Rummage Sale, taking it as a whole, is a Rare Sporting Lot

WELL WORTH ATTENTION. The prices are mere nominal as compared with real value.

TAKE THE ELEVATOR TAKE THE ELEVATOR TAKE THE ELEVATOR TAKE THE ELEVATOR TAKE THE ELEVATOR TAKE THE ELEVATOR TAKE THE ELEVATOR TAKE THE ELEVATOR TAKE THE ELEVATOR TAKE THE ELEVATOR

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THEY'LL ENJOY IT IMMENSELY THIS Grand Rummage Sale At S. CARSLY'S.

COLONIAL HOUSE

Phillips Square. BARGAINS IN FURS! During the balance of This Month we intend to sell a Large Amount of

LADIES' FURS, and, in order to enable us to supply ALL CLASSES, we have secured a JOB LINE, which will be Retailed at

BANKRUPT PRICES! MUFFS. Lynx Hare Muffs at \$ 75, worth \$ 1.50 Japanese Bear Muffs at 1.50, worth 2.50 Prairie Fox Muffs, at 1.85, worth 2.50

STORM COLLARS Lynx Hare Collars, at \$1.50, worth \$3.00 Australian Bear Collars, at 3.75, worth 6.00 Prairie Fox Collars, at 3.75, worth 6.00

LADIES CAPES A Full Range of Capes are also included in this lot in the above mentioned Furs, and many other lines too numerous to put in detail. Prices ranging from \$5.00, less 5 per cent. for cash.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! The above lines are specially adapted for Christmas Presents, quality right, notwithstanding low prices.

BABY CARRIAGE ROBES in White and Gray. N. B.—Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Attended to. Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal.

JOHN AITKEN & CO., 1757 NOTRE DAME ST. To the Ladies: Christmas will soon be here. Have you decided on a present for your gentlemen friends?

JOHN AITKEN, 1757 Notre Dame street. MONTREAL. Why do we all wear GRANBY RUBBER? BECAUSE THEY ARE HONESTLY MADE.

GOOD MATERIAL, PERFECT FIT, BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED, LATEST STYLES. EVERYBODY WEARS THEM ALL DEALERS SELL THEM!

LADIES, ATTENTION! COMBINATION BOX. SILK, CORTICELLI TWIST. SEWING SILK & TWIST.

In order to allow every lady who wishes, to try the merits of Corticelli Sewing Silk and Twist, we will send above box containing 3 spools Sewing Silk and 2 spools Twist to any address upon receipt of 21 cents in postage stamps.

CORTICELLI SILK COMPANY, Limited, St. John, Quebec. The Strongest, Smoothest and Most Elastic Sewing Silk made.

Grand Rummage Sale Begins To-Day SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10th, but will not be in full swing until Monday or Tuesday.

A GRAND DAY TO-DAY with the Rummage Sale and other inducements in the way of REDUCED PRICES IN WINTER MANTLES AND JACKETS BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED. Spool Silk has no equal for Stitching, for Handsewing, for all Dress-making and Domestic Purposes.

Try it once and you will use no other. S. CARSLY, Notre Dame Street.

CORTICELLI SPOOL SILK. Try it once and you will use no other.



THE Montreal Herald

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THE MONTREAL HERALD CO. 4 and 6 Beaver Hall Hill.

EDWARD HOLTON, ROBERT MACKAY, President. Vice-President. E. G. O'CONNOR, Sec.-Treasurer.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 10. The Liberal Convention.

What is tariff reform? The Canadian electorate has a right to demand more explicit information as to the general nature and the details of a policy of which, since the establishment of the National Policy, it has always heard something from the Liberal party and of which, during the last few months, it has heard a great deal.

Such a demand has been made by the American people during the last four years and in the presidential campaign that has just come to an end, the Democratic party has been able to make such explanations of the policy as have satisfied a great majority of the American people of its ability to carry it into effect.

In those four years there has been conducted by the Democratic party perhaps the most notable campaign of education that the history of economies has ever recorded. For the basis of the principle of protection, so called, is the right of the "protectionist" and the divine right of the supremacy of the monarch.

The University of Upsala, in Sweden, is one of the old European institutions of learning. Both professors and students here have taken a hand in initiating and applying a plan of protection to the raw and bumptious recruits.

These novices were introduced to the symbolic ceremony known in the Latin tongue as "Depositum," or "Taking down." Novices, or Beati, so called from a corruption of the French for the yellow beaked type of the newly-hatched gosling, were tricked out in ridiculous costumes of all colors, absurd vests, surmounted with a hat to correspond with the vestments, all of which were intended to tell of the ignorance and primitive rudeness of the compulsory student.

In fantastic garb the huddled herd into a great hall which contained, for the occasion, an audience often patronized by royalty. Amongst the proceedings was the "vexatio" in which the freshmen was put through the form of polishing and improving by the "depositor," who usually bore with him his work's hatchet, a plane, a file, a razor, pinners and shears. These were used as the occasion demanded, grotesque questions being asked throughout the proceedings and the audience bursting its sides with laughter.

After the requisite amount of rubbing and erasing had been attended to the final work was the placing of a few grains of salt upon the tongue of the treated, and a few drops of wine on his head. Counsels and explanations were given and these were followed by the perfected salutation, "a probosio nomine beatorum absoluti, pulcherrimo honestissimo quo vocabulo salve, studiosi!"—freed from the ignominious name of yellow beaks, Beati, I salute you by the great and glorious name of students.

Luther, the great Reformer, is said to have taken the place of "depositor" in his student days and to have composed the following lines, the transaction of which may form a simple exercise for the classically inclined of our readers, and sung then as a "depositor":

Lignum fricemus horridum. Crassum dolamus rusticum. Curvum quod est, hoc factum. Altum quod est, deponimus. Beatus iste sordidus. Spectandus alio combus. Ut sit novus scholasticus. Provident de simpulibus!

To write no further of the hazing scenes of other days in Europe, but to refer to more modern times, hazing became a recognized institution in the universities of the new world. And until within the last few years reports of excessiveness in the system have emanated from the leading universities. Quiet Princeton was the scene of a hazing altercation in 1878 that brought into requisition scissars and pistols and other weapons. Sophomores and freshmen disgraced the town, and institutions and themselves on a certain

show that the basic principle of protection, of which we hear so much nowadays, is the establishment of just such a class. If the National Policy, if any tariff imposed to meet the actual needs of the people, bore equally upon all classes; if the taxing of the working classes were an evil which those classes shared in common with the well-to-do, and all others; if no part of the public revenues derived from the tariff were diverted from the legitimate purposes of administration and poured into the coffers of a privileged and protected class, the tariff would show no cause for complaint. It is the aim of the Liberals and tariff reformers of Canada to establish such a measure, but in such an attempt they must have the support of an overwhelming majority of the electorate. A simple Liberal policy will not suffice. Canada is a Liberal country, as the supremacy of the Liberals on the equitably prepared voters' lists of the provinces shows. But to win a victory on the Dominion lists and in face of the unflinching corruption of the Conservative Government an enormous natural majority in the country is necessary.

