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Montreal Herald

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When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

VOL. LXXXIII—NO. 22 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY. 25, 1890. SUBSCRIPTION $6.00 PER ANNUM.

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DECIDING THE LAW.

A Radical Society Honors the Sentenced Editor.

PORTUGAL FINDS AN ENGLISH CHAMPION.

Proposed Political Union of the Iberian Peninsula.

JUSTICE VS. INFLUENCE.

Popular Feeling in the Parke Case.

LONDON, Jan. 24—The Suburban Radical Club has elected as its president Editor Parke, of the North London *Press*, who was recently sentenced to a year's imprisonment for the charge of having libelled the Earl of Euston. The bestowal of this honor upon Mr. Parke is designed to accentuate the belief of the club in the innocence of Mr. Parke, and its conviction that he is unjustly imprisoned in order to shield a guilty nobleman.

PORTUGAL'S RIGHTS IN AFRICA.

An Unexpected Literary Champion.

LONDON, Jan. 24—Professor Jas. Brice has contributed an article to the *Speaker*, treating of the dispute between England and Portugal, in which he compares the present difficulty to the dispute between England and the U. S. concerning Oregon, which after several years of joint occupation of that territory, was settled in 1846 by a treaty, whereby the U. S. gained sole possessson. The article has attracted considerable attention as admitting that Portugal has rights in the disputed territory in southeast Africa, which England is bound to regard as worthy of serious consideration before commiting the country to a war of conquest.

A SANGUINE POLITICIAN.

Proposes Union of Spain and Portugal.

LISBON, Jan. 4—A despatch from Madrid to the *Seculoux* says that Senor Lalero, a Republican member of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, has announced his intention to offer a motion to consider the question of an Iberian union. The *Seculoux*, commenting on the telegrams, says the idea of such a union will find no supporters among the Republicans of Portugal, though it believes that the two countries ought to unite in an offensive and defensive alliance without disturbing the autonomy of either.

THE PREACHER AND THE POLITICIAN.

Men of Note and Notoriety.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Rev. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, took luncheon and spent the evening with Mr, Gladstone at Hawarden Castle to-day. To his guest, Mr. Gladstone expressed himself freely on religious and political topics, asserting his belief that the next general election would return a large Home Rule majority, and charged him with messages of regard for President Harrison and sympathy with Mr. Blaine in his affliction.

GRATEFUL PASSENGERS.

Thankful for Escape from Their Perils.

LONDON, Jan. 24—Passengers arriving in the belated steamers, which have within the past few days emerged from the late storms and reached their various destinations, vie with each other in relating tales of distress and privation and expressing thanks for their deliverance from their perils. They are unanimous in extolling the bravery and devotion to duty of the officers of their vessels, through whose efforts alone the ships were saved. The passengers of each ship have united in passing a series of resolutions complimentary to the captains and thier officers and crew, and expressing recognition of their services and admiration of their heorism and marvellous seamanship.

RUSSIA'S HAND IN SERVIA.

A Friendly "Tip" to the Regents.

BERLIN, Jan. 24—It is stated that the Servian regents have received from St. Petersburg a hint that the expulsion of ex-Queen Natalie from Servia, which it is alleged the regents had planned, would be unwise. It is surmised that this "friendly tip" will be headed and that all danger of Natalie's expulsion is removed.

FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Sudden Death—Loss at the Beauport Church Fire—Funeral of Mgr. Lagare.

QUEBEC, January 24.—A man named Etienne Michon died suddenly at the St. Thomas, Montmagny, post office to-day.

The total loss by the fire at the Beauport Church is $300,000. It was one of the prettiest churches in the district of Quebec, and had just been nicely finished. The parishioners are deeply affected with the loss of their temple.

The remains of Monsignor Lagare were transferred from the Cardinal's palace to the Basilica at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The cortege was composed of several eminent prelates and a great concourse of prominent citizens. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

FROM THE PRAIRIE CITY.

The Local Legislature—A Pretty Close Contest—Hudsons Bay Railway—Lady Missionary to China.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 24—A careful canvass of the members of the Legislature, most of whom are now here, leads to the conclusion that the opposition will number sixteen at least in a House of thirty-eight. Several of the Government supporters among them L. M. Jones, of Brantford, Ont., and Isaac Campbell, who is now east, are not expected to be present.

The new evening daily will make its appearance next Tuesday.

The agitation for the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway is becoming general all over the country, and members of the local Cabinet are in constant receipt of letters urging the importance of the road.

Lieut.-Governor Schultz will hold a State dinner and reception on Saturday, February 4th.

Campbell's hardware store at Moosejaw was burned out yesterday. Loss, $6,000.

Miss Powers, lady missionary to China, who was taken ill here, was able to leave the hospital to-day. She will remain here until February 13th, when she will join another party of lady missionaries, which leaves Toronto on February 9th.

Nominations for Kildonan constituency take place to-morrow. There is a rumor that the Government may at the last moment put a candidate in the field.

Portuguese Trouble Calming Down.

LONDON, Jan. 24—Mr. Glynn Petre, British Minister to Portugal, has telegraphed to the admiralty that the presence of the British warship Enchantress is no longer required at Lisbon.

No Arbitration Allowed.

LONDON, Jan. 24—Sir Jas. Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a speech at Kilmarnock to-night, declared that Portugal's claim that the dispute between her and England should be submitted to arbitration was baseless and absurd.

A Clumsy Sheriff.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan 24—Green Braxton, colored, was hanged here to-day for the murder of Lewis Pugh, an aged white farmer of this county, last May. The drop fell prematurely, and Deputy Sheriff Chas. Parker fell with Braxton and was painfully hurt by contact with the iron flooring. Braxton died of strangulation.

Fire in Railway Shops.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Jan. 24—The erecting and repairing shops of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, located at Saxton, Bedford county, were totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with a new engine and three coal cars. The building destroyed comprised the paint shops, storage, building for supplies and machine shop and contents. The fire is believed to have originated through spontaneous combustion in the paint department. Total loss, $50,000. The shops will be rebuilt at once.

Cable Brevities.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—A prominent physician of Lanstehul Rhenish, Bavaria, named Keine, has been sentenced to prison for three years, on the charge of assaulting a young girl who was one of his patients.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The fund of the Tenants Defence League has reached the sum of 33,000 pounds, and there is no diminution of the volume of contributions.

LISBON, Jan. 24—A large meeting of citizens was held to-day at which a number of speeches were delivered bitterly denouncing England lauding France and Spain. Subscriptions were started with a view of raising a national defense fund. A committee consisting of leading citizens and prominent naval and military officers was appointed to receive subscriptions.

BERLIN, Jan. 24—Emperor William presided at a conference of the Ministers to-day called to discuss the Socialist bill.

MADRID, Jan. 24—By a vote of 41 to 31 the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill to-day granting the right of suffrage to all male persons of Spanish birth of and above the age of 25 years.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 24—It is reported that Dr. Peters has arrived at Subaki.

LONDON, Jan. 24—Lord Hartington will shortly make a trip to India to recruit his health.

ABSCONDING DRY GOODS MAN.

A Winnipeg Tradesman Makes Default.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 24—W. Draper, a leading dry goods merchant, has absconded, leaving creditors here for large amounts. He sold his stock a few days ago at a rate on the dollar and took all the proceeds with him. His liabilities will run away up into the thousands. He was driven to the United States boundary during last night and took the train from Pembina, Dakota, for Minneapolis.

FREE—BUT NOT TOO FREE.

U. S. Law Won't Tolerate Anarchist Harangues.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—By a decision of the General Term to-day in the case of the People vs. Jno. Most, the conviction and sentence is affirmed.

Most was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and $500 fine for his fiery utterances in a speech about the time of the hanging of the Chicago anarchists, He appealed the case and was released on bail.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24, 1890.

Temperature in the shade by standard thermometer, observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street: 8 a.m., 8; 1 p.m., 15; 6 p.m., 14; Max., 16; min., 4; mean., 10. By standard barometer: 8 a. m., 30.20; 1 p.m., 30.28; 6 p.m., 30.34.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 24, 11 p.m.

Fair weather, high pressure and cold weather are general in Ontario and Eastern Canada. An important depression is now over the Northwest, where higher temperatures and strong winds prevail.

Minimum temperatures—Calgary, 16° below; Qu'Appelle, 14° below; Minnedosa, 20° below; Winnipeg, 20° below; Port Arthur, 12° below; Toronto, 22°; Kingston, 4°; Montreal, zero; Quebec, 2° below; Halifax, 14°.

Probabilities.

Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—Strong winds and gales from the south and west, cloudy weather, with light local falls of snow or sleet, rising temperature.

Lower St. Lawrence—Increasing winds and cloudiness, with light local falls of snow, higher temperature.

Maritime—Fair to-day, followed by increasing southeast to southwest winds, snow or rain, rising temperatures.

After the St. Louis Elevators.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23—It has been rumored for several days that New York parties have secured an option on the properties of the United Elevator Company, but so many people lost money on the stock manipulation made on the strength of the option given the English syndicate that it was not generally believed. From the indications now there may be an option soon. Capt. D. P. Slattery said to-day that a representative of the syndicate will be here this week. The gentleman, he says, represents five New York banks.

A SCENE OF TERROR

Two Explosions and a Runaway Cause Death and Havoc.

MR. BUTTERWORTH'S RECIPROCITY BILL.

Herr Most, Anarchist Editor, has his Sentence Confirmed.

SINGULAR DOUBLE EXPLOSION.

Killed and Wounded by a Strange Series of Casualties.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 24—A terrible explosion occurred about five o'clock tonight at the double residence of Messrs. Michael Bowers and John Marriott, at the corner of Wall and Noble alleys. It was caused by an accumulation of natural gas in the cellar. The gas became ignited in some unknown manner and exploded with terrific force, wrecking the building and filling the air with debris. Mrs Marriott was blown out of the house and a man named Goulding, who was standing near the structure, was blown across the street. Mrs. Marriott was carried across the street and into the residence of Willsam James. A physician was called to attend her injuries. The house where the injured lady lay was soon crowded with people, attracted by the accident, and it was soon necessary to close the doors that no more might enter. Little knew these scores of spectators huddled around the sufferer that they were

STANDING ON A DEATH TRAP,

which was then on the verge of carrying them into eternity.

Suddenly the air was rent by a thunderous explosion, which made the earth quake, and filled the air with flying timbers, bricks and debris of all kinds. Darkness ensued, and then a death-like stillness reigned for a few moments. It was broken by shrieks and death groans. The house in which lay the powerless form of Mrs. Marriott had been blown to atoms, and its occupants buried beneath the wreck. Hundreds of spectators who lined the sidewalk were knocked violently down by the shock and laid powerless. Then, to cap the climax, a team of spirited horses attached to one of the fire department ladder's trucks became frenzied by the explosion and

DASHED INTO THE CROWD.

They ran over and injured scores of people. A little babe was knocked from its mother's arms, and falling beneath the wheels of the vehicle, was crushed to death. As soon as the maddened steeds had disappeared in the darkness, many of the spectators and firemen, who had been uninjured by either of the explosions, turned their attention to digging out the persons buried beneath the ruins of the house. Guided by the cries and moans of the wounded and the dying, men groped in the darkness, pulling out a dead body here, a mangled yet living form there, and conveying them to resting places. Groops of men, women and children gathered around the prostrate forms, and blood-curdling shrieks made the awful scene still more terrible as friends recognized friends injured or dead. Parents found their mutilated children or children their parents. It required several hours to remove all the dead and injured from the ruins, and it is not yet known who or how many are the victims. Following is a list of killed and wounded so far as ascertained,

Killed—Charles Becht, Mrs. Jno. Marriott, infant son of Charles Berry, James Seymour, colored boy, an unknown white man, an unknown babe.

Injured—Dr. T. K. Wissinger, badly and probably fatally burned and bruised; Herman Baker, badly burned; Daniel Cherry, burned painfully; Charles Woodruff, cut and bruised, serious; Mrs. Fully, burned and injured internally, probably fatally; Patrick Sniskie, cut on the head; Aaron Beenze, cut on the face and head; Benjamin Morgan, gashes on the head and internal injuries; Chas. Lowrey, burned and bruised; Albert Ticklider, bruised and cut; Brady, burned and cut; Edward Veimer, cut and burned; Wolf, burned; Miss Belle Smith, badly hurt; Mrs. Corn, badly burned; Peter Marriott, terribly burned about the shoulders and neck; Tom Doyle, bands burned partly off; Emma Bowers, probably fatally burned; Marshal Kilbourne, horrible injuries on the neck and head; Wm, Brady, probably fatally suffocated; Wm. James hands and face roasted, will die; Mrs. Wm. James, badly cut and bruised; Blankinger, horribly burned and cut. Many others were badly injured, but were carried away by friends and their names cannot be learned to-night. The houses for several blocks around the scene of the explosion have been made into hospitals, where many are being cared for. Miss Belle Smith, who was badly injured, had gone into the doomed house just prior to the explosion. Her face was badly bruised and her body cut. It is thought she will recover. Elmer Gates, leg broken; Meshlider, severely burned and scorched; Pet Morrill, a 16 year old girl, seriously burned about the body; Benjamin Morgan, badly injured internally by being knocked down by the hose cart. He is a delegate to the Miners' Convention from Shawnee, Ill. Theo. Shouting, leg broken by the hose cart; Tom Doyle, hands terribly burned; Police Officer Lynsky, badly injured by the falling of the house.

MR. BUTTERWORTH'S RECIPROCITY BILL.

Mr. Ritchie Speaks in Its Favor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Representative Butterworth, of Ohio, addressed the Ways and Means Committee to-day on his bill for reciprocity with Canada. Explaining the measure he said that its object was to bring about unrestricted trade between Canada and the United States. Incidentally it aimed at settling all disputes growing out of the Atlantic fishery questions. Canada, he held, had power as ample as the United States to make the proposed arrangement, which was to enlarge the trade and commerce of the United States.

Before Mr. Butterworth made his address, S. J. Ritchie, of Ontario, spoke to the committee in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the Dominion. Mr. Ritchie was questioned by members of the committee on the subject of reciprocity, and he answered that there was considerable sentiment in Canada in favor of reciprocity with the United States. One-third of the Canadian population, composing the Opposition party, had adopted the Butterworth bill as its platform.

THE CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS.

Sir John Gets a Room Out of Our Reach—But—"Hark, the 'Herald' Angels Sing—Wonder How He Likes the Tune.

[FROM OUR UBIQUITOUS CORRESPONDENT.]

According to announcement the members of the Conservative party held a caucus at ten o'clock this morning in the room which was formerly occupied by the staff of reporters. Sir John was of course the first speaker, and opened the proceedings by calling the attention of his colleagues to the desirable room for the use of the Government, and the frequent meetings which the party would hold therein. Hitherto they had been at a disadvantage. Their supporters were so numerous, and their numbers were so increasing, that the able whips of the party had found the necessity of having a room for their exclusive use. Under these circumstances he had brought the matter before his colleagues and more especially before the notice of Sir Hector Langevin, the chairman of Public Works, upon whom he looked as the leader of an heroic race who have devotedly and for a long time sustained him in his present position as Premier and during his past successful career. If his friends would look over the room he was sure they would appreciate the efforts which had been made for their safety, comfort and security, and absolute freedom from any attempts of those prying press men to ascertain what took place in private caucus. He warned them to keep perfect silence and secrecy as to what took place. It was absolutely necessary. He impressed upon them the absolute necessity of keeping the secrets of the party, as discussed within the walls of the caucus room, absolutely to themselves. In former sessions the HERALD had always managed to obtain a correct report of what had taken place, and he suggested that extreme precautions be taken to prevent such a thing again occurring. The room afforded them every accommodation and comfort, and was for the use of the party of which he was the leader.

This formed the gist of Sir John's remarks, but, of course, he had to touch upon the subject of the dynamite bomb, in the shape of McCarthy's bill, which had been exploded on Wednesday afternoon. He thought the bill, which was for the suppression of the French language in the proceedings of the parliament of the Northwest, was a difficult and trying subject for him to deal with. It was not alone of interest to the party, as a whole, but to every individual member of it. He counselled his friends against making known their decision on the question until the proper time came. As for himself he would reserve his opinion until the bill was printed and laid before the house, when he would again call his friends and colleagues together.

This was in effect the whole substance of Sir John's remarks, and by confining himself to jokes about the room and the comforts and advantages provided, he impressed upon the caucus that his object was to emphasize the importance of his remarks about Mr. McCarthy's bill. In again referring to the room, he said it was exclusively for the use of Tory members, and that no one else was to be admitted, but he allowed that it was a difficult task to exclude the HERALD.

Sir Hector Langevin spoke in the same strain as Sir John. He called attention to the room and took some credit unto himself for having been the medium for arranging and preparing it.

Mr. Hesson, who never misses an opportunity of making a speech and of posing as an orator, congratulated Sir John and Sir Hector on the place of meeting which they had prepared and in which he felt they could be free from any outside interference.

Mr. J. F. Wood, the able and talented Deputy Speaker, an appointment which met the hearty approval of the HERALD, in fact this paper proposed Mr. Wood for the position, said that he saw in the room for the first time as a representative, a gentleman who was his especial friend. He now begged to introduce Mr. Earle.

The introduction was received with applause and evident satisfaction. One member remarked in *sotto voce* that he hoped the new representative would be more obedient and less restive than the gentleman who preceded him.

Mr. Earle thanked them for their warm appreciation. Though elected as an Independent, he was satisfied with what he saw since he had entered the room.

This practically concluded the business, and it was evident when Sir John caught the eye of Mr. Davin, who stood solemnly with an opera crush hat pressed under his arm, that they were in for a round of speeches if he did not take instant action. He observed that now the Parliament of Canada was the first legislature of the world. The English had always held that position and were striving to do so still. His friends, however, would notice the utterance of Lord Rosebery in relation to federation, when he said that the House of Lords and the House of Commons would be one; but Canada was ahead, for now she had an Earle sitting in a seat in Parliament. (Rounds of applause.) The great caucus; the first of the fourth session of sixth Parliament, then dispersed,

It might be remarked that both doors leading to the caucus room were double tied, yet when THE HERALD man approached, the doors were thrown wide open and he took his seat.

The absence of Mr. McCarthy was generally commented upon, although most of the members present understood that Sir John and Mr. McCarthy had a thorough understanding and his presence was not necessary.

Immediately after the meeting Sir John and his chief whip, Wee Johnnie, were in close and earnest conversation.

PIRATES AND DESPERADOES

A Ship's Crew Put Into Irons.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 24—The United States tug which went down the river to meet the bark Jennie Hardness, found her at New Castle. The deputy marshalls at once boarded the bark and took into custody ten sailors. The men are charged with setting fire to a number of vessels in the harbor of Manilla. The accused sailors are Oster Hobston, Henique Gonsales, Wm. Shea, John Hanson, John Skaland, Peter Indebugston, Wm. Hale, L. Carisson, D. J, Johnson and Charles Lax. Hobston is reported to be a desperado and was put in irons.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Sixth Parliament—Fourth Session.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

QUEBEC, January 24, 1890.

The Speaker took the chair at 3.15.

Several reports of committees were introduced and several bills passed their first reading.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Bill intituled "An act to amend the act respecting bazaars and lotteries in the Province"—Mr. David.

Bill intituled "An act to amend the code of civil procedure relating to the revision and execution of judgments"—Mr. Robidoux.

Bill intituled an act to amend the code of civil procedure so as to admit of taking evidence by stenographers in cause *ex parte*—Mr. Robidoux.

Bill entitled an act to secure uniformity in the execution of certain deed in the Province of Quebec, and to amend their code in this respect—Mr. Gladu.

Bill entitled an act to amend articles 948 and 953 of the civil code of Lower Canada—Mr. Gladu.

Bill entitled an act to amend articles 305, 691, 693 and 698 of the civil code of Lower Canada, and article 925 of the code of civil procedure—Mr. Gladu.

Bill entitled an act to amend article 91 of the civil code of Lower Canada—Mr. Gladu.

Bill entitled an act to amend articles 298 and 299 of the civil code of Lower Canada—Mr. Gladu.

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Bill to amend the law of public instruction. Hon. Mr. Gagnon ordered to be printed.

To amend the law respecting the insane. Hon. Mr. Gagnon.

Several bills relating to the amendments to the Municipal Code were referred to a special committee of fifteen members.

QUESTIONS PUT BY MEMBERS.

Mr. Faucher De Saint Maurice—Is it the intention of the Government to exact for the future from the telegraph, telephone and electric light companies the regulation of the use of electricity, as is the case with steam, and to prohibit the companies from using currents of such intensity as to be dangerous to human life?

Hon. Mr. Mercier—No representations have yet been made to that effect.

Hon. Mr. Taillon—What amount has been granted and paid to Messrs. P. E. Normandeau and Isaacson respectively for having sat as Justice of the Peace in certain cases instituted by the Provincial Board of Health during the smallpox epidemic which raged in 1885? Has any amount been paid to them for having sat in the cases constituted by any local board? If so, what amount.

Answered by Hon. Mr. Turcotte. They received altogether $120.

Mr. Nantel—Has the Government purchased a certain number of copies of the work called "Canada; a Memorial Volume," C. B. Bigger publisher, Montreal, 1889? If so, how many and at what price for each copy?

Answer by Hon. Mr. Gagnon—Yes, one hundred copies, at $2 each.

Mr. Nantel—Is it the intention of the Government to increase the salary of the Montreal police magistrate?

Answer by Hon. Mr. Mercier—No.

Mr. Picard—(1.) Has the subsidy of $300 granted last summer to repair the Disraeli colonization road to the Gosford road in the township of Wolf and Strom been expended during last session on the road in question? If not, why not? (Q). Is it true that instructions to cause the work to be performed on this road have been given to one Louis Bernier, of Richardville parish, St. Adrien county, of Megantic? If so, why were not these instructions given to the former superintendent, Mr. Honore Moran, Disraille, or another person of the locality?

Answer by Hon. Mr. Rhodes—(1). No.

Mr. Tourigny—What amount has been paid to Napoleon Bureau, Esq., advocate, representing the Crown in the suits of the Queen vs. Beaulieux, Beland & Ayotte, and what sums has Charles Fitzpatrick, advocate, of Quebec, received for the same suit?

Answer by Hon. Mr. Turcotte—Mr. Bureau was only paid as substitute to to the attorney-general, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, in the case of Regina and Ayotte, received $2,320.

Mr. Lapointe—(1) Has Mr. C. Aime Dugas, police magistrate of Montreal, been employed as commissioner in 1887, 1888 and 1889? (2) What enquiries has he held and how long did they last? (3) Has he received pay in addition to his regular salary for holding such enquiries? (4) What is the amount of his expenditures apart from his fees, and has he made any report?

Hon. Mr. Turcotte asked Mr. Lapointe to put his question as a notice of motion.

Mr. Lapointe—(1) Has Mr. Dandurand acted as Police Magistrate? (2) If so, for what length of time? (3) What amounts have been paid to him?

Answer by Hon. Mr. Turcotte—He received $198.30.

Bills read a second time and referred to Private Bills Committee:—

Bill to amend the Act 14, 15 Victoria, chapter 176, concerning the temporalties of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Diocese of Montreal—Mr. Hall.

Bill respecting the dismembered portion of the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste, of Montreal—Mr. Champagne.

Bill to authorize the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Raphael de L'Ile Bizard to build an iron bridge—Mr. Boyer.

The House adjourned at 5.15 until Monday.

NOTE.

The Committee of Industries and Railways met this evening and elected their chairmen, Messrs. Pilon and Cameron, respectively.

The House adjourned to-day early on invitation of Hon. Mr. Mercier, for the members of the House to attend the translation of the body of Mgr. Legare from the Cardinal's palace to the Basilica.

His Honor, the Governor, gives an official dinner to-morrow at Spencer Wood.

Very few members were present in the House to-day.

Taken after dinner, Ayer's Pills promote easy digestion. Have you seen Ayer's Almanac?

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Friday Evening, Jan. 24th, 1890.

Montreal Stock Market.

There was no life in the market, apart from Montreal Telegraph, and the feeling generally was easier. Telegraph showed decided signs of a reaction from its strength of the past week, as if it were principally a "room trader's" market, and figures may now settle down a little, but at the close the feeling was firm at the decline. The opening sales were ½ lower at 99½, and there was a gradual decline to 98¾ at the close; there were still buyers at this figure, sellers asking 99; 616 shares changed hands. Street Railway and Gas were steady but inactive. Richelieu closed a fraction better than yesterday, but there was no trading. Canadian Pacific was ex-dividend to-day, a fraction lower at 73⅝. Bank stocks were dull but firm, small transactions in B. of M. at 229⅝, being ⅝ better than yesterday. Commerce was dealt in at 124 and closed strong. Other banks were totally neglected.

To-day's sales amounted to 711 shares, compared with 1,863 yesterday, 2,180 on Wednesday, 284 on Tuesday and 1,602 on Monday.

The following are to-day's sales:

MORNING BOARD.

15	Bank of Montreal	at 229⅝
30	Bank of Commerce	at 124
100	Montreal Telegraph Co	at 99½
50	" "	at 99⅜
50	" "	at 99½
125	" "	at 99⅜
25	" "	at 99
100	" "	at 99¼
25	Canadian Pacific Railway	at 73⅝

AFTERNOON BOARD.

25	Bank of Commerce	at 124
141	Montreal Telegraph Co	at 99
25	" "	at 98¾

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

STOCKS	Values of shares.	Last half-yearly dividend — Per cent.	Sellers—Per cent.	Buyers—Per cent.
Banks.				
Bank of Montreal	200	5 & 1	229½	228½
Ontario Bank	100	3½	136	132½
Bank B. N. A.	100	3½	160	150
Banque du Peuple	50	3	103	101
Molsons' Bank	50	4	160	157
Bank of Toronto	100	4 & 2	225	215
Jacques Cartier B'k	25	3	100	90
Merchants' Bank	100	3½	143½	142
Hochelaga Bank	100	3	99	95
East'n Townships B'k	50	3½	140	132½
Quebec Bank	100	3½	.....	.....
National Bank	30	3	.....	82½
Union Bank	60	3	97½	95
Can. B'k Commerce	50	3½	124¼	124
Dominion Bank	50	5 & 1	.....	.....
Bank of Hamilton	100	4	.....	.....
Ville Marie Bank	100	3½	.....	.....
Standard Bank	50	3½	.....	.....
Federal Bank	100	3	.....	.....
Imperial Bank	100	4	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.				
Intercolonial Coal Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
do. bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Teleg'ph Co.	40	4	99	98¾
Dominion Teleg'ph Co	50	3	.....	.....
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	2½	62¼	60
Street Railway Co.	50	.....	199	195
Montreal Gas Co	40	6	203	202½
Canada Cotton Co.	100	6	50	40
New Engl'd Paper Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Paper Co	100	5	.....	125
Canada Shipping Co.	100	5	75	.....
Dundas Cotton Co.	100	2½	.....	.....
Montr'l L'n & Mort. Co	100	.....	.....	.....
Montr'l Inv. & B'g Co	25	3	.....	.....
Royal Can. Ins. Co.	50	.....	100	90
Montreal Cotton Co.	24	3	100	85
Stormont Cotton Co.	100	4	.....	.....
Hochelaga Cotton Co	100	.....	150	130
Coaticook Cotton Co.	100	5	.....	.....
Kingston Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do. bonds.	100	.....	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co.	.....	.....	95	.....
do. bonds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guarantee Co. of N.A.	100	3	110	100
Accident Ins Co of N A.	100		.....	.....
Paton Mfg. Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
L.Ch'm&St Law I'n B.	.....	100	100	.....
Canada Cent'l R'y Bds	.....	.....	.....	115
St. Paul, M.& M. R'y.	100	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Cattle Co.	.....	3½	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific R'y.	100	.....	73⅝	73¾
Londonderry Iron Co.	1	1½	35	25
do. preferred.	1	.....	80	60
Montreal 7 p.c. stock	100	.....	.....	.....
Canada N.W. Land Co	£5	.....	84½	82½
Canadian Pac. L.G.B.	.....	.....	110	.....
Ontario & Quebec R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont. Corp. 4 p.c. stock	100	.....	.....	.....
do. 5 p.c. stock.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Electric Co	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Ex-dividend.

New York Stock Market.

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

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1890.

STOCKS	Closing previous day.	Opening	1.40 p.m.	Closing	Sales
Cotton Oil	....	....	....	....	.....
Atchison	31¾	31½	32⅜	32⅜	.....
C. B. & Quincy	107	107	107⅝	107⅝	.....
Can. Pac. Railway	76	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	.....
C. C. C. & I.	72	72½	72⅝	72¼	.....
N. Y. Central	....	....	....	....	.....
Cent. Pac	....	34¾	34½	34½	.....
Canada Southern	56	55¾	55¾	55¾	.....
Den. & Rio Grande	....	....	....	....	.....
Del. & Hudson	....	150½	151	151⅜	.....
Del., Lack & West	136½	136⅝	137⅛	137⅛	.....
Erie	26½	26⅝	27	27	.....
Do. pref.	63¾	64	64½	64½	.....
Do. 2nd	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	.....
New Eng.	44⅜	44¾	45¼	45¼	.....
Jersey Central	122½	122½	122½	122¼	.....
Kansas & Texas	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞	.....
Lou. & Nash	84⅜	84⅝	84⅞	84⅝	.....
Lake Shore	105	105	105⅜	105½	.....
Mich. Central	96	....	....	96	.....
St. P. M. Man.	111¾	....	....	....	.....
Man. Elev	101¾	....	101¾	102¾	.....
Missouri Pac.	75½	75	75⅝	75¼	.....
N. Pacific	31	31½	32	32	.....
Do. pref.	74¾	74½	75⅛	75¼	.....
Northwest	111	111	111½	111⅜	.....
Do. pref.	141	....	....	....	.....
Ohio & Miss.	....	....	....	22⅜	.....
St. P. & Omaha	....	33¾	33¼	33¾	.....
Do. pref.	....	....	....	....	.....
Oregon Trans.	36⅞	36½	36	36⅜	.....
Ontario & West.	19½	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	.....
Pacific Mail	38⅝	39¼	39	39	.....
Pullman Car	192	....	....	191½	.....
Reading	38½	38½	39½	38⅝	.....
Rock Island	96½	96½	96⅞	97	.....
Rich. Term.	21½	21½	21½	21¾	.....
St. Paul	68¾	68⅜	69⅜	69½	.....
Do. pref.	114½	114⅜	....	114⅜	.....
Tex. Pacific	21⅞	22	22¼	22	.....
Union Pacific	67	67½	67	67⅜	.....
Western Union	84⅞	85	84⅜	84⅜	.....
Wabash	....	....	....	....	.....
Do. pref.	....	....	....	....	.....
Sugar	55½	55	56½	56¼	.....
Lead	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	.....
Chicago Gas	47	46½	46⅞	46⅞	.....
Money	....	....	....	....	.....

There was a much stronger feeling in this market to-day, and most active securities show a substantial advance at the close, though there was a slight reaction in the last half hour. Reading opened at 38½ and sold up to 39⅝, but closed at 39⅜. Rock Island closed very strong at 97, and St. Paul touched 69¾, closing at 69½. M. O. P. advanced ½ to 75⅝, but lost ⅜ towards the close. Colorado coal was very strong, opening at 47½ and touching 49¾, closing at 49¼. Trusts were steady; sugar advanced 1 point. Money easy at 3@3½ per cent.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Money closed at 3 per cent. The highest rate was 3½ and the lowest 2. Exchange closed steady. Posted rates, 4.83@4.87; actual rates, 4.82½ for 60 days, and 4.86¼@4.86½ for demand.

Stocks were generally fractionally higher again this evening. Atchison was a special feature. It was very active, as a result of the proposed modification of the form of the proposed trust in the stock. This morning the stock opened at 32¼, and before 12 o'clock had advanced to 32⅝ on sales of twelve thousand nine hundred shares. Oregon transcontinental was another special feature, and advanced ⅛ before 12 o'clock on sales of 8,600 shares. The coal stocks were all higher. Lackawanna was up ½ on sales of 7,700 shares. Reading ¼ on 22,100 shares. M.O.P. was also strong, and its strength was generally attributed to manipulation. The five stocks mentioned furnished 54,500 shares of a total of of 104,000 stocks sold up to noon. In the evening the market was more active and prices took a sharp upward turn. Prices for the general list advanced from ⅛ to 1 per cent., while Reading was the most active and advanced 1¼, closing at the best figure. The buying of the stock was said to be for the account of the anti-Corbin element, who, it is said, proposed to contest the election of Corbin. The whole market closed within a fraction of the top figures. The advance as compared with last night's figures ranged from ⅛ to 2 per cent. Total sales, 252,964 shares.

London Quotations.

Canadian Pacific opened at 77⅝ and closed strong at 78.

Consols were easier at 97 1-16 for money, 97 5-16 for the account.

The open market rate of interest on sixty day bills firm at 4½@4⅝ per cent.

Exchange.

There was no change in rates in the local sterling market to-day, and the business done was very light.

New York funds dull and easier at 1-16 discount to par between banks, ⅛ over the counter.

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

IN NEW YORK.
Jan. 24.

	Posted.	Actual.
Sterling 60 days	4.83	4.82½@¾
do. Demand	4.87	4.86 @¼
do. Cables	....	4.86¾@7
do. Commercial	....	4.81½@¾
do. Documentary	....	4.81¼@1
Francs (Paris) Long	5.20	5.21¼
do. do. Short	5.17½	5.18¾

IN MONTREAL.
Jan. 24.

	Between Banks. Buyers.	Between Banks. Sellers.	Counter Rate.
N. Y. funds	1-16 dis.	@ par	⅛@¼
Stg. 60 days	8⅝@7-16		8⅞@⅞
do. Demand	9¼@⅜		9¾@⅞
do. Cables	....		9¾@10

Market dull.

Commercial Notes.

There are rumours of trouble in the leather trade to-day and a commercial sheet has announced the suspension of a well known and long established and respected firm of leather merchants. Liabilities not given. It is hoped the matter may be arranged without further publicity.

The European Money Markets.

The following from the London *Economist* shows the bank return, average price of wheat, &c., for the week ending Jan. 8, as compared with the corresponding week in 1888:

	1889. Jan. 9.	1890. Jan. 8.
Circulation (excluding Bank post bills	£24,179,075	£23,484,890
Public deposits	6,463,418	6,283,405
Other deposits	25,437,489	25,618,873
Government securities	14,160,888	17,066,101
Other securities	20,452,158	23,132,718
Reserve of notes and coin	12,491,290	9,829,313
Coin and bullion	20,470,365	18,145,328
Proportion of reserve to liabilities	38⅞ per c.	27 3-16 p.c.
Bank rate of discount.	4 per c.	6 per c.
Price of consols	*99	*97 1-16
Price of silver, per oz.	42¼d.	44 5-16d.
Average price of wheat	30s. 4d.	30s.
Exchange on Paris (short)	25.27-34½	25.23½-28½
Exchange on Amsterdam (short)	12.1½-2½	12.1½-½
Exchange on Hamburg (three months).	20.56-60	20.68-72
Clearing-house return.	145,116,000	149,811,000

* New 2¾ per cents.—Goschens.

THE CITY MARKETS.

January 24.

The following are to-day's prices:

Grain—Oats, 70c to 75c per bag; peas, 85c to 90c per bush; buckwheat, 40c do. beans, $1.25 to $2 do.

Dressed Hogs, Poultry, &c.—Dressed hogs, 6½c to 7c per lb.; beef, forequarter, 3½c to 4c do; do, hindquarter, 5c to 7c do; mutton carcases, 6c to 8c per lb.; dead turkeys, 11c to 14c per lb.; fowls; 8c to 12c per do; ducks, 10c to 14c per do; geese, 8c to 10c per do.

Roots and Vegetables—Potatoes, 75c to 90c per bag; Swedish turnips, 50c to 55c do; onions, 65c@$1.25 per bush.; carrots, 30c@40c do; cabbages, $1.25 to $1.50 per bbl.; celery, 30c to 70c per do; beets, 45c per bushel; parsnips 60c to 70c do.

Dairy Produce—Tub butter, 16c to 22c per lb.; ordinary prints, 28c to 30c; superior prints, 35c to 40c; packed eggs, 23c to 25c per dozen; limed eggs, 18c do; fresh, 30c to 50c.

Fruit—Lemons, $4.00 to $4.50 per box; apples, $2.50 to $4.00 per brl.; cranberries, $8 per brl; Almeria grapes, $6 per small barrel of 50 lbs.

Hay and Straw—Hay, $8 to $11 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, at 50 to 70c per 100 lbs.; straw, $4 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each.

WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The next series of wool sales will begin on Jan. 28 and will last until Feb. 25. The arrivals comprise 73,828 bales of New South Wales, 17,917 bales Queensland, 97,409 bales Victoria, 50 bales Tasmania, 31,857 bales South Australia, 929 bales Swan River, 7,452 bales New Zealand, 49,475 bales Cape of Good Hope and Natal and about 40,000 bales Australian. Of the above 20,000 bales of Cape of Good Hope and Natal were forwarded direct. There are available 220,000 bales.

ANTWERP WOOL SALES.

ANTWERP, Jan. 22.—A series of wool sales began here to-day. There were offered 2,000 bales. The attendance was fair and the demand moderate. Buenos Ayres declined 5 to 10 points and Montevideo 10 to 15 francs from the last sales. Following are the offerings and prices obtained: Buenos Ayres—917 bales at 90@250 francs per 100 kilos; Montevideo —227 bales at 80@195 francs.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Return of traffic earnings from Jan. 14th to Jan. 21st, 1889:—

1890	$218,000
1889	189,000
Increase for 1890	$ 29,000

Above does not include earnings on South Eastern Railway.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

Breadstuffs.

MONTREAL, January 24, 1890.

FLOUR—There is very little new to report in the local flour trade, business continues very dull and prices are purely nominal, as holders are always willing to sell at the best prices they can get. Strong bakers' is firmly held at $4.00 per barrel.

We quote:

Winter Wheat, patent	$4.75 @$5.25
Spring Wheat, patent	4.90 @ 5.20
Straight Roller	4.40 @ 4.60
Extra	4.25 @ 4.40
Superfine	3.10 @ 3.90
Strong Bakers'	4.80 @ 4.90
Ontario bags—extra	1.95 @ 2.10
City Strong Bakers'	4.85 @ 4.90
OATMEAL:—	
Ordinary brls	3.60 @ 3.75
" bags	1.70 @ 1.75
Granulated, brls	3.75 @ 4.00
" bags	1.80 @ 1.90
Rolled Oat, brls	3.80 @ 4.00
CORNMEAL:—	
Barrels	3.40 @ 3.50
Bags	1.60 @ 1.75

Feed.

We quote bran unchanged at $12 50@$13.25 per ton; shorts and middlings, $15.00@$16.00 per ton.

Grain.

There is very little doing in grain, and offerings of wheat and coarse grain are very light. Peas are selling f.o.b. at shipping points west of Toronto via Portland at 56c@57c per 60 lbs. Small lots going into store here at 68c per 66 lbs. Quotations are: No. 1 hard wheat, $1.07@$1.08; No. 2 do, $1.02 to $1.05; Oats, 30c to 30½c per 30 lbs; pease, 67c to 68c per 66 lbs; barley, 40c to 50c per bus; corn, 48c to 50c per bus; rye, 50c to 51c a bushel buckwheat, 40c to 41c per 48 lbs.

The Winnipeg *Commercial* writes the following:

Locally the situation gave evidence of an easier tendency in prices. There was scarcely anything doing in deliveries at country markets by farmers, the weather being against marketing. The movement was therefore even less than for recent previous weeks. It does not pay to keep buyers in country markets, and a good many will likely soon be withdrawn. But for the competition among millers, a good many buyers would probably have been called in before this. For the week ended January 11th, only 85 cars were inspected at Winnipeg, and last week's movement would be less. Prices paid to farmers at country markets show about the same range on an average, though at two or three points much higher prices were paid on some days owing to local competition. The quantity of wheat taken at these high prices, however, is so small, that in the aggregate dealers will not be much out by paying twenty or thirty cents per bushel more than the wheat is worth. Following are quotations to farmers, at Manitoba country markets, for best samples: Dominion City, Glenboro, Gretna, Boissevain, High Bluff, Macgregor, Carbery, Brandon, Griswold, 70c; Ninga, 72c.

Montreal Provisions.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The local provision market is more active and firm, the cold settled weather has an enlivening effect on the market.

Canada, s.c.c., per bbl	$13 50 @14 00
Chicago, s.c.c., per bbl	13 00 @13 25
Mess pork, western, per bbl	13 00 @13 00
India mess beef, per tierce	00 00 @00 06
Mess beef, per bbl	00 00 @00 00
Hams, city cured, per lb	00 12 @00 13
Lard, western, in pails, per lb	00 08½@00 08¾
Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb	00 08 @00 08½
Bacon, per lb	00 10 @00 10½
Shoulders, per lb	00 00 @00 00
Tallow, com., refined, per lb	00 05½@00 06½

Dressed Hogs.

There is a firm feeling in hogs and arrivals are light. We quote mixed packing $5.60@$5.70 per 100 lbs., small lots selected light hogs have sold at $6@$6.15 per 100 lbs.

Eggs.

There is not much demand, and the market is demoralized over heavy receipts and large stocks of limed eggs. We quote limed 14c@16c per dozen; held fresh stock 16c to 17c per dozen.

Poultry.

There is a ready market for all offerings and prices are firm. We quote turkeys 10c to 11c per lb, ducks 9c per lb, geese and chickens 7c@8½c per lb.

Game.

Partridge are selling in small lots at 5 cents a brace for good birds.

Apples.

The market is in about the same condition as reported a week ago, sales of round lots having been made at $2.25 to $3, small selected lots selling at higher figures. The Boston and New York markets are much better with sales at $3.50 to $4 per bbl. A cable received from Liverpool to-day quoted the market well cleared up and sound stock in good demand. Here the market is quiet as usual at this season. The shipments of apples from Atlantic ports were 16,246 bbls, which were distributed as follows:—To Liverpool 14,512 bbls, to Glasgow 515 bbls, and to London 1,219 bbls. The total shipments for the season were 511,502 bbls, against against 1,090,517 bbls for the corresponding period last year.

Dried Apples.

Market dull at 6c to 7c per lb as to quality and quantity.

Evaporated Apples.

A few sales at 10c to 11c for new, and 8½c to 9c for old.

Bananas.

Yellow, $3 per bunch.

Cranberries.

Selling at $4 to $9 per brl as to quality. Fancy, $11 to $12.

Dates.

5c to 6c per lb.

Potatoes.

Car lots of Early Rose are firmer and 5c higher at 70c to 75c per bag of 90 lbs. Jobbing lots, 80c to 90c.

Onions.

Canadian, $2.25 to $2.50 per brl.

Dairy Products.

There is a purely jobbing trade doing, and for medium and low grades holders are asking lower prices, hoping to induce business, but no sales of any importance are announced. Choice creamery is held at 23c and small lots are selling at this figure. The cheese cable comes in unchanged at 52 shillings per cwt. There is more life in the home market and enquiries for shipping lots are being received, principally for medium and summer make at 8¾c@9c per lb. Shippers don't seem to want finest at asking prices, but next month our stocks must be needed.

We quote as follows:

BUTTER—	—Cents—
Creamery	21 @24
Eastern Townships	18 @21
Morrisburg	16 @17
Brockville	17 @18
Western	15 @16½

CHEESE—	—Cents—
Finest September	10 @10½
Finest August	9½ @ 9¾
Medium	9¼@ 9½
Low grade	7 @ 8

Chicago Grain and Provision Markets.

May wheat opened weak at 80⅝c and declined to 80c, but soon improved and closed at 80¼. Corn was also rather easier, but not much changed. Pork opened steady at 10.25 for May and advanced to 10.27½, but sold gradually off and closed at 10.17½. May lard closed 5 cents lower at 6.10. Receipts of hogs 28,000.

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

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.

