12 PAGES

The Montreal Herald

VOL. LLXIII. NO. 282 SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1890. THREE CENTS. $6.00 A YEAR.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

D Brammer

Advertisers Should Use THE HERALD Well and Often for it is the Abstract and Brief Chronicle of the Time.---HAMLET.

CURRENT CONDENSATIONS

TO-DAY'S TERRESTRIAL TATTLE TERSELY TOLD.

Weather to day—Fine but cooler.

An inmate of Peterboro jail has had a fortune left to her.

Barings Bank is to be continued as a limited liability company.

The K. of L. will organize a national reform industrial conference next year.

The Ministerial dinner on Thursday was presided over by Hon. P. Garneau.

Over $2000 has been subscribed in Winnipeg towards a Norquay memorial.

The three survivors of the ill fated cruiser Serpent have arrived at Plymouth.

Six hundred and fifty cokers at Frick's Mammoth Plant, Scottdale, Pa., struck yesterday.

The Spanish free traders are holding meetings to protest against any increase of their tariff.

The schooner Laura Bell has been seized at Halifax for smuggling liquor into Cape Breton.

Five hundred compositors employed on the weekly newspapers of Brussels have struck work.

The negotiations between England and Portugal, over the African dispute, are now progressing favorably.

Fifty seamen have been sentenced to one month's jail at Cork for breaking their articles of agreement.

A brakeman was seriously mangled and killed by falling between the cars at Strathroy, Ont., yesterday.

Two thousand and five hundred of the colliers on Lord Londonderry's Durham estates are out on strike.

The evictions on the Olphert estates continue and the poor people are in a state of suffering and destitution.

Premier Mercier received a cablegram from Rome yesterday authorizing him to push the union of Laval and Victoria.

Col. Denison, Police Magistrate of Toronto, is bitter in his denunciation of aldermanic interference with the course of justice.

The English Liberal Association favors the payment of members of Parliament. Another blow for the "finest in the world."

The New Orleans grand jury has found true bills against the seventeen Italians charged with the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy.

Marks, who swindled a Rochester company out of $25,000, was taken back ignominiously yesterday and disgorged all but $20 of the stolen money.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has given his decision in the Lincoln Ritual case and singularly enough seems to have satisfied all parties.

The dead bodies of two bank cashiers were found in a Vienna mail train yesterday. They had started from Warsaw with $275,000 in their possession.

Bradstreet's review this week shows that the speculative depression has interfered but slightly with the ordinary course of production and commerce.

The United States Indians continue their dancings and howlings and are trying to induce the Canadian tribes to join in their onslaught on the whites.

There is a little revolt and an appeal to Rome on the part of several cures who were changed to other parishes for active interference in elections at Quebec.

A deputation representing the Protestant Insane Asylum waited on the Provincial Government yesterday and submitted propositions which are under consideration.

The experiment of co-operative dock labor as tried at the Albert docks, London, is considered a great success and efforts are being made to induce other docks to try it.

The National Liberal Federation of England proposes free education, land reform, disestablishment and disendowment of the church, local option, and the abolition of the House of Lords.

Liquor appears to have been the moving power at Kingston elections. Why men should be led to give that for a ten cent drink which they would not part with for a ten dollar bill is past explaining.

The Irish delegates in America have issued an appeal for funds to fight the landlords with. When rent collection is made unlawful in Ireland the people's Jimmy will propose a similar law for Quebec.

The war of retaliation is so closely waged at Windsor that gentlemen crossing the line (either way) to an evening party have to pay the tax on any musical instrument they may wish to take to contribute to the evening's amusement. The vox humana is at present exempt.

The New Baring's Bank Limited.
SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—It is officially stated that the scheme for the continuation of the Barings in business has been concluded. The new concern will be a limited liability company. It will register and begin business immediately with a subscribed capital exceeding one million pounds. Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., becomes chairman of the new company and will devote his whole fortune to sustaining the firm's credit. The other directors are Frances Baring, John Baring and Kirkman Hodgson.

A CO-OPERATIVE MISTAKE.

The Colonisers Would Be Only Too Glad to Get Back.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

ABILENE, Kas., Nov. 21.—A returned colonist from Topolo-Bampo, who left there Nov. 1, says the colonists are in a pitiful shape being without proper food or clothing. The crops have failed and they are unable to get back. It is 600 miles south of Arizona to their location and they have no communication but a monthly steamer. The co-operative theories have been given up and all are struggling for an existence, living on cornmeal, beans and a little fruit. There are 20 colonists left, they being from Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. They are all anxious to return.

A Very Definite Denial
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Cardinal Gibbons to-day said that the New Haven, Conn., story given out last night concerning himself and Hyacinthe Ringrose was entirely untrue. The Cardinal has brought no suit against Ringrose, asked for no injunction against the firm of publishers, and has no intention whatever of paying the slightest attention to what he regards as a scheme to advertise a book.

TOPICS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Who Shall Be Mayor—Analysis of the Ottawa Water.

TAFFY MAKES A VERY GOOD CITIZEN.

Equal Rights—The McKinley Bill to Benefit the Dominion—Feeling at Vancouver.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—Ald. MacLean stated this morning, in reply to an enquiry whether he should stand for the Mayoralty, that he certainly would, and he further stated that he had received strongest assurances of support from the leading people of Ottawa.

Col. Caradoc Herbert, the new commander of the militia, sailed from England yesterday for Canada.

Mrs. Law, wife of the Consul-General of the United States, has issued cards for an "at home" on Nov. 28.

Adjutant General Powell, left Winnipeg yesterday morning, via the Canadian Pacific Railway to Ottawa.

Rev. W. T. Pughe, Rector of the Church of England Congregation of Bossevain, Man., is in the city on his way to Cowen, Wales, his former home. Rev. Mr. Pughe interviewed the Minister of Agriculture to-day, to call his attention to the suggestions made by Mr. Edwards, one of the British farmers' delegates. The suggestion was that he (Rev. Mr. Pughe) should accompany Mr. Edwards on his tour through Wales, and assist him in making his report on the visit to Canada by translating his statements into Welsh and giving his own experience as rector in Manitoba. Rev. Mr. Pughe said this morning that the great majority of his compatriots speak nothing but Welsh, and he stated that he himself finds it difficult to speak English with the same clearness as his native tongue. There are only half a dozen Welsh families in Manitoba to his knowledge, and he knows the whole Province, having lived and travelled there for three years. He believes that a large number of immigrants would come from Wales if Mr. Edward's suggestion was carried out. All the space granted to Canada at the Jamaica exhibition has been taken up.

In the preface to the report of the analysis of the Ottawa River water, Mr. Thomas McFarlane, the Dominion Analyst, says. "It will be seen from a perusal of the report by Mr. McGill, hereto appended, that no facts have yet been discovered which would lead to the conclusion that the sawdust deposits materially affect the quality of the water of the Ottawa River."

The executive of the Ottawa Equal Rights Association will meet on Monday evening next to consider their relations with the Ontario Association, and to discuss the important question of choosing a successor to Rev. Dr. Cavan, who has announced his intention of resigning the presidency. Ald. Henderson is authority for the statement that Mr. Dalton McCarthy has determined not to accept the position and it is expected that there will be some difficulty in selecting a new president.

The Ottawa Fencing Club has been re-organized with a membership of fifty.

Hon. E. Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, returned at noon to-day from England via C. A. R. from New York. Mr. Dewdney said to a reporter: "My trip was purely one of pleasure. It is over thirty years since I had been home. Mrs. Dewdney accompanied me, and we had a very good trip. While in England we visited places in Devonshire, Buckinghamshire and Wales. The visit was enjoyed greatly and we regretted that the time allowed us was so short. I found that the McKinley bill, instead of proving a fatal blow at Canada, has proved one of the best things that could have happened, for it has had the effect in England of turning attention to Canada of thousands of people who never thought of this country before. Everywhere I went I found surprising ignorance about the area, fertility and undeveloped resources of Canada. The recent visit of the British farmer delegates will have a salutary effect, for they are all men of influence and not likely to exaggerate one way or the other."

The Vancouver Sealing and Trading Company (Limited) is the name of the company recently organized at Vancouver. The company decided to let the contract at once for building a schooner of from 80 to 90 tons for the business. Messrs Geo A Fraser, A H B MacGowan, and A Linton, were appointed a committee to take charge of the building of the vessel. Messrs McAlpine and Allan will probably be awarded the contract. It is not yet decided whether it will be a sailing vessel or steamer.

DANCING THEMSELVES RIPPING MAD.

United States Indians Working Themselves Into a Savage Fighting Mood.

STIRRING UP THE CANADIAN TRIBES

The Mine May be Exploded at Any Minute by Some Act of Oppression or Outrage.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The following despatches bearing on the Indian situation have been received at the War Department:

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.

"Adjt.-Gen., Washington.

Reports received bring word that Gen. Brooke appeared at the Pine Ridge agency this morning. The Indians are much excited and a large number are coming over from Rosebud agency, 50 miles distant. The ghost dance still continues. Reliable information has been received that the Yanktons and Gros Ventres on the Upper Missouri, also those near Old Fort Belknap, have unanimously accepted the "Messiah." The latter are quite ugly. Sitting Bull has sent emissaries to these tribes and to forty-eight lodges of Sioux north of the British line, inciting them to get arms and ammunition and to join the other warriors near the Black Hills in the spring. Every effort is being made to allay and restrain the turbulent, but the violent act of any small party of the desperate ones may cause a general uprising. The latest reports from the Northern Cheyennes is that they have abandoned the delusion. There should be no delay, however, in putting other troops than those in these two departments in proper equipment for the field.

[Signed] MILES,
Maj.-Gen., commanding.

To the Adjutant General, U. S. A.

Your telegram of this date directing the cavalry and light artillery at Fort Rielly to be in readiness if required for service in the Departments of Dakota and Platte received.

[Signed.] MORRILL,
Brig.-Gen., commanding.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The following despatch was received at the War Department to-day:

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.

Adjutant General United States of America, Washington.

The number of Indians going from the Rosebud Agency to Pine Ridge Agency is increasing. Advices are reliable showing that this Messiah craze is extending to our Indians near the mountain border between the Sioux nation on the Canadian border.

(Signed) MILES, Commander.

Rosebud Indians Moving.
SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Acting-Commissioner Bell of the Indian Bureau received the following telegram from Special Agent Raper of the Pine Ridge Agency this evening: "News reports false; Agent Raper at his post. Details by mail. Indians still dancing. Police report that 30 Rosebud Indians have arrived at this post and six or seven hundred more are en route for this agency. We hope to settle this Indian craze without bloodshed. All kinds of rumors in circulation. Will keep the Department fully informed."

White Men to be Turned Into Catfish.
SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 21.—A Mandan N. D., special to The Tribune says a correspondent obtains information from the Sioux Agency from two reliable sources, one via Hettinger County from the western part of the reservation and one from Standing Rock via Bismarck as follows:—The chances are against an immediate uprising unless Sitting Bull makes up his mind it would pay. Sitting Bull would be arrested and put in irons, but the agent is afraid this would precipitate trouble. Agent McLaughlin has lost control of Sitting Bull and other leaders at Bull's camp. A dance of 200 braves keeps up day and night; all reports that come by wire from Fort Yates are colored. A rigid censorship is exercised on every message by the military authorities. My agents found it impossible to wire the facts they wanted to wire contained in this message. Indians with Sitting Bull do not welcome even friendly whites and won't shake hands with them. They say all white men will be turned into buffalo and catfish in the spring. The Indians from Pine Ridge are now with Sitting Bull inspiring his followers with the Messiah heresy. There are not sufficient troops at Standing Rock to justify the taking of such measures for the suppression of Sitting Bull as prudence would demand. In regard to the former report that the Indian police had thrown down their uniforms, the facts are, agent McLaughlin sent them to arrest refractory Indians and instead of obeying orders they threw off their clothes and joined in the dance. They returned to the agency without the prisoners and offered no excuse. McLaughlin is afraid to punish them and condemn their offenses. Sitting Bull is jealous of the increase of cattle on Canon Ball River belonging to white settlers. He teaches his followers that if a raid is made on the settlers and they are killed the Indians can surrender on the appearance of the soldiers and be forgiven and then because of the fate of the former settlers no new ones will come there. The Indians who have followed the advices of Maj. McLaughlin and accumulated property are opposed to the uprising. Young bucks, who have nothing, and old ones who are lazy and led by Sitting Bull, are causing all the trouble.

Better News From Pine Redge.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

OMAHA, Nov. 21— Despatches from Pine Ridge report everything quiet at the agency. Settlers in that vicinity have recovered from their alarm and no serious trouble is now anticipated. Gen. Brooke, to-day, ordered all ammunition for the Hotchkiss guns stored at Fort Robinson to be sent to Pine Ridge. He also sent word to all friendly Indians to return to the agency. They are coming in as fast as word can reach them and all are expected by to-morrow. When the friendly and bad Indians are separated, the Indian police will be sent to Wounded Knee, No Water, Medicine Root, White Clay and other villages to stop the dancing. If they fail then the troops will be called on. Red Cloud came into Pine Ridge to-day to join the feast of welcome to the recently returned Wild West Indians. He denied that he had joined in the dance at Wounded Knee or that he gave it his countenance. On the contrary he claims he tried to induce the dancers to desist. No credence is placed in his assertions, as the character of this wily old Cheyenne leader is too well known and his record during the Sitting Bull war is too bad. Last night a big dance at No Water was witnessed by several white men whom the Indians did not offer to harm. It is now thought the dancing will be stopped without bloodshed.

ROBBED AND MURDERED.

Two Cashiers Killed And $275,000 Stolen.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

WARSAW, Nov. 21.—The dead bodies of two passengers found in the Vienna mail train yesterday, on its arrival at Kuela, have been identified as those of the cashiers of a Warsaw bank, who were travelling to Berlin in charge of funds amounting to fifty-five thousand pounds. There is no clue to the person or persons who robbed and murdered the men.

Attempted Suicide.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

PETERBORO, Nov. 21.—Thos. Jamieson, an elderly shoemaker, attempted to take his own life last night by cutting his throat. He inflicted a gash about five inches long, severing some of the arteries and cutting into the larynx. He bled profusely and is very weak but will recover.

Robbing Poor Jack of His Grog.
SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—In view of the gigantic proportions the liquor traffic is assuming in Alaska, the Pacific Steam Whaling Company issued instructions to all their captains to-day not to call at Honolulu where rum could be obtained, but to proceed direct on the whaling cruise. They are to stop at no place where a stock of liquors could be laid in.

PAX VOBISCUM.

The Pope Takes a Hand In An Old Canadian Quarrel.

VICTORIA AND LAVAL MAKE PEACE

Premier Mercier's Name Will Be Honored in the Colleges As the Great Peacemaker.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, Nov. 21.—Great news for Montreal was received here to-day and the much vexed University contention between Laval and the School of Medicine is now virtually settled by a letter from Leo Thirteenth to Mr. Mercier, requesting that he should use his influence in effecting a union between the two institutions. The following is a translation of the Latin telegram containing the text of the letter:

"Cablegram to Messrs, Proulx and Labelle, Quebec. The following is the text of the letter mailed to-day to the Honorable Honore Mercier.

Our beloved Son, Greeting.

We are informed that the union of the School of Medicine, which exists since a long time in the city of Montreal with the faculty of medicine of Laval University established also in that city, after conference between the doctors, is on the point of being accomplished and that to sanction it, a bill will be introduced into the Quebec Legislature. This union of both faculties into one body being a powerful means of pacifying the universities, and of promoting the cause of science in that branch of studies, is altogether desirable, and deserves that the greatest efforts should be made to bring it about. We are confident, therefore, that through your ability in legislative matters, and your well known devotion to the Catholic Church, you will be enabled by means of this law to bring this important matter to a happy issue. In doing so you will certainly render a service to your fellow citizens and to the Province of which the Government is confided to you. You will also be agreeable to us. As a mark of celestial favor and of our good will towards you we grant you with great affection in our Lord our apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome near St. Peter's.

On the eleventh day of December, 1890.

The letter was mailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon; signed: "Jacobini."

The Premier has also received a long letter signed by the bishops of Sherbrooke and St. Hyacinthe and Vicar-General Marechal representing the archbishop of Montreal. The letter is dated Nov. 8, and contains the same request as the letter from the Pope.

Mr. Mercier, acting upon the joint request of the Pope and the bishops, introduced in the House to-day a bill entitled "An act amending the act incorporating the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, 8 Victoria, chapter 81, and ratifying certain arrangements between the schools and the Roman Catholic archbishop and bishops of the ecclesiastical Province of Montreal."

The Premier made a long speech explaining the reasons for the introduction of the measure and the result it was destined to obtain. Last year a similar law had been introduced but had been killed in the Upper House. The School of Medicine was an old and respected institution, under the direction of distinguished professors, enjoying well-deserved confidence and who had formed a great number of learned medical men. Laval University was also one of the great institutions of this Province. For reasons which he would not mention and upon the merit of which he would not venture to give an opinion, the first moye towards union fell through and there seemed to be no hope of it being brought about. When Abbe Proulx appeared upon the scene that gentleman had taken the thing in hand and had succeeded in conciliating the conflicting parties, had gone to Rome and obtained the concurrence of the highest ecclesiastical authorities; in a word, he had succeeded. He (Mercier)

Continued on page.

ECHOES FROM THE OLD WORLD CAPITALS.

What the Pan of Campaign Effects for the People Evicted from the Olphert Estate.

CO-OPERATION SUITS THE DOCKERS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury Delivers His Decision in the Lincoln Ritual Case.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The condition of the people evicted from the Olphert estates at Falcarragh is said to be pitiable in the extreme, as it is impossible to find accommodation for the hundreds turned out on the roadside from the holdings which they had reclaimed from the bog. The National League is aiding the tenauts to the best of its ability, it is claimed, but the resources of the league are already severely strained. Scores of families are without shelter and almost without food, and numerous deaths are likely to occur among the destitute people. The military has been withdrawn, but a large force of police remains in the neighborhood. It is feared that crimes may be committed, as many of the evicted people are desperate over their fate.

Advices from Berlin represent that the anti Semitic agitation is reviving, and has many sympathizers among the Conservatives, who think the dismissal of Court Chaplain Stoecker was a mistake.

The Anglo-Portuguese Dispote.

The negotiations between Great Britain and Portugal are progressing satisfactorily, matters being much smoothed by the official declaration of Portugal that the Shire and Zambesi are free rivers.

A meeting of the Spanish Free Trade Association presided over by Senor Figuerola was held in Madrid yesterday, and addresses delivered urging the wine growers agriculturists and others to oppose the adoption of the high tariff which the Government proposes to establish from the beginning of Feb. next.

The Lincoln Rituul Case.

The decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the famous case of the Bishop of Lincoln which was rendered here to-day and was delivered in a very imposing fashion as was thought to befit so monotonous a rule. The archbishop had given due notice of the time and place for the announcement. Accordingly there were present in the library of Lambeth Palace at the appointed time fully 2,000 prominent persons, including many clergy drawn thither as much by curiosity as by duty. The decision seemed to be a popular one with the distinguished audience, as the various points were greeted with all the demonstration possible to the sacred character of the place where they were heard. The Archbishop's ruling is what might be termed a compromise, and while it permits the anti-ritualists to congratulate themselves on a substantial victory, it also permits the Rt. Rev. Dr. King to continue a number of practices which less "High Church" rectors consider scandalous. The next result of the long litigation, therefore, is that ritualism has gained a legal sanction for a number of practices which have never before been considered as having a proper footing in the established churches.

The English Liberal Platform.
SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—At a conference to-day of the National Liberal Federation a platform was adopted favoring free education, reform in the land laws, the disestablishing of the Church of Scotland and its disendowment, local option, the formation of district and parish councils and the amending or ending of the House of Lords. The immediate abolition of State the Church of England, the House of Lords and the liquor laws was advocated by Sir Wilfred Lawson, who characterized them as the three-fold cord with which the aristicrats for generations had enslaved the English democracy.

Newspaper Strike in Belgium.
SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21. — Five hundred compositors employed on the weekly newspapers of this city have struck work. In consequence of this the publishers find themselves paralyzed in their efforts to get to press with their editions for the current week.

Michael Davitt's Confidence.
SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Michael Davitt in an address at Southport to-day said that a cloud rested on the Irish cause at present, but with God's help and that of the honest Liberals of England, the cause would still prevail. Let the Tories attempt to gain a point by an election surprise and they would soon be deceived.

A Rebuke to the Unionists.
SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Saturday Review expresses surprise at the tactics of the Unionist papers in seeking Mr. Parnell's political head, which course has naturally led to a reaction in Mr. Parnell's favor.

An Interesting Present.
SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—In response to a message of congratulation from Prof. Pasteur, Dr. Koch has sent the eminent French bacteriologist a specimen of the lymph used in treating tuberculosis.

50 Sailors Sent to Jail.
SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

CORK, Nov. 21.—Fifty seamen and firemen on the packet vessels Glamire and Cormorant have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for breaking their articles of agreement and joining a strike.

THE COMMERCIAL WAR GOES ON.

Attempt to Boycot U. S. Insurance Companies.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—M. St. German to-day introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill providing that foreign life insurance companies shall obtain the consent of the Government before founding branches in France. Another of the provisions of the bill is that such companies shall invest at least one half of the amount of the premiums received by them in government funds and they are also instructed to make an annual report of the business transacted by them. Mr. St. Germain in his preamble asserts that in view of the commercial war the United States Companies, should not be encouraged by France.

Brakeman Killed.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

STRATHROY, Ont., Nov. 21.—This forenoon as a gravel train from Komoka was approaching Strathroy station, Charles Clew, a brakeman residing in London, stepped out of the caboose to apply the brakes. The cars being somewhat frosty he slipped and fell between them. When the train was brought to a stop life was extinct. His body was horribly mangled.

NEWS NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

Priests Who Do Not Wish To Forfeit Their Rights As Citizens.

EATING FOR THEIR COUNTRY'S GOOD.

Banquets At Spencer Wood—Ministerial And Parliamentary Dinners And High Jinks.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, Nov. 21.—An evening paper says: "Several of the cures of an adjoining diocese who were recently changed to other parishes for active interference in elections have appealed to Rome against the action of their diocesan. They have appointed one of their number to go to the "Eternal City," but His Reverence is awaiting the companionship of a distinguished politician who has great influence with the Holy See, and has promised to have the pastors restored to their former parishes.

Mrs. Baker wife of Richard Baker, the man who was recently released from Kingston, where he was serving a life term for murder, was this morning found dead in bed in her residence at the palais. Coroner Belleau ordered the removal of the body to the morgue where an autopsy is being made this afternoon and an inquest will be held to-morrow. An inmate of the house has been held pending the result of the inquest.

This afternoon an informal meeting of Messrs. Dayet & Filaine's creditors took place in the National Bank. A statement was made placing the liabilities at $52,000 and assets at $30,000, leaving a deficit of $22,000. The meeting then adjourned until Dec. 16 in order to hear from European creditors. The customs and excise officers are still testing the liquors in store to discover if they have been diluted.

Last night's ministerial dinner was presided over by Hon P Garneau. The official list of guests is as follows: Hon Messrs L Tourville, T Wood, L Sylvestre, F X O Methot, J G Laviolette, E Dionne, G Bryson, M C Cormier, F X P Larue, D Marsil, C B DeBoucherville, H Archambault, W Prevost, P B DeLabruere, J J Ross, J A Dorion, J R Ward, F E Gilman, Judge Casult, Judge Chauveau, and Messrs L Frechette, S S Hatt, E L Burroughs, E T D Chambers, T Chapais, J C More, W M McPherson, W Rae, J I Tarte, E Bouchette. C E Dorin, S Lesage, E Gagnon, E Moreau, A Robitaille, R Campbell, M E Garneau.

Monday's dinner will be presided over by Hon Jos Shehyn.

This Thief Got Badly Left.
SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Moses L. Marks, the young man who swindled the American Express Company out of $25,000 consigned to the Flour City Bank on Thursday, was brought back from Utica at 4.50 p. m. to-day. Chief Hayden, of the detective force, turned over $24,000 found in Marks' valise, and the $650.00 found on his person and also $9 which had been recovered from a Utica gunsmith from whom Marks had bought a revolver. Superintendent Cleary had meanwhile recovered from a young man at the Steinblock Clothing Co. $38 which Marks had paid him on note and all but $20.50 of $25.00 was recovered. The penalty for each of the two crimes which Marks is charged is imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than 10.

A Philanthropic Mission.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

TORONTO, Nov 21.—A well equipped building to be known as the St Andrew's Institute has been erected on Nelson-street, at a cost of $16,500, in which to carry on the philanthropic work started in connection with St Andrew's Church, known as the Dorset Mission. The building will be opened to-morrow, when Goldwin Smith, Sir Daniel Wilson, Rev Dr Parsons and Rev D J MacDonnell, pastor of the church, will speak.

Seized for Smuggling.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 21.—The schooner Laura, Captain Hall, has been seized here for smuggling liquor into Cape Breton, some time ago. The fine is four hundred dollars or forfeiture of the vessel. This being first offence, it is thought the Ottawa authorities will reduce the fine.

Down on the Salvationists.
SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Russian authorities in Finland are persecuting the Salvation Army virulently. Even private houses where a few persons were assembled for worship have been entered by the police.

VIGOROUS RATTLE OF THE BEGGING BOX.

The Irish Delegates In America Want the Funds Sent In to Their Treasurers.

LANDLORDS CERTAINLY WANT RENT.

The Conspiracy That Is Being Worked For the Final Destruction of Ireland.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The following circular has been issued by the delegation of the Irish parliamentary party:—

The addresses already delivered by the Irish delegates and the other communications in the press have, it is hoped, made the American public somewhat familiar with the circumstances of the Irish struggle at the present hour. The Irish people are now face to face with a determined and powerful attempt, organized by Mr. Balfour and a number of the Tory and Liberal Unionist capitalists in England, and landlord syndicates in Ireland, to starve out the Irish organization and the evicted tenants by simultaneously increasing the vigor of coercion and the number of evictions. So resolute and merciless is this combination that at the very moment when, according to the Government itself, large portions of Ireland are menaced with severe distress, wholesale evictions are being carried out. The chief purpose of the mission of the Irish delegates to America is to counteract this last desperate assault by an appeal to the generosity of the American people for moral and financial support. The amount of sympathy and interest already manifested in their mission has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The very extent of this response has, however, increased the difficulties of the delegates. They now find it will be impossible for them to visit all the localities for which invitations are being recieved. They know, however, from communications addressed to them that even towns which cannot be visited are anxious to contribute their share towards the funds of the Irish national party. It is therefore suggested that in all such towns subscriptions should be started. These subscriptions can be set in motion by branches of the National League and other societies and Orangemen, or by committees especially constituted for that purpose. The urgency and the gravity of the crisis in Ireland will, it is hoped, be allowed to justify the delegates in earnestly requesting that every energy be put forth to make these subscriptions commensurate with the demands on the resources of the National party. All subscriptions collected should be forwarded to Dr. E. J. Kenney, M.P. and Mr. Alfred Webb, M. P., at the office of the Irish National League, No. 43 Upper O'Connell-street, Dublin, these being the two gentlemen appointed by Mr. Parnell as the treasurers of the fund raised in America. The subscriptions will be acknowledged by receipt from the treasurers named, and also by publication in The Freeman's Journal and United Ireland, Dublin, and the Irish-American newspapers.

The above is signed by John Dillon, Wm. O'Brien, T. D. Sullivan, T. P. O'Connor, T. Harrington and Thomas P. Gill, all members of parliament.

Dates For the Irish M. P's.
SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Mr. T. P. Gill, M. P., when shown the report this evening that Captain O'Shea had written to The London Times, denying the statement of Gill in regard to O'Shea's political actions, remarked that what he said about O'Shea was nevertheless true. He had, however, made no charges against O'Shea, but had merely characterized him as a loathsome person.

Messrs. O'Connor and Harrington will probably visit Woonsocket, R. I., and North Adams, Mass., on Nov. 24 and 25, though it is possible that they may go to Cincinnati instead. Later dates have been arranged as follows: Mr. O'Brien's Indianapolis, Dec. 4, and Louisville, Dec. 5, Dillon and O'Brien, Chicago, Nov. 29, 30 and Dec. 1, St. Louis, Dec, 2.

Strike Coal Miners.
SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A strike has occurred among the colliers on Lord Londonderry's estate at Durham. About 2500 men are out and the struggle is likely to be a prolonged one.

Fine Weather and a Little Cooler.

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—The depression which was in Manitoba last night has moved quickly across the northern part of the lake region to the Ottawa Valley and an important area of high pressure has spread over the northwest States and territories. The weather has been fair throughout the Dominion. Fresh to strong, southwest to northwest winds have prevailed in the lakes.

Maximum and minimum temperatures—Calgary 16-44, Qu'Appelle 22-48, Winnipeg 26-48, P Arur 24-42, Toronto 21-45, Quebec 2?-32, Halifax 34-46.

Probabilities.

Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh to strong, westerly to northerly winds. Fine weather; a little lower temperature.

Lower St. Lawrence—Winds shifting to north and west; light local snow, followed by fair weather. Not much change in temperature.

Gulf and Maritime—Fresh to strong winds; mostly cloudy with some showers of sleet or rain.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

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, 25; 1 p m, 34; 6 p m, 34. Max. 36; min. 18; mean, 27.

By Standard Barometer: a. m, 30.16; 1 p. m, 30.04; 6 p m, 29.95.

Steamship Arrivals.

Nov. 21.	Reported at	From.
Noordland	New York	Antwerp
Ruges	"	Hamburg
Nederland	"	Hamburg
Indiana	"	Antwerp
Wyoming	Queenstown	Glasgow
		New York

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Friday Evening, Nov. 21, 1890.

Montreal Stock Market.

The improved feeling in the stock market continues to gain strength, and today witnessed a further general improvement. In the forenoon there was a fair volume of business done in Canadian Pacific, Gas, Richelieu and Telegraph, but in the afternoon the trading was confined to Canadian Pacific. The rapid advance in Canadian Pacific was the most prominent feature of the market. The opening figures were 2 points higher than yesterday at 71⅜, and the closing sales were at 72⅞. Sales 1675 shares. Gas was firmer at 197@197¼ early in the day, and improved a fraction at the close. Richelieu was also steady, with sales at 50, and closed stronger at 50½. Montreal was marked up 1 point to 95½ bid at the close, with sales during the day at 94⅝@94¾. Street Railway was firm in sympathy with the rest of the market, but was not dealt in.

Bank stocks were quiet, but very strong, Bank of Montreal closed 1 point better than yesterday at 220½ bid, 222 asked. Commerce opened at 124 and closed very strong at 124½ bid, A few small lots of Merchants changed hand at 140 @ 140½. Molsons, Toronto and Peoples firm and unchanged,

To-day's sales were 2214 shares; yesterday's 3486 shares, Wednesday's 476 shares; Tuesday's 2111 shares and Monday 1895 shares.

The following are to-day's sales :

MORNING BOARD

25	Bank of Montreal at	220
5	" "	221½
34	Merchants Bank	140
20	" "	140½
75	Bank of Commerce	142
25	Montreal Telegraph Co	94⅝
25	" "	94¾
5	" "	95
75	Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	50½
150	Montreal Gas Co	50
25	" "	197¼
25	Canadian Pacific Ry	71⅜
50	" "	71⅞
150	" "	72
150	" "	72⅛
100	" "	72¼
100	" "	72½
50	" "	72⅜
25	" "	72½
425	" "	72⅝

AFTERNOON BOARD.

25	Canadian Pacific Ry	72⅞
25	"	72¾
400	"	72⅝
200	"	72⅞

The closing figures are as follows, compiled by Messrs. D. L. McDougall & Co., No. 10 St. Sacrament-street :

STOCKS.	Values of shares.	Last half-yearly dividend—Per cent	Sellers—Per cent.	Buyers—Percent.
Banks				
Bank of Montreal	200	5 & 1	*222	220½
Ontario Bank	115	3½	*115	108
BankB.N.Am	100	3½	160	....
Banque du Peuple	50	3	99	97
*Molsons Bank	50	4	161	150
Bank of Toronto	225	4 & 2	219	216
Jacques Cartier B'k	25	3	104	98
Merchants' Bank	100	3½	*142	140
Hochelaga Bank	100	3	104	....
East'n Townships B'k	50	3½	....	....
Quebec Bank	100	3½	....	....
National Bank	30	3	....	....
Union Bank	60	3	96	....
Can. B'k Commerce	50	3½	*125	124½
Dominion Bank	50	5 & 1	....	....
Bank of Hamilton	100	4	....	....
Ville Marie Bank	100	3	....	....
Standard Bank	50	3	....	....
Federal Bank	100	3	....	....
Imperial Bank	100	4	....	....
Commercial Bank of Man.	100	....	103½	....
Miscellaneous.				
Intercolonial Coal Co.	100	....	....	....
do. bonds.	....	....	....	....
Commercial Cable	....	....	104	100
Montreal Teleg'ph Co	100	4	96	95½
Dominion Teleg'ph Co	50	3	....	....
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	2½	55	50
Street Railway Co.	191	....	189	170
Montreal Gas Co	40	6	120	197¼
Canada Cotton Co	100	....	....	....
New Engl'd Paper Co.	100	5 &3	....	....
Canada Paper Co	100	5	....	....
Canada Shipping Co.	100	5	....	....
Dundas Cotton Co	100	....	....	....
Montr'l L'n & Mort. Co	100	....	....	....
Montr'l Inv. & B'g Co	25	3	....	....
Royal Can. Ins. Co.	50	....	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	24	3	....	....
Stormont Cotton Co.	100	....	....	....
Hochelaga Cotton Co	100	5	....	....
Coaticook Cotton Co.	100	....	....	....
Kingston Cotton Co.	100	....	....	....
do bonds.	100	....	....	....
Bell Telephone Co.	....	....	....	....
do. bonds.	....	....	....	....
Guarantee Co. of N.A.	100	3	....	....
AccidentInsCo of N A.	100	....	....	....
Paton Mfg. Co.	100	....	....	....
..Ch'm&St Law J'n B.	....	....	....	....
Canada Cent'l R'y Bds	....	....	....	....
St. Paul, M.& M. R'y.	100	....	....	....
Dominion Cattle Co.	....	3½	....	....
Canadian Pacific R'y.	80	....	73	72½
Londonderry Iron Co.	1	1½	....	....
do. preferred.	1	....	....	....
Montreal 7 p.c. stock.	100	....	....	....
Canada N.W. Land Co	£	....	75	69
Canadian Pac. L.G.B	....	....	....	....
Ontario & Quebec R.R.	....	....	....	....
Mont. Corp. 4 p.c. stock.	....	....	....	....
do. 5 p.c. stock.	....	....	....	....
Royal Electric Co	....	....	....	....
New Street Railway	....	....	....	....
New Gas	....	....	197¼	180

*Ex-div.

Exchange.

Owing to the dull and unsettled feeling in exchange, there was little or nothing doing and quotations are purely nominal.

Office of W. L. S. Jackson, & Co., brokers, 1761 Notre Dame-street (P. O. Box 905), Montreal.

3 p.m.
IN NEW YORK.
Nov. 21.

	Posted.	Actual.
Sterling 60 days' sight	4.80½	4.80 @¼
do. Demand	4.87½	4.87 @¼
do. Cables	....	4.88 @¼
do. Commercial	....	4.76 @7
do. Documentary	....	4.75 @6
Francs (Paris) Long	5.21¼	5.26¼
do. do. Short	5.19⅜	5.21¼

IN MONTREAL.
Nov. 21.

Between Banks.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter Rate.
N.Y. funds	1-8@Par		⅛@¼
Stg. 60 days	7⅞@8		8¼@½
do. Demand	9¼@½		9¾@⅞
do. Cables			10 @¼
do. Cattle Bills			8¾
do. Documentary 60s			7¼@½
Money in London, 6½.			

New York Stock Market.

Messrs. Baldwin & Co. telegraph Oswald Bros. to-day, over direct privat wire as follows : The bulls had the field o-day. There was excellent buyin and the shorts ran to cover, except R I. The whole market was strong and closed nearly at top prices. Pulman gained nine points and all active stocks jumped forward from one to four points sugar leading this second column. London bought some stocks and reported that there was an entire absence of the uneasy feeling that prevailed during the past three or four weeks. The financial situation in Philadelphia was much better than was expected. There is now no doubt that the Adam's regime in Union Pacific will be succeeded by those favorable to the new Gould policy. This means higher prices for securities of merit on all the Western roads; accordingly the coming bull market will not be hampered by the schemes of hare-brained visionaries, but improvements will be conducted by the more conservative banking people and the railroads by amalgamation get rid of the senseless competition. This may be a false start for the bull market, but it is looming up fast.

Messrs. MacDougall Bros. stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier-street, reported this market as follows:

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1890.

STOCKS	Closing previous day.	Opening	1.40 p.m.	Closing	Sales
Cotton Oil	14	....	16	15¾	....
Atchison	26½	27½	28½	28¾	....
C. B. & Quincy	86	86½	88½	88¼	....
Can. Pac. Railway	70½	....	73	72½	....
C.C.C. & I	58½	59½	61½	62	....
N.Y. Central	99	....	....	100	....
Cent. Pac	....	....	28½	28½	....
Can. Southern	46½	46½	49	49	....
Den. & Rio Grande	....	....	....	....	....
Del. & Hudson	130½	....	....	....	....
Del., Lack & West	130½	131½	133½	133½	....
Erie	18½	18½	19½	19½	....
Do. pref.	....	....	....	51	....
Do. 2nd	97½	98½	98½	99	....
New Eng	31½	32½	34	33½	....
Jersey Central	97	100	101	101	....
Kansas & Texas	....	....	....	....	....
Lou. & Nash	70½	71½	72½	72½	....
Lake Shore	104½	104½	107	107	....
Mich. Central	86	....	....	....	....
St.P., M. and Man.	100	....	....	101	....
Man. Elev	96½	97½	98½	....	....
Missouri Pac.	6½	61½	63½	64	....
N. Pacific	20½	21½	22	22½	....
Do. pref	60	60½	63½	63½	....
Northwest	103¾	....	105½	105½	....
Do. pref	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Miss.	17½	....	....	17	....
St. P. & Omaha	22½	....	....	23½	....
Do. pref	....	....	....	80	....
North American	....	....	....	....	....
Ontario & West	14½	14½	15½	15½	....
Pacific Mail	33½	33	34½	34	....
Pullman Car	....	184	....	186	....
Reading	29½	29½	30½	31½	....
Rock Island	63½	64½	64½	65½	....
Rich. Termi	15½	15½	15½	16½	....
St. Paul	47½	47½	48½	48½	....
Do. pref	103½	....	1.5½	106½	....
Tex. Pacific	14½	....	14½	15	....
Union Pacific	46	46½	48½	48½	....
Western Union	75½	76	77½	78½	....
Wabash	9	9½	9½	9½	....
Do. pref	17	17½	17½	18	....
Sugar	51½	52½	56½	56	....
Lead	15½	15½	16½	17	....
Chicago Gas	36½	36½	39	39½	....
Money	5	....	....	3-3½	....

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Money closed at 3 per cent.; lowest 2 per cent., highest 5. Most of the business was done at 5 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates 4.80½@4.87½, actual rates 4 79¾@4.79½ for 60 day bills, and 4 86¾@4.87 for demand.