This natural majority exists, and the Liberals and other tariff reformers have to discover the best means of bringing it out. First of all, the policy of tariff reform and trade extension must be clearly stated, and, second, a vigorous campaign must be conducted in the constituencies. It is with a view to these two ends that The Herald has been so earnest in its advocacy of a party convention. The Liberal party is able and The Herald believes that it is willing to make an accurate definition of a policy which shall not only adjust the present tariff to meet the demands of those who believe that a tariff should exist for purposes of revenue only, but which shall bring into the fold of the party all of those thousands of voters who for just cause have decided to cast no further votes for the present Government, but have not yet thrown in their lot with its opponents. To this end, and for the preparation of an efficient scheme of local organization for the promulgation of the views of the party, a Liberal convention should be held in the near future.

Hazing. Inasmuch as the word is not found in the copy of Webster's Unabridged that lies at our left hand, it may not be out of place to define it as a college term covering the treatment administered to students, who come to an institution of learning, by self-constituted "justices." The system of "hazing" has been in existence for centuries. The ceremonies pertaining to it are said to have had their origin in the University of Paris, to have spread through the universities of Germany during the middle ages, thence to the Northern universities. And as seats of learning became established in the Western World the good and bad belonging to hazing were taken to trans-Atlantic quarters.

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eventful night. The faculty and government of the college took the matter in hand, and the result was the administering of severe punishment to the offenders and the adoption of stringent regulations, with a view to the prevention of such hazing scenes in the future. The seniors and juniors of the college combined in support of the authorities, and since that time no bad tidings have come from the New Jersey seat of learning.

More recently at Lake Forest, as the president of the college was entertaining the freshmen class, the sophomores planned a gigantic project for undoing things generally in the rooms and among the belongings of the younger companions. Havoc was the outcome of the project. The authorities here again intervened. Public sentiment, supported by the judgment of professors, seniors and juniors, marked the disgraceful scene as the point from which Lake Forest hazing began to decline.

From Harvard and Cornell, in the United States, and, on a smaller scale, from Canadian institutions, reckless spirits have led others into hazing scenes that have cast discredit upon the college, have helped to lessen the number of students in after sessions, and have sullied the name of not a few perpetrators. But looking over the college world to-day, it is evident that a check has been given to hazing by public sentiment, and that the institutions of learning both in the East and West are in practical combine against its existence as a principle in college life.

While these things are it cannot be denied that to the older students is accorded a liberty and license which takes in hand an inflated newcomer for the latter's good and the common weal. There is a student jurisdiction far away from this side of the unjustifiable, and the excessive that exerts a mild, tempering, and salutary influence. College is the place where, as a rule, the youth finds his level. But towards the discovery are extravagances requiring to be dealt with by clear voice and somebody's firm hand. On short acquaintance there is a tendency on the part of some to lord it over those who are their superiors. That large load of inherited or accumulated conceit has been lightened for many a youth by the judicious application of something less strong than hazing. Call that by whatever name this or that institution may give it, it is not objectionable if it produces the decorum that should mark the several successive stages in the college course.

Canadian Cartoonists. Many have watched with keen interest the career of Canada's solitary comic weekly since the retirement of Bengough from its staff, and were no doubt not a little surprised at the admirable character as well as finished style of some of the cartoons that has since appeared, from the pens of Sam Hunter, A. G. Racey and others who have come to the front within the past year or so.

Art can never be in this country and in this time what it was in the days when the medieval painters of Italy consecrated their lives to it with a more than hal-religious devotion, and as art in early days had to struggle against the hardships of pioneer life, it must now that those hardships are past, contend against the business spirit, the political excitement, and other alien interests of these later times.

The history of modern caricature in Canada dates but a few years back, and it can safely be said to start in earnest with Bengough. He is one of those self-taught geniuses that have marked artistic eras, just as they have revolutionized other branches of life and industry, and he has a thorough knowledge of the country's politics. He is a good lecturer, as we all know, but it is as a cartoonist that he will be remembered, and, indeed, his unique gift of caricature has overshadowed his many other talents. Toronto has no other gifted young cartoonist in Sam Hunter, who like A. G. Racey, of Montreal, has lately come to the front and is rapidly becoming well known throughout Canada. Hunter's work is characterized by the spirit and variety of his handling, and his high artistic genius in this primitive country has much to battle against. His taste for drawing is innate, and it is reasonable to expect him soon to reach still loftier artistic heights.

A. G. Racey was born in Quebec, and the Quebec Morning Chronicle in speaking of him says: "Mr. Racey's friends will readily remember the skill and facility with which he drew their portraits and produced caricatures of the masters of the High School when a boy. He is now turning his peculiar talent to good account in Montreal, and ought to make his mark as an artist." His short career in Montreal of three or four years has hitherto been one of constant advancement. He has artistic judgment, keen facilities of observation, and surprising skill and power in rendering what he has seen and felt. Illustration and caricature are not, indeed, the loftiest flight of art. It is perhaps because the element of utility enters them more largely, because they are nearer the earth and more understandable to the people, that they have appealed more forcibly to this eminently practical generation and nation, and are, too, less in conflict with the tendencies that have hindered our artistic development. Were it not for the sad fact that encounters the ambitious artist of this country—the lack of material encouragement—he would probably extend by painting in oil the reputation he has won and is winning in black and white.

Julien, famous for his clever, neat and correct figure drawing, produces a cartoon occasionally, but caricaturing is not his forte, neither is it the forte of

Sam Jones, of Toronto, whose quaint humorous productions amuse all. There are in addition many young illustrators and artists in Canada who are doing and have done work of merit.

An American Constitutional Reform.

A revolutionary proposal is made to the American people by the Philadelphia Times. It is that the President be elected by the popular vote of the whole United States. At present the President is chosen by the electoral college, in which each state is represented by as many electors as it has Congressmen and Senators. Each state has the power to determine its own method of choosing electors; and early in the history of the Republic there were many different modes of election. In some states electors were appointed by the Legislature; in others they were chosen by the congressional districts, while again the electors were in many states chosen by the state-at-large by popular vote. The latter system prevailed, and is now in vogue in every state of the Union save Michigan, which two years ago resumed the practice of having electors chosen by the Congressional districts.

The electing of electors by the state-at-large has had the result of not dividing the vote of each State. In 1834, for instance, where there was but a bare difference of some 1200 votes between the Democrats and the Republicans. New York's 36 electoral votes went solidly for Grover Cleveland. South of Mason and Dixon's line, though there are many Republicans, there has never been, since reconstruction days, an electoral vote for a Republican Presidential candidate. This method of voting emphasizes the independent existence of each State. Each member of the American federation expresses its preferences for President; and the candidate favored by a majority of the States wins irrespective of whether or not, the popular majority is with him. Thus it has not unfrequently happened that candidates who received but a minority of popular votes obtained a majority of electoral votes. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln captured a majority of the States, but ran hundreds of thousands of votes behind Stephen A. Douglas. In 1876, S. J. Tilden, who did not get the Presidency, received 250,000 more votes than did his successful rival. In 1880, Grover Cleveland was defeated though he had a popular majority of 100,000.