	Closing yesterday.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing	Same day last year.
WHEAT—						
Feb.	76⅞	.....	76½	76½	76½	94½
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80	80¼	98¾
CORN—						
Feb.	29⅝	29½	29½	29½	29⅝	35
March	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30⅝	35½
May	32	32	32	31½	31½	36¼
OATS—						
Feb.	21¼	21¼	21¼	20¾	21¼	25½
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	27½
PORK—						
Feb.	9 85	9 82½	9 85	9 77½	9 80	11 47½
March	10 00	9 92½	9 97½	9 92½	9 92½	11 60
May	10 25	10 25	10 27½	10 15	10 17½	11 87½
LARD—						
Feb.	5 92½	5 92½	5 92½	5 90	5 90	6 82½
March	6 02½	6 00	6 02½	5 97½	5 97½	6 85
May	6 15	6 15	6 15	6 10	6 10	6 92½
RIBS—						
Feb.	4 85	4 80	4 82½	4 77½	4 77½	6 07½
March	4 92½	4 87½	4 87½	4 87½	4 87½	6 12½
May	5 05	5 05	5 05	5 00	5 00	6 25

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 24—Wheat, receipts, 29 cars; shipments, 19,523 bushels. The market was weak and lower. The weakness was due to large stocks and poor export demand.

Corn—Receipts, 165 cars; shipments, 261,898 bushels. The market opened strong, but weakened as the session advanced and closed a ¼ lower.

Oats—Receipts, 119 cars; shipments, 152,770 bushels. The market was dull and lower.

Provisions were easier, and the market dull.

Pork declined 17½c; ribs, 5@7½c.

Wheat—Jan., 76; Feb., 76½c; May, 80⅛c @80¼c.

Corn—Jan., 29½c; Feb., 29⅝c; March, 30⅝c; May, 31⅝c.

Oats—Jan., 21c; Feb., 20⅞c; May, 22¼c @22⅜c.

Pork—Jan., $9.77½; Feb., $9.80; March, $9.92½; May, $10.17½.

Lard—Jan., $5.87½; Feb., $5.90; March, $5.97½; May, $6.10.

Ribs—Jan., $4.77½; Feb., $4.77½; March, $4.87½; May, $5.00.

British Breadstuffs and Provision Markets.

Liverpool, 11.30 a.m.—The wheat market is quiet, demand poor, holders offer moderately. Corn is firm, but there is a poor demand.

Receipts the past three days: Wheat, 117,000 centals, of which 43,000 were from this continent. Corn, 105,100 centals. Weather in England clear and cold.

Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows:—Cargoes off coast, wheat, quiet; corn, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn, very quiet. French country markets, steady. Liverpool wheat, spot, slow; corn, do, steady. Liverpool Standard California wheat, including club white, 7s 3½d. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat, slow. Mark Lane American and Danubian maize, weaker. Mark Lane English flour, quiet; American do, turn easier. No. 1 Bombay wheat, spot, 7s ½d; new Western winter wheat, 7s ½d.

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

	Jan. 23. 11.30 a.m. s. d. s. d	Jan. 24. 11.30 a.m. s. d. s. d.
Spring Wheat	7 5 @7 5	7 5 @7 5
Red Winter	7 0 @7 0	7 0 @7 0
No. 1 California	7 4 @7 4	7 4 @7 4
No. 2 California	0 0 @0 0	0 0 @0 0
Corn, new	4 0½ @4 0½	4 0½ @4 0½
Peas	5 9 @5 9	5 9 @5 9
Pork	54 6 @54 6	54 6 @54 6
Lard	32 3 @32 3	32 6 @32 6
Bacon, S.C.	29 6 @30 0	29 6 @30 0
Bacon, L.C.	29 6 @29 6	29 6 @29 6
Tallow	25 0 @25 0	25 0 @25 0
Cheese, new	52 0 @52 0	52 0 @52 0

Liverpool Provision Market.

[Hodgson Bros. Trade Circular, Jan. 11.]

BACON—The demand has improved this week, and a good business has been done; some fancy cuts maintain their last week's values, but Cumberland, being plentiful, are easier.

HAMS have continued quiet, and although quotations are reduced 1s to 2s per cwt. present prices are considered high in proportion to value of bacon, and holders are free sellers. We quote long cut 44s to 50s, according to sizes; short cut and Staffords, 43s to 48s per cwt.

LARD—The demand has been quiet, but, with stronger American advices, holders are firm, and there is a tendency to ask more money. We quote prime Western, in tierces, 32s 6d per cwt.

BEEF continues to meet with a steady sale at full prices. We quote extra India Mess 65s to 70s; medium qualities, 59s to 55s per 304 lbs.

Pork is quiet, but prices are unchanged. We quote finest prime mess, 52s 6d to 55s; medium qualities, 45s to 50s per 200 lbs.

CHEESE—The demand has continued improving, and the sales this week to the country buyers have been good, last week's quotations having been fully maintained. We quote to-day finest September make (White or Colored), 54s. @55s. per cwt.; Meaty Mediums, from 30s.@43s., have also been in steady request, and Skims, at 15s.@20s, have met with a fair sale. The market closes firm.

BUTTER—Continues quiet, the sales generally being to a small extent. We quote Finest Creamery at 90s.@95s. per cwt., and all descriptions under at 50s.@70s.. according to freshness. Irish Butter is offered at—Cork Firsts, 124s. per cwt.; Seconds, 112s.; and Thirds, 81s. We quote Finest Kiel Butter, 125s.@132s. per cwt.

COTTON MARKETS.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—Cotton firm; American middlings, 6d 1-16.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Cotton firm; Uplands, 11: Orleans, 11¼; futures, steadier; January, 11.05; February, 11.02; March, 11.07; April, 11.14.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There has not been anything of a stir in financial circles, and nothing to indicate any change in the situation in the near future. All around matters are decidedly on the dull side. The grain movement is now so low, that the additional requirements of grain men are very light in the way of money. Mercantile collections are as low as ever, and without hope of improvement in the immediate future.—*Commercial.*

First Help for the Wounded.

In all cases of wounds, bruises sores cuts and sprains prompt action is necessary and the wisdom of those who keep Hagyard's Yellow Oil on hand is demonstrated. It is a prompt, effectual and reliable cure for all injuries, croup, rheumatism, sore throat, etc. Used internally or externally.

NEW YORK FLOUR, GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Flour dull and closed weak. Fine grades winter, $2.00 @ $2.35; do spring, $1.75 @ $2.30; superfine winter, $2.20@$2.50; do spring; $2.10@$2.40; extra No. 2 winter, $2.60 @$3.10; do spring, $2.50@$3.00; No. 1 extra winter, $3.25@$4.40; do spring, $3.10@$4.50; city mill extras, $4.30@$4.50 for West Indies. Southern flour closed steady. Trade and family extras, $3.00@$4.45.

Wheat—Options were moderately active but weak to-day. There was considerable selling at times and the market closed ⅛c@⅜c lower. Spot lots closed weak. Spot sales No. 2 red winter 86c@87⅝c; No. 3 do, 82c@83c; ungraded red, 86c@92c; No. 2 red winter, Jan., 85⅞c; do. Feb., 86⅛c; do March, 87⅛c; do April, 87⅜c; do. May, 87⅜c.

Corn—Options were fairly active and weak, closing ⅛c@¼c lower. Spot lots closed quiet and easier. Spot sales No. 2 mixed, 37⅛c@39c; steamer, do., 37¼c@37⅜c; rejected, 31¼c; No. 2 mixed Jan., 37⅜c; do. February, 37⅝c; do. March, 38⅛c; do. April, 39⅛c; do. May, 39⅜c.

Oats—Options were moderately active and easier. Spot lots closed steady. Spot sales, No. 1 white, 33c; No. 2 do, 30½c; do No. 1 mixed, 31c; No. 2 do, 31¼c; No. 2 mixed, Jan., 30¼c; February, 29½c; March, 29c; May, 28c.

Pork—Firm. Mess, $11.00@$11.50 for new.

Lard—Lower. February, $6.23@$5.26; March, $6 36; May, $6 47½.

Butter—Quiet and steady. Creamery, Eastern, 20c@23c; Western, 24c@27c.

Cheese—Dull. Factory New York, cheddar, 10¼@10½c; Western flat, 9½c@10c.

Eggs—Steady. Eastern firsts, 16½c@17c; Western, do, 16c@16½c; Canadian do, limed, 12c@13c.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Seasonable Trade — Railway Snow Blockades—New York Business—Money and Exchange—Grain Stocks —Advance in Hog Products—Iron Markets—Coal Prices—Sugar and Coffee—Dry Goods—Business Failures

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* report an improved demand for staple goods, notably dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, rubber goods and clothing, at Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha due to colder weather.

Snow blockades on the Central Pacific and other railways on the Pacific coast for ten days past, with continuous rain in that region for a month previous have seriously checked general trade there.

At New York the volume of trade in farm products this month exceeds that in January, 1889, the movement of boots and shoes about equaling that of a year ago, with trade in other lines reported less, or unspecified. In Wall street prices are higher and more buoyant, on stimulation of general trade by colder weather and favorable railway earnings. The volume of trading there, however, is light. Reading, too, is up above the point where it last broke. Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Atchison are all stronger and higher.

Money is easy and bonds are firmer and in better demand.

The weekly report to *Bradstreet's* of available grain stocks in the United States and Canada shows increases of 2,815,925 bushels of Indian corn, 25,045 bushels of barley and 6,450 bushels of rye; decreases of 1,316,456 bushels of wheat and 284,547 bushels of oats, as compared with December 28, three weeks ago. Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat) from leading U. S. and Canadian ports, both coasts, this week aggregate 1,809,500 bushels, against 1,731,896 bushels last week. Total exports from July 1st last to date equal 60,203,927 bushels, against 57,090,060 bushels in a like portion of 1888-'89. Very heavy stocks of flour at New York estimated at from 800,000 to 1,000,000 barrels and sacks, depressed prices. Wheat options went off ⅜c@⅝c on irregular cables, heavy home markets and the weather favoring winter wheat. Indian corn has suffered depression, closing ¼c @ ½c lower. Oats are up ⅛c@⅜c.

Increased interest in hog products, notably at the west, advanced pork 25c @50c per brl., and lard 1@5 points per pound. Dressed hogs are up ¼c. Steel rails are quoted $1 higher at $36 per on.

Crude iron markets are quiet, but prices are firm. Makers anticipate a reviving demand within few weeks. There are authorities who claim that production is now on the eve of overtaking demand. Jobbers are shading prices for nails and barbed wire.

Restricted anthracite mining is followed by the announcement of the lowest prices and largest stocks on record. Miners are out of work or on short time, but consumers pay full retail prices.

The sugar market has been fairly supported. The week's advance in prices of coffee is about ⅛c. Dry goods are distributed more freely. New York and Boston cotton goods are strong and prices tend upward.

Owing to recent advances in raw material, raw wool moves more freely. Prices generally favor buyers. Raw cotton is 7-16c higher.

Business failures reported to *Bradstreet's* number 324 in the United States this week, against 355 last week and 331 this week last year. Canada had 59 this week, against 36 last week.

ENGLISH COTTONS.

The Manchester *Guardian* of Jan. 22 in its commercial article says: The firmness hampers business. The sales yesterday did not reach the average of Tuesday's business. Distributors' requirements for the future are well provided for by previous contracts. They are not inclined to follow the rise, which they believe is founded on dear cotton and which they argue will soon subside. Producers, however, are unyielding. There is little practicable India and China business. The sales for the smaller foreign markets are light. Export yarns are very firm. Merchants with pressing orders yesterday had to pay Friday's extreme rates. Buyers for the home markets are purchasing scantily, declaring that the prices are beyond reach. The cloth market is without future. Eastern specialties are steady. Printing and other finishing cloths are strong. Plain heavy goods are in slow demand at full prices.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

GOLTMAN,
TAILOR and CLOTHIER,
2226 St. Catherine street
OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HALL.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*
For sale by J. A. HARTE, 1780 Notre Dame street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Every Household

Should have Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saves thousands of lives annually, and is peculiarly efficacious in Croup, Whooping Cough, and Sore Throat.

"After an extensive practice of nearly one-third of a century, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is my cure for recent colds and coughs. I prescribe it, and believe it to be the very best expectorant now offered to the people."—Dr. John C. Levis, Druggist, West Bridgewater, Pa.

"Some years ago Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of asthma after the best medical skill had failed to give me relief. A few weeks since, being again a little troubled with the disease, I was promptly

Relieved By

the same remedy. I gladly offer this testimony for the benefit of all similarly afflicted."—F. H. Hassler, Editor *Argus*, Table Rock, Nebr.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of whooping cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1251 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved remarkably effective in croup and is invaluable as a family medicine."—D. M. Bryant, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

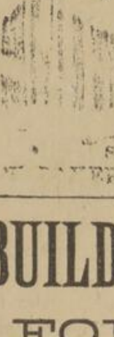
ALES AND LIQUORS.

John Hope & Co
MONTREAL.
AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam
MARTELL & CO., Cognac.
JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac.
MOET & CHANDON, Epernay
DEINHARD & CO. Coblenz.
BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux.
M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Oporto.
MULLER & DARTHEZ, Tarragona.
RODEL & FILS FRERES, Bordeaux.
E. & J. BURKE, Dublin.
PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London.
BULLOCH, LADE & CO., Glasgow.
WM. JAMESON & CO. Dublin.
CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Dublin
—AND—
BOOTH'S OLD TOM GIN, etc.
N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.
December 22

WILLIAM DOW & COMPANY
CROWN STOUT
MONTREAL
Registered at Ottawa.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.
Ale and Porter Brewers,
1006 Notre Dame Street, Montreal
Have always on hand the various kinds
ALE AND PORTER
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
Families regularly supplied.
Orders received by Telephone.
Mr. Wm. Watson, 31½ St. Urbain street, bottles our Ales and Porter. He is authorized to use our labels

SAINT ALEXIS.
A RUSSIAN CLARET.
FULL in FLAVOR and BODY
MODERATE in PRICE.
FREDERICK KINGSTON,
WINE MERCHANT,
25 Hospital Street, Montreal.


GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
...ER & CO.'S
...kfast Cocoa
...lutely pure and it is soluble.
...Chemicals
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
...ER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE
ON THE FOLLOWING STREETS ON EASY TERMS.
Sherbrooke Street,
St. Catherine Street,
Dorchester Street.
Crescent Street,
Bishop Street,
Sussex Street,
Seymour Avenue,
Quiblier Street.
Some of the finest sites in the city. Apply to
JAMES STEWART & CO.,
Mechanics' Institute,
204 ST. JAMES STREET
MONEY TO LOAN.

CASTOR-FLUID!
Registered—A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for family. 25c per bottle.
HENRY R. GRAY,
Chemist,
141 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

IN THE COURTS.

A Sudden and Marked Decline in Business.

THE CARTERS WARNED THAT THE FEE WILL BE DOUBLED.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The effects of the new rules established by the Recorder some days ago seemed to have taken effect even on the offenders against the law, as yesterday the reserve seats to the public were empty and the seats reserved to the offenders were almost ditto, there being only ten victims on the list.

The female frequenters of the court were absent. They had, however, sent a delegate in the person of an elderly lady of 45 years, who had been requested on Thursday night by a court official to appear on Friday morning to represent her fair companions, who, it was hinted, were to be absent. She attended the court and obeyed the order given her, but in an intoxicated state. She got three months, and $10 fine or three months more.

The carters had again the majority in the Court yesterday, and His Honor, in disposing of their cases for loitering, spoke to them in very strong terms, and advised them to keep outside the Court as much as possible, as the entrance fee to the civil treasury would be increased to ten dollars instead of five, as it was now.

The remainder of the list consisted of "simple drunks," and His Honor considering the cold weather of the last two days allowed them to pay a fine of three dollars or else to go down to Mr. Payette's hotel for fifteen days till the cold spell is over.

POLICE PENCILINGS.

ANOTHER CLERK IN TROUBLE.

Yesterday, before Judge Dugas, a yong man aged 26, who was employed by a wholesale leather firm, was brought before the Magistrate to answer the charge of larceny. It appears that the young man has been conducting a systematic mode of robbery for some time past, and in the interests of justice his name is withheld from the public so that the police authorities may lay their hands on his accomplices.

THE SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS.

The Recorder yesterday issued no less less than thirty summons against citizens for slippery sidewalks and for neglecting to spread ashes on them. The civic authorities are bound to have the bylaws enforced, as they say that it is cheaper for them to detail a man to look after sidewalks every day than to pay $500 or so for the limbs of citizens.

NO MORE TELEPHONE BAIL.

An order was issued yesterday morning by Mayor Grenier to the police that for the future no prisoners should be admitted to bail on the strength of a telephone message, as has sometimes been done in the past.

In the Police Court yesterday a man residing on Notre Dame street was fined $75 and costs or three months for selling liquor on Sunday.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The ladies' committee of the Day Nursery and Industrial School beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations from November 26th to January 15th :—

Mrs. Alex. Archibald, wooden bedstead and mattrass; Mrs. Wise, 72 doze mitts, dresses, petticoats, toys and books Mrs. R. H. Buchanan, boys' warm clothes; Misses Mitchell and Godfrey, 13 new white pinafores, one wais, three pillow-slips and books; Melville Church Mission Band of Hope 4 pairs bloomers, 6 pillow slips, 2 shirts 2 skirts; Mrs. Learmont, 2 new sleighs clothing, crib spread, box of onions and cupboard; Miss Sawtelle, pictures; Mrs McGilvary, clothing; Mrs. Dr. Sutherland, $10 worth of clothing, from the Industrial Rooms; Mrs. Hickson, bundle of clothing from Industrial Rooms; a friend, parcel of clothing, Industrial Rooms; Mrs. L. H. Holton, bag of apples, bag of onions and parsnips; Mrs. Drysdale, clothing; Mrs. McDonough, stockings and clothing; a sympathizer, baby clothes; Mrs. Lyons, clothing, toys, boys' sleigh and blackboard; Mrs. Dr. Nichol, two iron bedsteads; Mrs. Brough, ten pairs over-stockings; Mrs. N. B. Corse, two baby sleighs; anon, two pudding dishes; Mrs. White, two pairs stockings; Mrs. Silverman, two caps, muff, rubbers and shoes; cast-off clothing from the following—a friend, Mrs. Andrew Young, Miss Watson, Mrs. D. T. McGregor, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Fairman, Mrs. J. P. Cleghorn, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Munroe, a friend, Church of the Messiah, 7 dresses, 8 pairs of bloomers, 2 pairs stockings, 3 pairs mitts, 9 pinafores, cotton underwear; Mrs. Hagar, 2 scuttles; Mrs. Dow, oranges and toys; Mrs. Geo. Kemp, 1 goose, tin biscuits; Mrs. Alex. Mitchell, turkey; Mrs. W. J. Buchanan, 4 chickens; Mrs. Nelson, 1 goose; Mrs. McDonough, turkey; H. A Nelson & Sons, 12 dozen dolls, purses and other toys; Mrs. Hamilton, box of candy; Mrs. Williamson, turkey and oranges; Miss Dow, magazines; Mrs. Stearns, turkey and oranges; Mrs. Hannaford, candy, toys and Santa Claus; Mrs. A. C. Lang, a large bag of candies; Miss Boynton, pinafore and mitts; Mrs. Pillow, turkey, cakes and oranges; Mrs. John Robertson, oranges; Stanley Street Church Christmas tree festival, toys, cakes, tea, bread, buns, candies and oranges; Mrs. C. C. Clark, turkey; Mrs. C. Dewitt, part case of oranges; Miss Thomas, cakes; Beatrice Williamson, dolls, sleighs, toys and candies; Mrs. Chisholm, 11 pairs stockings; Mrs. C. E. Smith, turkey, two pots jam, flannel underwear, books and hoods; Mrs. G. C. Dunlop, 5 parcels groceries; Mrs. Frank Major, half dozen night dresses; Miss Mercer, buns; Mrs. E. Holton, chickens, apples, candy; Mrs. Learmont, turkey and plum pudding; Mrs. A. H. Grant, 3 parcels groceries; a friend, oranges; Miss Watson, half dozen balls; Mrs. J. R. Meeker, 4 parcels groceries; Fraser, Viger & Co., box black tea; a Friend, turkey; Mrs. Hagar, turkey; Calvary Church Sunday-school Social toys, books, oranges, one pair over-stockings, mitts and oatmeal, Norman and Maude Montgomery, doll and other toys Hall & Scott, bag of cake; J. D. White box biscuits; Mrs. Mudge, toys; a sincere well wisher, half-dozen girls' bonnets three pairs mitts, one pair rubbers Committee bag, sugar, rice, corn starch, clothing; Mrs. G. A. Drummond oatmeal; Mrs. Hooper, oatmeal; Mrs. E Holton, strawberry jam; Mrs. J. W. Skelton, groceries. Collected by Miss Mercer :—Mr. Robert Campbell, Mrs. W. Spragg, Miss M. Allan, $5 each; Sir Donald A. Smith, $10; Mrs. Hy. Lyman, Mrs. J. H. R. Molson, Mrs. D. Morrice, Mr. S. Carsley, Mrs. Geo. Hague, $5 each; Mrs. Miles Williams, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. John Beattie, Mrs. Eadie, Mrs. S. Finley, Mrs. J. Hodgson, Mrs. Jas. Johnston, Miss Johnston, a Friend, Mrs. J. J. Arnton, Mrs. Chas. Cassils, Cash, Mrs. E. E. Smith, $2 each; Mrs, M. C. Shepherd, Mrs. R. Anderson, Mrs. Rawlings, Mrs. Irish, Mrs. Jas, McLeod, Mrs. Thos. Caverhill, Miss Caverhill, $1 each. Collected by Mr. Hagar: J. T. McCall, $2; G. E. Drummond, $5; Jno. Stephens, $2.50: John T. Hagar, $2.50; Jonathan Hodgson $5.00; Whitley Bros., $5; B. & S. H. Thompson, $2; Cash, $2; Mrs. Chas. Binmore, pound party, $1; Mrs. J. McDougall, p p, $5; Mrs. Leslie, p p, $1; Mrs. Jas. Macfarlane, $2; Mrs. Hannaford, $3; H. Speid, Esq., Lennoxville, $5; Mrs. W. J. Buchanan, $6; Mrs. W. H. Warren, $2; For Xmas, Mrs. E. Kirke Greene, $2; Mrs. Dow, $2; Primary class; Mrs. Lay's, $5; Victoria Society Mrs. Lay's, $6.77; Miss Dow, $10; A Friend, $5: Emmanuel Church Xmas collection, $41.41; Mrs. W. J. Whitehead, $5; Miss MacMaster, $5.00.

The treasurer of the Notre Dame Hospital acknowledges, with thanks, receipt of the following donations: Sir Joseph Hickson, $50; employees of E. Chanteloup, $33.70; John Lee, Chs. Desmarteau, James McCready, Dme. Vve. V. Beaudry, $25 each; W. T. Costigan, $12; G. N. Moncel, Alfred Roy, A. S. Hamelin, a friend, Alf. Larocque, Sr., $10 each; J. M. Loranger, J. B. Mantha & Co., Ed. Parent, J. Brunet, $5 each; Beliveau & Archambault, O. L. Henault, T. H. Mayrond, H. H. Brosseau, $2 each; A. Goyer, Michel Arabill, Jos. Gareau, M. Lacroix, $1 each; subscription of the the Fire Brigade per Sub-Chief Naud, F. Benoit, $2; Ed. Brennan, A. Bruri, James McHugh, A. G. Laumier, Jos. Courville, E. Jackson, John Naud, Sr., L. St. Pierre, Damase Cyr, M. Fitzpatrick, $1 each; 50 amounts of 50c; 8 of 25c.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

LICENSES THIS YEAR.

Up to date there is a slight decrease in the issuing of licenses for 1890. The following figures were given to a HERALD reporter yesterday :—

The licenses issued in 1889 in comparison of this year up to date were :

	1889.	1890.
Hotels	214	213
Restaurants	321	301
Shops	586	568
Total	1,121	1,082

Showing a reduction of 39 in 1890.

CHURCHES.

Church of the Messiah—Service at 11 a.m. Evening service omitted.

Church of the Gesu—Sunday sermon, 8 p.m. by Rev. J. Connslly, S.J.

Protestant House of Industry and Home, Longue Pointe—On Sunday, Jan. 26th, divine service will be conducted by Rev. John Jones, at 3 p.m.

St. Jude's Church, Coursol street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev J. H. Dixon, rector.

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

Stanley street Presbyterian Church, near the Windsor Hotel—Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. Service at 11 a m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. M. Dewey, M.A. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Gaelic service at 8.30 p.m.

The Advent Christian Congregation, Assembly Hall, 2269 St. Catherine street (Over Hall & Scott's).—Service at 7 p.m. Elder Wm. W. Robertson, officiating. Subject: "What constitutes the New Birth referred to in John III, 3."

Christ Church Cathedral—Third Sunday after Epiphany—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer; 4.15 p.m., choral litany; 7.05 p.m., evening service. All seats free at 7 p. m. Rev. J. G. Norton, D. D., Rector of Montreal.

St. Gabriel Church—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct Divine service at 11 a.m. and Rev. Prof. Scringer, M.A., at 7 p.m. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. to which all are invited not attending elsewhere.

St. Andrew's Church [Church of Scotland]—Morning service at 11. Subject, "Gain in Loss." Evening service at 7. Subject, "Compel them to come in." Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., will officiate. Young men's class, 10.15 a.m. Young women's class, 3 p.m. Sunday School, 3 p.m.

St. Martin's Church, Upper St. Urbain street, Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., Rector—Third Sunday after Epiphany. 9 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 3.10 p.m., rector's Bible class in the church; 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services, the Rector.

St. Stephen's Church, College street, corner of Inspector—Third Sunday after Epiphany—Divine service: Morning, at 11. Evening at 7. Preacher at both services, the Rector. Sunday school and Rector's bible class for men and women at 3 p.m. Rev. Archdeacon Evans, M.A., Rector.

Trinity Church, St. Denis street, opposite Viger Square — 3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. E. A. W. King, M.A. Sunday School and Bible Class for Adults at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Canon Mills, B.D. All are invited.

St. James Methodist Church, corner St. Catherine and City Councillor streets, Rev. James Henderson, pastor. The public are cordially and earnestly invited to attend the Evangelistic services to be conducted by the Revs. Hunter and Crossley in this church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mass meeting for young people at 4 p.m.

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

St. Bartholomew's [Reformed Episcopal]. Beaver Hall Hill—Morning service at 11 a.m.: subject of sermon, "The Centurion of Capernaum," Evening service at 7 p.m.; subject, "St. Paul's Cloke." Preacher at both services, Rev. Charles Tully, F.R.G.S., F.S.S.C., (London). Bible class and Sunday school at 4 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street—The Rev. James Barclay, M. A., pastor, will officiate at all the services. Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, Communion service. Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, Thanksgiving service. Collections at both services for the poor. Young Men's Association—Sunday morning at 10.15. Sunday-school and Mr. Barclay's Young Men's class will not meet.

Emmanuel Church (Congregational), St. Catherine, corner Stanley street. — Rev. C. T. Carter, of Burlington, Vermont, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible class at 3 p.m. Wednesday, 7 p.m., Y. P. S. C. E.; 8 p.m., address by the Rev. Principal Barbour, D.D., (repeated by special request), preparatory to the Sacrament of Lord's Supper on the following Sunday. Seats free. All are cordially welcome.

A cordial invitation is extended to all colored people, young and old, residents and visitors of the city, to attend the services in the Desriviers Street Mission Hall, nicely and comfortably fitted up, near Bonaventure station. The services on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. The children are invited to attend also the general afternoon Sunday-school at 3 p.m. in the same place. Week evening meetings, Tuesday, 8 p.m. Mutual improvement Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Rev. Calvin Clearey, pastor.

A Business Report.

Mr. James McCarty, of Rounds & McCarty's Collecting Bureau, Drumbo, Ont., writes: "Have used several bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for kidney disorder and find it a wonderful remedy. Previously I had been taking pills, thinking I had liver complaint, but now I am quite well and will always praise B.B.B."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

STEAMSHIPS.

BEAVER LINE.

The Canada Shipping Co's.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Boston, New York and Liverpool.

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

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

Winter Sailings, 1890,

From LIVERPOOL — From BOSTON
Dec. 26th...LAKE SUPERIOR..Jan. 15th
Jan. 9th...LAKE WINNIPEG..Jan. 29th
Jan. 23rd..LAKE ONTARIO...Feb. 12th
Feb. 6th...LAKE SUPERIOR..Feb. 26th

EXTRA STEAMER FROM NEW YORK.

Jan. 28th. LAKE HURON.......Feb. 19th

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

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

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

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

RATES OF PASSAGE MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

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

For freight or other particulars apply: In Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 8 Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. SEYMOUR & Co.; in Liverpool, to R. W. ROBERTS, 31 Water Street; in Boston, to GEORGE W. PRESTON, 13 Doane street; in New York, JAS. ARKELL & Co., 25 Whitehall street.

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

INSURANCE.

SCOTTISH UNION

—AND—

National Insurance Co. of Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Total Assets....$37,277,143.52
Invested Funds....16,932,993.53
Invested in Canada....1,25?,674.00

MONTREAL OFFICE:

117 St. Francois Xavier Street.

WALTER KAVANACH,
Chief Agent.

FRANK BOND, WM. STAFFORD.
Special City Agents.

IMPERIAL

Fire Insurance Company

Capital....$5,832,000
Assets, over....$8,000,000

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

COMPANY'S BUILDING,
107 St. James Street, Montreal.

E. D. LACY,
Resident Manager for Canada.

PHENIX

Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON ENG.

GILLESPIE, PATERSON & CO.

General Agents for the Dominion.
Head Agency Office:
35 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Montreal.
R. MacD. PATTERSON, Manager.

Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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

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

MERCANTILE RISKS accepted at the lowest current rates.

Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties insured at reduced rates.

G. F. C. SMITH,
Chief Agent for the Dominion.

Sub-Agents.
CYRILLE LAURIN, FRED C. HENSHAW,
FREDERICK NASH, L. E. LESAGE,
GEORGE C. HIAM.

Telephones—"Bell" No. 135, "Federal" No. 924.

GUARDIAN

Fire and Life Assurance Co'y

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 stg

Total Fund. . . . $19,500,000.

Fire risks written at current rates.

ROBT. SIMMS & CO. and GEO. DELHOLM
General Agents, Montreal.

H. W. RAPHAEL,
SPECIAL AGENT.
Room 16, Corn Exchange Building.
December 4 291

The Royal Canadian

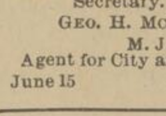
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

157 St. James Street Montreal.

Capital....$500,000
Assets....700,000
Income, 1885....517,678

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

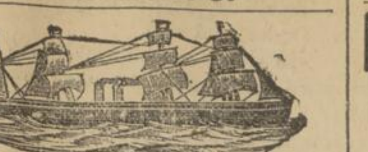
THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION



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

For sale by B. E. MCGALE, 2123 Notre Dame street. mwfDW 207

STEAMSHIPS.



WHITE STAR LINE

CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, IRELAND

Carrying British and American Mails

Provided with every Modern Improvement.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take specified routes, according to the seasons of the year, which include the Lane routes, recommended by Lieutenant Maury.

Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:

FROM NEW YORK
1889—1890.

*Adriatic......Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1.00 p.m
*Celtic......Wednesday, Feb. 5, 5.30 a.m
Germanic......Wednesday, Feb. 12, 11.00 a.m
Britannic......Wednesday, Feb. 19, 5.00 a.m
*Adriatic......Wednesday, Feb. 26, 11.30 a.m
*Teutonic......Wednesday, Mch. 5, 3.00 p.m
*Celtic......Wednesday, Mch. 12, 9.30 a.m
Britannic......Wednesday, Mch. 19, 3.00 p.m
Germanic......Wednesday, Mch. 26, 10.00 a.m
*Teutonic......Wednesday, Apl. 2, 3.00 p.m

*These steamers have superior Second Cabin accommodations. $35 and $40 to Queenstown or Liverpool.

CABIN RATES.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown $50 and upwards according to location of berth and steamer selected. Return tickets on favorable terms

Teutonic Rates on application.

Tickets to London $7 additional, and lowest rates to Paris and the Continent. Children between one and twelve years half-price; Infants free.

SECOND CABIN RATES—Outward.

Second Cabin Rates on Teutonic, Adriatic and Celtic, outward $35.
Excursion, $70; prepaid, $35.
No second Cabin on Germanic or Britannic

Intending passengers should secure tickets in advance.

STEERAGE RATES

From Montreal to Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol, Cardiff, or Glasgow, including Railway Fare to New York, at lowest rates.

Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.

For further information and passage apply to. J. BRUCE ISMAY, 41 Broadway, New York; or

B. J. COCHLIN, Sole Agent,
364 St. Paul st., Montreal.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN

New York and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

Proposed Sailings from New York.

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

The Alaska will be the Christmas steamer. These steamers are built of Iron in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Bath-room, Smoking-room, Drawing-room Piano and Library, also, experienced Surgeon, Stewardess and Caterer on each steamer. The State-rooms are all upper deck, thus ensuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea; perfect ventilation and light.

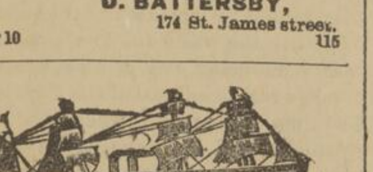
CABIN PASSAGE.

$50, $60, $80 and $100, according to location, &c.
Intermediate....$30 and $35
Steerage, to or from Montreal....$27

This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling, Beds, Bedding, Wash-basins, &c., together with good food, separate Dining-room from either Cabin or Steerage being provided.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

Apply to
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
35 Broadway, New York.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street, or
D. BATTERSBY,
174 St. James street.
July 10 115



BERMUDA & WEST INDIES ROYAL MAIL LINES OF THE QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.,

Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

For Bermuda:—
SS. TRINIDAD, Jan. 28th at 3 p.m.
SS. ORINOCO' Jan. 30th at 3 p.m.

For St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigna, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Grenada and Trinidad.

CITY of SAN ANTONIO, Wednesday Jan. 27th.

For freight, passage and insurance, apply..

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
51 Broadway, New York.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
BROCK & CO.,
Agents,
205 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

917 Sherbrooke Street, FOR SALE,

LARGE AND SUBSTANTIAL

RESIDENCE !

In first-class order and with all modern conveniences. Lot contains about

25,000 SQUARE FEET.

For particulars apply at 24 St. Sacrament street.

GEORGE W. HAMILTON,
For Trustees late Hon. John Hamilton

STEAMSHIPS.

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

1889—WINTER SEASON—1890

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

SAILING DATES:

	FROM PORTLAND.	FROM HALIFAX.
*OREGON	January 30	February 1
*SARNIA	February 27	March 1
*OREGON	March 13	March 15

Bristol Service, for Avonmouth Dock.

SAILING DATES.

ONTARIO,......From Portland about Jan. 29th

REDUCED RATES.

Cabin, Portland or Halifax to Liverpool, $50 to $60. Return, $100 to $110.

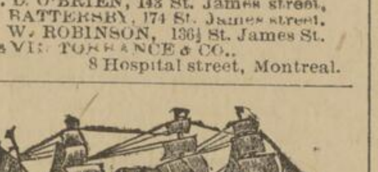
Intermediate, to Liverpool or Glasgow, $25. Steerage, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, London or Glasgow, $20.

Cabin, Portland to Bristol [direct steamer], $40. Return, $80.

*These Steamers have Saloon State rooms, music room, smoking room and bath rooms amidships, where but little motion is felt, and they carry neither cattle nor sheep. The rooms are all outside, and are comfortably heated by steam.

For freight or passage, apply in Liverpool FLINN, MAINE & MONTGOMERY, 24 James street; in London to JOHN F. ALLEN, 48 Fenchurch street; in Quebec, W. M. MACPHERSON, and at Grand Trunk Rail way Offices, or to

W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James street,
D. BATTERSBY, 174 St. James street,
G. W. ROBINSON, 136½ St. James St.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
8 Hospital street, Montreal.



INMAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Carrying the United States Mail.
PROPOSED SAILING.

City of Chicago..Wednes'y, Jan. 1st 2.30 p.m
No Sailing......Wednes'y, Jan. 8th.
City of Berlin....Wednes'y, Jan. 15, 12.30 p.m
City of Chester..Wednes'y, Jan. 22, 6.00 a.m
City of Chicago..Wednes'y, Jan. 29, 1.00 p.m
City of Berlin....Wednes'y, Feb. 12, 11.00 a.m
City of Paris....Wednes'y, Feb. 19, 5.00 a.m
City of Chester..Wednes'y, Feb. 26, 11.30 a.m
City of Chicago..Wednes'y, Mar. 12, 9.30 a.m
City of Paris....Wednes'y, Mar. 19, 4.00 a.m
City of Berlin....Wednes'y, Mar. 26, 10.00 a.m
City of N. York..Wednes'y, Apr. 2, 3.30 p.m
City of Chester..Wednes'y, Apr. 9, 8.30 a.m
City of Chicago..Wednes'y, Apr. 16, 3.30 p.m
City of Paris....Wednes'y, Apr. 23, 8.30 a.m
City of Berlin....Wednes'y, Apr. 30, 1.30 p.m
City of N. York..Wednes'y, May. 7, 7.00 a.m

From Inman Pier, 43 North River.

Steerage at very low rates.

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

Special Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.

Tickets to London, $7; and Paris $15, and $20 additional, according to route selected.

Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bathrooms amidships.

These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.

For freight or passage apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York, or W. H. HENRY 143 St. James street, or

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO
254 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
June 5 135

CUNARD LINE.

LANE ROUTE.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.

FROM PIER 40, N. R., NEW YORK.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Servia......Jan. 25, 9.00 a.m
Bothnia......Feb. 1, 3.00 p.m
Aurania......Feb. 8, 7.30 a.m
Umbria......Feb. 15, 2.00 p.m
Gallia......Feb. 22, 7.30 a.m
Etruria......Mar. 1, 2.00 p.m
Aurania......Mar. 8, 6.30 a.m
Servia......Mch. 15, 1.00 p.m

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $60, $80 and $100, according accommodation. Intermediate passage $35.

Steerage Tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage apply at the Company' office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO,
General Agents,
to THOMAS WILSON, Agent,
30 St. Francois Xavier street,
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street,
Montreal.

HANSA STEAMSHIP CO.

OF HAMBURG.

WINTER SERVICE.

Steamers of the above well-known Line will keep up the service between the Continent of Europe and Canada, via Boston, during the coming winter season.

From Hamburg and Antwerp.

SS. CREMON, about January, 27th.

From Boston for Antwerp or Hamburg

SS. GRASBROOK, about January, 30th.
SS. CREMON, about February, 2?th.

To be followed by other first class steamers of the Line.

Favorable arrangements with the respective Railway Companies have been made for traffic to and from Canada with Hansa Line steamers.

Through Bills of Lading granted in Hamburg and Antwerp to all points East and West.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

AUGUST BOLTEN, Hamburg,
GRISAR & MARSILY, Antwerp,
STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp,
E. A. ADAMS & Co., Boston,
Or to MUNDERLOH & CO., Montreal,
General Agents.
Montreal, January, 20th 1890.

PRINTING !

Call at THIS OFFICE and get Estimates for your Printing before going elsewhere.

STEAMSHIPS

ALLAN LINE

Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1889-Winter Arrangements-1890

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

	Tons	
Acadian	931	Capt. C. Mylius.
Assyrian	3970	Capt. John Bentley.
Austrian	2458	Capt. Vipond.
Brazilian	4100	Building.
Buenos Ayrean	4005	Capt. J. Scott.
Canadian	2908	Capt. John Kerr.
Carthaginian	4214	Capt. A. Macnicol.
Caspian	2728	Capt. Alex. McDougall
Circassian	3724	Lieut. R. Barrett, RNR
Corean	3488	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Grecian	3613	Capt. C. E. LeGallais
Hibernian	2997	Capt. John Brown.
Lucerne	1925	Capt. Nunan.
Manitoban	2975	Capt. Dunlop
Mongolian	4750	Building.
Monte Videan	3500	Capt. W. S. Main.
Nestorian	2689	Capt. John France.
Newfoundland	919	Capt ——
Norwegian	3523	Capt. R. Carruthers
Nova Scotian	3305	Capt. R. H. Hughes
Numidian	4750	Building.
Parisian	5359	Capt. Joseph Ritchie.
Peruvian	3038	Capt. John Wallace.
Phœnician	2425	Capt. D. J. James.
Polynesian	3983	Capt. Hugh Wylie.
Pomeranian	4364	Capt. W. Dalziel.
Prussian	3030	Capt. J. Ambury.
Rosarian	3500	Capt. D. McKillop.
Sardinian	4376	Capt. Wm. Richardson.
Sarmatian	3647	Capt. W. Christie.
Scandinavian	3068	Capt. John Park.
Siberian	3904	Capt. R. P. Moore.
Waldensian	2256	Capt. Whyte.

The Steamers of the

Liverpool Mail Line.

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

FROM HALIFAX.

1890.
Sardinian......Saturday, Jan. 11
Parisian......Saturday, Jan. 25
Polynesian......Saturday, Feb. 8
Peruvian......Saturday, Feb. 15
Sardinian......Saturday, Feb. 22

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

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* HALIFAX.

1890.
Sardinian......Thursday, Jan. 9
Parisian......Thursday, Jan. 22
Polynesian......Thursday, Feb. 6
Peruvian......Thursday, Feb. 13
Sardinian......Thursday, Feb. 20

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

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax:

Cabin....$58.75 and $68.75 (Single.) $117.40 and $127.40 (Return.)
(According to accommodation.)
Intermediate....Single $30.50, Return $60.00
Steerage....Single $25.50, Return $51.00

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland:

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

Newfoundland Line.

The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool *via* St. John's, Nfld., are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX.

1890.
Nova Scotian......Monday, Jan. 6
Caspian......Monday, Jan. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN'S:

Cabin....$20.00 | Intermediate..$15.00
Steerage....$6.00

Glasgow Line.

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

FROM BOSTON.

1890.
Manitoban......About Jan. 6
Norwegian......About Jan. 13
Hibernian......About Jan. 20
Siberian......About Jan. 27
Nestorian......About Feb 6
Norwegian......About Feb. 17
Hibernian......About Feb. 24
Siberian......About Mar. 3

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

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

1890.
Scandinavian......About Jan. 17
Prussian......About Jan. 31
Manitoban......About Feb. 14
Scandinavian......About Feb. 28
Prussian......About Mar. 14

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

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

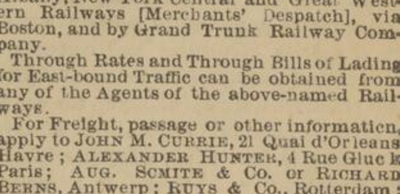
Via Boston, Portland or Halifax

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railway, [National Despatch], and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways [Merchants' Despatch], via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East-bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

For Freight, passage or other information, apply to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans Havre; ALEXANDER HUNTER, 4 Rue Gluck Paris; AUG. SCMITZ & Co. or RICHARD BERNS, Antwerp; RUYS & Co., Rotterdam; C. HUGO, Hamburg; JAMES MOSS & Co., Bordeaux; FISCHER & BEHMER, Schusselkorf, No. 8 Bremen; A. THOMPSON, 14 Victoria St. Belfast; JAMES SCOTT & Co., Queenstown ALLAN BROTHERS & Co, 103 Leadenhall st., E C., London; JAMES & Alex. ALLANS, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; ALLAN BROTHERS, James street, Liverpool; ALLANS, RAE & Co., Quebec; ALLAN & Co., 112 La Salle street Chicago; H. BOURLIER, Toronto; G. W. ROBINSON, 136½ St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall; D. BATTERSBY, 174 St. James street; W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James street, or A. B. CHAFFEE, Jr., 266 St. James street.