When business was resumed on Wall-street this morning there was an entire absence of the distrust and nervousness which has characterized the dealings during the past ten days. In fact matters were moving in the usual way. The news from London, with the exception of the fact that the market there for American stocks was slightly lower, was all favorable. Reports of the Baring Bros. said that the failure of Barker Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia, had not the slightest effect over there. This was confirmed by the governors of the Bank of England and J. S. Morgan & Co. The firm was only a correspondent of the Barings. The market here did not reflect the slightest effect of Barker Bros failure. There was no pressure to sell stocks as a rule, and it was the general belief that the market was ripe for an advance now that the weaker houses had all liquidated. Jay Gould's utterances that he had accomplished his purpose in obtaining large blocks of stocks in Union Pacific, Atchison, Pacific mail, Richmond and Terminal, and Northern Pacific, and that he was bullish in his views, lent color to the report that he had started in to advance prices. The rumor committee was not in session to-day and consequently no reports of impending failures among large houses were circulated. All those hinted at his being embarrassed appear to have passed through the crisis and made the arrangements to protect their holdings of stock. An incident of the late financial disturbance is the increased demand for boxes in safe deposit companies, either to keep stocks withdrawn or money taken out of the banks. Prices were strong at the opening, and generally ⅛ to 2 per cent. higher, while Pullman Palace made an exceptional advance of 9 per cent. Shortly after the opening, however, the bears singled out Rock Island and hammered it vigorously. There was considerable unloading of the stock. Its price opened 5⅛ per cent. higher at 64 but on the ensuing half hour fell to 61½. There was no explanation of the cause which led to the selling of the stock, and no one seemed able to account for its weakness. So far as the condition and earnings of the road were concerned it is stated on trustworthy authority the property was never in better condition, and that the earnings are such that there can be no reasonable doubt about the payment of the next quarterly dividend in February. Aside from Rock Island the market was strong and buoyant. Its strength was accelerated by an announcement made at 11.30 that the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and Union Pacific roads had signed an agreement to firmly maintain rates, pay no rebates and to refuse to exchange traffic with roads east of the Missouri River found to be manipulating rates. At noon prices were up ⅛ to 3 per cent. from those of yesterday. The sales for the morning amounted to 155,100 shares. There was a great demand for stocks in the loan crowd all morning and the following were some of the rates of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 1-16, St. Paul and Atchinson 4 and 5 respectively, Sugar Trusts 6, Illinois Central and Lack. flat.

In the afternoon the market continned stronger, money was plenty and loaned at 3 per cent. and the remark was heard in various quarters that "Stocks were scarcer than money." The general expectation is that the bank statement to-morrow will show a great improvement. Prices gradually advanced to the close. Something like a full fledged boom was apparent during the latter part of the afternoon. Stocks advanced at a rate that was simply astonishing to those who had witnessed the recent grea decline. Prices closed generally at th best of the day and ½@4¼ per cent higher than those of yesterday. It was stated to-day by a representative of a London house that the magnitude and importance of the recent crisis in Europe was indicated by the fact that the presi dent of the Bank of France thought i necessary to cross the English Channel and confer with the president of the Bank of England about the situation, something that has never happened before, With regard to the statement that Chas Francis Adams would retire from the presidency of the Union Pacific and that Sidney Dillon would succeed him, Mr. Gould said, "I know nothing as to whether Mr. Adams has placed his resignation or not. I may say, however, that Mr. Adams and Mr. Ames visited me in my office yesterday, and that the former expressed a strong desire to be relieved from the presidency. He suggested that he should resign and that a meeting of the stockholders for action on his resignation should be called to take place next week. I presume that if it is true that he has entrusted his resignation to Mr. Ames and that this meeting will be held, Mr. Dillon has been mentioned as the successor of Mr. Adams. It is probable that should Mr. Dillon be elected there would also be chosen a vice-president who would also act as general manager with headquarters at Omaha. Mr. Dillon's interests would of course keep him here, where as president he would only have to look after the finances of the road." Mr. Gould said his interests would be well looked after in any event. Mr. Gould said further it was not true as reported that he had obtained a control of Atchison, although he admitted that he owned a considerable portion of the Atchison stock. The run on the Citizens' Bank still continues. The total sales of stock to-day, amounted to 350,898 shares.

London Quotations.

Canadian Pacific opened ⅝ higher at 73 and closed the day very strong at 74⅞.

Consols—Firmer at 94½ for both.

The money market continues stringent and rates are maintained. On the street early in the day, rates were firmer at 6¾@7 per cent. for short date bills. The Bank of England received on balance to-day £59,000 sterling.

British Board of Trade Returns.

The Board of Trade returns for th past month show that the value of the imports amounted to £37,746,236, a decrease of £484,378, or about 1.3 per cent, and the exports to £23,673,09, an increase of £592,234 or about 2.5 per cent. These totals compare with those of October of last year when the shipping business was overtaking the arrears left by the dock strike, and they are therefore, says The London Times, satisfactory, inasmuch as they represent a normal trade. As regards the imports, the chief decreases are to be found in live animals, wood, hemp, sugar, petroleum and tea. Substantial increases are recorded in wheat, barley, fresh beef and mutton, raisins and raw cotton. The recent order prohibiting the landing of live animals from Holland, together with a lessened receipt from the United States, is the chief cause of the falling off in animals. On the other hand, the total of beef from the United States is much increased, being 158,000 cwt, compared with 115,000 cwt. As regards mutton, the restriction of the landing of live sheep from Holland has caused the receipts of mutton thence to advance from 11,000cwt to 23,000 cwt., while Australasian mutton has risen from 46,000 to 95,000, and Argentine mutton from 13,000 cwt. to 61,000 cwt. In the case of wheat, the large imports from Roumania caused the excess in September, and the same cause operated last month, while Russia and Australasia have also sent increased quantities. Of barley the receipts were very great, especially from Russia, and those of Indian corn are diminished. Germany sent less of sugar, both refined and raw; France less of refined, but more of raw; while the arrivals from the cane sugar producing countries—Java and the Philipine Islands—are still below the level of last year. The United States sent 1,391,000 cwt of raw cotton, against 1,208,000 cwt. In wood there is a decrease in landings from Russia and from Sweden and Norway. Very little evidence of a check to the flow of exports to the United States can be gathered from this month's return, partly, no doubt, because many shipments made in the last week of September fell into the accounts for the past month, the exports being thus somewhat swollen. The shipments of coal were very heavy; but, of course, increased prices have materially contributed to raise their total value. This, too, may be said of cotton goods. On the other hand, woolens and worsteds are again less in quantity. Iron is less by 65,225 tons, but only £25,134 in value, which is caused by the enormous exports of tin plates to the United States, reaching 36,955 tons, as compared with 25,647 tons in October, 1889. The falling off in iron is chiefly in pig metal and railroad materials. The effect of the rise in the price of chemicals is shown by the exports of alkali being 7.7 per cent less in quantity, but 24 9 more in value, and the figures relating to salt are equally significant of the operations of monopolizing "rings." The clearances of currants for home consumption again show a substantial increase; those of tea have slightly declined; but tobacco still exhibits a satisfactory increase of consumption. The foreign spirits delivered for methylation amounted to 1,101,000 gallons up to the end of October, and in the same period of the two previous years the totals were 838,000 and 783,000 gallons respectively. The imports of gold during the past month were valued at £1,190,000, and the exports of the same metal at £1,210,000. The excess of imports of silver was £273,000.

Cotton market.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.—Cotton easier; American middlings 5 3-16d.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Cotton quiet; uplands 9½; Orleans 9 13-16. Futures steady; Nov 9.07; Dec 9.14; Jan 9.28; Feb 9.36.

Australian Sheepskins in London.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A sale of Australian sheepskins was held here to-day. There were offered 2853 bales, a fair proportion of which were of good quality. There was a good attendance and the competition was animated. Merinoes were ½@¼d and crossbreds and lambs ½d lower than at the last sale, The decline was less than expected. Combing showed the least falling off in value. Following are the sales and prices obtained:

Victoria—Sales 8 bales; clothing and combing at 3d@7½d; pieces and damaged at 2¾d@7d.

New South Wales—Sales 61 bales; clothing and combing at 2½d@6½d.

Queensland—Sales 100 bales; pieces and damaged at ½d@5d.

South Australia—Sales, 1100 bales; clothing and combing at 4½d@7d; pieces and damaged at 3½d@4½d.

Swan River—Sales, 72 bales; clothing and combing at 1¾d@3½d: pieces and damaged at 6d.

New Zealand—Sales, 500 bales; clothing and combing at 2½d@8d; pieces and damaged at 3¾d@7½d.

Tasmania—Sales, 36 bales; clothing and combing at 5¼d@7½d.

A series of wool sales will begin on Tuesday next and will continue to Dec. 13. It is estimated that 111,000 bales of Australian, 18,000 bales of New Zealand and 21,000 bales of Cape of Good Hope and Natal will be available.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.

Montreal, Nov. 21, 1890.

FLOUR.—There is still a good local demand for flour and as usual just before navigation closes, outside buyers are anxious to stock up. Prices are not much changed. A round lot of straight flour sold at 4.65 per barrel, but small lots of good straight rollers bring 4.70@4.75. Strong bakers are easier at 5.25@5.50 per barrel.

Other quotations firm, as follows :

Spring Wheat, patent	5.75@ 5.80
Straight Roller	4.65 @ 4.80
Extra	4.30 @ 4.55
Superfine	3.80 @ 4.10
Fine	3.30 @ 3.50
Medium Bakers'	5.00 @ 5.10
Ontario bags—extra	2.20 @ 2.30
City Strong Bakers'	5.50 @ 5.60

OATMEAL:

Standard, brls	4.60 @ 4.65
" bags	2.15 @ 2.20
Granulated, brls	4.80 @ 4.90
" bags	2.25 @ 2.30
Rolled Oat, bags	2.50 @ 2.60

Grain.

There is no change in the local grain market. Wheat is selling at 95@96c in Ontario country points, which with a 10 cent freight makes it too high for this market or for export. Oats and peas firm and unchanged. We quote:

White winter wheat per bu	1.05@	1.06
Red winter wheat per bu.	1.05@	1.06
Oats, per 32 lbs	42@	44
Peas, per 66 lbs	75½@	76
Corn, per bush	70@	71
Barley, per bush (malting)	70@	75
Buckwheat, per bush	46@	48
Rye, per bush	64@	65
Malt, in bond	85@	90

Provisions.

PORK, LARD, &c—There is no change in provisions. The jobbing demand is good and outsiders are still free buyers. Prices are as follows:

Canadian short cut, perbrl	$1750 @ $18 00
Mess pork, Western, perbrl	16 00 @ 17 00
Short cut, Western, per brl	16 50 @ 17 25
Hams, city cured, per brl	0 12 @ 0 13
Hams, canvassed, per lb	0 12½ @ 00 13
Lard, Western, pails, per lb	0 08½ @ 0 9
Lard, Canadian, in pails	0 08 @ 0 08½
Lard, C,O.P	0 00 @ 0 10
Bacon, per lb	0 10½ @ 0 12
Tallow, com, refined, per lb	0 05½ @ 0 06

Dressed Hogs.

Receipts are more liberal and the feeling continues firm. We quote light hogs in small lots $6 per 100 lbs; heavy weights $5 75 per 100 lbs.

Game.

Partridge are selling freely at 55@60c a brace for fine birds in good condition. Seconds 25@30c per brace. Venison is firm at 5@6c per lb. for carcases, 7@8c for haunches.

Eggs.

The market is quiet but firm. We quote fresh candled stock 20c per dozen, held stocks 16@17½c per dozen.

Ashes.

The potash market is very strong influenced by the brisk demand and light receipts. We quote first sorts $5.25 per 100 lbs., seconds $4.50 per 100lbs.

Dairy Products.

BUTTER—There is not much doing in the butter market to-day. The city consumptive demand is good and choice lines of creamery and dairy markets are in good demand in a small way at full figures. We quote the market firm, as follows :

Creamery, choice	21@23
do medium	18@20
Township dairy	16@20
Western	12@14
Medium	10@12
Inferior	6@8

CHEESE—The cheese market is one of the dullest. Apart from the close of th season, the demand from Great Britai is unimportant and limits are reduce below figures ruling here. We do not hear of any sales to-day and buyers on speculation are scarce. Finest white and colored are held at 9½c@9¾c per lb, mediums 9⅛c@9⅜c. We quote :

	Cents.
Finest Colored	9¾@ 9¾
Finest White	9½@ 9¾
Fine August	9 @ 9¼
Medium	8 @ 9
Inferior	6 @ 8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Messrs. Oswald Bros. furnish the highest, lowest, opening and closing quotations on the Chicago Board of Trade today as follows:

	Wheat Dec	Wheat May	Corn Nov	Corn May	Oats Nov	Oats May
Highest	92⅞	99⅞	—	52⅝	—	44⅞
Lowest	90⅞	97½	—	51½	—	43½
Opening	90⅞	97½	—	51½	—	43½
Closing	92½	99⅜	—	52½	—	44½

	Pork Jan.	Pork May.	Lard Jan.	Lard May	Ribs Jan.	Ribs May.
Highest	11.05	11.75	6.17½	6.60	5.47½	6.00
Lowest	10.75	11.60	5.04½	6.65	5.57½	6.05
Opening	10.75	11.60	6.04½	6.60	5.47½	6.00
Closing	11.02½	11.75	6.17½	6.65	5.55	6.05

Messrs. Baldwin & Farnum telegraph Oswald Bros. to-day over direct private wire as follows :

Wheat—After our market closed yesterday stories affecting the standing of some of the commission houses here were started, either foolishly or maliciously, and caused a very weak feeling, which was again apparent. This caused a good deal of indignation amongst those who thought prices high enough, as well as those looking for an advance. The result was that everybody started in to buy at the opening, and for a while it looked as if the advance was considerably due to this feeling and to the enthusiasm that the rally caused, but from the opening to the close the market steadily gained, closing strong, and the general expectation is that we are to have higher prices. Closing in Liverpool a little lower, Paris firmer for Nov, London easier, Berlin firmer. Receipts, 664; shipments, 274,000; exports, 37,000 wheat, 31,000 flour.

Corn—Every time it gets weak there is a rush of shorts to cover who are getting tired at the stubbornness of the market. This was very apparent this a m. The pit was full of buyers, and the result was that where it sold at 51 at the opening none could be had under 52. It shows an advance over this price of ½c for the day. Demand for the cash both new and old is sharp and hard to buy here, commanding within 1½c of May. Receipts 229,000; shipments 241,000; exports 14,000. Liverpool firm, good demand and ½c higher.

Oats—There was no particular feature to the oat trade. They opened rather weak and advanced a cent in sympathy with other grains.

Provisions—Have been dull all day on liquidation. We are bullish and believe we shall see higher prices before much lower. The money situation may cause some slight breaks, but on such breaks we advise buying. 19,000 hogs for tomorrow.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

CHICAGO, Nov.21.—Wheat was strengthened by the brighter financial outlook. There was heavy buying for both long and short account and some by a house which has extensive English connections. Prices closed 2¾c higher.

Corn—The market was strong on very light receipts. Shorts were free buyers. Prices closed 1c higher.

Oats—Trading was only fair and mostly in small lots. Prices opened easy but worked up with wheat and closed 1c higher,

Receipts wheat 192 cars, corn 174 cars, oats 156 cars.

Provisions higher. Prices for hogs resulted in better prices for provisions. Pork advanced 30c, lard 10@12½c and ribs 10@17½c.

Close, wheat—Nov 91c, Dec 92¾c, May 99⅛c.

Corn—Nov 51c, Dec 50½c, May 52¾c.

Oats—Nov and Dec 42½c, May 44¼c.

Pork—Dec $8 80, Jan $11 02½, May $11 75.

Lard—Dec $5 70, Jan $6 17½, May $6 65.

Ribs—Dec $5 25, Jan $5 55, May $6 05.

New York Flour Grain, &c.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Flour—Closed dull and easy, fine grades of spring, $2.75 @$3.25; do winter, $2.90@$3.40; superfine spring, $3.25@$3.65; do winter $2.90 @$3.40; superfine spring, $3.25@$3 65 do winter, $3.35@$3.70; extra No. 1 spring, $4 10@$5.30; do winter, $4,15@$5.10; extra No. 2 do spring, $3,60@$4.00; do winter, $3.75@$4.00; city mills extras, $5.15@$5.35 for West Indies. Southern flour closed steady, trade and family extras $3.90@$5.00.

Wheat—Options were fairly active today and prices were stronger throughout. There was a good deal of covering by the shorts, but the main elements of strength were the oversold condition of the market and the freezing up of the Russian harbors. The closing prices were 2½@⅝ per cent higher. Spot lots closed weaker. Spot sales of No 2 red winter, $1.00½@1.01¼; No 3 do, 94½@95c; ungraded red, 95½@98c; No 2 red winter Nov, 99¾c; do Dec, $1.05⅛; do Jan, $1.02½.

Corn—Options were fairly active and firm, closing ⅞@1c higher. Spot lots closed firmer. Spot sales of No 2 mixed 56@58c; No 2 mixed, Nov., 57⅝c; do. Dec., 58½c; do. Jan., 59c.

Oats—Options were moderately active and strong, closing 1¼@1⅝c higher. Spot lots closed quiet. Spot sales of No 1 white, 53c; No 2 do., 50½c; No 1 mixed, 49c; No 2 do., 47¼@47½c; No 2 mixed, Dec., 48½c; do., Jan., 50c.

Rye and barley neglected.

Pork—Quiet, new mess $11@15.

Lard—Quiet but firm; Dec. $6.43; Jan $6.45.

Butter—Steady, Eastern creamery 25 @28c; Western do 26@28c.

Cheese—Dull; factory New York cheddar 9½@¾c; Western flat 8@9c.

Eggs—Quiet and unchanged.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

British Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat and corn, quiet but firm. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn, quiet but firm. French country markets, steadier. Liverpool wheat and corn, spot, moderate demand. Liverpool standard California wheat, 7s 6d@7s 3½d; do, fair average, red winter wheat, 7s 4d; do white Michigan wheat, 7s 7d. Liverpool mixed maize, 4s 10d; Canadian peas, 5s 6½d. Mark Lane English wheat, quiet; foreign do, quiet. Mark Lane American and Danubian maize, quiet. Mark Lane English and American flour, quiet.

The following are the latest Liverpool quotations with comparisons:

	Nov. 20. s. d.	s. d	Nov. 21. s. d.	s. d.
Spring Wheat	7 7	@ 7 7	7 7	@7 7
Red Winter	7 4½	@ 7 4½	7 4½	@ 7 4½
No. 1 California	7 6	@ 7 7	7 6	@ 7 7
No. 2 California	0 0	@ 0 0	0 0	@ 0 0
Corn, new	4 9¾	@ 4 9¾	4 9¾	@ 4 9¾
Peas	5 6½	@ 5 6½	5 6½	@ 5 6½
Pork	57 6	@ 57 6	57 6	@57 6
Lard	30 0	@ 30 0	30 0	@30 0
Bacon l. c.	30 6	@ 33 6	30 6	@ 33 6
Bacon, s.c.	30 6	@ 30 6	30 6	@ 30 6
Tallow	25 0	@ 25 0	25 0	@ 25 0
Cheese, new	48 6	@ 48 6	48 6	@ 48 6

English Cottons.

The Manchester Guardian of Nov. 19, in its review of the previous day's market, says: There was little alteration in the state of business, and there were no signs of betterment. The demand appears to have narrowed to the smallest possible limits. Buyers were cautious, mainly on account of the financial crisis. Much foreign business has hitherto been done through Baring Bros. & Co., and a brief suspense is inevitable. Still, sellers regard the situation with composure, and are patiently watching the course of events. They are supported by the fact that much of the production is well under contract. There was a little pressure to sell, but the market was well able to bear the strain. Prices were generally steady. There was a little yielding. Yarns were very dull. There were inquiries for export yarns, but the tightness of money, the high rates of discount and the steadiness of the market prevented the execution of any except the most pressing orders. Cloth was irregular. Best shirtings and heavier goods for the eastern markets were fairly steady. The commoner kinds were weaker. There was a moderate inquiry for fine and fancy goods. Printers were exceedingly dull. Heavy goods were moderately steady. The demand was light.

NORTHWEST CROP REPORT.

Favorable Weather Continues—The Demand for New Corn Greater than the Present Supply.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The Northwest still enjoys extremely mild weather. We have had considerable rain during the past forty-eight hours. This has added greatly to the improvement of the winter wheat, which has needed moisture in many sections.

The development of insect life has steadily increased during the last thirty days, particularly in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri.

Farmers have not been free sellers of wheat during the last ten days. This is owing largely if not wholly to a decline in prices at grain centres. It is the well-to-do farmer who now controls the surplus crop of winter wheat, hence he is not obliged to sell unless prices are satisfactory. Winter wheat millers are carrying stocks large enough to run them until the opening of the new year. The flour demand is only fair.

Fall plowing is about completed in the spring wheat belt. The ground is frozen up, and what is generally known as the after freeze movement is now on. It is not anywhere near as large as was expected, and correspondents from Minnesota and the Dakotas write that the movement will be over in ten days if the weather continues good.

The movement of Pacific coast wheat has come to an end for the time being on account of the scarcity of cars.

We have had very poor weather for grading the movement of new corn. This will not assume proportions large enough to cut any figure in the price at grain centres. Local demand is still large and unsatisfied. The south is at present a very large buyer of corn from the west. Central and Southern Nebraska are sending their orders to Iowa for corn and Iowa is not able to respond. There are, of course, some sections in the west where the corn crop is fair, but they cut only a very small figure against the districts where there is a difficulty.

The large receipts of hogs of every quality and weight, which at present time shows no immediate prospect of falling off, plainly indicate better than figures can the shortness of the corn crop.

NORTHWEST.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Quiet Times Till Sleighing is Good—A Dyspeptic View of Things Generally.

MONTREAL, Friday, Nov. 21, 1890.

At this time of the year there is nothing so much like one market day as another market day. From the last of the summer markets to the time when a heavy snow makes good sleighing there is very little change. The same people seem to come to market, excepting very wet days, and bring the same things with them. As to prices there is not a vast difference, as the produce is mostly of a non perishable nature. Butter gets a little dearer, and eggs advance also. Meat, poultry and game get cheaper with the hard weather. Vegetables are giving place to root crops. These are about all the changes to note. As to the markets themselves their appearance varies little. Seen on a fine, bright day, with the sun shining, the air crsp and sharp and your own spirits up to concert-pitch, and they appear i gilded over like abodes of bliss, and the most prosaic vegetable pile becomes almost a thing of beauty. With a touch of toothache or dyspepsia what a change comes o'er the spirit of your dream. Then the markets resemble the halls of Eblis, in their dreariness, or one of those circles sung so well by Dante. The sights are commonplace, shabby and dowdy, the smells are poisonous and the language heard on every side is coarse and disgraceful. The meats are too fat or too lean, the poultry looks sad and flabby. In fine, you can see nothing but dirt, squalor and decay. When things are thusly the best thing you can do is to take the example of your market man and turn your face homewards, promising to come and do a little better next market.

Meats.

BEEF—8c @ 15c per lb.
MUTTON—10c @ 14c per lb.
HOGS—Dressed—$7.50@8 50 by the 100 lbs.
PORK—10c @ 14c per lb.
HAM—13c @ 15c per lb.
VENISON—10c@12c per lb.
BACON—13c @ 14c per lb.
SAUSAGE—10c @ 12c per lb.

Fish.

SALMON—20c to 25c per lb.
COD—8@c@10c per lb.
HALIBUT—12@15c per lb.
WHITE FISH—10c@12c per lb.
PICKEREL—10c@12c per lb.
PIKE—8c@10c per lb.
DORE—12c@15c per lb.
PERCH skinned—10c per lb.
BULLHEADS skinned—12c per lb.
HADDOCK—7c@9c per lb.
BLACK BASS—12c per lb.
FRESH MACKEREL—12@15c each.
FINNAN HADDIES—8c@10c per lb.
BUNCH FISH—20@25c per bunch.
OYSTERS—30c per peck.

Country Products.

EGGS—Fresh, 24@28c; case, 19@22c.
CREAMERY BUTTER—22c@26c per lb.
DAIRY BUTTER—20c@22c per lb.
FAIR DAIRY—17@20c per lb.
CHEESE—12@14c per lb.
MAPLE SUGAR—10c per lb.
MAPLE SYRUP—In tins, 70@80c.
NEW HONEY—In comb, in lb sections 17@20c.
STRAINED HONEY—10c@12½c per lb.

Vegetables and Fruits.

POTATOES—60c@75c per bag.
SWEET POTATOES—5c per lb.
CABBAGE—30c @40c per dozen.
RED CABBAGE—5@10c each.
QUEBEC TURNIPS—50c per bag.
CARROTS—25c per basket
BEETS—40@50c per bushel.
TURNIPS—25@30c per basket.
ARTICHOKES—40c per peck.
PARSNIPS—50c@60c per bushel.
ONIONS—50@60 per bushel.
LEEKS 10c@20c per bunch.
CELERY—25c@40 per doz.
PARSLEY—5c per bunch.
CORN—8c@12c per doz.
BANANAS—20c @25c per doz.
PEACHES (California)—60c@75c per doz; $1.75@$3 per basket.
GRAPES—8c@20c per lb.
SQUASHES—10@15c each.
PUMPKINS—From 10c each.
CITRON MELONS—10@15c each.
CRANBERRIES—15c per quart.
ORANGES—25c per doz.
LEMONS—25c per doz.
QUINCES—50c per basket.
APPLES—30@45c per peck.
PEARS—20@50c per doz.

Fowl and Game.

TURKEYS, Hens—80c@$1.10 each.
TURKEYS, Gobblers — $1.20 @ $2.00 each.
TURKEYS, Spring—75c@$1 per pair.
GEESE—10c per lb. or $1.00@$1.80 per pair.
DUCKS—60@$1 per pair.
FOWL—10c per lb, 50@75c per pair.
CHICKENS ROASTING—50@75c per pair
BLACK DUCKS—70c@80c per pair.
BLUE BILLS—50c per pair.
TEAL DUCKS—45c per pair.
RED HEADS—90c per pair.
WOOD DUCKS—60c@70c per pair.
PINTAILS—50c@60c per pair.
PLOVER, FRESH—$3 75@3.00 per doz.
PLOVER, FROZEN—$2.25@$2.50 per doz.
PARTRIDGES—40@65c per brace.
QUAILS—$3.00 per dozen.
PRAIRIE CHICKENS—$1.20@$1.40 per pair.
SNIPE—$2.50@3.00 per dozen.
HARES—35 to 45c per pair.

Barings Bank Rearranged.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—It is officially stated that arrangements were concluded today for the continuation of the firm of Baring Bros in the form of a new limited liability company to be registered. The paid up capital is over one million sterling.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REVIEW

The Stringency in the Money Market, and the Panic Among Speculators Has Had Little Effect on Every Day Commercial Work.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's from forty of the most important cities indicate that while the stringency of money has been pronounced there have been no serious results to general trade. At New York where money has been in relatively greatest demand, bankers have continued to discount for regular customers to the extent of actual needs, but at higher rates. Brokers in commercia paper have done less than usual. Among eight leading New England banking centres, at Boston alone is outside paper reported to be taken by the banks, and then only to a limited extent. Providence, Portland, Lowell, New Haven, Hartford, Worcester and Springfield banks have been discounting for actual wants of regular customers for more than a week, but have done nothing with outside paper. The stringency at Philadelphia has affected general trade somewhat. Few time loans have been made and less commercial paper than usual floated. Collections are slow. At Baltimore the contrast is striking, funds being in active demand and abundant supply. At Cincinnati commercial paper has not been placed freely except for regular customers of the banks, with collections only fair. Only the speculations community at Chicago are cramped for want of accommodation, the banks taking care of regular customers in industrial or commercial lines. Outside paper has been unsalable there. The stringency at St. Louis has been reflected in a smaller volume of trade caused in part there, as elsewhere, by unseasonably mild weather. Collections there are only fair and the demand for loans is large.

In the Northwest the situation is not unfavorable, but the outlook is less attractive. Minneapolis advices are noncommittal, but St. Paul and Duluth frankly state that collections are unsatisfactory, that the banks for want of funds cannot supply the elevator companies as in like season in other years, that the latter have been paying for wheat with certificates and have now stopped buying, thus checking mercantile collections. Wholesale houses may feel some effects from this. Banks at Duluth discount only for regular customers and do not care to renew paper at all. A stringency appears at Portland, Oregon, too, where collections are poor because the railroads have not the facilities necessary to move the wheat to market. Money has been tight in Denver for several months and several failures have been announced there as due to refusals of banks to renew notes. Cleveland and Detroit, Milwaukee and Kansas City report only a moderate closeness in the money market. The Memphis and New Orleans cotton export trade differed from demoralization of sterling exchange. This has been overcome since.

At Buffalo, Rochester, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Joseph, Grand Rapids, Mich., DesMoines, Galveston, Richmond no special effects of tight money have been observed. Omaha too reports ease in the money market. Call loaning rates outside of New York City have ranged from ½ to 2 per cent. higher, and few time loans are reported. Commercial discounts have been at unchanged rates except at some of the larger Eastern cities.

A Free Home.

A cottage worth $750 will be erected, or its equivalent in cash will be given to the person detecting the greatest number of typographical errors in the December issue of our monthly journal entitled Our Homes. Three hundred and fifty additional cash prizes, amounting to $2400, will also be awarded in the order mentioned in rules governing competition. Prizes payable at par in any part of Canada or the United States. Send 15 cents in stamps for complete rules and sample copy of Our Homes, which will be issued about Nov. 20. Address Our Homes Publishing Co., Brockville, Canada. 63N19.

Will present an opportunity to extend the fame of Dr. Fowler's Extrac of Wild Strawberry, the unfailing remedy for cholera, cholera morbus, colic cramps, diarrhœa, dysentery, and al summer complaints, to every part of th empire. Wild Strawberry never failse.

Smoke the SohmerCigar, 10c
Smoke the Sohmer Cigar 10c

A Pertinent Question.

London Advertiser.

The Hamilton Spectator says that the price of Canadian beef and flour is regulated by the price in England, and the duty has nothing to do with it. Very well; why endeavor to make the farmers believe that the duties better the price that he obtains for his products? It was through making promises of this kind that the Conservative orators managed to saddle the policy of high taxation on the Canadian farmer.

Buffalo Bill Coming

with his Wild West Show causes immense excitement, nearly equal to that caused by the introduction of that wholesome and pure article known as the Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder. Sold by all grocers.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10
Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars .

Work of the Salt Combine.

Hamilton Times.

In 1887 Canadian salt was sold at 55 cents a barrel. The price is now 98 cents. The price of salt in the United States is 65 cents. The Canadian salt producers have a combine. Mr. Joseph Kidd, of Goderich, says he can sell salt at 60 cents and make a profit. He advocates reciprocity with the United States, which would give him untaxed coal, iron piping, pan iron and bags, and open up the Chicago market for the sale of dairy and packing salt.

Entirely Innocent.

If you are tired taking the old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty beating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

THE GREATEST YANKEE CRUISER AFLOAT.

American Champagne Baptised Her—Through Miss Tracy Wilmerding—The Idler at the Lyceum—Miss Leslie Carter's Ambitious Debut—Music Notes—Coming Events—The Winter Fashions—A Travelling Coat—Walking Skirts—Tea and Matinee Jackets.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE HERALD.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, 1890.

Our sister city across the big bridge had an attraction there on Tuesday last powerful enough to draw thousands o New Yorkers to her navy yard. This was the occasion of the launching of "The Maine," the finest Yankee cruiser afloat. The Maine is 310 feet long between perpendiculars, 57 feet in the beam and 6648 tons registry on a displacement at a mean draught of 21½ feet.

The new cruiser represents the highest attainment of American naval architecture. There is nothing to compare with her in our service, for she is a collection of all the best points of all the best craft that have come out since the Atlanta.

The lunch was a great success. Miss Alice Tracy Wilmerding, grand daughter of Secretary Tracy, of the Navy, had the honor of baptizing with a quart bottle of American champagne the big craft, and as good luck would have it the bottle broke in a hundred pieces, the neck alone remaining with the young lady. It was 42 minutes past high noon when the last shore was knocked from under the hull, and in twenty-five seconds after the juice of the grape had dashed against the red prow of the cruiser, she glided down the ways and then run out for some four hundred yards into the stream. Salvos of applause rent the air; thousands of handkerchiefs were waved and the hand-clapping was hearty and continued. The day was a perfect example of Indian summer, so mild at times that top garments were burdensome. The armament of the "Maine" will consist of four ten-inch and six six-inch rifles. The heavy guns will be carried in Hichborn barbette turrets, two forward and two aft. They will have a sweep of the horizon round. The secondary battery numbers four six-pounders and four three-pounder rapid fire guns, four 47 millimeter and nine 37 millimeter revolving cannon and four Gatlings. There are also to be seven torpedo tubes.

There has been no launch in the Brooklyn Navy Yard since 1876, that of the ill-fated Trenton which went ashore in the storm of Samoa last year. As a consequence of so rare an occasion all the cruisers were in gala dress on Tuesday. People begun to assemble as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, and every respectable person asking to view the fine sight was admitted. Long before General Tracy and party arrived at least twenty thousand citizens were within the enclosure.

The Idler

began the season at the Lyceum Theatre last week, and as usual with every theatrical work managed by Mr. Daniel Frohman, has been marked by public approval, and *per consequat* is a success. The author is Mr. Hadden Chambers, who is known to us and to you of Montreal by "Captain Swift." The plot of "The Idler" includes several complications, some of which are disagreeable. The Idler is a cad, and as the villian of the play, is interpreted with all its dramatic value by Mr. Herbert Kelsey Miss Georgia Cayran as the heroine, Lady Harding, is exceedingly interesting and her finished art excites general admiration. The entire company are excellent, and one will go a great way to enjoy such good acting. The four act play is handsomely set, and as deftly constructed by Mr. Chambers. As the action progresses incidents grow one from the other, while the climaxes appear as the natural result of the finely unraveled plot. It is probable that the Idler has come to remain during the entire season.

Mrs. Leslie Carter's Debut

at the Broadway Theatre a few nights ago has been the town talk among amateurs as well as professional actors. The play in which the lady essayed her histrionic ambition is called "The Ugly Duckling." Mrs. Carter made a poor selection. But when one takes into consideration that the woman never acted on any stage until she engaged one of the principal theatres in town, and undertook to act a part which would tax the abilities of a Clara Morris we are surprised at her dramatic qualities. Mrs. Carter certainly possesses gifts that with time and attention may lead her to become a fine actress. Like every other novice, the lady does too much. She never stops to take breath, so to speak, and fearing that she may break down just when she ought to be strongest, her audience become tired. We see the straining after effect; the want of repose; the nervousness without disguise; hence our illusion is lost.

Mrs. Agnes Robertson Boucicault

will have tendered to her a testimonial benefit on Tuesday next at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. It promises to be a notable event. There is quite a demand for seats and offers to assist in various ways in the benefit performance coming in from the profession attest to their sympathy for the wronged lady. Mr. Horace Wall will manage the benefit. He was for a long time the manager of the tours of Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault. Among those whom it has already been decided will appear in the performance are E. H. Sothern, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Lillian Russell, Arthur Dacre, and Hoyt's "Texas Steer" company appear. Mrs. A. Robertson Boucicault will herself with Mr. Stoddard in a scene from "The Long Strike."

Agnes Huntington is crowding the Hollis-street Theatre, Boston, in "Paul Jones" every night. The Bostonians are exceedingly enthusiastic.

Music Notes.

The students of the New York College of Music, of which Mr. A. Lambert is director, were entertained and instructed on Tuesday afernoon by a most interesting lecture on the "Development of Piano Music," by Mr. Wm. J. Henderson, musical critic of The New York Times. This is the first of a series of four, and if the other lectures are as interesting the hearers of them will be well instructed on the theme. Mr. Henderson introduced us to the Italian, English, French and German schools, illustrated on the piano by Prof. Lambert. The lecturer traced the origin of the piano to the clarichord and harpsichord, and in the selections played from Gabrielli and Frescobaldi, of Italy, King Henry VIII, of England, Couperin, of France, and Froberger, of Germany, we understood what immense strides were taken by pianist composers to the time of Bach.

The National Conservatory of Music with Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber as president, has engaged the services of Mr. Gustave Heinrichs as instructor in ensemble and operatic chorus work.

The first concert of the Beethoven String Quartette for the present season will be given at Chickering Hall to-night. The programs of the excellent organization are charming, and the three concerts will give genuine pleasure to all lovers of chamber music. The interest of the first concert will be increased by the first appearance of Mrs. Gustav Dannreuther, pianist. The vocalist of the evening will be Mrs. Gertrude Griswold.

The first concert of the Symphony Society for the present season will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday evening, preceded by the customary public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The program is delightful.

The Winter Fashions.

With the approach of the stormy weather the ulster is revived as a traveling coat. The latest style of this most convenient and serviceable garment has loose-fitting fronts that are lapped in double-breasted fashion, but the rather severe effect of this mode of closing may be somewhat modified by reversing the overlapping front at the top to form a lapel. A coat of this description was shown me made of light-weight cloaking. The loose fronts are extended from the neck to lap in double-breasted style, and the closing is made at the left side with button-holes and large buttons; or the right front may be reversed at the top to form a revers. The fronts are rendered smooth over the hips by under-arm darts. The coat-shaped sleeves are gathered at the top to rise high above the shoulders, and at the neck is a turn-over collar mounted on a high band. Patch pockets that are rounding at their lower edges are applied to the fronts, the top of each pocket being reversed to form a triple-pointed lap, which is ornamented with a button. Lady's-cloth, serge, tweed, homespun and various other cloakings are used for coats of this kind. Braid, cord, velvet, or any preferred trimming may be used, but large bone buttons will prove the most appropriate garniture.

A cloak that reaches to the end of the dress skirt, with tight-fitting back and loose front, may be made of fancy cloth and trimmed with fur and buttons. The loose fronts are widely lapped below the waist line where they close with three cord frogs, and above the closing they are turned back and faced with fur; they open stylishly over the vest, which extends a little below the waist line and is fitted by single bust darts and closed down the centre with button-holes. The back edges of the vest are sewed to the under-arm darts and pass into the shoulder and arm's-eye seams. At the neck is a very high standing collar. The coat sleeves are scantily gathered at the top, and each is trimmed at the wrist with a deep band of fur. Figured cloaking is especially handsome for the cloak, the comfortable effect of which is emphasized by fur which will frame the neck artistically.

A New Walking Skirt.

Plain wool dress goods may be chosen. The foundation is in the ordinary four-gored style, and is entirely covered by full draperies. The front-drapery is arranged at each side of the centre in three deep, forward-turning kilt-plaits, the centre plaits meet at the top, and all flare gracefully toward the edge. Over each hip the drapery is arranged in three similar plaits that are well pressed in their folds to the edge. The back-drapery joins the front-drapery in seams that are concealed beneath a backward turning plait and the back-drapery is arranged at each side of the centre in three deep backward turning plaits that flare stylisly in fan shape. The draperies are adjusted smoothly about the waist by slight gathers at the top, the plaits are stayed by an elastic tape underneath, and a small bustle may be worn if desired.

The "pull back" skirt is ornamented in its front drapery often with shell quillings, fringed ruchings and fine knife plaitings as a foot trimming for smooth straight skirts. Akin to these pretty decorations are fluffy rosettes, to make which velvet is preferred to any other fabric for application upon all sorts of dress goods. A handsome and appropriate finish for a tailor made gown of Cheviot tweed, or any other material that is alike on both sides, is effected by turning up the hem of the skirt on the outside and securing it with several rows of machine stitching done with silk in self colors. In one of the most stylish of the new cloth costumes the skirt draperies are slashed at the bottom to form battlements, and the basque is cut all round to present a series of short tabs, these slashed portions being handsomely outlined with fur or feather trimming. Bias effects have heretofore been noted only on plaided, checked and striped materials, but plain goods are now being made up in this way with novel and attractive results.

The Tea Jacket

May be developed in China silk and trimmed with plain silk and ribbon. A loose, plain front is arranged over the right under-front, and a full front is prettily adjusted over the left under-front and lapped over the plain front with surplice effect. The fulness is disposed in gathers at the neck edge and in a group of overlapping plaits at the end of the closing, which is made invisibly. A full back is arranged over the fitting back of lining, and the fulness is regulated by a cluster of shirrings at the waist line. The full sleeves are gathered at the top and bottom, and each is shortened slightly at the inside of the arm by a cluster of plaits, which are concealed by a bow of ribbon. The lower edge of the sleeve is decorated with a knife-plaiting of silk. Similar plaiting completes the neck and lower edges of the garment, and is carried down the edge of the full front in soft jabot-folds. A bow of ribbon in two contrasting shades is placed at the top of the closing, another at the bottom, and a third midway between. Tea-jackets of this kind will be very popular, and will make up daintily in Surah, India or China silk, Bengaline and other softly falling silken fabrics.