The adoption of The Times' proposition would mark the final extinction of the old idea of the union being merely a confederacy of independent nations. John C. Calhoun once, in a speech in the American Senate, combated the idea that the United States was a nation. This view of the rights of the States was badly shattered during the civil war and has been losing ground ever since. If now the people of the United States should decide to choose their executive by popular vote, ignoring State boundaries, it would give the death-blow to the doctrine of Calhoun. It is so radical an innovation that it is certain to be strongly and at first successfully opposed by those who venerate the present constitution of the United States as the perfection of human wisdom; but it is certain to win ultimately because it is simpler and juster than the present method, and would result in presidential campaigns being conducted on a higher plane than at present.

We HAVE HEARD of commercial reciprocity, unrestricted union and several other variations of the status quo, but there is something fresh about the Ottawa Citizen's editorial on "Independent Federation." In the language of a bewildered electorate, "Where am I at?"

WHAT ABOUT THAT TUNNEL, J. J.?

Mr. J. J. McInerney, the new member from Kent, N. B., has been six times defeated in his contest for the House of Commons, and is considered one of the finest platform speakers in that section of the country. Up till a year ago he claimed to be a Liberal, but in this election he ran as an Independent Conservative.

The regular Conservative candidate, Basil Johnson, stood at the foot of the tree. Judging from a published interview, Mr. Michael Adams, M. P., of Northumberland, N. B., proposes in the future to be even more independent than he has been in the past. He was responsible for McInerney's candidacy in Kent, N. B., where the regular Conservative candidate was badly beaten. Being asked about the government, Mr. Adams said he was "strongly in favor of the introduction of the English principle being established in Canada, and the establishment of the three new offices. The American system of government, he said, can only afford eight men to govern sixty-five millions. It is troublesome to a sensible man to find that not quite five millions require a cabinet of fourteen. We should become less English; in other words, become Americanized or Canadianized. The introduction of diluted Englishmen to public positions in Canada should cease, and recognition be given to the study Canadians. He says the maritime provinces, particularly New Brunswick, can be considered as the best ground of fringes. As a resume of the situation the representation of the lower provinces, comprising Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, must abandon their political faith and seek protection for themselves. The introduction of New Brunswick to-day demands that allegiance to party be set aside as against our actual loss.

J. D. Egan, M. P., speaking at a meeting of the Toronto Reform association, said that it was the desire of the Liberal leaders that a convention of the party be held immediately after the coming session of parliament.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Canadians have been in the habit of deeming themselves past masters of the glorious art of figure skating, but they are told that in a handy volume published by McMillan and sold by Drysdale, that according to English

HE WILL DO A LITTLE "SLATING" TOO.



JOHNIE THOMPSON—"How's that for a slate, Dickie?" "Dunno, 'Or, I'll show you what 'slating' is when I get you back to school."

standards they know nothing of it. The book is styled "Figure Skating, simple and combined." It is written by three well known skaters of England, who have the ice of old holds for as long as a week at a time. Simple figure skating and combined figure skating, which seems to be a sort of skating fancy drill, are treated at length. There are some valuable hints as to the preservation of ice, and detailed instructions for the resuscitation of persons apparently drowned. Also there are many pictures illustrating the English style, and a chain for hanging. On each of twelve pages is a beautifully drawn and varnished colored picture, a neat calendar for the month, and a poetical quotation appropriate to the month. No room could be given to a handsome ornament. This is one of a series of over twelve similar calendars.

"Toward the Light" shows on the cover two white-robed children singing from an open music book with upturned faces. It has a verse for every day in the month and is illustrated with illuminated letters and flowers and birds. The natural colors are reproduced with marvellous fidelity. This is intended for the young. "Meadow Sweet" has an embossed cover cut out showing birds sitting on a gate. It illustrates springtime poems by Longfellow, Bryant, and Cowper; English birds are the subjects for the illustrations.

"O, Come all ye Faithful" is an illustration by Charles Noon of the well-known hymn. It has a cut out cover representing a white pickering blossom from the grass beneath her feet and the blossoms are embossed. This pretty booklet contains two poems, "The Wirtly Lass" and "The Green Linnets." The illustrations are by Marnie Stone, English wild flowers adorn every page, and the English linnets is perched beside its nest and looks as though it was about to sing.

Embossed panicles on a background of cream white adorn the cover of "A Chapter of Pearls." This is a series of bible texts illustrated by Charles Noon.

"Amongst the Fairies" is beautifully illustrated in color and monochrome. Cute little fairies adorn every page and peep between the lines of poetry.

There are almost numberless designs of the "Private Autograph Card Book," six finely printed cards, each with an embossed illustration and a blank for the writing of a message of good will are put up in a box with six envelopes.

Two new series of cards—the golden Rococo, the other the Watteau—appear in this year's display. Both are certain to become popular. The designs and the coloring are modelled on the productions of the French painters of the Watteau period. There is wonderful variety shown in the details of illustrations. By referring to all the devices of stamping, enamelling, lining, using tinted ground ribbons and bows, there is no suggestion of sameness in any of the cards or booklets. One of the most charming of the Watteau series is the Watteau minstrel screen. This is a four-fold screen for the table, with calendar and quotations printed in gold at the back. Four exquisite colored figure drawings of minstrel dancers by Frances Brundage, adorn the screen, the border of which is embossed and gilded in the Rococo style of art.

"Our Armor Every Day" is a collection of texts and poems for devotional use every day. Angels, wreaths of panicles, violets, and of honeysuckle are among the illustrations.

Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons have certainly this year eclipsed themselves. Never before did they display such variety in design and such excellence in execution.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Messrs Raphael Tuck & Sons Series of Sonnetable Art Publications. There reached The Herald office a short time since a box from London, England, containing samples of the Christmas cards issued this year by Raphael Tuck and Sons, the eminent art publishers. This collection this year is larger and more varied than any past year's, and searchers for a tasteful gift for friends at Christmas will find plenty of scope for exercising their discrimination. So marked has been the increase in the public demand for these publications, and so great has been their artistic development that Messrs. Tuck and Sons in their handsome circular, in itself a work of art, say that the present is the "Golden Age of Christmas Cards." The coloring of the designs in 1892 is particularly brilliant. To the perfect color

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next session by an Act to amend the charter granted by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, in 1852, and the amendments thereto, and to amend the charter of the County of Quebec, in 1852, and to amend the charter of the County of Montreal, in 1852, and to amend the charter of the County of Ste. Anne, in 1852, and to amend the charter of the County of Ste. Marie, in 1852, and to amend the charter of the County of Ste. Rose, in 1852, and to amend the charter of the County of Ste. Justine, in 1852, and to amend the charter of the County of Ste. Helene, in 1852, and to amend the charter of the County of Ste. Anne, in 1852, and to amend the charter of the County of Ste. Marie, in 1852, and to amend the charter of the County of Ste. Rose, in 1852, and to amend the charter of the County of Ste. Justine, in 1852, and to amend the charter of the County of Ste. 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SPORTING EVENTS.