H. & A. ALLAN,
8 State Street, Boston, and
25 Common street, Montreal
January, 7th 1890.



THE MONCTON

Sugar Refining Company

(LIMITED)

JOHN L. HARRIS, President. JOHN McKENZIE, Secretary.
C. P. HARRIS, Treasurer.

MONCTON, N.B.

Samples at 54 St. Francois Xavier Street.
DAVID MITCHELL. JAMES M. MITCHELL

The Montreal Herald.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY

The HERALD COMPANY Limited

—AT—

O. 6 BEAVER HALL HILL.

HON. P. MITCHELL - - - - - - President
WILL. H. WHYTE - - Secretary-Treasurer and business Manager.
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN, - - - - - - Editor

☞ *Business Correspondence should be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY (Limited). All other Correspondence to be addressed "The Editor,'t* MR. M. ST. JOHN

SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

The DAILY HERALD will be delivered to any part of the city, or mailed to any address in the Dominion of Canada or United States, postage free, during the coming session of Parliament, for ONE DOLLAR, IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 25

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Marie Hubert Frohman in "King Rene's Daughter" and "False Charms," at 2 and 8 p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL—"A Bunch of Keys," at 2 and 8 p.m.

INSTALLATION of Chief Justice Johnson in the Advocates' Library at 10.30 a.m.

SPECIAL MEETING of the Bar at 11 a.m.

THE Montreal and St. George's Club tramp to Lachine, starting at 3 p.m.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

According to the London *Canadian Gazette*, there is a brisk demand for European immigrants amongst the various States and Republics in the New World. And they are taking the most practical means of getting what they want. Their efforts have been scheduled by the journal named as follows:—

The Queensland Government has voted £250,000 (or about 1,250,000 dols.)

The Argentine Republic is spending 1,000,000 dols. per annum, and out of this sum 50,000 free passages are to be granted to emigrants from the British Isles, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and liberal commissions are paid to agents for securing them.

Patagonia is working hard to secure Welsh and other emigrants for the Chupat Valley.

The Government of Chili is very active on the Continent, and is giving free passages in many cases.

Texas and the Southern States are advertising vigorously throughout Great Britain and on the Continent, and are giving facilities in the shape of transport.

California, Washington Territory, Wisconsin, and other States of the Union, are also extensively advertising the merits of heir respective countries, in order to promote emigration to them.

The Colonies of Australasia and the Cape are also offering facilities.

The latest, however, in the field is the Government of Mexico, which is preparing for a very vigorous propaganda in Great Britain and on the Continent. The terms offered are 50 dollars each for every Colonist above twelve years of age who is settled in the Colony for six months, and a bonus of 200 dollars per year for five years for each family and 40 dollars for each individual for the same period who is not a member of a family. In addition various implements, machines, waggons and horses, and colonists' effects will be allowed to enter the country free of duty.

It is quite evident—made evident by a long-continued failure—that if Canada desires to obtain a reasonable share of European immigration the means to be employed must differ greatly from those hitherto adopted. The funds voted by the Dominion Parliament for immigration purposes are principally used to feed party hacks, and to keep knots and coteries of men solid in support of this or that Conservative member. A perusal of the Auditor-General's report with the requisite information concerning the persons to whom the several payments are made will soon convince the enquirer that the Parliamentary vote for immigration purposes is merely a vote to a species of pauper and corruption fund, which has very little to do with the practical work of filling up the country. The London *Canadian Gazette* says "Canada is not doing what she might "and ought to do, because, as a matter "of fact, she is doing practically nothing "at all as compared with the other "caterers for European immigrants."

The fundamental cause of it all is that the people of Canada do not recognize the importance of securing this immigration. If they did the expostulations against the waste, misleading returns, &c., which are to be heard in the immigration committee room every session, would not come only from Mr. Patterson, of Brant, Mr. Bain, of Wentworth, Mr. Trow and other eminent Liberals; the Conservative members would join in the demand for a cessation of the waste and the substitution of something practical.

In immigration matters, as in most other things, Canada is the Cinderella of nations. Anything is good enough for Canada—in small things as in great. When the Wolseley expedition started for Red River a quantity of saddlery and other accoutrements were supplied with which some fault was found. It turned out that they were things which had been condemned in the British service and were then sent out to Canada—good enough for the Canadians. When Germany wanted to occupy a portion of New Guinea, and when France proposed to send more convicts to her penal colony in those seas, Australia ramped and tore about it like a spoilt child, and Great Britain had to interfere and see that neither Germany nor France was allowed to tease the Australians. Poor Canada, however, may be kicked and cuffed from Halifax to Vancouver, and the British Government tells Sir John what is expected of him to keep things quiet, and he does it. How long, does any one suppose, would the Behring Sea matter have been allowed to go on had the sufferer been any other than Canada. A Portuguese Major affronts the British flag in some uninhabited part of Central Africa and the British fleets begin to bristle all over; year by year the British flag is hauled down in the Behring Sea, British subjects are imprisoned and their property stolen and nothing is done about it, why? Because they are only Canadians, and the Tory British Government knows it can trust the Tory Canadian Government to keep the colonists quiet. Immigrants indeed! In no direction either sentimental or practical is anything done to invite European emigrants to Canada. The best classes of emigrants are being taken by Australia, the Cape, the United States, and even by the South American republics, but Canada—well Canada is satisfied with what no one else wants—and Sir John.

THEY WANT THE EARTH.

The Montreal Subway Company, whose application for incorporation is before the Local Legislature, seems to be asking for very extensive powers. First, it is to have a monopoly for forty years. Secondly, it wants power to lay conduits in streets in any and every direction. Thirdly, that, having given eight day's notice to the City Council, it may proceed to open up streets in any direction. Just where the civic authorities are to come in is not apparent. Indeed, if the powers asked for by the subway are granted, the usefulness of the City Council and its committees would become a thing of the past—they might be ornamental but not useful; the whole administration of the city might as well be handed over at once to the Subway Company. The incorporation of a subway company to place telephone, telegraph and electric wires underground is a perfectly legitimate thing, provided it can be demonstrated that the wires can be so buried with safety to the citizens and civic property, and will not impair the efficiency of the respective services; but giving any company such extensive and absolute powers as are asked for in the Act of incorporation before the Assembly, is what the citizens of Montreal should not for a moment think o tolerating. The operations of any subway company must be under the control of the City Council. Our City Council may not be all that is desirable, and it occasionally does some very unaccountable things; but with all its faults and idiosyncracies, it is a sufficiently useful and honourable body to warrant the citizens in determining that it shall not be snuffed out by, or play second fiddle to, the ten million dollar subway company. Indeed, we think this subway legislation should be very closely watched by the Council and the citizens.

QUITE RIGHT TO ENQUIRE.

Mr. McMullen was not only within his right in desiring to ascertain the cost to the country of the numerous commissions, agencies, etc., since Confederation, but he was doing good work in trying to get at the information. That some or other of the meaner sort that are ever in waiting for an approving smile from Sir John would attempt to prevent the House obtaining the knowledge required was to be expected, and who more fitting for the purpose than Mr. Taylor, of Leeds. In any party led by Sir John Macdonald there must necessarily be a certain number of followers who, in their political sphere resemble the night workmen of a large hotel; the men who remove the debris, clean out the yard, sweep out the lavatories and perform similar useful functions, and who are kept out of sight as much as possible. Mr. Taylor has always seemed to be ambitious to be numbered in this class. And it is a fortunate circumstance when men are able to correctly determine their own metier. But although Mr. Taylor's effort, in which he of course received Sir John's backing, was temporarily successful, we trust that Mr. McMullen will revive his motion. It is not long ago that a Conservative member of Parliament and a Conservative newspaper in the west declared that our immigration operations in Europe were worthless. It is well, therefore, that the country should know what this worthless machinery in London is costing. The country has heard the *pros* and *cons* in an argument concerning the proper possessor of the honour of having acquired plenipotentiary power for negotiating with Spain. No doubt these constant visits to Spain and the winding and unwinding of red tape which accompanies the negotiation for a treaty have cost a great deal of money. The House of Commons has a right to know how much has been wasted, at what rate the waste is going on, and whether there is any prospect of its coming to an end. There have been commissions to Australia, to the West Indies, to Buenos Ayres and elsewhere from none of which has there been the slightest result; Mr. McMullen is performing a public duty in endeavouring to ascertain who is pocketing all the money spent in these directions, and why it is spent. That Sir John should resent enquiry into these matters is natural enough, because most of the expenditure is useless and improper, but Mr. McMullen must not allow himself to be blocked in his public duty either by Sir John himself or by any of the handy Jacks of the party, such as Mr. Taylor, of Leeds.

The reason for Sir John's objection to the word Plenipotentiary we do not know. The faithful *Gazette* has been at much trouble to show how great a thing was accomplished when Sir Alexander Galt or Sir Charles Tupper was made a special Plenipotentiary to Spain, and it was supposed that part of his expenditure was due to his accentuated greatness. There is hardly any question that requires more ventilation than this one of paying for party support by useless commissions.

ANTI-COMBINE LEGISLATION.

A commercial paper which looks on "combines as fungi on the National Policy," applauds the determination of Mr. N. Clarke Wallace to have his Combines' Act so amended as to make it workable. We are told that he is "not "discouraged by the treatment his bill "to put down the combines received at "the hands of the Senate last year," Does our unsophisticated contemporary suppose that the combines, having the Government by the throat, will allow Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, or anybody else, to carry any effective anti-combine bill through the present Parliament. Such a bill may be allowed to pass through the House of Commons, but when it gets to the Senate the combines will say to Sir John Macdonald "hands up;" Sir John will promptly respond and pass the necessary wink to the Senate, which can be depended upon to strangle the bill or clip its wings so that it will be useless. As to combines being "fungi on the National Policy," that is too thin. The National Policy is an artificial fungi on the body politic, and combines and monopolies are its natural offspring. If Mr. N. Clarke Wallace honestly wants to put down the combines, he must come to understand that the most effective, in fact the only way, to do so is to sweep away the protective tariff and replace it by a tariff for revenue only.

SQUEEZING THE FARMERS.

The Dominion Government some time ago raised the freight rates in the "farmer's tariff" over the Intercolonial Railway to such an extent that intense dissatisfaction has been aroused in the Maritime Provinces. So serious is the matter that in Colchester, N.S., the County Council felt impelled to take the matter up. At its annual meeting last week, the Council unanimously passed a resolution pointing out that the moderate tariff which had hitherto prevailed had aided in developing a large export trade in farm produce, *via* Halifax; that the increase in freight rates of nearly 70 per cent. has placed the farmers at such disadvantage that the profitable shipment of such produce over the Intercolonial to Halifax is almost prohibited, resulting in great loss to agriculturists. In view of these facts the Council resolved to:

Respectfully call the attention of the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, Minister of Railways and Canals, to the oppressive tariff rates that are charged on this Government line of railway by this late revision of freight rates, and urge in the interests of our farmers, who so largely patronize the Intercolonial Railway, a favourable consideration of this petition for lower rates, and a lowering of the exorbitant freight rates that have been authorized by the railway department since November, 1889.

It is inevitable that there should be some increase in freight rates over the I. C. R., in order if possible to bring about equilibrium between revenue and expenditure; but it is entirely out of the question that they should be increased to the extent of off-setting the waste and loss caused by that road being run as a political machine, a sort of adjunct of the Tory party. The time has arrived when the Intercolonial should be managed in accordance with business principles; but it is entirely unfair that farmers should be singled out for a seventy per cent. increase of freight rates on their products, while the coal companies and the Londonderry Iron Company have theirs carried at an actual loss, the result being that the farmers, besides paying the exorbitant increase, have to contribute towards paying the deficit in the operation of the railway so largely due to improvident management. The farmers are not Government pets; the coal companies, the Londonderry Iron Company and other protected combines are; consequently the pets receive particular consideration whenever they demand it, while the farmers are squeezed at every turn. Perhaps the victimizing process to which they are subjected will arouse them to the necessity of turning the present Government out of power whenever they get the opportunity.

REFERRING to Sir John Macdonald's jaunty and trifling reply to Hon. Mr. Laurier, during the debate in the address in the House of Commons, the Huntingdon *Gleaner* says:—"This is funny and "clever in a fashion, but it does not "change the unwelcome fact that the "farming interest is in a depressed con- "dition, arising from a short harvest and "low prices." The *Gleaner* is in a position to speak from positive and personal knowledge.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

THE UNIVERSAL CRY.

Oswego wants reciprocity with Canada. The *Palladium* declares that the passage of the Butterworth bill would more than double its trade with Canada and bring about beneficial results that would be inestimable. The Canadian farmers would also rejoice for they would put in their pockets an additional fifteen cents per bushel on their barley.—*Kingston Whig.*

NOT VERY FAR WRONG.

Now, it may be sensible at times to run prohibition candidates in parliamentary contests, but, to run prohibition candidates for everything under the sun that offers, is clearly nonsensical and wrong, and but serves to weaken the very cause which the *Witness* pretends to have at heart, to a point almost beyond recognition. The temperance cause, in he long run, loses a good deal of strength by the action of those of its friends who are at the same time fanatics. The *Witness* has in its day, undoubtedly, done much for temperance. It has also done the cause a good deal of harm by the extremity of its views, it dogmatism and narrow-mindedness.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

WHERE DOES THE PROSPERITY COME IN?

Just as the Governor-General had finished telling the country that it was happy and prosperous and the Hamilton *Spectator* had vouched beforehand for the truth of the statement, it seems odd to hear a wail of distress from Kingston, the home of Sir John Macdonald. A despatch says:

Those interested in poor relief work are crying earnestly for aid, as the distress in the city is unprecedented. Miss Machar [Fidelis], the secretary of one society, besides urging contributions suggests the establishment of broth kitchens where a distribution could be made to convalescing mothers who have not tasted meats for weeks. There are many families in this condition not usually recipients of charity. From the number of cases known it is safe to say there must be at least between one and two hundred families suffering from want and illness combined, and several hundreds of patients, young and old, are at present suffering from lack of proper nourisament. There are many homes containing one or more invalids where there would have been at present neither food nor fuel but for the intervention of charitable societies or of clergymen or other benevolent individuals.

Then think of Toronto with one in every thirty-two a pauper, and say if you can the country is happy and prosperous. —*Hamilton Times.*

SQUIBS.

—Briggs—What would be an appropriate present for me to give to my typewriter girl?

Braggs—If she's anything like mine I would recommend a spelling book.

—Deacon—Young man, I think I will give you an order, but I much fear that you have not told me the exact truth regarding your goods.

Drummer—Well, sir, the fact is I have not. Why, sir [sinking his voice to a whisper], were I to tell the truth about those goods, I'd be murdered for my samples before I reached the next town.

—"George," she said, as she lay quivering in his tightly clasped arms, "what was the noise I heard?"

"Nothing of importance, Gladys, darling," he answered. "A slight rip in my coat, that was all."

And then as the sound of two beating hearts slowly filled the room and floated through the back door, she murmured softly, "George, dear, you couldn't make that coat rip a little more, could you?"

—"Been around town, sir?" asked a a bootblack of a man waiting at the Detroit & Milwaukee depot the other day.

"No, bub, I haven't," was the reply.

"Shan't I call a carriage for you?"

"No, I've no money to pay for such luxuries."

"Can't blow in two dollars?"

"Not even two shillings, my boy."

"Humph! That's too bad. If I only had a key to the police box I'd ring for the patrol wagon and let you have a ride and see some of the business streets for nothing.

—House Agent: "Let me see, I have a very nice vacant flat, sir, on—"

Applicant—"Won't do. I don't want a flat. I must have a house."

"House?"

"Yes, with a garden."

"Garden?"

"Certainly."

"Um—well, now I think I have it. I have one place a little out that might suit. There is a space of ten or fifteen square feet at the back. It is now paved with stone, but the pavement can be taken up easily enough."

"That will do."

"All right. Fond of flowers, eh?"

"No, but I've got to have some sort of a garden, you know, because I'm the editor of an agricultural paper."

DIED.

DOWLING—On the 24th instant, of pneumonia, Catherine Doian, beloved wife of William Dowling, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her husband's residence, 27 Argyle avenue, on Monday, the 27th instant, at 8 a.m., to St. Anthony's Church, thence to R. C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. u 21

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at the office of the Secretary, 196 St. James street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th JANUARY, 1890, at THREE P.M., at which the attendance of all interested in the work of the Society is requested.

G. DURNFORD,
Secretary.

s,T,w.

NOTICE.

All business in connection with the Estate of the late James D. Adams will hereafter be transacted at his late residence, 75 Shuter street, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. Any person having claims against the above estate will please send in at once.

By Order.

u 21 MRS. JAMES D. ADAMS.

Sheriff's Sale.

No. 56—William A. Caldwell, *Curator*, vs Alfred G. Elliott, *Insolvent*.

1. Four contiguous lots of land forming an emplacement only and fronting a projected street called "Laurette," lying in the village of Cote Saint Louis, bearing the numbers three hundred and forty-four, three hundred and forty-five, three hundred and forty-six and three hundred and forty-seven (344, 345, 346 and 347), of the official subdivision of the lot number ten (10) of the official plan and book of reference of the incorporate village of Cote Saint Louis, in the county of Hochelaga, the said four lots containing in the aggregate a width of one hundred and sixty-six feet by a depth of one hundred feet, the whole English measure—together with divers buildings thereon erected.

2. Two lots of land situated at the same place and bearing the numbers three hundred and twenty-seven and three hundred and forty-three (327 and 343), of the official subdivision of the said lot number ten (10) of the said official plan and book of reference of the said incorporated village of La Cote Saint Louis, the said lot number three hundred and twenty-seven fronting on Gaspe avenue and containing forty-two feet and six inches in width by eighty-five feet in depth, and the said lot number three hundred and forty-three, in rear of the said lot number three hundred and twenty-seven, containing forty-two feet six inches by an average depth of eighty-one feet and one inch—with the wooden buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at my office, in the city of Montreal, on the FIRST of February next, at TEN o'clock of the forenoon.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 24th January, 1890.

NOTICE from PIERRE LEGEAULT, 22 Notre Dame street, that on the 10th day of February, 1890, he will petition the Provincial Treasurer to authorize Pierre Legeault, 260 St. Jean Baptiste, to transfer his shop licence to the said petitioner.

Montreal, 22nd January, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carsley's Advertisement.

Saturday, Jan. 25th, 1890.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE!

TAILOR-MADE SUITS FOR CHILDREN
TAILOR-MADE SUITS FOR CHILDREN

FROM 23 TO 28 INCHES CHEST MEASURE
FROM 23 TO 28 INCHES CHEST MEASURE

PRICE FROM $1.75
PRICE FROM $1.75

S. CARSLEY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE!

Tailor-made Suits for Boys—3 Pieces
Tailor-made Suits for Boys—3 Pieces

FROM 27 TO 31 INCHES CHEST MEASURE
FROM 27 TO 31 INCHES CHEST MEASURE

PRICE FROM $2.35
PRICE FROM $2.35

S. CARSLEY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS FOR YOUTHS
TAILOR-MADE SUITS FOR YOUTHS

LONG PANTS
LONG PANTS

FROM 31 TO 36 INCHES CHEST MEASURE
FROM 31 TO 36 INCHES CHEST MEASURE

PRICE FROM $3.25
PRICE FROM $3.25

S. CARSLEY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS FROM $1.45
CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS FROM $1.45

BOY'S OVERCOATS FROM $3.60
BOY'S OVERCOATS FROM $3.60

Youth's Overcoats, to 36 inch chest, from $4.75
Youth's Overcoats, to 35 inch chest, from $4.75

S. CARSLEY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT.

The following are being sold at reduced prices:—

LADIES' FLANNEL WRAPPERS $1.95
LADIES' FLANNEL WRAPPERS $1.95

LADIES' FLANNEL JACKETS 95c
LADIES' FLANNEL JACKETS 95c

S. CARSLEY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT.

The following are being sold at reduced prices:—

Ladies' Flannel Corset Covers, $1.35
Ladies' Flannel Corset Covers, $1.35

LADIES' FLANNEL SKIRTS, 85c
LADIES' FLANNEL SKIRTS, 85c

S. CARSLEY.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE.

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT.

The following are being sold at reduced prices:—

LADIES' FLANNEL DRAWERS, $1.35
LADIES' FLANNEL DRAWERS, $1.35

Ladies' Flannel Night-Dresses, $3
Ladies' Flannel Night-Dresses, $3

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777
NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

STEWART'S

Furniture Warerooms

1828 TO 1834 NOTRE DAME ST.

(Near McGill Street).

NEWEST DESIGNS

—IN—

Oak, Natural Cherry and Mahogany

BEDROOM SETS.

PARLOR SUITES of the very latest designs, covered with all the newest patterns and shades of coverin 120

THE ARMOUR LARD

Is steadily gaining in public favor in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Three Rivers and in the Eastern Townships, being

Sound, Sweet and Wholesome.

ARMOUR'S

Celebrated Canned Meats

—AND—

BARRELLED PORK

Duty paid or in Bond for Export at packers' prices.

JAMES ALLEN,
AGENT, MONTREAL

ARMOUR & CO., Chicago.
August 11

WATCH REPAIRING!

MR. HENRY GRANT gives his personal attention to all watches left with us for repair. Over

45 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

enables him to guarantee perfect accuracy of workmanship. Established 30 years. Charges moderate.

HENRY GRANT & SON,
72 Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street.

St. Antoine Ward.

Having been nominated as a candidate for the above Ward, I beg respectfully to solicit the votes of the electors.

Meetings will be held every evening at Eight o'clock, at the following committe rooms: 2 Phillips Square, 145 St. Antoine St., near Windsor St, 292 Seigneur St., Corner of Notre Dame.

HOLLIS SHOREY.

St. Antoine Ward.

Electors and friends favorable to the return of MR. RICHARD COSTIGAN are requested to meet at the following Committee Rooms at EIGHT o'clock EVERY EVENING:—

No. 2330 St. Catherine street, cor. Mansfield.

No. 2294 Notre Dame street, near Versailles street.

No. 448 St. James street, near Inspector street. 129

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee & Manager.
To-Night and Every Evening This Week
Matinee Saturday.
MARIE HUBERT FROHMAN
In "KING RENE'S DAUGHTER" (a poetic Idyl), and "FALSE CHARMS" (a brilliant Comedy.)
Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's.
Next Week—MR. JOSEPH HAWORTH in PAUL KAUVAR. b 19

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS....Lessee and Manager.
MONDAY, JANUARY 27th.
Mr. E. G. STONE announces the annual engagement of the Eminent Actor,
JOSEPH HAWORTH,
And his company of players, in STEELE MACKAYE'S
PAUL KAUVAR.
Founded on the French Revolution!
All the Great Scenic Effects!
One Hundred Auxiliaries!
Grand Matinee Saturday.
Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's.

SPARROW & JACOBS'
THEATRE ROYAL.
Week Commencing Monday, Jan. 20th, Afternoon and Evening.
THE SPARKS CO.
In Hoyt's Famons Satire,
A BUNCH OF KEYS,
—OR—
THE HOTEL.
Everything new. New songs, Dances, Medleys. More fun than ever.
Prices of admission—10c, 20c and 30c. Reserved seats 10c extra. Plan at Prince's.
Coming—HARDIE and VON LEER.

SPARROW & JACOBS'
THEATRE ROYAL.
Every Afternoon and Evening—Week Commencing Monday, Jan. 27.
Appearance of the Distinguished Artists,
HARDIE and VON LEER,
In their New Military Melo-Drama,
ON THE FRONTIER
Beautiful Tableaux. Unique Costumes. Special Scenery.
Prices of admission—10c, 20c, 30c. Reserved seats, 10c extra. Plan at the N. Y. Piano Co., No. 228 St. James st.
Coming—Lily Clay's Gaiety Company.

MONTREAL SNOW-SHOE CLUB
Jubilee Ball
Will be held in the
WINDSOR HOTEL,
—ON—
Thursday Ev'ng, Feb. 6th, 1890.
TICKETS: Lady and Gent, $6.00; Single Tickets—Lady, $3.00; Gent, $5.00.
May be had from the Subscription Committee, the Windsor Hotel Office, and from the undersigned at the Gymnasium, Mansfield street
22 u W. S. WELDON, Treas.

Victoria Skating Club.
The Victoria Rifles Band
WILL PLAY AT
THE RINK,
—ON—
Saturday, 25th Jan., from 4 to 6.30 p.m
Wednesday, 29th Jan., from 4 to 6.30 p.m.
Saturday, 1st February, from 4 to 6.30 p.m.
Season Tickets can only be obtained at the Secretary-Treasurer's office, Fraser Building, 43 St. Sacrament Street, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m.
W. ALEX. CALDWELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.
FRASER BUILDINGS,
43 St. Sacrament St.
Montreal, 31st Dec., 1889. tf 1

Montreal
Snow Shoe Club
—:o:—
Tramp to LACHINE Saturday afternoon, 25th inst., leaving the Club House, Mansfield Street, at 3.15 p.m., returning in time for Chorus Practice at Gymnasium, 9 o'clock p.m.
FIXTURES.
Wednesday, 29th inst.:—Annual Club Steeplechase, 8.30 p.m., Club Tramp 8 o'clock p.m.
JUBILEE WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5th., VETERANS' night.
THURSDAY, 6th Feb., JUBILEE BALL.
FRIDAY, 7th Feb., JUBILEE CONCERT, Windsor Hall.
SATURDAY, 8th Feb., 2.30 p.m., ANNUAL RACES, 7.30 p.m., ANNUAL DINNER, Windsor Hotel.
22,24,25J ALEX. STEWART, Hon. Sec.

CARSLAKE'S
Grand Derby Sweep
$50,000.00.

1st horse (four prizes)	$3,000 each		$12,000
2nd " " "	$2,000 "		$8,000
3rd " " "	$1,000 "		$4,000
Other starters (divided equally)			$8,000
Non-starters			$18,000

10,000 Tickets, $5 each.
237 horses entered (4 prizes each), 948 prizes.
Result mailed to country subscribers.
Ten per cent. deducted from prizes.
Address GEO. CARSLAKE, Prop., Mansion House, 522 St. James st., Montreal.
Jan. 4 2aw ws 4

ART ASSOCIATION
OF MONTREAL,
PHILLIP'S SQUARE.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY BRITISH ARTISTS.
Open daily, 9 a.m. to dusk; Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 7.30 to 10, until further notice.
Admission:—Non-members, 25 cents.
Members free

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned citizens of Montreal that they will petition the Quebec Legislature, during their next session, to be incorporated under the name of "Ecole Veterinaire Francaise de Montreal," and as such to be authorized to teach the theory and practice of veterinary art and take all necessary steps to promote its advancement. Montreal, December 20th, 1889. Emmanuel Persillier-Lachapelle, M.D., Norbert Fafard, M.D., Henri E. Desrosiers, M.D., Avila R. Marsolais, M.D., Victor Pheodule Dar bigny, M.V., Victor Francois Daubigny, M.V. e s 304

A NIGHT WI' BURNS.

Anniversary of the Bard's Birth Celebrated Last Night.

BY A DINNER AT ST. ANDREW'S HOME

Speeches by Sir Donald Smith, Messrs. Sclater, Cloran and Others.

The memory of the Scottish bard, Robert Burns, seems to have as strong a hold as ever on the hearts of Scotchmen. Yesterday was the 131st anniversary of his birth, and as is the custom of the Caledonian Society, they celebrated the event. Numerous ways are taken of doing this, but the society adopted a happy method of celebrating it this year by a supper and entertainment. The spacious rooms of St. Andrew's Home were the animated scene of the event, and were thronged with the guests and members of the society.

Among the invited guests were Sir Donald Smith, president of St. Andrew's Society; Mr. C. P. Sclater, president o St. George's Society; Mr. H. J. Cloran, president of St. Patrick's Society; L. O. David, M.P.P., president of St. Jean Baptiste Society; Prof. J. Clark Murray and lady, Rev. John Nichols, Rev. John Williamson, Mr. F. B. McNamee, Mr. D Brackenridge, Carlton Place, representing the Scottish Society of that place.

Among the members of the Caledonian Society present were:—Wm. Rutherford. sr., President; David Guthrie, J. B. Hutchinson, Captain McAuley, A. Watt, W. W. Robertson, Donald Campbell, S. C. Stevenson, Wm. Greig, A. McAllister, Hugh Russell, James Wright, T. de G. Stewart, Eben Bain, Wm. Cunningham, S. S. Bain, W. H. Reyner, W. Rutherford, jr., Wm. Miller, Geo. W. Adams, secretary. and pipers W. Mathieson and Clarke.

About 8 o'clock the company, headed by the pipers, proceeded to the banquet hall, where a pleasing sight and bountiful display of viands greeted the eye. Mr. Rutherford, sr., the president, occupied the chair and around the head of the table were the guests of the evening.

The first important proceeding was the introduction of that celebrated Scottish dish, "Haggis," which was carried up and down the banquet hall preceded by the piper. Prof. J. Clark Murray then read a selection from Burns bearing on that dish.

After the repast had been disposed of the president proposed the health of the Queen and Governor-General, which were responded to in a loyal manner. A song was then rendered in good style by Mr. Wm. Miller, after which the toast of our Sister National Societies was proposed. It was heartily drank and following it came a song by Mr. S. S. Bain.

Sir Donald Smith, president of St. Andrew's Society, was the first speaker in response to the toast to the sister societies. He congratulated the Caledonian Society on the lead it has taken in such matters in Montreal, and expressed his great pleasure at being able to be present on the occasion. He also expressed his pleasure at seeing the ladies present, and expressed the hope that the custom would be more generally followed.

After a song by Mr. Miller, which was well received, Mr. C. P. Sclater, president of St. George's Society, in responding to the toast, referred to the work of such societies in assisting their fellow countrymen. He congratulated the Caledonian Society in solving the problem of bringing the social part to assist in the charitable portion of the word. St. George's Society, he said, had good reason to be envious of the fine Home, and he said he should try to get his society to follow the example.

Mr. H. J. Cloran, president of St. Patrick's Society, followed and expressed great pleasure in being present. He said that St. Patrick's Society and the other national societies had pulled well together so far, and hoped such would always be the case. He said the strength of the national feeling in Scotchmen is what has placed her sons at the top of the ladder everywhere.

Miss Guthrie rendered "Jessie's Dream" in a very acceptable manner, after which a toast was drank to the memory of Robert Burns.

Rev. Jno. Williamson then delivery a very interesting oration on Burns. He did not touch the story of Burns' life very extensively, but went into the literary part of the subject in an exhaustive manner.

Mr. S. S. Bain then sang a good old Scotch song, and was loudly applauded.

The President read the following letter:—

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21st.

BURNS ASSOCIATION OF PHILADERPHIA

To the Admirers of the Poet at Montreal, Canada:

GREETING: You will please unite with us on the evening of the 25th instant in the following: "To the memory of Robert Burns. the poet, who while the revolution in France was deposing kings and destroying dynasties, was singing hopefully at his plough:—

"'The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the goud for a' that.'"

JOHN HADDEN,
Caledonian Society, Philadelphia.

The following reply was sent to the above letter:—

MONTREAL, Jan. 25, 1890.

To the Burns Association of Philadelphia:

The Caledonian Society of Montreal returns the greeting of the Burns Association of Philadelphia, and reciprocates its hearty appreciation of the noble sentiments which the poet has added to the liberties of the world.

WM. RUTHERFORD, SR.,
President Caledonian Society, Montreal.

Mr. E. Bain then recited Tam O'Shanter in excellent style, and was loudly applauded. Sir Donald Smith proposed the health of the chairman, and, in so doing paid a deserved tribute to the services of Mr. Rutherford in connection with the society and Scotchmen generally.

Mr. Rutherford replied in a happy vein, and in the course of the remarks which followed referred to the presence of the ladies as an innovation which was very pleasing. He concluded his remarks by referring to the absence of smoke and wines, and he believed that everyone had enjoyed themselves quite as well without.

A very enjoyable evening was brought to a close by singing Auld Lang Syne.

Little Lucy's Luck.

"I had a disease of the skin for which Ma tried everything she could think of but without effect, but the first bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters I tried, I found relief. It gave me great satisfaction."

LUCY VENABLES (age 11),
Boissevain, Man.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

A Minister's Promise—Typographers Angry—Business at the Caucus—Speeches in French—Why the Anderson Contract Fell Through.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24—Last week a question was asked of the Government when the estimates would be brought down. Hon. Mr. Foster arose and stated clearly, and without any hesitation, that they would certainly be brought down the middle of this week. Perhaps he meant what he said, and perhaps he didn't, but the fact is that the week is now gone and they are not here, nor is there any sign of them.

The Printing Bureau trouble has taken another turn, and the fight will go on. It promises to be a big thorn in Chapleau's side for many a day. The typos union have called for a special meeting to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. The English speaking members will gather in full force. A motion for a strike will again come up. The International Society have sent District Organizer Keefer to assist with advice and to investigate. He arrived to-night. The printers seem particularly angered at Chapleau's action yesterday in granting the pressmen who asked for a raise from $11 to $13. The probabilities are that the men will decide on a strike as several Frenchmen will vote with them.

The business done, or rather not done at to-day's caucus will hardly be a surprise to any one, not excluding the Conservatives themselves. It was in strict keeping with the career of the Government. Of what importance to the country was Sir John's twaddle about a new room, and what good will his caution to his followers do? to say nothing of the people for whose sake the caucus was at least *supposed* to be held. This was actually all that was done. Not one word was said about important questions that have come up since this session was convened. Nothing was said about the North Shore railway debentures or the Chinese immigration question, the millers' grievances, Atlantic, the mail carrespondence, and the filling of places made vacant, by the death of Senators—all matters of the greatest importance—which the Premier promised to take under careful consideration at the first opportunity. The opportunity has come and gone, and another one will have to be made before these very matters can be attended to. Wonder what the caucus was held for anyway? Perhaps just to see how they liked the new room.

Already McCarthy's Dual Language Abolition Bill is causing trouble. Several French members have emphatically stated that from now till the end of the session they will speak in French. They might as well speak in Dutch, for all the satisfaction they will get from the hon. member who moved the bill.

Mr. Laurier is determined to force the Government to explain why the contract with the Anderson's fell through. The country has a right to know, as the matter is now in a peculiarly unsatisfactory and aggravating condition.

A petition has been received from officers and others of the People's Bank of New Brunswick praying for an extension of their charter.

Wm. McKenzie and others are asking the Government for the incorporation of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway Company,

A large number of notices of motion have been handed in to night.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Last evening, about eleven o'clock, a suspicious-looking character was noticed around the store of Mr. N. Michael, tobacconist, on St. James street. Special constable St. Ives, who was on duty, thinking there was something wrong, hid himself in a doorway, and the would-be robber, thinking himself unnoticed, deliberately broke the window of the store, and extracted a dozen of tobacco pouches, etc. The constable arrested the man in the act of stealing them. He will appear before the magistrate this morning.

AN EARLY MORNING BLAZE.

Parker's Iron Foundry Practically Destroyed.

About one o'clock this morning smoke was seen issuing from Mr. Moses Parker's foundry on Dalhousie street. Flames soon burst out and an alarm was struck from box 42, which called out the Western division of the brigade. When the men arrived at the scene it seemed as if the entire building was to fall a prey to the fiery element. A second alarm was sent in, calling out another section. Ladders were hoisted and the firemen set to work with a commendable will, considering the difficulties they had to contend with in dense smoke and a bitter cold night. Men were also set to work to fight the flames from the rear, and through their combined efforts for fully an hour succeeded in subduing the fire. Through the eneagy and forethought of the firemen, the Baylis Manufacturing Company's premises and those surrounding it were saved. Portions of the roof fell in. Just how the fire originated is a mystery, and at present it would be impossible to place the loss, which is considerable.

TWO MORE FIRES.

Before the firemen had finished work at Parker's foundry an alarm was struck from box 22 for an incipient fire in a rag store at the corner of St. Urbain and St. Catherine street. Damage trifling.

Scarcely had the firemen settled with this fire, till box 421 was pulled, for a fire in the store of Bell, Simpson & Co., provision merchants, 472 St. Paul street. When the firemen arrived, and on opening the front door, smoke poured out in dense volumes. The fire was soon extinguished. More damage was caused by smoke and water than by fire.

BREVITIES.

At Hochelaga yesterday some citizens instituted "a fisherman's road," and Mr. D. Brissette was yesterday the first one to cross over to Longueuil from the Hochelaga cotton factory.

ASK YOUR GROCERS for Joseph Tetley & Co.'s celebrated Indian and Ceylon Teas. Best and purest teas in the world, sold in lead foil packages of pounds or half pounds only. Recommended by the faculty, in Great Britain and the United States.

PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Goxernor-General, accompanied by his son, Hon. Edward Stanley, and Major Prevost, A.D.C., left for Ottawa yesterday afternoon by the one o'clock western C. P. R. train. A number of citizens were at the station to see the party off.

Mr. Emile Doucet, Contractor and Civil Engineer of the Cape Breton Railway, is in Montreal on business connected with the company. Mr. Doucet, who is a brother of Mr. Charles Doucet, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, is an ex-aide-de-camp to General Middleton, and was through the Northwest campaign receiving a severe wound. The numerous friends of Mr. Doucet will be pleased to hear that he is in town, and looking hale and hearty.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

FROM THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

Hull Statistics—Parliamentary Notes—Sad Accident to a Shanty Man—Deputation of Orangemen—Postal Statistics—Tory Caucus—Aggravated Assault.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—The latest returns give Hull, Que., a population of 13,000, with $1,774,000 of taxable property. Exempted property there is valued at $130,000.

The Minister of Militia has intimated his intention of renewing the lease of the Rideau rifle range for a further term of five years.

Mr. Carling will introduce two bills connected with his department. The first is to amend the Patent Act and the second to amend the Act respecting trade marks and industrial designs.

It has been definitely settled that no law clerk for the House of Commons will be appointed this session. Mr. McCord, the assistant clerk, is now filling the position.

A shantyman named Francis Seguin, who was on the Montreal road between Rockland and Foxes' Point was brought home yesterday from the Temiscomingue region where he had been at work in the woods, with both legs fractured. Seguin was engaged in felling trees when one of them came crashing down, falling across both legs. He is pretty low.

A monster deputation of Orangemen is expected here from the west shortly to urge the Government to make Mr. Wallace's bill for the incorporation of the Order a Government measure.

The statement of letters received at the dead letter office during the year ending June 30th, 1889, is as follows:—Letters on hand June 30th, 1888, 10,230; dead letters received, 776,646; special letters received, 106,422. Total, 893,292, of these letters 27,750 contained money or other articles of value, amounting in all to $361,202. The list of the contents of the letters, as usual, reveals some curiosities. There were twenty-two certificates of marriage, seven baggage checks, one diamond ring, two false teeth, eight railway passes, a large amount of jewellery, six insurance policies, etc.

At the meeting of the Conservative members of the House of Commons, held this morning, the ministers made some announeement with respect to the prospective changes in the banking laws which it is proposed to introduce, and which will be discussed with a deputation of leading bankers to-morrow. Sir John told his supporters that the Government intended to insert a clause in the proposed new banking act, requiring all chartered banks doing business in Canada to accept without discount the notes issued by other Canadian chartered banks, and that if the bankers were not willing to accept the proposition, then the Government would have to consider the propriety of establishing a national currency for Canada. The bankers strongly object to the Government's proposal, but will probably accept it, provided that additional precautions are taken to guard against the over-issuing of notes by small banks.

The Premier observed that Mr. Dalton McCarthy had introduced a Bill to abolish the dual language system in the North-West. He advised each member to keep his own counsel, to say nothing one way or the other until the Bill was printed and studied, when he would call them together again to consider what policy the party ought to adopt. The caucus then adjourned.

A charge of aggravated assault was made against a lad named Arthur Pelden in the Police Court this morning. It was alleged that the defendant, and another lad named Joseph Grant, had a quarrel, which resulted in both boys coming to blows. In the struggle, it is alleged that the former chewed off a portion of the latter's ear. The injured lad was not able to give evidence this morning, and the case was adjourned for a week in order that Grant may attend.

Mr. J. L. Harris, president of the Moncton sugar refinery, is here.

Mr. J. H. G. Bergeron was this morning elected chairman of the standing orders committee, in place of Mr. J. F. Wood, appointed deputy speaker.

Mr. W. R. Baker, Winnipeg, general manager of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway, is here.

Mr. Frank A. Hibbard, chief engineer of construction on the Temiscamingue Colonization railway, is in the city. He states that his body of engineers have just completed the location of the extension into Mattawa and active construction will recommence in the spring.

In the Supreme Court this morning the hearing of the case of Turner vs. Prevost was continued. It lasted all day.

Advice From a Negro Pastor.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22—The Rev. L. M. Hagood, pastor of an African Methodist Church, preached last night on "What I would do were I a white man." As to associating with coloured men, he said, no such thing was expected, and that he knew many coloured men that he would not associate with, though colored himself. "I would not ask a coloured man to my house or to my table," he said, "unless I wanted to, nor show him any other social recognition unless it pleased me to do so. There is no law requiring a white man to extend any of these favours to another white man unless he chooses."

He thought coloured men, before being given the ballot, ought to have been educated to its importance, but it was necessary to put either the ballot or the musket in their hands to enable them to defend constitutional rights,

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

READ S. CARSLEY'S linen advertisement in to-day's STAR.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPERTY FOR SALE
—BY—
R. K. THOMAS.