Matinee Jackets

to accompany any skirt that is suited to morning wear will share admiration with the popular blouses of the period. These jackets may be made of any pretty silken, woolen or cotton fabric, decorated as richly as may be desired with laces and ribbons. They may be worn in the drawing-room to receive acquaintances at any hour before the time to dress for dinner, and they may be assumed at dinner on all occasions where a pretty tea-gown would be permissible.

One of the most attractive of the new house fabrics is camel's-hair in various shades studded more or less closely with fine steel or jet beads. This is used for bordering the skirts of silk dresses, for making the sleeves, vest, collars, etc., and also for jacket fronts or entire Eton jackets to wear at pleasure. A jacket of this material, particularly when in a gray tone, strongly suggests a coat of mail. The camel's-hair is usually beige, black or gray; and when an Eton or Zouave jacket of the decorative fabric is to be worn, the front of the dress waist is, as a rule, arranged in blouse fashion, provided a complete blouse is not desired.

The Eton Jacket,

for evening wear at concerts or lectures, or at the theatre, open in front, is a rival of the gayly-lined military cape. One of the most popular features of this jacket is that it displays to advantage the dress front or waist, which will, therefore, be made of the daintiest and most ornamental goods.

Mushroom-color and ashes of roses, both highly illuminated with red or turquoise blue, are favorite tints for house gowns and for demi-toilettes generally.

Wool Surahs are much liked in evening colors for house dresses, and in black for mourning attire; and elderly ladies will wear them in all the dark tones The softest of flannels are displayed for developing house-gowns, the most popular variety showing the thistle design upon a cream or other delicately colored ground.

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Our Inducements — A Good Article at a Fair Price.

It is a well-known and indisputable fact that the celebrated and popular brands of cigars, "Cable," "Mungo," "El Padre" and "Madre E Hijo" have lost none of their original excellence. Over a quarter of a century in the market. Millions of each brand sold annually. Facts which speak for themselves. S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal. 270 t28

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the Matter of AUGUSTINE LIMOGES,

Of the Town of Maisonneuve, INSOLVENT,

AND

J. M. MARCOTTE, CURATOR.

Real Estate by Auction Sale On December 4, 1890.

By Order of the Court dated Nov. 3, 1890.

The undersigned Curator is authorized to receive tenders up to Nov. 29 for one or more, or for the whole of the following properties, and if the tenders are not accepted the said properties will be sold by public auction on Thursday, Dec. 4 next, at the salesroom of Messrs. Marcotte Brothers, No. 95, St. James-street, Montreal, at 11 of the clock a.m., to wit:

1. One piece of land, comprising four lots Nos. 235, 236, 237, 238 of the subdivision, lot No. 8 of the book of references and official plan of the Town of Maisonneuve, in the county of Hochelaga. Lots measuring 25x100 more or less

The lots Nos. 235, 236 with a brick-house, French roof and stone foundations, in first class order, and brick stable with stone foundations thereon erected.

The lots Nos 237, 238 with a wooden stable, and barn thereon erected.

These lots are situated on Lecours-avenue, near Notre Dame-street, in the Town of Maisonneuve.

2. One piece of land comprising three vacant lots Nos. 161, 162, 163, of the subdivision lot No. 8 of the book of references and official plan of the Town of Maisonneuve. Lots measuring 24x120 more or less.

These lots are situated on Lecours-avenue, right hand side, near Notre Dame-street, Town of Maisonneuve.

3. One piece of land comprising six vacant lots Nos. 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319 of the subdivision lot No 8 of the book of references and official plan of the Town of Maisonneuve. Lots measuring 24x120 more or less,

These lots are situated corner of Ontario and Lecours-avenue, in the said Town of Maisonneuve.

The sale is made subject to the mortgages, interests and all other dues which may affect said properties.

For further information apply to Curator's office, 58 St. James-street, Montreal.

J. M. MARCOTTE, Curator.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers. 6636

"Wilfred Laurier on the Platform," 1871-1890 700 page 8vo book, bound, with portrait of Mr Laurier; study on his life and work and consulting index.

To apear about Nov. 1.

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Price, Cloth, $3.00; morocco, $3.50 and $3.75; calf, $4.00 and $4.50 Subscriptions now taken by J. A. Ste. Marie, agent, Montreal, or the editor, Ulric Barthe, Quebec.

2 aw 16 N29

THE Ontario & Quebec Railway Company.

—:o:—

The half-yearly interest due on the First of December next, on the 5 per cent. Debenture Stock of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew House, London, Eng., on and after that date, to holders on the register on the 3th instant.

Interest for the same period on the Common Stock of the Company, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the same date at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at the office of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London, Eng., at the option of the holder, to shareholders on the register on the 30th instant.

Warrants for these payments will be remitted to the registered holders.

The Debenture Stock Transfer Books will close in London and Montreal on the 30th instant, and the Common Stock Transfer Book will close in Montreal on the same day.

The books at both places will be re-opened on 2nd December.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, October 16th, 1890. 249-15-250-1-15-22N

BANQUE VILLE MARIE

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ p.c) for the current half year has been declared on the paid-up stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank in this city, on and after

MONDAY, THE FIRST OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 29th November, inclusive.

By order of the Board. U. GARAND. Cashier

Montreal, Oct. 21, 1890. 255-3-6—N2)

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Shareholders of the Philipsburg Junction Railway and Quarry Company will be held in the office of Matthew Hutchinson, Q. C., No. 30 St. John-street, Montreal, on Tuesday the 18th day of December, 1890, for the election of Directors for said Company. Montreal, Nov. 15, 1890.

Signed JAMES BAYLIS,
" HENRY BENJAMIN,
" A. H. GILMOUR,
Provisional Directors.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Trains Leave Windsor-street Station for

Ottawa—7.30 a. m.; †11.45 a.m; 4.15 p. m.
Portland, Boston—*9.00 a. m.; † 8.15 p. m.
Toronto—*9.20 a m; †*8.45 p.m
Detroit, Chicago, etc—†*8.45 p. m.
St. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis—†*11.45 a.m.
St. Annes, Vaudreuil—*9.20 a.m.; †* 8.45 p.m.
St. Johns, Sherbrooke,—4.00 p. m. †*7.45 p.m.
Westchester—*9.20 a. m; †*8.45 p. m.
Newport—*9.00 a. m; 5.35 p.m; †* 8.15 p. m.
Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B. etc—†*7.45 p. m.

From Dalhousie-square Station for

Quebec—*8.25 a. m; *3.30 p. m; [Sundays only] and *10.00 p. m.
Three Rivers—*8.25 a.m; *3.30 p.m. [Sun. only] 5.15 p.m. and *10.00 p.m.
Joliette, St. Felix, St. Gabriel, etc., 5.15 p.m.
Ottawa, *8.50 a.m., 4.40 p m., *8.4 p.m.
Winnipeg and Vancouver, *9.40 p.m.
St. Jerome, St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.
St. Rose and St. Therese, 3.01 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 5.30 p.m. Sat. 1.30 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.

From Bonaventure Station for—
Marieville and Farnham, 3.40 p.m. from St. Lambert, connecting with Grand Trunk 3.15 p.m. train from Bonaventure Station.
Marieville, St. Cesaire, 5.00 p.m.

‖ Except Saturdays. † Run daily, Sunday included. Other trains week days only unless shown. * Parlor and sleeping cars. ‡ No connection leaving Montreal Saturdays.

MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES—241 St James-street, Windsor Hotel, Dalhousie-square and Windsor-street Stations.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

Trains Leave Bonaventure Depot at

9.00 A. M. arriving at Ottawa at 12.30 p.m.

6.15 P. M. arriving at Ottawa at 9.45 p.m

Morning train stops at Alexandria only except to leave off passengers coming from points on Grand Trunk Railway or C.A. Ry.

Evening train stops at all stations on the C.A.Rv

Train Leave Ottawa

8.00 A. M. arriving in Montreal at 11.35 a.m

5.00 P. M. arriving in Montreal at 8.20 p.m

Morning train stops all stations on C.A.Ry.

Evening train stops only at Casselman and Alexandria on C.A.Ry.

Boston trains leaving Ottawa at 1.45 p.m. and arriving at Ottawa at 12.00 noon will do local service both ways

MONTREAL AND VALLEYFIELD.

Trains leave Bonaventure Depot at

9.00 A.M., arriving at Valleyfield at 10 25 a.m.

6.15 P.M., arriving at Valleyfield at 7.35 p.m.

Trains Leave Valleyfield

7.05 A.M. arriving in Montreal at 9.00 a.m.

5.15 P.M. arriving in Montreal at 7.05 p.m.

Above Time Tables in effect Monday, October 27th, 1890.

Company's Office, 136 St. James St.

BELL TELEPHONE 574.

Tickets and seats in Parlor Cars can also be secured at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, Ticket offices Bonaventure Depot, and 143 St James street.

C. J. SMITH, Genl. Pass. Agent Ottawa.
J. W. DAWSEY. General Agent, Montreal

E. J. CHAMBERLIN, General Manager, Ottawa

Oct. 253

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 4.5 p.m., Boston via Lowell 7.30 p.m., and New York via Springfield 10 p.m.
Wagner New Buffet 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 10.40 p.m., Troy 1.45 a.m., Albany 2.20 a.m., New York 7.00 a.m. Daily. Sunday excepted, arriving Worcester 8.40 a.m.; Boston 6.48 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.
Wagner's new Vestibule Palace Sleeping Cars on trail to New York and Boston.
This train makes close connections at Winchendon Junction and Boston for all points in New England.

4.20 P.M. Local arriving Farnham 5.55 p.m Granby 6.40 p.m., Waterloo 7.25 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.
Wagner New Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.
This train makes close connection at Nashua and Winchendon for Worcester Providence and all points on the New York and New England Railroads.

For Tickets, Time-tables and all information, apply to Windsor and Balmoral Hotel Grand Trunk Offices, or at the Company's office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agt.
J. W. HOBART, General Manager. S. W CUMMINGS, General Pass. Agent

Oct. 12, 1890.

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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.

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Information given and Tickets sold at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, all Grand Trunk Offices; and at the Company's Office.

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CHARLES R. BLACK,

Accountant, Financial Agent, Auditor, Trustee, &c., 30 St. John Street, MONTREAL.

Bell Telephone, No. 2395. References by permission to Hon Alexander Mackenzie, M.P., Toronto, Geo. Hague Esq., general manager Merchants Bank of Canada, Montreal, J. Murray Smith, Esq., manager Bank of Toronto, Montreal, A. M. Crombie, Esq. manager Canadian Bank of Commerce Montreal.

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This new and elegantly furnished hotel, under the management of Mr. E. M. Mathews, late of Montreal, is ready for the reception of guests, and will be found equal to any first-class hotel in the Dominion.

E. M. MATHEWS MANAGER.

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A. F. Riddell. W. J. COMMON.

TENDERS FOR OATS OATS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, the 22nd inst. for the supplying of 9.00 bushels of best quality Oats to the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, at Springhill Junction, on I.C.Ry. Delivery at the rate of 1000 bushels monthly, commencing 1st December next. Samples to be sent to E. Laflamme, General Storekeeper, from whom any further particulars may be obtained.

J. R. COWANS, General Manager.

Springhill Mines, N.S., 3rd November, 1890.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for a bill incorporating "The Provincial Agency Company (limited)." The object of this company will be the lease, purchase and management of property, both real and personal, the acquisition of rights, and generally the carrying of of business as agents, both for individuals partnerships and corporations, with the principal seat of affairs in the City of Montreal District of Montreal.

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL, CHOQUET & MARTINEAU, Attorneys for Applicants.

Montreal, Oct. 17, 1890. 256.5555.

John Hope & Co MONTREAL.

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Bell telephone No. 8078.

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. R. LITTELL, *Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Causes* Washington, D. C.

(*Mention this paper.*)

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WILL H. WHYTE - - Secretary-Treasurer and business Manager.
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN - - - - - - - Editor

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 22

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

Theatre Royal—"Dear Irish Boy," at 2 and 8.
Vics' Armory—Dr. Goldsmith, the mesmerist, at 2 and 8.

GRASPING AT STRAWS.

The latest theory constructed by those who are one day in favor of a protective wall of Chinese pattern, and the next for the widest possible measure of reciprocity, is that the Republican party having been defeated at the recent U. S. elections, the hope of reciprocity with the States is lost to Canadians. This extraordinary burlesque conclusion is arrived at by assuming that the Democratic party will carry the next Presidential election, and will then so arrange the tariff that everything Canada can export to the States will be admitted free. Under these conditions there will be no desire for reciprocity. It is quite true that "in the matter of trade the spirit of the Democrats is exceedingly liberal," in proof of which the willingness of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet to enter into an arrangement with Canada for complete reciprocity may fairly be cited, but there is nothing to show that the policy of the Democrats, should they win the 1892 elections, will result in the free admission of all Canadian goods, while Canada retains a high tariff against American goods. This dream may shake the slumbers of a Canadian restrictionist, but the probability is that the facts which will present themselves on the slumberer being awakened will reveal the possibilities of trade in quite a different way. Assuming that the present Government of Canada desire reciprocal trade with the United States—which the President of the Council says is not the case—they must perforce remember that the Americans of both parties have time and again declared that the former reciprocity arrangement was "jug-handled" and that under no circumstances will they agree to its revival. And even if they would agree to admit free of duty the natural products of Canada while Mr. Bowell continues to exclude all goods of American manufacture, the arrangement would not be entirely satisfactory to Canada. It would not help those bona fide Canadian manufacturers who desire an amplified market for their wares, nor would it relieve the Canadian farmer and general consumer from the exactions of the combines. The Canadian of to-day desires to buy as well as to sell and objects, very properly, to the fictitious values which are placed on everything he requires, particularly when they are accompanied by artificially created difficulties in selling what he has to dispose of. Canada with her great natural wealth and with a spirit of enterprise amongst her people is as a man in a coat too small for him. It is useless trying to persuade himself that it is nearly large enough, or that a little letting out here or there will do; he suddenly comes to the conclusion that if he wants to be comfortable at his work, he had better take it off, and he does so. There has been a great deal of self-deception about the N. P., but every day it is becoming more evident that protection is a nuisance and a great drawback to general prosperity. The argument touching the defeat of the Republicans which we have quoted, and which seems to us to be an absurd one, has its value. It shows that the restrictionists in the interests of the few who undoubtedly are doing well under protection are grasping at every straw that drifts within their reach. The waters of commonsense and common interest are roaring around them and the fear of drowning is upon them. It is not fair, perhaps, to vilify them for clinging to a life which has been enjoyed at the undue cost of others—they have been so pampered they can realize no other—nevertheless, they must succumb. The trade of the Dominion cannot be stifled, our manufacturing powers cramped, our mines and other national wells of riches left undeveloped simply to gratify a few people who have very cleverly captured the Government of the country and turned public legislation to their own private advantages.

THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC.

When Brazil entered upon the revolution which transformed her from an Empire into a Republic, and for some months afterwards, people interested in that country for commercial and financial reasons, had misgivings as to the outcome of the political change. It looked as if Brazil had exchanged a rather benevolent form of monarchical rule for a military dictatorship; and notes of disaffection and actual outbreaks in some of the Provinces indicated the possibility of anarchy succeeding the revolution. However, nothing serious happened. A year has passed away since the revolution occurred; the elections have been held, (early in the present month), the new constitution, modelled largely after that of the United States, has been adopted by the people and officially proclaimed, and now Brazil is a republic in fact as well as in name. The extent of disturbance and bloodshed with which the revolution was accompanied have been very small—a rather remarkable circumstance for a South American country. Indeed, it might almost be said that the revolution was accomplished peacefully and quietly, and so far as can be judged from present appearances the Brazilian Republic—which may henceforth be known as the United States of South America—has quietly settled down to business with the determination to work out the principles of constitutional government and to promote the development of the country and the prosperity and happiness of the people. The population of Brazil is between twelve and fourteen millions and the area 3,219,000 square miles as compared with 3,169,995 square miles, the area of the United States of North America, not including Alaska. The country has rich and varied resources affording ample scope for development and the production of wealth. Other nations, and particularly those which have considerable commercial intercourse with Brazil, will watch with interest the experiment of popular self-government now being tired under favorable conditions in the United States of South America.

TREASON IN THE CAMP.

ST. JOHNS (P.Q.) NEWS: The probability is that the Canadian tariff will be gradually lowered, commencing with the necessaries of life.

Another National Policy paper gone wrong—tacitly admitting that the taxes on the necessaries of life are indefensible. The Gazette in its lucid moment declares for the largest measure of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, consistent with our political independence. The Belleville Intelligencer, Minister Bowell's organ, recently said: "The protective policy of Canada appears to be fluctuating and unstable, and likely at short notice to be reversed." Minister Carling's organ in London said that protection would be abandoned as soon as its uselessness was proved. These facts, taken in connection with the declarations of numerous manufacturers in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, indicate that the National Policy has fallen into serious disrepute in the house of its paternity. The fact is there is treason in the camp towards the National Policy. The high tariff and trade restriction policy is played out and at the present moment the man who contests with Sir Charles Tupper for the honor of being its parent is seriously meditating on the propriety of disowning it.

NEGRO COLONISTS FOR THE CONGO FREE STATE.

Various plans have been proposed for the solution of the race problem in the Southern States, the latest and most prominent being that formulated some months ago by Senator Butler of South Carolina. His plan was to promote the emigration of the Southern negroes to the Congo Free State, to which they would carry a fair degree of civilization, in many cases considerable intellectual and moral culture as well as religious knowledge, and a fair amount of experience in mechanical and agricultural pursuits. To those of the negroes of the Southern States who were disposed to settle down to work man-fashion it was generally admitted that the Congo Free State offered a very inviting field; but the fear was expressed that to send the lazy, shiftless ignorant and excitable class of negroes to that country would be simply placing them in a position in which they would relapse into barbarism—instead of civilizing the native population they would become uncivilized themselves. For this and other reasons Senator Butler's scheme evoked no sympathy from the American public, and for some time nothing has been heard of it. Stanley's visit to the United States has, however, within the past few days, once more brought it into public notice. The African explorer while in New York was interviewed concerning Senator Butler's scheme and expressed himself somewhat freely. In favor of the scheme he pointed out that "there is any amount of land to be had for the asking; the laws are favorable and calculated to promote happiness and content. The climate is natural and for the negroes comparatively healthy. The soil is fertile and virgin and the country new, so that the slightest cultivation cannot fail to be followed by the most gratifying results. Value at the same time must be given to the fact that they would become residents of their native land." He emphasized these points by showing that the Caucasian race cannot colonize the Congo country. He said that "a white man while living in the Congo Valley three years would expend ten years of vitality and white women could not retain health. The result of this would be children of puny frames and inferior intelligence and have the effect of forever keeping the Congo Free State in a condition of inconsequence among the nations of the world." On the other hand, with negroes forming the majority of its citizenship, he was of opinion that it would with proper encouragement make remarkable development. All this, of course, was predicated on the assumption that the negroes with which it was proposed to colonize the Congo Free State would be a fairly educated, intelligent, moral and industrious class. The contact of such people with the native population would be highly beneficial to the latter and aid very materially in civilizing and enlightening them. Mr. Stanley, however, took care to point out that if the negro colonists were of a degraded and shiftless character they would rapidly deteriorate, and relapse into polygamy and heathenism. In the case of such people the natural richness of the country and the prolificacy of its productions, affording an easy means of subsistence, would tend to make them more shiftless. Assuming the selection of the best material for colonists, Stanley summed up his views as follows:

No very great obstacles would present themselves. Sheep, goats and cattle are of prolific growth, and the rivers teem with fish, and to be successful it would only need that the colonists should make that kind of selection of industry which deserves success. The immigrant should remember, though, that he is going to a land where desirable results are to be secured only after toil, and that while nature is lavish in her gifts, yet bread would have to be earned literally with the sweat of the brow. At present the Congo Free State's Government is entirely in the hands of the whites, but, in my opinion, I think that if any man proved his capacity he would receive all that any could expect. Gov. Jansen had a Lagos negro as his secretary, and an able man, he enjoyed much power in the colony. No, it would only be a question of the best material.

It is not unlikely that this frank expression of opinion by Mr. Stanley may once more attract attention to Senator Butler's scheme and evoke very wide and full discussion of its merits and demerits. The question is an important one for our Republican neighbors and its development will be watched with interest on this side of the line.

ATTENTION, HON. MR. TUPPER.

The Victoria, B. C., Colonist, in a sort of roundabout way, undertakes to charge the Minister of Marine and Fisheries with making statements that lack the "essential element." It appears that some months ago the President of the British Columbia Board of Trade wrote to the Minister of Public Works detailing a number of grievances under which the Pacific Province labored through lack of departmental action. One point on which particular complaint was made was the continuous disregard by the Marine Department of requests from the board to provide lights, beacons and buoys on the coast of Vancouver Island, particularly north of Nanaimo. Thereupon the Ottawa correspondent of The Empire rushed to the defence of "young Tupper" and telegraphed that paper that "when the attention of Hon. Mr. Tupper was called to the statement he had the records of the department searched for the past five years, and not a single communication on the matter in question was found to have been received from the British Columbia board. The only person who had made a suggestion bearing on the point was Mr. Gordon, M.P. An explanation from the British Columbia board is now in order." The Colonist does not take stock in any such statement, and "lays out" The Empire correspondent and the Minister of Marine in the following style:

The Empire's correspondent must have been misinformed or the records of the Marine Department must be very carelessly kept, for we are assured that the Board of Trade has, both in its reports and its communications, repeatedly directed the attention of the Department to the complete absence of lights and buoys on the north coast of British Columbia. For some hundreds of miles vessels are forced to grope their way along the coast. In this unlighted and unbuoyed region are several canneries and logging camps. The coasting trade is quite considerable, but nothing has been done by the Government to make the navigation, in many places quite intricate, easier or safer.

The Colonist vouchsafes The Empire correspondent the further information that when the President of the British Columbia Board of Trade returns from England he and Hon. Mr. Tupper will bear of something to their advantage or perhaps disadvantage. The probable explanation of Hon. Mr. Tupper's inability to find the correspondence referred to is that the letters have been pigeon-holed in a receptacle labelled 'M. I.'—supposed to stand for "masterly inactivity," said to be a feature of all the departments at Ottawa, and to which documents bearing on all troublesome questions are relegated. It was probably into such a receptacle the complaints of the Saskatchewan half-breeds were thrown in the five or six years which preceded the Northwest rebellion. The Minister of Marine should be careful. The pigeon-holing of the complaints of the half-breeds led to a very unfortunate and costly rebellion. Treating British Columbia's complaints in the same way may lead to a political revolution, or, perhaps, to a secession movement in that Province. The first step in the direction of a serious "coolness" between British Columbia and the Dominion has been taken when so good a Conservative journal as The Victoria Colonist practically charges the Minister of Marine with stating what is not true.

MUCH THE SAME THERE AND HERE.

A number of reasons are given for the recent defeat of the Republican party in the United States. Many Republican papers attribute it solely to the McKinley act, while as many more say that other causes were equally potent. The political bossism of Mr. Quay is furiously assailed, the action of Mr. Speaker Reed comes in for its share of condemnation, and some weight is ascribed to the general dissatisfaction of the people with a system so fertile in breeding trusts and combines. Probably these several causes combined to create silent dissatisfaction which found expression on the first opportunity. The McKinley act was no doubt the last straw that broke the suffering camel's back. It is said that in Canada we are different, and that "loyalty" should prevent our desiring to lighten the burdens that are borne by the work-a-day people of Canada. It has never been clearly explained how "loyalty" is evinced by making war upon the commerce of the mother country as our Government has been doing, or why a desire to lighten the load should be evidence of treason. There may be some occult reasoning beyond the ken of ordinary people, but the tax-paying public of Canada cannot be trusted to suffer in silence that an idea which they do not understand may be preserved. They are more likely to think that they have as much intelligence as their neighbors to the South and that as the Americans would no longer stand a system which is identical with that in vogue in Canada neither they will stand it A manager of the high protection party in the States said that the manufacturers were the only people that benefited by the tariff and that the fat must be fried out of them for the purposes of the party at the elections. In Canada many manufacturers are injured by the high tariff; the monopolists who combine to defy competition are the people in Canada who derive the benefits of the tariff and the frying pan of the red parlor has usually extracted a good deal of oleaginous material. If the Canadian people are content that their money shall filter through the tax-gatherers' hands into the pockets of those whom the Government may choose to enrich, and through the ordinary channels of business into the tills of the combines, so it must be. Nothing can be hoped for from the political morality of those members who support the Ministry at Ottawa, but it would constitute a serious charge to say that the Canadian people have so accustomed themselves to political corruption and venality that they do not care what goes on at Ottawa, and that they are so dull of understanding that they do not care how much they are robbed under cover of legislation passed on the demand of those who fleece them. It may please some people to unfavorably compare Canadians with Americans, but they will perhaps find themselves mistaken.

GET THE RIGHT PLAN AND GO AHEAD.

When the cat's away the mice will play; the Finance Minister having gone to Jamaica to see what sort of a deal can be arranged in rum and ginger, the Deputy Minister of Finance has invaded Mr. Carling's department and is amusing himself with the egg and poultry trade. He and the ever calculating Mr. George Johnson have just produced a small pamphlet containing a quantity of statements which they desire the press to publish—deadhead—and the main features of which we should be happy to publish—deadhead—if they were worth it. But the fact is that what the dealers in England have said concerning Canadian eggs in the British market is at variance with what the Deputy Minister of Finance says, and while we feel sure that the Finance Department at Ottawa has carefully examined many an egg before putting it into circulation still we cannot help asking, what does the department know about roosters? The Government journal in England sent to several egg houses for their opinion of a Canadian egg trade, and the answer was in effect that if large eggs were selected and properly packed and stored, they would command a market in England as eggs of a lower grade fitted for manufacturing purposes, but not for table use. We very much doubt whether the Finance Department, or the Militia Department either, is a sound authority on this matter. At the best, information at present must be taken only as affording useful hints. Several points are clear, and by working with the light they afford, the best results may be obtained. These facts are few. (1). There is a good market in England for everything fit to eat—frogs' legs excepted. There is a prejudice against these, so the Finance Minister need not try to boom them, but for everything else that an insular Briton thinks he may eat without loss of self respect, there is a market. (2). Eggs and poultry are greatly in demand. (3). Large sized eggs have the preference. (4). There are plenty of merchants in London and Liverpool to whom eggs and poultry can be consigned. (5). The Allans and other S.S. lines are preparing the best storage they can give for the transport of these. It is no use printing pamphlets to say what prices the Normandy eggs fetch, or how much are paid for French chickens, etc.; our circumstances are quite different from those of the vendors of these articles. The important facts are that our goods are wanted, that there is a right way and a wrong way of sending them. The Herald has several times published information on this subject—and it rests for Canadian shippers to do the best they can to comply with the conditions imposed and see by actual experiments whether the business can be satisfactorily continued.

HAMILTON has reduced the price of water to the people of that city by twenty per cent. Our City Fathers thus have a good example set before them.

A TORY paper—a very characterless one, to be sure—calls the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity "mercenaries." There is this difference between the "mercenaries" of reciprocity and those of the national policy. The former want to prosper through the agency of honest trading operations; the latter want to secure wealth by using the power given them by the Government to charge what they like.

A CORRESPONDENT stated that it was rumored Mr. Mitchell would not again contest the seat for Northumberland, N. B. The Herald corrected that political heresy and this has induced The Mail to say: "Certainly Parliament "would be scarcely worth the name were "Mr Mitchell not there."

The Globe says referring to the matter: "Mr. Mitchell is President of The Herald "Company so that the above statement "(our refutation) may be regarded as "authoritative. Mr. Mitchell is a man "of wide information and a vigorous "and independent thinker, and his absence would be a loss to the House of "Commons."

We trust that the Member for Northumberland will accept the amende honorable made in one of these extracts in his usual spirit of bon camaraderie.

Carsley's Advertisement

SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

FOR LITTLE GIRLS

FOR LITTLE GIRLS
FOR LITTLE GIRLS
FOR LITTLE GIRLS

For the largest stock and best value in girls' winter mantles and dresses come to

S. CARSLEY'S,
Notre Dame-st.

FOR THE BOYS!

FOR THE BOYS
FOR THE BOYS
FOR THE BOYS

For the best value and largest variety in Boys' clothing come direct to headquarters.

S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame-st.

BOYS' OVERCOATS!

BOYS' OVERCOATS
BOYS' OVERCOATS
BOYS' OVERCOATS

Now is the time and ours is the store to buy boys' overcoats.

S. CARSLEY'S.
Notre Dame-st.

S. CARSLEY

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL

ARMOUR'S
Celebrated Canned Meats

No Wholesale Grocery stock is now considered complete without a full assortment of Armour's Celebrated Canned Meats, Comprising

Corned Beef,

in 1 lb., 2 lb., 4 lb., 6 lb., and 14 lb. Tins. Also, Lunch Tongue, Ox Tongue, Chipped Dried Beef, Boneless Pig's feet, and fine English Brawn.

STOCK HELD BY

Caverhill, Hughes & Co.
L. Chaput, Fils & Co.
George Childs & Co.
D. Hatton & Co.
Hudon, Hebert & Co.
Kinloch, Lindsay & Co.
Lockerby Bros.
J. A. Mathewson & Co.
N. Quintal & Fils.
Ranson, Forbes & Co.
Tees, Wilson & Co.
Turner, Rose & Co.
Ward, Carter & Co.
Dufresne & Mongenais.
Hudon & Orsali.

Wholesale Trade Supplied by

JAMES ALLEN,
6 St. Nicholas Street.

Buy the ARMOUR LARD and ARMOUR STAR HAMS and BACON. 284

Montreal Street Railway Company

SUNDAY SERVICE

Until further notice, the Cars will, on Sunday Nights, leave their respective depots, on the LAST THROUGH TRIP, at 9 o'clock.

T. H. ROBILLARD, Supt.

Nov. 21, 1890.
281c

Protestant Hospital for the Insane.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Governors of this Institution is called by order of the President for SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at Noon, at the office, Mechanics' Hall, to consider the proposed legislation in regard thereto, and to take such action as may be necessary. It is respectfully requested that every member of the Board be present. 11

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } District of Montreal, }

NOTICE is hereby given that the united partnership which existed heretofore between Edmond Pepin, as general partner, and Alexandre Ovide Morin and Jean Baptiste Julien, as special partners, all three of the City of Montreal, merchants, for the purpose of carrying on there the dry goods business under the partnership name or firm of "E. Pepin & Co." has been dissolved on and to be accounted from the Fifteenth November instant.

E. PEPIN,
A. O. MORIN,
J. B. JULIEN.

Montreal, this 15th Nov., 1890. 282. 6. c.

Pace's Cut Plug

Half Pound Tins,
Pound Tins.
REC'D FRESH TO-DAY.

PHILIP HENRY
134 St. James-street.
Telephone 739.

FOR 1891.

Pocket Diaries

Canadian
Excelsior
and Collins

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO
Stationers, Blank Book Makers
and Printers,
1755 & 1757 Notre Dame-st.
MONTREAL.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c

LOUIS ROEDERER.
GRAND VIN SEC CHAMPAGNE
Rich Dry Wine.
BRUT, the Perfection of Dry Champagne.

Alx. Andrea Kraay & Co.
CLARETS AND SAUTERNES,
Finest Imported.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.
Bull Dog Brand.

BASS'S ALE.
Foster's Bottling,

SCOTCH WHISKY
Cockburn's Very Old Highland.
Stewart's Glenturrit.
Glen Lion Highland Whisky.

Boutillier G. Briand & Co.
FINE OLD BRANDIES.

J. & R. McLEA
Sole Agents for the Dominion. 229—6m

A GLASS OF GOOD
OLD BOTTLED ALE

We offer consumers a fine stock of Messrs. WM. DOW & CO'S
Celebrated INDIA PALE ALE
Capsuled and Plain, quarts and pints, in the very pink of condition.
Lay in your stock now for the Christmas Holidays.
Stand the bottles upright for as long as possible before using—decant carefully without shaking—and you will have a perfect glass of beer.

DAWES' LACHINE INDIA PALE ALE
Black Horse Brand.
In quarts and pints, the Brewery's own bottling, in perfect order.

BURKE'S STOUT
Edward and John Burke's bottling of Sir Arthur Guinness, Son & Co.'s Extra Foreign Dublin Stout.
100 barrels, each 8 dozen pints.
800 Dozen Pints Burke's Stout for sale.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

ENGLISH BISCUITS.
Peek Frean's Celebrated Biscuits, just received ex-Allan Line S.S. Brazilian.
Peek Frean's Oswego Biscuits, in 2-lb special tins.
Peek Frean's Eugenie Biscuits, in 2-lb special tins.
Peek Frean's Marie Biscuits, in 2-lb special tins.
Peek Frean's Milk Biscuits, in 2-lb special tins.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

ONLY 35 cents PER POUND
—FOR—
Fine English Breakfast Tea

The quality is strictly maintained. We know that it is equal to the Tea sold by most other dealers at 50c and 60c per lb.
Remember the price—35c per lb in 1-lb packages. 35c per lb in caddies of all sizes. 35c per lb in half-chests.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CREAM SUGAR CORN

Maine Pack, season of 1890.
Summer's Delicacy for Winter's Luxury.

A SWEET SUGAR CORN.

Webb's Cream Sugar Corn,
Webb's Winter Luxury Sugar Corn,
Webb's Cream Succotash.
Webb's Cream Lima Beans.

The above brands are all grown and packed in the State of Maine, and are the finest goods of their kind we can possibly procure.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

EAT THE DELICIOUS
H-O

Hornby's Steam Cooked Pure White Oats, in 2-lb. packages. 25c per package.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

LONG POINT DUCKS!
Mallards, Grays & Blacks

Magnificent Birds. Another choice lot arriving by express this morning from the preserves of the Long Point Club, Ontario.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

ARMOUR'S HONEY COMB TRIPE
IN VINEGAR PICKLE.

Armour's Pigs' Feet in Vinegar Pickle.
Armour's Lambs' Tongues in Vinegar Pickle.

BREAKFAST BACON.
Armour's "Star Brand" Boneless Breakfast Bacon.
10 cases (200 lbs. each), 2,000 lbs. Armour's Star Breakfast Bacon.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Bent's Water Wafers 1-lb. Tins
Larrabee's Cape Wafers, 1-lb. tins.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Pig Hams for Whole Boiling

Our Trade Mark Little Pig Hams, running 7 to 10 lbs each, delicious for whole boiling.

MEDIUM HAMS
for slicing, for frying or broiling.
Our Trade Mark medium size Hams, 12 to 15 lbs each, delicious for slicing.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

100 BAGS CHOICEST
EARLY ROSE POTATOES

Try a sample bag, full weight, 90 lbs., of what we are offering from the West.

Fraser, Viger & Co.,
Family Grocers & Wine Merchants,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
199 St. JAMES -- STREET.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style and firm of Henry Chapman & Co. having expired by effluxion of time and mutual consent on October 31, 1890, John Cowan retires, and the business will be carried on as heretofore by W. R. Wonham, under the old name of Henry Chapman & Co. Signed,

JOHN COWAN,
W. R. WONHAM.

Montreal, Nov. 18, 1890.

In reference to the above notice, Mr. Wonham, in continuing the old business of

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

(with which he has been so long connected), solicits from his friends in the trade the same favorable consideration as received in the past. 282 b.

Notice to Consignees.

The Allans' SS. Brazilian, Whyte master, from London, is entered at Customs.
Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.

280-c

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager
One Week, commencing Monday, Nov. 24
Matinee Saturday.
Engagement of the Talented Actress, Miss Isabel MORRIS
Supported by a cast of well-known players, in the screamingly funny comedy.
"IN A WHIRL"
A Genuine Play with Humorous Plot.
Full of Mirth-Provoking Situations.
A Palpable Hit Everywhere.
Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's.

SPARROW & JACOBS'
THEATRE ROYAL
Every Afternoon and Evening week commencing Monday, Nov. 17.
McCARTHY & REYNOLDS
In their Beautiful and Picturesque Irish Comedy Drama,
The Dear Irish Boy
By DAN McCARTHY.
Magnificent Scenery and Mechanical Effects
And a Strong Cast of Characters.
Prices of admission—10c, 20c and 30c, reserved seats 10c extra.
Plan at the Theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Next week—The Creole Burlesque Company.

SPARROW & JACOBS
THEATRE ROYAL
Every Afternoon and Evening Week Commencing Monday, Nov. 24.
SAM T. JACKI
Burlesque Creole Co.
50 ARTISTS 50
Beautiful costumes, scenery, new songs, dances, marches, etc.
Prices of admission—15, 20 and 30 cents, reserved seats 10 cents extra. Plan at the Theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Coming—Webber & Field Specialty Co.

Art Association of Montreal.
PHILIP'S SQUARE
Galleries open daily 9 a.m. to dusk.
The exhibition of work done by the students of the Water Color Classes will continue until Saturday, 22nd.
A number of pictures by Mr. F. M. Bell-Smith, R.C.A., will be exhibited in the large gallery, commencing Monday, 23rd.
Admission to non-members, 25c.
Reading-room open to members until 6 p.m.

FUN. FUN.
3rd Week. Grand Success.
Victoria Armory Hall, Cathcart-street,
MESMERISM.
Every Evening This Week And Next Week at 8, by C. A. Goldsmith, M.D.
The most comic and instructive entertainment in the world Admission 15c, 25c, 35c. Matinee at reduced prices Saturday, 2.30. 268tf

WINDSOR
Concert HALL
Thursday Evening, 27th
Saturday Afternoon, 29th
Saturday Evening, 29th
Zerrahn
Orchestral Concerts
EMINENT
40 Instrumentalists 40
TOGETHER WITH
Miss Jennie Dutton, Prima Donna Soprano of the Theodore Thomas, Van Der Stucken and Zerrahn Orchestral Concerts.
Miss Emily Winant, America's Greatest Contralto, of the Nilsson, Materna, Winkelman, Scalia, Wagner Concert Tour.
Mr. William Dennison, Principal Tenor of the States' Musical Festivals.
Signor Giuseppe Del Puente, Prima Baritone Haymarket and Covent Garden Theatres, London, and of the Albani Operatic Tour.
Herr Edwin Klahre, the distinguished Pianist-Composer. His first appearance in Canada.
Herr Emil Mollenhauer, Concert-Meister.
Van Vechten Rogers, Harpist.
CARL ZERRAHN, Conductor.
General Sale of Tickets now going on at Nordheimer's.
Prices 50c., $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.
Decker Bros. Pianoforte used. 36

St. Andrew's Society
BALL
—AT THE—
WINDSOR HOTEL
—ON—
MONDAY EVE., Dec. 1, '90.
Gentlemen's Tickets, - - $5.00
Ladies' Tickets, - - - - 3.00
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A WEIGHT LIFTER'S REMARKABLE FEAT

Louis Cyr, the Canadian Hercules, Shows What he Can do With the Dumbell.

THE FIRST TRAMP OF THE SEASON.

The Argyle Snowshoe Club Tramp Out to the Athletic Club House Last Night.

In the presence of about thirty persons at the Rialto yesterday morning, Mr. Louis Cyr, who is undoubtedly the strongest man on earth, performed the marvellous feat of raising a 109-pound dumbbell twenty-eight times above his head, straight arm. This record is by far the greatest ever chronicled. The dumbbell was weighed on a standard scale, and the Canadian Hercules being ready the judges gave the word, and with the ease that an ordinary man would raise a feather, Cyr lifted the iron from the floor, and for twenty-three times he apparently had no trouble in putting it up straight arm. He then commenced to flag and the twenty-eighth lift could hardly be counted a fair try. Those present were fairly astonished at the wonderful strength displayed and none doubtful that he was unequalled for feats of this description.

Amongst those who witnessed the exhibition was Mr. John McMahon, champion collar and elbow wrestler of the world, who through the columns of The Herald has accepted Mike Horrigan's challenge to a match for the title and he expressed himself as willing to put up $500 that Louis Cyr was the strongest man in existence to-day—and he ought to know something about it.