The McGill University Football Club Elects Officers.

Winter Trotting on the Jacques Cartier Track—Athletic Club House Amusements—An Aluminum Racing Shell—The Coming Fight Between Black Frank and McDonald—Full Sporting News.

It is the custom for the McGill University Football Club to elect their officers shortly after the football season closes, although the new officers do not hold office until the 1st of May. McGill men are forced to do this on account of the colleges not opening until the football season has begun, and it is to the advantage of the game in McGill to have the officers at work on the new material for the teams during the summer months. The McGill men held their annual meeting in the Arts Building. In the series lately closed, McGill has no reason to be ashamed of its teams' play. The opening of the football season saw the teams pretty well demoralized, on account of the members of the teams not having all returned to college until the first matches of the season had been played. As the season advanced all three teams showed remarkable progress, and in the closing games McGill's first team was probably the best team in the city. The second team was only beaten at Quebec by a very unforlunlike field, and the decisions of the judges who seemed to be unacquainted with Hagley football.

The secretary's report, as presented at the annual meeting, gave a retrospect of games played by the college teams. It was unanimously adopted. Several changes were made in the constitution which will come into force next year. The officers elected were as follows: Hon. president, Prof. Nicholson; president, Wm. Donahue; vice-president, Geo. H. B. Lawson; B. A. hon. treasurer, Dr. Rattan; treasurer, Frank Johnson; secretary, W. Angus; captain, Chas. Gaudet; committee—H. Jacques, Lorne Drum, F. Alley, McCallum, J. Dunlop, Anderson, Cowan, and three others.

TURF.

To-day's Entries at Guttenburg.

New York, Dec. 9.—The following are the entries for to-morrow's racing at Guttenburg: First race, 1 mile. Joe Courtney, 132 Merry Duke, 111 Gray Rock, 117 Coontown, 110 Mac, 117 Fenelon, 103 Power, 114 Macanely, 104 Patrol, 113 Jameson, 112 Bolivar, 103 Second race, 5 furlongs. Bob Blair, 101 Bob Sutherland, 110 Turk II, 99 Gold Stream, 110 Calverton, 102 Belle D, 103 Indigo, 90 Gold, 103 Third race, 6 furlongs. Lord Harry, 107 Little Fred, 117 Burlington, 108 Belle D, 117 Flattery, 90 Blitton, 112 Fourth race, 1 mile. M. Fisher, 106 Suspense Full, 109 Vocalist, 108 The Best, 109 A. B. O., 110 Express, 101 Indigo, 100 Marmont, 101 Fifth race, 1 mile. Poltem, 110 Berwyn, 105 Mamie B. B., 110 Jetter, 108 Miss Olive, 110 Express, 101 Gold Digger, 108 Marmont, 101 Sixth race, 1 mile. Thersdale, 107 Sir George, 98 Glenloch, 106 Tasso, 98 Frozeer, 101 M. B., 101 Remorse, 101 Glendine, 99

A New Track at Windsor.

Windsor, Dec. 9.—Work will be commenced at once on the new mile track at the Windsor driving park. Several expert horsemen have inspected the ground and say that the soil is such as to make the best track in the west. The only other mile track in the new city is at Hamilton.

Winter Trotting on the Ice.

The first trotting meeting of the Canada Central Ice Circuit will take on the Jacques Cartier ice track, which is under the management of Messrs. Dosty & Aubrey, on February 7, 8, and 9. The purses will amount to \$3,500. Most of the events will be open to trotters and pacers. Following the Montreal meeting comes the Ottawa-Hull meet. All the purses will be in regard to the Montreal meeting may be obtained from the secretary, J. White, Post office box 283.

ATHLETIC.

At the Athletic Club House.

The Argyle Snow Shoe Club, on account of the spring like condition of the weather did not take their proposed tramp to the Athletic Club House last night. The Montreal Garrison Athletic Club, however, turned out to the number of about 40, and spent an evening's fun that can be obtained only at the club house. To-day there will be a shooting match in the series and in the large hall there will be an in-door football match between the M. A. A. and Y. M. C. A. teams. This is the first time that indoor football has been played in Montreal, and there is likely to be some rare sport enjoyed.

THE RING.

A Mill Arranged in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—A six round glove contest was arranged here to-day between Tom Murphy and Alex Robinson, middleweights. The agreements stipulate that Robinson must knock his opponent out in six rounds. Both parties have put \$100 each in the "bout" is causing considerable excitement, and promises to be a fierce struggle. It will come off in two weeks in Hull.

The Coming Mill between Black Frank and McDonald.

The much-talked-of mill between Frank Taylor, alias Black Frank, and Paddy Donald takes place within 48 hours. The weight of this fight will claim the heavy weight championship of Canada, and will be the greatest battle in the world. It is expected that the fight will be one of the fiercest battles that has ever taken place in Montreal. Black Frank's ability to take punishment was fully demonstrated in his great battle with Ed. Buchanan, and it is said that McDonald is just as game.

The coming fight is not only attracting attention in Montreal, but also in outside cities. Delegates of sportsmen are expected from Brockville, Ottawa and Cornwall. The fight must be to a finish, and every round will no doubt be a fight. Both men have been training hard for the past three weeks, and are in prime condition.

Goddard After Corbett.

New York, Dec. 9.—"I mean to make Jim Corbett fight," said Goddard last night. "While I have been calling me down long enough, and I think I have demonstrated by this time that I have a right to aspire to the championship of the world. Corbett cannot be a champion and a player at the same time. I shall post a forfeit of \$1,000 to bind a champion with the man who beats Sullivan, and if he doesn't consent to fight within a year I shall let the forfeit go to bind a man with any man living. I fought Peter Jackson to a standstill in eight rounds, and I am sure I have beaten more men and better men than Corbett has. Now, then, how can he refuse a match? I am sure I can't see reasons for the reason he doesn't care for my game. "I am free to admit that Corbett is one of the cleverest men I ever saw. I am also proud to say that he cannot hit one-tenth as hard as the man I have just beaten. "My style of fighting may not please everybody. I have never claimed to be

clever boxer, but the way I fight suits me, and the people who don't like it have the privilege of staying away any time I perform. Corbett has ignored my challenges. But I don't see how he can get out of a match for I am informed upon the very best authority that he declined to make a match for \$5000 a side and a big purse with Peter Maher. I do not speak egotistically when I say that Maher is a good man, and he can beat many men."

HOCKEY.