$70,000—St. Catherine and University streets, corner, 102 ft. front.
$67,000—Dorchester street Residence and Grounds, 100,000 feet.
$55,000—Craig street, corner property.
$42,000—Notre Dame street East, block of buildings.
$42,000—Argyle Avenue, block of stone front houses.
$40,000—St. James and Windsor streets, corner.
$40,000—Mountain street, through to Drummond.
$40,000—St. Catherine street, block, West of Bleury.
$35,000—On Canal, sash factory with 40,000 feet of ground.
$32,000—Drummond street, semi-detached residence.
$32,000—Victoria Square, 8,000 feet and building.
$30,000—McGill street, corner Notre Dame street.
$26,500—Cor. Notre Dame and St. Martin Sts., stores and tenements.
$26,000—Guilbault street, corner St. Urbain, new tenements.
$25,000—St. Urbain street, tenements and houses.
$22,000—St. Lawrence street, above Sherbrooke, housss and ground.
$22,000—Ontario street, factory site, 135,000 feet.
$21,000—Drummond street, residence.
$18,500—Plymouth Grove, house, pay 10 p.c.
$18,250—Cote St. Antoine, residence.
$18,000—St. James street West, tenements, and stores.
$18,000—University street, detached double house.
$17,000—Drummond street, residence.
$16,000—Corner Mountain and Torrace Sts., shops and dwellings.
$16,000—Cote St. Antoine, residence and grounds.
$16,000—Mackay street, residence.
$15,500—St. Lawrence and St. Dominique Sts., stores and dwellings.
$15,000—Sherbrooke street, three stone houses.
$15,000—Dorchester street, stone front dwelling.
$14,000—St. Urbain street, tenements and houses.
$14,000—Hospital street, warehouse.
$14,000—St. Luke street, stone front tenements.
$14,000—Cote St. Antoine, House and grounds.
$14,000—St. Lawrence street, shops and dwellings.
$13,500—St. Monique street, brick block.
$13,000—Dorchester street, new house.
$12,000—St. James street East, stone front.
$11,500—Bishop street, stone front house.
$11,000—Sherbrooke street, fine stone house.
$11,000—Osborne street, semi-detached residence.
$11,000—St. Urbain street, stone front house. etc.
$11,000—St Urbain street, three new brick tenements.
$10,700—University street, stone front house
$10,000—Bishop street, new stone front house.
$10,000—Park Avenue, stone front house.
$10,000—Mansfield street, stone front house.
$10,000—Compton Farm, "Sunny Braes."
$10,000—Nazareth street, warehouse.
$9,750—Mance and Plateau streets, house and tenements.
$9,200—Cote St. Antoine, two semi-detached wooden cottages.
$9,000—Lagauchetiere street, residence.
$9,000—St. Catherine street, stone front house.
$9,000—St. Genevieve street, two stone houses.
$8,500—Belmont street, residence.
$8,500—Prince Arthur street, stone front house with extension.
$8,250—St. Catherine street, stone front house.
$8,000—St. Andrew street, tenements.
$8,000—St. Margaret street, wooden buildings.
$7,500—McCord and Murray streets, stores and dwellings.
$7,500—Cote des Neiges, residence and grounds.
$7,500—Lagauchetiere street, stone front corner house.
$7,500—Clarke Avenue, Cote St. Antoine house and lot.
$7,500—St. James street West, tenements etc.
$7,500—Shuter street, stone front house.
$7,500—Bishop street, dwelling.
$7,500—Courville street, two tenement houses.
$7,500—Victoria street, stone front house.
$7,250—Durocher street, tenement house.
$7,000—Lagauchetiere street, stone front house.
$7,000—Mance street, two houses.
$7,000—City Councillors street, brick house and stable.
$6,800—Coursol street, three brick-cased tenements.
$6,500—St. Mark street, dwelling.
$6,500—Mansfield street, brick tenement.
$6,500—Drolet street, four brick-cased tenements.
$6,500—Lagauchetiere street, stone front house.
$6,250—St. Urbain street, stone front house.
$6,000—Prince Arthur street, stone front cottage.
$6,000—Cathcart street, dwelling.
$6,000—St. Charles Borromee, brick house
$6,000—Shuter street, stone front cottage,
$6,000—Mance street, stone front house.
$6,000—Fort street, tenement.
$6,000—Drummond street, brick house.
$5,500—St. Denis street, stone cottage.
$5,500—Richmond Square, tenement.
$5,500—St. Mark street, stone front cottage
$5,500—Sussex street, stone front cottage.
$5,200—Oxenden Avenue, stone front cottage.
$5,000—Duke street, house and 10,000 feet of ground.
$5,000—Mackay street, stone front house.
$5,000—Cowansville, farm and buildings
$5,000—Lusignan st., stone front house.
$5,000—Stanley street, brick house.
$5,000—Longue Pointe, brick cottage, stables, etc.
$5,000—Tupper street, stone front house
$4,750—Mance Street, brick cottage.
$4,700—Fort street, cottage.
$4,500—Closse street, stone front cottage.
$4,400—Cadieux street, brick house and ground.
$4,250—Lorne Avenue, stone front house.
$4,000—Richmond Square, tenement.
$3,500—Moulton Avenue, brick tenement.
$3,500—Albert street, brick cased tenements.
$3,500—Coursol street, stone front cottage.
$3,500—Lusignan street, brick cottage.
$3,250—St. Antoine street, dwelling.
$3,000—Elm Avenue, brick cottage.
$3,000—St. Lambert, cottage and ground.
$2,800—St. Lawrence street, dwellings.
$2,800—St. Dominique street, new brick tenements.
$2,500—St. Dominique street, brick cottage.
$2,500—Napoleon Road, house and lot.
$2,000—Visitation street, waoden buildings
$2,000—Roy street, brick cottage.
$1,100—Conway street, brick house with extension.

For full particulars in regard to the above properties inquire at my office.

£150,000 TO LOAN.

Building lots for sale in all the principal streets, price from 60c per foot upwards. Insurance effected at lowest rates; rents collected: property bought and sold strictly on commission. Estates managed.

R. K. THOMAS
Real Estate Agent,
Waddell Building.
80 ST. JOHN STREET
Telephone No. 699.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Inspector of Mutual Insurance Companies of the Province of Quebec, and a citizen of the city of Montreal, gives notice that he will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec during the present session to pass a law to declare him a member of the Bar of the Province of Quebec after having passed the ordinary examinations for admission to the practice of law.

GEORGES DAVELUY.
Montreal, 22nd Jan., 1890. 0 2 T

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

Redpath

CERTIFICATES OF STRENGTH AND PURITY.

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

To the Canada Sugar Refining Co'y, Montreal

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

The test by the Polariscope showed in yesterday's yield 99.9⅝ per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar, which may be considered commercially as ABSOLUTELY PURE SUGAR.

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

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

To the Canada Sugar Refining Company:

Gentlemen,—I have taken and tested a sample of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar, and find that it yielded 99.85 per cent. of Pure Sugar. It is practically as pure and good a Sugar as can be manufactured.

Yours truly,
G. P. GIRDWOOD.

TWO FIRST PRIZES
PARIS EXPOSITION.
"Omnibus" American Rye Whisky.
GOLD MEDAL
"GLENROSA" SCOTCH WHISKY
SILVER MEDAL
Being Highest Award to any Scotch Whisky.
JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

—THE—
MONTREAL WAREHOUSING CO.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal Warehousing Company will be held at the offices of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, on

MONDAY, 3rd February, Proximo,

At THREE o'clock p.m.,

for the purpose of discussing the proposed amendments to the Charter of the Company, and for the purpose of authorizing the Directors to make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for power to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company and for the cancellation of the present Mortgage Bonds and the issue of new ones to replace the same.

GEO. H. HANNA,
Manager and Secretary.
Montreal, 24th January, 1890. 24,30J 3F

Montreal Rolling Mills Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Montreal Rolling Mills Company will be held at the City Office of the Company Room, 24 Mechanics' Hall, St. James street, on

THURSDAY, 30th January, 1890
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

For the purpose of receiving from the Directors their report of the business done by the Company during the past year, and for other business.

HARRISON WATSON,
24,25,29,30J 17 Secretary.

GIBB & COMPANY,

HAVING RECEIVED THEIR
Fall and Winter Stock of
TAILORING AND HABERDASHERY,
ALSO
Pattern Suits from Poole,
INVITE INSPECTION

GENUINE DIAMONDS
—AND—
Solid Gold Watches
FOR NOTHING.
—:o:—
THE ENTERPRISE TEA CO.

having had such an immense patronage since their opening three weeks ago, have decided that they will for the next 30 days continue the same system of present giving on a much larger and grander scale than ever attempted by this company before. They will for the next 30 days give to every purchaser of one of their boxes of tea a souvenir such as solid gold and silver watches of the best American and Swiss makers; articles of genuine diamond, ruby, sapphire, amethyst and turquoise jewellery, and presents of less value too numerous to mention. To every purchaser of $5 worth of their tea they will, simply as an advertisement, give a handsome watch.

In order to further increase our outside patronage and to put a sample of our tea in every city, town and village in Canada, we will, for the next two weeks, give to each first order that we receive from the different places that our tea has not been in before a valuable souvenir of jewellery in addition to the customary souvenir that we put in each box.

Send in your orders at once and be the first in your town to receive one of these valuable souvenirs.

ORDERS BY MAIL accompanied by Cash or Post Office Order, from any part of Canada will be Promptly Forwarded.

Parties Getting up a Club of $10 or $20 always receive a Valuable Souvenir.

Our tea is sold only in cans, price $1 each, or 6 cans for $5, 13 cans for $10, and 27 cans for $20.

ENTERPRISE TEA CO.,
1668 Notre Dame Street,
[Near St. Lambert Hill].

NOTICE TO CALL
MEETING OF CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 19.

In the matter of Louis A. Dansereau, of the city and district of Montreal, confectioner, Insolvent.

The creditors of the said Insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court in the Insolvancy office, in the Court House, in the City of Montreal, on the Thirtieth day of January instant, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a Curator to the property of the said insolvent, and on such other matters as may lawfully be submitted to them.

Montreal, 22nd January, 1890.

A. B. LONGPRE,
Interim Curator.

WELLINGTON STREET.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, City of Montreal. }

IN RE
The City of Montreal.

Petitioners for the Expropriation in Wellington street, St. Ann's Ward, in the City of Montreal, for the purpose of widening the same between Mullins and Richmond street.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioners have, according to law, determined who are the parties interested in, and to be specially assessed to defray the whole cost of the said improvement, and have made their report thereon, by which it appears that the parties interested in and to be specially assessed for the purpose of the said improvement are as follows:

The proprietors of all the lots of land fronting on Wellington street, from the Lachine Canal to the present western city limits, but on a depth not exceeding one hundred [100] feet;

The proprietor or proprietors of the lot of land fronting on Wellington street known as Wellington Square, and on the whole of said lot;

The proprietors of all the lots of land fronting on the northwest side by Centre street, from Conde street to Wellington street, and on the whole depth of the lots;

The proprietors of all the lots of land fronting on the south-west side of Conde street, from Wellington street to Richardson street, and on the whole depth of the lots;

The proprietors of all the lots of land fronting on the north-east side of Conde street, from Centre street to a point opposite the south-east corner of Richardson street, and on the whole depth of the lots;

The proprietors of all the lots of land fronting on Mullins street, from Wellington street to the line of division between St. Gabriel and St. Ann's Wards, and on the whole depth of the lots;

The proprietors of all the lots of land fronting on Richmond street, from Wellington street to Mullins street and on the whole depth of the lots.

And any parties who desire to oppose the said improvement may do so by a declaration to that effect, to be signed by such parties opposing, and to be filed in the hands of the City Clerk within ten days from the last insertion of this notice.

J. SHERIDAN,
M. MARTIN,
A. RAMSAY,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER'S ROOM, CITY HALL, Montreal, 23rd Jan., 1890. }

[This notice to be inserted in the HERALD and *Gazette* on the 24th and 25th January instant.]

INKSTANDS!

Over One Thousand at Greatly Reduced Prices to Clear.

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Morton, Phillips & Bulmer
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,
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MONTREAL.

Cumberland Ry. and Coal Co'y

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's offices, Imperial Buildings, Place d'Armes, in the city of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February next, at 3.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the second day of February until after the meeting.

By order.
H. R. DRUMMOND,
Secretary.
Montreal, 8th January, 1889. 8 1m

Montreal Corn Exchange
ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association will be held in the Board of Trade Reading Room on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1890, at Three o'clock p.m., for the election of the Committee of Management, the Board of Review, and for other business.

By order.
GEO. HADRILL,
Secretary.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF TRADE, Montreal, 22nd Jan., 1890. } r20

PATENTS!
TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS.
R. A. KELLOND, Solicitor and Expert
Head Office:—156 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
Branches:—24 King Street East, Toronto. Pacific Building, Washington.

CITY AND SUBURBAN

The Bell Telephone Company have opened offices at St. Eustache and St. Ours.

The Mayor suggests that the name of Pine avenue be changed to Elgin avenue, after Lord Elgin, a former Governor-General.

The dead body of an unknown man, found on Thursday at Dalhousie Square, C. P. R. station, still lies at the Morgue unindentified.

The "Bell" piano to be used this evening at entertainment in First Baptist Church is kindly loaned for the occasion by Willis & Co.

The Hon. Louis Beaubien, Dr. Leprohon and Mr. J. P. Cleghorn have been appointed commissioners in expropriation for St. Catherine street east.

The population of St. Jean Baptiste Ward is said to be 15,000. They have now fifteen polling stations, while at the time of annexation they had four.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, 27th inst., will be Messrs. George Carslake and Anthony Force.

The Park Commissioners spent $20,000 on the Park last year. They expect to be able to spend a like sum this season. Road watering will be continued.

Messrs. Cruikshank and Ferguson have entered into partnership for the prosecution of a legal business. The junior member is a McGill gold medalist in law.

The City Surveyor says that if the harbor plans are accepted by the Government, the prospects are that work will be commenced in the summer as early as possible.

The "Soo" train was nine hours late yesterday, and did not arrive until 12.30 this morning. The traffic in the vicinity of the "Soo" is rendered difficult by the heavy snow banks.

A judgment for $900 has been rendered in favor of the Troy Steam Laundry against the former lessees of the Balmoral Hotel. The action was based on two promissory notes.

Mr. Treffle Berthiaume, proprietor of *La Minerve* and *La Presse*, has taken an action for $10,000 damages against Messrs. Belleau & Cie., publishers of *L'Electeur*, for alleged libel.

The Montreal Granite and Marble Works, which completed an abandoned contract on No. 2 fire station, claims the sum of $657.59 from the corporation and is suing for the amount.

Mr. Hall's bill in reference to the B. A. matter will be considered by the Bar at a regular meeting to be held at 11 o'clock this morning. It will take place immediately after the Justice Johnson ceremony.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

The golden jubilee of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society will be celebrated on Feb. 16th by a religious demonstration and by a social on the following evening. Archbishop Fabre will attend the former event.

The following is the number of writs issued in the Superior Court during the last ten years;—1880, 3,080; 1881, 3,950; 1882, 3,890; 1883; 4,400; 1884, 4,280; 1885, 3,480; 1886, 3,440; 1887, 3,820; 1888, 4,090; 1889. 4,470.

The Board of Chairmen will meet on Monday morning to make the usual recommendations as to what is needed at Quebec this year. The principal one is a big loan for street improvements.

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

The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company; also Messrs. Guggisberg Bros., of Preston, have appointed me their sole agent in Montreal for their Celebrated Desks. A complete stock always on hand at lowest factory prices. Inspection solicited. F. NICHTINGALE, 7 and 9 St. John street. Bell Telephone 1691.

Rev. Father T. McCarthy, pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, Point St. Charles, died on Thursday at his brother's home, at St. Julienne. He has been pastor of St. Gabriel's since 1886, having previously been parish priest of St. Anthony's church.

The "Knabe" piano used last evening at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in St. James Methodist Church was loaned by Willis & Co., also the "Bell" piano and Bell organ used at the entertainment in Chalmer's Church, Main street, last evening, were kindly loaned for this occasion by the same firm.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Sheriff, was suddenly taken ill on the street yesterday morning from the effects of a nervous attack. He was taken home, and Doctors Rottot and Brosseau, and later Dr. MacCallum were called in, and succeeded in restoring him. His condition is not dangerous.

La Minerve taxes *L'Etendard* with exaggeration for having stated that Senator Trudel's funeral was the largest one since the death of Sir Geo. Etienne Cartier and Archbishop Bourget, and also states that *L'Etendard* is wrong in trying to make the apotheosis of its late director out of this funeral demonstration.

Mr. Arthur Globensky, advocate, writes to *La Presse* protesting against Mr. Hall's bill for admitting to the study of the law holders of university degrees, and also protesting against a private bill asking that Mr. Camille Grauger, collector, of this city, be admitted to the study of the law without passing the preliminary examination.

The funeral of the late Abbe Vercam, P.S.S., took place yesterday at Notre Dame Church. There was a large number of clergy and friends present. The remains were taken for interment to the Grand Seminary chapel on Sherbrooke street. The pupils of the Montreal College were present in a body.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

Judge Mathieu rendered an important judgment yesterday in the case of Larivee & Lacroix. This was an action of $200 damages from the latter's employer on account of an accident by which the father is deprived of the support which his son's salary furnished him. The defendant's demurrer was dismissed, which is equivalent to sustaining the action.

The ice bridge over the river has now formed, and safe crossings were made yesterday to St. Lambert and Longueuil. Late on Thursday night the river reached the highest point attained this season, 34 feet 11 inches. It is now receding, and it is expected that the sewer gates will be opened to-day and pumping discontinued.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

The commission appointing the Hon. Mr. Justice Johnson will be formally received this morning, and at 10.30 o'clock a ceremony will be held in the first division court room, which is decorated for the occasion. It is expected there will be a large gathering of judges and of the legal profession. The ladies will also be present at the ceremony.

A comparison between the snow and rain fall during the last three months of 1889 in Montreal and Toronto shows that in the former 29.6 inches of snow and 8.21 inches of rain fell, while in Toronto the fall was 12.4 inches of snow and 9.05 of rain. In 1888 the record for the corresponding period was: Montreal, 35.70 snow and 10.41 rain; Toronto, 6.50 snow and 5.95 rain.

The estate of the late Lawrence Kehoe, father of John Kehoe, sentenced for life for manslaughter, was before the summary division of the Superior Court yesterday. The lawyers who defended the son are suing the estate for their fees, and the Government has intervened, claiming the estate inherited by the prisoner, he being civilly dead.

Some people think the immense strides that Montreal is likely to take during the next ten years may have the effect of materially changing the present predominance of the French-speaking element in all the wards. The labor introduced will not, it is said, be *habitant* labor, but much of it will have of necessity to be skilled labor from England, Ontario and the United States.

A case involving a point of some interest, especially to farmers and horsemen, was argued yesterday in the Court of Appeals. Oliva Robin *dit* Lapointe, in the district of Terrebonne, pastured a horse with a farmer named Oliver Briere. One day the horse was found dead in the pasture, and the owner sued the farmer for its value. The first judgment went against the farmer, but it was reversed in the Court of Review, and now the owner of the horse is trying his fortune in Appeals. It will probably be one of the most expensive dead horses they ever had in that parish when it is finally disposed of.

The School Commissioners of Hochelaga have applied to the city for the repayment of $460, paid to the city for school assessments, and which they now contend in consequence of the decision in the case of the city versus the Seminary of St. Sulpice; they are entitled to be refunded. The City Attorney has advised the Finance Committee to repay the money. It was feared the city would, in consequence of the decision mentioned, be called upon to refund a very large sum of money, paid by religious institutions for special assessments. It appears, however, the whole sum the city should be called upon to repay is only about $14,000, the greater part of which it is anticipated will never be asked for.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

THE MARKET COMMITTEE.

Ald. Malone presided at the meeting of the Markets Committee yesterday, at which there were present Ald. Cunningham, Robert, J. B. R. Dufresne, Griffin and Savignac.

It was decided to amend the abattoir by-law so as to allow of dressed meat and mutton being brought into the city from outside and sold subject to a rigid inspection.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Several Candidates Endorsed By the Alliance.

A meeting of the Temperance Electoral Committee of the Alliance was held yesterday afternoon. The following is the committee's report:

Centre Ward—No replies received from either candidates. No action was taken.

St. Ann's Ward—Referred to sub-committee for further information.

St. Antoine Ward—Hollis Shorey endorsed.

St. Louis Ward—Referred to sub-committee.

St. James Ward—A. Lamarche, who is a total abstainer and in favor of stringent temperance legislation was endorsed.

St. Mary's Ward—Alex. Renauld is a total abstainer and in favor of reducing saloons and enforcement of laws against gambling which are not now properly enforced. Mr. Renauld was endorsed by the Alliance.

Temperance electors in these wards are requested to support candidates endorsed as above.

SEALSKIN, PERSIAN LAMB, BOKARA ASTRACAN, SEA OTTER, ETC., ETC.

Bokhara is the best selling fur of the present season. Bokhara is most in demand to-day and is perhaps the handsomest fur in the market after Persian Lamb and Seal. There is nothing finer or richer than a cloak or mantle in Bokhara. When well cut, well made and well finished it is an article that always gives satisfaction and which is always suitable, whether for a promenade in the city or a drive out into the country on the coldest day in winter. It is an article that wears well, looks well and is always fashionable. Our cloaks and mantles will be found of the best possible make with the finest trimmings; at once solid and elegant. We can assure you that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to find a finer choice than we can show if you honour us with a call. We have a stock which certainly is unsurpassed in Montreal. We ask the favour of a call in full certainty of being able to give you entire and complete satisfaction.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & Co.,
1537, 1539, 1541 St. Catherine street.
Montreal.

N.B.—Branch establishment at No. 141 Sparks street, Ottawa. 17

LAID TO REST.

Funeral of the Late W. J. Henderson.

The remains of the late W. J. Henderson were conveyed to their last resting place yesterday afternoon. The funeral cortege started from his late residence, 38 St. Matthew street, at 2.30 o'clock, headed by the band of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. The pall-bearers were Messrs. James Beckham, Wm. Scott, W. DeL. Young, D. Battersby, W. H. Arnton and Fred. Thompson. Following the hearse were Messrs. D. H. Henderson, Norman Henderson, brother; T. B. Pacy, brother-in-law; and Gordon Henderson, David Howard Henderson, Norman L. Henderson, Reginald Henderson, and D. H. Pacy, nephews of the deceased. The members of Montreal Castle No. 1, Knights of the Golden Eagle, in uniform, and members of Elgin Lodge, No. 7, Q. R., A. F. & A. M., without regalia were present in good number, and after them came a large concourse of citizens. The burial service was held in St. George's Episcopal Church, and was conducted by the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, assisted by Canon Mills of Trinity Church. At the conclusion of the service the remains were interred in the Mount Royal Cemetery.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the election of Aldermen in the several Wards where there is a contest, will be held UNDER THE BALLOT SYSTEM, on SATURDAY, the FIRST FEBRUARY next. The polls will be opened at NINE o'clock in the forenoon and closed at FIVE o'clock in the afternoon, and shall be held at the different places in the said wards fixed and determined by the Board of Revisors, as follows, to wit:

CENTRE WARD.

Poll No 1—At or near 44 Capital street, comprises electoral district No 1, bounded by the river, Callieres, St Francois Xavier, St Paul and St Gabriel streets.

Poll No 2—At or near 1644 Notre Dame, comprises electoral district No 2, bounded by St Paul, St Sulpice, Notre Dame and St Gabriel streets.

Poll No. 3—At or near No. 16 Place d'Armes comprises electoral districts Nos. 3 and 4, bounded by St. Paul, St. Francois Xavier and Craig streets, Place d'Armes Hill and Square and St. Sulpice street.

Poll No. 4—At or near No. 7 and 9 Place d'Armes Hill, comprises electoral district No. 5, bounded by St. James street, Place d'Armes Hill, Craig street and St. Lambert Hill.

Poll No. 5—At or near No 90 St. James comprises electoral district No. 6, bounded by Notre Dame street, Place d'Armes Square, St. James and St. Lambert streets.

Poll No. 6—At or near No. 496 Craig street comprises electoral district No. 7, bounded by Notre Dame and St. Lambert streets, St. Lambert Hill, Craig and St. Gabriel streets.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Poll No 1—At or near No 3 St Henry, comprises electoral district No 1, bounded by Wellington, Queen, William, St. Henry, Notre Dame and McGill streets.

Poll No 2—At or near No 87 St Maurice, comprises electoral district No 2, bounded by St Maurice, Inspector, Notre Dame and St Henry streets.

Poll No 3—At or near No 141 College, comprises electoral districts Nos 3 and 4, bounded by William, Inspector, St Maurice, and St Henry streets.

Poll No 4—At or near No 31 Ottawa street, comprises electoral districts Nos 5 and 6, bounded by Wellington, Nazareth, William and Queen streets.

Poll No 5—At or near No 78 Wellington, comprises electoral districts Nos 7 and 8, bounded by the Lachine canal, Nazareth, Wellington and McGill streets.

Poll No 6—At or near No 158 Wellington, Fire Station, comprises electoral district No 9, bounded by the river from Black's bridge to the Mill race, and thence by Mill street to St Etienne street, St Etienne, Wellington and Nazareth streets.

Poll No 7—At or near No 101 Ottawa, comprises electoral districts Nos 10 and 11, bounded by Wellington, Shannon, William and Nazareth streets.

Poll No 8—At or near No 217 William, comprises electoral district No 12, bounded by William, Murray, Notre Dame and Inspector streets.

Poll No 9—At or near 137 Colborne, comprises electoral district No 13, bounded by Ottawa, Young, William and Shannon streets.

Poll No 10—At or near No 52 Young, comprises electoral districts Nos 14 and 15, bounded by Wellington, Murray, Ottawa and Shannon streets.

Poll No. 11—At or near No. 130 Murray, comprises electoral district No. 16, bounded by Ottawa, Eleanor, William and Young streets.

Poll No 12—At or near No 2162 Notre Dame, comprises electoral district No. 17, bounded by William, Eleanor, Barre, McCord, Notre Dame and Murray streets.

Poll No 13—At or near No 147 McCord, comprises electoral district No 18, bounded by Ottawa, McCord, Barre and Eleanor streets.

Poll No 14—At or near No 154 McCord, comprises electoral districts Nos 19 and 20, bounded by Wellington, Richmond, William, McCord, Ottawa and Murray streets.

Poll No 15—At or near No. 2284 Notre Dame, comprises electoral district No 21, bounded by William, Versailles, Notre Dame and McCord streets.

Poll No 16—At or near No 2406 Notre Dame comprises electorial district No 22, bounded by William, Richmond, Notre Dame and Versailles streets.

Poll No 17—At or near No 503 William, comprises electoral district No 23, bounded by the Lachine canal, the limits of the St Gabriel ward, Notre Dame, Canning, William, Seigneurs, Notre Dame and Richmond streets.

Poll No 18—At or near No 2594 Notre Dame, comprises electoral district No 24, bounded by William, Canning, Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets.

Poll No 19—At or near No 77 Richardson, comprises electoral districts Nos 26 and 27, bounded by Centre street, the limits of St Gabriel ward, the Lachine canal and Montmorency street.

Poll No 20—At or near No 71 Condee, comprises electoral district No 27, bounded by Wellington, Centre, Richardson and Montmorency streets, the Lachine canal, Conde and Farm streets.

Poll No 21—At or near No 375 Wellington comprises electoral district No 28, bounded by Wellington, Farm and Conde streets and the Lachine Canal.

Poll No 22—At or near No 72 Grand Trunk, comprises electoral district No 29, bounded by Wellington, Richmond, Centre, Montmorency, Richardson, Conde and Centre streets.

Poll No 23—At or near No 157 Grand Trunk, comprises electoral district No 30, bounded by Wellington street the railway track, Shearer, Centre and Richmond streets.

Poll No 24—At or near No 76 Shearer, comprises electoral district No 30½, bounded by the Railway track, the limits of the St Gabriel Ward, Centre and Shearer streets.

Poll No 25—At or near No 169 Magdalen, comprising electoral district No 31, bounded by Favard street, the limits of the St Gabriel Ward, the Railway track and Sebastapol street.

Poll No 26—At or near No 99 Congregation, comprises electoral district No 32, bounded by the river, the limits of the St. Gabriel Ward, Favard, Sebastopol, Wellington and St. Etienne streets.

Poll No 27—At or near No 99 Britannia, comprises electoral district No 33, bounded by the river, St Etienne and Conway streets.

Poll No 28—At or near No 104 Forfar, comprises electoral district No 34, bounded by Conway, St. Etienne and Mill street to the mill race and the river.

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

Poll No 1—At or near No 348 St James, comprises electoral districts Nos 1 and 2, bounded by Notre Dame street, St. David lane, St Antoine, Craig and McGill streets.

Poll No 2—At or near No 12 St Margaret, comprises electoral districts Nos 3 and 21, bounded by Notre Dame, Inspector, St James, Desrivieres and St Antoine streets and St David lane.

Poll No 3—At or near No 16 Latour, comprises electoral districts Nos 4 and 5, bounded by Craig, St Antoine, St Genevieve, Lagauchetiere and St Alexander streets.

Poll No 4—At or near No 30 St Monique, comprises electoral district No 6, bounded by St Antoine, Cathedral, Lagauchetiere and St Genevieve streets.

Poll No 5—At or near No 20 Hanover, comprises electoral district No 7, bounded by Lagauchetiere, Cathedral, Dorchester and St Alexander streets.

Poll No 6—At or near No 2202 St Catherine, comprises electoral district No 8, bounded by Dorchester, St Monique, Cathcart, University, St Catherine and St Alexander streets.

Poll No 7—At or near No 2302 St Catherine, comprises electoral district No 9, bounded by Dorchester, Metcalfe, St Catherine, University, Cathcart and St Monique streets.

Poll No 8—At or near No 32 Aylmer, comprises electoral district No. 10, bounded by St Catherine, University, Burnside, Mayor and City Councillor streets.

Poll No 9—At or near No 2351 St. Catherine, comprises electoral district No 11, bounded by St. Catherine, Metcalfe, Burnside and University streets.

Poll No 10—At or near No 63 Alymer, comprises electoral district No 12, bounded by Mayor, Burnside, University, Sherbrooke and City Councillor streets.

Poll No 11—At or near No 116 Shuter, comprises electoral district Nos 13 and 13½, bounded by Sherbrooke, University, Prince Arthur, Shuter and Milton streets to Durocher street and Durocher street.

Poll No 12—At or near No 42 Prince Arthur, comprises electoral district No 14, bounded by Milton street, from Durocher to Shuter street, Shuter, Prince Arthur and University streets, the city limits north and Durocher street from the city limits to the line of Milton street.

Poll No 13—At or near No 53 Victoria, comprises electoral district No 15, bounded by Burnside, Metcalfe and McTavish streets to the city limits north, the city limits north and University street.

Poll No 14—At or near No 63 Simpson, comprises electoral district No 16, bounded by Sherbrooke street, Cote des Neiges road, the city limits north and McTavish street, from said limits to Sherbrooke street.

Poll No 15—At or near No 2385 St. Catherine, comprises electoral district No 17, bounded by St Catherine, Mountain, Sherbrooke and Metcalfe streets.

Poll No 16—At or near No 2797 St Catherine comprises electoral district No 18, bounded by St Catherine, Guy, Sherbrooke and Mountain streets.

Poll No 17—At or near No 2414 St Catherine, comprises electoral district No 19, bounded by Osborne, Mountain, St Catherine, Metcalfe and Cathedral streets.

Poll No 18—At or near No 118 Windsor, comprises electoral district No 20, bounded by St Antoine, Mountain, Osborne and Cathedral streets.

Poll No 19—At or near No 164 St Antoine, comprises electoral district No 22, bounded by St James, Mountain St Antoine and Desriviers streets.

Poll No 20—At or near No 35 Chaboillez, comprises electoral districts Nos 23 and 24, bounded by Chaboillez Square, Notre Dame, Bruchesi, Albert, Mountain, St James and Inspector streets.

Poll No 21—At or near No. 40 Mountain, comprises electoral districts No 25 and 26, bounded by Notre Dame, Aqueduct, St James, Mountain, Albert and Buchesi streets.

Poll No 22—At or near No 85 Versailles, comprises electoral districts Nos 27 and 28, bounded by Notre Dame, Lusignan, St James and Aqueduct streets.

Poll No 23—At or near No 205 Guy, comprises electoral districts Nos 29 and 43, bounded by Notre Dame and St Martin streets, Mysterious lane, Richmond, St. James and Lusignan streets.

Poll No 24—At or near No 288 Aqueduct, comprises electoral district No 30, bounded by St James, Guy, St Antoine and Mountain streets.

Poll No 25—At or near 273 St Antoine, comprises electoral districts No 31, bounded by St Antoine, Guy, Dorchester and Mountain streets.

Poll No. 26—At or near No 2507 St Catherine, comprises electoral district No 32, bounded by Dorchester, Guy, St Catherine and Mountain streets.

Poll No 27—At or near No 2629 St Catherine, comprises electoral district No 32½, bounded by Dorchester, St Matthew, Sherbrooke and Guy streets.

Poll No 28—At or near No 2700 St. Catherine, comprises electoral district No 33, bounded by Dorchester, St. Mark, Sherbrooke and St. Matthew streets.

Poll No 29—At or near No 2743 St Catherine, comprises electoral district No 34, bounded by Sherbrooke, St Mark and St Catherine streets, the city limits west and north, and Cote des Neiges road.

Poll No 30—At or near No 1207 Dorchester, comprises electoral district No 35, bounded by Dorchester street, the city limits west, St Catherine and St Mark streets.

Poll No 31—At or near No 539 Seigneurs, comprises electoral district No 36, bounded by St Antoine street, the city limits west, Dorchester and Guy streets.

Poll No 32—At or near No. 408 Richmond, comprises electoral district No 37, bounded by St James, St Martin, St Antoine and Guy streets.

Poll No 33—At or near No 509 Seigneurs, comprises electoral districts Nos 38 and 39, bounded by St James, Chatham, St Antoine and St Martin streets.

Poll No 34—At or near No 183 Canning, comprises electoral district No 40, bounded by St James, Fulford, St Antoine and Chatham streets.

Poll No 35—At or near No 15 Coursol, comprises electoral district No 41, bounded by Coursol and Dominion streets, the city limits west St Antoine and Fulford streets.

Poll No 36—At or near No 63 Dominion, comprises electoral district No 42, bounded by St James, Dominion, Coursol and Fulford streets.

Poll No 37—At or near No 1006 St James, comprises electoral districts Nos 44 and 45, bounded by Mysterious lane, Leroux, Seigneurs, St James and Richmond streets.

Poll No 38—At or near No 357 Seigneurs, comprises electoral districts Nos 46 and 47, bounded by Notre Dame, Chatham, St James, Seigneurs, Leroux and St Martin streets.

Poll No 39—At or near No 91 Canning, comprises electoral district No 48, bounded by Notre Dame, Canning, St James and Chatham streets.

Poll No 40—At or near No 73 Delisle, comprises electoral district No 49, bounded by Delisle, Fulford, St James and Canning streets.

Poll No 41—At or near No 582 Albert, comprises electoral district No 50, bounded by Delisle street, the city limits west, St James and Fulford streets.

Poll No 42—At or near No 74 Workman, comprises electoral district No 51, bounded by Notre Dame, the city limits west, Delisle and Canning streets.

ST. LOUIS WARD.

Poll No 1—At or near No 81 Vitre street, comprises electoral districts Nos 1 and 2, bounded by Craig, St Lawrence, Lagauchetiere and St Constant streets.

Poll No 2—At or near 52 German street, comprises electoral district No 3, bounded by Craig, St Constant, Lagauchetiere and St Elizabeth streets

Poll No 3—At or near No 72 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral districts Nos 4 and 6, bounded by Craig, St Elizabeth, Dorchester, St Denis, Lagauchetiere and Sanguinet streets.

Poll No 4—At or near No 12 Vitre street, comprises electoral district No 5, bounded by Craig, Sanguinet, Lagauchetiere and St Denis streets.

Poll No 5—At or near No 85 St Constant street, comprises electoral district Nos 7 and 8, bounded by Lagauchetiere, St Lawrence, Dorchester and St Elizabeth streets.

Poll No 6—At or near 137 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral district No 9, bounded by Dorchester, Sanguinet, St Catherine and St Denis streets

Poll No 7—At or near No 108 St Elizabeth street, comprises electoral district No 10 bounded by Dorchester German, St Catherine and Sanguinet streets.

Poll No 8—At or near No 497 Dorchester street, comprises electoral district No 11, bounded by Dorchester, St Constant, St Catherine and German streets.

Poll No 9—At or near No 147 St Dominique street, comprises electoral district No 12 bounded by Dorchester, St Lawrence, St Catherine and St Constant streets.

Poll No 10—At or near No 1222 Mignonne street, comprises electoral district No 13, bounded by St Catherine, St Elizabeth, Mignonne and St. Denis streets.

Poll No 11—At or near No 234 German street comprises electoral districts Nos 14 and 18, bounded by St Catherine, St Constant, Ontario, German, Mignonne and St Elizabeth streets.

Poll No 12—At or near No 209 St Dominique street, comprises electoral districts Nos 15 and 16, bounded by St Catherine, St Lawrence, Ontario, St Dominique, Mignonne and St Constant streets.

Poll No 13—At or near No 47 St Hippolyte lane, comprises electoral districts Nos 17 and 23, bounded by Mignonne St Dominique, Ontario, St Lawrence, Sherbrooke and St Constant streets.

Poll No 14—At or near No 178 St Elizabeth street, comprises electoral district No 19, bounded by Mignonne, German, Ontario and St Elizabeth street.

Poll No 15—At or near No 260 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral district No 20, bounded by Mignonne, St Elizabeth, Ontario and Sanguinet streets

Poll No 16—At or near No 27 St Emery street, comprises electoral district No 21, bounded by Mignonne, Sanguinet, Ontario and St Denis streets.

Poll No 17—At or near No 48 Fortier street, comprises electoral district No 22, bounded by Ontario, St Constant and Sherbrooke street, Laval avenue, and Ernest and St Denis streets.

Poll No 18—At or near No 38 Cadieux street, comprises electoral districts Nos 22½ and 24½, bounded by Sherbrooke, St Dominique and Courville streets and Laval avenue.

Poll No 19—At or near No 479 St Lawrence street, comprises electoral districts Nos 24 and 25, bounded by Sherbrooke, St Lawrence, Roy and St Dominique streets.

Poll No. 20—At or near No. 133 A St. Hippolyte street, comprises electoral district No. 26, bounded by Courville, St. Dominique, Roy and St. Hippolyte streets.

Poll No. 21—At or near No. 83 Cadieux street, comprises electoral district No. 27, bounded by Courville, St. Hippolyte and Roy streets and Laval avenue.

Poll No. 22—At or near No. 49 Ernest street, comprises electoral district No. 28, bounded by Ernest street, Laval avenue, Roy and St. Denis streets.

Poll No. 23—At or near 577 St. Dominique street, comprises electoral districts Nos. 29 and 30, bounded by Roy and St. Lawrence streets, the limits of the St Jean Baptiste ward and St. Hippolyte street.

Poll No. 24—At or near No. 212 Cadieux street, comprises electoral district No. 31, bounded by Roy and St. Hippolyte streets, the limits of St. Jean Baptiste ward and Pantaleon street to Roy street.

Poll No 25—At or near No 582 Sanguinet street, comprises electoral district No 32, bounded by Roy and Pantaleon streets, the limits of the St Jean Baptiste ward and Sanguinet street.

Poll No 26—At or near No 119 Drolet street, comprises electoral districts Nos 33 and 34, bounded by Roy and Sanguinet streets, the limits of the St Jean Baptiste ward and St. Denis street.

ST. JAMES WARD.

Poll No 1—At or near No 1368 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral district No 1, bounded by the river, Lacroix, Perthius, St Hubert, Craig and Jacques Cartier streets.

Poll No 2—At or near No 1287 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral districts Nos 2 and 3, bounded by the river, Jacques Cartier, Craig and Montcalm streets.

Poll No 3—At or near No 1197 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral district No 4, bounded by the river, Montcalm, Craig, Visitation and Barclay streets.

Poll No 4—At or near No 189 Craig street, comprises electoral district No 5, bounded by Craig, Wolfe, Lagauchetiere and Visitation streets.

Poll No 5—At or near No 56½ Amherst street, comprises electoral districts Nos 6 and 7, bounded by Craig, Campeau, Lagauchetiere and Wolfe streets.

Poll No 6—At or near No 7 Dubord street, comprises electoral districts Nos 8 and 9, bounded by Craig, St. Denis, St Catherine, Berri, Lagauchetiere and Campeau streets.

Poll No 7—At or near No 31 Labelle street, comprises electoral district No 10, bounded by Lagauchetiere, Berri, St Catherine and St Hubert streets.

Poll No 8—At or near No 93 Amherst street, comprises electoral district No 11, bounded by Lagauchetiere, St Hubert, Dorchester and Wolfe streets.

Poll No 9—At or near No 40 St Andre street, comprises electoral districts Nos 12 and 13, bounded by Dorchester, St Hubert, St Catherine and Jacques Cartier streets.

Poll No 10—At or near No 141 Amherst street, comprises electoral district No 14, bounded by Dorchester, Jacques Cartier, St Catherine and Wolfe streets.

Poll No 11—At or near No 155 Wolfe street, comprises electoral district No 15, bounded by Lagauchetiere, Wolfe, St Catherine and Montcalm streets.

Poll No 12—At or near No 140 Beaudry, comprises electoral district No 16, bounded by Lagauchetiere, Montcalm, St Catherine and Beaudry streets.

Poll No 13—At or near No 96 Visitation street, comprises electoral district No 17, bounded by Lagauchetiere, Beaudry, St Catherine and Visitation streets.

Poll No 14—At or near No 104 Visitation street, comprises electoral districts No 18 and 29, bounded by St Catherine, Montcalm, Mignonne, Beaudry, Robin and Visitation streets.

Poll No 15—At or near No 1092 Mignonne street, comprises electoral district No 19, bounded by St Catherine, Jacques Cartier, Mignonne and Montcalm streets.

Poll No 16—At or near No 1126 Mignonne street, comprises electoral districts Nos 20 and 24 bounded by St Catherine, St Denis, Mignonne and St Andre streets, St Andre lane to Jacques Cartier street and Jacques Cartier street.

Poll No 17—At or near No 274 St Hubert street, comprises electoral district No 21, bounded by Mignonne, St Denis, Ontario and St Hubert streets.

Poll No 18—At or near No 68 St Christophe street, comprises electoral district No 22, bounded by Mignonne, St Hubert, Ontario and St Christophe streets.

Poll No 19—At or near No 1382 Ontario street, comprises electoral district No 23, bounded by Mignonne, St Christophe, Ontario and St Andre streets.

Poll No 20—At or near No 258 Amherst street, comprises electoral districts Nos 25 and 26, bounded by Mignonne, Jacques Cartier, to the line of Robin street proposed, the proposed Robin street, from Jacques Cartier to Wolfe street, and Wolfe street.

Poll No 21—At or near 254 Montcalm street, comprises electoral districts Nos 27 and 28, bounded by Mignonne, Wolfe, Robin and Beaudry streets.

Poll No 22—At or near No 320 Beaudry street, comprises electoral districts Nos 30 and 31, bounded by Robin, Montcalm, Ontario and Visitation streets.

Poll No 23—At or near No 418 Wolfe street, comprises electoral districts Nos 32 and 33, bounded by Robin, Amherst, Ontario and Montcalm streets.

Poll No 24—At or near No 379 Jacques Cartier street, comprises electoral districts No 34 and 35, bounded by the proposed continuation of Robin street from Amherst street to St Andre street, and by St Andre, Ontario and Amherst streets.

Poll No 25—At or near No 1460 Ontario street, comprises electoral district No 36, bounded by Ontario, St Denis, Cherrier and St Hubert streets.

Poll No 26—At or near No 1361 Ontario street, comprises electoral district No 37, bounded by Ontario, St Hubert, Cherrier, Maple and St Andre streets.

Poll No 27—At or near No 448 Jacques Cartier street, comprises electoral districts Nos 38 and 39, bounded by Ontario, St Andre, Maple, Cherrier and Amherst streets.

Poll No 28—At or near No 551 Wolfe street, comprising electoral districts Nos 40 and 41, bounded by Ontario and Amherst streets, the limits of the St Jean Baptiste ward and Montcalm street, from said limits to Ontario street.

Poll No 29—At or near No 441 Beaudry street, comprises electoral districts Nos 42 and 43, bounded by Ontario and Montcalm streets up to the limits of the St Jean Baptiste ward, the said limits of St Jean Baptiste ward to the line of Visitation street, and Visitation street from said limits to Ontario street.

Poll No 30—At or near No 96 Maple street, comprises electoral district No 44, bounded by Cherrier and Maple streets, the limits of the St Jean Baptiste Ward and Amherst street.

Poll No 31—At or near No 275 Berri street, comprises electoral districts Nos 45 and 46, bounded by Cherrier and St Denis streets, the limits of the St Jean Baptiste Ward and Maple street.

ST. MARY'S WARD.

Poll No 1—At or near No 1119 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral district No 1, bounded by the river, Barclay, Visitation, Craig and St Ignace streets.

Poll No 2—At or near No 1061 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral district No 2, bounded by the river, St Ignace and Craig streets and deLorimier avenue to the river.

Poll No 3—At or near No 1 Parthenais square, comprises electoral districts Nos 3 and 4, bounded by the river, de Lorimier avenue, St Catherine street and a line between Fullum and Dufresne streets, from St Catherine street to the river.

Poll No 4—At or near No 38 Dufresne street, comprises electoral districts Nos 5 and 6, bounded by the river, a line between Fullum and Dufresne streets, from the river to St Catherine street, St Catherine and Iberville streets.

Poll No 5—At or near No 133 Craig street, comprises electoral districts Nos 7 and 8, bounded by Craig, Visitation, Lagauchetiere and Voltigeurs streets.

Poll No 6—At or near No 7 Champlain street, comprises electoral district No 9, bounded by Craig, Voltigeurs, Lagauchetiere, Maisonneuve, Dorchester and Papineau road and square.

Poll No 7—At or near No 38 Shaw street, comprises electoral districts Nos 10 and 11, bounded by Craig street, Papineau square and road, Dorchester street and de Lorimier avenue.

Poll No 8—At or near No 164 Dorchester street, comprises electoral districts Nos 12 and 13, bounded by Lagauchetiere, Visitation, St Catherine, Panet, Dorchester and Maisonneuve streets.