Cyr has accepted Louis Kuhne's challenge and made a deposite but nothing has been heard from the latter.

SKATING.

Annual Meeting of the Canadian Skating Association.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Skating Association will be held on Wednesday evening next in the Victoria Skating Rink for reading of reports, election of officers and other important business. There may be some amendments to the present existing rules.

HOCKEY.

Annual Meeting of the Victoria Hockey Club on Monday.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Hockey Club has been called for Monday night next in the Victoria Rink, for the election of officers and other business. A large attendance is expected.

FOOTBALL.

Harvard and Yale Play Their Great Game This Afternoon.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—The Harvard and Yale football teams will meet for their annual game to-morrow (Saturday) at Hampden Park, Springfield. It it is estimated that 20,000 people will see the great contest. Last year at the same place about 12,000 spectators saw Yale down Harvard by the small score of 6 to 0. Harvard's defeat by Princeton one week before took the edge off the interest in the Springfield game, but this year both teams have a clean record of victories and they are apparently so evenly matched as to cause all bets to be made at evens. The extreme uncertainty as to the result of the game has lent additional excitement to the fixture this year, hence it is expected that Hampden Park will be taxed to its fullest capacity.

The change in the make-up of the Yale eleven, by which Rhodes was to take Crosby's place at right end and Mills was to take Rhodes' vacated place as right tackle, has been abandoned owing to the receipt of a telegram by Mills stating that his father was dying and requiring his presence at once. As Mills' home is in Denver, Col., it will be impossible for him to return for the game with Harvard on Saturday. Even should he be able, Crosby will return to his place at right end and Rhodes will play tackle. Yesterday was the last regular practice of the team at the Yale field, as the men will be allowed to rest Thursday and Friday. The play was sharp and full of of snap. Knapp, '32, coached each man individually, and Wurtemburg, '89, gave points to the quarterback. Every man goes into the game sound and free from injury, with the exception of Harvey, fullback, whose ankle is still very weak.

As far as it is possible to know, the two teams will line up as follows:

Harvard.		*Yale.*
Cumock, L. E.		R. E. Crosby
Upton, L. T.		R. T. Rhodes
Finlay, L. G.		R. G. S. Morrison
Cranston	Centre	Holcomb
P. Trafford, R. G.		L. G. Heffelfinger
Newell, R. T.		L. T. Wallis
Hallowell, R. E.		L. E. Hartwell
Dean	Quarter Back	Barbour
Lake	Half Back	Bliss
Corbett		McClung
E. Trafford	Full Back	Harvey

The Queen's-Hamilton Match.

Hamilton Times:—After all that has been said about the Hamilton-Queen's College match and the protest growing out of it, with all that has been writ en about "sportsmanlike conduct" and the like, it is gratifying to know that the Executive Committee of the Ontario Rugby Football Union, after considering Queen's College protest, arrived at the decision that the Hamilton club had fairly won the championship. The decision is worthy of a body of sportsmen. Hamilton won the match, won it honestly and after a hard fight, and the only unsportsmanlike thing in connection with it was the action of Queen's College in not admitting defeat.

AQUATICS.

Ottawa Does not Want the C. A. A. O. Regatta Next Year.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—At a general meeting of the Rowing Club last night the question of holding the regatta next year of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen was discussed, and although it was decided to leave the matter to the club committee the meeting passed a resolution that it was undesirable to accept the regatta. The trouble is, that as it cost the club nearly $1000 last winter to put new scows under the boat house it is in debt, and cannot undertake the responsibility of the regatta which would cost between $1200 and $1400.

LACROSSE.

The Ottawa Lacrosse Club Does Not Amalgamate With the O. A. A.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—The players and executive committee of the Ottawa Lacrosse Club held a meeting last night in the Russell House to further consider the question as to whether they should amalgamate with the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club. President Henderson occupied the chair. After a lengthy discussion it was decided there was nothing to be gained by an amalgamation, but that the members should individually join the association to put in steady practice during the winter months.

SNOWSHOEING.

The Argyls Held the First Tramp of the Season.

The first snowshoe club to go out to the Athletic Club House this season was the Argyles, who held their first tramp last evening. Of course it can be understood that snowshoes were not used, yet the boys who took part had an enjoyable time once the rendezvous was reached and had the satisfaction of knowing that they were again first this year to cross the Mountain.

THE TURF.

Valissa's Victory.

One of the most memorable achievements of the season was Valissa's victory over Dr. Sparks. Dr. Sparks got to be considered invincible, and is, without question, one of the greatest three-year-olds. As a two-year-old he had beaten all his competitors, and took a record of 2.25½. Early this season he began his conquering career. He never lost a race until beaten last week by the fleet-footed and game little daughter of Vasco. At the Lexington Fair Valissa captured one heat in 2.12½, but lost the race to Sparks, and at Cincinnati she took a heat from him in 2.21½, losing the race. Last week the race was best two in three, and Valissa won both heats in 2.19, 2.20¼. To beat the before unbeaten Sparks was a feat well worthy of the great three-year-old that Valissa has shown herself to be. Valissa is a daughter of Vasco, dam by Chess Maiic (sire of Clemmie G., 2.15½, etc.); second dam Betty by Clark Chief; third dam by Canadian Pilot, sire of Pilot Jr. She was bred for a trotter, and her performance shows that her breeding has been a success.

Going to Guttenberg.

Mr. Minogue, of this city, will probably take his string Tantrum, Duke of Bourbon, and Little Charlie to Guttenberg next week, to take part in the winter event, which commenced there on Thursday last.

THE RING.

Dempsey and Fitzsimmons.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Now that Jack Dempsey and Bob Fitzsimmons are really matched, sports around town are beginning to talk up Dempsey, just as they did prior to his famous meeting with LaBlanche at the California Athletic Club. The purse, $12,000, offered by the New Orleans club, is by long odds the largest ever contended for by middleweights. It is very generally believed that Dempsey lost his last battle with the Marine through carelessness. He had beaten the Marine once and felt quite able to do so again. He allowed him to enter the ring weighing twelve pounds more than himself. In his present match with Fitzsimmons the limit of weight is specifically set forth at 154 pounds.

They Can Fight as Much as They Like.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The following special was received from San Francisco at The Police Gazette office yesterday:

"The California Athletic Club will resume operations as before, and offer big purses for glove contests under their auspices as formerly. The test case to prove the legality of such contests in the California Athletic Club has been tested, and was decided to-day in favor of the club."

Australians to Meet.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The following despatch was received at The Police Gazette office yesterday:

"Joe Goddard, the champion of the Barrier, and Ned Ryan have been matched to fight for £200 and a purse of £200, in the Sydney Athletic Club. The men are to fight 30 rounds, and the club is to appoint the officials."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Joseph Thompson, the Turfman and Sport, on Pugilism.

Being Australian himself, it is to be expected that Joe Thompson, the wealthy bookmaker who arrived in the States a few days since, should boast up the claims of Frank Slavin for championship honors. Mr. Thompson is reputed to be many times a millionaire, and he is known from one end of the world to the other as a liberal sportsman. When his horse Don Juan won the Melbourne Cup some years ago he won something like $250,000, and since then he has won and lost several large fortunes. He has backed both Slavin and Jackson at one time or another, and he really believes that the former is a world-beater. "Sullivan is a great man," says Thompson, "but Slavin is his master. He is young, strong and just as clever as Sullivan. His chances of defeating the wonderful American are therefore excellent." The Australian is young and strong, to be sure, but in point of cleverness he is as far behind the big fellow as Paddy Ryan is. He is a one-handed fighter, and his battle with Joe McAuliffe was enough to satisfy any man who knows Sullivan's powers that the Australian would have trouble in reaching him. It is not likely that John will meet Slavin for some time, but if they ever do come together and the big fellow is well the Australian's chances for second money will be excellent. Thompson believes that Slavin will have an easy time in putting Jackson out of his way, but he will have to develop more speed than he has just shown in order to hit the black at all.

General Sporting Gossip.

The Crescent Hockey Club will meet in the Dominion Rink to-night at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Minogue's horse, "George L.," by Virgin, dam Zea, will be raffled at the Windsor Hotel billiard room on Monday night next.

Mr. Moore had a 10 mile skating race for a gold medal in the Dominion Rink last winter. Gordon won the event but when does he get the medal?

R. B. Coulson, the old lacrosse player, formerly of this city, met with a serious accident in Montreal the other day and now lies dangerously ill there. While carrying some boiling water upstairs to the bath the vessel overturned, spilling the contents over his body. At the last reports he was in a very critical condition.—Toronto World.

Monday Mr. Caldwell fined the jockeys who rode in the different races at Linden altogether $610. In the first race six out of the seven riders contributed $10 apiece, and in the fourth event 9 of the 11 jockeys' conduct was considered sufficiently refractory to warrant their being fined $10 each. In the last race the nine riders' behaviour seems to have been of such an outrageous nature that they were fined $50 each. The total for the day amounted to $610.

PROTESTANT INSANE ASYLUMS.

A Deputation Waits on the Provincial Government With Some Propositions.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, Nov. 21.—A delegation from the Commissioners of the Montreal Protestant Asylum for the Insane waited upon the Premier and his colleagues this morning.

The delegation was composed of Dr. Burgess. Messrs. Robert Reed, Alfred Perry and John P. Noyes were also present. Honorable Messrs. Mercier, Sarnean, Langelin, Robidoux, Shehyn, Drs. Vallee, McShane, Owens, Segrosbois, Cameron, Duhamel, Watts, Lovel, Poupore, England, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Bryson were there to meet the delegation, which submitted the following propositions to Government approval:

1. That the Government should buy from the owners the Protestant Insane Asylum for a sum to be decided by arbitrators and that said sum would be expended on the hospital on condition that it remain integrally a Protestant institution and that a Protestant Board of Commissioners be appointed under direct Government control. 2. That if instead of granting so much a year per patient the Government were to vote a lump sum, it would be more advisable and would take away a great deal of the objection to the farming out system.

Mr. McShane introduced the delegation and Mr. Ward made known its object.

Mr. Perry proposed the above to the Premier. After a lengthy discussion in which several members spoke the Premier asked the deputation to submit the two propositions in writing.

1. That if the Government take into consideration the effect of sale, it will only be on condition that if they have the absolute control, no commissioners will be appointed as they are unnecessary; and that the side of the hospital could be changed if Government thought fit.

2nd. That if a lump sum is granted the Government will have entire medical control, and the asylum will receive all non-Catholic patients, and that no patient, "private" or other, shall be received or dismissed without Government orders, and that if there is no room in the asylum for any non-Catholic patient they must provide for him. If Government wishes to send a Catholic patient it may do so by paying what is paid to other institutions. The Government would name and pay a doctor and accountant, and all internal control would remain in hands of the board of the Asylum. Mr. Mercier said he considered the offer made by commissioners a generous one but could not take it into consideration except on the above mentioned conditions. He then proposed to postpone the meeting till the commissioners were heard from.

Mr. Perry thanked Mr. Mercier for his attention and the deputation retired well pleased with the cordial reception given them.

The Committee of Private Bills met this evening and considered the following favorably: Incorporation of Royal Canadian Trust and Fidelity Co. Incorporation of St. Michel of Vaudreuil. Incorporation of the Eastern Valley of the Richelieu Railway Co.

LIQUOR GALORE.

The Kingston Election Petition.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 21.—The most dramatic scene to-day in the Frontenac election trial was when Hugh Smith, M. P. P., reported to the great audience his speech of acceptance of the nomination at Joyceville. It was pretty and ran thus; "I will do the best I can, if successful I will do the best I can for the county." Much time was taken up in considering the promiscaous drinking at Veronia. Dr. Claxton drank in Abrams Hotel, and from a bottle he found in a dentist's bedroom, a man named Wilson was with him. The day was rainy and whiskey was liberally dispensed by both parties. Claxton knew Shibley's friends had a black bottle, and he said: "I did not want to drink any of their liquor." Hugh Smith admitted having treated after the polls were closed. He was offered liquor in the drive shed, and courteously put the bottle to his lips, but drank nothing. Mr. Abrahams swore he filled a bottle for him during the day.

Mr. Aylesworth argued that corrupt practices had been proved. Mr. Meredith and the Judges reserved decision. The charges this afternoon had regard to the movement of whisky in Pittsburg and Howe Island. A funny thing occurred. Harry Bates, in Walker and Walker's office was sent down with whisky for Charles Welsh, Howe Island, but he gave it to Joseph Welsh instead, a brother and supporter of Shibley. The Grit and his friends enjoyed the liquor. Bates said he got the liquor on the order of George Smith, and Smith met and told him to send it to him. Jos Henderson grew excited when it was hinted he had got money. He loudly declared "By God, I would break a man's neck if he offered me money for my vote."

K. of L. Convention.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.—The Knights of Labor continued yesterday's session all night. There was a prolonged wrangle, first over the report of the common political action, then over the place of holding the next meeting. Three cities were reported by the committee, New York, Toledo, and Milwaukee, and it was decided to select the place by mailed vote 30 days before the next meeting. The assembly then adjourned *sine die*.

MINING RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCE.

Discussed by a Representative Body of Men From Various Parts of Canada.

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION PASSED.

"We Are So Situated in The Province That we Need Foreign Capital to Aid Us."

A meeting, the outcome of which will undoubtedly exercise a very important influence over the future development of the mining resources of the Province, was held in St. Lawrence Hall yesterday afternoon. Those who took part in it were most of them directly engaged in the mining industries of the country; but as if to accentuate the fact that anything which affects injuriously the mining interest of a country reacts detrimentally upon other industries, several of those present had no connection with mining companies at all, but represented banking and various other mercantil pursuits.

Mr. J N Greenshield was voted to the chair, and amongst those present were Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Hon. Senator Drummond, A Desjardins, M.P., H Brown, Q.C., J L Archambrault, Q.C., H T Brown, Q.C., R N Hall, M.P., Sherbrooke, Capt. Penhale, manager Albert copper mine, Cape Breton; J Cooper, of Ingersoll Rock Drill Company; Doctor R Reed, of Reedsdale; M G H Nichols, of Nichols & Co., Cape Breton Copper Co.; W E Eustis, president Eustis copper mines, Cape Breton; Thomas Timball, managing director Templeton & Blanch River Phosphate Company; E V Wright, Temiscouata Silver Company; James King, King Bros & Co., Quebec; E Weirtheim, American Asbestos Company; A W Stevenson, T G Folding, director Ottawa Mining Company; B T A Bell, editor Mining Review, Ottawa.

The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, which was to discuss the suggestions contained in the speech from the throne read at the opening of the present session of the Quebec Legislature, that a tax might be levied upon the mining industries of the Province, This was not the first time that such a tax had been mooted. In 1868 the Minister of Agriculture had proposed a similar tax. But it having been pointed out to the Premier at that time that the proposition was a most unreasonable one, and would if carried into effect militate seriously against the mining interests of the country, it was allowed to drop. He trusted that as a result of their deliberations representations of such gravity and weight would be made to the government as would induce them to forego the intention with which they had been credited—namely, to impose a tax upon the mines.

Hon. Senator Drummond said that the question was one which had no connection at all with political considerations. It would be agreed upon all hands that the placing of a tax upon mineral products would act prejudicially upon the interests of the Province. Everyone knew that the Provincial Government was hard up for money, but to endeavor to obtain funds by taxing the mines would be simply to kill the goose in order to get the golden eggs. (Cheers and laughter.) He warned the Government against the consequences of incurring the displeasure of so large and influential a body of men as the mine-owners of the Province. The imposition of this tax would not only affect one or two classes of people, but would recoil upon several classes, particularly the workingmen; and he urged that this point should be pressed upon the attention of the Government.

Mr. R. N. Hall, M.P., for Sherbrooke, referred to the meeting of mine-owners recently held in that town, at which he himself had been chairman. The unanimous feeling of that meeting was that it would be a great misfortune to place any burden upon the mining industries of the Province (applause). It would prevent the introduction of foreign capital, and it would also injure the laboring classes, as Senator Drummond had pointed out. There could be no doubt that the future prosperity of the Province depends largely, if not wholly, upon the development of the mineral resources with which nature had so bountifully endowed the Province. We are so situated that we require foreign capital to aid us. He was afraid that damage had already been done by the very suggestion of this tax. He concurred in the view that the representations to be made to the Government should be free from political bias.

Hon. W. Laurier having been called upon by the chairman said he had just called in to listen to what was said and had no intention of making a speech. He was personally interested in the mining operations in the Province; and although he would not go so far as to say that after mines had reached a certain stage of development they should not be made to yield some public revenue, still he felt that to impose any new burden upon what was yet a new industry would not only be detrimental but fatal. (Cheers.) He deprecated the introduction of politics into the matter. He need not tell them that he was a supporter of Mr. Mercier (laughter and applause, but he was nevertheless ready to join those present in demanding that an industry in which he was to some extent interested should be safeguarded. He fullbelieved that when the bearings of the subject were placed fairly and justly before the Government they would shrink from the adoption of legislation injurious to the interests of the Province.

Mr. B. T. A. Bell considered that before any steps were taken in reference to approaching the Government, it would be well to ascertain what legislative measure they intended to introduce. He advocated the formation of an association of mine-owners, who would act in concert with regard to legislation and other matters connected with their interests.

Mr. G. H. Nicholls, of New York, said that as a stranger in a strange land it would be presumption for him to suggest to the Provincial or the Dominion Government how they should raise their revenue. He could not, however, conceive it possible for a civilized Government in the Northern portion of this continent to impose a tax upon the products of mines. He could understand such a proposition, if it emanated from the Government of Bolivia or Ecuador. The firm with which he had the honor to be connected were engaged in copper mining in the Eastern Townships, and in the phosphate business in the Ottawa Valley. They were trying to bring both industries together, so as to be able to provide the farmers with a cheap fertilizer (cheers). Mr. Eustis and himself were operating on each side of Capelton Mountain and he considered they conferred some benefit upon the people there. He hoped also that an effort would be made to secure a continuance of the exemption of minerals from municipal taxation. Mine owners wanted no bonus, but he thought they should receive some encouragement in other respects. Who opened up a new country? The farmers? No; it was the miners (cheers). He had recently started to open up the old Huntington mines, but if he had heard about this tax he would have hesitated before doing so.

Mr. Eustis said that if the tax were put on, the mines with which he was connected would probably have to shut down.

Mr. Franchot declared that the imposition of a tax upon the mines would simply mean ruin. His company employed thousands of laborers, and the result of the tax would be that these men would have to seek employment elsewhere. The development of the industrial resources of the Province was still in its infancy, and it would remain in that condition if legislation were passed which would have the effect of keeping foreign investors out of the country.

Capt. Adams asserted that mine-owners had no disposition to evade contributing a just share to the revenue of the country. He was in favor of the principle of leasing mines on a royalty which obtained in other parts of Canada. Mine-owners deserved great consideration from the Government, for their's was the only industry which had stood manly and independent, and had neve asked for any Government support. People engaged in other industries were rolling in wealth through cunningly devised legislation obtained in their favor from the Government. All they wanted was a fair field and no favor.

Mr. Henneker, of Sherbrooke, advised that care should be taken in approaching Mr. Mercier's Government. The Premier was a far-seeing, clear-headed man, who would listen patiently to any representations made to him in the interests of the country. If it were shown to Mr. Mercier that his ideas on expatriation would be seconded by the mine owners, who give employment to French Canadians and thus keep them at home, he would pause before he imposed this tax.

Mr. Wertheim said that if all the mines were worked at a profit there would be no objection to a reasonable tax, but only a few were really making money.

It was ultimately decided to appoint a committee to watch over the interests of the mine owners, to wait upon Mr. Mercier and place the views of the meeting before him, and to consider and report upon Mr. Bell's proposition to organize a Mine Owners' Association for the Province of Quebec. The following are the members of the committee:

Mr J N Greenshields, Hon Senator Drummond, Capt Adams, Capt Penhale, and Messrs Prowle, Stevenson, Franchot, Nichols, Blackburn, King, Eustis and Bell, with power to add to their number.

Mr. Laurier's name was one of the first proposed, but he asked to be relieved on the ground of his time being already fully occupied.

The following resolution was agreed to: "That it is extremely desirable that the exemption from municipal taxation as contained in article 1544 Revised Statutes of Quebec should be continued in force for a further period of 10 years, and that a petition urging the re-enactment of this exemption be submitted to the Local Legislature."

The T. James C Taxton Curios, Library and Furniture will be on view to-day and Monday in the Fraser Institute Hall. Walter M. Kearn, Auctioneer.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Winnipeg Election—Grain Traffic—Norquay Testimonial Fund.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 21.—But little interest is taken in the municipal elections, nominations for which will be held a week from Tuesday. No opposition to Mayor Pearson has yet developed. The election takes place Dec. 16, school trustees being elected on the same day, when the $30,000 by-law to purchase an exhibition site will also be submitted.

Last week there was inspected by Winnipeg inspectors over 400 cars of wheat or nearly 300,000 bushels. Probably the amount which passed through the city uninspected would raise the amount to half a million bushels. Receipts continue heavy at country parts though low prices prevailing at present have a tendency to restrain deliveries. Grain men say that though price is low it is higher, relatively than in the Chicago market and on the basis of present Manitoba prices export business is an impossibility.

Tom Bark alias Bristol, accused of perjury, is missing and his bail is to be estreated.

Over $2000 have been subscribed towards a Norquay memorial fund and a public meeting is to be held shortly as to its disposition.

Prairie fires are raging around the city but no damage is reported.

Ah! there, my friend, where away? Looking for Furniture. Go right over to Fee & Martin's, 361 St. James-street; if they can't suit you give it up. They will fit you out with everything you require, and do it for whatever amount you want to invest.

HAMILTON HAPPENINGS.

A Fortunate Unfortunate—Claim for an Old Debt.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

HAMILTON, Nov. 21.—A gentleman named Powers arrived here a few days ago in search of a girl named Mary Powers, who has fallen heir to a large fortune by the death of an aunt in Rochester. The girl was traced to this town and is now said to be an inmate of the jail at Peterboro on a charge of larceny.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the City Council last evening a letter was read from the Assistant Treasurer of the Province of Quebec asking for the settlement of a claim made by the Province for $35,784.35, on account of some old debenture bond issued by the city in 1855, in the Galt & Guelph Railway and redeemable in 1875. The amount originally was $10,000, but there is now added to this $755 for unpaid coupons and $1758.43 for unpaid compound interest. No trace of these bonds was had since 1862, until a year ago and no interest had been paid since that time. No astion was taken until more information has been procured.

Work on the inclined railway to the mountain top was commenced yesterday and will be pushed forward until completed.

THE FOOL'S PLAY OF POLITICIANS.

A Sportive War of Retaliation Entered on Between Canada and the U.S.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 21.—A new order was put in effect this week by the United States customs officers preventing those living in Canada from bringing musical instruments into the United States unless the duty is paid. Some time ago the Canadian authorities issued an order compelling citizens to pay duty on their instruments before they could play in Canada. It is supposed that the order has been issued in retaliation.

Belligerent Editors.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

NICE, Nov. 21.—The Paris journal Le Penseur in discussing the political demonstration which occurred at a performance of "Garibaldi" at Dijon, in this city, on Wednesday night, and the incident that provoked it, attacks in a violent manner those responsible for the insult offered to the Germany flag. After the publication of the article the editor of Le Penseur had a heated argument with the correspondent of an Italian paper. Before the affair was ended the men exchanged blows. All those who participated in the play, including the man who impersonated Garibaldi, were Italians.

The Survivors of the Serpent.

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The three survivors of H. M. S. Serpent have arrived at Plymouth, Burton. One of the men said in an interview that he believe, that sea quenched the vessel's fires as volumes of dust and ashes were thrown out covering the crew. The officers of H. M. S. Tyne are convinced, however, from the statements made by the men during the voyage and from the mutilated condition of a number of the corpses that the Serpent's boilers burst.

Attempted Suicide.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Joachim Von Weddell, who is a relative of an attache of the German consul's office here, is lying in a critical condition in Bellevue hospital from the effects of morphine poison self-administered. Von Wedell claimed to be a son of a Bavarian nobleman. He was always well supplied with money.

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For recherche Handkerchiefs,

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For the most approved Perfumes.

Tooke's

For White and Colored Shirts.

Tooke's

For Handsome Walking Sticks. Beautiful Furnishings for the

SUNDAY TOILET

At Headquarters,

177 St. James street.

A LITTLE BABY'S SKIN

And Scalp Covered with Sores. A Wonderfully Rapid Cure by the Cuticura Remedies.

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES 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 today. I used 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. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under this treatment.

JOHN R. BERO, Hogansburgh, N.Y.

Itching and Burning Skin.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, I concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally and RESOLVENT internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement. MRS. C. A. FREDERICK, Broad Brook, Conn.

Why Suffer One Moment

From torturing and disfiguring skin diseases when a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will, in the great majority of cases, afford instant relief in the most agonizing of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply and blotchy skin, scalp and blood diseases with loss of hair, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure, when the best physicians and all other 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," 46 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

Free From Rheumatism.

In one Minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By a middle-aged man, situation as book-keeper, confidential clerk, correspondent or general office hand; good references. Apply M., 148, Herald Office.

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS to let, with or without board, in a private family. Buckingham-avenue West, Devon P.O., St. Catherine-street. 281b

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE from Joseph Frappier that on the 8th day of December, 1890, he will petition the Provincial Treasurer to authorize Jean Bte Banville to transfer his shop license to the said petitioner.

Montreal, Nov. 20, 1890.

NOTICE from Celina H. Narbonne, from 48 Common-street, that on the 8th day of December, 1890, she will petition the Provincial Treasurer to authorize Celina H. Narbonne to transfer her license to No. 312, 312½ St. Lawrence-street.

Montreal, Nov. 20, 1890.

LOST.

LOST—Gold sleeve button with Egyptian Female head. Reward given. A. C. Stonedoaves, 136 St. James-street.

NOTICE

The Undersigned begs to give notice that he intends to carry on business under the name and style of

JAMES STEWART & CO.

as Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents and General Commission Merchants as heretofore.

J. H. STEWART.
16 St. Sacrament-street,
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LIMITED.

Corner St. Antoine and Genevieve-streets.

Telephone 580.

Sheriff's Sales

No. 2063. Antoine Daoust vs. Eusebe Daoust.

1. A lot of land situate at the place called "Paint Court" in the parish of St. Jeanne of L'Isle Perrot, county of Vaudreuil, district of Montreal, known on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish of Saint Jeanne of L'Isle Perrot, under number one hundred and seventy-nine (179); bounded in front by the Ottawa river, with a house and dependencies thereon erected; being about three arpents in front by about thirty-nine arpents in depth; reserving the parcel of land that the plaintiff has in the said lot of land, to wit, the eighteenth undivided part.

2. Another lot of land situate in the same place, known on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish of Saint Jeanne of L'Isle Perrot, under number one hundred and sixty seven (167); bounded in front by the Ottawa river—without buildings.

3. Another lot of land situate in the same place, known on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish of Saint Jeanne of L'Isle Perrot, under number one hundred and fifty-six (156); bounded in front by the land of Antoine Boyer and Ferdinand Daoust—without buildings.

4. All the rights and privileges that the defendant may have to take wood on a lot of land situate in the same place, belonging to Ferdinand Daoust, the said lot of land known on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish of Saint Jeanne of L'Isle Perrot, under number one hundred and eighty-seven (187.)

To be sold at the parochial church door of the parish Sainte Jeanne of L'Isle Perrot, on the FIRST day of DECEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon; subjects to the charges mentioned in the deed of donation *inter vivos* between Antoine Daoust, the Plaintiff, and Eusebe Daoust, the Defendant, executed before Maitre T. de S. Bastien, notary, on the twenty fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Montreal, Nov. 14, 1890.

TO LET.

Store No. 8, Beaver Hall Hill

Apply HERALD Office.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

The Prodigal Father—When the Academy Was Opened—Paul's Pry's Opinion of Corinne—An Accident to Miss Huntington—The Soudan—Agnes Thompson Coming.

Oh! how well do I remember when but a few years ago I went to see a real old time pantomime in Drury-lane Theatre, It was "Puss in Boots" and everybody was delighted. Montreal has among its citizens many who, with me, will remember the dear old Christmas pantomime of the old land; the clown, the pantaloon, the harlequin and the columbine. There was "Dick Whittington," "Little Red Riding Hood" and dozens of others. When the newspapers a week ago, announced that a pantomime was to be seen at the Academy there was a good deal of pleasure expressed by those who left London years ago and accordingly they looked forward to a treat. But, oh, what a disappointment, "The Prodigal Father" is simply a domestic drama and the company try to interpret it without speech. A pantomime as it is generally understood, is a fairy extravaganza or harlequinade, and so, therefore, many people looked forward to the production. This in a great measure accounts for the disappointment of the audience on Monday night, and the almost empty houses which have followed. The newspapers were justly severe, but I think that several members of the company should be given credit as being really good pantomimists.

***

A correspondent asks the date of the opening of the Academy in this city. The building was commenced in 1874 and was finished in the fall of 1875. On Monday, Nov. 15, of that year, it was opened by Mr. E. A. McDowell and Miss Fanny Reeves in "Rosedale." The Academy was packed to overflowing, and it is claimed to this day that never since has a better pleased audience left the theatre.

***

Since I wrote my last letter, several weeks have gone by and a number of attractions have appeared at our theatres. Notably among these was the engagement at the Royal of Corinne in "Carmen." Of the burlesque I have nothing to say, it was fairly good. but why on earth people should continue to flock to hear and see Corinne is one of the mysteries which are difficult to explain. Years ago, when she was a child actress, she was a good singer and a pretty dancer, but now she is no singer, and her dancing has greatly deteriorated. When she laughs she shuts her eyes and as she laughs nearly all the time she is on the stage even her beauty is spoiled. "An ardent admirer" of Corinne's writes asking if I can tell him her age. Well, I don't know but I can at least state what Mrs. Kimball told me, viz: Corinne will be 17 years old next Christmas. I think I hear some readers of this statement say, hum! but that doesn't alter the fact that Mrs. Kimball says she can prove what she asserts.

***

Agnes Huntington has been and gone, and she has left a deep impression here as to her ability as a singer and actress. On the last day of her engagement in this city the London Sporting Times remarked that "Miss Agnes Huntington is among the few American artists who ever visited their native land professionally without having met with a railway accident, lost her jewelry, or been overturned in a carriage." Rather strange, isn't it, that on the day following this statement Miss Huntington and all her company were awakened from heir sleep by the upsetting of the carriage in which they were travelling to Boston. Fortunately no one was really badly hurt. When I read the report of the accident my sympathies at once went out to the critic who was so deeply smitten that he spoke of Miss Huntington as a perfect impersonation of the rounded loveliness of Helen of Troy, and in other words called her a paragon of perfection. By the way wasn't it a rather funny to head the criticism of a singer with "A Terpsichorean success?" That would be flattering to the ballet but certainly not to Miss Huntington.

***

Mlle Suzanne D'Orleans, whom it will be remembered gave several recitals in this city, has succeeded in getting together a company of French artists and is now playing in legitimate drama in New York.

There was a letter in an evening paper pitching into "The Prodigal Father," and insinuating that it was anything but moral in its tone. This letter was effectual in doing just what its author intended, though not to the degree that he hoped, namely to get a number of people to go and see it, simply because it was said to be of a character likely to do more harm than good. Of course the writer did not lay claim to having seen the drama; he just wrote about the title as being a take-off on the Biblical story of the prodigal son. The trick worked well but not so successfully as the letters sent to the press by the management of "The Clemenceau Case." In this instance they were so successful that they closed up their own opera house.

***

That much-talked-of Boston Theatre production, "The Soudan," entered upon the third month of its phenomenal career last Monday evening. The vast auditorium was crowded and this means a great deal when it is remembered that the house seats 3200 people. "The Soudan" is the biggest success in the history of Boston Theatre, a house which has scored some big hits in its time. Nearly 100 people are employed in the battle scene of the fourth act and the stirring picture of Trafalgar Square with the returning British soldiers.

***

Little Eddie Giguere, the phenomenal singer, was here last week with the Vaidis Sisters company. Eddie, it will be remembered, is a protage of Mr. L. Rohdt. The young singer met with an accident a few weeks ago and consequently has to wear spectacles. This no doubt helped to make him nervous, but it is quite certain that his singing was very inferior to that during the time of his engagement with the Haverly Minstrels. If he doesn't stop that falsetto he will soon have no voice at all.

***

While in Toronto a few days ago a Herald man was informed that arrangements were being made to bring Agnes Thompson to Montreal. Her name is practically unknown here but should the project amount to anything I can safely promise our citizens a very rich treat.

***

"Erma, the Elf," which was here a few weeks ago has given up the ghost and Miss Marguerite Fish is now playing with Tony Pastor's variety company in New York. Among other changes in the profession I notice that Miss Hilda Thomas and Mr. Mandeville have left "Faust Up to Date Company," and Arnold Kiralfy has given up stage management to become a dancing master.

***

In a letter from an English correspondent he says: "The first night of the appearance of the Florence St. John-Lonnen Company since their American trip was a big occasion at the Gaiety. Oh, what a reception they got when they first appeared on the stage. They were able to bow and do nothing else for fully a couple of minutes, and likewise each member of the company. Miss Maria Jones (the fat one) was saluted as "good old Mary Ann" when she came in with a coster's donkey and cart, and on going out the donkey, for some reason or other, refused to be led out quietly. I think, perhaps, it got mad because it got no applause for his appearance and they had to shove it out, keeping the house in roars of laughter for five minutes. Arthur Williams takes Charles Danby's place, he having joined Arthur Roberts). The burlesque is very good but will be improved a great deal—the dancing, songs, etc., are very fine—but the general impression is that it is not up to Faust up to Date. Florence Levey and Eva Greville dance as fine as ever, One of the old dancers is missing (Lillian Price) she is no longer with them. Little Katie Barry looked as nice as ever, but did not do much. Lonnen, is very good, but I don't think he has so fine a part as in Faust. He does a fine dance and sings the best song in the piece—"Hush, the bogie man"—but no doubt he will work it up far better. Florence St. John I think better than in Faust and greatly improved by her tour.

***

The cat is out of the bag—Sparrow & Jacobs are going to build an uptown theatre. I will try and give some particulars about it next week.

PAUL PRY.

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

A large corporation handling packet teas only, desire a strong house or agent with capital, in Montreal, to co-operate with it with a view to having their teas sent direct from country of production to the agent in Montreal. Address, S. E. M., care New York Advertising Agency, 6 Wall-street, New York City. 513

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
Smoke the Sohmer Cigar 10c.

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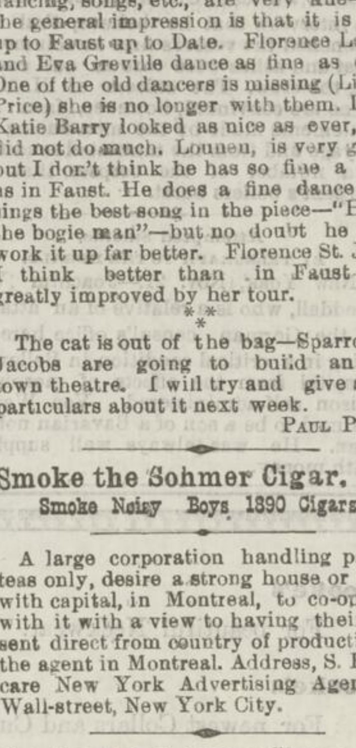

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The PERSIAN LOTION is a BONA FIDE preparation, unique of its kind. It is a true specific for the skin. Is not a white powder suspended in water, or perfume. The PERSIAN LOTION, on the contrary is a medicinal preparation, transparent and limpid like water.

When the skin is BURNT BY THE SUN, the PERSIAN LOTION promptly restores its freshness, and rosey hue, by adding a teaspoonful every morning to the water used for the toilet.

The PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respectable Drug stores in the Dominion, at 50 cents per bottle. Beware of imitations.

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PARTIES WANTING GOOD INVESTMENTS and those desiring their property sold or rented promptly are invited to give us an early call. We do not charge for advertising, nor do we charge commission unless sales are made by us or through our influence.

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RESIDENCES.

Fine stone residence, 12 rooms, bath, etc., furnace, Elm-avenue 10,000
An elegant modern stone residence, 12 rooms, extension kitchen, hot water heat, electric bells, concreted cellar, etc., Dorchester-street $14,000
Brick residence, 8 rooms, Cadieux-street 4,000
Fine New Stone Residence, extension kitchen, hot water heat, cemented basement Wood-avenue 5,500
Splendid Modern Stone Residence, 13 rooms, Upper Peel-street, fine location 12,500
Fine new cut stone residence, 12 rooms, cemented basement, extension kitchen, west Dorchester-street 11,000
An elegant cut stone residence, 16 rooms conservatory, all modern improvements, fine location, Peel-street 19,500
2 splendid modern brick residences, 14 rooms each, corner Dorchester-street. Very desirable. Will exchange for smaller properties.......... 26,000
Solid brick house, 11 rooms, bath, furnace etc., Cadieux-street 2,750
A good stone residence with 24,000 feet of ground, on Bleury-street, easy terms 18,000
A Very Superior Brick Residence, with 2 Story Extension, hot water heat, 15 rooms and all modern conveniences, a most desirable home, and a great bargain, McGill College-avenue 10,000
An Elegant Stone Residence, 14 rooms, and all modern improvements, fine marble mantles, electric bells, &c., Upper St. Urbain-st, cost over $25,000; will sell for 16,000
Nice Stone Residence, 8 rooms, bath, &c., Greene-avenue, very desirable location, easy terms 4,500
Fine New Stone Residence, 12 rooms and all modern improvements, hot water furnace, etc., Sherbrooke-street, very attractive house 9,500
Brick Cottage, 8 rooms and extension, good stable and coachhouse, Hochelaga 1,85
Fine Stone Residence, 11 rooms, bath, etc., 3 story extension, near St. Louis Park, very desirable, a great bargain 3,750
2 Elegant New Tenement Residences, 8 rooms each, bath, etc., west end 5,000
A very nice Cottage, 10 rooms, bath, etc., St. Martin-street, near St. Antoine . 3,000
5 Brick Dwellings, 8 and 9 rooms each, corner of Alexander and Jurors-streets 12,000
Frame House and large garden in business stand on Papineau-road.
Brick Residence, 10 rooms, Stanley-street 5,000
Fine stone Residence, 12 rooms, hot water heat, etc., St. Luke-street 8,250
Stone House, 10 rooms, bath, etc., St. Antoine-street 4,250
Nice brick house, 6 rooms, with good stable, Laval-avenue, near St. Louis Park. A bargain 2,000
Fine Stone Residence, 10 rooms, bath, &c., Metcalfe-street, near Sherbrooke-street 10,500
Fine cut stone cottage, 9 rooms, bath, etc., Coursol-street, West End, very desirable 4,600
New Stone residence, extension kitchen and all modern improvements, Bishop-street 12,500
Good Stone Residence, 10 rooms, Victoria-street for 4,100
Frame Residence, 10 rooms, bath, etc., stable and coach house, Victoria-avenue, Cote St. Antoine 3,000
Fine stone residence, 12 rooms, elegantly finished, Union-avenue 10,000
Brick residence, with extension, 14 rooms, bath, etc., Drummond-street. 6,000
Brick house, large lot, Cote St. Antoine. 3,85
Fine stone residence, 8 rooms, Sauter-street, English basement 7,000
Nice stone residence, Palace-street 6,000
Fine Stone Residence, 12 rooms, bath, etc., hot water furnace, electric bells, etc., Winning-avenue 7,000
2 Solid Brick Residences, 12 and 8 rooms, corner of Plateau and Winning-ave. 8,000
Three Brick Concreted Houses, 8 rooms each, Demarais-street, $1,500 each.
Nice brick house, 10 rooms, Tupper-street, newly renovated and papered 3,750
New stone house, 10 rooms, Tupper-st.... 4,300
Brick house, 10 rooms, Fort-street 3,850
Additional houses on all the principal streets and several of the most elegant residences in the city from $2,000 to $75,000 each. Call for particulars.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.,
Room 201 New York Life Building. 63

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3 of the most elegant corner lots on Cote St. Antoine-road, 50 front; each a great bargain. Only $500 cash, balance at 4 per cent.
6 lots, 11,574 feet, near McDonald's Tobacco Factory, Hochelaga, suitable for a factory, 25c and 30c.
Lot 120 x 168, facing Mount Royal Park and Upper St. Urbain-street, very desirable building property, 37½c.
Lot 1.5 x 185, on Papineau road, with buildings, suitable for a factory, a great bargain. 12c.
Elegant lots 50 x 110, in the new Victoria Park, west St. Lambert, bargains.
10 lots 250 x 110, Claremont-avenue. 17c.
4 lots 60 x 120 each, Montreal Junction. 7½
And a large number of additional residence and business lots in all parts of the city.