25 Sevens Ready for the Ontario Association Competition.

Toronto, Dec. 9.—What promises to be certainly the most lively hockey season in Ontario will be inaugurated as soon as Jack Frost makes his appearance. No less than 25 clubs are out for championship honors in the Provincial association. The special committee will make the group draws next week in anticipation of an early frost. Here are the clubs in the four districts of the Ontario Hockey Association: District No. 1—London, St. Thomas, Stratford, Guelph, Woodstock, Galt, Goderich, District No. 2—Toronto—Traverse, Victoria, Orondel Hall, Varsity, Trinity, New Fort, Toronto. District No. 3—Peterboro, Lindsay, Cobourg, Belleville. District No. 4—Queen's, Athletics, R.M.C., Jameson, Kingston (Kingston), Vice-Régals, Hecles (Ottawa).

THE SNOWSHOE.

A New Club for Ormstown.

Ormstown, Dec. 9.—A meeting was held lately by those interested in snowshoeing amongst our French-Canadian young men, which resulted in the formation of a club under the title of "Le Canadien Snowshoe Club," with the following officers for the current year: President—C. P. Regout. Secretary—Jos. Gauthier. Treasurer—A. Daoust. Committee of Management—Jos. Regout, Geo. Chatriand, Narcisse Laberge.

AQUATICS.

Aluminum Racing Shells.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9.—Daniel J. Galanaugh, the Philadelphia boat builder, is constructing the first eight-oared racing shell ever built from aluminum metal. It is intended for the use of the Cornell College crew, and will be finished the latter part of March. Galanaugh is the first boat builder to experiment with aluminum in the construction of racing shells. His first effort was a single scull shell for the use of George W. Stutzell, commodore of the Schuylkill Navy, and ex-champion single sculler of the Schuylkill River. It proved to be a very strong boat, and some four pounds lighter than those constructed from any other material hitherto used. The shell was loaned to an oarsman who was entered at the New York regatta, and there Charles E. Courtney, the Cornell trainer, saw it. He was much taken with the new style of shell, and urged its adoption so strongly and so persistently that the Cornell boat club finally appointed a committee to go to Philadelphia and interview the maker. Galanaugh felt so positive that he could build a shell at least ten seconds faster than one constructed of either paper or cedar, that he agreed to take a risk of building an eight at his own expense, and if it does not prove ten seconds faster than any other shell the crew can get they need not take it. The keel and gunwales are now laid in his shop on the banks of the Schuylkill. The boat will be 62 feet in length over all, 25 inches beam amidships, 83.4 inches deep amidships, 61.2 inches deep forward, and 51.2 inches deep aft. The shell will be composed entirely of aluminum, with the exception of the wash rail, which will be of wood, and the outriggers, which are to be of steel tubing, cold drawn. The shell will weigh 175 pounds all told. Ordinary paper and cedar shells weigh about 225 pounds, and Waters, the famous shell builder of Troy, N.Y., claims that a 200 pound eight-oared shell is an exceedingly light one. The aluminum shell will be built in two pieces, being divided fore and aft, and then joined together amidships. It is designed to carry an average weight of 175 pounds per man. The aluminum from which this shell is being made is one-twentieth of an inch thick, and weighs about seven ounces to the square foot. Galanaugh's contract calls for the completion of the boat by the latter part of March, when the Cornell crew will come to Philadelphia to try the shell on the Schuylkill. It is satisfactory Galanaugh will receive \$500.

DOWN ON CLARKE WALLACE.

Le Monde Objects to Him Because He is an Orangeman.

Le Monde is most dissatisfied at the elevation of Mr. Clarke Wallace to a place in the Government, and devotes a whole column to condemnation of his promotion. It recalls Major Sam Hughes' political mission to the Maritime provinces, and adds: "On the return of Sam Hughes we have learned that the Orangemen had no antipathy to Sir John Thompson. At the same time the name of Clarke Wallace was put amongst those who had a chance of promotion, and there he has arrived, despite the merits of Dr. Montague, and despite of the threats of the powerful Peter White. What are we to conclude from all these facts, if not that Sir John Thompson has had his hand forced, that he has not been able to appress the Yellow Boys by taking as a colleague one of the warmest of agitators? We are not able to view without sadness, that in this end of a century of high civilization the sole fact of being an agitator, a fomenter of religions and national discord, an Orangeman to the highest degree, should give a title to sit in the executive of the nation. If Mr. Wallace was a very brilliant man, capable, indispensable; if he had the undeniable business talents of Mr. Bowell, or the deep sciences of Mr. March, we could understand why Sir John Thompson, in search of powerful colleagues, could not have deprived himself of his services."

IN THE CIVIL COURTS.

Action Against the G.T.R.—Hotel-Keepers Appeal—Reminiscence of the St. John Fire.

The widow of the late Louis Monez has brought action against the G.T.R. for \$10,000. Plaintiff alleges that her husband, while in the employ of the company as brakeman, was riding on the roof of a freight car, and while passing under a bridge was struck by parts of the bridge projecting and killed. She claims that the bridge was lower than it should have been.

OUR CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

Our Christmas supplies are now in hand. We have secured a special line of the very choicest Fancy Spring Tea, The "Lucky" Karavan Tea, The Finest of them all. We have secured a special line of this the Very Choicest Fancy Spring Tea at a bargain, and from now until New Year's Day, we will give our customers the benefit of it. "KARAVAN" TEA, 80 cents per pound, in 1 lb. packages. "KARAVAN" TEA, 75 cents per pound, in caddies of all sizes. One "Karavan" Tea is, without exception, the finest Black Tea imported into Canada, and is especially selected for a first-class trade.

OUR NEXT GRADE.

Fancy English Breakfast Souchong Tea, 70 cents per pound in caddies of all sizes. EXTRA BREAKFAST CONGOU TEA, 55 cents per pound in caddies of all sizes. OUR "SPECIAL BLEND" OF FINE BREAKFAST TEAS, 45 cents per pound, in 1 lb. packages. A BLEND OF FINE INDIA, CHINA AND CEYLON TEAS, 40 cents per pound in caddies of all sizes. THE "POPULAR" TEA FOR THE MASSES, At a popular price, quality strictly maintained. OUR FAMOUS "35 Cent" ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, Same price to one and all. 35 cents per pound in 1 lb. packages. 30 cents per pound in caddies of all sizes. 25 cents per pound in half caddies. We have purchased a line of FINE BLACK TEA which we propose to raffle off during the Christmas trade at 30 cents per pound, in 1 lb. packages, or 25 cents per pound.

THE OUP THAT CHEERS.

Remember the Price—30 cents per pound in 1 lb. packages; 25 cents per pound in 5 lb. lots. For those preferring JAPAN TEA, our assortment is also complete. FINE JAPAN TEA, 25 cents per pound. CHOICE JAPAN TEA, 30 cents per pound. FINEST JAPAN TEA, 40, 50 and 60 cents per pound. FINE "YOUNG HYSON" TEAS, 50c and 75c per lb. FINE "GUNPOWDER" TEA. FINEST FORMOSA OOLONG TEAS, ETC. As already stated, we take no stock in the innumerable brands of Package Tea flooding the market. Let those sell them who will. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Genuine Vichy Water!