Poll No 9—At or near No 122 Plessis street, comprises electoral districts Nos 14 and 15, bounded by Dorchester, Panet, St Catherine and St Alphonse streets.

Poll No 10—At or near No 3 Ste Rose street, comprises electoral districts Nos 15½ and 16, bounded by Dorchester, St. Alphonse and St Catherine streets and Papineau Road.

Poll No 11—At or near No 107 Shaw street, comprises electoral district No 17, bounded by Dorchester street, Papineau road, St Catherine street and de Lorimier avenue.

Poll No 12—At or near No. 216½ Panet street, comprises electoral district No 18, bounded by St Catherine, Visitation, Mignonne and Plessis streets.

Poll No 13—At or near No 129 Maisonneuve street, comprises electoral district No 19, bounded by St Catherine, Plessis, Mignonne and Champlain streets.

Poll No 14—At or near No 338 Logan street, comprises electoral districts Nos 20 and 21, bounded by Mignonne, Visitation, Logan and Plessis streets.

Poll No 15—At or near No 170 Maisonneuve street, comprises electoral district No 22, bounded by Mignonne, Plessis, Logan and Champlain streets.

Poll No 16—At or near No 304 Lafontaine street, comprises electoral districts Nos 23 and 24, bounded by Logan, Visitation, Lafontaine and Plessis streets.

Poll No 17—At or near No 244 Lafontaine street, comprises electoral districts Nos 25 and 26, bounded by Logan, Plessis, Lafontaine and Champlain streets.

Poll No 18—At or near No 171 Champlain street, comprises electoral district No 27, bounded by St Catherine, Champlain and Lafontaine street and Papineau Road.

Poll No 19—At or near No 680 Mignonne street, comprises electoral district No 28, bounded by St Catherine street, Papineau Road, Lafontaine street and de Lorimier avenue.

Poll No 20—At or near No 236 Parthenais street, comprises electoral districts Nos 29 and 30, bounded by St Catherine street, de Lorimier avenue, Ontario and Fullum streets.

Poll No 21—At or near No 273 Fullum street, comprises electoral districts Nos 30½ and 33, bounded by Logan, Fullum, Ontario and Parthenais streets to the city limits north, the city limits north and Dufresne street.

Poll No 22—At or near No 122 Dufresne street, comprises electoral district No 31, bounded by St Catherine, Fullum, Logan and Dufresne streets.

Poll No 23—At or near No 24 St Roch street, comprises electoral district No 32, bounded by St Catherine, Dufresne, Logan and Iberville streets.

Poll No 24—At or near No 214 Poupart street, comprises electoral district No 34, bounded by Logan and Dufresne streets to the city limits north, the city limits north, Iberville Ontario and Poupart streets.

Poll No 25—At or near No 172 Iberville street, comprises electoral district No 35, bounded by Logan, Poupart, Ontario and Iberville streets.

Poll No 26—At or near No 345 Panet street, comprises electoral districts Nos 36 and 37, bounded by Lafontaine, Visitation, Ontario and Plessis streets.

Poll No 27—At or near No 297 Maisonneuve street, comprises electoral districts Nos 38 and 39, bounded by Lafontaine, Plessis, Ontario and Champlain streets.

Poll No 28—At or near No 278 Gain street, comprises electoral districts Nos 40 and 41, bounded by Lafontaine, Champlain and Ontario streets and de Lorimier avenue.

Poll No 29—At or near No 338 Panet street, comprises electoral districts Nos 42 and 43, bounded by Ontario and Visitation streets, to the limits of St Jean Baptiste Ward, the limits of the St Jean Baptiste Ward and Panet street from said limits to Ontario streets.

Poll No 30—At or near No 402 Plessis street, comprises electoral districts Nos 44 and 44½, bounded by Ontario and Panet streets to the limits of the St Jean Baptiste Ward, the limits of the St Jean Baptiste Ward and Plessis street from said limits to Ontario street.

Poll No 31—At or near No 413 Maisonneuve street, comprises electoral districts Nos 45 and 46, bounded by Ontario and Plessis streets to the limits of St Jean Baptiste Ward, the limits of the St Jean Baptiste Ward and Champlain street from said limits to Ontario street.

Poll No 32—At or near No 342 Papineau road, comprises electoral districts Nos 47, 48 and 49, bounded by Ontario and Champlain streets to the limits of the St Jean Baptiste Ward, the limits of the St Jean Baptiste Ward, Papineau road, the city limits north and Delorimier avenue.

HOCHELAGA WARD.

Poll No 1—At or near No 136 Harbor street, comprises electoral district No 1, bounded by the river, Iberville, Mignonne and Harbor streets.

Poll No 2—At or near No 185 Frontenac street, comprises electoral districts Nos 2 and 3, bounded by Mignonne, Iberville, Ontario and Harbor streets.

Poll No 3—At or near No 58 Marlborough street, comprises electoral districts Nos 4 and 5, bounded by the river, Harbor, Ontario and Moreau streets.

Poll No 4—At or near No 161 Moreau street, comprises electoral district No 6, bounded by the river, Moreau, Ontario and Prefontaine streets; this last street is in straight line from Ontario street to the river.

Poll No 5—At or near No 135 Desery street, comprises electoral district No 7, bounded by the river, Prefontaine, as above, Ontario and Desery streets.

Poll No 6—At or near No 225 Notre Dame street, comprises electoral district No 8, bounded by the river, Desery and Rouville streets, this last street, from Desery street to the city limits east, and the city limits east.

Poll No 7—At or near No 211 Desery street; comprises electoral district No 9, bounded by Rouville, Desery, Ontario and St Germain streets.

Poll No 8—At or near No 299 Moreau street, comprises electoral districts Nos 10 and 11, bounded by Rouville street from the city limits east to St Germain street, then by St Germain, Ontario and Iberville streets, and the city limits north and east.

ST. GABRIEL WARD.

Poll No 1—At or near No 22 Ropery street, comprises electoral district No 1, bounded by Manufacturers street, Napoleon road, the Lachine canal and the limits of the St Ann's ward.

Poll No 2—At or near No 106 St Andre street, comprises electoral district No 2, bounded by Centre, Ropery and Manufacturers streets, and the limits of the St Ann's ward.

Poll No 3—At or near No 37 Albert street, comprises electoral districts Nos 3 and 4, bounded by the Grand Trunk Railroad track, Hibernia, Grand Trunk, Ropery and Centre streets and the limits of the St Ann's ward.

Poll No 4—At or near No 481 Grand Trunk street, comprises electoral districts Nos 5 and 14, bounded by the Grand Trunk Railway track, Napoleon Road, Centre, Ropery, Grand Trunk and Hibernia streets

Poll No 5—At or near No 105 St Charles street, comprises electoral district No 6, bounded by Centre street, Napoleon Road, Manufacturers and Ropery streets.

Poll No 6—At or near No 262 St Albert, comprises electoral district No 7, bounded by the Grand Trunk Railway track, St Luke and Centre streets and Napoleon Road.

Poll No 7—At or near No 271 Manufacturers street, comprises electoral district No 8, bounded by Centre and St Luke streets, the Grand Trunk Railway track, the Lachine canal and Napoleon Road.

Poll No 8—At or near No 127 Bourgeois street, comprises electoral district No 9, bounded by the river, the Nun's road, Wellington and Bourgeois streets, the Grand Trunk Railway track and the limits of St Ann's Ward.

Poll No 9—At or near No 14 Paris street, comprises electoral district No 10, bounded by Wellington street, the Nun's road to the river, the river to the city limits west, Wellington, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Charron streets, the Grand Trunk railway track and Bourgeois street.

Poll No 10—At or near No 98 Liverpool st., comprises electoral districts No 11, bounded by Wellington and Hibernia streets, the Grand Trunk railway track and Charron, Edinburgh and Liverpool streets.

Poll No 11—At or near No 40 Ryde street, comprises electoral district No 12 bounded by Coleraine street, Napoleon road the Grand Trunk railway track and Hibernia street.

Poll No 12—At or near No 33 [illegible] street, comprises electoral district No 13, bounded by Wellington street, the city limits west, the Grand Trunk railway track, Napoleon road, Coleraine and Hibernia streets.

(By order),

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 24th Jan., 1890.

PATENTS

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

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

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

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

J. [illegible] LITTELL,
Solicitor and [illegible] in Patent Causes,
Washington, D. C.,
(Mention this paper.)
Opposite U. S. Patent Office.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

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

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, January 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Caution—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d. 2s 9d 4s 6d. and 11s.

NOTICE from JOSEPH SCHNEIDER that on the 12th February, 1890, he will petition the Provincial Treasurer to authorize Mary Graham to transfer her Restaurant licence to the said petitioner.

Montreal, 23rd January, 1890.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT

Room No. 23 Fraser Building,

No. 45 St. Sacrament Street.

JAMES THOMSON

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

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Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH

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Bishop's College and School,

LENNOXVILLE, P.Q.

Lectures begin Lent Term, Tuesday morning, January 21st, 1890.
School re-opens on Saturday, January 18th, 1890.
For Calenders of College and School apply to REV. PRINCIPAL ADAMS, D.C.L.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Jack Frost Here—Hailed With Delight—The Epidemic Going—Mr. and Mrs. Korbay's Musicale—Thomas's Sunday Concerts—Social Notes—Marquise Clara Lanza's Novel—Basil Morton's Transgression—Late Winter Fashions—New Half-Long Coats—The One Seam Sleeve—Laces—Fichus—For Plump and for Slender Figures—Gloves—Corsets—Neck Ornaments.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1890.

At last the wintry breezes blow, and if Jack Frost would kindly continue here for a spell, we might kill the germs of our own singular and well-developed grip.

It became my duty to visit several fashionable dry goods establishments yesterday, and never at this season of the year have I seen such dismally dull-looking shops. The woman about town was not there. Nobody, so to speak, was there. For once I had it all to myself, and still I was not happy. In conversation with a saleswoman I was informed that in the fine custom department of this big white marble shop, that no orders were executed last week except those for mourning; that so many were these orders that the girls were kept to work night as well as day. "Between us, this state of things," continued my informant, "is exceedingly depressing." The epidemic is on the wane. One may now get into a public conveyance without hearing a full chorus of sneezers. Of course duets and trios are common, and solos, (bassos and tenors, and baritones) abound. But the illness has been no laughing matter, and it has attacked individuals in a variety of ways. The common form has been influenza. From this the different terminations have radiated, many having ended at the graveyard. Therefore as I look out of my window, and behold the bright sunlight beaming on a slight drapery of snow, and feeling the vitality of the frosty atmosphere after months of moist air, I hail (as every faithful Manhatanese ought) the welcome if tardy arrival of King Frost.

MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS KORBAY,

with the assistance of Mr. Korbay's pupil, Miss Jeanne Borrowe, and under the able management of Mr. J. H. Alpuente, gave on Tuesday last, at Chickering Hall, the third of their four chronologically arranged historical pianoforte and vocal recitals.

The programme was an unusually rich one, beginning with Schubert. (a) "Aufenthalt"; (b) "Ungeduld," by Mr. Korbay in his brilliant style, followed by "An die Nacht," of Rob Volkmann, feelingly rendered by Miss Borrowe from the poet Shelley. The last verse especially completely charmed the audience:

"When I arose and saw the dawn,
I sighed for thee;
When light rode high, and the dew was gone,
And noon lay heavy on flower and tree,
And the weary day turn'd to his rest,
Lingering like an unloved guest,
I sigh'd for thee."

Mrs. Korbay gave a splendid interpretation of Dichterliebe, Schumann; then followed most satisfactory interpretations of Berlioz, Saint-Saens, Massinet, Rubenstein, Widor, Paladilke and Chopin.

THE THOMAS SUNDAY NIGHTS.

The popularity of the Thomas Sunday night concerts at the new Lenox Lyceum, of which I wrote you, is unabated. The audiences are large and of a high character. Last Sunday night the programme was of special interest and included the overture, spinning and sailors' choruses from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman"; allegretto of Beethoven's eighth symphony; the overture to "Semiramide"; and portions of "Bal Costume." Mlle. Clementina De Vere was the soloist, and sang the "Sum and Legend of the Pariah's Daughter" from Delbe's "Lakme." This afforded her full scope for the display of some of her best vocal qualities—flexibility and sympathy. Next Sunday night Mrs. Blunder Stone Barton, soprano, will be heard in an aria from "Semiramide."

The recently organized trio club consisting of Miss Margulies, pianist, Mr. Victor Herbert, 'cellist, and Mr. Leopold Lichtenburg, violinist, all of whom are members of the faculty of the National Conservatory of Music, gave their first concert last Thursday evening at the Berkeley Lyceum, and achieved a great success. The club proposes to give a series of chamber music concerts, in which works of the highest order of musical art will be interpreted.

The Berkeley Ladies Athletic Club gave a charming reception on Wednesday evening last on the occasion of the opening of the new building, 23 West 44th street. The handsome rooms were fashionably thronged both afternoon and evening.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Commodore J. U. Gregory, of Quebec, and Sir John Swinburne, of Capheaton Hall, England, were entertained on Sunday last by Mrs. Robert B Rosevelt at her handsome residence, 57 Fifth avenue.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord's last reception on Thursday last was exceptionally brilliant. There were nearly three hundred guests in attendance, comprising many distinguished people in New York society. Mrs. Lord proposes going South for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Monroe Taylor celebrated their golden wedding a week ago last Wednesday. A gift that calls forth special mention. It is a golden loving-cup, an object to which so many traditions attach. It is of solid gold, weighs one and a half pounds, and stands about ten inches high. The bowl is decorated with the initials J. N. T. and C. E. T. in repousse, encircled by a vine in full fruit, emblematic of joy.

Balls, receptions, dances, lunches and dinners are now on the *tapis*.

"BASIL MORTON'S TRANSGRESSION,"

by Marquise Clara Lanza, published by the Minerva Co., of New York, deals with the love affairs of the hero. Morton's transgression is a common one, and an attentive reading of this charming book may help many a poor fellow to steer clear of any such upsetting rock. The real heroine of the work is the daughter of a bird fancier of South Fifth avenue, New York. This locality is in general occupied by the poorer class of French work people, and here the story opens.

Madame Lanza has most clearly portrayed half-a-dozen people, giving to each a distinctly different character, and balancing them in approved style. The author has the happy faculty of vividly describing her scenes, and as each personage appears, so clear cut are they, that one fancies one must recognize them in any crowd. Her people are real. Their virtues and vices grow naturally as they in turn become developed. It is true there are no very noble beings in "Basil Morton's Transgression." Still the daughter of the querelous bird fancier possesses traits that are noble. And she knows how to love grandly, which, the world must declare, is an attribute of grandeur. The novel is well written. The style is strong. Thought flows at times in fearless and graceful ways, and as page succeeds page quickening the interest in the story, one were dull indeed who stopped short of the end. Madame Lanza does not intend her reader to stop short of the last page, because, until you get there, you do not know what the finishing stroke is to be.

When Basil Morton is seemingly dead to this world, about to rush into the next by his own hand, and we read: "All about him stretched beamless night; a shifting panorama of raven gloom. He must see, he must! Then as he groped his way amid the enveloping sombreness, it seemed as if a curtain were suddenly rolled upward revealing the vast plains of eternity wherein flashed effulgent luminaries, and where an orient brightness spread over boundless seas. Above, glittered rosy flames, and a pæan of joy and peace resounded from the scintillant vault of heaven. His eyes were lifted to the scene in a sort of ecstacy. Behind him still swept the Stygian vapors, peopled with the despairing cries of lost souls. Closer and yet closer he grasped the long, slender dagger, then with a smile he boldly crossed the threshold that led to the eternal sphere beyond." And when an entire different turn takes place, the surprise to the imagination is doubly pleasant.

LATE WINTER FASHIONS.

As the winter is getting along and the fashions appear from week to week, it may readily be assumed that those modes now coming out will form the fashions for early spring.

The half long coat with vest and box pockets developed in soft wool goods, camelette or costume, fabrics, is decidedly in the lead as a late winter or early spring top garment. It may be made of a single fabric or of two or three colors or textures. A very pretty coat is of deep almond or chamois colored wool goods, with the vest of ecru corded or armure silk, and the Louis XVI pockets, turn back cuffs and the facings of the long revers of wood-brown velvet. Another coat which will be stylish until the advent of warm weather is of Eiffel red cloth, with accessories of black velvet and silk.

A TAN LIVERY-CLOTH

half-long coat, with narrow black braid and two widths of metallic braid for garniture was shown me yesterday. The vest, which is rendered close fitting by single bust darts, is closed down the centre with buttons and button-holes and is all-over embroidered to correspond. The fronts reach considerably below the vest and are loose-fitting, a long dart under each arm giving a smooth, graceful effect to the sides. The fronts are made to roll back all the way down, after the manner of a gentleman's overcoat, in graduated lapels, which also reverse the ends of a high standing collar that covers the vest collar at the back. The lapels are faced with velvet, and the inside of the coat collar is made of velvet, and the collar and fronts are well stiffened with canvas so as to stand out well. Rows of wide metallic braid cross the lapels and are prettily turned at their front ends. A similar strip of braid is placed on each end of the collar, giving a pleasingly uniform effect to the reversed parts. In cold weather the fronts may be closed over the vest, thus securing extra protection for the chest. At the back the coat is closely fitted by side-back gores, and a curved center seam that terminates at the top of coat-laps; and the regulation coat-plaits are arranged at the side-back seams. A large box pocket-lap that is tripple pointed at the bottom is arrauged to cross each hip; the laps are of velvet all-over embroidered with narrow metallic braid and match the deep, flaring cuffs on the coat sleeves, The coat is larger than those worn last season, and will be stylishly made up in all kinds of clothes and coatings. The vest may be of any fanciful material preferred, or it may be like the coat and piped, bound or plainly finished at the edges. The pocket-laps and cuffs may match either the coat or vest, or they may be made of an entirely different fabric, silk and velvet being stylish with all coating textures. A pretty lining is desirable in coats of this description, particularly in the fronts, unless the material be alike on both sides, when the edges are left unfinished.

THE ONE SEAM FULL SLEEVE

is gathered at the upper and lower edges for some distance across the upper side and is arranged over a coat-shaped lining. The lower edge is sewed flatly to the lining, and a cuff is simulated on the exposed part of the lining with velvet. Several tuckings are made in the upper part of the sleeve some distance below the top, and also a trifle below the elbow, the result being a raised effect across the shoulders. The sleeve is well adapted to all fashionable street garments, being equally handsome for a cloak, coat or jacket. It will develope well in lady's cloth or any light-weight coating, such as camel's hair cloth, matelasse or corded or repped cloth. Velvet is especially popular this season and will make up handsomely by the mode.

LACES.

The tailor-made gowns with high standing collar and long tight sleeves are often worn without any showing of white or any other colour at throat or wrists. Many women prefer a line of white, and in such cases the favonrite article is moire ribbon half an inch wide with fancy edge. For more dressy street gowns, those intended for visiting, the white ribbon may be worn or a narrow plain fold, no ruching, of lisse or silk mull. For house gowns there is a wide variety in the laces and embroideries that may be used. A woman with a short neck and full bust should not wear the Marie Antoinette ficher or the Medici collar. If the throat is plump and pretty, no suggestion of bones, wear the broad laces laid in narrow plaits that are intended to lie flat about the neck. These come in every variety of lace, three, four and five inches deep, some made as a band that fits inside of the standing collar of the gown. If you do not care for lace you may buy plaitings of mull in white and colours, and of lisse, both plain and embroidered.

FOR THE FULLY ROUNDED FIGURE

nothing can be more becoming than the flat fichu of Irish lace. This lace is too heavy to lay in folds or gathers, and properly worn it is laid flat about the neck, thus showing the richness of the lace and its design. Another style suitable alike for stout or slender persons, is of an exquisitely fine and soft white material called chiffon, the edge being embroidered with silk. This is gathered to a point behind to fit the neck, and drawn down in front to the belt. Still another of the leading styles has a broad turned over collar of fine embroidery, from which hangs a fall of lace behind, while in front are two broad gathered ends of softest mull, that may be either tied in two bows or fastened under the belt.

For evening wear the most popular of the many fichus is the Marie Antoinette. It is of silk mull, preferably white, edged with a wide plaiting of the same. Folded once, it is laid around the neck, crossed in front and tied behind. It is lovely, but should only be worn by a slender figure.

THE GLOVE OF THE ELEGANTE

is the gant de Suede. The favourite shades are tans and grays, eight button lengths mousquetaire, with the fine stitching in the back. These are for day wear, either shopping visiting or for the theatre.

For evening wear with full dress the tan glove no longer has undisputed sway, but shares honours with the palest tints of lemon, cream and pink. If you prefer tan with your evening frock, let it be of the palest shade that you can find.

THE HIGH HIP CORSET

is one of the new and popular styles of Dr. Scott's electric corsets. It is made of fine Alexandrian cloth, in dove and white colour; it is an unusually strong and durable article and a perfect fit. In connection with other articles it possesses strong electro-magnetic curative qualities. It is asserted that these corsets, constructed on scientific principles, impart an exhilarating, health-giving current to the whole system.

The "Summer" corset is made of extra strong and fine quality of Nottingham net and of double thickness. It has a girdle-shaped waistband, which firmly secures the material and prevents the corset stretching and getting out of shape, with pockets all around, in which are placed watch-spring magnitods. I am told that there is no danger, whatever, in wearing them during a thunder storm.

The "English Sateen" corset is a beauty, made of extra fine and heavy English sateen of exquisite shape, being made on the finest French model. It has a waist-band, stitched around the inside, and is very handsomely trimmed with heavy lace, with silk ribbons running through.

The present style of dress bodice favors the wearing of neck ornaments. The consequence is an increased popularity of gold beads and necklaces of every description. For day wear are tiny little neck chains with daisy or mignonette pendants enamelled in natural colors.

There is a decided novelty in neck laces. This is formed with the flexible stem of a flower and its foliage in diamonds and precious stones. The gold stem encircles the neck, while the multi-color part serves as a pendant or clasp. A charming necklet of this description has for its pendant a spray of diamond grape leaves with amethyst berries.

BETSEY BANCKER.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

The Attention of Steam Users is directed to the

PORTEOUS Lock-up Pop SAFETY VALVE

Manufactured by

ROBERT MITCHELL & CO.,

MONTREAL.

This Safety Valve is made for Stationary or Marine Boilers, and is the best Valve in the market.
It is highly recommended by the City Boiler Inspector, the Steamboat Inspector, and is made according to the requirements of the Steamboat Inspection Act and Rules.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

National Colonization Lottery

Under the Patronage of the

REV. FATHER LABELLE.

Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vic., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 29th Monthly Drawing will take place

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19th, 1890,

AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

Prizes Value, - - $50,000
Capital Prize, worth 5,000

TICKETS, $1.00.

Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.
Drawings on the third Wednesday of every month.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,
Offices, 19 St. James street,
1y 184 Montreal, Can.

THE

Intercolonial Coal Mining Co'y

—OFFER THEIR—

BEST STEAM COAL

From Drummond Colliery,

In Lots to Suit Purchasers.

APPLY AT THE

COMPANY'S OFFICE,

199 Commissioners street.
263 T tf

FLOOR TO LET.

TO LET, part of the first floor of our building. Heated, and power if required, or very suitable for Sample Room.

HUGHES & STEPHENSON,

747 Craig street.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

From Windsor Street Station:

For Sherbrooke—4.00 p.m. and ‖*7.35 p.m.
For St. John's, Farnham, etc., *9.00 a.m. 4.00 p.m., †*8.15 p.m., ‖*7.35 p.m.
For Boston, ‡Portland, Manchester, etc., *9.00 a.m., and †*8.15 p.m.
For St. John N. B. and Halifax, N. S., ‖*7.35 p.m.
For Newport—*9.00 a.m., 4.00 p.m., and †*8.15 p.m.
For Toronto, Smith's Falls, Peterboro Brockville and Kingston, *9.20 a.m. For Smith's Falls, Kingston, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, etc., †*8.45 p.m.
For Ottawa and Buckingham, †*10.00 a.m., and 4.25 p.m.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., †*10.00 a.m.
For Vaudreuil, Winchester, etc.,—*9.20 a.m., and †*8.45 p.m.

From Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec,—*8.10 a.m., (*3.30 p.m. Sundays only) and *10.00 p.m. For points on Intercolonial Ry to Campbellton N.B., *10.00 p.m.
For Three Rivers,—*8.10 a.m., (*3.30 p.m Sundays only,) 5.00 p.m and *10.00 p.m.
For Joliette, St. Felix de Valois, St. Gabriel etc.,—5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa,—*8.50 a.m., 4.40 p.m., *8.40 p.m
For Winnipeg and Vancouver,—*8.40 p.m.
For St. Jerome, St, Lin and St. Eustache,—5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose and Ste. Therese, and intermediate stations—3.00 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 5.30 p.m. Saturdays only, 1.30 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.

From Bonaventure Station:

For Chambly and Marieville etc., 3.40 p.m. from St. Lambert, connecting with Grand Trunk 3.15 p.m. train from Bonaventure Station.
For Chambly and Marieville, etc., 5.00 p.m.

‖ Daily, Saturday's excepted.
†Run daily, Sundays included. Other trains week days only, unless otherwise shown.
* Parlor and Sleeping Cars on trains so marked.
‡ No connection for Portland with this train leaving Montreal, Saturday.
American Customs Officer at Windsor and Dalhousie Sq. stations to examine baggage destined for the United States.

TICKET OFFICES:
266 ST. JAMES STREET,
Windsor and Balmoral Hotels.
Windsor Street and Dalhousie Sq. Station.

Canada Atlantic RAILWAY

In connection with Grand Trunk Railway

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

Fastest and Shortest Line to Ottawa.

SOLID through trains between Montreal and Ottawa, lighted by the Electric Light.

Magnificent PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS

Meals served in Parlor Cars on all trains on the European plan.

The ONLY LINE in Canada using ELECTRIC LIGHT on trains.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Depot at

8.50 A.M., for Valleyfield, Alexandria, and Intermediate Stations arriving in Ottawa at 12.50 p.m.,

—AND AT—

4.30 P.M. for Alexandria and Maxville, arriving in Ottawa at 8.20 p.m.

For tickets, parlor car accommodation Freight Rates and full information, apply t

Company's Office, 136 St. James St.

Tickets and Seats in Parlor Cars can also secured at Windsor and Balmoral Hotel ticket offices, Bonaventure Depot and 143 St James Street.

J. W. DAWSEY, General Agent, Montreal. C.J. SMITH, Genl. Pass. Agent, Ottawa

E. J. CHAMBERLIN, General Manager, Ottawa

December 1 294

Central Vermont Railroad

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL,

BONAVENTURE STATION.

8.30 A.M.—Fast train, arriving St. Albans 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m. Montpelier 12.50 p.m., White River Junction 3.15 p.m., Boston via Lowell 7.25 p.m., and New York via Springfield 10 p.m. Connects at St. Johns with train for Farnham, Granby and Waterloo.
Wagner New Parlor Cars to Boston

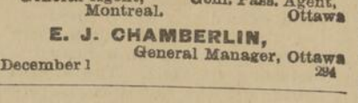
4.20 P.M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS, DAILY SUNDAY INCLUDED, arriving St Albans 6.50 p.m., (Supper); Burlington 8.15 p.m., Rutland 10.30 p.m., Troy 2.00 a.m., Albany 2.20 a.m., New York 7.00 a.m. Daily, Sunday excepted, arriving Worcester 6.40 a.m.; Boston 8.00 a.m. via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.
Wagner's new Palace Sleeping Cars Montreal to New York and St. Albans to Boston.
Through cars on this train arriving Farnham 5.58 p.m., Granby 6.40 p.m., Waterloo 7.20 p.m.

8.30 P.M.—Boston Night Express, DAILY, SUNDAY INCLUDED, arriving St. Albans 10.45 p.m., White River Junction 3.15 a.m., Manchester 6.25 a.m., Nashua 7.00 a.m. Boston via Lowell 8.30 a.m. Daily, Sunday excepted, for Boston via Fitchburg, arriving 9.35 a.m., New York via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield and New Haven, 11.40 a.m.
This train makes close connection at Nashua and Winchenden for Worcester, Providence and all points on the New York New England Railroads.
Wagner Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

For Tickets, Time-tables, and all information, apply at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels Grand Trunk Offices, or at the Company's office, 136 St. James Street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent,

J. W. HOBART, General Manager. S. W. CUMMINGS, General Pass. Agt
October 15th, 1889.



Delaware & Hudson RR

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Shortest Route to NEW YORK

— AND TO —

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST

Quick Time. No Delays.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

7.30 a.m.—Daily, except Sunday, arriving in New York at 8.50 p.m. Buffet Drawing-room car, Montreal to New York.
4.30 p.m.—Night Express, Sundays included —Wagner's Buffet Vestibule Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 7.00 next morning.
☞ This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.30 a.m.
New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.
Information given, and Tickets sold at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, all Grand Trunk Offices, and at the Company's Office, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.

J. W. BURDICK, General Pass. Agt. Albany, N.Y. W. H. HENRY, Agent, Montreal

POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE,

FOR JANUARY, 1890.

DELIVERY. A.M.	DELIVERY. P.M.	MAILS. Ontario & West. Prov. and States.	CLOSING. A.M.	CLOSING. P.M.
8.30	8.15 / 9.15	(a) Ontario and West. States by G.T.R.	7.45	7.00
9.00	10.00	Ontario and Western States by C.P.R.	.....	7.00
8.30	11.45 / 9.15	(c) Ottawa by R.W.	8.00	12.00 / 17.00
9.00	9.15	C.P.R. N'th of Ottawa to Pembroke	.....	7.00
9.15	.....	C.P.R. N'th of Ottawa to Pembroke, Port Arthur, Manitoba, N West Territories & British Columbia daily Sunday excep'd	.....	7.20
.....	9.15	Canada Atlantic Ry.	7.45	.....
.....	12.10 / 9.30	Alexandria, Glen Robertson, Greenfield & Maxville by Atlantic Railway	8.00	3.50
.....	8.30	Hudson, Oka, Como, Rigaud, Carillon, P. Fortune	7.45	.....
		Quebec and Eastern Provinces.		
.....	.....	Sorel, Berthier and Batiscan Bridge by steamer	.....	.....
.....	9.00	St. Vincent D.P., Terebonne, L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Louiseville, Sorel, Three Rivers, Quebec and Line of North Shore Ry.	7.15	.....
7.30	9.00	Quebec and Three Rivers by R.W.	7.15	3.05
11.45	.....	(c) C.P.R. Main Line to Ottawa	8.00	.....
9.40	.....	C.P.R. Bordeaux, St. Jerome and St. Lin branches	.....	4.30
9.40	.....	C.P.R. St. Jerome and St. Janvier	8.00	4.30
.....	12.25	St. Johns, Abbotsford, St. Pie, Farnham & Sherbrooke	.....	2.45
10.30	.....	Acton & Waterloo Ry	6.45	3.00
9.15	.....	Sherbrooke and Agnes International Ry	6.45	7.00
.....	12.15	Farnham and Sherbrooke	.....	3.00
9.30	.....	Laprairie, Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Dundee, &c., by Ry.	.....	2.45
10.15	.....	St. Hubert, St. Bruno and St. Bazile	6.00	.....
7.30	12.40	St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Coaticooke, &c	6.45	2.15 / 8.00
7.30	.....	Clarenceville, Noyan	.....	3.30
7.30	.....	Acton and Sorel Ry.	.....	8.00
9.15	10.00	St. Johns	7.30	2.45
7.30	10.00	Stanbridge, St. Armand Station, St Athanase	7.30	3.20
8.45	.....	Vermont Junction Ry	.....	3.20
11.00	.....	Shefford R. W. Line	.....	3.20
9.15	.....	G. Ligne, Stottville, Lacolle, Girard.	.....	3.30
10.30	.....	S-E Ry, Lachine Rap., Lacadie, St. Jacques le M.	.....	3.00
9.30	.....	S-E Ry Montreal and Chambly section	.....	4.15
10.30	9.30	(b) New Brunswick, N Scotia and P.E.I.	6.45	7.00
.....	.....	Newfoundland, forw'd daily on Halifax. Mails despatched from Halifax for Newfoundland on 6th and 20th Jan.	.....	6.45
		LOCAL MAILS		
9.30	.....	Dorval, Valois, Pointe Claire, St. Anns, Cedars & Coteau du Lac	.....	4.15
7.30 / 9.30	.....	Laprairie, Beauharnois and Valleyfield, &c.	6.00	2.45
.....	10.00	Caughnawaga, Chateauguay, Chateauguay Basin	.....	2.45
9.30	.....	Boucherville, Contrecœur, Varennes, Vercheres	.....	1.30
.....	1.00 / 6.00	Cote S Antoine, Notre Dame de Grace and Mt. Royal Vale	9.00	12.45
8.15	1.00 / 6.15	Hochelaga	7.30	1236 / 5.45
8.30	5.30	Lachine, Cote St. P. (B. Bn'ets aftern'n only).	6.00	2.1
9.30	8.30	Longueuil	6.00	1.00 / 5.45
10.00	.....	Maisonneuve, Longue Pointe, Pt-au-Trembles & Charlemagne	.....	1.45
10.00	1.00	Longue Pointe	7.30	1.45
8.30	1230 / 6.40	Point St, Charles and St. Gabriel	7.30 / 1145	5.45
10.15	9.00	Sorel by R.W	7.15	.....
9.15	.....	St. Lambert	.....	2.15
9.30	12.30	St. Eustache	7.00	4.30
.....	12.30	St. Laurent, St Martin, &c	7.00	.....
10.30	6.30	St. Henri de M. and St. Cunegonde	6.00	2.15
10.00	.....	Sault-au-Recollet, Bougie and Pont Viau [afternoon only]	8.00	3.30
.....	5.45	Outremont	8.45	.....
9.40	1.15 / 7.00	St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal	7.00	1230 / 4.30
9.15	7.00	Mile End. and Cote St. Louis morning only	7.00	4.30
.....	2.45	Cote St. Louis, Cote Visitation, Cote St. Michel & St. Leonard Pt. Maurice	.....	2.15
		Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes earlier.		
		UNITED STATES.		
7.30 / 9.15	10.00	New York City and State, and the Southern States	7.30	3.30 / 7.00
9.15	.....	Troy, Albany, Rouse's Point	6.25	3.30
7.30 / 9.15	.....	Rouse's Point and Albany Postal Car	6.25	3.30
8.45	10.00	Boston, Mass	7.30	3.20
9.15	.....	New England States, except Maine	.....	7.00 / 3.20
7.30	.....	Portland, Maine, and the New England States, exc'pt Boston	.....	7.00 / 8.00
8.15	9.15	(a) Western and Pacific States	7.45	7.00

REGISTERED LETTER MAIL for the New England States—for Boston, New York and Southern States—closed, only at 3.20 p.m. and Portland, Me., 7 p.m

(a) Postal Car Bags open till 8.15 a.m. and 7.45 p.m.
(b) Postal Car Bags open till 9.15 p.m.
(c) Postal Car Bags open till 8.15 a.m.

GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

By Etruria, Cunard Line, 3.00 p.m. Friday, Jan 3
By Celtic, W. Star L., for Ireland, [b] 6.30 p.m Monday, Jan 6
By Fulda, N. G. Lloyd, 6.30 p.m. Monday, Jan 6
By Fulda, N. G. Lloyd, Supp. 7.00 a.m. Tuesday, Jan 7
By Gallia, Cunard Line, Supp. [c] 6.30 p.m. Thursday, Jan 9
By Sardinian, Allan, Supp. [a] 7.30 p.m. Thursday, Jan 9
By Gallia, Supp. 7.00 a.m. Friday, Jan 10
By Germanic, W. Star L., for Ireland, [b] 3.00 p.m. Tuesday, Jan 14
By Eider, N. G. Lloyd, 3.00 p.m. Tuesday Jan 14
By Sarnia, Dominion Line, [a] 7.30 p.m. Thursday, Jan 16
By Umbria, Cunard Line, 3 p.m. Friday, Jan 17
By Britannic, W. Star L., for Ireland, [b] 6.30 p.m. Monday, Jan 20
By Werra, N. G. Lloyd, 6.30 p.m. Monday, Jan 20
By Werra, N. G. Lloyd, Supp. 7.00 a.m. Tuesday, Jan 21
By Servia, Cunard Line, [c] 6.30 p.m. Thursday Jan 23
By Parisian, Allan Line, [a] 7.30 p.m. Thursday, Jan 23
By Servia, Supp. [c] 7.00 a.m. Friday, Jan 24
By Adriatic, White Star, for Ireland, [b] 3.00 p.m. Tuesday, Jan 28
By Saale, N.G. Lloyd Line, 3.00 p.m. Tuesday, Jan 28
Oregon, Dominion Line, [a] 7.30 p.m. Thursday, Jan 30

FRANCE.

By La Champagne Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 3.00 p.m. Friday, Jan. 3
By La Normandie, Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 6.30 p.m. Thursday, Jan 9
By La Bourgogne, Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 3.00 p.m. Friday, Jan 17
By La Gascogne, Gen. Tr. Atl. Line, 6.30 p.m. Thursday, Jan 23

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Sixth Session---Fourth Parliament.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.

Mr. Wallace presented a petition from the Grand Orange Lodge of B. N, A. asking for an act of incorporation.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

To incorporate the Alberta Railway and Coal Co—Mr. White (Cardwell.)

Respecting Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway—Mr. Dawson.

To incorporate the Saskatchewan Colonization Company—Mr. McMullen.

To confer certain powers upon the Commissioner of Patents for relief of Samuel May.

Mr. Bergeron moved that the time for receiving petitions for private bills be extended to February 11, and the time for introducing bills be extended to February 18. Carried.

COPYRIGHT ACT.

Sir John Thompson, in reply to Mr. Edgar said, the copyright act had not yet been declared in force. There had been some correspondence upon the subject, and it would be laid before the House in a few of days.

SALE OF TOBACCO.

Hon. J. Costigan, in answer to Mr. Small said, that the Government were considering the inland revenue act with the view to making amendments in the interest of the tobacco trade, if it could be done without prejudice to the revenue.

CATTLE DISEASE

Hon. J. Carling, in reply to Mr. Jones said, that the agricultural department had received no information as to any special disease in the Western States, but that the quarantine of ninety days, to which cattle from the Western States were subjected, was a sufficient protection against any epidemic.

PACIFIC SUBSIDIES.

Mr. Prior, in moving for correspondence in regard to granting a subsidy to the C.P.R. Co. for lines of steamship between Vancouver and Japan and Australia, said it seemed to him an extraordinary thing and must be to those who knew the geography of that part of the country, that a large subsidy should have been granted by this country to a line of steamships to run between Vancouver and Japan and that nothing was put in the charter in regard to their calling at the port of Victoria.

ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

Mr. Edgar, in asking for correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial Governments relating to appeals in criminal cases from the Canadian Courts to the Imperial Privy Council, said:—The question involved in the correspondence for which he asked was of considerable importance. It involved the question of the right of this Parliament to regulate, restrict, and even to abrogate the Royal prerogative in cases when this Parliament had not otherwise legislative power to deal with the matters in question. It appeared that in the closing days of last session a return was laid on the table of the House which contained an order-in-council with a full and able report of the Minister of Justice on the subject of the legality of this Act, or, at least, upon the question raised by the Government as to the propriety of this Parliament passing such an Act. He (Mr. Edgar) had not seen that return, but was very glad to be able to concur with the line taken by the Minister of Justice in that very able paper in which he sustained very skilfully and firmly the rights of Canada to legislate on questions involving the prerogative of the Imperial Crown, and he succeeded in that case in his contention just as he thought all Canadian statesmen had succeeded, and would always succeed, when they respectfully but firmly insisted to the Imperial Government that Canada should have the fullest rights of self-government in all respects. He hoped the paper the Minister of Justice had promised to lay before the House would show that in the question that had arisen between the Canadian Government and the Imperia Government, as to the rights of Canada he would maintain the same sturdy attitude. (Applause.) He withdrew his motion.

IMPORTATIONS OF FRESH BEEF.

Mr. Wood (Westmoreland)—Moved for returns showing the quantity of fresh beef imported into Canada from United States during the fiscal year ending December 31, 1889. He pointed out that it was impossible to gather from the trade and navigation returns the amount of fresh beef imported, as no distinction was made between it and the other kinds. Importations of fresh beef into the marine provinces had of late years been largely on the increase. In the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the quantity of beef imported in 1880 was only 364,000 pounds. In 1881 this rose to 1,172,000 pounds. In 1887 the importations reached 1,520,000 pounds. For the following year the importations were 2,000,000. In 1889 they had swelled to 3,210,000 pounds. Thus it would be seen that in the last year there had been an increase of 1,200,000 pounds. This increase, he believed, was largely due to importations of fresh beef. It was a very strange thing that in a country like Canada where we exported a large number of live cattle to England, that we should import fresh beef from the United States. An examination of the circumstances showed that there were reasons which contributed to this state of affairs. Large exporters in the West imported dead beef in refrigerators to the East, where they had distributing houses. Meat in this condition was carried from west to east at a cost which would not exceed that which would be paid by a farmer to send a live animal 150 miles to market. So that at the present time Illinois and Wisconsin were practically as near to our markets as Canadian farmers who were within 150 miles. It was the duty of the Government to take some steps to protect Canadian interests, and he believed that the tariff should be made higher, in fact, the present charge should be doubled.

Hon. Mr. Bowell said the Government had no power to obtain the information asked by a member, as no separate statistics had been forwarded as to importations of fresh beef.

The motion was withdrawn.

The House adjourned at 3.50.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. AND B. ASSOCIATION.

Preparations for St. Patrick's Day.

A special general meeting of the Y. I. and B. Association took place in its hall, Dupre lane, last evening, over one hundred members being present, to take into consideration steps for the due celebration of St. Patrick's Day. It was resolved to parade. Ten applications were received for membership and fifteen new members were elected. A complimentary entertainment will be given by the "Ramblers" on Thursday evening, January 30th, to the members and their friends consisting of stereoptican views of Ireland. It was also resolved to hold a grand vocal and instrumental entertainment on St. Patrick's night, when the Dramatic Club will produce "Kathleen Mavourneen," the Victoria Rifles Hall having been engaged for the entertainment.

WANTING AN OWNER.

It was reported at the Central Police Station last evening that a horse and sleigh had been left at Mr. Hope's hotel, on the Back River road.

THE LAST DAY.

To-day is the last day of the great auction sale of C. J. Allen's big stock of jewellery, diamonds, watches, bronzes, clocks, etc. The sales commences at 3 and 8 p.m. The public will, no doubt, profit by the opportunity. Some of the finest goods are still to be sold. c22

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ROSE MAIDEN.

Last night Gowen's secular cantata, "The Rose Maiden," was rendered as a grand inaugural concert in aid of Trinity Church choir fund, the soloists being:—

Soprano.....Mrs. Thos. Ramsay
Contralto.....Miss Ada Moylan
Tenor.....Mr. A. F. Power
Bass.....Mr. A. K. Fisk
Conductor—Prof. G. Couture.
Accompanists—Mr. Emery Lavigne and Mr. W. Sefton.
And a chorus of 30 voices.

The argument of this pleasing cantata is as follows: The Queen of the Flower Fairies, weary of a life of unbroken calm, prays of the newly returned Spring that he will bestow upon her also the gift of love that he bestows upon man. He warns her of the risk she runs, but finally yields to her entreaties by changing her while she sleeps, into the form of a beautiful girl. Under the name of Roseblossom, she wanders through the world to find the love that she seeks and meets with a girl who, having been betrayed and deserted by her lover, loses her senses and dies broken-hearted. But undeterred from her search, Roseblossom becomes the wife of a forester, with whom she lives for a time in such happiness that she cannot survive his death. The elves bewail the fate of their Queen, and curse love as fatal to peace and happiness. Such is the story upon which the words of the cantata are written, and the verse is set to music in sympathy with the lyric.

Mrs. Ramsay's agreeable voice was heard to advantage last night. An easy flexibility is noticeable in her voice, and evidences careful and clever training. She executed the many passages abounding in her part with accuracy and smoothness.