B. HUTCHINS & CO.
201 New York Life Building 62

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We offer FOR SALE one of the MOST VALUABLE FARMS on the Island of Montreal, on the Longue Pointe road. Nearly two hundred acres under a good state of cultivation, with a SPLENDID STONE RESIDENCE, large barns and other out-buildings, all in fine order. Farming utensils and stock at a fair valuation. The farm will be sold at a great bargain on easy terms of payement, owner leaving the city.

Another of 4) acres at Petite Cote, two miles from city limits, with good houses and out-buildings. A splendid garden farm. And a nice farm of 43 acres Sault au-Recollet, with two stone houses, good outbuildings, etc., $4,500. A fine garden farm, 45 acres all planted with vegetables at Notre Dame de Grace, St. Luke, close to C.P.R. station.

Also a large number of excellent Eastern Townships and Ontario farms for sale from $1,500 to $12,000 each. Call for particulars.

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2 Fine new tenements [superior], hot water heat, all modern improvements, extension kitchen, Mountain-street 11,000
Elegant New Stone Block 6 Fine Tenements, St. Hubert-street, near Roy. 14,400
New Brick Block 6 Fine Tenements, 7 rooms, bath, etc, Roy-st, near St. Hubert 9,000
Two Solid Brick, 3 story houses, containing 4 good tenements and store, cor. of Cadieux street 6,000
Two Brick-encased Tenements, Sanguinet-street 1,850
Two solid brick houses, 4 tenements and store, cor Cadieux and Napoleon-streets $3,000
Solid brick block, 12 tenements, Coursol-street 15,000
Another solid brick block, 12 tenements, with corner store and dwelling, West End 20,000
12 fine new brick tenements, St. Charles Borrommee-street. Easy terms of payment 20,000
2 brick houses, 4 tenements, Jurors-street 7,000
2 three story brick ditto, 4 tenements, Jurors-street 9,000
4 elegant new brick tenements, 8 rooms each, bath, etc., Coursol-street 10,000
3 brick houses, 6 tenements, 7 rooms each, extension kitchens, sheds, double roofs and double floors; West End 10,200
Stone house, 4 tenements, extension kitchen, Charron-street, Point St. Chs.. 6,000
2 brick self-contained houses, 8 and 6 rooms, bath, etc., Upper St. Urbain-street for 3,000
new brick tenements, Laval-avenue.... 4,000
8 brick tenements Maple-street, a great bargain 6,000
3 brick tenements, Sydenham and Rachel-streets 2,900
Stone house, 2 tenements, Lorne-avenue 5,000
Stone house, 2 tenements, 6 and 8 rooms, marble mantles, Laval-avenue, near St. Louis Park 5,50
10 solid brick tenements, and 2 solid brick residences on Upper St. Urbain street for 25,000
2 new stone tenements, 6 and 7 rooms each, bath, etc., extension kitchens, Drolet-street, near St. Louis Park 4,500
2 blocks of 7 brick tenements, Eleanor-street 11,00
A block of 3 fine stone residences, English basements and all modern improvements, Shuter-street 20,000
Block 6 brick tenement houses, Parthenais-street 11,000
Block 4 brick tenement houses, Parthenais-street 7,000
2 brick houses, 4 tenements, Parthenais-street 2,000
2 brick tenements, Richmond square.... 5,000
2 elegant stone tenements, 6 and 8 rooms, Durocher-street, for 7,250
2 stone tenements, 6 and 8 rooms, Belmont street 7,250
Brick House, 3 tenements, Maple-street.. 4,800
3 new brick tenements, 6 and 7 rooms, Coursol-street 5,300
13 brick tenements, large yards and stable St. Dominique-street, very cheap, easy terms 8,000
12 brick tenements, corner Charron and Liverpool-streets, Point St. Charles. 8,000
4 brick tenements adjoining the above.. 2.500
NEARLY ALL OF THE ABOVE PROPERTIES PAY 10 PER CENT AND UPWARDS.

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That fine property, No. 283 Mountain-street, comprising over 41,000 feet of ground, fronting also on Drummond-street, with a large brick residence and splendid brick stable and coach house. This property is well adapted for elegant residences or small self-contained houses, greatly wanted in that part of the city. Will be sold $10,000 below its actual value. En bloc or in part.

ALSO

A fine stone residence, 11 rooms, bath, etc., close to St. Louis Park, very desirable and a great bargain at $3,750.

A brick cottage and large lot, No. 24 Lansdowne-aveune, Cote St. Antoine, will be sold very low.

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Large brick residence, hot water heat, rent low for the winter, Mountain-street ....
Stone residence, 8 rooms, bath, etc, St. Antoine-street $20.00
Brick house, 3 story, 10 rooms, bath, etc., Latour-street 23.00
A fine stone Residence. 11 rooms, Drolet-street, close to the beautiful St. Louis Park 15.00
2 Fine new tenements [superior] hot water heat, all modern improvements, extension kitchen, Mountain-street.
Nice brick cottage, 10 rooms, bath, etc., with garden, St. Dominique, near Sherbrooke-street, $17.
New stone house, 8 rooms and all modern improvements, best finish, Berri-street, $30.
Fine new stone residence, 12 rooms, extension kitchen, etc., all modern conveniences, West Dorchester-street, very comfortable and desirable, $500.
Several elegantly Furnished Residences, on Dorchester, Sherbrooke and University-sts. Call for particulars.

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POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE

FOR NOVEMBER, 1890.

Delivery A.M.	Delivery P.M.	Mails.	Closing A.M.	Closing P.M.
		Ontario & West. Prov. and States.		
8 30	8.15 / 9.15	(a) Ontario and West. States by G.T.R.	8.10	7.00
9 0	......	Ontario and Western States by C.P.R.	......	7.00
8 3	11 45 / 9.15	(c) Ottawa by R.W.	8.00	5.15 / 7.00
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.	8.05	......
11.50	9 30	Alexandria, Glen Robertson, Greenfield & Maxville by Atlantic Railway	8.00	5.15
......	8.30	Hudson, Oka, Como, Rigaud, Carillon, P. Fortune	8.10	......
		Quebec and Eastern Provinces.		
7 30	......	Sorel, Berthier and Batiscan Bridge by steamer	......	5.10
......	9.00	St. Vincent D.P., Terebonne, L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Louiseville, Sorel, Three Rivers, Quebec and Line of North Shore Ry	7.30	......
7 30	9.00	Quebec and Three Rivers by R.W.	7 30	8.00
11 45	......	(c) C.P.R. Main Line to Ottawa	8.00	......
9 40	......	C.P.R. Bordeaux, St. Jerome and St. Lin branches	......	4.45
9 40	......	C.P.R. St. Jerome and St. Janvier	8.00	4.45
......	12.15	St. Johns, Abbotsford, St. Pie, Farnham & Sherbrooke Ry	......	3.00
7.30	......	Sherbrooke and Lake Megantic Ry	6.45	6.15
11.53	......	Montreal and Sherbrooke C P Ry	......	3.00 / 8.00
9.30	......	Laprairie, Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Dundee, &c., by Ry.	......	2.45
10.15	......	St. Hubert, St. Bruno and St. Basile	5.00	......
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	6.45	8.00
9 15	10.00	St. Johns	7.30	3.00 / 8.00
9.15	10.00	Stanbridge, S Armand Station, St Athanase	7.30	3.20 / 3.20
8.45	......	Vermont Junction Ry	......	3.20
11.00	......	Shefford R.W. Line	......	3.20
9.35	......	G. Ligne, Stottville, Lacolle, Girard.	......	3 30
10.30	......	S-E Ry, Lachine Rap., Lacadie, St. Jacques le M'	......	4.35
9.30	......	S-E Ry Montreal and Chambly section	......	4.30
......	5.15 / 7 00	(b) New Brunswick, N Scotia and P.E.I.	6.45	6.15
......	5.15 / 7.00	Newfoundland, forw'd daily on Halifax. Mails despatched from Halifax for Newfoundland on 10th & 24th Nov	......	6.15
		LOCAL MAILS		
9.30	......	Dorval, Valois, Pointe Claire, Cedars & Coteau du Lac	......	4.15
7.30 / 9.30	......	Laprairie, Beauharnois and Valleyfield, &c	5 00	2.45
......	10 00	Caughnawaga, Chateauguay, Chateauguay Basin	......	3.00
10 00	......	Boucherville, Contrecœur, Varennes, Vercheres Sorel, 1 p.m. Saturday	......	4.15
......	1.00 / 6.00	Cote S Antoine, Notre Dame de Grace and Mt. Royal vale	9.00	2 45
8.15	1.00 / 6.10	Hochelaga	7.30	2.50 / 5.45
8.30	5.8	Lachine, Cote St. P. (B. Bu'ets aftern'n only)	6.00	2.15
9 30	5.30	Longueuil	6.00	4.15
10.00	......	Maisonneuve, Longue Pointe, Pt-au-Trembles & Charlemagne	......	2 00
10.00	1.00	Longue Pointe	7.30	5 00
8.30 / 7 30	12.30 / 3.40	Point St. Charles and St. Gabriel	7.30 / 11 45	5.45
10.00	......	Sorel by R.W.	7 30	4.15
......	......	St. Lambert	......	2.15
9.30	12.30	St. Eustache	7.00	4.45
......	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]	7.15	3.30
......	5.45	Outremont	11.55	......
9.15	1.15 / 7 30	St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal	7.00	12.45 / 5 15
9.15	7.00	Mile End, and Cote St. Louis	7.0	2.15
......	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	9.15	New York City and State, and the Southern States	7.3	3 30 / 7.00
9.35	......	Troy, Albany, Rouse's Point	6.2	3 30
7.30 / 9.35	......	Rouse's Point and Albany Postal Car	6.2	3 30
8 45	1.5	Boston, Mass	7.3	3 20 / 7 00
8 45	......	New England States, except Maine	......	3 20 / 7 00
7.30	......	Portland, Maine, and the New England States, exc'pt Boston	......	8 00
8 15	9.15	(a) Western and Pacific States	8.10	7.00

REGISTERED LETTERS must be posted 15 minutes earlier

[A] Postal Car Bags open till 8:15 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. (c) Postal Car Bags open till 8:15 a. m.

(B) Postal Car Bags open till 7:30 a. m.

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.

GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

By Arizona, Guion Line, 3 p m, Monday, November 3.
By Germanic, White Star Line, for Ireland, (b) 3 p.m, Tuesday, November 4.
By Aller, N G Lloyd Line, 3 p m, Tuesday, November 4
By Polynesian, Allan Line, (a) 7.30 p m, Wednesday, November 5.
By Etruria, Cunard Line, 3 p m, Friday, November 7.
By Werra, N G Lloyd Line, 7 a m, Monday, November 10.
By Teutonic, White Star Line, 6 p m, Monday, November 10.
By Teutonic, White Star Line, supp, 7 a m, Tuesday, November 11.
By Parisian, Allan Line, (a) 7.30 p m, Wednesday, November 12.
By Aurania, Cunard Line, for Ireland (b) 6 p m, Thursday, November 13.
By Ems, N G Lloyd Line, 6 p m, Thursday, November 13.
By Ems, N G Lloyd Line, supp, 7 a m, Friday, November 14.
By Trave, N G Lloyd Line, 6 p m, Monday November 17.
By Britannic, White Star Line, 3 p m, Tuesday, November 18.
By Vancouver, Dominion Line (a), 7.30 p m, Wednesday, November, 19.
By Umbria, Cunard Line, 3 p m, Friday, November 21.
By Majestic, White Star Line, 6 p m, Monday, November 24.
By Majestic, White Star Line, supp, 7 a m, Tuesday, November 25.
By Elder, N G Lloyd, Line, (c) 6 p m, Thursday, November 27.
By Circassian, Allan Line, 7 30 p m, Thursday, November 27.
By Circassian, Allan Line, supp, 6 a m, Friday, November 28.
By Elder, N G Lloyd Line, supp, (c) 7 a m, Friday, November 28.

FRANCE.

By La Champagne, Gen Tr Atl Line, 3 p m Friday, November 7.
By La Gascoyne, Gen Tr Atl Line, 6 p m, Thursday, November 13.
By La Normandie, Gen Tr Atl Line, 3 p m, Friday, November 21.
By La Bourgogne, Gen Tr Atl Line, 6 p m, Thursday, November 27.

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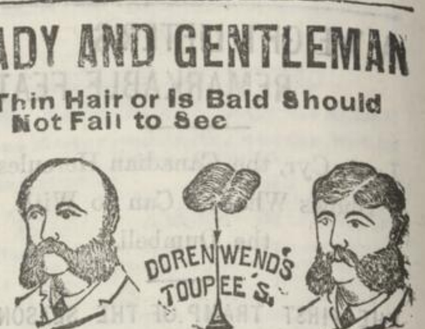

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The handsome home of the late Mr. A Becker on "Isle Bellevue," at St. Annes de Bellevue, P. Q. First class residence with all conveniences, handsomely furnished, beautiful lawn and shade trees. Well cultivated garden with apple, plum, cherry and other fruit trees. Wharf, boathouse and boats, stable and other outhouses.

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Montreal Herald.

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Circulars sent on application.

PAY

—ALL—

MUNICIPAL DUES

Current and Arrears, on or before

SATURDAY, 29th Instant,

In order to secure a vote at the coming Municipal Elections.

The City Treasurer's Office will be kept open till 9 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, the 29th November inst.

[By Order],

WILLIAM ROBB,
79d City Treasurer

Dr. J. Collis Bowne'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, 1866.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, 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. 6

Smoke the Sohmer Cigar, 10c
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THE LEGISLATURE.

HOW WORK IS DONE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Premier's Methods Render Committee Work Important—Young Members Giving Close Attention to Business—The Opposition So Far Acting Moderately—Able Debaters in the Liberal Ranks.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, Nov. 21.—The first two weeks of the session have been decidedly slow and uninteresting. Although 51 notices of private bills were given and an equal number of public measures have or are to be introduced, 24 bills only have been so far printed and distributed. Of these 11 are amendments to the Civil Code or to the Revised Statutes of Quebec. Five are to amend the Municipal Code, three to incorporate religious and benevolent societies; the others relate to the culling and measuring of timber, agricultural societies, etc. None of the very important Government measures have yet been brought down, although everyone of them is ready for distribution.

In his method of leading the House the Premier shows his usual tact and foresight. He has introduced gradually many important reforms which cannot fail in the long run to reduce considerably the length and expense of the sessions of the Legislature. He uses to its full extent the power of the House to refer measures to the standing committees of the House. All public measures amending the existing laws are referred either to the Committee on Legislation or to that of the Municipal Code, as the case may be; and these committees are expected not only to report specially upon each measure submitted to them, but as far as possible to lay before the House a single bill embodying all the amendments suggested and which are considered acceptable. So that the House instead of being called upon to discuss a number of separate bills will deliberate on a small number of measures of importance.

As a result the work of the committees is very much increased as is also the importance of their functions. Every morning there is great activity in the lobbies and sittings of the House are proportionally short and quiet. There is also much less bickering about private bills. Messrs. Weir and Lorrain have the mission of reducing them to Parliamentary form. Their work is well done; the bills are short and clear; much is saved in time and in the expense of printing.

This methodical way of proceeding reduces the opposition to the necessity of keeping within the bounds of legitimate criticism, and during the present session they do not seem to have a wish to criticize the reforms mentioned in the Government program. It will be remembered that the only amendment proposed by Mr. Blanchet to the speech from the Throne was, that the divers elements of our population were not sufficiently represented in the Cabinet. The Government's answer reduces that objection to naught. And as Mr. Blanchet has signified his approval of the principle of every one of the Government measures, it is difficult to see how he can logically oppose the loan upon which the success of these measures depends.

It is probably from want of serious mistakes to criticise that the Opposition makes now and then some trivial attempt at obstructing the business of the House, attempts which so far have resulted in the utter confusion of their authors.

The Government seems to have in the ranks of its supporters all the best debaters of the House. The Opposition may be said to have three debaters, Mr. Blanchet, Mr. Hall and Mr. Poupore. Mr. Robertson rarely takes part in the discussion, but when he does so he is listened to with respect and attention. There are a great many talkers on the Opposition side, Messrs. Nantel, Leblanc, Duplessis and Owens rarely let a debate pass without making speeches, but it cannot be said that they throw any very great light upon the questions discussed.

Mr. Mercier, as usual, speaks upon almost every question, and is ably seconded by the members of the Cabinet, who while always ready to answer needful questions carefully avoid long-winded harangues.

The behavior of the youthful followers of the Government is commendable. They attend the sittings regularly, listen to the debates attentively, and when they do speak on questions interesting the counties they represent, they are short, sensible and sometimes eloquent. Mr. Dechene, Mr. Turgeon, Mr. Lovell, Mr. Carrier, Mr. Girard, and many others will make their mark in public life if they continue as they have begun. The members are remarkably sympathetic to their youthful colleagues, especially Mr. McShane, who never fails to applaud their efforts and give them the benefit of his experience.

Since the beginning of the session a large number of ladies have attended the sittings of the House, attracted it is said by interest more in the legislators than in the legislation.

B.

Epp'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 flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, by all Grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

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You hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills they are very small; no bad effects all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Montreal.

Nov. 21.

CLEARED.

Steamship Sarmatian, Brown, Glasgow, H & A Allan, general.

Steamship Polino, 424, Patone, Sorel, H Dobell & Co, light.

Vessels in Port.

STEAMSHIPS.

Stubbenhuk, 2864, Munderloh & Co.
Kehrwieder, 1831, Munderloh & Co.
Lake Huron, 2646, H E Murray.
Amarynthia, 2552, R. Reford & Co.
Brazilian, 2084, H & A Allan.

Port of Quebec.

Nov. 21.

NOTES.

Schooner Stadacona, Capt Blais, from Whalehead, Labrador, with a cargo of fish and oil arrived in port this morning.

Tug steamer Dauntless was dispatched this afternoon to tow up the overdue bark Adorna which is reported inward off L'Islet. An effort will be made to get her away to sea again this fall, she ships a cargo of deals.

The Norwegian bark Aljuca with a timber cargo for Greenock left for sea to-day in tow of tug Champion which takes her to the foot of the Traverse.

Dominion line steamship Oregon arrived from Montreal at 3.30 p m, changed pilots and proceeded.

The Richelieu Company pontoons were placed in winter quarters in the Louise Basin this afternoon.

Steamer Corinthian this morning went into the Louise basin for the winter.

New boilers for the steamer Montreal are to be built in Toronto.

Pilot Gravel, who was in charge of the steamship Oregon when she grounded in the harbor recently, has been acquitted of blame by the Commissioners.

Captain Boyle, late commander of the steamship Barcelona, left for home in the Gerona yesterday.

Red Island light ship has gone into winter quarters in the Louise Basin.

Steamships Bonavista and Sportsman arrived from Montreal last night and proceeded.

Montreal cargo ex-steamer Beaver has been forwarded by boat and the vessel will go into winter quarters here.

Pilot schooner No. 2 arrived in port this morning to tie up for the season.

Steamship Texas arrived from Montreal at 2 p m, and proceeded.

Gulf Reports.

NOON TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

L'Islet—Heavy snow storm last night; clear; west wind to-day. Bark Adorna anchored.
River du Loup—Ther. 31, cloudy; north wind. Inward 7 a m, Contest. Outward 6 a m, steamer; 6.30 a m, Vancouver; 8 a m, Gerona.
Martin River—Clear; strong north wind.
Fame Point—Clear; northwest wind.
Anticosti—Ther. 30; clear; north wind.
Meat Cove—Blinding snowstorm last night; cloudy; northwest wind to-day.
Cape Ray—Heavy rain; strong northwest wind.
Low Point—Cloudy; northwest wind.

5 p.m.

L'Islet—Cloudy, strong west wind. Outwards 2 p m, La Canadian.
River du Loup—Ther. 30, cloudy, west wind. Inward one schooner.
Father Point—Ther. 26, cloudy, strong southwest wind. Outward 9.30 a m, Bonavista noon, Sportsman.
Cape Chatte—Clear, west wind. Outward 2 p m. Cape Breton.
Martin River—Clear, northwest wind.
Fame Point—Clear, west wind.
Cape Despair—Cloudy, north wind. Inward 5.30 a m, Admiral.
To Esquimaux Point—Ther. 22, clear, north wind.
Moisie—Outward, Snow Queen.
Anticosti—Ther. 33, clear, north wind.

Inland Navigation.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Nov. 21.

Vessels passed up | Steamer Dominion and one consort, Kington to St Catherine, light; Schooner S Neelon, Collins Bay to Sandusky, ice.

Down—Steamers W H Stevens, Duluth to Ogdensburg, general cargo; Walker and two barges, Fort William to Kingston, wheat; schooner Oliver Mitchell, Detroit to Oswego, wheat.

Wind west moderate.

PORT COLBORNE.

Nov. 21.

Down—Schooner John McGee, Detroit to Oswego; Canada, Sarnia to Port Dalhousie, light.

Up—Pridgeon, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; Gov Smith, Charlotte to Chicago, coal.

Wind southwest to west, fresh.

Maritime Miscellany.

The Allan Line steamship Grecian, from Montreal, which arrived at London on Thursday afternoon, lost two sheep out of her livestock shipment of 156 oxen and 328 sheep.

The Allan Mail steamship Parisian arrived out on Friday afternoon.

The Allan steamship Carthagenian from Baltimore landed her 700 oxen without loss.

WHERE TO WORSHIP.

Protestant House of Industry and Home, Longue Pointe—On Sunday, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock, p. m., Divine services will be conducted by the Rev. R. P. Duclos.

Church of St. James the Apostle, Holy Communion at 8 a. m., morning services at 11. Choral litany at 4.15. Seats free. Evening service at 7. Principal Henderson's Bible Class for both sexes, and Sunday school at 3 p. m. Canon Ellegood, Rector.

St. Martin's Church, Upper St. Urbain-street, Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., Rector.—Sunday next before Advent. Holy Communion at 9 a.m. Usual services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Bible Reading in the church at 3.10 p.m. All seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed and shown to places by sidesmen.

Douglas Methodist Church—The Pastor, Rev. J. C. Antliff, M. A., D.D. The Rev. John Potts D.D. of Toronto, will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. G. H Wells, D.D., of the American Presbyterian Church at 7 p m. Collections in aid of the Educational Society of the Methodist Church. Sabbath school at 3 p. m.

St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal, Beaver Hall Hill—Rector, Rev. Charles Tulley. Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity, morning at 11; subject, "Jerusalem." Evening at 7; subject: "The Two Revelations." Preacher at the services, the rector. Bible class and Sunday school at 3. Christian endeavor. Strangers and visitors are invited to all services. Baptism at 4.15 p. m. Prayer meeting every Sunday morning at 10.15.

Christ Church Cathedral, 8 a. m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Choral morning service, subject, "Suffering and Glory." 4.15 p. m. Choral Litany. 7 p m. Choral evening; subject, "Lost and Found." All seats free at 7 p. m. Mr. Geo Hague's Bible Reading 3.15 p. m. Daily Service 5. p. m. Rev. J. C. Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal.

Grace Baptist Church, Queen's Hall—Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D.D., pastor. Prayer meeting at 9.30 a. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m.; 11 a. m., sermon on "Two Ways of Working a Reply to the Montreal Baptist." Father Chiniquy will be present. 3 p.m., temperance rally; J. H. Smith, Esq., of Manchester, England, will speak on "The Voice of the Nations." 7 p.m., fourth sermon on "The Prodigal Son." Baptism at close of evening service.

Trinity Church, St. Denis-street, opposite Viger-square—Rev. Canon Mills, B. D., Rector. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. E. A. King, M. A. Sunday school and Bible class for adults at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Canon Mills. All are invited.

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.

The Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, M. A., D. D., will conduct the religious service at the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, at Verdun, on Sunday, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock p. m. Neighbors and other friends of the patients are cordially invited.

Church of the Messiah.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Wm. S. Barnes will preach.

St. Gabriel Church—Rev. Robert Campbell, D. D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: "Faith and Repentance that fall short of Salvation." 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 at 11, "The Great Storm." Evening at 7, "The Right Kind of Missionary." Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D. will officiate. Minister's class 10 a.m. Young women's class, 3 p.m. Sunday school, 3 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, "Jesus the Christ of Christianity, Who and What Was He?"

Olivet Baptist Church—Corner Mountain and Osborne-streets. The pastor, Rev A G Upham, will preach at 11 a m and 7 p m. Holy Communion after every sermon. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p m.

Olivet Missions, Baptist Hall, Centre-street and Winstanley Hall, 142 Delisle-street. Service at 7 p m. J B Warnicker, Church Missionary.

St. James Methodist Church, corner City Councillor and St. Catherine-streets. Rev. Jas Henderson, M A, pastor; Rev R P Bowles, M A B D, asst-pastor.

Educational Sermons will be preached in this church at 7 p m, by Rev Dr Potts, of Toronto. Collection at both services. Sunday School and Bible classes at 9.30 a m, and 3 p m. Pastor's Bible class in church at 3 p m.

Ask your grocer for Tetley's Tea. Tetley's name is on every package. Don't drink any other but Tetley's Tea. Can be had from any grocer in the city.

Smoke the Shomer Cigar, 10c

STEAMSHIPS

BERMUDA & WEST INDIES
ROYAL MAIL LINES OF THE
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.,
Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

For Bermuda, SS. Orinoco, Dec. 4, at 3 p.m. St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St Lucia, Barbados, Grenada and Trinidad, SS. Bermuda, Nov. 29, at noon.

For freight, passage and Insurance, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York,
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
THOS. FRASER & CO., Agents,
205 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

Richelieu & Ontario NavigationCo.

LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON TO QUEBEC.

Steamer Montreal
Will make her last trip on
TUESDAY, 18th Inst.

Steamer Quebec
WEDNESDAY, 19th Inst, leaving Montreal at 6 o'clock p.m.
The Steamer
Corinthian
Will make a
SPECIAL TRIP
To Quebec and intermediate ports, leaving here Thursday, 20th inst., at 6 p.m., taking both freight and passengers.

ALEX MILLOY, Traffic Manager. JULIEN CHABOT, Gen. Manager.
Montreal, Nov. 15th, 1890.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co
1890—SEASON—1890

The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports:—

To THREE RIVERS—Every Tuesday Friday at 1 p.m.

To CHAMBLY—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

To BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES VERCHERES—Daily (Sundays excepted), per "Berthier" at 2.30 p.m.

To LAPRAIRIE—From 27th October to close of navigation, Sundays and holidays excepted—8.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. From Laprairie, 7.00 and 10 a.m. Sundays and holidays excepted.

LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil 6.00 a.m., and every subsequent hour. From Hochelaga, commence at 6.30 a.m.; last trip 7.30 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Offices, 135½ St. James street, Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel, Canal Basin and Richelieu Pier.

ALEX. MILLOY, Traf. Manager. JULIEN CHABOT, Gen. Manager.
Montreal, Nov, 1889. 96

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session for an act to incorporate "The Royal Canadian Trust and Fidelity Company," with power to act as trustees, executors of wills, and in other fiduciary capacities; to establish safety deposit vaults and maintain the same, and to carry on a general financial and agency business in the City of Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 22, 1890.

MACMASTER & McGIBBON, Solicitors for Applicants

ROASTING SPITS
Only way of having meats or fowls roasted. Price $1.
HOFF'S PATENT
Brass and Iron Padlocks
Most Secure Locks Made.
Wire Mouse Traps, Rat Traps, etc.
L.J.A. SURVEYER
6 St. Lawrence-st.

Dawes & Co.
BREWERS & MALTSTERS
India Pale Ale and XX Mild Ale.
Extra and XXX Stout Porter, in Wood and Bottle.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED.
Sand Porter, quarts and pints
OFFICE:
521 St. James-street West,
MONTREAL.
Orders received by Telephone.

MONTFERRATO ITALIAN CLARET AND ALGERIAN CLARET
FOR SALE BY
FREDERICK KINGSTON
WINE MERCHANT
25 HOSPITAL - STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828
J. HARRIS & CO.
St. John, N. B.
Railway Car Builders and Founders.

J. HARRIS & CO.
Passenger and Freight Railway Cars, Railway Castings of all kinds, Car Wheels Chilled and Steel Tyred.

STEAMSHIPS

BEAVER LINE.

The Canada Shipping Co's.
LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
MONTREAL & 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

SUMMER SAILINGS.

From LIVERPOOL		From MONTREAL.
Fri Aug 15	Lake Superior	Tues. Sept 2
" Aug 22	Lake Huron	" Sept 9
" Aug 29	Lake Nepigon	" Sept 16
" Sept 5	Lake Ontario	" Sept 23
" Sept 12	Lake Winnipeg	" Sept 30
" Sept 19	Lake Superior	" Oct 7
" Sept 26	Lake Huron	" Oct 14
" Oct 3	Lake Nepigon	" Oct 21
" Oct 10	Lake Ontario	" Oct 28
" Oct 17	Lake Winnipeg	" Nov 4
" Oct 24	Lake Superior	" Nov 11
" Oct 31	Lake Huron	" Nov 18

The steamers connect at Montreal 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.

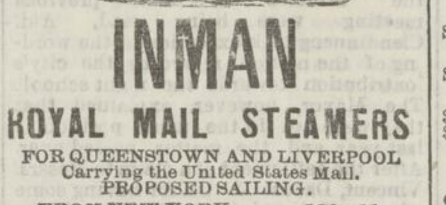
An experienced Surgeon is carried by each steamer, also Stewardesses to attend to the wants of females and children.

RATES OFP ASSAGE MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Saloon....$50 to $60.
Round Trip....$90 to $110.
Intermediate....$25, return $55
Steerage....$20.

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, 21 Water Street; in New York, JAS. ARKELL & Co., 25 Whitehall street.

H. E. MURRAY,
General Manager,
1 Custom House Square, Montreal.
Mar. 70



INMAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Carrying the United States Mail.
PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM NEW YORK.	1890-91.
City of N. York,	Wednes'y Nov. 12, 5.00 a.m
City of Berlin	Wednes'y Nov. 19, 10.30 a.m
City of Chester	Wednes'y Nov. 23, 5.00 a.m
City of Chicago	Wednes'y Dec. 3, 9.30 a.m
City of N. York	Wednes'y Dec. 10, 3.00 p.m
City of Berlin	Wednes'y Dec. 17, 9.30 a.m
City of Chester	Wednes'y Dec. 24, 3.00 p.m
City of Chicago	Wednes'y Dec. 31, 8.00 a.m
—1891.—	
City of Berlin	Wednes'y Jan. 14, 8.30 a.m
City of Chester	Wednes'y Jan. 23, 7.30 a.m
City of Richmond	Wednes'y Feb. 4, 1.30 p m
City of Chicago	Wednes'y Feb. 11, 7.00 a.m
City of N. York	Wednes'y Feb. 18, 2.00 p.m
City of Chester	Wednes'y Feb. 25, 6.30 a.m
City of Berlin	Wednes'y Mar. 4, 12.00 noon
City of Chicago	Wednes'y Mar. 11, 6.00 a.m
City of N. York	Wednes'y Mar. 18, 12.30 a.m
City of Chester	Wednes'y Mar. 25, 5.30 a.m
City of Paris	Wednes'y Apr. 1, 10.30 a m

This supersedes all previous schedules.
From Inman Pier 34 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 13 St. James street, or

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO
254 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Oct. 22, '90.

M. NOLAN de LISLE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Room No. 23 Fraser Building,
No. 45 St. Sacrament Street.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

Bankrupt Stock of Furniture

Finished and in Process of Manufacture, Coverings and all other appurtenances in connection with the Cabinet and Upholstering Trade,

Well Seasoned Lumber, Machinery, Tools, etc.

In the matter of Jas. Thomson, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned have received instructions from the Curator to sell by Public Auction at the Warehouse lately occupied by the insolvent, No. 1290 Guy-street, Montreal, on **Thursday, the 27th Day of November**, inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the whole of the stock-in trade, fixtures, plant, etc., at so many cents in the dollar, lots to be divided as follows:

Lot		
Lot 1.	Lumber	$2497 53
" 2.	Veneers	1318 35
" 3.	Manufactured Stock	2685 00
" 4.	In process	693 00
" 5.	Hardware	688 68
" 6.	Cretonnes, Sateens, etc	469 56
" 7.	Gimps and Edgings	577 25
" 8.	Borders	1033 61
" 9.	Cords, Fringes and Tassels	896 33
" 10.	Moroccos, Sheep Skins, etc	563 68
" 11.	Satins, Plushes, Tapestries, etc	9.6 76
" 12.	Portieres and Curtains	216 00
" 13.	Linings, Feathers, Threads, etc	293 18
" 14.	Various Cloths	356 50
" 15.	Machinery	1565 00
" 16.	Fixtures	695 50
		$15,365 94
" 17.	Goods under advances, consisting of expensive Silk and Satin coverings and manufactured stock, amounting to	2702 00
" 18.	Expensive Plush & Tapestries	2193 27

The manufactured stock [Lot No. 3] will be sold in lots to suit purchasers—comprising Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Leather Dining Chairs, Hall Stands, Cabinets, Music Stands, Mantels, Drawingroom Suites, Odd and Easy Chairs, Sofas, Divans and other household effects, all made in Mr. Thompson's best style, finish and material.

Terms cash.

The Inventory may be examined and all other information obtained on application to the Curator, and the stock may be inspected at the Warehouse.

W ALEX. CALDWELL, Curator.
M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
Offices of Caldwell, Tait & Wilks, 297 St. James-st., Montreal. 280g

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.

LANE ROUTE.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.

FROM PIER 40, N. R., NEW YORK.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Umbria	Nov. 22, 2.00 p.m
Servia	Nov. 29, 7.00 a.m
Etruria	Dec. 6, noon
Aurania	" 13, 6 a.m
Gallia	Dec. 20, 1.00 p.m
Servia	Dec. 27, 6.00 a.m
Umbria	Jan. 3, 11.00 a.m
Bothnia	Jan. 10, 3.00 p.m

RATES OF PASSAGE.

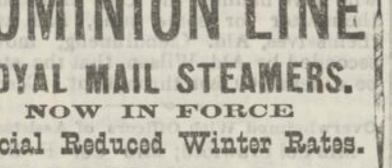
Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to accommodation. Intermediate passage, $35.

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's 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



DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
NOW IN FORCE
Special Reduced Winter Rates.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

DOMINION	Thurs., Nov. 13
OREGON	Friday, Nov. 14
VANCOUVER	about Saturday Nov. 16

FROM QUEBEC.

*VANCOUVER	about Thurs. Nov. 20

From Portland.

Sarnia	Thurs., Dec. 4

From Halifax.

Sarnia*	Sat., Dec. 6

Rates of passage by all steamers. Cabin $40, $50 and $60. Intermediate $25. Steerage $20.

BRISTOL SERVICE

For Avonmouth Dock.

Ontario, from Montreal .... about Oct. 25th
Texas " " " Nov. 12

* No passengers carried to Bristol.

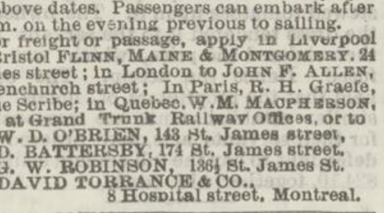
Passengers per SS. Vancouver must embark at Quebec.

*These Steamers have Saloon State rooms, music room, smoking room and bath rooms amidships, where but little motion is felt.

Steamers will leave Montreal at daylight on above dates. Passengers can embark after 8 p.m. on the evening previous to sailing.

For freight or passage, apply in Liverpool or Bristol FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, 24 James street; in London to JOHN F. ALLEN, 48 Fenchurch street; In Paris, R. H. Graefe, 9 Rue Scribe; in Quebec, W. M. MACPHERSON, and at Grand Trunk Railway 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.



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,
1890.

Britannic	Wednesday, Nov. 19, 10.30 a.m
*Majestic	Wednesday, Nov. 26, 5.00 a.m
Germanic	Wednesday, Dec. 3, 9.30 a.m
*Teutonic	Wednesday, Dec. 10, 3.00 p.m
Britannic	Wednesday, Dec. 17, 9.30 a.m
*Majestic	Wednesday, Dec. 24, 3.00 p.m
Germanic	Wednesday, Dec. 31, 8.30 a.m
Adriatic	Wednesday, Jan. 7, 2.30 p.m
Britannic	Wednesday, " 14, 8.30 a.m
Celtic	Wednesday, " 21, 3.00 p.m
Germanic	Wednesday, " 28, 7.30 a.m
Adriatic	Wednesday, Feb. 4, 2.00 p.m
*Teutonic	Wednesday, " 11, 7.00 a.m
Celtic	Wednesday, " 18, 2.00 p.m
*Majestic	Wednesday, " 25, 7.00 a.m

SALOON RATES.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown $50, $80, $100 and upwards.

Suites of rooms on Majestic and Teutonic at special rates.

Return Tickets at reduced rates.

Superior Second Cabin accommodation on the steamers marked thus *

Rates:

Majestic and Teutonic.. ......$35 00 and $40 00

No Second Cabin on Germanic and Britannic.

Lowest rates to Paris and the Continent. Children between two and twelve years half-price. Infants free.

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. COGHLIN, Sole Agent
364 St. Paul-st. Montreal.

Ottawa River Navigation Company

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Steamers Prince of Wales and Princess will continue to run until close of navigation.

Steamer PRINCE OF WALES from Montreal 6.20 a.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays for Oka, Como, St. Placide, Carillon, and connecting with St. Maude for Grenville, Hawkesbury and intermediate ports to Ottawa.

Steamer PRINCESS from Montreal 6 a.m, Wednesdays and Saturdays for St. Annes, Hudson, Pt. aux Anglais, Rigaud, St. Andrew's, Pt. Fortune and Carillon.

Passengers may take 9 a.m. train for St. Annes Wednesdays and Saturdays to connect with above steamer.

Freight carried at lowest rates.

Apply Head Office, 88 Common st.

R. W. SHEPHERD, Jr., Manager

STEAMSHIPS

REFORD'S AGENCIES

DONALDSON LINE

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE,

Sailing from Montreal every Wednesday Morning.

SS. Amarynthia 5,000 tons .... Nov. 22

Glasgow Agents:—DONALDSON BROS., 165 St. Vincent street.

All the vessels of the above line are A 100, highest class at Lloyds, and have been built expressly for this trade, and possesses the most improved facilities for carrying Grain, Butter, Cheese and Cattle.

Through Bills of Lading

Granted by any of the above Lines to any point in

CANADA or WESTERN STATES

And by any of the CANADIAN or WESTERN RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE at LOWEST THROUGH RATES.

Special attention given to the HANDLING of all PERISHABLE and other cargo.

For further particulars apply to

ROBT. REFORD & CO.,
23 & 25 St. Sacrament St.,
MONTREAL.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN
New York and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

Proposed Sailings from New York

Wyoming	Tuesday, Sept 23, 11.30 a.m
Arizona	Tuesday, Sept 30, 6.00 a.m
Wisconsin	Tuesday, Oct 7, 11.30 a.m
Nevada	Tuesday, Oct 14, 4.30 a.m
Alaska	Tuesday, Oct 21, 10.00 a.m
Wyoming	Tuesday, Oct 28, 4.30 a.m
Arizona	Tuesday, Nov 4, 9.30 a.m
Wisconsin	Tuesday, Nov 11, 4.00 p.m
Nevada	Tuesday, Nov 18, 8.30 a.m
Alaska	Tuesday, Nov 25, 3.30 p m
Wyoming	Tuesday, Dec 2, 8.00 a.m
Arizona	Tuesday, Dec 9, 2.30 a.m
Wisconsin	Tuesday, Dec 16, 7.30 a.m

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.