FRESH FROM SUPER SPRING OWNED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

100 Cases Qts. Genuine Vichy. Vichy from the Spring "Grotto de Grille." Vichy from the Spring "Hauterive." Vichy from the Spring "Hopital." Vichy from the Spring "Célestins." \$12.00 per single case. \$11.50 in 5 case lots. \$10.50 in 10 case lots. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

EXTRACTS OF BEEF.

Armour's Extract of Beef in 2 oz. pots. Armour's Extract of Beef in 4 oz. pots. Armour's Extract of Beef in 8 oz. pots. Armour's Extract of Beef in 1 lb. pots. Johnston's Fluid Beef in 2 oz. tins. Johnston's Fluid Beef in 4 oz. tins. Johnston's Fluid Beef in 8 oz. tins. Johnston's Fluid Beef in 1 lb. tins. Also select Extractum Carnis (extract of beef), in 2 oz. pots.

EXTRACTS OF BEEF.

Burnham's Clam Bouillon or Clam Broth. Fresh supplies just to hand Burnham's Celebrated Bouillon of Clam. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

TEAS FROM CHINA.

Teas from Japan! Teas from India! Teas from Ceylon! We have just received into store

OUR CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

Our Christmas supplies are now in hand. We have secured a special line of the very choicest Fancy Spring Tea, The "Lucky" Karavan Tea, The Finest of them all. We have secured a special line of this the Very Choicest Fancy Spring Tea at a bargain, and from now until New Year's Day, we will give our customers the benefit of it. "KARAVAN" TEA, 80 cents per pound, in 1 lb. packages. "KARAVAN" TEA, 75 cents per pound, in caddies of all sizes. One "Karavan" Tea is, without exception, the finest Black Tea imported into Canada, and is especially selected for a first-class trade.

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What is CASTORIA Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effects upon their children. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ANCKER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "One physician in the children's department has spoken highly of this experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it." UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass. Dr. J. F. KINGHOLM, Conway, Ar. ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres., ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres., THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., Mammoth Mills, Hull, Que. Political economy is Domestic economy on a large scale. If you want to make the latter a success you must furnish your house with a complete supply of EDDY'S PAIRS, TUBS, WASHBOARDS, INDURATED FIBRE WARE, MATCHES, ETC. A full supply always on hand, and inspection invited. Montreal Branch, 318 ST. JAMES ST. Telephone No. 1619.

XMAS PRESENTS! FORTY STYLES NEW YORK STYLES NEW DESIGNS FROM TEN CENTS UPWARDS. S. H. MARTEL, 223 M'GILL STREET. STEAM PUMPS SINGLE OR DUPLEX. NORTHY MANUFACTURING CO., L'MTD. TORONTO, ONT. DIAMONDS Sapphires, - Emeralds, - Pearls Having purchased the stock of Louis Davis & Co. at a very low figure, we are enabled to offer to the public some special inducements. A full line of mounted stones in Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, &c. GEORGE G. ROBINSON & CO. 225 ST. JAMES STREET. THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST ROSIN CEMENT ROOFING Introduced over thirty years ago. Has been proved under every condition of Canadian climate. Has more wear for the cost than any other roofing in the market. Is a greater favorite to-day than ever before. Is one that we can guarantee with confidence. Is a clear case of survival. Remember, however, that this is true only of the genuine article. Skin Clear as a Baby. Having been cured of troublesome humors, also having seen other remarkable instances of persons benefited in cases of eruptions from impure blood, etc., by the use of St. Leon, another result being that the person under treatment became smooth and clear in skin and complexion as a baby, I recommend the wonderful curative St. Leon. N. R. DOE, 211 Franklin St., N. Y.

THOMAS LIGGET.

CARPETS

Please the most Fastidious Purchasers.

THOMAS LIGGET selects his Carpets from the most renowned makers.

THOMAS LIGGET'S CARPETS Cause competitors great trouble and anxiety.

THOMAS LIGGET'S PATTERNS Are all made private for his own Customers.

THOMAS LIGGET'S CARPETS Comprise all that is novel and effective.

THOMAS LIGGET'S CARPETS Are the best value in the market.

THOMAS LIGGET is always prepared for large contracts in Carpets, Curtains, Rugs, Parquet Carpets, and Art Carpets, Curtains, Shades, Portiers, House Furnishings, and Floor Coverings of every description.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street GLENORA BUILDING.

PATENTS. ALLEN G. INGALLS, B.C.L., SOLICITOR OF PATENTS AND MECHANICAL EXPERT, MONTREAL AND OTTAWA. Montreal Office, Room 3 Mechanical Institute Building, St. James Street.

Present! Present! We have a small lot of nice goods for presents to sell at less than cost price. Some Perfect Novelties.

THE CANADIAN AGENCY OF THE TURF COMMISSION COMPY. OF NEW YORK. Is at 201 St. James St., Mont'l.

COLE'S LAMP STORE 179 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Jones' Standard Flavoring Extracts!

NOW IN STORE A Full and Complete Assortment of this well-known Brand. Jones' Extracts in small bottles, 2 and 2 1/2 oz. each. Jones' Extracts in 4 and 8 oz. glass stoppered bottles.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 199 ST. JAMES STREET

DOLLS!

SEE OUR SPECIAL LINE OF KID DOLLS, Bicycled, Armed, Mounted, and Most Perfect Features.

BLOCKS! BLOCKS! Over 40 Lines BUILDING BLOCKS, selected for their Educational as well as Entertaining value. Look Out for our List of GAMES and BLOCKS.

G. A. HOLLAND & SON, 1788-1790 Notre Dame Street.

ERRORS OF YOUNG AND OLD Organic Weakness, Prolapsus Membræ, Loss of Force, Physical Decay, positively cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Address, enclosing a week stamp for trial, to Dr. J. C. NELSON, 209 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

THE CANADIAN AGENCY OF THE TURF COMMISSION COMPY. OF NEW YORK. Is at 201 St. James St., Mont'l.

ASK FOR LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE

This Company executes commissions of all kind and other sporting events in the United States, France, England, and Canada.

5,000 The Metropolitan Montreal's New Society Weekly.

The First Number will appear Saturday Dec. 24.

Will have a circulation of over 5000 Copies mailed directly to the Best Families in this City.

This Number will be a First Class Advertising Medium.

SMITH & CHAMBERS, PROPRIETORS, No. 588 Craig street. Montreal.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., Mammoth Mills, Hull, Que. Political economy is Domestic economy on a large scale. If you want to make the latter a success you must furnish your house with a complete supply of EDDY'S PAIRS, TUBS, WASHBOARDS, INDURATED FIBRE WARE, MATCHES, ETC. A full supply always on hand, and inspection invited. Montreal Branch, 318 ST. JAMES ST. Telephone No. 1619.

DECEMBER 24. Price 5c. For sale at all News Stores.

Smith & Chambers, 588 CRAIG STREET.