The audience had the pleasure of hearing Miss Moylan as the contralto soloist, which was certainly a treat in itself. She sang in artistic style, with excellent method and deep feeling, displaying her rich and sympathetic voice to advantage. Mr. N. F. Power, as the tenor, could not have been improved upon. His delivery is certain and his phrasing even, though in his voice in the upper register a slight *falsetto* is noticeable. The baritone solos were rendered by Mr. A. H. Fisk, a gentleman endowed with a deep, broad and full-toned voice, and his phrasing was musically correct.

The chorus, composed of thirty voices, showed the signs of a careful training, especially in the parts where light and shade were required.

The Windsor Hall has proved itself a success as a music hall. Being cheerful and exceedingly well lighted and filled as it was last night with a large audience, it presented an animated and interesting spectacle. The acoustics are good and the resonance is perceptible particularly in the fuller parts of the choruses.

All those who had the good fortune of being among the audience last night enjoyed a musical treat which we think would bear repetition.

MR. HAWORTH'S RETURN.

The sale of seats for the engagement of one of America's eminent actors, Joseph Haworth, at the Academy of Music next week opened yesterday. During the day many of the best seats were sold and several theatre parties booked choice places for the opening night. Mr. Haworth has always been a favorite with Montreal audiences. When he played the leading part in "Hoodman Blind" in this city his reception amounted almost to an ovation at each performance. His success here last season in "Paul Kauvar" was as great as it was deserved. Yet when Mr. Haworth played the part here at that time he was far from being a well man. This season his health is better than it ever was before, therefore his stay here promises to be most pleasant and agreeable. Mr. Haworth's engagement will last but one week with a grand "Paul Kauvar" matinee on Saturday.

MARIE HUBERT FROHMAN.

The Marie Hubert Frohman Company will conclude their engagement with a matinee this afternoon and a performance this evening.

ON THE FRONTIER.

At the Theatre Royal next week Hardie and Von Leer, two Montreal favorites, will appear in their stirring melodrama, "On the Frontier," which is replete with pathos and comedy, song and dance, and is presented by a capable company.

"The Bunch of Keys" company will close a successful week's engagement to-night.

BEN HUR.

Mr. L. O. Armstrong delivered his entertaining lecture on "Ben Hur" in Chalmer's Church last evening. The audience was large and listened attentively to Mr. Armstrong's description of the splendid views as they were thrown on the canvas.

"LA GRIPPE" OR LIGHTNING CATARRH.

MR. EDITOR.—"La grippe," or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country. Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or Russian influenza," as it will effecturally clear the nasal passages, allay irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and $1 per bottle) by addressing

FULFORD & Co.,
Brockville, Ont.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Forty-Seventh Annual Report of the Council.

COMMERCIAL AND MARINE TOPICS DISCUSSED

Valuable Statistical Information Embodied in the Report.

The forty-seventy annual report of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade has just been issued. It is needless to say that it contains a large fund of useful information bearing on the commerce of the port and kindred topics. Respecting business generally the report says:—

In the Council report for 1888 mention was made of the increased number of failures in that year, but the figures for 1889 show a still greater number, and a larger aggregate of liabilities, the number almost equalling the high totals of 1878, and being in excess of any year since then. The amount though, while exceeding last year's total by $600,000, is less by $1,500,000 than in 1887, and by over $9,000,000 than in 1878 But upon taking into account the increase in the number of traders and manufacturers during the last ten years, amounting to over forty per cent., an encouraging aspect is given to these comparisons, for while in 1870 one trader in every twenty-nine failed, in 1889 only one in every forty-five failed. The increase last year in the number of failures, which was confined to the upper Provinces, was mainly owing to the poor crop in Ontario of 1888, and to the disappointingly small yield of cereals in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba this year; coupled with the low prices obtained for grain, and the falling off in the demand from the United States for Canadian barley, owing to changes in the trade. In the Lower Provinces a revival of the ship-building industry, the improvement in sea-going freight rates, with fair crops and a better lumber business, united to make the year one of comparative prosperity. In many departments of manufactures and of the import trade, business has been more profitable, if not larger in volume, than during previous years, owing to higher prices and better demand. Values of many kinds of raw material for manufacture have steadily advanced or remained firm, and prices of woollens and iron in the British market being firmer, there has not been the same disposition to cut prices, although competition has continued to be very keen.

As regards Montreal it is gratifying to note that the Custom House returns of the export and import trade of the port show a marked increase under both headings, the exports exceeding by over two million dollars any preceding year, and the imports being considerably above the average, and in excess of all previous years but 1882. The amount of duty collected averages a lower percentage than in 1888, being nineteen and three-fourths per cent. against twenty-two per cent. The number of sea-going vessels and the aggregate tonnage thereof shows a gain on the preceding season, and the freighting business has been more satisfactory to the steamship interest; while on the canals the movement of both eastern and western bound freight has largely increased.

The sea-going vessels which arrived in port during 1889 numbered 695, with an aggregate tonnage of 823,165 tons. The exports amounted to $32,638;270, and the imports to $47,191,888.. The Customs duties collected on imports amounted to $9,321,981.

The report treats of harbor extension and flood protection—all the principal points of which have already been given in THE HERALD. In this connection the report affirms the desirability of Montreal being made a free port, and says:

The Harbor Commissioners have carried out the provisions of the Relief Act by remitting the tonnage dues formerly levied on shipping visiting this port, but in view of the burden of debt still resting on them, involving an annual charge on the harbor revenue of over $120,000 for interest, they have been unable to do more. If the Government would recoup the Commissioners for the moneys heretofore exacted from them for ex-expenditure on Dominion works, amounting to nearly one and a quarter million dollars, and if the civic authorities will and the harbor as liberally as they have aided the railways, this burden of debt may easily be got rid of, and the harbor taxation so reduced as to place the port of Montreal and the St. Lawrence route somewhat on a par with such ports as New York and Philadelphia, where there is no wharfage charge on goods.

Referring to the harbor police and hospital dues, the Council calls attention to the fact that the force was permanently disbanded on the 30th November last. With regard to Quebec the question still remains in abeyance, but the Minister of Marine agreed, at the instance of the council of the board, to give effect to the clause in the act which exempts Montreal vessels coming to an entry at Quebec merely for the purpose of landing passengers and a few goods, from the payment of police dues at that port.

The hospital tax has not yet been dealt with, but the Minister of Marine has effected a reform in the long standing abuse in Quebec which this board has so persistently complained of. Under the new arrangement, sick mariners will be cared for in the city hospitals there at a per diem charge, as has been the usage in the ports of Montreal and Halifax, and the annual expenditure on that account will thereby be reduced from $20,000 per annum to about $4,000 per annum.

The Canadian custom of providing certain port police and hospital care for seamen, through the medium of the Central Government, and at the same time levying a correlative tax on shipping to pay for the services, is unknown in other countries. Moreover, the imposition of this tax has, in the case of the United States, led to reprisals and placed this province at a serious disadvantage, for Canadian vessels from Quebec ports trading with the United States have to pay a duty to that Government amounting in the aggregate to fifteen cents per ton per annum, while those from Ontario ports, in which province no police or hospital dues are levied, go free. The Council is not without hope that the Minister of Marine will deal finally with the whole question during the present session of Parliament.

The canal tolls are also dealt with, and it is strongly urged that, instead of the reduction being made by order-in-Council from season to season, it should be made for a number of seasons. The proposed hydrographic re-survey of the gulf and river St. Lawrence is referred to approvingly, and the necessity for additional fog signals, lights, etc., in the gulf is urged. In this connection the importance of pilots receiving definite instructions as to signals to be exchanged when two vessels meet in the channel, is referred to, and the Cynthia-Polynesian collision, is instanced as shewing that there is no definite rule understood by pilots. The importance of a telephone service along the Cornwall canal is also urged, and the point is noted that in this matter the Boards representations did not secure a satisfactory reply from the department of railways and canals. Postal and customs matters as affecting Montreal are treated at length, and both the Minister of Customs and Postmaster General receive advice couched in the shape of remonstrance on various points. Insolvency legislation, immigrant shed accommodation at Montreal, the auction duty on trade sales, the introduction of division courts into this Province, the Torrens system of land transfer, Montreal as a distributing point, and many other points of interest are ventilated at length. The report also contains the usual statistical tables, embodying a great deal of important and practical information.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar. 5 Cents.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Bowling.

M.A.A.A. DEFEAT VICS.

The second teams of the M.A.A.A. and Victoria Bowling Clubs played a match last evening on the M.A.A.A. alley before a large number of spectators. The match resulted in a victory for the M.A.A.A. representatives by 191 points.

The following are the teams with score and averages:

VICS.

	Points.	Averages.
D. McCrae	445	148
D. C. S. Miller	421	140⅓
K. Matthews	418	139⅓
H. K. Wright	363	121
R. Wittycombe	349	116⅓
D. Fraser	296	98⅔
	2,292	

M.A.A.A.

A. G. Gardner	442	147⅓
J. Baird	440	146⅔
F. W. Taylor	413	137⅔
K. D. Young	423	141
J. R. Gordon	411	137
R. McCullogh	354	108
	2,483	

Grand aggregate, M.A.A.A. 2,482
Grand aggregate, Vics 2,292

Majority for M.A.A.A. 191

Rifle.

PRIVATE OSWALD WINS THE SPOON.

The fortnightly competition at 200 and 500 yards of No. 6 Company Victoria Rifles was shot for last evening at the Armory with the following result:—

	Points.
Private Oswald (silver spoon)	40
Private Smith	37
Private Winfindale	35
Private Routh	35

PRIVATE COOKE HOLDS THE LEAD.

The first-class shots of No. 6 Company Victoria Rifles shot their sixth match of the series of twelve for the grand aggregate last evening. The three top scores are as follows:—

	Points.
Private Cooke	421
Private Reynolds	391
Lieut. Shaw	388

Hockey.

THE DOMINIONS WIN THEIR MAIDEN MATCH FROM M'GILL BY 4 TO 1.

A friendly game of hockey was played last night between teams representing the Dominion and McGill clubs, in the Dominion rink, and after a good game was won by the Dominions by four goals to one.

The teams were as follows:

DOMINION.		M'GILL.
E. Scanlan	Goal	E. Hervey
A. Clapperton	Point	W. Snall
A. D. Ritchie	Cover point	T. N. Walsh
J. McDonald	Forwards	H. Kinghorn
D. Brown		B. Wal-h
R. Luny		R. Russell

Umpires, W. Hinton and W. Pink.
Referee, J. Robertson.

Trotting.

A CAPITAL MEETING AT THE DRIVING PARK.

A large number of sporting men journeyed out to the Driving Park, Point St. Charles, yesterday afternoon, to witness what proved to be one of the very best afternoon's sport seen for a long time in this vicinity. Each heat was keenly contested. The first race was for the 2.30 class, three horses coming to the score, and after a sharp struggle it was secured by Mollie Stanton.

The second race was a named one, for which four horses were entered. This was a fac-simile of the first one, the three heats trotted being won by the respective horses only after sharp contests. Owing to darkness coming on, the race was postponed until this afternoon.

The only drawback in the afternoon's sport was the conduct of the judges in allowing the drivers to have their own way, and in consequence delays were frequent, to the disgust of the spectators. It is not fair to keep the spectators standing in the cold at the pleasure of the refractory Jehus.

The following is a summary:

2.30 class.

Mollie Stanton	1	1	1
David Thompson	2	2	2
Roxie	3	3	3

Time, 2.53¼, 2.52, 2.53.

Named race.

Nancy Sloan	1	1	3
Butcher Girl	2	3	1
Blue Stone	3	2	2
Black Diamond	4	4	4

Time, 2.55, 2.52, 2.53.

THE AGE OF REASON.

Some time ago the collectors of customs at Toronto and Montreal decided that Paine's "Age of Reason" was to be classed with immoral and indecent literature. They accordingly seized copies that were desired to be imported. The collector of Montreal was sued for confiscating the book. The Government fell back on a technical plea of an error in passing the entry and thus prevented the case being tried on its merits.

The Montreal Pioneer Freethought Club have lately imported a number of copies from the United States in order to test the question. Duty has been paid and entry passed without comment; so it appears that the censorship has been relapsed.

It is stated that the experiment will now be tried at Toronto.

MISSIONS.

The Methodist Annual Missionary Meeting.

The annual missionary meeting of the Methodist Church was held in St. James Methodist Church last evening, and was fairly well attended. The chair was occupied by Mr. Fairman, who was surrounded on the platform by Rev. Dr. Wells, Rev. Mr, Brewer, Rev. Jas. Henderson and Mr. Geo. E. Jacques, jr.

After devotional exercises, the chairman, in the course of his opening remarks, said that he regretted to say that Montreal did not take the interest in missions it ought to do.

The annual report was read by Mr. G. E. Jacques, jr., and showed that the total receipts for the year had been $215,575, an apparent decrease of $3,509 for the previous year. The falling off was attributed to a decrease of about $10,000 from legacies. However, there was an increase of 15 per cent. over the past four years. They had in all 489 missionaries, 107 interpreters, native teachers, etc., in all 596 persons. They were distributed as follows:—58 in Japan, 8 teaching the Chinese in British Columbia, 11 among the French Canadians in this Province, 103 among the Indians and 104 at domestic missions. The Montreal Conference had contributed $1,598 and had drawn $914 less than during the previous year. The income for the last four years had been:—1885-86, $184,000; 1886-87, $200,000; 1887-88, $205,000, and 1888-89, $211,000.

Rev. Dr. Wells and Rev. Mr. Brewer delivered stirring and interesting addresses bearing on the importance of missions, home and foreign.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

NEW QUARTERS FOR THE NURSES.

The improvements which have been going on at the General Hospital for some time past have been completed, and the nurses will take possession of their new quarters to-day. The hospital is now full of patients. The proposed new wing is still under consideration by the committee.

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

It is stated that a notarial protest was served to-day on Mr. Richard Costigan and upon the City Clerk at the request of Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Sayres, two electors of St. Antoine Ward. They protest Mr. Costigan on the ground of non-qualification for nomination or election, setting up that he is not possessed of any immoveable property as required by the city charter. Is not this action a little too late?

FRANCE VS. GERMANY.

The University Literary Society held its usual weekly meeting last evening in its rooms, Fraser's Institute. The question, "Is the civilization of France superior to that of Germany?" was debated, and after a spirited discussion was decided in the affirmative. The speakers in the affirmative were H. H. Curtis and J. W. Ferguson; in the negative F. W Hibbard and F. Topp.

INQUESTS HELD TO-DAY.

Deputy Coroner Loranger held an inquest yesterday on the body of the man found in a box at Dalhousie station of the C.P.R. The verdict was that the man had died from weakness, exposure and exhaustion.

He also held an inquest on the body of a girl named Cordelia Guilbault, who died in her room, No. 73 Jacques Cartier street. The verdict was that the girl had come to her death through the over-indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

MONTREAL CHESS CLUB.

A handicap tournament is now in progress at the rooms of the club, 14 Phillips Square. There are 30 contestants, handicapped as follows:—Equal, pawn and move, pawn and two moves, knight, rook. Considerable interest is being evinced in this tournament, and the tables are well filled on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. The rooms are pleasantly situated, well equipped for the royal game, and visiting chess players who have an evening to spare will be gladly welcomed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

At 1.35 yesterday afternoon a fire occured between the flooring in the premises of the American Brace Company, 470 St. Paul street. An alarm was sent in from box 423, to which the Central division responded and soon put out the fire.

At 8 o'clock last evening the eastern section of the brigade was called out by an alarm from box 82 for a fire at No. 1413 St. Catherine street. The fire originated from an explosion of gas, the damage was slight.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE RAIDED.

Last evening about 8 o'clock Detective Campeau and Sergeant Proulx arrested a woman residing on Sanguinet street for keeping a disorderly house. Four young women and a young man were also arrested as inmates of the place. For sometime past the residents of Sanguinet street, between Lagauchetiere and Vitre streets, had been complaining to the police authorities against this house as being a public nuisance. Those arrested will appear before His Honor the Recorder this morning.

Covered with Sores

Boy one Year and a half old. Face and body in a terrible condition, being covered with sores. Sulphur springs fail. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

Cured by Cuticura

I have used your CUTICURA REMEMIES in two cases where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He took one and one half bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is to-day. I used the CUTICURA on his sores and the CUTICURA SOAP in washing him. He is now five years of age, and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the CUTICURA SOAP and rubbing in the CUTICURA, one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT being used. They have proved successful in every case. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under their treatment.

JOHN R. BERO, Hogansburgh, N.Y.

Itching and Burning

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called eczama. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally for four months. I called myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. C. A. FREDERICK, Broad Rrook, Conn.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, cure every species, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply humors and diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, when all known remedies fail.

Sold everywhere, Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

PAINS AND WEAKNESS

Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant, and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster**. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Loan Question Discussed—Don't Want too much Voting.

THE SUBWAY MONOPOLY RECEIVES AN AIRING.

Various Other Items of Business Disposed of.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon, when there were present Ald. Rolland (chairman), Farrell, McBride, Martineau and Perreault, also His Worship the Mayor, Ald. Cunningham, Wilson, P. Kennedy.

The City Attorney requested that the sum of the new loan should be specified before sending to the Legislature for the necessary power.

The Mayor contended that the city wards should be done first. They should try and obtain power to expend the money without going to the people. If they should have to go to the people they should get a clause inserted in the charter which would provide for proprietors only voting.

Ald. McBride raised the question about putting the wires underground. In answer Ald. Prefontaine said that he would look after the interest of the city at Quebec.

The Mayor said that Mr. Rouer Roy, City Attorney, was going down to Quebec to look after the interest of the city. Ald. Farrell remarked that it would be a good thing for the Mayor to go to Quebec himself.

The Mayor replied that he had the word of Premier Mercier that no bills would be passed in the Legislature which would be injurious to the interests of the City of Montreal.

The Chairman then read a letter from a man who claims damages to the extent of $250 for having been illegally arrested. The matter was referred to the City Attorney.

A letter from the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu was then read by the Chairman, asking the city for a grant of money for taking charge of the Small-pox Hospital.

Mayor Grenier said that $1,000 would be granted them.

Mr. Lamothe, attorney for the Sisters, mentioned that $1,000 was too small a sum. The matter was referred to the City Attorney.

A requisition from the Road Committee, asking an increase of salary for their employees was then read, and referred to the Committee of Chairman after the elections.

A report of the western delegation was laid on the table and referred to the council. The committee then granted six months salary to the widows of the late Messrs. Germain and Cote. The mayor said that it was well deserved, as they had been both good civic employees.

The mayor then requested the members of the press to state that Mr. Cote's position was not to be filled, so that people would not go to the trouble of sending in application for the position, there being enough employees in the department to do the work.

About the close of the meeting Ald. McBride called the attention of the committee to a paragraph in THE HERALD concerning the withdrawal of the press at the last meeting, and stated that after the members of the press had withdrawn the report had been given to the evening papers.

The Mayor and the Chairman, in answer to Ald. McBride, said that in future, when the press representatives were requested to withdraw, the business transacted with closed doors should not be divulged.

The committee adjourned.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Steamers Arrived.

At Boston Jan. 24, Martello, from Hull, and Scythia, from Liverpool.

At Southampton, Jan. 24, Elder, from New York.

At New York Jan. 24, Ludgate Hill, from London.

At Halifax, Jan. 24, Lydian Monarch, from London for New York.

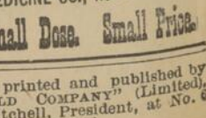
Ocean Travellers.

HALIFAX, Jan. 24—Steamship Oregon arrived at 3 a.m. She reports very heavy weather. Cabin passengers—Mr and Mrs Hurtubise, Mr and Mrs D Masson, Captain Horn, Dr Kennedy, Mr, Mrs and Master Barham, Miss Pows; twenty-two intermediate and thirty-six steerage.

YOUR LIFE IN DANGER.

Take time by the forelock ere that rasping, hacky cough of yours carries you where so many Consumptives have preceded you; lose no time, but procure a bottle of the rational remedy for Lung and Bronchial Diseases, *Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil* with *Hypophosphites*. It will cure you. Sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



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

SICK

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HEAD

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

ACHE

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

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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QUATERMAIN'S WIFE.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

Author of "Colonel Quaritch, V. C.," "Mr. Meeson's Will," "A Tale of Three Lions," "Allan Quatermain," "She," "Jess," etc.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY.

This story is supposed to be founded upon a manuscript found in the papers of Allan Quatermain, which were given to the author as literary executor. In it Quatermain tells the story of his marriage.

CHAPTER I.—Describes Allan's first meeting, when a child, with Stella Carson, at a Christmas gathering. Stella's dress caught fire and Allan extinguished the flames. Stella's mother was Spanish, and she eloped with a cousin, leaving Stella with her father, Squire Carson. He determined to leave England on account of the disgrace, and at about the same time Allan's mother died and Allan's father took him to South Africa, where Mr. Quatermain became a missionary among the Kaffirs. When Allan was 20 his father died.

CHAPTER II.—Allan sold the effects and decided to go on a journey of trade and adventure. Among his men was a Kaffir named Indaba-zimbi, a witch doctor. Between him and another witch doctor there had two years before been a lightning contest, which resulted in the death of his contestant.

CHAPTER III.—Details the start of the expedition. Quatermain describes his first elephant hunt.

CHAPTER IV.—Quatermain discovered a large body of Zulus, and was surprised by two of their scouts. Acting upon the impulse of the moment, he shot both of them and retreated. The Zulus had been following a party of Dutch Boers, consisting of seventeen or eighteen men, their women and children, and a large number of cattle, with which they were removing to the north. For safety's sake the cattle and some of the women and children were sent away, while Quatermain, the witch doctor and some of the Boers remained. The next morning, by a ruse, Quatermain and Indaba-zimbi were captured by the Zulus.

CHAPTER V.—Quatermain discovered that Indaba-zimbi had betrayed him into the hands of the Zulus, who at first offered him no harm. The camp of the Boers was attacked and destroyed. One little child only was saved alive and Quatermain preserved her by fighting a duel with and killing a Zulu warrior. The witch doctor had said that Quatermain was a spirit. The Zulus determined to kill him, but were prevented by Indaba, who pretended himself to kill Quatermain and then bring him to life again. This frightened the Zulus, and Indaba and Quatermain, with the child, made their escape.

CHAPTER VI.—Describes the manner of escape of Quatermain with the witch doctor and Tota, the child. Indaba said "Go north," prophesying that friends would be found there. Quatermain obeyed, though against his judgment. They crossed a broad desert, where there was no water, and at its end they became unconscious. When they recovered, they were being cared for by Stella Carson, whose life Quatermain saved when a child, and who was now a beautiful young woman. Since early childhood she had lived in the wilds of Africa with her father, never having seen but one other Englishman.

CHAPTER VII.—Stella was accompanied by a woman called Hendrika, who was captured by baboons when a child and rescued by Stella's father. Hendrika and Indaba quarreled, and Hendrika objected to Quatermain's being taken to Stella's home, but was overruled. The home of Mr. Carson, who was sick at this time, was a marvel of white marble buildings, built like Zulu huts, only much larger. No one knew who built them; Carson found them ready to his hand when he settled there.

CHAPTER VIII.

AT LENGTH the last platform, or terrace, was reached, and we pulled up outside the wall surrounding the central group of marble huts—for so I must call them, for want of a better name. Our approach had been observed by a crowd of natives, whose race I have never been able to determine accurately; they belonged to the Basutu and peaceful section of the Bantu peoples rather than to the Zulu and warlike. Several of these ran up to take the horses, gazing on us with astonishment, not unmixed with awe. We dismounted—speaking for myself, not without difficulty—indeed, had it not been for Stella's support I should have fallen.

"Now you must come and see my father," she said. "I wonder what he will think of it, it is all so strange. Hendrika, take the child to my hut and give her milk, then put her into my bed; I will come presently."

Hendrika went off with a somewhat ugly grin to do her mistress' bidding, and Stella led the way through the narrow gateway in the marble wall, which may have inclosed nearly half an "erf," or three-quarters of an acre of ground in all. It was beautifully planted as a garden, many European vegetables and flowers were growing in it, besides others with which I was not acquainted. Presently we came to the center hut, and it was then that I noticed the extraordinary beauty and finish of the marble masonry. In the hut and facing the gateway was a modern door, rather rudely fashioned of Bucken pont, a beautiful reddish wood that has the appearance of having been sedulously pricked with a pin. Stella opened it, and we entered. The interior of the hut was the size of a large and lofty room, the walls being formed of plain polished marble. It was lighted somewhat dimly, but quite effectively, by peculiar openings in the roof, from which the rain was excluded by overhanging eaves. The marble floor was strewn with native mats and skins of animals. Bookcases filled with books were placed against the walls, there was a table in the center, chairs seated with rimpi or strips of hide stood about, and beyond the table was a couch on which a man was lying reading.

"Is that you, Stella?" said a voice, that even after so many years seemed familiar to me. "Where have you been, my dear? I began to think that you had lost yourself again."

"No, father, dear, I have not lost myself, but I have found somebody else."

At that moment I stepped forward so that the light fell on me. The old gentleman on the couch rose with some difficulty and bowed with much courtesy. He was a fine-looking old man, with deep-set dark eyes, a pale face, that bore many traces of physical and mental suffering, and a long white beard.

"Be welcome, sir," he said. "It is long since we have seen a white face in these wilds, and yours, if I am not mistaken, is that of an Englishman. There has been no Englishman here for ten years, and he, I grieve to say, was an outcast flying from justice," and he bowed again and stretched out his hand.

I looked at him, and then of a sudden his name flashed back into my mind. I took his hand.

"How do you do, Mr. Carson?" I said.

He started back as though he had been stung.

"Who told you that name?" he cried. "It is a dead name. Stella, is it you? I forbade you to let it pass your lips."

"I did not speak it, father. I have never spoken it," she answered.

"Sir," I broke in, "if you will allow me, I will show you how I came to know your name. Do you remember many years ago coming into the study of a clergyman in Oxfordshire and telling him that you were going to leave England for ever?"

He bowed his head.

"And do you remember a little boy who sat upon the hearthrug writing with a pencil?"

"I do," he said.

"Sir, I was that boy, and my name is Allan Quatermain. Those children who lay sick are all dead, their mother is dead, and my father, your old friend, is dead also. Like you he emigrated, and last year he died in the Cape. But this is not all the story. After many adventures I, one Kaffir, and a little girl, lay senseless and dying in the bad lands, where we had wandered for days without water, and there we should have perished, but your daughter Miss"——

"Call her Stella," he broke in, hastily. "I cannot bear to hear that name. I have forsworn it."

"Miss Stella found us by chance and saved our lives."

"By chance, did you say, Allan Quatermain?" he answered. "There is little chance in this; such chances spring from another will than ours. Welcome, Allan, son of my old friend. Here we live as it were in a hermitage, with Nature for our only friend, but such as we have is yours, and for as long as you will take it. But you must be starving, talk no more. Stella, it is time for food. To-morrow we will talk."

To tell the truth I can recall very little more of the events of that evening. A kind of dizzy weariness overmastered me. I remember sitting at a table next to Stella, and eating heartily, and then I remember nothing more.

I awoke to find myself lying on a comfortable bed in a hut built and fashioned on the same model as the center one. While I was wondering what time it was, a native came bringing some clean clothes on his arm, and, luxury of luxuries, produced a bath hollowed from wood. I rose feeling a very different man; my strength had come back again to me. I dressed and, following a covered passage, found myself in the center hut. Here the table was set for breakfast with all manner of good things, such as I had not seen for many a month, which I contemplated with healthy satisfaction. Presently I looked up, and there before me was a more delightful sight, for standing in one of the doorways which led to the sleeping huts was Stella, leading little Tota by the hand.

She was very simply dressed in a loose blue dress, with wide collar, and girdled in at the waist by a little leather belt. In the bosom of her robe was a bunch of orange blooms, and her rippling hair was tied in a single knot behind her shapely head. She greeted me with a smile, asking me how I had slept, and then held Tota up for me to kiss. Under her loving care the child had been quite transformed. She was neatly dressed in a garment of the same stuff that Stella wore, her fair hair was brushed; indeed, had it not been for the sun blisters on her face and hands, one would scarcely have believed that this was the same child that Indaba-zimbi and I had dragged for hour after hour through the burning, waterless desert.

"We must breakfast alone, Mr. Allan," she said; "my father is so upset by your arrival that he will not get up yet. Oh, you cannot tell how thankful I am that you have come. I have been so anxious about him of late. He grows weaker and weaker; it seems to me as though the strength were ebbing away from him. Now he scarcely leaves the kraal; I have to manage everything about the farm, and he does nothing but read and think."

Just then Hendrika entered, bearing a jug of coffee in one hand and of milk in the other, which she sat down upon the table, casting a look of little love at me as she did so.

"Be careful, Hendrika; you are spilling the coffee," said Stella. "Don't you wonder how we come to have coffee here, Mr. Allan? I will tell you—we grow it. That was my idea. Oh, I have lots of things to show you. You don't know what we have managed to do in the time that we have been here. You see, we have plenty of labor, for the people about look upon my father as their chief."

"Yes," I said, "but how do you get all of these luxuries of civilization?" and I pointed to the books, the crockery, and the knives and forks.

"Very simply. Most of the books my father brought with him when he first trekked into the wilds; there was nearly a wagon load of them. But every three years we have sent an expedition of these wagons right down to Port Natal. The wagons are loaded with ivory and other goods, and come back with all kinds of things that have been sent out from England for us. You see, although we live in this wild place, we are not altogether cut off. We can send runners to Natal and back in three months, and the wagons get there and back in a year."

"Have you ever been with the wagons?" I asked.

"Since I was a child I have never been more than thirty miles from Babyan's Peak," she answered. "Do you know, Mr. Allan, that you are, with one exception, the first Englishman that I have known out of a book. I suppose that I must seem very wild and savage to you, but I have had one advantage—a good education. My father has taught me everything, and perhaps I know some things that you don't. I can read French and German for instance. I think that my father's first idea was to let me run wild altogether, but he gave it up."

"And don't you wish to go into the world?" I asked.

"Sometimes," she said, "when I get lonely. But perhaps my father is right—perhaps it would frighten and bewilder me. At any rate, he would never return to civilization. It is his idea, you know, though I am sure I do not know where he got it from, nor why he cannot bear that our name should be spoken. In short, Mr. Quatermain, we do not make our lives; we must take them as we find them. Have you done your breakfast? Let us go out and I will show you our domain."

I rose and went to my sleeping place to fetch my hat. When I returned, Mr. Carson—for, after all, that was his name, though he would never allow it to be spoken—had come into the hut. He felt better now, he said, and would accompany us on our walk if Stella would give him an arm.

So we started, and after us came Hendrika with Tota and old Indaba-zimbi, whom I found sitting outside as fresh as paint. Nothing could tire that old man.

The view from the platform was almost as beautiful as that from the lower ground looking up to the peak. The marble kraals, as I have said, faced west, consequently all the upper terrace lay in the shadow of the great peak till nearly 11 o'clock in the morning, which was a great advantage in that warm latitude. First we walked through the garden, which was beautifully cultivated, and one of the most productive that I ever saw. There were three or four natives working in it, and they all saluted my host as "Baba," or father. Then we visited the other two groups of marble huts. One of these was used for stables and outbuildings, the other as storehouses, the center hut having been, however, turned into a chapel. Mr. Carson was not ordained, but he earnestly tried to convert the natives, most of whom were refugees who had come to him for shelter, and he had practiced the more elementary rites of the church for so long that I think he began to believe that he really was a clergyman. For instance, he always married those of his people who would consent to a monogamous existence, and baptized their children.

When we had examined these wonderful remains of antiquity, the marble huts, and admired the orange trees, the vines and fruits which thrive like weeds in this marvelous soil and climate, we descended to the next platform and saw the farming operations in full swing. I think that it was the best farm I have ever seen in Africa. There was ample water for purposes of irrigation, the grass lands below gave pasturage for hundreds of head of cattle and horses, and, for natives, the people were most industrious. Moreover, the whole place was managed by Mr. Carson on the co-operative system; he only took a tithe of the produce—indeed, in this land of teeming plenty, what was he to do with more? Consequently the tribemen, who, by the way, called themselves the "Children of Thomas," were able to accumulate considerable wealth. All their disputes were referred to their "father," and he also was judge of offenses and crimes. Some were punished by imprisonment, whipping and loss of goods, other and graver transgressions by expulsion from the community, a fiat which to one of these favored natives must have seemed as heavy as the decree that drove Adam from the Garden of Eden.

Old Mr. Carson leaned upon his daughter's arm and contemplated the scene with pride.

"I have done all this, Allan Quatermain," he said. "When renouncing civilization first, I wandered here by chance; seeking a home in the remotest places in the world, I found this lonely spot a wilderness. Nothing was to be seen except the site, the domes of the marble huts and the waterfalls. I took possession of the huts. I cleared the patch of garden land and planted the orange grove. I had only six natives then, but by degrees others joined me; now my tribe is a thousand strong. Here we live in profound peace and plenty. I have all I need, and I ask no more. Heaven has prospered me so far—may it be so to the end, which for me draws nigh. And now I am tired and will go back. If you wish to see the old quarry and the mouth of the ancient mines, Stella will show them to you. No, my love, you need not trouble to come. I can manage alone. Look, some of the head men are waiting to see me."

So he went, but still followed by Hendrika and Indaba-zimbi we turned, and, walking along the bank of one of the rivers, passed up behind the marble kraals, and came to the quarry, whence the material had been cut in some remote age. The pit opened up a very thick seam of the whitest and most beautiful marble. I know another like it in Natal. But by whom it had been worked I cannot say. Not by natives, that is certain, though the builders of the kraals had condescended to borrow the shape of native huts for their model. The only relic of those builders that I ever saw was a highly finished bronze pick axe which Stella found one day in the quarry. After we had examined the quarry we climbed the slope of the hill till we came to the mouth of the ancient mines situated in a kind of gorge. I believe them to have been silver mines. The gorge was long and narrow, and the moment we entered it there rose from every side a sound of groaning and barking that was almost enough to deafen one. I knew what it was at once; the whole place was filled with baboons, which clambered down the rocks towards us from every direction, in a manner that struck me as being unnaturally fearless. Stella clung to my arm.

"It is very silly of me," she whispered. "I am not at all nervous, but I cannot bear the sight of those animals ever since they killed Hendrik. I always think that there is something human about them."

Meanwhile the baboons came nearer, talking to each other as they came. Tota began to cry, and clung to Stella. Stella clung to me, while I and Indaba-zimbi put as bold a front on the matter as we could. Only Hendrika stood looking at the brutes with an unconcerned smile on her monkey face. When the great apes were quite near, she suddenly called out aloud. Instantly they stopped their hideous clamor as though at a word of command. Then Hendrika addressed them.

From the mouth of Hendrika came a succession of grunts, groans, squeaks, click and every other abominable noise that can be conceived. To my mind the whole conveyed an idea of expostulation. At any rate the baboons listened. One of them grunted back some answer, and then the whole mob drew off to the rocks.

I stood astonished, and without a word we turned back to the kraal, for Hendrika was too close for me to speak. When we reached the dining hut Stella went in, followed by Hendrika. But Indaba-zimbi plucked me by the sleeve, and I stopped outside.

"Macumazahn," he said. "Baboon woman — devil woman. Be careful. Macumazahn. She loves that Star (the natives aptly enough called Stella the Star), and is jealous. Be careful, Macumazahn, or the Star will set!"

CHAPTER IX.

'TIS very difficult for me to describe the period of time which elapsed between my arrival at Babyan's Peak and my marriage with Stella. When I look back on it it seems sweet as with the odor of flowers, and dim as with the happy dusk of summer eves, while through the sweetness comes the sound of Stella's voice, and through the gloom shines the starlight of her eyes. I think that we loved each other from the first, though for a while we said no word of love. Day by day I went about the place with her, accompanied by little Tota and Hendrika only, while she attended to the thousand and one matters which her father's ever growing weakness had laid upon her; or, rather, as time drew on, I attended to the business and she accompanied me. All day through we were together. Then after supper, when the night had fallen, we would walk together in the garden and come in at length to hear her father read aloud, sometimes from the works of a poet, sometimes from history, or, if he did not feel well, Stella would read, and when this was done Mr. Carson would celebrate a short form of prayer, and we would separate till the morning once more brought our happy hour of meeting.

So the weeks went by, and with every week I grew to know my darling better. Often I wonder now if my fond fancy deceives me, or if indeed there are women as sweet and dear as she. Was it solitude that had given such depth and gentleness to her? Was it the long years of communing with nature that had endowed her with such peculiar grace, the grace we find in opening flowers and budding trees? Had she caught that murmuring voice from the sound of the streams that fall continually about her rocky home? was it the tenderness of the evening sky beneath which she loved to walk, that lay like a shadow on her face, and the light of the evening stars that shone in her quiet eyes? At the least, to me she was the realization of the dream which haunts the sleep of sin stained men; so my memory paints her, so I hope to find her when at last the sleep has rolled away and the fevered dreams are done.

At last there came a day—the most blessed of my life—when we told our love. We had been together all the morning, but after dinner Mr. Carson was so unwell that Stella stopped in with him. At supper we met again, and after supper, when she had put little Tota, to whom she had grown much attached, to bed, we went out, leaving Mr. Carson dozing on the couch. The night was warm and lovely, and without speaking we walked up the garden to the orange grove and sat down there upon a rock. There was a little breeze which shook the petals of the orange bloom over us in showers, and bore their delicate fragrance far and wide. Silence reigned around, broken only by the sound of the falling waterfalls that now died to a faint murmur, and now, as the wavering breeze turned, boomed loudly in our ears. The moon was not yet visible, but already the dark clouds that floated through the sky above us—for there had been rain—showed a glow of silver, telling us that she shone brightly behind the peak.

Stella began to talk in her low, gentle voice, telling me of her life in the wilderness, how she had grown to love it, how her mind had gone on from idea to idea, and how she pictured the great rushing world that she had never seen as it was reflected to her from the books which she had read. It was a curious vision of life that she had; things were out of proportion in it; it was more like a dream than a reality—a mirage than the actual face of things. The idea of great cities, and especially of London, had a kind of fascination for her; she could scarcely realize the rush, the roar and hurry, the hard crowds of men and women, strangers each to each, feverishly seeking for wealth and pleasure beneath a murky sky, and treading one another down in the fury of competition.

"What is it all for?" she asked, earnestly. "What do they seek? Having so few years to live, why do they waste them thus?"

I told her that in the majority of instances it was actual hard necessity that drove them on, but she could scarcely realize it. Living as she had done, in the midst of the teeming plenty of the fruitful earth, she did not seem to understand that there are millions who from day to day know not how to stay their hunger.

"I never want to go there," she went on. "I should be bewildered and frightened to death. It is not natural to live like that. God put Adam and Eve in a garden, and that is how he meant their children to live—in peace, and looking always on beautiful things. This is my idea of perfect life. I want no other."

"I thought that you once told me that you found it lonely," I said.

"So I did," she answered innocently, "but that was before you came. Now I am not lonely any more, and it is perfect—perfect as the night."

Just then the full moon rose above the elbow of the peak, and her rays stole far and wide down the misty valley, gleaming on the water, brooding on the plain, searching out the hidden places of the rocks, wrapping the fair form of nature as in a silver bridal veil through which her beauty shone mysteriously.

Stella looked down the terraced valley; she turned and looked up at the scarred face of the golden moon, and then she looked at me. The beauty of the night was about her face, the scent of the night was on her hair, the mystery of the night shone in her shadowed eyes. She looked at me, I looked at her, and all our hearts' love blossomed within us. We spoke no word—we had no words to speak, but slowly we drew near, till lips were pressed to lips as we kissed our eternal troth.

It was she who broke that holy silence, speaking in a changed voice, in soft deep notes that thrilled me like the lowest chords of a smitten harp.

"Ah, now I understand," she said, "now I know why we are lonely, and how we can lose our loneliness. Now I know what it is that stirs us in the beauty of the sky, in the sound of water and in the scent of flowers. It is love that speaks in everything, but till we hear his voice we understand nothing. But when we hear then the riddle is answered and the gates of our heart are opened, and, Allan, we see the way that wends through death to heaven, and is lost in the glory of which our love is but a shadow.

"Let us go in, Allan. Let us go before the spell breaks, so that whatever comes to us, sorrow, death or separation, we may always have this perfect memory to save us."

I rose like a man in a dream, still holding her by the hand. But as I rose my eyes fell upon something that gleamed white among the foliage of the orange bush at my side. I said nothing, but looked. The breeze stirred the orange leaves, the moonlight struck for a moment full upon the white object.

It was the face of Hendrika, the babyan woman, as Indaba-zimbi had called her, and on it was a glare of hate that made me shudder.

I said nothing; the face vanished, and just then I heard a baboon bark in the rocks behind.

Then we went down the garden, and Stella passed into the center hut. I saw Hendrika standing in the shadow near the door and went up to her.

"Hendrika," I said, "why were you watching Miss Stella and myself in the garden?"

She drew her lips up till her teeth gleamed in the moonlight.

"Have I not watched her these many years, Macumazahn? Shall I cease to watch her because a wandering white man comes to steal her? Why were you kissing her in the garden, Macumazahn? How dare you kiss her who is a star?"

"I kissed her because I love her, and because she loves me," I answered. "What has that to do with you, Hendrika?"

"Because you love her," she hissed in answer, "and do I not love her also, who saved me from the babyans? I am a woman as she is, and you are a man, and they say in the kraals that men love women better than women love women. But it is a lie, though this is true, that if a woman loves a man she forgets all other love. Have I not seen it? I gather her flowers—beautiful flowers; I climb the rocks where you would never dare to go to find them; you pluck a piece of orange bloom in the garden and give it her. What does she do? She takes the orange bloom, she puts it in her breast, and lets my flowers die. I call to her—she does not hear me—she is thinking. You whisper to some one far away, and she hears and smiles. She used to kiss me sometimes; now she kisses that white brat you brought, because you brought it. Oh, I see it all—all; I have seen it from the first; you are stealing her from us, stealing her to yourself, and those who loved her before you came are forgotten. Be careful, Macumazahn, be careful, lest I am revenged upon you. You, you hate me; you think me half a monkey; that servant of yours calls me baboon woman. Well, I have lived with baboons, and they are clever—yes, they can play tricks and know things you don't, and I am cleverer than they, for I have learnt the wisdom of white people also, and I say to you, 'Walk softly, Macumazahn, or you will fall into a pit,'" and with one more look of malice she was gone.

I stood for a moment reflecting. I was afraid of this strange creature who seemed to combine the cunning of the great apes that had reared her with the passion and skill of human kind. I foreboded evil at her hands. And yet there was something almost touching in the fierceness of her jealousy. It is generally supposed that this passion only exists in strength when the object loved is of another sex from the lover, but I confess that, both in this instance and in some others that I have met with, this has not been my experience. I have known men, and especially uncivilized men, who were as jealous of the affection of their friend or master as any lover could be of that of his mistress; and who has not seen cases of the same thing where parents and their children were concerned? But the lower one gets in the scale of humanity the more readily this passion thrives; indeed, it may be said to come to its intensest perfection in brutes. Women are more jealous than men, small hearted men are more jealous than those of larger mind and wider sympathy, and animals are the most jealous of all. Now Hendrika was in some ways not far removed from animal, which may perhaps account for the ferocity of her jealousy of her mistress' affection.

Shaking off my presentiments of evil, I entered the center hut. Mr. Carson was resting on the sofa, and by him knelt Stella holding his hand, and her head resting on his breast. I saw at once that she had been telling him of what had come about between us; nor was I sorry, for it is a task that a would-be son-in-law is generally glad to do by deputy.

"Come here, Allan Quatermain," he said, almost sternly, and my heart gave a jump, for I feared lest he might be about to require me to go about my business. But I came.

"Stella tells me," he went on, "that you two have entered into a marriage engagement. She tells me also that she loves you, and that you say that you love her."

