

A VESPER SONNET.

The violet eye is like a waveless stream
Celestial, from the east horizon's brink.
Assuaging day with the divine drink
Of temperate ecstasy and dream.
The wine warm dusks, from the valley gleam
With here and there a lonely casement.
The impetuous purples from the sky of peace
Like God's mood in tranquillity clear.
The encircling uplands east and west lie clear
In their aerial amber, threaded fine
Where bushes know the bramble thickets
Sere—
With festive scarlet. Through the hush be-
nign
One white throat voices till the stars appear
The benediction of the Thought Divine.
—C. G. D. Roberts.

IN THE ANT CITY.

When I told Maud Davis, my engaged wife, and told her that I would be home again to claim her in less than five years, being young and hopeful I was as positive about being able to do this as I felt about her love and fidelity.

Five years long quite long enough to a young man of 20 to turn himself about in a new country and make a fortune for the girl he loves; no matter how long enough to ask any man, no matter how constant she may be by nature, to wait patiently and keep herself select for, while as for wedlock it would just leave us old enough to know our own minds and young enough to begin to enjoy the life before us.

So with these hopes and philosophical reflections I said goodbye to pretty and gentle Maud Davis and began my adventures.

Brisbane, Queensland, was the port I set sail for, as it was the newest colony at the time and the most boomed up in the papers, so that I had lots of comfort—my to take make the passage cheerful—all fortune hunters and nearly all as hopeful and impetuous as I was myself.

We were not taking much among us to the promised land, but felt a blind confidence that we should get all we required out of it and go home again to enjoy ourselves with the proceeds, which was a very common state of affairs with immigrants to Australia.

Most people know pretty well from books if they have not seen it what Brisbane is like at the present day—what it can wish to settle down in. At the time I landed it had the site and makings of the fine city it has become since, with its magnificent winding river and numerous hills, but it had a good deal of building to be done about it and a great amount of capital to be sunk in it before it could be boasted about as a city, while the worst of it was that most of the inhabitants had rushed to it in the same condition that myself and shipmates were in, the natural results of which were that while the laborers were exceedingly limited, in consequence of which I saw more tattered demoralized hanging about the streets hard up and idle on my first day's march than I had seen before in my life.

For a full week I rushed about the different workshops and yards with a crowd of applicants seeking vainly for a day's work. I was modest at the time, and there were more desperate hunters before me, so I found myself ousted on each occasion and at last gave up the attempt of staying in the coming city. So picking up what few articles I considered strictly useful I sold the remainder of my stock at a sacrifice and went on the tramp.

I laid in a pickaxe and spade, with a good steel hammer and a double barreled gun, and struck toward the north, resolved to exist the best way I could in the bush while I tried my hand at gold digging. I had no experience at the business, but was ready to take advantage of anything that turned up, which was the proper way to tackle the colonies.

For the first year I wandered about by myself, living pretty much like a wild man of the woods, until I was as hard as a backwoodsman, while my clothes were as beached as Joseph's coat. I did not discover any gold, but I gained a great deal of experience and bush knowledge which served me afterwards.

At the end of the first year I took a situation on a back station as stockman, and here I put in another year, getting fair wages and writing home hopeful letters to Maud, who replied to them affectionately, assuring me of her faith and fidelity, which were great comforts to me in my lonely and hard life.

Then I struck out again gold seeking, this time with three experienced mates, who put me up to many dodges connected with the soil and earth signs, and with whom I wandered far inland prospecting, with indifferent luck. Still we managed to jog along and indulge in an occasional visit to the different townships, where we disposed of our tiny nuggets and laid in provisions for another spell of the bush.

The five years slipped away in this way, and at the end of them I was in about the same condition of worldly position as before. We had not struck upon the lucky claim, although we had often seemed close enough to it to have a week or so of excitement and to keep me hopeful in my home love letters.

But Maud Davis had grown tired of hope so distant, and in one of her letters, the last that I received from her, she told me that she had become weary of waiting for me any longer and was about to be married to the village baker, so that I need not bother writing any more, unless I cared to return her letters.