A THING OF BEAUTY Is a joy for ever. There are so many beautiful things that comprise our stock that it is utterly impossible to enumerate them all. We have, however, now, one of the largest, handsomest and most complete stock of jewellery ever imported into Canada.

Diamond Jewellery, Fine and Unique. Gold Ornaments, Fancy Brooches, an immense line. Gents' Scarf Pins, Ladies' Stick Pins, artistic in style. Cuff Buttons fancy for monogramming, big stock. Chain, Bracelets and Bangles with rare stones, very choice. Gold Chains and Locketts, Fancy Seals. Splendid variety. Ladies' Watches, Gents' Watches, unexcelled for beauty. Sterling Silver Novelties, too many to write up; see them; it's worth while.

Onyx clocks, bronze clocks, marble clocks, opera glasses, purses, card cases, shoe lifts, scent bottles, fine gold and silver mounted pens and umbrellas, knives, forks and spoons of the finest quality, sterling silverware, fine English and American plated-ware for the table and the toilet, brushes and combs in sterling and plate mountings, photograph frames in sterling and plate. A beautiful line of sterling silver coffee spoons of the latest floral designs in rich cases, Desert sets, fish sets, manicure sets, children's sets, tea sets, coffee sets, Gongs, breakfast cruets. A wonderful large line of napkin rings from 40c upwards, also in sterling silver. Pie knives, cream ladies, desert spoons, nut scoops, muffiniers, salt sellers in elegant cases.

Razor straps, nail cleaners, pen wipers, pencils, blotting pads, pen knives, tie fasteners, key chains. And THOUSANDS of other articles making suitable gifts for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Really there is no such Complete Stock in the City. SIMPLY GORGEOUS for one to look at.

A Glimpse Inside Our Store just now will satisfy those hardest to please. Inspection invited.

M. COCHENTHALER, 149--ST. JAMES STREET--149

FOURMEN HANGED

They Gave Up Their Lives for Taking Those of Other People.

Dennis McCarthy, Stephen Hite, Grant Thomas and Nelson Lewis, together at Lennoxville, Ky.—Sad scene on the scaffold—Thomas bowed pleasantly to his friends.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9.—At sunrise this morning Dennis McCarthy, Stephen Hite, Grant Thomas and Nelson Lewis, paid upon the scaffold the penalty of a wilful murder. At 7:45 o'clock the four condemned men entered the yard of the jail. Up the steps of the scaffold they walked, Hite leading. He walked firmly across beneath the noose to the west, McCarthy next to him, Thomas next and Lewis to the east. All but Thomas stood with bowed heads. He looked about at the crowd and bowed to the men he knew, and at the windows of the jail. While being pinioned, kicked off the slippers he wore, and was occasionally to Thomas and Nelson Lewis, Thomas glanced curiously at the noise and bled above him.

At 7:47 o'clock the cap was adjusted over McCarthy's head and then quickly over the heads of the other three. He spoke. The noise was then adjusted on Hite, Thomas, McCarthy and lastly on Lewis. All stood firm. McCarthy gazed at the noise was adjusted. At 7:54 o'clock the drop fell, and at 8:00 o'clock all were pronounced dead. McCarthy being the last to expire.

Dennis McCarthy was hanged for the murder of his wife and unborn child Sept. 7, 1891. Nelson Lewis was hanged for killing Geo. Deas on the night of Nov. 19, 1891. Stephen Hite paid the death penalty for the murder of Albert Baumann, Sept. 20, 1891. Grant Thomas, colored, was hanged for killing Birdie Coleman, colored, Sept. 9, 1892. None of the men made a statement on the scaffold.

SMOKE FOR CONSUMPTION.

A New Treatment Recommended For the Common Disease.

Dr. W. G. Albertson has the honor of introducing a new method in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. He speaks of the antiseptic and penetrating qualities of smoke, claims that it does no harm to the most delicate mucous membrane, and recommends it as an efficient means in the treatment of phthisis. He takes beechwood sawdust, mixes it with some harmless quick-drying substance (tobacco?) and directs his patients to smoke in a special pipe. The treatment is continued from two to six months.

Improvement is manifest after two or three weeks. At first the smoking causes cough, with increase of expectoration, but both cough and expectoration then decrease until they cease. The weight increases. The temperature soon falls, but the remains remain for the last. At first the smoking is continued for but a few minutes, but the time is increased to forty minutes, and the smoking repeated two or three times a day. The cough and other drugs could be used on the second day. The idea might further be utilized in the treatment of diphtheria.—The Doctor.

JAY GOULD.

American Newspapers Tell the Truth About New York Herald—He played the game of life to win, and he reckoned the possible ruin of thousands as a matter with which he had no concern. In strategy he was a genius. In financial tactics he is without a peer. He is a man who, who fell under the crushing avalanche which he started.

Work World—A summary describes the method by which Gould's wealth was acquired can be conveyed in such negative words as "wreck-depression," and "collapse." In other words that denote the creation and maintenance of values. Accordingly, remarks upon him, now that he is dead, which do not sharply distinguish him from men who are still living in the pursuit of wealth ends by denouncing the means, making corrupting and demoralizing upon the young men of the United States.

New York Recorder—It will have to be conceded, no doubt, that his character as a whole was not one to be held up for emulation and imitation to the youth of America. There was not enough of human sympathy and philanthropic impulse in it for that.

New York Morning Journal—What brain of steel and tough fibre it was that directed campaign after campaign to victory upon victory we can but dimly figure, except by calling it the brain of a master mind. It typified Wall street. All the cold calculation that seeks personal gain at any cost, all the power to lead the gun, to lay the snares, to entice the victim to the snare for his feet, and all the lightning execution and rifting of the dead he learned there and applied with a ruthlessness that made the "braves" of the street flinch pale at his name.

Of the scores of millions heaped up by this greatest "operator" of the present generation, not a dollar has gone to the service of the people in any of the ways in which private wealth may be expended for the general welfare. Jay Gould is not the type of the rich man whom we want in this country. He is not, unfortunately, the type of the existing American millionaire. His unnumbered death has not lessened the number of thousands of people who are finding the struggle for existence a hard and sometimes hopeless one, who have been brought to this unfortunate condition because of the artificial manipulations of Jay Gould, by means of which he depressed and gave the pretense of low value to shares in which they had invested, thus frightening them into selling, or gave to other shares an equally fictitious exalted value, and by these means induced them to purchase. And yet these personal afflictions, brought about by his direct instrumentality, did not cause him to relinquish the means by which he was beyond the reach of his immediate vision—when weighed in the scale with his wish to increase his wealth. To treat Jay Gould as some of our contemporaries have done, as a man who achieved his riches and acquired his enormous power which he wielded in the financial world under ordinary conditions, is to do our civilization a great injustice. He was in fact, not a man, but a creature, a creature as Napoleon—to whom he was often compared—was, or the Greek Kolokotronis. He saw his opportunities and made his beginnings in a state of things which we would call a "civilized society"—the legislature, the judiciary, the changes, the means of carrying on commerce and even currency, were made to take part in the semi-military conduct of two empires for the possession of a railroad, and in which a boss and not a bureaucrat was preparing to take possession of a great city and loot the treasury, not on the Spanish main, but in a Christian Protestant Anglo-American state.