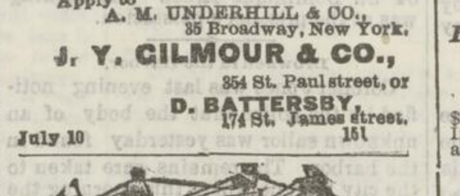
CABIN PASSAGE.

$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 10 151



HANSA
STEAMSHIP CO.
OF HAMBURG.

SUMMER SERVICE, 1890.

The following first class steamers will render a regular service between the Continent of Europe and Canada during the summer season.

S.S Pickhuben, (new)	4,200 tons
S.S Stubbenhuk, (new)	4,200 tons
S.S Grimm, (new)	3,600 tons
S.S Steinhoft, (new)	3,500 tons
S.S Kehrwieder	3,100 tons
S.S Cremon	3,100 tons
S.S Grasbrook	3,000 tons.
S.S Baumwall, (building)	4,000 tons.
S.S Wandrahm, (building)	3,600 tons.

SAILING FROM MONTREAL TO HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

SS. GRASBROOK, about Nov. 10th.
SS. STUBBENHUK, about Nov. 12th.
SS. KEHRWIEDER, about Nov. 15th.

WINTER SERVICE VIA BOSTON,

Sailing from Hamburg and Antwerp via Halifax to Boston.

SS. CREMON, about Nov. 14th.
SS. GRIMM, about Nov. 24th

FROM BOSTON to HAMBURG.

SS. CREMON, about Dec. 5th.
SS. GRIMM, about Dec. 15th.

Through bills of lading granted in connection with Canadian and American railroads to all points in Canada and Western States. For further particulars apply to

MUNDERLOH & CO., Agents.
Montreal, Nov. 4th, 1890.

THE BEST
AND
Cheapest Stationery
OF ALL KINDS WILL BE FOUND
—AT—
J. Theo. Robinson's
New Stationery Store
CORNER OF
Notre Dame and St. Peter
EVERYTHING NEW
NO OLD STOCKS
Prices away below what you have been paying.

JAMES BAXTER,
120 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL
Commercial Paper Bought
Advances made on Warehouse Receipts.
Real Estate Bought, sold or Exchanged

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE

Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of MAILS.

This company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engined Clyde Built

IRON AND STEEL STEAMSHIPS

They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, and are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest.

	Tons.	
Acadian	931	Capt. C. Mylius.
Assyrian	3970	Capt. John Bentley
Austrian	2458	Capt. Vipond
Brazilian	4100	Capt. Whyte.
Buenos Ayrean	4005	Capt. R. Carruthers
Canadian	2906	Capt. Dunlop.
Carthaginian	4214	Capt. A. Macnicol.
Caspian	2728	Capt. R. P. Moore.
Circassian	3724	Capt. Alex. McDouga.
Corean	3488	Capt. C. J. Menzies
Grecian	3613	Capt. C. E. LeGalli
Hibernian	2997	Capt. John Wallace.
Lucerne	1925	Capt. Nunan
Manitoban	2975	Capt. Johnstone;
Mongolian	4750	Building
Monte Videan	3500	Capt. W. S. Main.
Nestorian	2688	Capt. I. Goodwin
Newfoundland	919	Capt. McGrath
Norwegian	3523	Capt. W. Christie.
Nova Scotian	3305	Capt. R. H. Hughes
Numidian	4750	Building.
Parisian	5359	Capt. Joseph Ritchie,
Peruvian	3038	Capt. ——.
Phœnician	2425	Capt. John Kerr.
Polynesian	3983	Lieut. R. Barrett, RNR
Pomeranian	4364	Capt. W. Dalziel.
Prussian	3030	Capt. J. Ambury.
Rosarian	3500	Capt. D. McKillop.
Sardinian	4376	Capt. Wm. Richardson
Sarmatian	3647	Capt. John Brown.
Scandinavian	3068	Capt. John France.
Siberian	3904	Capt. John Park.
Waldensian	2256	Capt. D. J. James.

-Winter Arrangements-

1890-91

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Mail Service.

Calling at Londonderry.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Portland	From Halifax
1890		1890	1890
6 Nov	Circassian	20 Nov.	29 Nov
20 "	Sardinian	11 Dec.	13 Dec
4 Dec	Parisian	25 "	27 "
18 "	Circassian	8 Jan	10 Jan
1891		1891	1891
1 Jan	Sardinian	22 "	24 "
15 "	Polynesian	5 Feb	7 Feb
29 "	Circassian	19 "	21 "

And fortnight thereafter.

These steamers sail from Portland about 1 p. m. Thursdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the West, due at Portland at noon, and from Halifax about 1 p. m. Saturdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train from the West, due at Halifax at noon.

Rates of Passage from Portland or Halifax.

Cabin, $40, $50 and $60 single; $80, $90 and $110 return, according to accommodation. Intermediate, $25 single, $55 return. Steerage at lowest rates.

Rail Rates from Montreal to Portland and Halifax.

To Portland, first class, single $7.50; return, $12.50. Second class, single, $5.50; return, $11.00. To Halifax, first class, single, $8.75; return, $17.40. Second class, single, $5.50; return, $11.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service

From Liverpool to Baltimore via St. John's and Halifax.	Steamships.	From Halifax via St. John's N.F., to Liverpool.
1890		1890
28 Oct	Nova Scotian	24 Nov
11 Nov	Caspian	8 Dec
25 "	†Carthaginian	22 "
		1891
9 Dec	Nova Scotian	5 Jan
23 "	Caspian	19 "

†The Carthaginian will carry only Cabin passengers between Halifax and St. John, N.B.

Glasgow and Boston Service.

From Glasgow to Boston	Steamships.	From Boston to Glasgow on or about
29 Oct	Prussian	15 Nov
14 Nov	Siberian	1 Dec.
28 "	Pomeranian	15 "
12 Dec	Sarmatian	29 "

These Steamers do not carry Passengers on voyage to Europe.

Glasgow and Philadelphia Service.

From Glasgow to Phila.	Steamships.	From Philadel. to Glasgow on or about
7 Nov	*Hibernian	28 Nov
21 "	*Manitoban	12 Dec
5 Dec	*Norwegian	26 "

*Via Halifax on voyages from Glasgow.

These Steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

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25 Common street, Montreal

MEDICAL MEN GOING TO GERMANY

Montreal to Have the Benefit of Koch's Discovery—St. Andrew's Ball Committee

FOUND DROWNED IN THE HARBOR.

Finance Committee Don't Want the St. Lambert Hill Extension For Several Years to Come.

The case of Valois vs. Craig was dismissed in the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr. Duncan McIntyre has cabled that business is bright and prosperous in London.

Special educational services are to be held in the St. James' Methodist Church to-morrow.

Robert Lowe, who was injured by a pile of sand on Thursday, is not likely to recover.

M. Dudevoir has been elected to the municipal council of Maisonneuve by a large majority.

Outrement has voted on the new water by-law and agreed to it by a majority of eighteen.

The Vics. Armory Association has decided that the lease with the Free Thought Association cannot be cancelled.

The steamship Polino, after discharging her cargo of coal at the canal basin, will go to Sorel to lay up for the winter.

The wharves are beginning to look bare. Freight is being rapidly removed from the sheds, which will soon be taken down.

Madame Brazier, arrested in a state of delirium-tremens, was yesterday sentenced by the Recorder to eight days' imprisonment.

In the Police Court yesterday Adolphe Levesque, charged with the larceny of tools from a Mr. Page, pleaded not guilty. He was remanded.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Nov. 24, 1890, are Messrs John Molson and W W Ogilvie.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Union Catholique M. de Martigny will read another paper upon "The Importance of Classical Studies."

A meeting of the governors of the Protestant Insane Hospital is to be held to-day at noon, at the Mechanics Institute. See advertisement.

Premier Mercier left Quebec last night at 10 o'clock. He will spend to-day at the Government House where a good deal of business awaits him.

Killed Near St. Jerome.

Jos. Bernain, a rich farmer, was yesterday killed near St. Jerome by being thrown from his team and the horses falling over and crushed in his head.

Fast Driving Must Be Stopped.

In the Recorder's Court yesterday, Joseph Pariseau responded to the sinners' roll call, and ponied up a V for fast driving on Notre Dame-street.

They Must Answer by Monday.

A reply to the petition of Melain Lafontaine to set aside the rates tax by-law has been made by the city attorney and the petitioners have till Monday next to file an answer to the reply.

He Deserved All he Got.

In the Recorder's Court yesterday one Michael Yardiff was arraigned on the charge of being drunk and exposing his person. This species of manhood suffered his just desert. $10 or one month.

He Wants Balm to Heal the Wound.

Franco Trepannier claims $1000 damages from the city for alleged imprisonment on a warrant issued one day before the hearing of a case against him in the Recorder's Court.

They Want St. Denis-street Made Longer.

The extension of St. Denis street to Sault aux Recollet will be discussed by the promoters in Parent Bros.' rooms next Tuesday afternoon. The erection of the new jail at Sault aux Recollet is likely to aid in securing the object wished for.

Yerterday Morning's Little Blaze.

At 7.14 yesterday morning an alarm from box 315 was rung in and brought the local firemen to Belouin Desboyes and Latnoire's plumbing establishment 520½ Craig-street. The fire originated in the cellar, from burning chips. Damage nominal.

Slayton Case Still Discussed.

In the Court of Review yesterday with Chief Justice Sir Frances Johnson and Judges Jette and Mathieu on the bench, a lengthy argument took place on the appeal from the judgment quashing the capias against Theodore Slayton and W. J. Tabb.

They Were Justly Treated.

For fast driving on Craig-street, Thursday afternoon, Benjamin Jennays, Joseph Christian and Arthur Charron, were put before the judicial gaze of the Recorder yesterday, and had the option of chipping in $5 each or go and do city work for 15 days.

"Jersey Lightning" Captured.

The Provincial Police are on the "qui vive" and are stirring up those who break the laws by indulging in peddling out the "juice" of the forbidden fruit without a license. Yesterday they increased the treasury by a sale of some $100 worth of the juice captured from evil doers.

The Buoys are Being Removed.

Notice has been given to the Harbor Commissioners that the buoys in the North Channel to Lavaltrie and in the North Channel at Cap a la Roche are being removed for the winter. All buoys in the new ship channel from Montreal to Quebec are being left in position excepting the red buoys in Lake St. Peter.

Fined For Assaulting a Woman.

Michael Harrison, a son of the Emerald Isle, was placed in the dock of the Recorder's Court yesterday charged with assaulting one Marie Louis Gellemond, of 68 Jacques Cartier-street; the alleged charges were rather tough on the Irish race and would have had a good censure from the ancient pen; but alas, those critics have passed into oblivion. The unworthy representative of Erin's soil got off with a fine of $10 or two months' in jail at hard labor.

[A Cut at Canadian Millers]

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Treasury Department has decided that grain taken to Canada to be ground cannot be returned to the United States without the payment of duty.

Local Law Faculty Dinner.

Saturday evening next the annual dinner of the Law Faculty of Laval University will take place in St. Lawrence Hall. Mr. Chapleau and Mr. Mercier have signified their intention to be present.

His Injury Was Serious.

Messrs. Mills and McMaster, stevedores, are being sued by one Dositheo Laviolette a laborer for the sum of $5000 for damages which he alleges he received while at work in their employ on board the ship City of Lincoln.

The Charge Will be Investigated.

A young man was yesterday arrested by Chief of Police Massie, of St. Henri, on the charge of entering the house of Mme. Brisebois in the said town, and the larny therefrom of $20. His case will be nvestigated this morning in the Police Court.

That Bank Note Forgery Case.

Judgment was rendered yesterday in the Appeal Court on the issue raised by Mr. St. Pierre in the bank note forgery case referred to in yesterday's Herald. It was decided that there was no error in the conviction, and the decision of the Criminal Court is maintained. Berthe aume, therefore, will serve out his sentence of two years in the penitentiary.

The Coming Big Ball.

The Ball Committee of St. Andrew's Society held a meeting last night which put everyone connected with it in capital humor. The various sub-committees handed in reports of what they are doing and each speaks in glowing words of the success which is to attend the ball of 1890. Tickets can be obtained from the General Committee or at the Windsor Hotel.

They Went Out to See the Sights.

Last evening two Winnipeg citizens were anxious to see the elephant and in the course of their meandering fell against an individual well known to the police and whom it is alleged relieved them of their surplus cash. Detective Barrett was notified and will no doubt this morning have the thief to answer the Recorder's roll call.

A Tug Nearly Distroyed.

The Western division of the firemen were called out last evening shortly after 7 o'clock to extinguish a fire which had broken ont in a tug lying in the Canal Basin. Two streams were laid and put out the blaze, but not before considerable damage had been done.

H. C. Bissonnette Makes an Arrest.

Shortly before the hour of midnight, High Constable Bissonnette quietly brought into police headquarters, one Marie Rose Ouellette, on the charge of stealing clothing from her employer at 54 St. Dominique-street. The clothing was at the prisoner's possession.

Drowned in the Harbor.

Coroner Jones was last evening notified by the police that the body of an unknown sailor was yesterday found in the harbor. The remains were taken to the city morgne where this morning the inquest will be held.

Auctioneers Must be More Careful.

A suit was yesterday brought before Judge Dugas by the Revenue Department, against Mr. T. J. Potter, the auctioneer, for advertising a sale before taking out a new license. The defendant was mulcted in a $50 fine or three months.

The Employer Must Pay the Fine.

Commercial travellers are not exempt from serving as jnorrs. Such was the decision rendered yesterday by Chief Justice Dorion, who added that if the traveller is obliged to be absent while the court is sitting his employer must pay the $10 fine.

A Law Suit Abruptly Suspended.

The case of Joseph Tasse against Mr. Berthiame, both of La Minerve, was abrnptly suspended yesterday. The Judge refusing to go on with it on the ground that the term had expired. It will be resumed at the December term.

Sued in the Name of the Crown.

In the name of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Hall, Q.C., has entered an action against Mr. H. Lanctot, of St. Constant for $1218.70 as arrears due for thirty years "rentes" for land in the seigniory of Sault St. Louis.

Behind the Bars for Six Hours.

Six hours' durance vile was the sentence awarded a well-dressed looking female in the Police Court yesterday who was charged with stealing a pair of cuffs from her employers. High Constable Bissonette acted as the host and 'tis needless to say that all the delicacies of the court were extended.

For Humanity's Sake.

The Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges, with thanks, the following sums:

George Bishop $100; James N Laing $100; Thanksgiving collection at the Petite Cote Presbyterian Church, per Mr. John Scott, $66 25; Thanksgiving collection in St. Andrew's Church, Lachine, per Mr. T A Dawes, $30 55; Employees of Dawes & Co., Lachine, $25; the result of a wager $25; employees of Dawes & Co., Montreal, $22; an envelope in Thanksgiving Day collection at Erskine Church marked "for Montreal General Hospital," per Mr. Warden King, $10; E C Owen, $10; half of surplus of banquet to Dr. D Orsonnens, $4 35.

Wonderful in its Simplicity.

An interesting exhibition was given on one of the wharves last night by Mr. John W. Hayward of his patent night signal service for vessels. He has been in the city for some time with his invention and has enlightened many with explanations and exhibitions on several occasions of the simplicity and excellence of the little machine. It is on the principle of a magic lantern and letters are shown on a square of canvas in quick succession which can be read at a considerable distance away. It is worked by keys something like a typewriter, and by pressing a key the desired letter can be thrown on the canvas. Thus in a very short time a whole sentence can be read, which is plainly visible from the deck of a passing vessel at sea, which can answer in the same manner. The beauty of the machine is its simplicity, and the wonder is often expressed that it was never thought of before. All classes of vessels ought to be in possession of such a signal service, which will no doubt be quickly adopted.

That Awful Crossing Again.

Yesterday forenoon as a special freight train was passing the Grand Trunk crossing at Cote St. Paul, it ran into a wagon belonging to Messrs. James A. Ogilvy and Sons. The horse was killed, the wagon smashed and the driver, named Patrick Bourke, of No. 5 St. Monique-street, upset, necessitating his being taken to the General Hospital for repairs. His injures fortunately are not of a fatal nature.

Musicians Distributed for the Winter.

For the benefit of those of the public who may feel an interest in the movements of the artists who entertained them in Sohmer Park during the past season, it may be stated that Messrs. Vanfouche, Vandermeschen, Matry and Amato have left for Europe on the Red Star liner Westerland; M Debaix, the clarionet player, is at New York, M Leroux, the bassoon, is at Chicago and M Devaux remains at Montreal. M Amato will return with his wife to Montreal where he intends to give lessons on the violoncello.

St. Antoine-street Will be Sixty Feet Wide.

After being buffeted around the City Hall for several weeks the question of the widening of St. Antoine-street again came up before the Permanent Improvements Committee, yesterday afternoon. The widening was settled in council, recently, but the question of the width was left open, and after several proprietors, who have haunted the City Hall about the matter for some time, had aired themselves, Ald. Clendinneng, moved, seconded by Ald. Wilson, that the street be widened 60 feet throughout. Carried

Overwhelmed With Officers of Assistance.

Mrs Col Crawford; Mrs Col F Bond, Mrs Judge Davidson, Mrs J Hutchins, Mrs J W Mills, Mrs C E A Patterson, Miss Macculloch, Mrs Bond, 4 Mrs Willett and others met in the Reseve Association Room of the Armory yesterday afternoon, to select the costumes to be worn at their special tables. The ladies are overwhelmed with letters offering assistance and personal attendance, but regret they cannot accept them. They will be delighted to receive all assistance in the way of money valuables or presents for their bazaar.

Something for Waiters to Remember.

A case of interest to hotel and boarding house keepers has been decided by Judge Ouimet. It was an action taken by W. H. Martin against the proprietors of the Turkish Baths, for the price of a dress injured by one of the defendant's servants accidentally upsetting a dish of stewed tomatoes upon it. The owner of the dress tendered it to the servant and then claimed the price, which was refused. Hence the action. The court held that the proprietors of hotels and similar establishments are responsible for their servants' acts, and ordered the defendant to pay the full amount claimed, $24.10, together with costs.

To Prevent Cruelty to Animals.

The Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions:

Mackay Bros, $10; J Johnston & Co, 10; W C Macdonald, 10; Mrs Burland, 10; Hodgson, Sumner & Co, 5; Jno Sterling, 5; Crathern & Caverhill, 5; F K Greene, 5; Jno McLean & Co, 5; H V Nelson & Sons, 5; A Ramsey, 5; Miss Burland, 5. Received per Hugh Paton, Esq, Hon. Treasurer: S Greenshields & Son, 10; Hector Mackenzie, 10; L McT Spackman, 10; D Morrice, 5; H M Allan, 5; W Smith, 5; W & F P Currie, 5; H C Scott, 5; Mrs J McDougal, 5; F C Henshaw, 5; Miss Orkney, 5; Hon G A Drummond, 5; A Thibaudeau, 5; C H Cunningham, 5; Mrs Colin Campbell, 5; Geo Hagar, 5; E S Clouston, 5; Sir Jos Hickson, 5; Wm M Ramsey, 5; H J Mudge, 3; H Shorey & Co, 3; J Marshall, 3; D Hatton, 3; J A U Baudry, 3; T May & Co, 2.

In the Court of Queen's Bench.

Yesterday's session of the Court of Queen's Bench was taken up with the trial of two females whose names are pretty familiar with the readers of The Herald. The count upon which these members of the gentler sex were arraigned is as follows:

That Antoinette, alias Nellie Simon, and Sophie Lauzoin, did on the 23rd day of October last, in the year of Our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Ninety, in the City of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, unlawfully procure a certain girl, to wit one Georgianna Lagone, to leave Canada with the intent that she might become an inmate of a brothel elsewhere, to wit in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America.

(Signed) W. L. SICOTTE,
Clerk of the Crown.

The result was an acquittal of the prisoners.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr J H Stewart will carry on the real estate and general auction business of the late Mr Jas Stewart.

Sir Leonard Tilley and Lady Tilley of St. John, N.B., are guests at the Windsor. They leave for Toronto this morning.

Mr. James Royd, jr., and wife, Mr. J. McArthur, Miss Carrie McArthur and Mr. C. L. Gould, of Chicago, are among the guests at the Windsor.

President Clarke, of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway Co., with Mrs. Clark and family, will arrive this morning and will spend several days in the city.

Sir Donald and Lady Smith left yesterday by the 4.30 D. & H. train for New York. A number of friends were present to see them off. Sir Donald sails to-day by the White Star boat.

Consul-General Knapp has returned from a not altogether successful election campaign in his native land. He still, however, clings to the opinion that all will be well for the Republicans at the coming big fight.

At the Hotel Riendeau the following guests are registered as late arrivals: J A Ouimet, M D, of Valleyfield; Jos Meyer, of Beauharnois; V Therien, of Ottawa; A Turgeon, of Toronto; A Mayfield, of Toronto; F Campbell, of Sherbrooke; Chas Roy, of Lacadie, and E C Wurtele, of Sorel.

Among the arrivals at St. Lawrence Hall last night were J A Gauthier, of Sherbrooke; W A Marsh, of Quebec; Geo D F Leith, of New York; John Livingstone, of Toronto; O P Foster, of Boston; H T Walcott, of London, Eng; A D Cameron, of Buckingham; S P Franchot, of Buckingham; W C Eustice, of Boston.

GOING TO BERLIN.

Montrealers to Have the Benefit of Dr. Koch's Discovery.

That the discovery of an efficecious remedy for consumption, which Dr. Koch, the celebrated German physician, claims to have made, should have excited considerable interest amongst the medical fraternity of Montreal was only to be expected. The question was, what steps, if any, they would take with a view to giving the people who look to them for advice upon all matters connected with the ills to which flesh is heir, the benefit of their opinion as to the authenticity of the accounts which have been published in The Herald in regard to its curative qualities. Our citizens have not had long to wait. At a meeting of the members of the Medico-Chirurgical Society which was held in their rooms last night the subject was fully discussed, and as a result it was resolved that two of the members should at once proceed to Berlin to study the process of the manufacture of the famous lymph which is said to have been proved to be capable of destroying the tuberculosis bacilli which works such fatal injury to the human lungs, and also to investigate the approved methods of its application. It understood—although it has not yet been is definitely decided—that the representatives of the society who are to be entrusted with this important mission will be Dr. Ross and Dr. McConnell. Mr. Munderloh, the German consul, has been for some time in communication with the medical authorities of the city in reference to the matter, and has taken steps to ensure a cordial reception of the Montreal doctors on their arrival at Dr. Koch's establishment in Berlin.

DOWN ON THE IMPROVEMENT.

Finance Committee On the St. Lambert Hill Extension.

A great deal of discussion occurred at the Finance Committee meeting yesterday regarding the plan of the Road Committee with reference to the construction of the subway at Barrack-street and the extension of St. Lambert Hill. Some of those present were anything but favorable to the proposed improvement and at the meeting of the City Council on Monday, when the matter is brought up, there will likely be some lively talk. When the meeting opened there were present Ald. Rolland, chairman, Ald. Farrell, Clendinneng, Martineau, Ald. Hurteau also, Mayor Grenier, Ald. Prefontaine, Wilson and Stephens. When the minutes of the previous meeting were being read, Ald. Clendinneng took exception to the wording of the motion regarding the city's contribution towards the night school. The Mayor, however, explained that they were not in the same position as last year, and the matter passed over. After the settlement of a claim to Messrs. Vincent, Daoust & Co. for having some wine spoiled, owing to a leakage, due to a cut in the road, and also a $900 claim to Mr. McConnell for contract work on Papineau-road, the Road Committee's proposal came up for consideration. The Mayor stated that the Sisters of the Congregation would oppose any scheme of extending St. Lambert-hill, and he cautioned the committee to be prudent before rushing forward with the improvement He recommended that it should not be opened up thir year; the money could not be raised unless a high interest was paid and better terms might be arranged for in '91, '92, '93.

Ald. Rolland also spoke against having the improvement go on at present whilst Ald. Hurteau, Prefontaine and Clendinneng thought it a good idea. There is at present $200,000 voted the Road Committee for building a tunnel but this project has been abandoned and the money would be used for the other schemes. There is at present no through roadway from the wharf to the upper part of the city east of McGill-street, and in this proposed alteration it will benefit traffic, increase the value of property, and make creditable improvements to the city. The plans, etc., were discussed and the same line followed as that which came up before the Road Committee recently. It will all come before the council on Monday again and then the outcome will be final. The Sisters and citizens have petitioned against the extension of St. Lambert Hill for the present.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE BOYS.

Drill Hall to Be Fitted Up As a Gymnasium.

A gymnasium is to be fitted up in the Drill Hall for the use of the volunteers. Mr. F. W. White, an engineer of the Militia Department, was in the city yesterday and met a number of gentlemen, including Mr J J Curran, M P, Lt-Cols Houghton, Butler, Turnbull, and Caverhill, Major Radiger, Quartermaster DeCelles, Captain Lyndon, and Sergts Major Dennison of the 6th Fusiliers; King of the Engineers; Gauthier of the 65th; Ferguson of the Prince of Wales, Niven of the Royal Scots, and Allison of the Garrison Artillery. After examining the building the following changes were proposed: The present partition enclosing the quarters for the guns of the Garrison Artillery and Field Battery will be brought forward to the end of the platform now in front of these rooms. It will be roofed over and the entire space 120 feet long, by 65 feet wide, will then be floored over anew, dressing rooms erected, Morris tubes fixed up, and the best of portable gymnastic apparatus placed in position. Suitable arrangements will also be made for the heating of the gymnasium which will be partitioned off to a considerable height by glass partitions. The estimates will be submitted to the Minister of War and it is probable the work will be speedily carried out, the cost being borne by the Government.

The Winter's Socials Beginning.

The first St. Andrew Society social of the season was held last night in the beatiful parlors of St. Andrew's Home. Everything was light and cheerful and the visitors completely filled the apartments. The program was really a capital one, being given by those friends who are always ready to assist the Home in its noble work. The chairman was Mr. S. C. Stevenson, the president, and near him sat Mr. David Guthrie, past president; Chief McLennan, of Clan McLennan; Chief Black, of Clan Gordon, and Mr. J. M. Campbell, vice-president. The following ladies and gentlemen were on the program: The Misses Forrester, Perry, Kilgour, Sinclair, and Messrs. Lee, Donaldson, E. Bain, S. S. Bain, Harley, Burgess. A very enjoyable evening closed with Auld Lang Syne.

Always the lowest in price and the latest styles, S. Carsley's dress goods.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY.

St. Ann's Y. M. Society to Open the Queen's Hall.

The changes which have been going on in the Queen's Hall for some time past are now completed, and this popular place of amusement will open as a theatre on next Monday evening, with a fully equipped stage and a complete set of new and beautful scenery, the occasion being the annual commemoration of the "Manchester Martyrs," whose anniversary occurs on Sunday, Nov. 23. In addition to an address on "Ireland's Heroes and Martyrs" by Mr. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Q.C., M.P.P., of Quebec, whose brilliant reputation as an orator is so well known, the dramatic section of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, will present a new drama, in three acts, which has been specially written for then, entitled "Innisthore." The play is spoken of as being very interesting, and presents some scenes that are quite dramatic, which can be readily believed from the fact that it is one of those Irish dramas which deal with the difficulties between landlord and tenant. The society have presented quite a number of plays already, with great success, and they will, doubtless, give a good account of themselves next Monday evening.

At the Vics' Armory.

Dr. Goldsmith is still drawing crowded audiences with his wonderful seances in hypnotism. Last night he kept his patrons in roars of laughter, and the ridiculous and comical scenes in which his subjects were seen, speechifying, singing, etc., and a continuous two hours of fun brought to a close a very pleasant evening. Dr. Goldsmith will be at the Armory Hall for two performances only. A matinee this afternoon and this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Zerrahn Concerts.

A critic well known in Montreal and who is generally hard to please says:

"How much more we would like to say about the works performed at these concerts, the admirable rendering of the orchestra, the public praiseworthy eagerness to fill up the Queen's Hall. Let us in conclusion say that these concerts were magnificent, that the musical training of the public must have taken a great stride, that Mr. Carl Zarrahn is a fine, noble, grand conductor. Such concerts are a material stroke of good fortune for Montreal, where the public has so few opportunities of hearing orchestral works."

Isabel Morris "In a Whirl."

The next attraction at the Academy of Music will be the appearance of Miss Isabel Morris. Miss Morris will present for the first time in this city, her highly successful comedy, entitled "In a Whirl." This play has been most favorably received wherever produced. It is spoken of as a humorous comedy with a distinct plot, the action being brisk and the situations extremely droll. Miss Morris has been very successful in Australia for a period of six months, where "In a Whirl" crowded the theatres of that country every night. It will be remembered that during her previous visit to this city, she made a most favorable impression and established herself a favorite by her versatile impersonations. The supporting company comprises some well known talent. The sale of seats is now progressing at Nordheimer's.

A Life's Revenge.

The McGill College students are going to attend the Queen's Hall in a body, together with their Glee Club, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, on the occasion of the performance of "A Life's Revenge" by the Grand Trunk Dramatic Club, on behalf of the Montreal General Hospital. Reserved seats, which have been fixed at a low price, may now be obtained at Sheppard's & Nordheimer's.

The Annual Scotch Concert.

St. Gabriel Church Young People's Association have prepared an excellent program for their annual concert, which takes place on next Thursday. The following talent has been arranged for: Misses P Allan, McKee, Hicks, Mrs McLeod and Messrs J Caldwell, McLeod, D Robertson and W E Burgess. Prof H W Reigner will play the accompaniments.

The Pantomimists Close Up.

"The Prodigal Father" was not presented at the Academy last night, owing to the smallness of the audience. The Academy will be closed until Monday.

Dear Irish Boy.

The Theatre Royal is being crowded almost to suffocation to witness this popular play. To-day's performances will close the engagement.

Next Week at the Royal.

According to the reports which have reached the city in advance of the "Creole Burlesquers," a very enjoyable entertainment will be witnessed at the Theatre Royal next week. A Baltimore paper in speaking of the company says that as a whole the performance is one of the best seen in that city for many years. One thing is certain, Mr. S. T. Jack never brings to us an inferior company.

Real Estate Men Off For Chicago.

The members of the Montreal Real Estate Exchange, accompanied by a number of friends, left for Chicago last night by the C. P. R. train which started at 8.45 p. m. Special sleepers had been attached to the train for their accommodation. The object of their visit to the metropolis of the Northwestern States is to study the mode in which real estate business is carried on there, and also to investigate the system in which local improvements are effected in the city, and generally to inform themselves upon matters connected with the business in which they are engaged. Arrangements have been made in accordance with which the members of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Board of Real Estate will meet the visitors on their arrival, and will look after their comfort during their stay as well as impart to them the information which they require. The party will remain in Chicago for about a week, and will probably visit Toronto on their way back. The following are the names of the party: Hon Louis Beaubien, and Messrs G W Parent, G Bishop, L Perrault, J Brown, J M M Duff, H R Putnam, R De Montigny, Ald J M Dufresne, ex-Ald Laurent, A Labodie, F McMann, W M Walbank, D Burke, H J Shaw, J B St Louis, F Paul, A Rutherford, J Wright, J N Hickey, R A Wainwaring, J P B Casgrain, C R Hardy, A Hardy, R Smith, G B Laurin, H Hamilton, L Perreault, J B Contant, A Raza, and H Miller.

Still crowded, S. Carsley's dress goods department.

CANADA A GRAND COUNTRY.

The Last of the Farmers' Delegates Talks to a Reporter.

The two British farmers' delegates who are at present in the city, Major D. W. Stevenson and Mr. E. R. Murphy, of Ireland, were busy yesterday seeing the sights around town in company with a number of local gentlemen, including Col. Stevenson and Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P. They had a busy day of it and of course Col. Stevenson showed them our efficient Fire Brigade. They had a special hitch-up at No. 4 Fire Station and an exhibition with the ladder on the square and the visitors expressed themselves very much pleased with the exhibition. A Herald reporter met Major Stevenson at the Windsor last night, from whom he received their program for the remainder of their stay in Canada. "We will remain in Montreal until Monday," said the Major, "after which we visit the Eastern Townships. We were at Buckingham when we first came out from England to see the phosphate mines but that is all we saw of that part of the country. We were pleased with what we saw there and think there is a great future in store for that industry. After inspecting the Eastern Townships we will go to Quebec and as far as time will permit will look around that portion of the country. After that we visit the Maritime Provinces going first to St. John, N. B. and winding up with Halifax, N. S., from where we take steamer for home."

"You have remained in Canada some time after the othe members of the delegation," remarked the reporter.

"Yes," he replied. "We did not consider it fair to return home without first having visited the older provinces. While the Northwest may be a great place to provide homes for immigrants, the other provinces may be better suited to certain classes of immigrants, and we want to be able to do the best for the immigrants as well as for Canada in that respect."

"How have you spent your time since the departure of the other delegates?"

"Since then we have been visiting the agricultural districts of Ontario and were very well pleased with what we saw. The Government experimental farms up there came in for a good share of our approbation. They are certainly a very commendable institution. While in Nova Scotia we intend paying a visit to the experimental farm there, which is in charge of Col. Wm. Blair, as well as the Local Government farm in New Brunswick."

When asked as to what time they expected to leave Canada, Major Stevenson replied that Mr. Murphy hoped to reach home about Christmas but that it would probably be early in January before he got away. According to the opinions which they have expressed all along these gentlemen will carry favorable reports to England as to Canada being a home for immigrants.

A FITTING RECEPTION

To the Royal Society Being Rapidly Arranged For.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens' committee appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for a fitting reception to the Royal Society of Canada, next May, was held in the Natural History Society Hall last night. Dr. Harrison was moved to the chair and before proceeding to the work of the evening he explained the nature of the business to come before the meeting. Since the last meeting he had received word from Dr. Bourinot, honorary secretary of the Royal Society, stating that he was pleased to see that steps were being taken in Montreal to receive the society on the occasion of their coming annual meeting and informing him that they will shortly appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the committee in this city. A number of gentlemen who were unable to be present sent letters of regret, nearly all of which stated that the writers were anxious to do all in their power to accomplish the objects for which the committee was appointed. Among them were Dr J Lapthorn Smith, Dr W H Hingston, Rev Meldola Desola, Dr. Sterng, Hon Geo Drummond, Messrs Horce T Martin, W M Evans, Chas Alexander and A T Drummond. The meeting then proceeded to appoint officers for the general committee and after some discussion as to the mode of procedure the following were appointed:

Chairman, Sir Donald A. Smith.
Vice-Chairmen, Mr. W. C. MacDonald, Hon. Senator Murphy, and De Leprohon.
Secreturies, Messrs. A. Holden, and F. Beandry.
Treasurer, F. Wolferstan Thomas.

It was then decided to appoint a committee to nominate the various committees. The following were appointed with the above named officers:

Messrs. J. S. Shearer, convener; Prof. Penhallow, J. Stephenson Brown, Lucian Huot, D. A. P. Watt, Edgar Judge, John Lewis, Major Latour, Judge Wurtele, and Dr. Harrington.

They will meet on Tuesday evening and report to a meeting of the general committee on Friday next.

M. Deschenes Made a Mistake.

The celebrated case of Deschenes vs. the City of Montreal was decided yesterday. During the smallpox epidemic of 1885 special measures were taken to stay the ravages of the disease, and these entailed an expenditure of $36,000, which the City Council unanimously voted. The plaintiff petitioned the court to have the resolution to this effect passed by the Council declared and void. Judge Delorimier dismissed the petition with costs, on the ground that it had not been presented within the statutory limits of three months after the passing of the resolution. It had been presented one year too late.

Decision in the Norheimer Suit.

In the case of the Saisie-Gagerie for $900, taken out by S. Nordheimer against J. A. Carling et al., Judge DeLorimier gave his decision yesterday. The defendants leased from the plaintiff the vaults underneath Norheimer's Hall in March, 1887, after it had been burned down. The roofs of the vaults were then covered with the debris left by the fire. In November the defendants vacated the vaults, claiming $4000 damage for inconvenience, bad roofs, etc. The judge decided for the plaintiff and held that the defendants could not claim damages since they had taken the vaults at their own risk and knew of the condition of the roofs when they leased them.

Mining News.

Mining experts note that cholera never attacks the bowels of the earth, but humanity in general find it necessary to use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for bowel complaints, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc. It is a sure cure.

Smoke Noisy Boys 1890 Cigars.

PAX VOBISCUM.

(Concluded from page 1.

had hesitated before undertaking to be sponsor to the bill, and had finally consented at the joint request of the Holy See and the Bishop. It was now a ministerial measure; members might vote upon it as they pleased. It was introduced not by the first minister, but by the member for Bonaventure. He must add, however, that he attached immense importance to the bill and would do all he could to have it passed. No objections were offered and the bill was read a first time.

Mr. Robertson's bill to revive and extend the exemption from municipal taaxtion of certain mining property granted by article 1544 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec was read a second time with the concurrence of the Government.

Mr. Robidoux declaring that as it was Governments intention to impose taxes upon mines, he thought they should not be subjected to undue municipal taxation.

The Government has prepared an exhaustive report on the mining question in this Province, embracing all the historical and statistical data which can possibly be obtained. It will be found that the mines in this Province are in a far more flourishing condition than is generally supposed. It is probable that a measure will be introduced in the interest of miners.

The remainder of the sitting was passed in discussing Mr. Robidoux's bill authorizing Government to increase the Deputy Attorney-General's salary to $3,000. The object of the measure is to enable the Attorney General to obtain an able lawyer as an assistant. The present incumbent is worthy gentleman advanced in years, conscientious in the exercise of his duties, but unable to decide the important legal questions which are constantly referred to the office. An able lawyer holding the position would not only be able to report to the Minister, but would also conduct in person before the courts the more important Government cases. This would represent an annual saving of at least $20,000.

Mr. Mercier took occasion to give a severe lesson to the civil service corps, reminding them that public offices were not hospitals, nor was the public money destined to be paid out in sinecures. The work of the country could not be carried on as the club. Business hours were from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. and not from 11 to 3 as some of these gentleman seemed to think. He warned them that unpleasant surprizes were in store for those who neglected timely advice. The opposition as usual admitted the principle of the measure, but voted against it because, said Mr. Blanchet with a fine disregard for the rules of logic, there are too many Ministers in the Cabinet. The second reading was carried by the usual majority of twenty odd.

To-day's sporting events in Montreal are very scarce. Nothing of importance is going on.

The Hon. Senator Drummond and Mrs. Drummond left by the D. & H. train for New York yesterday afternoon.

BAD COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLY, blotchy, oily skin, red, rough hands, with chaps, painful finger ends, shapeless nails, and simple Baby Humors prevent and cure, by CUTICURA SOAP. A marvellous beautifier of world-wide celebrity, it is simply incomparable as a Skin Purifying Soap, unequalled for the Toilet and without a rival for the Nursery. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, CUTICURA SOAP produces the whitest, clearest skin, and softest hands and prevents inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, and most complexional disfigurations, while it admits of no comparison with the best of other skin soaps, and rivals in refinency the most noted and expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. Sale greater than the combined sales of other skin soap.

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CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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EXTRA SHEET

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1890.

EXTRA SHEET

PERU'S BIG GUANO BEDS

A VISIT TO THE GREAT GUANO ISLANDS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

How the Stuff is Handled—Millions of Tons of the Fertilizer Spread Broadcast Over the Earth—History and Curious Facts.

In the bay of Pisco, about 109 miles south of Callao and 12 miles out from the main land, lie the celebrated Chincha Islands, three in number, whereon the guano is found that has been such an enormous source of wealth to Peru. To form some idea of the extent of the deposit and the magnitude of the industry it may be stated that between the years 1853 and 187[illegible] 8,000,000 tons of guano were p[illegible] from here. The amount of m[illegible] Peru has derived from this one [illegible]ce of revenue cannot be any more accurately estimated than the value of the plunder stolen from the Incas. The known exports have amounted to full $30,000,000. Yet in the midst of its prosperity the improvident country managed somehow to incur a debt of $250,000,000, which could never have been paid but for the saving Grace Donoughmore Convention.