"I do indeed, sir," I broke in; "I love her truly; if ever a woman was loved in this world I love her."

"I thank heaven for it," said the old man. "Listen, my children. Many years ago a great shame and sorrow fell upon me, so great a sorrow that, as I sometimes think, it affected my brain. At any rate, I determined to do what most men would have considered the act of a madman, to go far away into the wilderness with my only child, there to live remote from civilization and its evils. I did so; I found this place, and here we have lived for many years, happily enough, and perhaps not without doing good in our generation, but still in a way unnatural to our race and status. At first I thought that I would let my daughter grow up in a state of complete ignorance, that she should be nature's child. But as time went on, I saw the folly and the wickedness of my plan. I had no right to degrade her to the level of the savages around me, for if the fruit of the tree of knowledge is a bitter fruit, still it teaches good from evil. So I educated her as well as I was able, till in the end I knew that in mind, as in body, she was in no way inferior to her sisters, the children of the civilized world.

She grew up and entered into womanhood, and then it came into my mind that I was doing her a bitter wrong, that I was separating her from her kind and keeping her in a wilderness where she could find neither mate nor companion. But though I knew this, I could not yet make up my mind to return to active life; I had grown to love this place. I dreaded to return into the world I had abjured. Again and again I put my resolutions aside. Then at the commencement of this year I fell ill. For a while I waited, hoping that I might get better, but at last I realized that I should never get better, that the hand of death was upon me."

"Ah, no, father, not that!" Stella said, with a cry.

"Yes, love, that, and it is true. Now you will be able to forget our separation in the happiness of a new meeting," and he glanced at me and smiled. "Well, when this knowledge came home to me, I determined to abandon this place and trek for the coast, though I well knew that the journey would kill me. I should never live to reach it. But Stella would, and it would be better than leaving her here alone with savages in the wilderness. On the very day that I had made up my mind to take this step Stella found you dying in the bad lands, Allan Quatermain, and brought you here. She brought you, of all men in the world, you, whose father had been my dearest friend, and who once with your baby hands had saved her life from fire, that she might live to save yours from thirst. At the time I said little, but I saw the hand of Providence in this, and I determined to wait and see what came about between you. At the worst, if nothing came about, I soon learned that I could trust you to see her safely to the coast after I was gone. But many days ago I knew how it stood between you, and now things have come about as I prayed they might. God bless you both, my children; may you be happy in your love; may it endure till death and beyond it. God bless you both," and he stretched out his hand toward me.

I took it, and Stella kissed him.

Presently he spoke again:

"It is my intention," he said, "if you two consent, to marry you next Sunday. I wish to do so soon, for I do not know how much longer will be allowed to me. I believe that such a ceremony, solemnly celebrated and entered into before witnesses, will, under the circumstances, be perfectly legal; but of course you will repeat it with every formality the first moment it lies in your power to do so. And now, there is one more thing: when I left England my fortunes were in a shattered condition; in the course of years they have recovered themselves, the accumulated rents, as I heard but recently, when the wagons last returned from Port Natal, have sufficed to pay off all charges, and there is a considerable balance over. Consequently you will not marry on nothing, for of course you, Stella, are my heiress, and I wish to make a stipulation. It is this. That so soon as my death occurs you shall leave this place and take the first opportunity of returning to England. I do not ask you to live there always; it might prove too much for people reared in the wilds, as both of you have been; but I do ask you to make it your permanent home. Do you consent and promise this?"

"I do," I answered.

"And so do I," said Stella.

"Very well," he answered; "and now I am tired out. Again God bless you both, and good night."

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT SATURDAY.)

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents

A NEW USE FOR THE PHONOGRAPH.

An interesting physiological experiment was made at the Edison House, the headquarters of Edison's Phonograph Company in Europe, on Monday. Dr. L. White, of Harley street, has a patient who has a defect in his speech of a most singular character. The patient, a lad of ten, and English by birth, is unable to speak his native language, but a jargon which cannot be understood; many doctors have examined him, but could not exactly diagnose the cause of the phenomenon, and it was questionable whether the lad spoke the same thing twice in the same way, and the only way to discover whether he did so or not was to get him to speak to the phonograph. The lad, in the presence of several gentlemen, was asked to speak the Lord's prayer and the alphabet. Several cylinders were made in this way, and when a comparison was instituted between the various phonograms it was found that there was no variation in the spoken words and that it was quite possible for the language which the boy speaks to be understood by simply learning the various sounds. The phonograms will be exhibited before various societies in this country, and it is just possible a new disease has been discovered.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

KINDNESS THAT WAS MISDIRECTED.

It was on the New York, Ontario and Western accommodation. She was a good-natured, slightly deaf, motherly old lady who was sure she knew her own way and not quite sure other people knew theirs. When the train reached Tappan a feeble old man was assisted into the car and took a seat directly in front of her. When the conductor appeared the new comer held some conversation with him, and asked to be told when to get off. He then fell asleep. The train sped on, and the old lady began to wonder where her neighbour was going. "Was it Nyack, or Haverstraw, or West Point," she said to herself. "It would be too bad for the poor old man to be carried by. I do hope that conductor won't forget. If I only knew for sure which he said. It sounded like Nyack. It must have been that." The train drew near Nyack. The old lady worried and wiggled and seemed finally to have settled on Nyack as the stranger's destination. He was still quietly sleeping. So when Nyack was reached and the conductor did not come, she resolved in her kind heart to help him. She leaned over, awoke him, and said: "Excuse me, sir, but you have reached your station." The old man was all gratitude, and, with a bow and a smile, he hastily left the car. Just as the train was starting she noticed a large package in his seat, so she grabbed that and passed it out the window to her absent-minded charge. The train moved on, and soon the conductor again appeared. He looked at the vacant seat and said: "I wonder where my old man has gone who wanted to be left at Newburg?" A young man followed him from the smoker, who looked in the seat and then around the car, with the query: "Who's gone off with my bundle?" Then the whole car smiled, except the old lady. She got off at Haverstraw.—*New York Tribune.*

ROBERT BURNS' BIRTHDAY.

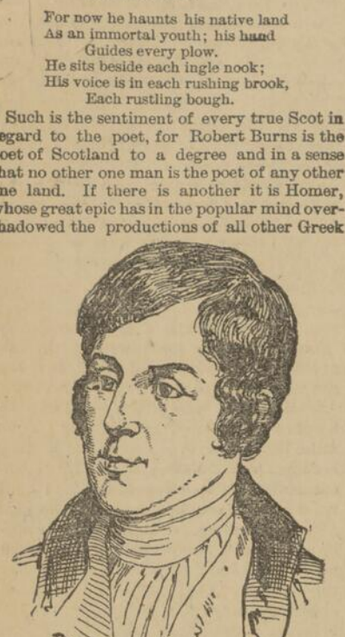
WHY THE POET'S FAME GROWS WITH THE LAPSE OF TIME.

"Why Lives This Day in Fond Remembrance Now? Whence Its Wide Spell That Lights the Weary Brow?"—Jan. 25 the Anniversary of His Birth.

I see amid the fields of Ayr
A plowman who in foul or fair
Sings at his task,
So clear we know not if it is
The laverock's song we hear, or his,
Nor care to ask;

For now he haunts his native land
As an immortal youth; his hand
Guides every plow.
He sits beside each ingle nook;
His voice is in each rushing brook,
Each rustling bough.

Such is the sentiment of every true Scot in regard to the poet, for Robert Burns is the poet of Scotland to a degree and in a sense that no other one man is the poet of any other one land. If there is another it is Homer, whose great epic has in the popular mind overshadowed the productions of all other Greek



ROBERT BURNS.

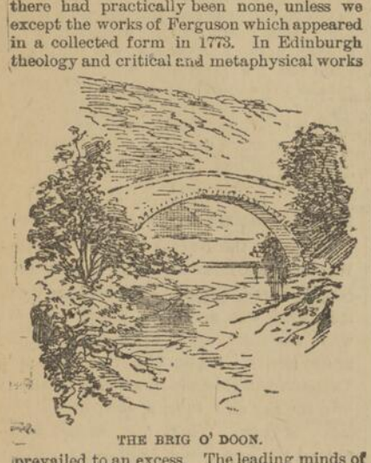
poets. Yet Homer was not a Greek, unless in the sense that the white people of America are European, while Burns was thoroughly Scotch—in birth, feeling, sentiment and all the events of his life. It does not appear that he was ever out of Scotland, and, save very brief intervals, his whole life was spent in so small an area that the traveler may easily visit all the scenes associated with his name in a single day.

Moore is sometimes called Ireland's poet, yet if everything distinctively Irish were stricken from his works what a mass would be left! Strike the distinctively and emphatically Scotch from Burns, and there is no poet left. Allan Ramsay may be named as his nearest rival in the peculiarly local and national line, while Walter Scott is confessedly more classical, but it is Burns that is always Scotch, Burns that makes the world acquainted with Scotland, Burns that in his poems seems to breathe forth the very essence of Scotch feeling, whether of patriotism or superstition, local attachment or the tender passion. It almost seems that with a volume of his poems in hand one might find his way about the vicinity of Ayr without a guide and recognize at sight the "auld kirk," the bridges and every striking scene upon the Doon.

On the 25th of January, 1759, he was born; on the 21st of July, 1796, he died—only thirty-seven years of life, and nearly all of that spent in rugged toil. In the summer of 1786 the first volume of his poems issued from the obscure press of Kilmarnock, and sprang at once into such popularity that shrewd critics predicted a reaction; for it is a painful fact that, as a rule, the greatest works have grown slowly into public favor, while sudden and universal popularity is often a proof that the production is suited only to the time in which it appears, that its sparkle and humor please because of their apt reference to passing events or harmony with the atmosphere of the day, and will evaporate as that atmosphere is changed. Not thus has it been with Burns. His genius was for all time.

A contemporary, Robert Heron, of the same locality, testifies that "old and young, high and low, learned and ignorant, were alike transported with the poems, and plowmen and maid servants gladly bestowed their hard earnings to procure the works of Burns." As the first edition was limited to 600 copies it was soon exhausted, and before a second could be issued, so great was the anxiety to obtain it that copies of many of the poems were made in manuscript and handed around from family to family. The volume, indeed, contained matter for all minds—for the lively and sarcastic, for the gay and the thoughtful, for the enthusiast and, above all, for the proper gratification of local pride.

It must be admitted, however, that for this sudden popularity the poems were somewhat indebted to peculiarly favoring circumstances. There had long been a complete dearth of really Scotch writers, while of local lyrics there had practically been none, unless we except the works of Ferguson which appeared in a collected form in 1773. In Edinburgh theology and critical and metaphysical works



THE BRIG O' DOON.

prevailed to an excess. The leading minds of Scotland seemed utterly absorbed in the abstruse, not to speak of the infinitely awful. Theology, if that be the proper name for interminable disputes on the nature and destiny of the soul and God's dealing with man, had apparently dried up all the springs of poetry, and as to eschatology, one can but shudder at the mass of writings and their truly heart-breaking logic.

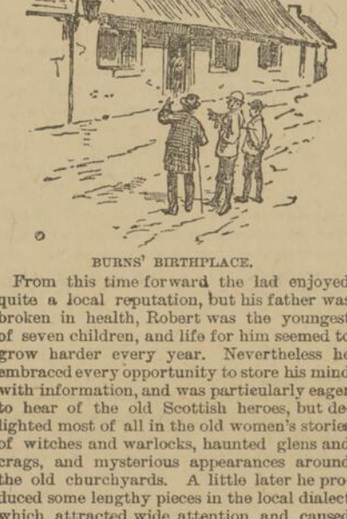
It must be borne in mind also that this first edition of Burns did not contain those bitter reflections on the polemic clergy or those semi-political reflections which later made him so many enemies. In the capital (and that set the fashion) the Scottish intellect had been for a century engaged in hammering out an awful creed, and attacking or defending it. One who has made a careful study of that era estimates that some ten thousand volumes, pamphlets and printed sermons appeared on such questions as whether the elect were but a handful or more out of many billions; whether illumination was of special divine grace or might be sought and induced by personal endeavor; whether God foreknew only because he had foreordained or because foreknowledge was inherent in infinite knowledge, and a score of other complicated conundrums in supralapsarian theology.

In the country, however, the Doric muse was struggling for expression through a thousand unlettered peasants. We have abundant proof—and it is one of the most curious facts in the nation's development—that about this time the mass of the lower and middle class Scotch had grown weary of disquisitions and had waked apparently to the beauty of their country and the poetry of their common life. Innumerable songs and ballads appeared among the peasantry, rude, it is true, but valuable indices of a poetic dawn, of a popular longing. To all this feeling Robert Burns suddenly gave voice—he put in tuneful lines what nearly all were vaguely feeling—and was hailed with a wild enthusiasm. Even so it sometimes happens in America that a speaker succeeds in putting into words what the people have begun to feel but have not yet learned to express, and is at once hailed as a great orator, because he has "spoken the people's mind."

A second edition soon appeared (April, 1787), and such was the enthusiasm that 2,800 copies were subscribed for in a few days by 1,500 individuals. Burns had given melodious form to a popular longing; middle class and rural Scotland had found a voice. To understand what followed it is necessary to briefly review the poet's life. Robert Burns was born at Alloway, near Ayr, Jan. 25, 1759, his father being a poor farmer, but a man of sterling worth and intelligence, eager to give his son as good an education as he could afford. It was purely English, except that he studied French for two weeks and took a short course in land surveying; but it was extremely thorough and practical in English. At the early age of eleven he was an acute critic in questions of grammar, and his earliest letters attest his proficiency. As soon as boyish strength was sufficient he was put to hard farm work.

The most generous estimate does not credit the Burns family library with more than a dozen miscellaneous books, among which were Pope's and Allan Ramsay's works, The Spectator, a volume of English songs and some rather tedious histories. With these were some theological works one would think calculated to frighten a boy, but Robert read every one of them and apparently understood them. It was not till he was 23 years old that he had access to anything that might be called a general library, but "A poet was born and no Medusa could strike him dumb."

Poetry was in the air about him as well as struggling in his heart; love came and supplied the lacking element. At the age of 16 he composed the first poetry that he allowed any one else to read—a plaintive expression of a toiling farm boy's feelings towards a maiden—of which he afterwards wrote: "I was not so presumptuous as to imagine that I could make verses like printed ones composed by men who had Latin and Greek; but my girl sang a song which was said to be composed by a small country laird's son on one of his father's maids with whom he was in love, and I saw no reason why I might not rhyme as well as he; for, excepting that he could smear sheep and cast peats, his father living in the moorlands, he had no more scholar-craft than myself."



BURNS' BIRTHPLACE.

From this time forward the lad enjoyed quite a local reputation, but his father was broken in health, Robert was the youngest of seven children, and life for him seemed to grow harder every year. Nevertheless he embraced every opportunity to store his mind with information, and was particularly eager to hear of the old Scottish heroes, but delighted most of all in the old women's stories of witches and warlocks, haunted glens and crags, and mysterious appearances around the old churchyards. A little later he produced some lengthy pieces in the local dialect which attracted wide attention and caused his society to be greatly sought by some persons of means and culture—a result which was highly beneficial in developing his conversational powers, but induced habits of conviviality and consequent trouble.

In 1781–83 he was in the depths of despondency. He took a small farm in conjunction with his brother, and lost the little he had invested. He cast about for methods of improving his fortunes, but failed in all. He was in love and could not marry. The parents of his loved one sternly forbade the union; the lovers met often, however, and the results were evil. Completely cast down, he resolved to leave his native land for Jamaica, and some of his sweetest, saddest poems were written while that intention remained. To procure the means of paying his passage he published the first edition of his poems—that of 1786, previously referred to—and its success changed the whole current of his life.

He was on the point of embarking when he was invited to Edinburgh to attend to the issue of a second edition. In the capital he was "the lion of the hour." He associated with all who were eminent in letters, and with many eminent in rank, wealth and fashion, his conversation exciting as much admiration as his poetry. Unspoiled by flattery, he retained his independence of mind and love of rural life. The profits of his publication are reported to have reached £600, and with this he took and stocked the farm of Ellisland, near Dumfries, where he located in 1788, having publicly ratified his marriage with Jean Armour. Her father was still obdurate, but the marriage would have been a legal, as it was a moral, obligation in any event.

Again he failed as a farmer, and in less than four years located in Dumfries. He had been appointed an exciseman, and, though the salary never exceeded £70 per year, it was his sole support. About this time he wrote those political effusions and some other productions in which some bitterness of feeling is shown. His expressed sympathy with the French revolution deprived him of the good will of the wealthy and powerful, and prevented his receiving promotion in the excise. Indeed, only the intercession of a few persistent friends prevented his losing office entirely. There was such a dread of innovation that he and those who agreed with him were stigmatized as "Jacobins." This embittered him still more, and in such company as was left to him he often fell into dissipation. His last years were clouded with gloom, and he died in Dumfries July 21, 1796.

At least a hundred different editions of Burns' works have appeared, and rarely have such manliness, tenderness and passion been united. His fame has grown rather than diminished, and for his sake Ayr and Alloway, Dumfries and the banks of the Doon are places of classic renown and fond pilgrimage. In 1859, the centenary of his birth was celebrated with unparalleled enthusiasm not only in every city and village of Scotland, but in the chief cities of England, India, America and Australia—indeed, everywhere that Scotchmen have located. His family is extinct, two maiden ladies of the name of Begg having been the last survivors; but the vicinity is classic ground and every summer thousands of tourists visit the "Land of Burns," and look upon Ayr and Dumfries, the "Brigs o' Doon," and "Alloway's Auld Haunted Kirk."

Ayr is an important seaport, in which the tavern depicted in Tam o' Shanter still stands unchanged; and oddly enough, the present landlord is himself a poet in a small way. Of the "Twa Brigs" the oldest still stands—a remarkable fulfillment of prophecy, for in the poem the older brig thus addresses the other:

Conceited gowk! puffed up wi' windy pride!
This mony a year I've stood the flood and tide;

And though wi' crazy end I'm sair forlorn,
I'll be a brig when ye're a shapeless cairn.

The new bridge indeed proved to have been badly built, and had to be demolished, while the old one seems like a natural rock

TAM O' SHANTER.

thrown across the stream. About three miles from Ayr is the cottage in which Burns was born, and not far away are the old Alloway Kirk and the poetically famous bridge over the Doon. In its center the witches succeeded in tearing off the tail of Tam o' Shanter's mare, but he escaped, for

A runnin' stream they dare not cross.

The Burns cottage is a sort of wayside inn, but well preserved and containing several relics. The kirk yard, and once witch haunted kirk of Alloway, is within a few minutes' walk—a roofless and overgrown ruin, but with walls still firm. The stones at the graves of the poet's father, mother and youngest sister still stand with legible inscriptions. Burns was buried at Dumfries, where he died. All the region is redolent of poetry. It is wildly beautiful in itself, and dear to the sentimental for its associations. Over the poet's remains rises a small but beautiful mausoleum, and on the tablet are his striking and appropriate words, written on his first appearance as an author:

"The poetic genius of my country found me, as the prophetic bard Elijah did Elisha, at the plough, and threw her inspiring mantle over me."

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

PEOPLE WHO ARE TALKED ABOUT.

Dr. McGlynn says that he would rather be burned at the stake than retract one word he has ever uttered.

Surgeon-General John B. Hamilton says that not one-third of our population of a military age can pass the examination of a recruit.

The Emperor William's 32nd birthday, January 27, will be signalized by an interruption for twenty-four hours of the court mourning for the dead Empress.

Mr. Edward Everett Hale says we are becoming better and better because we are becoming richer, and because God reigns; and that there are more good people than bad people.

Miss Chloe Lankton, who died a few days ago at Hartford, Conn., aged 78, had spent sixty-two years in bed, during all of which time she retained a cheerful and uncomplaining disposition.

Martin Costin, a well-to-do and highly respected farmer near Martinsville, Ind., is the father of twenty-one children by his present wife, although he is but 50 years of age. Nearly all of the children are living.

Mrs. Kate Chase, presiding over her little family of young girls at Edgehill, near Washington, may not appear so brilliant, but she is certainly more interesting than when she was the gayest and most fascinating leader of Washington society.

The King of Portugal is a fine-looking young man, about 30 years of age, decidedly blonde, of medium height, well built, and with a graceful carriage. The Queen, who is a daughter of the Comte de Paris, is considered beautiful, but if she were not a Queen would probably be called simply a pretty woman.

Kate Field has two able assistants in the conduct of her new journal in the persons of Miss Caroline Lingle as editor and Miss Ella Leonard as business manager—those two brave and brilliant Vassar girls who won a National reputation a year or two ago by making a distinguished success of a country newspaper at Atlantic Heights, N.J., with their own fair hands.

Prof. Pickering of Harvard believes that no reputable astronomer at Vienna was the author of the statement cabled the other day from that city to the effect that the "Star of Bethlehem" was expected to reappear this year; nor does he believe the star (the "Tycho Brahe") will appear again this year.

Caleb Loengood, a wealthy resident of Pottstown, Pa., possesses an abnormal appetite for peanuts. They form his favourite article of diet, and he often eats six quarts at a time. He says he eats them scientifically, whatever this may mean, and could eat nine quarts on a wager. He wants some prominent peanut-eater to challenge him.

The Empress Augusta was extremely fond of hand-organ music, and not only frequently encouraged organ-grinders to play before the palace, but also had several broken-down street musicians on her pension list. It is said that she left a bequest for the erection of a house of refuge for incapacitated itinerant performers.

Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia and King of Kings, has about sixty wives. By these the Shah has had a family of forty children, of whom nineteen are still living—seven sons and twelve daughters. The heir apparent is not the eldest surviving son, but the eldest son by a Princess of royal blood. He is now 30 years of age and has a large family.

John Ernest McCann, late private secretary of Russell Sage, writes in the *Epoch*: "I suppose that Mr. Gould is richer than Mr. Sage, because all those who know nothing about it say that he is. But if they both were to die to-morrow, and I had a choice, I would choose Mr. Sage's savings. Mr. Sage makes money almost as fast as Mr. Gould, and doesn't spend it half so fast. That's my argument."

Syracuse University in Luck.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Syracuse University is rapidly becoming one of the leading educational institutions in the land. The benefactions and endowments last year reached $400,000, thus giving it easy first place among the other colleges in the amount and value of the gifts received during the twelve months just closed. The principal of these, it will be remembered, were the Von Ranke library, worth $35,000, and the new Crouse College, valued at over $300,000. Now it has just been given one of the finest collections in the world of engravings and portraits of scientists, philosophers and distinguished men of all ages and countries. The collection could not be duplicated for $50,000. It is the Wolff collection, and was presented by Mrs. Harriet L. Levenworth as a memorial to her late husband, Gen. L. W. Levenworth. The unveiling exercises were held to day.

A SHARP DRUMMER.

"The last time I stopped in this city I made a good sale to a merchant whom I had never been able to catch before," remarked one travelling man to another in the billiard-room of the Hotel Cadillac yesterday afternoon, says the Detroit *Tribune*.

"How was that?" asked the second travelling man, as he made a four-cushion shot.

"I learned that his hobby was billiards, and that he fancied himself a good player. I met him socially one evening and persuaded him to play me a game. Well, he beat me easily, you may imagine. I proposed another game, the man who lost to set up the wine. This game, too, I lost. We played all the evening. He pranced around the table, showing me fancy shots and giving me points, slapped me on the back, and thought I was a fine fellow. Then I took him up to the room and sold him $1,000 worth of goods."

"Pretty good," said the second drummer, counting twenty-five points.

"The next evening he came down to the hotel, eager to pursue his favorite game. I had sold him the goods and I felt in a condition to resent the lessons he had given me. I proposed that we play for wine for all the boys—there were about ten of them—and he agreed. He had first shot and missed. Then I bunched the balls in a corner and ran out the game in a manner that made his head spin. Then I discounted him and double discounted, and he stood no chance. His bill for wine was about $30, and ever since then he has been a good customer of mine. He is a man who appreciates tact, you see."

KINDNESS THAT WAS MISDIRECTED.

It was on the New York, Ontario & Western accommodation, says the New York *Tribune*. She was a good-natured, slightly deaf, motherly old lady, who was sure she knew her own way and not quite sure other people knew theirs When the train reached Tappan a feeble old man was assisted into the car and took a seat directly in front of her. When the conductor appeared, the new comer heid some conversation with him and asked to be told when to get off. He then fell asleep. The train sped on and the old lady began to wonder where her neighbour was going. "Was it Nyack, or Haverstraw, or West Point?" she said to herself. "It would be too bad for the poor old man to be carried by. I do hope the conductor won't forget. If I only knew for sure which he said! It sounded like Nyack. It must have been that."

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Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

When the modern Rip Van Winkle awoke from his long slumber in the ravine just back of the big Catskill hotel and found that his beard had grown three or four feet and that his gun fell apart when he touched it, he uttered no exclamation of surprise, but started peacefully off in quest of a cocktail.

"Well," he remarked, as he lifted his beard in order to cross a small stream, "this air is more bracing than the advertisements led me to believe, and as for that cheap parlor rifle it's a wonder there's anything left of it at all."

The guests on the long piazza stared at him as if he were a wild beast, and he looked vainly among them for the familiar faces of his friends of the day before.

"I see they've all gone," he murmured, "and to tell the truth I'm not surprised. I can't see how any man short of a Crœsus can afford to stop more than a minute in this house. Why, even in the bowling alley where we played last night they charged us so much for every game and each round of drinks that I haven't got more than a quarter left in my pockets. Well, I can get a cocktail with it, anyhow."

"Where's old Lije Simonds?" asked Rip, as he leaned against the bar and watched the cocktail materializing under the deft touches of the drink-mixer.

"Don't know him," was the reply.

"Do you know if Bill Avery's about?" asked Rip, after a moment's reflection.

"Bill Avery!" exclaimed one of the guests; "why, he's been dead these ten years.

Dead! Why, we were playing in the bowling-alley only last night," gasped Rip, rubbing his eyes like one in a dream. "Don't any one know me around here?"

"No, nobody knew him, and the poor, old man stood staring about him in dismay and confusion. A copy of a New York paper was lying on the bar. He picked it up and glanced at the headlines.

"By Jove!" cried one of the guests, "I'll tell you who it is. It's Rip Van Winkle come back from his twenty years' sleep."

"That's my name," cried the old man eagerly; "but I've only been asleep one night."

A shout of laughter tempered by a genuine pity for the old stranger, brought half a dozen more of the guests into the bar-room to see what was the matter.

"Just look at that paper there and see how far behind you are in the news," said one of the merry-makers.

"Not so very far behind, I reckon," he retorted as he read aloud: "The site committee of the world's fair held a meeting in the *Times* building to decide upon a site for the great exposition. A memorial from the property owners of Hohokus was read, and an invitation to visit that historic town was accepted by a unanimous vote."

"There!" exclaimed old Rip, triumphantly, "that's just what they've been doing for the last two months. I guess I'm not more than a day behind. What's the next article? 'Skipped with a Hired Man,' hey? Well, that's about what you might expect."

"Turn over the next page and you'll find something new," said one of his new acquaintances.

"All right," said Rip, confidently. "Now we'll see. 'Josiah Elderberry, of Beanville, Conn., came to New York a few days ago in reply to a letter he had received offering him $1,000 in counterfeit bills for $400. At the Grand Central depot yesterday he opened his bag to get a bill with which to pay for his ticket, and discovered that a package of sawdust had been substituted for the counterfeit money. He made a complaint to the police, and was sent to the house of detention as a witness against Sawdust Peter, who swindled him, and who was released under bail. Mr. Elderberry is a trustee of Beanville church, and is said to have used some of the church funds to buy the counterfeits with.'

"I guess that fellow's been asleep twenty years instead of me," said Rip, briskly, as he finished the paragraph. "No, gentlemen, you can't fool me as easy as you think. What's this? 'Sucked in at Niagara. The Awful Fate of a Stranger from the Country.' Why, that's just what happened to me when I was there a week ago, and it's what happens to everybody those fellers can lay their hands on. You can bet it's an awful fate when one of those hack-drivers or photographers get hold of you. I guess the world's been moving pretty slow if it hasn't got ahead any more than that in twenty years."

"But I tell you it's a fact," chimed in another of the company. "There was a man named Rip Van Winkle who disappeared from here just twenty years ago and never was heard from. Here comes the landlord; he'll tell you the same thing. Just ask him."

"Landlord," said the old man, "these gentlemen say that I disappeared from here twenty years ago, and have been asleep down in the ravine ever since. Now, my recollection is that I came up here last night with a basket of sassafras to sell at this very hotel to make into tea for the boarders, and I want to know whether I'm right or whether they are?"

"We don't make our tea out of sassafras," retorted the landlord, "and there was a man of your name who disappeared from here about twenty years ago—in 1869 I think it was. I guess you must be the man."

Rip Van Winkle communed with himself for a few moments, and then murmured softly: "I'll try him once more."

"Landlord," he said, putting his hand in his trousers pocket, "I've been sleeping out in your ravine for the last twenty years. How much do I owe you?"

"Nothing," replied the boniface.

"What! you let a man sleep twenty years in a Catskill ravine and don't charge him a cent the next morning? Then, gentlemen, I guess you're right. This place has changed so's I don't know it any more. Well, I guess I'll start off for the village and try to square things with the old woman." And, shouldering the remains of his rifle, he started off down the steep mountain road and was soon lost to sighi.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

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VOORHEES OUTWITTED.

The late Major Jonathan W. Gordon and Senator Voorhees were engaged on opposite sides in the trial of an important breach of promise suit at Paris, Ill., says the Indianapolis *Journal*—Gordon representing the defendant and Voorhees the plaintiff. They stopped at the same hotel and had adjoining rooms, and were often together during the evenings. A local attorney was assisting Voorhees in the prosecution of the case, and the evidence tended strongly against Gordon's client from the first, and he had little hopes of a verdict in his favour. The evidence closed late one evening, and that night Voorhees entered Gordon's room at the hotel and the two engaged in conversation. The time that each would require in the argument was referred to, and Gordon asked: "Voorhees, what are you going to say to-morrow?"

The plaintiff's attorney did not answer the question directly, but rising from his chair and bending over its back, as he looked Gordon in the eye, he entered upon a discussion on the case. As he proceeded he seemed to forget where he was and made the speech that he had mapped out in his mind to deliver to the jury the next day. His denunciations of the defendant, as Gordon afterward described them, were simply terrific, his appeals in behalf of the fair plaintiff touching in the extreme, and his review of the evidence of the case strong and convincing. Gordon afterward declared that he felt at the time that if that speech ever went to the jury his client would be mulcted in heavy damages, and he set about to devise some means to offset it.

When the court convened the next morning the judge asked if there had been any agreement as to the argument, and Gordon responded, apparently as if little concerned, that he supposed the prosecution was entitled to the opening and the close, and it was hardly necessary to limit the argument. With this understanding the argument was opened by the local attorney. He presented the case for the plaintiff in a very fair manner and left to Voorhees, as he supposed, the work of embellishment and appeal to the feelings of the jury. When he sat down Gordon rose and, addressing the court, said that the plaintiff's attorney had made a very fair presentation of the case, and he would submit it without argument.

Voorhees saw the point in a moment, but his side having had the opening and the close, he could not claim more, and he contented himself with turning upon Gordon and vowing that he would get even with him if he had to follow him around the world.

The jury returned a verdict for nominal damages against the defendant, and Gordon always contended that but for his sharp practice his client would have been ruined.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The Northern Boatsmen's Association met to-night at No. 10 South street and decided to attend the canal and harbor protection mass meeting in Cooper Union to-morrow evening. The Hon. Henry Burleigh, of Whitehall, N. Y., made an address, in which he urged his hearers to endeavor to secure a reduction in towing and terminal charges at Canadian and New York ports, and also to secure a greater draught of water so that freight may be moved more cheaply and from northern New York, Vermont and Canadian points.

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INTERNATIONAL.

The Great Issue Discussed by Blaine and Gladstone.

A BATTLE OF THE GIANTS.

The North American Review Presents the Views of the Two Statesmen on Free Trade and Protection—Keen Encounter of Two Great Intellects.

The North American Review for January presents two papers that have attracted the attention of the civilized world. With extraordinary and most commendable enterprise Gen. Bryce, the editor, secured from Mr. Gladstone an expression of his views on the long debated issue of Protection vs. Free Trade. Impressed by its ability, he then secured a reply by Secretary Blaine; and Mr. Gladstone most courteously consented to their simultaneous publication, the secretary to have the privilege of examining the British statesman's paper. As will readily be seen, this gives Mr. Blaine some advantage, but the argument on both sides is indeed able. The following extracts give only the most salient points.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VIEWS.

The existing difference of practice between America and Britain with respect to free trade and protection of necessity gives rise to a kind of international controversy on their respective merits. To interfere from across the water in such a controversy is an act which may wear the appearance of impertinence.

The constant tenor of the argument is this: high wages by protection, low wages by free trade. It is even as the recurring burden of a song. And I can state with truth that I have heard this very same melody before; nay, that I am familiar with it. It comes to us now with a pleasant novelty; but once upon a time we British folk were surfeited, nay, almost bored to death, with it. It is simply the old song of our squires, which they sang with perfect assurance to defend the corn laws. Protectionists terrify the American workman by threatening him with the wages of his British comrade, precisely as the English landlord coaxed our rural laborers, when we used to get our best wheats from Dantzig, by exhibiting the starvation wages of the Polish peasant.

These arguments were made among us, in the alleged interest of labor and of capital, just as they are now employed by you; for America may at present be said to diet on the cast off reasonings of English protectionism.

But we broke down every protective wall and "flooded the country" (so the phrase then ran) with the corn and the commodities of the whole world; with the corn of America first and foremost. But did our rate of wages thereupon sink to the level of the continent? No; it rose steadily and rapidly to a point higher than it had been ever known before.

GREAT GAINS OF THE BRITISH WORKMAN.

Mr. Giffen, of the board of trade, whose careful disquisitions are known to command the public confidence, supplies us with tables which compare the wages of 1833 with those of 1883 in such a way as to speak for the principal branches of industry. The wages of miners, we learn, have increased in Staffordshire (which almost certainly is the mining district of lowest increment) by 50 per cent. In the great exportable manufactures of Bradford and Huddersfield the lowest augmentations are 20 and 30 per cent., and in other branches they rise to 50, 83, 100, and even to 150 and 160 per cent. The quasi-domestic trades of carpenters, bricklayers and masons in the great marts of Glasgow and Manchester show a mean increase of 63 per cent. for the first, 65 per cent. for the second, and 47 per cent. for the third. The lowest weekly wage named for an adult is twenty-two shillings (as against seventeen shillings in 1833), and the highest thirty-six shillings. But it is the relative rate with which we have to do; and, as the American writer appears to contemplate with a peculiar dread the effect of free trade upon shipping, I further quote Mr. Giffen on the monthly wages of seamen in 1833 and 1883 in Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool and London. The percentage of increase, since we have passed from the protective system of the navigation law into free trade, is in Bristol 66 per cent., in Glasgow 55 per cent., in Liverpool (for different classes) from 25 per cent. to 70 per cent., and in London from 45 per cent. to 69 per cent. No such return, at once exact and comprehensive, can be supplied in the case of the rural workman. But here the facts are notorious. We are assured that there has been an universal rise (somewhat checked, I fear, by the recent agricultural distress), which Caird and other authorities place at 60 per cent. Together with this increase of pay there has been a general diminution of the hours of work, which Mr. Giffen places at one-fifth. If we make this correction upon the comparative table, we shall find that the cases are very few in which the increment does not range as high as from 50 and towards 100 per cent.

Within the same period the prices of the main articles of popular consumption have certainly declined. The laborer's charges, except for his abode, have actually diminished as a whole. For his larger house rent he has a better house. To the government he pays much less than he did, and from the government he gets much more, and "the increase of his money wages corresponds to a real gain." If it be said that the tale I have told is insufficient, and that wages ought still to rise, this may be so, and rise I hope they will, but protection had no such tale to tell at all. For the working population at large it meant stagnation, depression, in many cases actual and daily hunger and thirst, in some unquestionable and even gross degradation.

GREAT WASTE OF PROTECTION.

International commerce is based, not upon arbitrary or fanciful considerations, but upon the unequal distribution among men and regions of aptitudes to produce the several commodities which are necessary or useful for the sustenance, comfort and advantage of human life.

The argument of the free trader is that the legislator ought never to interfere, or only to interfere so far as imperative fiscal necessity may require it, with this natural law of distribution.

All interference with it by a government in order to encourage some dearer method of production at home, in preference to a cheaper method of production abroad, may fairly be termed artificial. And every such interference means simply a diminution of the national wealth. If region A grows corn at home for fifty shillings which region B can supply at forty, and region B manufactures cloth at twenty shillings with which region A can supply at fifteen, the national wealth of each is diminished by the ten and five shillings respectively.

So much for th waste unavoidably attaching to dearness of production. But there are other and yet worse descriptions of waste, as to which I know not whether America suffers greatly from them, but I know that in this country we suffered from them grievously under the sway of protection. When the barrier erected by a protective duty is so high that no foreigner can overleap it, that duty enables the home manufacturer not only to charge a high price, but to force on the consumer a bad article. Thus, with an extravagant duty on foreign corks, we had for our own use the worst corks in Europe. And yet again, protection causes waste of another kind in a large class of cases. Suppose the natural disadvantages of the home producer to equal 15 per cent., but the protective duty to be 30. But cheapness requires minute care, economy and dispatch at all the stages through which production has to pass. This minute care and thrift depend mainly on the pressure of competition. There were among us, and there may be elsewhere, many producers whom indolence tempts to neglect; who are not sufficiently drawn to resist this inertia by the attraction of raising profit to a maximum, for whom the prospect of advantage is not enough without the sense of necessity, and whom nothing can spur to a due nimbleness of movement except the fear of not being able to sell their articles. In the case I have supposed, the second 15 per cent. is a free margin whereupon this indolence may disport itself: the home producer is not only covered for what he wastes through necessity, but for what he wastes from negligence or choice; and his fellow countrymen have to pay alike for both. We suffered grievously from this in England, for oftentimes the rule of the producer is, or was, to produce not as well as he can, but as well only as he must. And happy are you if, through keener energy or more troublesome conscience in production, you have no similar suffering in America.

There is yet another point which I cannot pass without notice. I have not admitted that protection keeps at home any capital which would otherwise go abroad. But I now for the moment accept and reason upon the assumption that this is effected. And I ask—indeed, by the force of argument I may almost require—you to make an admission to me which is of the most serious character, namely, this: that there is a great deal of capital undoubtedly kept at home by protection, not for the purpose of dear production, which is partial waste, but for another kind of waste, which is sheer and absolute and totally uncompensated. This is the waste incurred in the great work of distributing commodities. If the price of iron or of cotton cloth is increased 50 per cent. by protection, then the capital required by every wholesale and every retail distributor must be increased in the same proportion. The distributor is not and cannot be, in his auxiliary and essentially domestic work, protected by an import duty, any more than can the scavenger or the chimney sweep. The import duty adds to the price he pays, and consequently to the circulating capital which he requires in order to carry on this traffic; but it adds nothing to the rate of profit which he receives, and nothing whatever to the employment which he gives. This forced increment of capital sets in motion no labor, and is compelled to work in the uncovered field of open trade. It has not the prima facie apology (such as that apology may be) which the iron maker or the mill owner may make, that he is employing American labor which would not otherwise be employed. If the waste under a protective duty of 50 per cent. be a waste of 50 per cent., the waste of the extra capital required in distribution is a waste of 100 per cent. on the cost of the operation; for it accomplishes absolutely nothing on behalf of the community which would not be accomplished equally if the commodity were 50 per cent. less in price; just as the postman distributing letters at a shilling performs no better or other service than the postman distributing letters at a penny. But of distributors the name is legion; they constitute the vast army of the wholesale and retail tradesmen of a country, with all the wants appertaining to them. As consumers, they are taxed on all protected commodities; as the allies of producers in the business of distributing, they are forced to do with more capital what could be done as well with less.

PROTECTION CANNOT WORK IMPARTIALLY.

But the view of the genuine protectionist I understand to be that protection is a mine of wealth; that a greater aggregate profit results from what you would call keeping labor and capital at home than from letting them seek employment wherever in the whole world they can find it most economically. But if there be this inborn fertility in the principle itself, why are the several states of the Union precluded from applying it within their own respective borders? If the aggregate would be made richer by this internal application of protection to the parts, why is it not so applied? On the other hand, if the country, as a whole, would by this device be made not richer, but poorer, through the interference with the natural laws of production, then how is it that by similar interference the aggregate of the states, the great commonwealth of America, can be made, in its general balance sheet, not poorer, but richer?

But, in America, besides the jealously palisaded field of dear production, there is a vast open expanse of cheap production, namely, in the whole mass (to speak roughly) of the agricultural products of the country, not to mention such gifts of the earth as its mineral oils. In raising these the American capitalist will find the demand of the world unexhausted, however he may increase the supply. Why, then, is he to carry his capital abroad when there is profitable employment for it at home? If protection is necessary to keep American capital at home why is not the vast capital now sustaining your domestic agriculture, and raising commodities for sale at free trade prices, exported to other countries? Or, conversely, since vast capitals find an unlimited field for employment in cheap domestic production without protection, why is it demonstrated that protection is not required in order to keep your capital at home?

No adversary will, I think, venture upon answering this by saying that the profits are larger in protected than in unprotected industries, because the best opinions seem to testify that in your protected trades profits are hard pressed by wages.

My claim is this: A country cannot possibly raise its aggregate wage fund by protection, but must inevitably reduce it. It is a contrivance for producing dear and for selling dear, under cover of a wall or fence which shuts out the cheaper foreign article, or handicaps it on admission by the imposition of a heavy fine. Yet I may for the moment allow it to be possible that, in some particular trade or trades, wages may be raised (at the expense of the community) in consequence of protection. There was a time when America built ships for Great Britain; namely, before the American revolution. She now imposes heavy duties to prevent our building ships for her. Even my own recollection goes back to the period, between sixty and seventy years ago, when by far the most, and also the best, part of trade between us was carried in American bottoms.

IT MAY RAISE WAGES IN ONE TRADE.

If the labor market, although open to the world, is insufficiently supplied, then the wage earner may possibly, in a given case, come in for a share of the monopoly price of ships. If the hand work be one requiring a long apprenticeship (so to call it), and thereby impeding the access of domestic competitors, this will augment his share. Then why not the like, some one will ask, in all cases? Because the community in the given case pays the price of the monopoly—that is to say, throws the price to waste, and because, while a trader in a multitude of commodities may lose upon one of them, and yet may have a good balance sheet upon the whole, he must not and cannot lose upon them all without ceasing to be a trader; and a nation, with respect to its aggregate of production, is as a single trader.

Without, then, absolutely denying it to be possible that in some isolated and exceptional cases there may be a relation between protection (and all protection, so far as it goes, is monopoly) and high wages, I contend that to refer generally the high rate of wages in the United States to this cause would be nothing less than preposterous.

"How, then, is it that America, which, as you say, makes enormous waste by protection, nevertheless outstrips all other countries in the rapid accumulation of her wealth?" My general answer is that the case is like that of an individual who, with wasteful expenditure, has a vast fortune, such as to leave him a large excess of receipts.

Let me observe, first, that America produces an enormous mass of cotton, cereals, meat and other commodities, which is sold in the unsheltered market of the world at such prices as it will yield. The producers are fined for the benefit of the protected interests, and receive nothing in return; but they obtain for their country, as well as for the world, the whole advantage of a vast natural trade—that is to say, a trade in which production is carried on at a minimum cost in capital and labor as compared with what the rest of the world can do. America invites and obtains in a remarkable degree from all the world one of the great elements of production, without tax of any kind—namely, capital. While securing to the capitalist producer a monopoly in the protected trades, she allows all the world to do its best, by a free immigration, to prevent any corresponding monopoly in the class of workmen. She draws upon a bank of natural resources so vast that it easily bears those deductions of improvidence which simply prevent the results from being vaster still.