CHURCH SERVICES.

N. B.—These gratuitous announcements are for Sunday services only. Notices of changes in services will be given in the Herald at least 2 p. m. each Friday.

Dec. 11, 1892.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Christ Church Cathedral—Third Sunday in Advent at 11 a. m.; Holy Communion at 11 a. m. Morning service at 11 a. m. Evening service at 7 p. m. Choral service at 7 p. m. Daily service at 7 p. m. Rev. J. G. Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal.

St. Matthew's—Cote St. Antoine—Holy Communion, 8:30 a. m. Morning service, 11:00 a. m. Evening service at 7 p. m. Rev. H. J. Evans, M.A., incumbent.

St. Luke's Church—St. Denis, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets—Morning service at 11 a. m.; evening service at 7 p. m. Rev. C. H. Peacher, the rector. Sunday school and Bible class for adults at 3 p. m. Strangers warmly welcome. Rev. H. J. Evans, M.A., rector.

All Saints Church, corner St. Denis and Marquette streets—Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. H. J. Evans, M.A., rector.

Grace Church, Wellington street—Third Sunday in Advent. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. H. J. Evans, M.A., rector.

St. Martin's—Corner Prince Arthur and Upper St. Ursula streets—Rev. G. Osborne, rector. M. A., rector—Third Sunday in Advent. Holy Communion at 11 a. m. Morning service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Bible class at 7 p. m. Strangers cordially welcomed and shown to places by sidesmen.

St. Martin's—Corner Prince Arthur and Upper St. Ursula streets—Rev. G. Osborne, rector. M. A., rector—Third Sunday in Advent. Holy Communion at 11 a. m. Morning service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Bible class at 7 p. m. Strangers cordially welcomed and shown to places by sidesmen.

St. Thomas Church—Third Sunday in Advent. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. H. J. Evans, M.A., rector.

St. John's Church, corner St. Denis and Marquette streets—Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. H. J. Evans, M.A., rector.

St. Paul's—Dorchester street, opposite Viger street—Third Sunday in Advent. Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. H. J. Evans, M.A., rector.

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A Buffem Co. Miracle.

Ernest Duke's Great Peril and Wonderful Escape.

How His Life Was Saved After His Condition Had Been Declared Hopeless by Three Doctors—An Interesting Narrative Given to a Post Reporter by the Boy's Mother and Other Witnesses.

Dufferin Post, Orangeville.

The great Edmund Burke once exclaimed in a moment of sadness and despair that the age of chivalry was gone forever, and on every side of us we hear it remarked that the days of miracles are a part of the dim, superstitious and romantic past. We are not going to enter into a discussion on the merits of either statement. Much of the chivalry that we read of had a great deal of the wild and grotesque about it, while not a little that was attributed to miraculous agencies was the work of men of talent and genius, wiser and greater than their generation, who had explored and comprehended the treasures of Mother Nature within whose bosom is said to be locked a panacea for every ill of fallen flesh. A newspaper's chief mission is to faithfully and accurately record interesting current events and to make such comments and suggestions as it deems advisable, and it is in this role the Post is desiring to fill in this article. The neighboring township of Mono furnishes an instance of a marvelous cure, which in less enlightened times would undoubtedly have been credited to supernatural influence, and which has even in this stern and scientific era created a genuine sensation. In a recent issue we gave the particulars of the restoration to physical strength and activity of George Hewitt, of Mono Mills, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which are now household words in this continent. Many who read the article, and who have been utterly baffled, and who were disposed to be sceptical, and to fancy that such a feat was mere hyperbole, but it is hard to confute the facts, and in this respect an enduring monument is fast being built in support of the merits and claims of this greatest medical preparation of the century. Mr. Wm. D. Turner, of the town of Mono, is one of the best known and respected pioneers of this section. A few weeks ago we heard that his little 12-year-old boy had been snatched from the very arms of his mother by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and we determined to fully investigate the reported cure. Mr. Duke resides about six miles from Orangeville, and is one of the most prosperous farmers of the township. When the representative of the Post called at his quiet and comfortable home, Mr. Duke was at the neighboring threshing and the reporter was courteously received by Mr. Duke. We enquired as to the condition of Ernest, and Mr. Duke reported to have been cured, and were somewhat nonplussed when told that he was at school. From our information as to his state of mind, we did not expect to find him able to leave the house, and were not prepared for the news that he was once more strong enough to mix with the gabbling schoolboy throng.

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TRADE AND COMMERCE FINANCIAL. A FURTHER IMPROVEMENT.

Cable Was the Most Active Feature in Local Stocks To-day.

Friday, Dec. 9, 1892. The improved feeling for local stocks noted in our report of yesterday was accentuated to-day with a stronger tone for the whole list, especially marked in Cable and Bank of Montreal.

Bank of Montreal. Perhaps it was the strong active market in New York which improved matters here, but at any rate the improvement was very noticeable, and dealings, although not very heavy, were larger than on any other day this week.

Cable opening at 17 1/2, a full point higher than yesterday's closing, sold up to 17 1/2, closing rather easier at 17 1/2, with sales of 1000 shares. Operators naturally look with favor on a stock which has risen in two years of 120,000 bonds on their earnings, as well as a regular dividend of 7 per cent.

Railroad stocks were dull, with Pacific a fraction lower in sympathy with London. The rest of the general list was fairly active on the whole, stronger, Richelieu was in good demand at 17 1/2, and yesterday. Gas kept firm at 2 1/2. Street Railway was firm at 2 1/2, and Royal Electric steady at 2 1/2.

Bank stocks Montreal was the feature, selling at 23 1/2, or 1/2 point better than last night's closing. As we stated yesterday the bank has obtained the new four per cent loan of \$1,000,000 of the City of Montreal, the price paid being \$82, which will probably be resold in London. This will probably be unchanged at 5 per cent for call loans.

Sales were as follows: MORNING BOARD. 100 Cable.....17 1/2 Richelieu.....23 1/2

300 Cable.....17 1/2 100 Gas.....2 1/2 100 Montreal.....17 1/2 100 Pacific.....17 1/2

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, St. Sacrament Street, report closing prices as follows:

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to-morrow, as the gold with drawings of last week will be fully shown in lower holdings of specie, and the shipments south from here have been fairly heavy.

Unless something turns up to put a large supply of foreign bills on the market, we think about \$5,000,000 gold likely to be sent out between now and the end of the year, and with this probability hanging over us, it is not surprising that we do not anticipate any large rise, and would advise taking of profits on hard spots like to-day. The market is less active in the early afternoon, and the improvement in prices fully maintained, and the tone quite confident.

Messrs. Lamontagne, Clarke & Co., bankers and brokers, 138 St. James Street, have received the following quotations by direct wire from New York:

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