THE ISLAND BIRDS.

The legitimate guano bird is a kind of tern. Its bill and legs are red; the top of the head and tip of the tail and wings are black, while the lower part of the head is white, with a long, whisker-like feather curling from under each ear. The body is dark slate color, and its length is about ten inches. Divers, pelicans and a variety of sea-gulls also visit the islands, and the excrement is mixed with their eggs and the remnants of shells, and also with the decayed flesh and bones of thousands of seals. It is asserted, but with what truth I do not know, that when a seal is about to die it will invariably climb to the highest point on the nearest rock. At any rate the Chincha islands are covered with their remains, although they have been hunted so much hereabouts during recent years that they may now add little to the deposit, which makes the guano all the better for commercial purposes, that of Bahia de Ferrol being so full of seal bones as to be worthless for export.

NATURE'S OWN FERTILIZER.

To form some idea of the vast accumulation one must understand that an ordinary little gull will deposit from four to six ounces of guano every day, which during the ten weeks of the breeding season amounts to not less than twenty-eight pounds per gull. Multiply this by millions and then date the account back through thousands of years and one may begin to realize what these islands contain. Lying within the rainless belt of the western coast none of the deposit has been washed away; and when Humboldt first brought the Chincha Islands to the attention of Europe, in the year 1804, he said they were covered with pure guano to the depth of more than sixty feet, and were capable of enriching all the worn-out lands of the world.

THE RAGGED AND JAGGED CHINCHAS.

The islands are all of the same formation, a bright-hued granite, composed of red felspar and white quartz, mixed with a little mica. As felspar is decomposed by the action of the air, all the shores have become frayed and ragged, being indented by many caverns, which in process of time fall in, and thus diminish the size of the islands. This chemical force of decomposition and the mechanical action of the waves have parted into three pieces that which once was doubtless one island; and in times yet more remote Chincha was probably connected with the coast, as shown by a chain of rocks which intervene between them and a hill near the village of Pisco. Being of volcanic origin, the group may one day disappear beneath the waves, as inlands have done in various parts of the world.

HOW THE GUANO IS GOTTEN OUT.

To visit the guano fields one must go out from Pisco in a row-boat, and land by means of a steep ladder which leads to a wooden platform built high up on a perpendicular cliff. The northern island, which is about 1400 yards long by 600 yards wide, is still covered with excrement; though not to any great depth. The beds have been worked downward, the material being removed in layers and placed in flat trucks; then conveyed by tramway to the edge of the cliff whence it is run down in chutes into barges waiting below, and transferred by the latter to vessels which lie off the islands. The principal cutting is about 100 yards from the brink of the precipice, and is fully seventy feet deep, showing the great amount of labor that has been accomplished. A small steam engine of 12-horse power is used in digging out the guano, and also for loading the trucks. A crane projects from the engine, and from its chains is suspended an iron trough, like a hugh coal-hod, with six gigantic teeth at the edges. By working one chain this hod is made to fill itself by digging deep into the excrement; then by connecting another chain the crane slowly turns, groaning and creaking as though afflicted with chronic lumbago, and finally dumps the contents of the trough into a waiting car. About four loads fill the truck, and then the latter glides down the tramway to the edge of the cliff, where it is dumped in heaps, to be afterwards shoveled down a canvas chute.

THE GUANO SHOVELERS.

Negroes are stationed in the hold of the waiting vessel, to "trim" the unsavory cargo as it comes down; and we notice that each one of them wears an iron mask over his face, for the guano is more penetrating than coal dust, steel filings or volatile salts. Their position is by no means an enviable one, but they receive from the Captain of the vessel only $13 for shoveling 100 tons! The pungent ammoniac dust is extremely irritating to the nostrils, throat and lungs, rendering the shortest stay here unpleasant.

THE ISLAND'S LIFE AND COMMERCE.

Yet there are several rather handsome residences on the island, including two built entirely of iron—for the occupancy of the Peruvian superintendents and English carpenters. Beside the wretched Chinese and negroes, many convicts were formerly employed here when work was more brisk. A collection of filthy cane huts in which they were quartered may still be seen, together with the remnant of a once busy little town. In former times there were often as many as 100 vessels, mostly English, lying off the Chinchas, all waiting for cargo. In the year 1883 it was estimated that there yet remained on this northern island alone 3,798,256 tons (English) of guano. In the less frequented parts thousands of sea birds still lay their eggs in little caves excavated in the ancient deposits, and all the hillocks and inaccessible crags are covered with their nests.

POOR JOHN CHINAMAN.

The centre island has always been worked almost exclusively by the Chinese, shiploads of them being imported for that purpose. So badly treated were they by the Peruvian taskmasters, and so fearful was the nature of their work, that suicides were common among them.

Little lumps of ammoniac salts are often found in the guano, and sometimes the eggs of the birds are converted into that substance.

GETTING MARRIED.

The Various Laws About the Ceremony in Different States.

In no country in the world is the marriage relation in such a legal tangle as in the United States, where each State makes laws of its own on the subject. Some of the States are very severe upon the old custom of bride-stealing—others are not. The various States have various ages of consent, when the bride can not be supposed to be stolen. In Florida, Massachusetts, and Michigan, the age of consent is sixteen years. In Florida the bridegroom who elopes with the bride under that age is fined not exceeding $1,000, and imprisoned not exceeding a year. In Massachusetts the same. Michigan puts the rash wooer in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years. South Carolina is still severer. The minimum for striped jacket wearing is five years. In New Jersey—especially in the neighborhood of Princeton—a girl cannot be legally stolen who is over fifteen. The legislature of New Jersey seems to have wisely concluded that a young girl who is brought up on the Shorter Catechism comes to years of discretion and judgment one year earlier than the girl who has no intellectual pabulum stronger than the Boston Congregationalist and the Saybrook Platform. Presbyterian girls never elope, anyway. The qualifications of the celebrant vary in various States. In Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Nevada an "ordained" minister may perform the rite. The Romanist and Episcopalians deny that any minister is ordained, except by the imposition of the hands of their bishops—so there girls usually insist upon the offices of a priest. In Colorado any licensed minister has the authority. So also in Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Texas, and Wyoming. The New Jersey Legislature, we are grieved to say, gets its ecclesiastical nomenclature a little mixed—"a stated and ordained minister." The Indiana Legislature has a protective tariff for the home industry of marrying off Hoosier girls. The right is limited to ministers residing within the State. The Illionis law is that the celebrant must be a "minister in regular standing." Rhode Island is a little State, but it is sensible. There a ruling elder may officiate; but as there are not many ruling elders in that State, the rivalry between them and the teaching elders for marriage fees cannot be said to be very keen. But the dignity of the right to administer the rite is impaired by the fact that in some localities a notary public will do in a pinch. The notaries in Florida and in the Feliciana parish in Louisiana have the authority. Possibly that is the reason why that particular parish is named Feliciana. In Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, none but ordained ministers are authorized. The noses of Their Honours, even that of the governor, are out of joint at weddings in those favored States. But the preachers have to file bonds in the penal sum of $1,500 each that they will do it in good style and according to law. In all the States marriage in the limits of lineal consanguinity, ascending or descending, is forbidden, and also within the limits of collateral consanguinity nearer than first cousins. First cousins are forbidden to marry within the boundaries of Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. The question of the legality of marriages within the limit of relationship by affinity has long provoked debate—the cause of which trouble has come from the neglect of the consideration of very plain and obvious principles. Marriage between two institutes conventional, not real, relationships between others, and between themselves and others. These relationships come into existence by the marriage, and depend upon it for existence. The obvious principle is that when the marriage ceases they cease. A man is his wife's sister's brother-in-law so long as his wife lives—no longer. The marriage dissolved by death, all the collateral chains fastened upon that broken link fall with it. The confusion of the laws of the various States on this subject is because there are no straight paths through the thicket and tangle of marriage—and will not be so long as human nature is what it is. Society goes bumping and thumping along the way, knocking its head first against one post of the old matrimonial coach, and then against the other. Parental dictation, if allowed, runs to mercenariness. Youthful freedom runs to all sorts of senselessness. But it is wonderful that so little harm comes of matrimonial blundering. The sum total is one of fitness and happiness—more blessing than cursing. Mankind testifies that the married life is worth living.—The Interior.

THE PORCUPINE PLANT

A BEAUTIFUL FLOWER THAT IS SAID TO GROW IN GEORGIA ONLY.

Its Strange Characteristics—It Kills a Man and Changes its Appearance—Superstitions of the Darkies Concerning it—An Awful Experience.

If one may take the word of Col. (and also Prof.) Legare of Georgia for gospel there can be no doubt that the porcupine plant is one of the most remarkable specimens of American flora. It is found only in the southern part of Georgia, where it grows in great quantities. It belongs to the family Orchis Porcupina, and is said to have formerly grown along the banks of the Upper Nile.

The Colonel went on to say that "the plant grows generally to a height of four feet, but that specimens have been found as tall as six feet. The leaves are long and narrow first, but after the second year they assume a fan-like shape. They look dark green during the day, but after sundown they become spotted with red and white dots. These dots are myriads of white and red bugs that feed upon the plant.

"Running in all directions from the roots are thousands of thin, wiry tendrils. They lie about an inch below the surface, and are extremely sensitive to pressure from above. All of these tendrils, or, properly speaking, nerves, meet at the root and run together up to the middle of the trunk. There they are joined to a ropy pulp, which may be called the brain of the plant.

"Each leaf is studded with small green thorns which are as sharp as steel. Behind every thorn is a small sac. This sac is filled with compressed air which has force enough to drive an ordinary bullet one mile. A hard, smooth plate of a peculiar metal-like substance extends from end to end of the leaf. This plate is connected with the brain pulp by means of delicate white nerves in such a manner that it is in sympathy with the tendrils, which run in the same direction as the leaf.

"If anything falls upon the ground above a tendril, the fact is communicated to the brain with lightning rapidity, the metal-like plate is thrown against the sacs or percussion caps with sufficient force to explode them, and a broadside of thorns is discharged from the leaf nearest to the tendril. These thorns contain a deadly poison, which produces a species of rabies in any animal which it may enter. The victim always dies within an hour. There is only one antidote, and that is almost as dangerous as the poison itself.

"Notwithstanding the danger, however, the porcupine plant is much sought by naturalists on account of its flower. This is a beautiful and complex orchid. There is only one on each plant, but that one makes up in quality what the plant lacks in quantity. It is about twelve feet from stem to cup and eight feet in diameter. The bud is crimson, but the chief color of the full blown blossom is a blueish green, embroidered with fanciful designs in pale yellow. Some of these designs are very intricate and all are beautiful. Many of them are in the forms of grotesque faces, the expressions of which change in a peculiar and somewhat ghastly manner as the petals are stirred by the wind. The flower has five petals, one of which is much narrower and longer than the other four. This long and narrow petal is of a bright flame color, and indicates the state of health of the plant. When the porcupine plant is in a healthy condition, the flame-colored petal stands erect and moves in the wind. But when the plant is sick, the petal loses its brilliancy and droops dejectedly from its stem.

"There are many superstitions connected with the bloom of the porcupine plant. The negroes declare that a drop of dew falling into the cup of the flower will be turned into an emerald of peculiar brilliancy, and there is a tradition to the effect that a smart Yankee once discovered a fortune in emeralds in the blossom of a porcupine plant. Notwithstanding this belief, however, none of them can be induced by bribes and threats to approach within a hundred feet of it. Many negroes, however, are killed every year by the plant through carelessness.

"The flower emits a delightful odor, closely resembling attar of roses. But when a porcupine plant has once killed a human being its fragrance vanishes, and the smell thereafter is like that of a charnel house, and can be distinguished at a distance of several miles. These man-killers are particularly shunned by the negroes, who say that a porcupine plant that has once killed a man becomes rapacious for human blood, and shoots out its tendrils for many rods around, in order to entrap unwary persons. These man-killers they call devil plants.

"In the summer of '77 I was down in the porcupine plant district on a horseback tour. I had been pretty sick all spring, and my physician had prescribed a long and solitary ride through the open country as a recuperative tonic. Accordingly, in the early part of August, I set out, taking with me only a young nigger, to serve in the double capacity of groom and valet. My only arms were a double-barrelled breech-loading shotgun and a clumsy Martini-Henry, which the boy Junius used himself. I, of course, also had my pistols.

"One Saturday morning we arrived at a small village about 100 miles west of Savannah, and as the horses were tired, and there was a church in the village, I decided to put up at the only hotel in the place over Sunday.

"After dinner that day, while I was sitting outside talking to the Mayor and a member of the Board of Selectmen, a nigger woman rushed up and begged the Mayor to come and help her, as her husband had been caught by a 'devil plant,' and would soon be killed unless he went to his assistance.

The woman was too exhausted to return immediately, so after learning the location of the plant we mounted three mules that were tied in the wagon shed and hastened to the scene.

"Long before we arrived there we realized that we were in for a dreadful experience, for the most frightful cries for help were borne to us upon the balmy zephyrs of the twilight hour. The screams were positively the most terrible that I have ever heard, and resembled the cries of a horse in mortal agony rather than those of a human being. We hurried forward as fast as our rather balky steeds would carry us, and shortly arrived upon the spot.

"An appalling sight met our gaze. Before us, and partly surrounded by a little thicket, was a monster specimen of the porcupine plant, its flaming fifth petal waving angrily in the wind and its whole attitude betraying demoniacal fury, while, about ten feet away a large black man lay upon the ground, writhing in frightful agony.

"One of the tendrils was wrapped about his body and pinioned his arms. His lips were covered with a bloody froth, and his eyes rolled in a frightful way. He had been pierced by a broadside from one of the leaves, and the tendril was slowly crushing him to death.

"I saw that if the man was to be saved there was not a moment to spare. Hastily removing my shoes I grasped a large flat basket from one of the darkies and approached the writhing man, carefully treading in his footsteps so that I should avoid the other tendrils. With a quick sweep of my heavy bowie I severed the tendril which was crushing him in its snake-like folds, and lifted the man to my shoulders.

"As I was about to return I found that I was within reach of the magnificent flower. It was a difficult thing to do, but with the big nigger still on my shoulders I stretched out my arm and cut off the blossom.

"The flaming fifth petal writhed like an angry snake, and the severed stump of the stalk actually emitted a hissing sound.

"With a wild cry of fear the negroes turned and fled through the woods, shrieking that the devil was loose and would surely kill them, or else 'ha'nt' them for the rest of their days.

"After securing the flower, I retraced my steps with the wounded negro on my shoulder, and mounting my gallant steed, rode back to the village. I kept the bloom in damp moss for several days, during which time it was the wonder of the neighborhood because of its unusual beauty, and then shipped it to the Smithsonian Institute, where it was pronounced to be the finest specimen that had ever been secured."

"What became of the nigger?" asked Major Hugee, as he cut a piece from his navy plug and offered it to the Colonel.

"Oh, he died in a few hours from the madness," replied the Colonel, as he cut off another piece for himself.

The Major sighed.—New York Sun.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

The Great Value of Good Manners in All Walks of Life.

John Wright was the son of a day laborer, a man of dissipated life and coarse habits, says the Youth's Companion. John had no home teaching, no family traditions, no associations to lift him upward. But he had talent, great vigor of mind and body, and much ambition. He began as a newsboy, worked his way through school and into college.

In his freshman year he wrote to a friend: "I can conquer any difficulty before me as a scholar. I am not afraid of mathematics or of languages, dead or living, but to enter a room with a well-bred woman in it makes me tremble. I can not eat a meal, I can not meet an acquaintance in the street, without committing what people call a breach of good manners.

"The thousand and one trifling rules of etiquet terrify me. I am resolved to disregard them. I will not be a slave to a code laid down by other men. I will be a scholar and an honest man and brush aside those cobweb lines which hamper me."

John carried out his resolution. He was a moral man, earnest in his purpose to live a pure and honorable life; he stood at the head of his class in college. But while the other men in the class were invited into the homes of the professors and made friendships with educated men and gentlewomen which helped them throughout life, he was neglected.

"He may be a good Christian," said the wife of the president, "but I will not ask to my table a man who puts his knife into the butter and who keeps his hat on when I am speaking to him."

"I do not wish to know a woman who judges me by such trifles," said Wright when this speech was repeated to him.

But the neglect hurt him.

When he left college, too, and entered a professional life, he found that these "trifles" drove friends away from him wherever he went. His ability brought him clients, but his rudeness and coarse manners made him a subject of their contempt and ridicule.

He removed to a town in the far west hoping to leave prejudice behind him, but his new acquaintances pronounced him vulgar after five minutes' intercourse, and never offered to bring him to their homes or introduce him to their families.

Shut out from the society of women of the better class he was forced to choose an uneducated wife. His children are as rude and ungentle as himself.

"I should have taken rank," he said once, bitterly, "with gentlemen. But they judged me by my code of manners, and mistook me for a footman."

If a gentleman voluntarily wears the livery of a footman he should not complain if he is mistaken for one. Too many boys, confident of their own high purpose in life, despise as petty the observances of good breeding. They forget these observances are the language, the signs which gently-bred people in all nations have devised to express their good purpose in life. They are the essence of common sense and kindly feeling.

A man cannot quote Greek or declaim poetry at a hotel table to establish his claim to education or refinement. But he can do it by his quiet voice, by his unobtrusive and simple bearing.

He cannot announce to a carful of people the kindly sympathy toward all mankind which swells his heart to bursting. But the smile with which he leaves his seat for an old black woman will express it without a word.

A gilt button on a cap is not a small matter if it shows the difference between a boor and a nobleman.

Extraordinary Deaths.

Lely died of jealousy at the success of Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Elphinstone died of a broken heart over the result of the battle of Flodden.

The Emperor Frederick III. and his son, Maximilian I., both died from eating too heartily of melons.

Nalentia, the Spanish theologian, died because he was accused by the pope of having falsified a passage in St. Augustine.

It is said that after Malherbe, the great French writer, had been dead over an hour, he raised the drapery and reproved one of the watchers for using a word that was hardly pure French!

Alonzo Cano, French painter and sculptor of the seventeenth century, is said to have had such a fine sense of precision and symmetry that he refused to kiss a poorly executed crucifix, even though on it is deathbed.

Angeleri, a Milanese actor, was so overcome by the enthusiastic reception accorded him on his first appearance in Naples that he literally died of joy before the conclusion of the evening's entertainment.

A Hawk Retrieves a Duck.

A party of young men from Winona, at Marshall, were out duck hunting a few days since As they were watching the flying of the ducks over the lake, one came within gun shot of them. It was shot by Harry E. Melvin and came down into the water a few rods from the shore. It lay floundering there, the hunters having no way of getting. The dog was lame and no boat was at hand. While pondering and trying to devise some means to reach the game, a large hawk came flying overhead. The hawk spied the duck and soon commenced circling around and in a few moments shot down out of the air, seizing it, commenced flying over the young hunter's head. Thereupon Mr. Melvin blazed away at the hawk, which came down with a thud a few feet away with the duck, thereby saving all trouble of wading or swimming after the game. Who will say that Winona hunters are not ahead this year! By the by, this was the first duck ever shot by Mr. Melvin. He will probably shoot thousands more before he has another one retrieved in that fashion.—Forest and Stream

POPULAR ASTRONOMY.

SOME PLAIN DIRECTIONS FOR LOCATING THE FIXED STARS.

Ursa Major, the Great Bear, the Starting Point—About the Two "Dippers"—The "Star of Bethlehem" to Reappear a Constellation Cassiopeia.

Of these constellations, now well above the horizon at 8 P. M., perhaps the one most readily identified is Ursa Major, the Great Bear. A familiar part of Ursa Major, known as the Great Dipper, now appears in the northwest. Of the seven bright stars that form this brilliant dipper, the two end ones of the bowl are called the Pointers. They point upward toward the North Star. The Pointers are five degrees apart, and furnish an excellent unit of measure for estimating star distances in the sky. Mizar, the star at the bend in the handle of the Dipper, forms with little Alcor a close naked-eye pair. Mizar, itself, under a low magnifying power, separates into two beautiful stars. Mizar was the first pair successfully photographed by Bond.

In a line with the Pointers, and about thirty degrees from them, shines Polaris, the most valuable star to us in the whole heavens. The Pole star in the telescope resolves into a brilliant principal attended by a small companion. It is the brightest of the seven stars forming the Little Dipper and is the end one in its handle. The two end stars in the bowl called the Guardians of the Pole, are quite bright and lie above the midway point between Polaris and the end star in the handle of the Great Dipper. The remaining stars in the Little Dipper are quite dim, and yet perfectly distinct on a clear moonless night. They are about four degrees apart and in the handle form a curve which is the reverse of that in Ursa Major. The Little Dipper is the most conspicuous part of the constellation Ursa Minor.

About midway between the two Dippers lies Draco, the dragon slain by Cadmus, and whose teeth grew such a crop of bloodthirsty men. A chain of fifteen stars, not bright, which bend toward Polaris and then away from it, forms the Dragon's body. Its head is four bright stars near the meridian and a little north of the zenith. A straight line from Vega, the brightest star near the zenith, to the bowl of the Little Dipper, passes through the quadrangular head of the Dragon. Thousands of years ago, when the Egyptian pyramids were building, the pole star of the northern heavens was Thuban, a star in Draco. Thuban was then brighter than Polaris, but it has faded away until Polaris is now much the brighter of the two. Thuban is easily found by drawing a line from Mizar to the Guardians of the Pole. It is the brightest star midway between these two points. Note the distance from Thuban to Polaris—it is the distance that the celestial pole has moved in 4,000 years.

On the side of Polaris, opposite to the Great Dipper and near to the pole, stands King Cepheus with outstretched hands. This inconspicuous constellation has its brighter stars grouped in the form of an irregular K. Near King Cepheus is his wife Cassiopeia, the brilliant lady in the chair, and Andromeda, their daughter, bound to the rock.

If a line be drawn from Mizar to Polaris, and prolonged about 25 deg., it will reach Cassiopeia. The conspicuous figure here is Cassiopeia's chair, formed of five bright stars, which, taken together, make an irregular W., and with a sixth dim star a chair whose legs point away from Polaris. It was in this constellation that the wonderful temporary star of Tyco Brahe, in the year 1572, flamed out brighter than Venus; and for a year was distinctly visible at midday. There are those who now believe, but with no good reason for their faith, that this star, the so-called "Star of Bethlehem," will shortly reappear in this constellation.

Lyra, the lyre whose sweet music enchanted all nature when famous Orpheus touched its chords, now appears directly overhead, perhaps a little to the west. It may be found by looking for the brilliant star Vega. Vega, with two lesser lights, about two degrees apart, form an equilateral triangle near the zenith. The northern of these lesser lights is the famous Epsilon. Look at it in an opera glass and it readily resolves into a beautiful pair. Look at each of those in a telescope, and in each case again a beautiful pair appears. There is little doubt of the rotation of each pair; and possibly both pairs revolve around their common centre of gravity. South and a little west of Vega are two bright stars in Lyra. Bera, the one lying toward the east, fluctuates. Every week it fades and then brightens a whole magnitude.

Cygnus, the Swan, is a beautiful constellation because of its fine Roman cross. It lies east of Lyra, with the upright of its cross stretched upon the Milky Way and the arms at right angles to it. The stars of the cross are about seven degrees apart and quite bright. Deneb, the brightest, is a great sun of unknowable dimensions, for it has no perceptible parallax or proper motion. It forms the northern end or head of the cross. Beta, the star in the foot of the cross, is not so bright, but in the telescope it appears as one of the finest doubles in our sky. About six degrees above the eastern arm of the cross is the famous star 61 Cygni, scarcely visible to the naked eye. From the days of Tycho Brahe down astronomers had failed again and again in the attempt to measure the distance to the fixed stars. 61 Cygni was the first of the heavenly host to reveal its distance. The delicate measurement of Bessel proved that this great sun was nearly 400,000 times as far from us as our own sun.

There may now be found near the eastern horizon four bright stars about 15 degrees apart forming a great square. Two sides of this square are nearly in line with Polaris, and to its upper corner is attached a triangle of smaller stars, which aids in identifying it. This is the Great Square of Pegasus, the Winged Horse.

Alpheratz is the northeast star corner of the square. When Alpheratz has risen to the meridian all the astronomical clocks in our observatories mark the beginning of the sidereal day. This star is just over the boundary line of Pegasus and belongs to Andromeda, the princess that was chained by her gracious parents and at the mercy of the sea monster. The hero, Perseus, slew the monster and obtained the maiden as his wife. Three other very bright stars, about 12 degrees apart, extend from Alpheratz northward and somewhat toward the horizon. These form the handle of an immense dipper, of which the Great Square is the bowl. Andromeda lies above the stars in this handle, embracing them all except the end one.

The end star in the handle of the great square is Algol, the variable star in Perseus. Algol is a wonder, and during the fall and winter months, when it has risen higher in the sky, it will be an exceedingly interesting object. Algol usually shines almost as bright as Polaris; but at intervals of about sixty-nine hours it fades away and remains very dim for a few hours.

Toward the west, and about midway between the horizon and the zenith, may be seen the Northern Crown, a constellation that very much resembles the object whose name it bears. The half dozen stars in the crown are not of uniform brightness. They are arranged close together in a symmetrical curve nearly in the form of a half circle, with the opening toward the zenith.—Philadelphia Times.

A RAILWAY INCIDENT.

Human Kindness in a Dudish-looking Chap Proved Contagious.

It was a hot, dusty day when two or three passengers entered a train on the Iowa division of the Chicago and Northwestern road at Bridgewater. Among them was a stylishly dressed young man, who wore a stiff white hat, patent leather shoes, the neatest of cuffs, and shiniest of stand-up collars. He carried a cane, and carefully brushed the dust from the seat in front of me before he sat down

Just across the aisle, opposite him, sat a tired woman holding a baby. I never saw in my life a more discouraged, worn-out despairing look than that on the mother's face. The baby was too sick even to cry. It lay moaning and gasping in its mother's lap, while the dust and cinders flew in at the open doors and windows. The heat and dust made travelling, even for strong men, unbearable.

I had put down the stylish young man in front of me as a specimen of the dude family, and was making a mental calculation on the probable existence of brains under the new hat, when, to my astonishment, he leaned over the aisle and said to the woman:

"Madam, can I be of any assistance to you? Just let me hold your baby a while. You look so very tired."

The woman seemed much surprised, though the request was made in the politest and most delicate manner.

"Oh, thank you, sir," said she, tremulously. "I am tired," and her lips quivered.

"I think the baby will come to me," said the young man, with a smile. "Poor thing! It's too sick to make any objection. I will hold it carefully, madam, while you lie down and rest a while. Have you come far?"

"From the Black Hills."

"What! by stage?"

"Yes, but the baby was well when I started. I am on my way to friends in the East. My—my husband—my——"

"Ah, yes, I see, I see!" continued the young man in a sympathetic tone, as he glanced at the bit of crape on the little travelling hat. By this time he had taken the baby and was holding it in his arms.

"Now you can lie down and rest a little. Have you far to go?"

"To Connecticut," replied the woman, almost with a sob as she wearily arranged a shawl over a valise and prepared to lie down in the seat.

"Ah, yes, I see! and you have not money enough to go into a sleeping car, have you, madam?"

The poor woman blushed faintly, and put one hand over her face while the tears dropped between her worn fingers.

I looked out of the window, and a mist came over my eyes, while I changed my calculation of the young man's mental ability. He looked thoughtfully and tenderly down at the baby, and in a short time the mother was fast asleep.

The woman sitting across the aisle from me, who had heard as much of the conversation as I had, came and offered to relieve the young man of his charge. "I am ashamed of myself for not offering to take the baby from the mother before. Poor little thing! It's asleep."

"So it is. I'll surrender it to you now," with a cheerful smile.

At this point the train stopped at a station, and the young man rose in his seat, took off his hat, and said in a clear, earnest voice: "Ladies and gentleman, here is an opportunity for each of us to show that we have been brought up in a Christian land, and have Christian fathers and mothers. This poor woman," pointing at the sleeping mother, "has come all the way from the Black Hills and is going to Connecticut. Her husband is dead and her baby is ill. She hasn't money enough to travel in a sleeping car, and is all tired out and discouraged. What will you do about it?"

"Do?" cried a big man down near the water cooler, rising excitedly. "Do? Take up a collection"—the American citizen's last resort in distress. "I'll give $5."

The effect was electrical. The hat went around, and the way silver dollars and quarters and ten-cent pieces rattled in it would have done any true heart good.

I wish I could describe the look of the woman's face when she awoke, and the money was given to her. She tried to thank us all, and failed. She broke down completely. But we didn't need any thanks.

There was a sleeping car on the train, and the young man saw the mother and child transferred to it at once. I did not hear what she said to him when he left her, but it must have been a hearty "God bless you!"

PEOPLE.

Lord Tennyson contemplates a sea voyage for the benefit of his health.

Tolstoi has left off smoking cigarettes, as a luxury unsuited to his present principles.

John Albert Bright, son of the famous British Commoner, will sail for this country this week.

The Crown Princess of Brazil and her husband are now the tenants of a small villa in Clagny Park, near Versailles.

Emperor William has sent to Count von Moltke, as a birthday present, a marshal's silver baton, embellished with imperial eagles and set with diamonds.

Mr. Gladstone, although a very rich man, is not fond of extravagant expenditure. Both he and Mrs. Gladstone are economical almost to penuriousness in personal matters.

Prince Bismarck, who farms on a large scale at Varzin, is said to have cleared $10,000 by his cattle and geese during the last year, and his profit from yeast exceeded $30,000.

Cornelius Vanderbilt pays taxes on only $200,000 worth of personal property. He is worth nearly $100,000,000. Jay Gould pays on only $500,000. He is worth more than $50,000,000 in bonds and securities alone.

Mr. Ephraim Keyser, the Baltimore sculptor, has been awarded the commission for a monument to ex-President Chester A. Arthur, to be erected in New York at a cost of $25,000. He is now modeling the figure in clay at his studio.

Dom Pedro, during his recent visit to England, assured the Queen that he had no intention of seeking restoration to the throne of Brazil, and that the Republic which had been established would be the permanent form of government.

Fragments.

The great battle-fields of the world are in the hearts of men. The great struggles are within. A soul once committed to God and His cause finds in its fierce fights a field of glory, where grand victories may be won and sweet peace be found.

A single evil will expand itself and usurp the place of much good. A tooth is a little thing, but its aching shuts out the light of sun and stars, the songs of birds, the joy of a household, the wealth of a continent, the power of a kingdom.

Virtue can never be attained without great pains and diligence; and if you cool and linger in this pursuit, the moment that you gain not ground you lose it.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES

HISTORY OF THE TRANSLATIONS OF THE BOOK OF BOOKS.

The Septuagint of 285 B. C.—The First Collation of New Testament Scripture—The Standard of Primitive Christianity—The Later Translations.

In the year 285 B. C. seventy of the wise men of Alexandria engaged themselves in compiling and collating the Hebrew scriptures into their present united form, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and further simplifying the works by translating them into Greek for the benefit of the Jews then in Egypt. The results of their labors have since been known collectively as the Septuagint, from the fact that it was the work of the seventy translators. About 400 years later in the second century A. D., the books of the new testament were added and whole translated into Latin. The Italia, or Latin version, soon became the standard of the primitive Christians, and was used to the exclusion of both the Hebrew and Greek versions for two centuries, until the St. Jerome revision of A. D. 405. After St Jerome had finished his crowning work, a great deal of which he performed in the village of Bethlehem, almost in sight of the birthplace of Jesus, the Dalmation and Pannonian monks had away their old versions of the bible and would use no other except the one which had been given them by their patron Jerome himself. The Jerome revision was as superior to the work of the seventy as their work was to the old semi-barbaric work which existed prior to the translation of 285 B. C. The most carefully written copies of the bible obtainable were consulted by the scholarly saint, and, compared with the Arabic, Hebrew, and Syriac versions, in all of which he made emendations and corrections which have stood the test of all subsequent time.

The herculean task undertaken by St. Jerome will be better understood when the reader has been informed that over 200 versions of the evangelists, each differing from the other in many of its essential details, were presented for the consideration of the sages at the council of Nice in 325 A. D. For hundreds of years copyists have added to and taken from the scriptures to such an extent as to make it extremely difficult for even the most learned to decide what should remain for the edification of future generations, or what would be eliminated from the sacred pages as apocryphal. The word "bible," meaning book, or as applied by the early writers, "the book," was first used by Chrysostom as early as the fifth century, where he speaks of the sacred writings collectively as the Biblia or "the books." The infinite variations which occurred in the manuscripts written by the early Christian fathers have caused a great deal of contention among churchmen, some admitting certain books as canonical, which are rejected by others as apocryphal. This you can find illustrated by comparing a Douay and a King James bible of today. The former admits several books which the King James translators would not.

The books as arranged and accepted at present are the results of years of labor and of countless councils and revision assemblages. For 1,200 years after the savior of men ended his brief career on the rugged heights of Calvary, the touching details of which are known to over 700,000,000 of people and in every land on the globe, each book of the bible was one continued story, undivided into chapters, paragraphs, or verses. Prior to the time of the Spanish rabbi the Jews employed a system of dividing the chapters into verses in the old testament, a system which had never been adopted by the Christians, and was discarded for that of the learned Spaniard by the Jews themselves.

The new testament was not divided into verses until after the invention of the art of printing, and then first by the Robert Stevens Greek edition in 1551.

Of the early translations of the bible the most important, aside from the Septuagint and the St. Jerome versions, are the threefold Egyptian translations of the fourth century (this remarkable work of the copyist was in three languages and was intended for all parts of Egypt); the Versio Figurata, collected by Jacob of Edessa in the eighth century; that of Paul, bishop of Tela, in 617; and the eighth, ninth, and tenth century translations, made respectively by Bede, Alfred, and Ælfric. During the dark ages and on down to the time that Luther gave his masterpiece to the world, several translations were made, including that of Notker-Labeo, 980 A. D.; that prepared under the supervision of Petrus Waldus, 1170; the important work of Louis the Pious in 1227; that of Charles the Wise, 1380; the Guyars version of 1286; the thirteenth century version in Spanish during the reign of Alphonse V., and the two excellent works of Wickliffe and Huss, the latter for the Bohemians and the former for the English-speaking people. With the invention of printing every person who had ever laid claim to literary abilities seemed to think that he had been specially commissioned from on high to translate the word of God, as one would naturally infer from the fact that not less than seventeen German translations alone were given the public between the time of Gutenberg and Faust and that of Martin Luther. The Wickliffe (sometimes spelled Wycliffe) version of 1384 was the first English translation. John Wickliffe, the translator, was condemned to be burned for persuming to do such a thing without the consent of the clergy, but was finally allowed to die a natural death. His bible was never printed; however, there are many manuscript copies of it.

Recording Bird Songs.

No one who, in reading for honors at Oxford, has taken up Aristophanes for one of his books will ever be able to forget that most entertaining writer in the accounts of his "Birds." Every one who has read the play will remember what the various birds have said and how they said it. But neither Aristophanes himself, according to the Spectator, nor any other writer of verse or prose could ever reproduce their notes, whether in writing or description, with any exactitude. You listen and try to keep them in your mind, but it is a vain attempt. You endeavor to imprint each change on your memory, but as vainly, abiit, evasit, eripuit. There have been numberless attempts to write down in words the notes of the songs of birds, but no one can say that they have been very successful.

It occurs to me that it might be quite possible to take down every note of a bird's song by means of a phonograph, and then, by reproducing them more at leisure, they could be written down "in score" by any musician, art and nature thus going hand in hand. I may be wrong, but that is what occurred to me as a "happy thought" while I listened to those liquid notes of the song thrush on the bough overhead.

And, further, I thought what a solace it might be to some sufferer in a sick-room to be able to enjoy the pleasure without the sad drawback of its being at the cost of some poor bird in a cage!

A DEAD MAN'S MILLIONS.

Book Third. Chapter VI continued.

"Help! help!"

The sound rose to the mouth of the well, and escaping through the funnel, was lost in the air. He renewed his cries at intervals, but no one answered. Then he remembered that his enemy might hear him and come to finish his work by dropping a stone upon his head. This made his flesh creep.

Looking at his watch, he found that it had stopped at twenty minutes past 6. But he judged from the sun that it was now 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. If he could only reach the network of ivy and clematis six yards above him. This thought caused his eyes to fall on the stones lying around him.

"But I shall have to make a pile four yards high," thought he; "there are not stones enough. Nevertheless I must try."

And he set about the work. By the time he had laid the base and two steps of his staircase, darkness came on. Stretching himself upon the dry leaves again, he fell asleep, and was tormented all night by horrible dreams. He awoke in the morning in a fever, more hungry and thirsty than ever, with steadily-diminishing strength, but with his will still unshaken.

As soon as it was light he began his work again, having to rest frequently. He had constructed his fourth step when, dislodging a square stone from its position, he caused several others to fall away from him. They seemed to disappear in darkness, and the excavation before spoken of became wider by a yard.

"What is this?" said Lucien in surprize, "a cellar or subterranean passage? I must find out."

He had six matches in his pocket. Lighting one, he entered the excavation, and found himself in an underground gallery. Thinking that there must be an exit at the other end, he determined to follow it. Lighting a second match, he started, walking as fast as possible, and stooping that he might not hit his head. The gallery was about half a yard wide, and built of well-cemented stones, like the well itself.

His hope revived, Lucien did not notice that his strength was vanishing. He had lighted his last match but one, when suddenly he brought up against a wall which closed the passage. He could find no exit.

The blood began to swim in his eyes.

"All is over now!" he murmured, staggering; "I am lost."

And he gave a hoarse cry of despair. He tried turn back, but his feet were fastened to the soil. His match went out, burning his fingers, but he did not feel the pain.

In a moment his chest began to heave spasmodically, and then his breath failed him. Unconscious he sank back in a mass against the wall that closed the passage

CHAPTER VII.

POOR GIRL!

When, after the crime, Fourel entered furtively and noiselessly the little pavilion where he slept, he noticed that Eugenie's window and blinds were open and that her chamber was lighted.

He anxiously asked himself whether the young girl had not heard something in spite of the distance. At that moment, overcome by fatigue, she was undressing to go to bed, having waited in vain to hear Lucien pass, until the whistle of the locomotive told her that the last train had gone. Still, in spite of her need of rest, it was half past 3 before she closed her eyes and after 8 when she awoke.

Slipping out of bed the first thing that she did was to look at her door. A singular smile played over her lips as she observed that it was no longer locked. When she went downstairs Madame Lureau and Madame Fournier were taking their coffee.

"We did not call you," said Anastasia, "supposing that you would like to have your sleep out."

"You were quite right in not waiting for me, for I am not hungry."

And straightaway she went into the garden, still thinking of the cry that she had heard in the night. Fourel, who was mowing a grass plat, watched her out of the corner of his eye. She walked along a path to the garden door, and, seeing there nothing unusual, followed the path further, which was separated from the wall scaled by Lucien only by a border planted with shrubs. But Fourel had been there before her and had raked it all over. Nevertheless the young girl's eyes noticed a spot where the earth had been freshly leveled, and she saw also that the branches of a shrub had been recently cut. This did not tell her much, but it caused her terrible emotion, and she trembled.

Fourel also trembled as he saw the young girl stop at the place where Lucien had fallen. But she soon re-entered the house and he partially recovered his calmness growling between his teeth:

"Could she have heard? It is easy to see that she suspects something."

Half an hour later he had told Rabiot.

"A thousand thunders!" exclaimed the latter; "I did not expect that!"

He held his head in his hands and reflected for a moment.

"Yes, that is what must be done," he murmured, rising.

He continued, aloud:

"Lucien Morel has addressed several letters to Madame Lureau; they are in one of her drawers; you must get them without her knowledge, and bring them to me at once."

"You shall have them in an hour."

"Good! I shall go to Paris at once; I shall return on Monday afternoon. But as I think it best not to show myself at the villa for several days, I shall write from Paris to Anastasia that business has called me somewhere or other and will detain me for five or six days."

In an hour Fourel brought to Rabiot Lucien Morel's letters.