WHY AMERICA IS PROSPEROUS.

Let me now mention some at least among those elements of the unrivalled national strength of America which explain to us why she is not ruined by the huge waste of the protective system. And first of these I place the immense extent and vastness of her territory. She carries on the business of domestic exchanges on a scale such as mankind has never seen. Of all the staple products of human industry and care, how few are there which, in one or another of her countless regions, the soil of America would refuse to yield.

Apart from this wide variety, I suppose there is no other country of the whole earth in which, if we combine together the surface and that which is below the surface, nature has been so bountiful to man. Now, this vast aggregate superiority of purely natural wealth is simply equivalent to the gift, say, of a queen in a game of chess, with this difference—that America could hold her own against all comers without the queen. By protection she makes a bad move, which helps us to make fight, and ties a heavy clog upon her feet, so that the most timid among us need not now to greatly dread her competition in the international trade of the world.

Again, the international position of America may, in a certain light, be illustrated by comparing together the economical conditions under which coal has been produced in the different districts of this island. The royalty upon coal represents that surplus over and above estimated trading profit from a mine which the lessee can afford to pay the landlord. In England, generally, royalties have varied from about sixpence a ton to ninepence in a few cases; scarcely ever higher. But in Staffordshire, owing to the existence of a remarkable coal measure, called the tenyard coal, and to the presence of ironstone abundantly interstratified with the coal, the royalty has often amounted to no less than three shillings. This excess has a real analogy to the surplus bounty of Mother Earth in America. And when I see her abating somewhat of her vast advantages through the trick of protection, I am reminded of the curious fact that this unusual abundance of the mineral made the getting of it in Staffordshire singularly wasteful, and that fractions, and no small fractions, of the tenyard coal are now irrecoverably buried in the earth, like the tribute which America has been paying to her protected interests.

BRITISH FREEDOM HELPS AMERICA.

Trade is, in one respect at least, like mercy. It cannot be carried on without conferring a double benefit. Again, trade cannot be increased without increasing this benefit, and increasing it (in the long run) on both sides alike. Freedom has enormously extended our trade with the countries of the world, and, above all others, with the United States. It follows that they have derived immense benefit, that their waste has been greatly repaired, their accumulations largely augmented, through British legislation. We legislated for our own advantage, and are satisfied with the benefit we have received. But it is a fact, and a fact of no small dimensions, which, in estimating the material development of America, cannot be lost sight of.

In no country, I suppose, has there been so careful a cultivation of the inventive faculty, and in America the scarcity of labor has, in truth, supplied the great republic with an essential element of severe and salutary discipline. Thus it has come about that a race endued with consummate ability for labor has also become the richest of all races in instruments for dispensing with labor.

It is thus obvious enough that a remarkable faculty and habit of invention, which goes direct to cheapness, helps to fill up that gap in your productive results which is created by the wastefulness of protection. The leakage in the national cistern is more than compensated by the efficiency of the pumps that supply it.

America makes no scruples, then, to cheapen everything in which labor is concerned, because this is the road to national wealth. Therefore, she has no mercy upon labor, but displaces it right and left. Yet when we come to the case where capital is most in question, she enables her ship builders, her iron masters and her mill owners to charge double or semi-double prices; which, if her practice as to labor saving be right, must be the road to national poverty. E converso, if she be right in shutting out foreign ships and goods to raise the receipts of the American capitalist, why does she not tax the reaping machine to raise the receipts of the American laborer?

ENGLAND NOT YET FREE ENOUGH.

I have still to notice one remaining point. I do not doubt that production is much cheapened in America by the absence of all kinds of class legislation except that which is termed protection; an instance alike vicious and gigantic, but still an instance only. In our British legislation, the interest of the individual or the class still rather largely prevails against that of the public. In America, as I understand the matter, the public obtains full and equal justice. I take for example the case of the railroads; that vast creation, one of almost universal good to mankind, now approaching to one-tenth or one-twelfth of our entire national possessions. It is believed that in unnecessary parliamentary expenditure, and in abnormal prices paid for land, the railways of this country were taxed to between fifty and hundred millions sterling beyond the natural cost of their creation. Thus does the spirit of protection, only shifting its form, still go ravening about among us. Nothing is so common here as to receive compensation, and we get it not only for injuries, but for benefits. But while the great nation of the Union rightly rejoices in her freedom from our superstitions, why should she desire, create and worship new superstitions of her own?

THE MORAL ASPECT OF THE SUBJECT.

I urge, also, that all protection is morally as well as economically bad. This is a very different thing from saying that all protectionists are bad.

I have seen and known, and had the opportunity of comparing, the temper and frame of mind engendered first by our protectionism, which we now look back upon as servitude, and then by the commercial freedom and equality which we have enjoyed for the last thirty or forty years. The one tended to harden into positive selfishness; the other has done much to foster a more liberal tone of mind.

The American love of freedom will, beyond all doubt, be to some extent qualified, perhaps in some cases impaired, by the subtle influence of gold, aggregated by many hands in vaster masses than have yet been known.

How will the majestic figure, about to become the most powerful on the stage of the world's history, make use of his power? Will it be instinct with moral life in proportion to its material strength!

May Heaven avert every darker omen, and grant that the latest and largest growth of the great Christian civilization shall also be the brightest and the best!

W. E. GLADSTONE.

MR. BLAINE REPLIES.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Gladstone is the most distinguished representative of the free trade school of political economists. He apolgizes for his apparent interference with our affairs. He may be assured that apology is superfluous. Americans of all classes hold him in honor. Free trade he believes advantageous for England; therefore, without the allowance of any modifying condition, great or small, the English economist declares it to be advantageous for the United States, for Brazil, for Australia; in short, for all countries with which England can establish trade relations. It would be difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Gladstone to find any principle of administration or any measure of finance so exactly fitted to the varying needs of all countries as he assumes the policy of free trade to be.

The American protectionist, let it not be discourteous to urge, is broader in his views than the English free trader. No intelligent protectionist in the United States pretends that every country would alike realize advantage from the adoption of the protective system. Great Britain and the United States certainly resemble one another in more ways than either can be said to resemble any other nation in the world; yet, when we compare the two on the question at issue, the differences are so marked that we almost lose sight of the resemblance.

THE TWO NATIONS CONTRASTED.

Great Britain is an island less than ninety thousand square miles in extent. Its life depends upon its connection with other countries. Its prosperity rests upon its commerce with the world. On the other hand, a single state of the Union is nearly three times as large as Great Britain. Several other states are each quite equal to it in area. The whole Union is well nigh forty times as large.

With these fundamental points of difference between the two countries, I assume that varied financial and industrial systems, wrought by the experience of each, would be the natural and logic result. Hence I do not join issue with Mr. Gladstone on both of his propositions. He defends free trade in Great Britain. He assails protection in the United States. The first proposition I neither deny nor affirm.

On many points and in many respects it was far different with Great Britain a hundred years ago. She did not then feel assured that she could bear the competition of Continental nations. She was, therefore, aggressively, even cruelly, protective. She manufactured for herself and for her network of colonies reaching around the globe. Into those colonies no other nation could carry anything. There was no scale of duty upon which other nations could enter a colonial port. What the colonies needed outside of British products could be furnished to them only in British ships.

WAS GREAT BRITAIN MERELY SELFISH?

During the last thirty years of her protective system, and especially during the twenty years from 1826 to 1846, Great Britain increased her material wealth beyond all precedent in the commercial history of the world. Finally, with a vast capital accumulated, with a low rate of interest established, and with a manufacturing power unequaled, the British merchants were ready to underbid all rivals in seeking for the trade of the world.

At that moment Great Britain had reason to feel supremely content. The traffic of the world seemed prospectively in her control. Could this condition of trade have continued, no estimate of the growth of England's wealth would be possible.

But England was dealing with an intelligence equal to her own. The American people had, by repeated experience, learned that the periods of depression in home manufactures were those in which England most prospered in her commercial relations with the United States, and that these periods of depression had, with a single exception, easily explained, followed the enactment by congress of a free trade tariff, as certainly as effect follows cause. One of the most suggestive experiments of that kind had its origin in the tariff to which I have just referred, passed in 1846 in apparent harmony with England's newly declared financial policy. At that moment a southern president (Mr. Polk) and a southern secretary of the treasury (Mr. Robert J. Walker) were far more interested in expanding the area of slave territory than in advancing home manufactures, and were especially eager to make commercial exchanges with Europe on the somewhat difficult basis of cotton at high prices and returning fabrics at low prices.

Under ordinary circumstances the free trade tariff of 1846 would have promptly fallen under popular reprobation and been doomed to speedy repeal. But it had a singular history and for a time was generally acquiesced in, even attaining in many sections a certain degree of popularity. Never did any other tariff meet with so many and so great aids of an adventitious character to sustain it as did this enactment of 1846: California's gold, our war with Mexico and the Crimean war. The export of manufactures from England and France was checked; the breadstuffs of Russia were blockaded and could not reach the markets of the world. An extraordinary stimulus was thus given to all forms of trade in the United States. For ten years—1846 to 1856—these adventitious aids came in regular succession and exerted their powerful influence upon the prosperity of the country.

The withdrawal or termination of these influences, by a treaty of peace in Europe and by the surcease of gold from California, brought a widespread financial panic, which involved the ruin of thousands, including proportionately as many in the south as in the north.

AMERICA HAS HAD AMPLE EXPERIENCE.

The American people had twice before passed through a similar experience. On the eve of the war of 1812, congress guarded the national strength by enacting a highly protective tariff. By its own terms this tariff must end with the war. When the new tariff was to be formed, a popular cry arose against "war duties," though the country had prospered under them despite the exhausting effect of the struggle with Great Britain. But the prayer of the people was answered, and the war duties were dropped from the tariff of 1816. The business of the country was speedily prostrated. The people were soon reduced to as great distress as in that melancholy period between the close of the Revolutionary war and the organization of the national government—1783 to 1789.

Relief came at last with the enactment of the protective tariff of 1824, to the support of which leading men of both parties patriotically united for the common good. That act, supplemented by the act of 1828, brought genuine prosperity to the country.

Sectional jealousy and partisan zeal could not endure the great development of manufactures in the north and east which followed the apparently firm establishment of the protective policy. Out of this strange complication came the sacrifice of the protective tariff of 1824-28 and the substitution of the compromise tariff of 1833, which established an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. on all imports, and reduced the excess over that by a 10 per cent. annual sliding scale for the ensuing ten years.

The apprehension of evil soon became general, public confidence was shaken, the panic of 1837 ensued, and business reversals were rapid, general and devastating. There was no relief to the people until the protective tariff of 1842 was enacted; and then the beneficent experience of 1824 was repeated on even a more extensive scale. Prosperity, wide and general, was at once restored. During this long period free trade tariffs were thrice followed by industrial stagnation, by financial embarrassment, by distress among all classes dependent for subsistence upon their own labor. Thrice were these burdens removed by the enactment of a protective tariff. Thrice the protective tariff promptly led to industrial activity, to financial ease, to prosperity among the people.

It is true that a financial panic occurred in 1873, and its existence would blunt the force of my argument if there were not an imperatively truthful way of accounting for it as a distinct result from entirely distinct causes. The civil war, which closed in 1865, had sacrificed on both sides a vast amount of property. Reckoning the money directly expended, the value of property destroyed and the production arrested and prevented, the total is estimated at $9,000,000,000.

AMERICA'S GROWTH SINCE 1860.

Notwithstanding the evil prophecies on both sides, the panic did not come until eight and a half years after the firing of the last gun in the civil war. Nor did it come until after two great calamities in the years immediately preceding had caused the expenditure of more than $200,000,000, suddenly withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business. The rapid and extensive rebuilding in Chicago and Boston after the destructive fires of 1871 and 1872 had a closer connection with the panic of 1873 than is commonly thought. Still further, the six years' depression, from 1873 to 1879, involved individual suffering rather than general distress. The country as a whole never advanced in wealth more rapidly than during that period.

Viewing the country from 1861 to 1889—full twenty-eight years—the longest undisturbed period in which either protection or free trade has been tried in this country, I ask Mr. Gladstone if a parallel can be found to the material advancement of the United States.

In 1860 the population of the United States was in round numbers 31,000,000. At the same time the population of the United Kingdom was in round numbers 29,000,000. At the end of twenty years (1880), it appeared that the United States added nearly $30,000,000,000 to her wealth, while the United Kingdom had added nearly $15,000,000,000, or about one-half. The United Kingdom had added 6,000,000 to her population during the period of twenty years, while the addition to the United States exceeded 18,000,000.

In 1860 the average wealth, per capita, of the United Kingdom was $1,000, while in the United States it was but $450. In 1880 the United Kingdom had increased her per capita wealth to $1,250, while the United States had increased her per capita wealth to $870. The United Kingdom had in twenty years increased her per capita wealth 23 per cent., while the United States had increased her per capita wealth more than 93 per cent. If allowance should be made for war losses, the ratio of gain in the United States would far exceed 100 per cent.

HOW PROTECTION HAS LOWERED PRICES.

John Edgar Thompson, late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, purchased 100 tons of steel rails in 1862 at a price (freight paid to New York; duty of 45 per cent. unpaid) of $103.44 gold coin. (By way of illustrating Mr. Gladstone's claim to superior quality of manufactures under free trade, the railroad company states that many of the rails broke during the first winter's trial.) In 1870 congress laid a specific duty of $28 per ton on steel rails. From that time the home market has been held by our own manufacturers, with a steady annual fall in price, as the facilities of production increased, until the past summer and autumn, when steel rails were selling in Pittsburg, Chicago and London at substantially the same prices. Does any free trader on either side of the ocean honestly believe that American rails could ever have been furnished as cheaply as English rails, except by the sturdy competition which the highly protective duty of 1870 enabled the American manufacturers to maintain against the foreign manufacturers in the first place, and among American manufacturers themselves in the second place?

English steel for locomotive tires imported in 1865, duty paid, was thirty-four cents per pound in gold. At the present time (1889) American steel for locomotive tires, of as good quality as the English steel formerly imported, is furnished at four and three-quarter cents per pound and delivered free of cost at the point where the locomotives are manufactured.

These illustrations might be indefinitely multiplied. In woolens, in cotton, in leather fabrics, in glass, in products of lead, of brass, of copper; indeed, in the whole round of manufactures, it will be found that protection has brought down the price from the rate charged by the importers before protection had built up the competing manufacture in America. For many articles we pay less than is paid in Europe. If we pay higher for other things than is paid across the sea today, figures plainly indicate that we pay less than we should have been compelled to pay if the protective system had not been adopted; and I beg Mr. Gladstone's attention to the fact that the American people have much more wherewith to pay than they ever had or could have under free trade.

UNPARALLELED RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Gladstone boldly contends that "keeping capital at home by protection is dear production, and is a delusion from top to bottom." I take direct issue with him on that proposition. Between 1870 and the present time considerably more than 100,000 miles of railroad have been built in the United States. The steel rail and other metal connected therewith involved so vast a sum of money that it could not have been raised to send out of the country in gold coin. The total cost could not have been less than $5,000,000,000. We had a large interest to pay abroad on the public debt, and for nine years after 1870 gold was at a premium in the United States. During these years nearly 40,000 miles of railway were constructed, and to import English rail and pay for it with gold bought at a large premium would have been impossible. A very large proportion of the railway enterprises would of necessity have been abandoned if the export of gold to pay for the rails had been the condition precedent to their construction. But the manufacture of steel rails at home gave an immense stimulus to business. Tens of thousands of men were paid good wages, and great investments and great enrichments followed the line of the new road and opened to the American people large fields for enterprise not theretofore accessible.

The grain growers of the west and the cotton growers of the south will observe that Mr. Gladstone holds out to them a cheerful prospect! They "should produce more cereals and more cotton at low prices"! Mr. Gladstone evidently considers the present prices of cereals and cotton as "high prices."

Protectionists owe many thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his outspoken mode of dealing with this question of free trade. He gives us his conclusions without qualification and without disguise. The American free trader is not so sincere. He is ever presenting half truths and holding back the other half, thus creating false impressions and leading to false conclusions. The western farmer's instinct is wiser than Mr. Gladstone's philosophy. The farmer knows that the larger the home market the better are his prices, and that as the home market is narrowed his prices fall.

Mr. Gladstone makes another statement of great frankness and of great value. Comparing the pursuits in the United States which require no protection with those that are protected, he says: "No adversary will, I think, venture upon saying that the profits are larger in protected than in unprotected industries." This is very true, and Mr. Gladstone may be surprised to hear that the constant objection made by American free traders against the "protected industries," as he terms them, is that the profits derived from them are illegitimately large.

Mr. Gladstone makes another contention, in which, from the American point of view, he leaves out of sight a controlling factor, and hence refers an effect to the wrong cause. Regarding the advance of wages in England, he says: "Wages which have been partially and relatively higher under protection have become both generally and absolutely higher, and greatly higher, under free trade." I do not doubt the fact, but I venture to suggest that such advance in wages as there has been in England is referable to another and a palpable cause—namely, the higher wages in the United States, which have constantly tempted British mechanics to emigrate, and which would have tempted many more if the inducement of an advance in wages at home had not been interposed.

ENGLAND EMPLOYS PROTECTION WHERE NEEDED.

The zeal of Mr. Gladstone for free trade reaches its highest point in the declaration that "all protection is morally as well as economically bad." There is protection on sea as well as on land. Mr. Gladstone, while chancellor of the exchequer, carried through parliament a bounty of £180,000 to a line of steamers running between England and the United States—a protection that began six years before free trade was proclaimed in English manufactures, and continued nearly twenty years after. In the whole period of twenty-five years an aggregate of many millions of dollars was paid out to protect the English line against all competition.

Does not this justify the opinion that the English policy of free trade is urged where England can hold the field against rivals, and that when competition leaves her behind she repudiates free trade and substitutes the most pronounced form of protection?

It will not escape Mr. Gladstone's keen observation that British interests in navigation flourish with less rivalry and have increased in greater proportion than any other of the great interests of the United Kingdom. I ask his candid admission that it is the one interest which England has protected steadily and determinedly, regardless of consistency and regardless of expense. Nor will Mr. Gladstone fail to note that navigation is the weakest of the greatest interests in the United States, because it is the one which the national government has constantly refused to protect.

We really feel as much afraid of protection at sea as Mr. Gladstone is of protection on land. The positions of the American congress and the English parliament on this subject are precisely reversed. England has never been affrighted by the word subsidy, and, while we have stood still in impotent fear, she has taken possession of the seas by the judicious, and even the lavish, interposition of pecuniary aid.

FARMER AND LABORER GET THE BENEFIT.

Mr. Gladstone feels sure that, though the protected manufacturers in the United States may flourish and prosper, they do so at the expense of the farmer. Both Mr. Gladstone and the American free trader have, then, the duty of explaining why the agricultural states of the west have grown in wealth during the long period of protection at a more rapid rate than the manufacturing states of the east.

In 1860 eight manufacturing states of the east returned an aggregate wealth of $5,123,000,000. Twenty years afterwards, by the census of 1880, the same states returned an aggregate wealth of $16,228,000,000. The rate of increase for the twenty years was slightly more than 216 per cent. In 1860 eight agricultural states of the west (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin) returned an aggregate wealth of $2,271,000,000. Twenty years afterwards, by the census of 1880 (protection all the while in full force), these same states returned an aggregate wealth of $11,268,000,000. The rate of increase for the twenty years was 396 per cent.

The case will be equally striking if we take the fifteen southern states. The rate of increase for the twenty years was 80 per cent. Consider that during this period eleven states of the south were impoverished by civil war. And yet, at the end of twenty years, the southern states had repaired all their enormous losses and possessed nearly double the wealth they had ever known before.

It may perhaps surprise Mr. Gladstone to be told that out of the fifty largest fortunes in the United States—those that have arrested public attention within the last ten years—certainly not more than one has been derived from protected manufacturing; and this was amassed by a gentleman of the same Scotch blood with Mr. Gladstone himself. In no event can the growth of large fortunes be laid to the charge of the protective policy. The benefit of protection goes first and last to the men who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces. The auspicious and momentous result is that never before in the history of the world has comfort been enjoyed, education acquired, and independence secured by so large a proportion of the total population as in the United States of America.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

A very sad tale was related by a little girl at a Boston police station, Monday It was thought to be without foundation but on enquiry, the *Journal* says, an officer found her statements correct The child said she had three sisters, and that her mother having through sickness got behind in the rent ($2.75 per month), the landlady ordered two constables to eject the family from the house. The constables removed nearly all the furniture Monday afternoon, it is said, and also took the sashes out of the windows and poured a bucket of cold water on the fire, at which the oldest girl was at the time preparing some medicine for her mother. The only thing left in the room was the bed on which the mother lay. About 8 o'clock the poor woman died from the effects of the exposure. The officer sent to investigate replaced the windows and built another fire and the children stayed with their dead mother until Tuesday morning, when they were provided for by the police. The husband was killed a few years ago in a railroad disaster.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

A Brakeman's lot not a happy one—The Lewiston (Me,) *Journal*, remarks: "When the mercury shrinks below zero and everything exposed to the weather is coated with ice, people are apt to think of the sailors, but there is another class of men almost equally exposed whose sufferings are overlooked. These are the brakemen on the railroad trains especially those on mountain roads. During a late ice storm the tops of the cars were as slippery as glass, and on the White Mountain division of the Maine Central it was impossible to stan,dand all the men could do was to crawl along the running board. A brakeman who went on a train of 37 cars said that in passing from car to car he tried to retain a bit of standing room on the car he was about to quit, even while reaching out for the other. The chance of drawing back in safety wasn't much, he was willing to admit, but, small as it was, he felt like having it in reserve. Many of the Western cars, too, were sadly out of repair, and when the brake was set off it would fly again. The swaying of the cars coming down the mountain sometimes makes timid passengers nervous when safely inside a car. Think of going across the tops when they are covered with ice and the sleet is blowing and reezing in one's face."

DO NOT THINK FOR A MOMENT

that catarrh will in time wear out. The theory is false. Men try to believe it because it would be pleasant if true, but it is not, as all know. Do not let an acute attack of cold in the head remain unsubdued. It is liable to develop into catarrh. You can rid yourself of the cold and avoid all chance of catarrh by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. If already afflicted rid yourself of this troublesome disease speedily by the same means. At all druggists.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

A watchmaker belongs to the sell-tic-race.

Chicago is the All-ham-bra of the West.

Cloud Rainwater is the name of a student in a Southern university.

Contributor—How much ought I to get for that poem? Editor—You ought to get fifteen years.

The total number of letters and telegrams received by Gladstone on his 80th birthday anniversary was 3,000.

The Wellesley girls are said to want a college cry. Very natural; there is nothing a woman enjoys more than a good cry.

Perhaps the youngest couple ever married in North Carolina have just been united in Davis county. The groom is 13 and his bride two years younger.

William Benner, a workman, fell headforemost 90 feet from the Merchants' bridge, in St. Louis, but he escaped injury, and returned to work a day or two after.

Near Virginia City, Nev., the other night an unlucky yearling colt floundered into a snow drift and stuck fast. Then some lucky coyotes came along and had supper.

The widow of a New York man lately deceased is trying to collect from a celebrated physician $1,000 for her husband's brain, which is now in the doctor's cabinet. From this we infer that brains among New York men are exceedingly rare.

A foolhardy fellow Saturday at Cincinnati jumped from a bridge 247 feet high. He did it on a wager of $200. He was unconscious when picked up, but after 20 minutes' rubbing near a hot fire he came too, and a little later he boasted that he felt as well as ever.

Minnie Kendall, the Ansonville (Ga.) miss of 19 who, a few days ago, rescued a little girl from drowning, and after reaching shore, started with the child for the nearest farm house, but fainted on the way, is reported likely to die. The child is not much the worse for the ducking she received.

It was a good point made in the discussion of corporal punishment, at the large meeting of primary teachers, last night, by the sensible young woman who said that if half the present number of children were seated in a schoolroom, and better ventilation secured, the necessity for punishment would be almost done away with. Fresh air and elbow room make good morals with children in the primary schools, as well as with those of larger growth.

"What should be the age of a bride," a question that is being discussed in the New York *World*, was recently asked Mrs. Harrison, and she replied: "I think the proper age to marry should be 25. As a rule, a woman is married two-thirds of her life, and she can easily lend two or three out of those years to what ought to a happy period with every girl, the years between school days and marriage. I married when 20, but in those days a girl's education was finished at 16 or 17, and there was so little for her to do as compared with the present."

Nellie Patterson, said to be Connecticut's only female machinist, is described as a handsome girl, bright eyed, quick in action and very popular. "She is employed by the Mount Carmel Belt Company, and is a full fledged machinist, having served her full time at the trade and mastered it in all its details. Miss Patterson can block up a piece of work on a planer or turn up an an arbor or any other product of a lathe as well as any man in the employ of the company. She earns a man's wages and is in love with her work. At first she met with jealousy from her fellow-workers, but her pleasant ways soon made her a general favourite."

Physicians at Springfield, O.' recently examined, with great interest, a young man whose heart is on the right side, but who nevertheless enjoys good health. A despatch gives his name as Broslin, and quotes him as saying that ' when he was a little boy he was thrown from a farm wagon, and two wheels passed obliquely across his chest. He was ill for some time from the injury, and believes that the heart was shoved over to its present position by the wheels. The only trouble he has experienced since was two years ago, when he had pneumonia, and there was a constant cramped or stuffy sensation about the new heart location."

A curious loss in the mails is told of in the *Advertiser* of Boston: "At Christmas time some person out of town inclosed a gold ring in a letter as a gift to a friend in this city. When the letter was delivered the ring was found to be missing, and a clean-cut circular hole through the envelope showed how it had escaped. A search was instituted, and it was found that the letter containing the ring had been placed in the package, beside a packet containing quite a large sum of money in greenbacks. The weight of mail matter upon the bag containing these letters had forced the ring through the envelope in which it was contained and nearly through the package of greenbacks, in which it was found embedded. When the money packet was opened the ring dropped out, together with a large number of circular fragments of greenbacks of the exact size of the ring, which had been cut out as neatly as with a die."

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

STRANGE PAINTINGS, THESE.

A Great Indian Battle Scene Depicted on Rocks.

DONA ANA, N. M., Jan. 19—There has recently been discovered near here, on the banks of the Rio Grande, a stone bearing the record in a series of pictures of an Indian fight between two tribes. The pictures, which are painted in bright red on the face of the rock, which is nearly flat, show them to be the work of a more skilful hand than was common among the Indians, and betray even a slight perception of perspective which is entirely unique. The lasting qualities of the paint manufactured by the Indians, the secret of which has never been discovered, are well known, weather and time producing no perceptible effect upon it, but actually seeming to deepen and intensify it.

The exact date of the inscription is, of course, not to be arrived at, but from the half buried condition of the stone and other marks it is safe to suppose that it is at least three hundred years old, if not of much more remote antiquity. Its great age is proven further by there being no knowledge of such a tremendous fight as is here represented since the coming of the white man to this region.

On being questioned on the subject, however, an old Indian called Bobby One-eye, who is well-known in these parts, and who claims to be one hundred and ten years old; declared that he had heard of a great battle that occured "longa, longa ago," far to the west. So vague was he though that it was easy to see that he merely repeated an old tradition. The pictures are eight in number and divided from each other by lines into chapters of the history of the event. Bobby One-eye seemed perfectly familiar with this style of writing and readily translated the inscription.

The first picture represents the figure of an Indian brave, decorated with feathers and armed with tomahawk, bow and quiver. Beneath the warrior are 500 minute strokes, which tell the number of fighting men in the tribe. The second picture is that of a bird flying towards the setting sun. This, Bobby said, shows that their journey was to the westward. In smaller figures are the new moon and a buck, which gives the time as being in the first quarter of the buck moon, answering to July. The third picture consists of seven suns and as many stars, which indicate that they were seven days and nights on the way.

The next picture is that of the sun rising over a number of wigwams and a hand pointing with three fingers to a crouching panther. According to the interpretation of the Indian, this signifies that they arrived at the habitations of their enemies at sunrise and then lay in wait three days. The fifth picture shows where their enemies, numbering eight hundred, were surprised while asleep. This is told by the wigwams, near which lies a man sleeping and beneath him that number of strokes. They killed with the tomahawk two hundred of the foe and took prisoners fifty. The sixth picture shows this by a head cloven by a tomahawk with two hundred lines beneath, and a man with his hands and feet bound and fifty lines. That their own loss was one hundred and seventy-eight is represented in the seventh picture by a head so numbered, and inclosed in a bow, which was the emblem of honor. The eighth picture shows their triumphal march back towards the rising sun, their enemies in full flight, which is represented by a flight of broken arrows in the opposite direction and the huts of the vanquished in flames. The stone is a large upright one, worn smooth by the action of water in some past age, and is fully twenty-five feet in height by sixteen wide. The pictures begin near the top extending to within four feet of the base. It is a subject for speculation how the artist suspended or elevated himself so as to be able to paint the first four or five of his sketches. The stone was nearly buried under the sand and earth and its inscription was only accidentally discovered by a Mexican ranchmen of the neighbourhood, who, catching a glimpse of the red paint, scraped away enough of the soil to see that it was the work of a man.

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MEXICAN COUNTERFEIT COIN.

A Startling but Not Improbable Story That is Afloat in New York.

During the last few days rumours have been afloat on Wall street of a startling nature. Within the last few months it has been noticed by bankers and other men who have to do with money in the portions of the United States contiguous to Mexico that there has been an unwontedly large number of United States silver dollars in circulation. As soon as attention was called to it the bankers naturally began to speculate as to the cause of it, and to attempt to trace back payments made in silver dollars. Certain it was that these coins could not have been shipped from the United States coinage mints without the knowledge of the local banks in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. It was found that many of the coins could be traced to Mexicans living across the border who had given them in exchange for commodities purchased in this country. Then began a regular investigation which led to the disclosure of many suspicious circumstances, too small to be noticed by themselves, but forming significant links in a chain of evidence pointing to one of the most remarkable international crimes, if such it may be termed, that the world has ever known.

The conclusion which the bankers in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona have arrived at as a result of their investigations is that a band of Mexicans, calling themselves a "private bank," have been coining United States silver dollars and uttering the same to Mexicans, who gave them in return for goods purchased on this side of the border. Perhaps there is more than one of these institutions; perhaps a half dozen.

The gentlemen who are investigating the matter are of the opinion, deduced from many minor details, that this wholesale counterfeiting has been going on for over two years, and that at least 5,000,000 counterfeit United States dollars have thus been foisted upon the citizens of this country by the keen-witted Mexicans. How the dollars are uttered the investigators do not know. It is possible that the "private banks," or Mexican coiners of United States money, utter the coins directly through their own employees to the people across the border in the United States. In that way they would secure to themselves the whole of the profit of about 28 cents on each coin. Or—and this idea seems much the more plausible—they utter the coins to Mexicans at a compromise value, something between 72 cents and $1. The Mexicans who thus assume a risk in connection with passing the dollars, although it is a small risk, get their coin for less than $1 in consequence of the risk. Then they pass the coin in exchange for one gold dollar's worth of United States goods bought on our side of the border. The whole thing is as simple as A B C. It seems almost strange that it has never been done before.

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

FIGHTING FOR A COUNTY SEAT.

Johnson City's Victory Followed by a General Fusillade.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 23—The protracted fight between Blanco, in Blanco County, and Johnson City for the possession of the county seat, has resulted in a victory, through an election, for Johnson City, and was followed by a general row with pistols, in which several persons were wounded.

Ben Cage, a prominent business man of Blanco, shot Zack Lloyd, in Johnson City, through the right lung, and the latter will die. The shooting between the two factions then became general and Deputy Sheriff Crosby was shot in the thigh. Several others are reported wounded, but are keeping shady.

Cage was arrested and hurried out of town and conveyed to Blanco to prevent his being lynched. He claims that a man named Ballinger, of the Johnson City crowd, commenced the shooting. He shows a bullet hole through his coat which he claims was made by Ballinger's bullet.

A gentleman just down from Johnson says intense excitement prevails in the county and he believes that many more will be killed before the affair ends.

Best iodides and vegetable alterative make Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best blood medicine.

HOW THE JUDGE LOOKED AT IT.

Speaking of Judge Mallory's retirement from the bench at the end of the week, says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, a number of city detectives recalled reminiscences of days in court.

"He was the quickest man at seeing a point I ever knew," said Detective Hannifin. "I remember one day I had an assault and battery case in his court. One Polack had struck another with a hammer. I made out a very strong case, and I didn't see how the prisoner could get out of it. Just as the witnesses for the defence were about to be examined, the man who had been assaulted showed me a machinists' hammer he had brought along, informing me that that was the hammer he had been struck with. To make conviction doubly sure I sent the man up to the stand again to show the murderous-looking weapon to the judge.

"'And you say the prisoner struck you in the forehead with that hammer?' asked the judge.

"'Yes, sir.'

"'That will do—the prisoner is discharged.'

"As you may suppose, I was thunderstruck. I didn't know what to make of it, but as I thought it over it came to me. The man had been lying, for if he had ever been struck on the forehead with such a hammer as he exhibited his skull would have been crushed in. I learned subsequently that he had not been struck in the had with the hammer at all."

Smoke Hand-Made Cigar, Nectar, 5 Cents.

DONE FOR FIFTY.

A well-dressed stranger was sitting in a Woodward avenue saloon the other day, says the Detroit *Free Press*, when a trampish-looking fellow came in and "struck" the place for a quarter. His request was coldly received by all except the stranger, who went down into his pockets, found nothing, and finally opened his wallet to pull out a bill and says:—

"I have no change. Here's a $50 bill which you can take to the bank and get busted and I'll give you a quarter."

When the tramp had gone with it the half-dozen men in the place expressed their wonder and amazement that a man could be found green enough to take such a risk.

"Why, he looked honest," protested the greenhorn.

"Yes, but he's in Canada by this time," laughed the crowd.

"Don't you think he'll come back?"

"Why, of course not. Never heard of such a thing before."

After being guyed for a quarter of an hour the stranger seemed to get nettled, and when they kept piling it on he replied:

"Well, I may be mistaken, but here's fifty that says I'm not. We'll give him fifteen minutes more, and if he does not return I'll lose an even hundred or win your money."

It was quickly covered, and all sat down to wait. Not for long, however. In about five minutes the tramp made his appearance, said a lame leg had bothered him about getting around, and counted down $50 in small bills and silver. The stranger gave him his quarter, raked in his bet, and leaving half a dollar on the bar for drinks he said good-by and walked out. Then the men looked at each other in a sheepish way for a long time before one of them heaved a deep sigh and said:

"Gentlemen, they are partners, and we have been done up for fifty!"

MR. LEE'S RETENTIVE MEMORY.

The imitative and retentive powers of the Chinese mind have long been proverbial, and they are but rarely questioned, says the Philadelphia *Record*, but a kind-hearted lady who undertook to base her efforts to educate a young Chinaman upon those faculties had her long-established belief badly shattered. There are a score or more of ladies of means and leisure in this city who are greatly devoted to the cause of the Chinese, and they devote a large share of their time to efforts to educate and Christianize the heathen sons of the Celestial Empire who find their way to this city. A Mrs. Brownlie, who lives in West Philadelphia, is one of the latest additions to this corps of philanthropic ladies, and her first effort was an experiment in teaching the English language by a method of her own devising. Her pupil was a bright-looking young Chinaman named Ying Shuen Lee.

To carry out her plan of teaching English in object lessons Mrs. Brownlie took young Lee out to the zoological garden, thinking that his interest in the animals would be sufficient to fasten in his memory what she might desire to say about them. This is the way she proceeded:

"Ying, this is an elephant, the largest land animal,"

"Yes. Lelephant. He heap big."

"This is a camel from Arabia. He can go many days without water."

"Yes. Camel can go long 'thout water."

"Here is a monkey. The monkey lives in a tree, and swings by his tail."

"Monkey heap tail and lib in tree."

"Now, Ying, that animal in the water is a seal. His skin makes a nice cloak."

"Um. He sleal. Him make belly good coat.

"And this is a cow. She is tame and gives milk; and this is a hen. The hen lays eggs." This kind of antiphonal service was conducted by Mrs. Brownlie until she had gone the rounds of the garden. Meeting Head-Keeper Byrne on the way, she introduced Ying Lee to him, and told the Chinaman that he watched all the animals and saw that they were properly fed and cared for. Then she sat down and endeavoured to draw from her pupil the information she had imparted to him.

"Now, Ying," she began, "can you tell me what an elephant is?"

After a moment of reflection Ying replied, with a thoughtful air: "Lelephant—he little animal—heap long tail; climb trees, I guess."

Mrs. Brownlie kindly corrected Ying's erroneous impressions about the elephant, and started anew with her catechism.

"You know what a cow is, don't you, Ying?"

"He-he-he gif eggs and swim water?" was the halting query of the Chinaman.

"No, no, no!" impatiently interrupted his instructor, and then she sifted out of his head his mixed idea of the seal, hen, and cow. Then, with some misgiving, she proceeded:

"Do you remember Mr. Byrne?"

"Oh, yes. We know him. He com from 'Rabia, and drink belly water." The Chinaman gave this answer with a look of supreme triumph, but poor Mrs. Brownlie hesitated between laughing and crying. Finally, concluding to do neither, she wearily restored Mr. Byrne's character in Ying's mind and with all the courage she could muster she tried over again.

"The hen, Ying. Do you remember what I told you about the hen?"

Ying did not answer at once, but buried himself in thought for two minutes and then began:

"I know him hen. He heap big, gif milk. He half one tail front, one tail back. He——"

But Mrs. Brownlie did not wait for any further revelations concerning the hen. She led Ying away from the garden, and as they passed out through the gate the ticket-seller heard the Chinaman innocently ask: "Him monkey libe in water or lay eggs, Miss Blownlee?"

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WOOED ON THE WATER.

It was a few weeks after Jack Pomeroy had spent a pleasant afternoon at Miss Forsythe's Venice home that this dashing young lady started on a perilous adventure. Bribing Petronelo, the family gondolier, for the use of his boat, she was soon paddling in the Grand canal.

Suddenly a miniature whirlpool spins in the course—an area of small billows and churning foam, and upon them in half a second Miss Forsythe's unwieldly bark dances like a cork. She struggles hard to change its course, but the boat is beyond control. The paddles whirl out of reach, a strong arm seems to drag her out to sea, the wash from the departing ship helps the mischief, and with a scream of horror Constance realizes the peril of Petronelo's "hidden currents," as her tiny ship races madly into the open lagoon.

At this moment Mr. Pomeroy stands on the deck of his yacht Gerlina. Presently he shades his eyes with his hand, whistles softly, and peers intently at a strange object whirling rapidly on in the wayward tides. "Hang me if I can make it out"; and he leans far over the rails in his efforts to see. In an instant, as if shot out of a cannon, Mr. Pomeroy propels himself across the deck, gives a wild shout of alarm, and swings himself over the side by the overhanging chains.

In obedience to the instinct of self preservation, Constance, as her vessel rushes out into the tossing waves, throws herself face downward on the seat, and clutches tightly the boat's sides. Every instant increased her peril; with a moan of anguish she faces death. Then, at the very climax of her danger and alarm, a friendly hand stays her frail cockleshell, a friendly voice encourages her, and a stalwart arm lifts her from despair to the yacht's deck.

"Thank God, my darling!" cries Mr. Pomeroy, reckless of the few brief weeks since he and Constance have met, and totally regardless of the astonished faces of the sailors who gather about them. The secret is out; the whole city may know it for aught Jack cares.

While this last adventure of the madcap Constance is running briskly along, the unconscious Mrs. Forsythe and her own daughter, the well-regulated and only blossom of the lady's second marriage, sit in their private box at the opera. Mrs. Forsythe settles her flounces and secretly wonders why Constance is so late, as she hears the call-boy's shrill treble shouting: "Overture on, ladies—overture on." Where she might be Mrs. Forsythe did not speculate. She had made it a rule that her step-daughter should not remain out after sunset, but whether it was obeyed was a matter best left uninvestigated; and the lady glanced smilingly over the sea of faces. Still Mrs. F. is uneasy—quite nervous, in fact, though not for a gold mine would she betray emotion. Campanini sings; consequently the patrician world of Venice has turned out in force. From pit to dome the house is crowded. The prompter's bell jingles, the curtain rolls lingeringly up, the director's baton waves, as a shaking hand is laid on Mrs. Forsythe's shoulder, and wretched Petronelo stammers out this terrible tale:

"The signorina—the Lady Constance—is missing; has been missing for hours." And he turns for confirmation to the whimpering fisher lad behind him. Screams, smelling-salts, and a jargon of English, German and Italian follow this announcement; then a crowd of sympathizing friends and a frantic race to the Hotel Damilli.

With all her faults, Mrs. Forsythe is a tender-hearted woman, and truly mourns over this cruel blow. Ghastly visions of a dead girlish face rise in the rippling waters. She weeps and drives poor Petronelo wild with reproaches. Through the fleet of boats and gondolas that throng the Grand Canal they fly like a whirlwind under the Bridge of Sighs to the hotel entrance. Limp with woe, Mrs. Forsythe, supported by Petronelo, totters up the stairs, goes sorrowfully to her room and stops, transfixed and dumb, on the threshold of the open door.

"Here I am, mother mine," says Constance, in unruffled tones. "It was certainly a narrow squeeze, but Mr. Pomeroy's acrobatic ability saved me." And with her provoking indifferent air she waits for the gentleman to explain.

Judging from the warmth of her stepmother's kiss, some time later, it is clear that he does this satisfactorily. Ample means, irreproachable son-in-law, and no wonder that Mrs. Forsythe's wrath melts like snow under an August sun.

"Yes," she tells a confidential friend, when discussing the coming marriage, "I have always said that Constance would secure a suitable establishment."

This is precisely the reverse of what Mrs. Forsythe has either said or thought. As they listened to this change of opinion Jack and Constance exchanged glances, but are too genuinely happy and content to contradict harmless inaccuracies in the newly risen prophet.—*New York Morning Journal.*

VANDALS BURN A LANDMARK.

Fire Set to the Historic Church Where Theodore Parker Preached.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—The old Unitarian church, the house of worship of the First Congregational parish of West Roxbury, situated on South Centre and Church streets, in the West Roxbury ward, was practically destroyed by an incendiary fire about half-past two o'clock this morning. It was an historic edifice, having for more than a century been the church home of a wealthy and cultivated people. It was erected in 1773, was in the best of repair and was a cherished landmark in the eyes of those living in the vicinity.

Its people took prominent part in all the great upheavals of the country from the Revolutionary War, when it organized troops and paid their expenses from the opening to the close of the great struggle. It was active in patriotism in 1812 and again in 1860.

Theodore Parker was pastor from 1837 to 1846.

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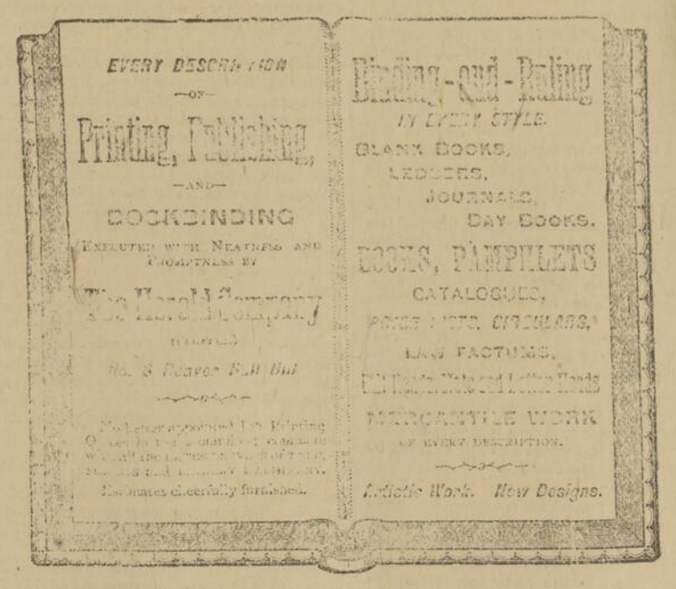

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