Eugenie, horribly anxious about Lucien, was like a body without a soul. Anastasia ignorant of recent events, could not imagine what it meant. Sunday morning she received a letter from Rabiot, which she read aloud to Madame Lureau and Eugenie. He said that important business had called him to Lyons, and that he should not have the pleasure of seeing his friends at Ville d'Avray before the end of the next week

The young girl, determined to remain indifferent, did not change countenance.

But a violent emotion awaited her. Thursday morning the carrier brought her a letter, which the servant carried to her to her room. Thinking that she recognized the writing on the envelope as Lucien's, she trembled and grew very red. Locking herself in her room, she feverishly broke the seal and read the signature: Lucien Morel.

At last she mustered courage to read with stupefaction the following lines:

My dear Eugenie:

I waited Friday evening until convinced that you could not come, and then left for Paris on the last train.

I did not get an opportunity to speak to M. Ramel and the Count de Soleure until last evening.

Alas! I must not conceal from you the fact that they disapprove my course, blaming me for having disturbed an innocent young girl's tranquility. They deplore the disagreement I have caused between you and your mother and have shown me the extent of my fault, which involves, among other consequences, that of making you refuse the desirable marriage which Madame Lureau desires.

My eyes are filled with tears as I write, for I see clearly that I must renounce you, and I love you! I owe all to my protectors. The Count de Soleure has pointed out my duty; for your happiness I must sacrifice my love.

So forget me, Eugenie! To rebel against your mother is a crime; she can have nothing but your happiness in view.

Adieu. Eugenie, adieu! But believe me ever your sincere and devoted friend,

LUCIEN MOREL.

Poor Eugenie was overwhelmed, crushed. A knife in her breast would have pained her less. For more than a quarter of an hour she remained completely stupified. Then her grief found vent. She rolled on the bed in agony of grief, biting her hands to stifle her sobs. The crisis was a long one, but gradually she recovered her powers of thought. She read the letter a second time, more carefully than before, and realized the discrepancy between its statements and Lucien's previous description of M. Ramel and the Count and his relations to them.

Then a doubt entered her mind regarding the genuineness of the letter. She stole into her mother's room and took Lucien's letters from the drawer. Rabiot had restored them to Fourel, who had replaced them where he found them. Eugenie compared the writing with that of the letter she had just received, but, not having an expert's eyes, could detect no difference.

"I know no longer what to think," she murmured, in a choking voice.

But she was still suspicious. Yet, what could she do? Nothing but ask God to sustain her courage and protect her.

CHAPTER VIII.

BEFORE THE COMMISSARY OF PARIS.

The Chief of Police, instigated by the Count de Soleure, had intrusted to six of his most skilful detectives the duty of searching the suburbs for Lucien Morel, but his disappearance remained a mystery.

Lucien's own room was searched, not without result. Denise found there in his writing desk Mme. Lureau's letter, asking Lucien to give up Eugenie. The date corresponded with Lucien's fit of melancholy which had caused so much anxiety to all his friends. This was the key to the mystery. Lucien had been in love. But what did the key unlock?

Mourillon started at once for No. 16 Rue Leaubourg, the address given in Mme. Lureau's letter.

"Can I see Madame Lureau?" he asked the janitress.

"Madame Lureau!" exclaimed Madame Grelut; "why, she and her daughter have been absent from Paris a long time!"

"When did she leave?"

"Last June."

"Do you know where she went?"

"I know that she started for the Pyrenees for her health by the advice of a famous physician, but I have had no news from her since."

"It is very singular that she has not written to you."

"She ought to have written, surely. It must be that she has nothing interesting to say, unless indeed she is much sicker, which I hope is not the case, for I feel a sincere friendship for Madame Lureau and her daughter."

"Perhaps she has written to the proprietor."

"Oh! I am sure she has not. He is not in Paris. Like all rich men, he is enjoying himself this hot weather."

Mourillon, who had not expected such a disappointment, could scarcely conceal his vexation. In twenty minutes he was in the private office of the count, who was waiting for him with Georges and Mionne. Sadly he told his news.

Georges remarked that Madame Lureau must have been in Paris on June 22nd, the day when she returned Lucien's thousand francs.

"This janitress must tell all she knows," said the count. "I will see her, but without going to the Rue Beaubourg. I have an idea."

The next morning at half-past 9 the Count de Soleure came out of the office of the Chief of Police and went immediately to the commissary of Police in the Temple District. Finding that functionary in, he handed him a letter from the chief.

After reading it, the commissary said:

"Monsieur Count, I am at your service."

The count told the magistrate of Lucien Morel's disappearance, and explained how he could aid him. The commissary rang his bell and said to the secretary who answered it:

"Send an officer immediately to No. 16 Rue Beauborg, with an order to bring the janitress here. That she may not be frightened let him tell her that the Commissary of Police has some questions to ask her."

In twenty minutes Madame Grelut appeared, pale and trembling.

"You are the janitress of No. 16 Beaubourg?" asked the magistrate.

"Yes, sir."

"What is your name?"

"Anette Grelut."

"Well, be seated, Madame Grelut. Do not be frightened, there is no charge against you."

"Oh! I have nothing to reproach myself for, monsieur."

"Now tell me the exact truth, frankly. Among your tenants are a widow, Madame Lureau, and her daughter?"

"Yes, sir."

"They are absent from Paris now. Where are they?"

"Unfortunately, sir, I do not know. Madame Lureau and her daughter started for the Pyrenees, not knowing where they should settle."

"Are you sure that they went so far from Paris?"

"That is what I was told; I am no surer than that."

"Are you well acquainted with Madame Lureau?"

"Very well, monsieur; I may even say that I am something of a friend to her."

"Has she lived long in the house?"

"Ten years; I have been there but three."

"Has she a good reputation in the neighborhood?"

"No one ever said a word against her, and her credit is good with all the tradespeople. After her husband's death she lost her health in consequence of the shock. Her support fell upon her daughter, a linen worker, and when finally work failed the latter they were in great distress. They sold and pawned all they had, and were in debt at all the stores, besides owing two quarters' rent."

"Has the young girl's conduct always been regular?"

"I do not think that a better or more industrious young girl can be found; and she is an angel of kindness and devotion."

The Count listened to the janitress with perceptible satisfaction.

"How did they get out of their distress," asked the Commissary.

"Some one came to their aid."

"Who?"

"A young man of very good appearance."

"Do you know his name?"

"Yes, sir; Lucien."

"That is only his first name."

"It is the only name that I know. He came one day and paid me the rent. The next day or the day after he called on Madame Lureau and must have given or lent her a large sum of money, for the tradespeople were forthwith paid, and Miss Eugenie redeemed what she had pawned. After that the young man spent his Sunday afternoons with them, rarely coming week days."

"You probably supposed him to be the young girl's lover?"

"Why, yes, it was easy to see that he was smitted, and she always blushed when his name was mentioned."

"Did they notify M. Lucien of their departure?"

"No. He came to see them Tuesday morning, and I told him they had gone. He was very sad; I really pitied him. He has been there often since to see if I had heard anything."

"Did any one else ever call on Madame Lureau?"

"No one except a tenant who rented the rooms next to Madame Lureau's—Madame Fournier."

"Ah! Madame Fournier. Where is she?"

"She left the same day that Madame Lureau did, but an hour or two later."

The Commissary and the Count exchanged a rapid glance.

"Madame Grelut," said the former, "do you suppose that the Lureaus and Madame Fournier left Paris together?"

"That idea has occurred to me, sir."

"I would bet that it was Madame Fournier told you that the mother and daughter had gone to the Pyrences."

"It is true."

"Did Madame Fournier have many visitors?"

"No one ever called to see her; she went out almost every day on business and took Miss Eugenie to mass on Sundays. She had no friends in Paris except the proprietor of the house, whom she had known for a long time."

"Ah! she knows the proprietor. Did he sometimes come to see her?"

"Never, but she often went to see him."

"What is his name?"

"Joseph Rabiot."

The Count de Soleure started in his seat, and his eyes flashed. Then the idea first struck him that the Widow Lureau might be Claire Guerin's daughter. Nevertheless he said to himself that the appearance of Rabiot's name in this intrigue might be only a strange coincidence.

"Did you not say yesterday," asked the magistrate, "to the person who called to see Madame Lureau that M. Rabiot was not now in Paris?"

"I did, and it is true; he is travelling."

"Now, Madame Grelut, did he not start the same day that Madame Fournier and the others started?"

"No, sir; I delivered the rents to him myself on July 16th."

The commissary turned to the Count, as much as to say:

"I do not see that I can ask this woman anything further.

"With your permission," said the Count, "can you tell us when M. Rabiot became owner of the house where you are janitress?"

"Three years ago he had just bought the house when he hired me as janitress."

"Have you ever noticed of late any attention on his part to Madame Lureau and her daughter?"

"He was very severe with them when they were in arrears. One day he spoke very angrily to Eugenie in my room. I do not think he ever saw Madame Lureau."

"Thank you, madame Grelut; that is all I have to ask."

"You may go," said the commissary.

She did not wait to be told twice, but bowed and left.

"Now," said the count, "what shall we do?"

"If there has been a tragedy, Monsieur Count, Madame Fournier is evidently the pivot."

"Undoubtedly, and Joseph Rabiot certainly has a finger in it also. But to Madame Fournier alone must I apply to find out what has become of Lucien Morel. But where shall I find her?"

"She is not far from Paris," said the Commissary. "You will find her, and at the same time Madame Lureau and her daughter. The old man who gave up his rooms did so that Madame Fournier might have them, and that without the knowledge of the janitress. I conclude that there was an understanding between the tenant and the landlord."

"Yes," said the Count, dreamily; "that seems reasonable."

"It is the logic of the facts. But what was Madame Fournier's motive?"

The Count's eyes sparkled.

"Oh! I will discover it."

Then he remained silent for a moment, after which he resumed abruptly:

"Monsieur Commissary, do you believe that Lucien Morel has been the victim of a crime?"

The official looked at M. de Soleure in silence.

"Well," said the Count, "you do not answer me."

"Monsieur Count," said the Commissary, "I do not dare to answer you."

M. de Soleure let a groan escape him, and his eyes moistened.

CHAPTER IX.

WHY DOCTOR MAUGARS DID NOT DINE AS USUAL.

"Francis! Francis!"

It was old Dr. Maugars' cook calling from the kitchen to the man servant.

"Here, here," answered the servant. He reached the kitchen door.

Francis is a large, fine-looking fellow with a frank, open countrnance. He had been in M. Maugars' service only seven months and had already won the old doctor's confidence by his zeal, devotion and excellent care and love of his superb horses—for Francis was at once man servant, butler, hostler and coachman.

"Bring up a bottle of Sauterne for the doctor," continued the cook to Francis, "and a bottle of Grave for ourselves."

Francis went down the cellar.

But almost immediately he rushed up again and into the dining-room, pale as death. The old doctor was just sitting down.

"Well, what is the matter?" said the doctor, at sight of the trembling servant, "one would think you had seen a ghost."

"No, sir, no; but if you knew—"

"I shall know when you tell me."

"I have just come from the cellar, sir."

"Could you find no more wine there?" said Dr. Maugers, smiling.

"I found there—I do not know what I found there—but I heard cries and groans."

"My poor Francis, some cat has frightened you," said the doctor, laughing.

"A cat does not speak, and I distinctly heard these words, which seemed to come out of the ground: 'Help! help!'"

"Well, light a candle, and I will go down with you."

Reaching the cellar, both listened. In a moment they hear a low wail.

M. Maugars trembled.

Then came a groan, followed by cries of "Help! help!"

The doctor turned pale.

"Some poor fellow is dying," said he, "the sound comes through the wall."

Searching the wall, they soon found a place where there appeared to have been a hole at one time. The stones were loosely cemented and had fallen apart enough to admit a hand. Upon the doctor's orders, Francis brought pickaxes, and they attacked the wall. Meanwhile the groans had ceased.

The cook not knowing what was going on, and fearing that her roast beef would be dried up, at last lost patience.

"Your dinner will be spoiled, sir," she cried, "and it will not be my fault."

"Then I will have all the better appetite for supper," said the doctor, philosophically. "Now go back to your kitchen."

The cook went off, murmuring:

"I should like to know very much what they are tearing down there."

In fifteen minutes they had a hole through the wall, and a long passageway opened before them.

"Ah! sir," cried Francis, looking through, "I see a man stretched upon the ground and he does not move."

Crawling through the hole they knelt by the side of the unfortunate Lucien, who in this blind passage had fallen fainting from hunger and pain.

"He is already cold," said Francis.

"Yes, but it is not the coldness of death," answered the doctor; "I feel his heart beating."

Without stopping to examine the passage they lifted Lucien's body through the wall, and Francis carried him upstairs.

The cook was horrified.

"Be silent," said the doctor; "I wish no one to know what is going on here."

Lucien was carried to a room on the first floor, undressed and put to bed. The wound on his head and the finger-prints on his throat convinced the doctor that some one had tried to knock him down and strangle him. But he could not understand the spots of lamp-black on his neck and shirt.

He dressed the wound while Francis rubbed Lucien's chest. Soon the wounded man began to breathe perceptibly, and color came into his face. Then he opened his eyes, but the doctor saw that he was still unconscious of what was going on.

"For some time he will be out of his head," thought Dr. Maugars.

Then addressing Francis, he said:

"Exhaustion is his principal trouble. In another day he would have died of inanition. We must prepare his disordered stomach to receive food. You will visit Paris by the first train, and get six bottles of wine of Peruvian cocoa at Chevrier's drug store. But do not speak of this to any one."

CHAPTER X.

THE SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE.

As soon as Francois returned with the stimulant Dr. Maugars filled a wine glass and made the patient drink it. He had made many experiments with this liquid, and knew its efficacy in cases of exhaustion.

"Will he live?" asked Francois.

"He is still in the same condition," answered Dr. Maugars. "I shall not look for any change until to-morrow. Only steady care can save him. You and the cook may watch alternate nights."

"With your permission, the cook need not be deprived of her rest; I will stay with the patient every night."

"The fatigue would be too much for you."

"Oh, never fear, sir; I am used to going without sleep; I have been a soldier, you know; I ask as a favor that you will trust the patient to me alone."

"Very well, then, Francis, I will not insist."

"You see I feel a keen interest in the poor fellow; I cannot tell why. Perhaps it is because I helped to save him. And yet it seems sometimes more than that. You will laugh, sir, but I feel as if this young man was not a stranger."

"Such effects are sometimes produced by sympathy."

"And then, I will tell you, sir, I have a brother whom I have not seen for many years. I think he is in Paris. When I saw this unfortunate youth, I at once thought of my young brother Lucien; besides his face reminds me of my mother."

"Francis, you never told me that you had a brother."

"I never had occasion to, sir. I also have a sister three years and a half younger than myself."

"Where does she live?"

"I know little more about her than I do about my brother. All that I know of her is that she visited Vignotte about two years ago, and that she is a servant on a farm somewhere. When I went back to Vignotte over five years ago, they told me that my father had taken Lucien to Paris with him. If I find him we will search for Denise together."

"I will help you, Francis. I have certain influential friends whose aid I can enlist."

"I wrote myself last night to the mayor of Vignotte, asking if he could tell me anything of my brother and sister."

"Well, we will wait for his reply."

The next morning showed a slight improvement in Lucien's condition, though he was still very feverish and weak.

"Will he be able to talk soon?" asked Francis.

"Probably not for three or four days yet," said the doctor. "His brain is affected, and I expect him to be delirious to-night or to-morrow, but that does not trouble me."

"We shall have to stop up the hole we made in the cellar wall. You need not send for a mason, I will do it this afternoon."

"There is no hurry, Francis. We can leave it open for a few days. No robbers will think of getting in by such an entrance. I wish to explore the subterranean passage."

"I meant to do that."

"Well, Francis, if you like we will make an underground excursion together. Meanwhile the cook will stay with the sick man."

In fifteen minutes they were in the passage, the servant carrying the lantern. They soon reached the well.

"The young man must have been dropped down here," said the doctor. "Really, considering the height, it is a miracle that the fall did not kill him. How far do you think we are from my house, Francis?"

"From forty to fifty yards, sir."

"Then this well must be about in the middle of the piece of land covered with brambles which separates my estate from the next one, called the Tower. No one is ever seen in the enclosure, and I do not believe that many people know of the existence of this well. But it was certainly known to those who threw the poor fellow down here, thinking to bury him forever. This will help the authorities in their investigations. But I think this passage must connect with another building. Probably the real bottom of the well is two yards lower down, and another entrance is hidden under all this rubbish."

"With your permission, sir, I will return this afternoon and find out, even if I have to remove every dead leaf now living here."

"I have no objection, Francis, but it will be a tiresome task."

From 3 o'clock to half-past 6 Francis worked. He had indeed undertaken a difficult task, having to handle a great many heavy stones. But he was rewarded. He searched and found.

So it was with great pride that he came to tell M. Maugars that there really was a second subterranean passage exactly like the first and seemingly a continuation of it. He had walked through it until he came to a spiral stone staircase, upon which he had not ventured.

The doctor was only half surprised.

"It is well," said he to himself; "Francis' discovery deserves attention. I will visit the place myself."

CHAPTER XI.

AN END OF THE TEARS.

The doctor's predictions were borne out. Lucien became delirious that night and passed through a spell of violent fever. When the doctor arose in the morning he was still sleeping.

"Good," said the doctor, "that is what I wanted."

He remained silent a moment and then continued:

"Francis, I think that now I can say confidently that he is saved."

The servant could not suppress a cry of joy, at which Lucien awoke.

He gave a long sigh, raised his head a little, looked around him, and feebly murmured:

"Where am I?"

His big eyes rested on Francis for a moment, and then fixed themselves upon Dr. Maugars' good and benevolent face. A slight smile was visible on his lips. Slowly he took his arm out from under the covering and held out his hand to the doctor, who pressed it gently.

"Courage, my friend," said the old man. "In a few days you will have recovered your strength and can see your friends again."

Lucien undoubtedly understood, for he gave the doctor's hand a slight pressure. He did not speak, however, but fell back as if exhausted, and closed his eyes.

"Before he gets to sleep again," said the doctor to Francis, "you will give him a glass of the wine of coca."

At 9 o'clock Francis Morel received the expected letter from the Mayor of Vignette. It said:

FRANCIS MOREL:—

When Denise came to me two years ago to enquire about her brothers, I told her that you were a soldier, but I could not give her the number of your regiment. Of late the police have been actively enquiring into Denise's antecedents. It seems that she has been imprisoned on some grave charge. I told the officer who questioned me that I believed her incapable of doing anything bad.

Last May she worked on the farm of Grandval, near Blois. By addressing the farmer you will get more complete information than I can give you.

I know that your brother lives in Paris. You can get information concerning him from M. Mourillon, who also lives in Paris, Rue Saint Dominique, Saint-Germin, No. 44.

CHARLES GAUCHER, Mayor of Vignotte.

"My dear Francis," said M. Maugars, after listening to the letter, "you must first look for your brother; after breakfast you can take the first train for Paris. M. Mourillon does not live far from the station. He will give you your brother's address, and you will have a few hours together. But be sure to return at 10 o'clock to-night."

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Count de Soleure, his son-in-law and his daughter, and Mourillon and Denise, were sitting in the little reception room next the dining room. Sorrow was to be seen on all their faces. The Count was about to start for the prefecture of police. Just then a servant opened the door and said:

"A young man, who seems to be a servant, in some fine house, desires to speak to M. Mourillon."

The old man went out and found himself face to face with Francis Morel.

"What can I do for you, my friend?" he asked.

"Have I the honor of addressing Monsieur Mourillon?"

"Yes, my boy, I am M. Mourillon."

"Well, sir, I have come to ask you of my brother's address."

"Your brother?"

"My name is Francis Morel."

Mourillon trembled and started back.

"Oh! oh" said he in a choking voice.

Then, recovering himself, he approached the young man.

"Is it really true," he said, "that you are Francis Morel? Who told you that I knew Lucien?"

"The Mayor of Vignotte, monsieur."

"Yes, I believe you," he stammered, greatly troubled; "but I.....I do not know, I.....I cannot tell you now .....Ah! you have also a sister."

"Yes, sir; whose name is Denise."

"Well, my boy, you shall see your sister."

"I shall see my sister!" exclaimed Francis, bewildered.

"Yes, yes, directly."

And Mourillon called:

"Denise, Denise!"

The young girl rushed out of the reception room.

"Denise," said Mourillon, "this young man is your brother, Francis."

The young girl gave a cry and rushed into her brother's arms.

The count, George and Mionne were standing by the door, which Denise had not closed.

"Ah! I recognize him as I recognized Lucien," said Mionne.

"Francis," said Denise, "we are all in sorrow here; Lucien disappeared a week ago, and we cannot find out what has become of him. Our brother has been murdered, Francis."

The young man stood motionless for a moment, with mouth and eyes wide open. Suddenly he grasped Denise's arm and asked:

"Has Lucien long, thick, black hair and a little brown moustache?"

"Yes."

"Do you know how he was dressed on the day of his disappearance?"

"Yes, Francis, he had on white pantaloons and waistcoat."

The young man's face became radiant.

"It is he," he cried, "it is he, it is my brother."

He threw his arms about his sister's neck, crying.

"Ah! kiss me, Denise, kiss me, our brother is no[illegible]

All rushed towards Francis with exclamations of surprise and joy, and the Count led him into the reception room. They grouped themselves around him and he told them what had happened.

"Oh! count," cried Mourillon, in a sort of exaltation, "you see that providence is always with you and those whom God has placed under your protection."

"Yes, my friend," answered the count, gravely, "and now, as always, recognize His omnipotence. Mourillon, you will accompany Francis Morel to Ville d'Avray also. It would be cruel not to give you this satisfaction."

"Thank you, count, and then, I should very much like——"

"Well, go on."

"To stay and take care of Lucien."

"That shall be as the doctor says."

They were soon off. On the way Denise told her story to Francis.

As they drove up to the house M. Maugars appeared to receive them. Mourillon introduced himself.

"Doctor," said he, "my name is Ambrosie Mourillon, and I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mademoiselle Denise Morel, sister of Francis Morel. We have come to thank you for the good care you are bestowing upon Lucien Morel after saving him from a horrible death."

Denise thanked him with tears of gratitude in her voice.

When the doctor had recovered from his surprise he took them into the sick-room.

Lucien was not asleep. He recognized his sister and Mourillon at once, and his eyes shone as he spoke their names feebly.

Denise threw herself upon the bed, and then turning to the doctor, said in a voice of supplication: "I have a favor to ask of you."

"If it is in my power to grant it, I do so in advance."

"Ah, Doctor, can you keep me here? I shall be so happy to take care of my brother."

"Can I keep you! If you had not asked to stay, I would have begged you to."

"Oh, thank you, sir."

M. Maugars opened the door.

"That, Mademoiselle Denise, shall be your room."

"Now, Doctor," said Mourillon, "if you have time I should like a word with you alone."

"Mademoiselle will stay with our patient and Francis will soon join her, so I am at your service. Please come into my private office."

CHAPTER XII.

A NOCTURNAL EXCURSION.

"Doctor, said Mourillon, "from what Francis had told us there seems no doubt that Lucien Morel has been the victim of revenge."

"I am convinced of it."

"It appears that Lucien Morel loves a very pretty young girl who suddenly left Paris with her mother the latter part of last June. It looks as if Lucien had a rival who wants to get rid of him. But under such circumstances assassination is rather an extreme expedient; so I am inclined to think that interests still more serious are at stake."

"Is the young girl rich?"

"No; she is a modest working-girl."

"Then it cannot be avarice."

"Who knows?" replied Mourillon, sharing the Count's suspicion that the Widow Lureau might be Claire Guerin's daughter. "Francis told me that this well is in a piece of land adjoining your estate."

"You can see it from this window."

Mourillon looked out.

"It is a closed rectangle," said he, "and I see no opening in the walls, there is a large lattice-work door at the back."

"This is the entrance from the street."

"What is the door opposite as used for?"

"Nothing at present. It opens into the neighboring estate, in which you see a house very similar to mine and having a truncated tower. The place is called The Tower and the piece of waste land belongs to it. I think the well is in that mass of brushwood."

"Probably, but few persons in Ville d'Avray know of its existence."

"I was ignorant of it myself."

"Well, I believe that the assault was committed in this enclosure by some one acquainted with the spot. And it occurs to me that the assassin and his victim may have entered the enclosure by the door opposite us. Do you know the proprietor of The Tower?"

"No, but he lives in Paris. The Tower was unoccupied for over two years, but now it is rented to a widow, who lives there with her sister, also a widow, they tell me, and a niece, a young girl somewhere between 16 and 18."

Mourillon's eyes sparkled.

"Do you know the lady's name?"

"Madame Fournier; she is the widow of an officer."

Mourillon started in his seat.

"At last we have it," cried he, "Doctor, I do not need to ask the name of the other widow."

"I could not give it to you, for I do not know it."

"Her name is Madame Lureau, she is a widow, but in no way related to Madame Fournier; her daughter is named Eugenie, who is the young girl which Lucien Morel loves."

"Oh? Oh!" exclaimed M. Maugars.

"The light begins to break in upon me," continued Mourillon; "Lucien has discovered her address, and, being a bold fellow, has been impudent and fallen into a trap in which he nearly lost his life. Now I am sure there is something else in this than a rivalry of love. This Madame Fournier is playing a sorry role in this serious affair and I should not be astonished if her name were not Fournier at all."

"But she is spoken of very highly," said the Doctor, "and my friend, the priest of Ville d'Avray, holds her in high esteem. She and the young girl attend mass every Sunday morning, and she gives a great deal to the poor."

"True piety does not consist in kneeling before the altar with forehead in the dust. Oh, religion! how many rascals use you for a shield! But now is not the time to judge Madame Fournier. We will wait. If she wears a mask, I shall tear it off. There will be light enough when Lucien Morel is able to speak. Does Madame Fournier receive many people?"

"I do not know, sir," answered M. Maugars; "I do not attend to my neighbors affairs. I only know what the priest tells me, and he says that the ladies at The Tower live very retired lives."

The two old men went back to the sick room. Mourillon told Lucien of the approaching visit of George and Mionne, and that of the Count, after which M. Maugars accompanied him to his carriage.

"My dear doctor," said Mourillon, "I do not need to ask you to keep this matter secret."

"I know the value of silence," answered M. Maugars.

Returning to Paris, Mourillon hastened to reassure them all then he had a long conversation with M. de Soleure.

The sick man passed an excellent night. By order of the doctor nothing was said to him about his recent experience, nor was his relationship to Francis revealed to him. In the afternoon George and Mionne called a short but touching interview.

At 10 o'clock at night Lucien was fast asleep, Francis and Denise by his bedside.

"Francis," said Denise, "I should like to see this well."

"Oh! a walk under ground is not pleasant."

"Francis, I want to see it."

"Really?"

Then come, M. Maugars said that we need not stay with Lucien after 10 o'clock."

Soon they were in the cellar.

"Give me your hand," said Francis; "here is the place I found my brother on his back."

"Poor Lucien," sighed the young girl.

They went on to the well, entered the second passage, and proceeded to the staircase.

"This is very queer," murmured Denise; "shall we go up, Francis?"

"No, Denise, no."

"Oh! Francis, let's go up, I am curious."

"Denise, it is madness."

"Oh! come on. Give me the lantern and I will go ahead."

"You are bold, sister, but I am no more afraid than you," replied Francis, and he started up the stairs, Denise following.

When they had reached a certain height, Francis said:

"There is no end to these stairs; I should think we were ascending the Column Vendome."

"It is high," said the young girl; "I wish I had counted the steps."

"Let us go back," said Francis; "I am afraid that the air will fail us."

"No, see this loop-hole; it is the second one we have come to."

And on they went until they reached a wooden panel which barred the way.

"We can go no higher," said Francis. "You see this plank?"

"Why it looks like a door," answered Denise; "yes, it really is a door taken from its hinges. Francis, we cannot be far from the spot where this door used to hang. Go on, I will follow."

They stepped over the door, and three steps more brought them to the top of the staircase, where they found themselves in a sort of a lobby about four yards long and a yard wide. Before they could consider where this passage led to, they heard a voice. Denise seized her brother's arm. Near them a man and woman were conversing in low tones. Their voices seemed to come from the other side of a thin partition.

On hearing the man's voice, Denise trembled, and she said to herself:

"That voice sounds familiar."

They held their breath and listened.

"So," said the woman, "I must continue to pour two drops of liquor which you call the Water of Ceylon into her cup of tea at night?"

"Yes," answered the man.

"I confess that I am a little frightened at the result. She is already a body without a soul."

"In a week or a fortnight her reason will be entirely gone and we can take her to the asylum of Dr. Clipson, who is all ready to receive her. It is absolutely impossible for any one to find out the cause of her madness."

"And yet it is a poison."

"But one that leaves no trace.

"Very well. But I should have preferred not to make her lose her reason entirely."

"So would I, but her daughter pushed me to it. Her absolute refusal to marry me is her mother's condemnation."

"The mother's insanity will not change the daughter's mind."

"Who knows? We may break her will yet. This flask is nearly half full yet. Well," he continued, cynically, "when the mother is no longer thirsty we will give the daughter something to drink."

"And if she loses her reason also:

"We will stop in time, and as soon as she is my wife I know another liquor that will counteract this one. But even if she should entirely lose her reason, there is room for her at Dr. Clipson's."

"And you are sure that this insanity is incurable?"

"Death is sure to follow in three or four months. Therefore Eugenie will soon be my wife, or else she and her mother will no longer exist."

To be Continued.

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THE GULF STREAM.

IS IT A VOLUME OF WATER RUSHING OUT OF THE EARTH?

A New Theory About the Wonderful River in the Ocean—Where Does It Have Its Origin?—Recent Efforts of Scientists.

Has it ever occurred to the reader that the earth is not "solid," as we commonly say, but "honeycombed" with enormous cavities, or caverns, of all dimensions? If so, why should these caverns not be numerous everywhere in the crust of the earth, some easily discovered, as the Great Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and others never yet seen by mortal eye? These hugh cavities, originally formed when those portions of the earth's crust were in a melted state, and results of the unequal cooling of different materials of the composition and of other causes, if so situated may form the basis of very interesting theories. For instance, they may be generally filled with water, and there may exist great underground inland seas.

The source of the Gulf Stream has always been a disputed question. This great body of warm water is nothing more nor less than a stream or river in the ocean, flowing through the colder water. It was formerly thought that this stream was formed in the equatorial regions, where the surface water of the ocean was heated by the sun, and then began to flow northward.

But of late a theory has been advanced that this stream, which is just as well defined off the Florida coast as off the Grand Banks, is a stream of hot water which issues from an orifice at the bottom of the sea somewhere among the Florida reefs.

Recently the Hydrographic office of the Navy Department has been endeavoring to determine if it is so, and efforts have been made to find this orifice by the use of the sounding line. But if a stream of hot water of the proportions of the Gulf Stream does issue from an orifice in the bed of the sea, then what a mighty boiler there must be somewhere in the bowels of the earth, and whenever these enormous fires burn through the rocky walls of the boiler and the water rushing in is instantly converted into steam, no wonder if explosions ensue that cause the overlying waters and the earth's crust to vibrate in great waves, which we call earthquakes.

Very probably this is the case, for abundant evidence of these explosions caused by the contact of fire and water when the earth's crust was first commencing to form is everywhere apparent, only the effect of atmospheric changes has covered the hardness of the face of the earth with a kindly soil, and vegetation has clothed this soil with the smile of life. But wherever the mountains are we see the evidences of these steam explosions.

There is one great rock in the Yosemite Valley several thousands of feet high, standing alone, from which some great convulsion of nature has split off a huge fragment and hurled it no one knows whither. But in the course of time the earth's crust has grown thicker, and we at present know little of these subterannean explosions, except when the solid earth trembles in an earthquake. Or perhaps it is the formation of steam that raises the lava to the mouth of the volcano and forces it out upon the plain, until another wall has been built between the fire and the water in the depths of the earth. Then, too, the hot springs may show the existence of subterraneous waters.

There are numerous other peculiar circumstances which seem to be explained by this theory. For instance, it is said that a great storm on the Atlantic coast of the United States is accompanied by action of the geysers of the Yellowstone Valley, and this might be explained if it could be proved that a subterraneous water way from ocean to springs existed. It may be that this sub-water protects the surface of the earth from a great heat. However, if the earth be not "solid," as we generally suppose, but permeated with seas, channels and passageways of various kinds, it gives a reasonable basis for some of Jules Verne's stories, and probably explains many occurrences that at present are only mysteries. It remains for the future submarine vessel to solve this problem.—Boston Journal.

Can Women Keep a Secret.

Every woman is not trusty any more than is every man; but quite as many women as men as so. In truth, it may be doubted if there are not more trusty women than there are men. Secrets are seldom imparted to persons who do not inspire confidence; they who tell what they call secrets to dozens of persons, without forming any positive opinion of their discrimination or reticence, are not apt to have any secrets from the entire circle of their acquaintances. They are mere babblers, gossips, tattlers, who try to bestow some importance on their communications by declaring them to be secrets. Such communications are usually commonplace, or of so little consequence as to make no distinct impression on the mind: needing to be labeled private, lest they be thought to belong to the public. Beside, the communicators are prone to the habit of repeating their stories to every one they can persuade to listen to them, and then pronouncing them confidential To many to whom they are thus disclosed, the stories are already familiar, and politeness alone prevents the recipient from immediately saying as much. Candor and delicacy cramp these, when informed of their confidential character, to acknowledge that they are by no means new. But the babblers—men for the most part—take no notice of this. They go their babbling round, and when they hear their current tale, they like to assume an injured air and to assert that some confounded woman has betrayed their confidence; that women never can keep a secret. That women should owe, in any measure, their false reputation to such a dunce is the best evidence of its falsity.

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TWO WAYS OF DOING IT.

How Sophy Was Induced to Pick Up Her Playthings at Night.

"Come, Sophy, pick up your playthings now," said mamma. The command was given decisively, but Sophy, a pretty 3 year-old, with firmness written on every delicate feature, demurred. The mother's face showed the same characteristic, and a battle was soon in progress, physical strength of course gaining the victory.

Not only was Sophy's evening meal of graham mush and milk, which immediately followed, eaten between sobs, but even after sleep had settled over her face the cheeks were tear-stained and red, and a tiny frown marred the white forehead. Unfortunately this program, with slight variations, was carried out daily.

But one afternoon it was necessary for Sophy's mamma to leave home for a few hours, and a friend volunteered to stay with the child until the mother's return. "I will try to be at home at 5," the latter said as she was buttoning up her gloves, "but if I fail that is Sophy's supper hour. Jane will have supper ready. As soon as she has eaten, as she is usually very tired, I put her to bed. I do not think she will give you any trouble Oh, I nearly forgot—do not try to have her pick up her playthings. I always make her do it before she has her supper, but she dislikes the work so much that we have a battle-scene every day. So, if I don't get home in time, just let the things lie and I'll put them away after she is asleep."

The afternoon passed pleasantly to Sophy and her friend, for the latter possessed that sixth sense, tact, which so soon finds the way to a child's heart. When it was within a few minutes of 5 o'clock the mother had not returned. Sophy showed no signs of weariness, but the friend said: "Come now, it's time for Sophy's supper." The child climbed into the friend's lap and turned her scowling eyes on the toy-strewn floor. "I'm going to make an experiment," was the lady's silent resolve. So she began to chant softly and musically, thus:

"I wonder where Sophy's woolly lamb is? Oh, I see it lying on the floor; hear it cry baa-ba-a-ba-a-a, I want to go to bed in my basket in the corner."

This appeal to Sophy's very lively imagination brought her to the floor with a laugh. With many coaxing words and caressing pats the lamb was at once deposited in its proper place. Then the lady began again: "I wonder where Sophy's blocks are? Oh, I know! They all went off this morning to play, and now it's almost night, and they're so tired, and they can't find their way to the basket in the corner."

This song was also effectual, and Sophy was soon showing the blocks "the way home." So the play went on merrily until every toy was in its place. Then the supper was eaten amid smiles instead of sobs, and when mamma returned a few moments after it was a very gay little daughter who met her in the hall.

"Oh," she thought, anxiously, "I am almost sorry to find her awake; now I shall have another battle over those playthings, and I am so tired I do not feel equal to it." Great was her surprise when she entered the sitting-room. "How did you manage?" she exclaimed, turning to her friend. The explanation, however, was deferred until Sophy had gone happily to sleep with a smile upon her lips. Fortunately the mother's common sense was quite as large as her firmness, and thereafter the daily "picking up" time became a delightful season of play to Sophy and an unthreaded duty to her mamma.—Clara C. Denton in Babyhood.

Cows From Canada.

According to recently published statistics there are in round numbers about 2,500,000 cows and heifers in the United Kingdom. Some little time ago it was calculated by Professor Sheldon that the consumption of milk amounted to 555,000,000 gallons annually, with some 32,000,000 sterling. The supply, however, is seriously menaced by outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia and a great amount of difficulty has been experienced by dairymen in large towns in obtaining the number of cows they require without importing them from infected areas. Formerly the greater number of cows used by dairymen in London and other centres were imported from Holland, Belgium and France, but at present the only country from which they can draw a supply of dairy cattle without fear of introducing disease is the Dominion of Canada. For upward of ten years the Canadian Government at Liverpool, has, he informed us, been endeavoring to initiate and develop this important trade, but it was not until the present season that it has assumed important dimensions. The cows which have arrived here have been of fair quality, but with a view of showing dairymen and others interested in milk—one of the most important articles of food supply—the superior quality of cows which may be obtained in the Dominion, Mr. Rufus Pope, M. P. of Cookshire, Quebec, Canada, has selected a large number of first-class animals for shipment to this country, and the first of these are to arrive in Liverpool in a few days.—Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

Down on The Nail.

This is a well-known half-slang phrase used for a cash payment, says Notes and Queries. Of its history I cannot speak, but I confess to feeling startled when I found it, as it seems to me, in a parliamentary deed of King Robert the Bruce. By indenture dated July 15, 1333 (Scots Acts I., 476) a tenth-penny was covenanted for, payable to the king. On his part he agreed not to exact certain prizes and carriages unless he was passing through the realm, after the custom of his predecessor, Alexander III., "for which prizes and carriages full payment should be made super unguem." (The words are: Pro quibus prisis et cariagiis plena fiat solucio super unguem.") I am aware of the classical use of the parase "in unguem," or "ad unguem," signifying "to a nicety," but it does not seem to apply here. At the same time the corresponding French phrase "payer rubis sur l'ongle" may make this doubtful. Just below the passage cited occurs another in which payment is to be made "in manu." Both in my opinion refer to ready money, and I do not hesitate to translate "super unguem" "down on the nail." Hitherto I have supposed the nail to be a figure of speech for the counter on which the coin was told. Apparently this is erroneous, as it is clearly the finger nail which is referred to. I would like to hear of other early instances of "down on the nail."

Wet Feet.

How often do we see people tramping about in the mud, with shoes soaked through; and how often do such people when they return home sit down by the fireside and permit their feet to dry, without changing either stockings or shoes. Can we then wonder at the coughing and barking and rheumatism and inflammation which enable the doctors to ride in their carriages? Wet feet most commonly produce affections of the throat and lungs, and when such diseases have once taken place "the house is on fire," danger is not far off; therefore, every one, no matter how healthy, ought to guard against wet feet.—New York Ledger.

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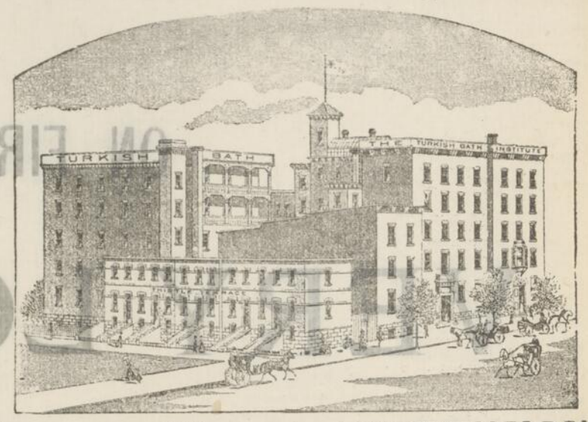

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