That kind of settled me so far as any banking after the old country was concerned, so after reading all her letters over again, and I am ashamed to confess wetting a few of them with some womanish tears, I packed them up, and getting the few small nuggets I had left made into a brooch I sent them home to her, with the brooch as a wedding present, and then I turned my back on the never-never land by myself.

For the next 10 years I had varying fortune. Sometimes I picked up a few nuggets and stored them until I could reach civilization, when I sold them, and banking the money, went off again in search for more, seeking no man or woman's company, yet carrying with me the memory of what might have been if fortune had only smiled upon me.

At the end of my 15 years' sojourn in Australia I had a sum of \$200 in the bank and was looking forward to purchasing a section and settling down as a farmer after another year of wandering.

At this time I was making a bigger journey than I had attempted before and found myself hundreds of miles from civilization, in the very heart of a hot and arid district of upper Queensland.

I was 35 now, but looked with my sunbaked face and grizzled beard fully 10 years older and had been tramping half starved and thirsty over a desert without a sign of water or life of any kind for the last two days, when I came about sundown to one of those strange ant cities which are sometimes found in the dry portions of this country.

For miles in front of me stretched long streets and countless huts, reaching from 4 feet to 8 in height, all deserted and silent—clay huts looking in the distance like dry cornstacks and close at hand like human habitations. A weird effect they had upon me, tired out and exhausted as I was from want of food. Fortunately I had a plentiful supply of tobacco, and with my flint and steel I comforted myself with a prolonged smoke before I lay down to sleep under the shelter of one of these huts. There, with the moon rising over the horizon and casting long shadows about me from these cone buildings, I gradually lost consciousness and had the dream which altered all my plans of life.

I dreamed that I saw five men struggling along the moonlit street in which I lay, each with a heavy load on his back—diggers they appeared to be, bringing on their finds. They came on until they reached the mound against which I leaned, into which one of them began to dig, while the others, pitching the bundles down beside the digger, formed themselves into a guard, with their rifles out and facing the north. I soon discovered why they were guarding the digger, for looking past them I saw a large tribe of aborigines dodging among the other huts and preparing to attack the white men, who stood there in a cordon until their mate had hidden the gold they had brought.

A few vigorous digs with the pickaxe and spade and a portion of the clay hut was laid bare, while the five heavy bags were hastily crammed inside and the outer clay replaced, as the rifles played on the ferocious but timid natives, who seemed afraid to advance, after which the white men began to retreat into the open plain, leaving their swags behind them, while the savages glided past me with their spears in their hands.

I saw the fight begin and end in the open and saw my five countrymen fall, pierced with the shafts, while I still lay unable to move and help them. What happened afterward was too horrible to relate in detail, but can be conjectured by any anthropologist who knows the revolting customs of those ferocious and untamable cannibals of northern Queensland. It is sufficient to tell you that even the bones were utilized, after which the demons returned the way they had come, to the north, talking with them five swags, but paying no heed to the ant hill which held the treasure.

The morning sun was warming the country when I awoke, and with my dream still vivid in my mind I began with an eager heart to demolish my shelter of the night, and there, as I had seen them laid, I discovered the five bags laden with gold dust and nuggets, enough to make me a wealthy man at last.

I took what I could carry with me and after reaching the nearest township came back with a couple of horses for the remainder, and then, after 15 years of absence, I returned home to my native village a wealthy man, and of course paid a visit to my old sweetheart, Maud Davis, now the wife of the baker.

Fifteen years make a wonderful difference in young lovers. Maud, always of a slender build, had grown shrewish and skinny, without a single trace left of what I had been carrying so long in my memory with tender regret. I had altered from a slim lad with a comely face into a grizzled and heavy old man. We both looked at each other for a moment, and then I laughed as Maud said: "Lor, what an ugly man you have grown, Frank! I'm glad I didn't wait for you after all, in spite of your money."

So was I, as I carefully wiped that long kept picture from the slate of my memory.—Hume Nisbet in London Sun.

Jackson's Statue on the Constitution. In 1833 Commodore Elliott ordered a figure of General Jackson to be carved to take the place of a bullet head which the United States Frigate Constitution had carried through the war of 1812. It was placed on the bow of the frigate in June, 1834, when she left the dry dock in Charlestown navy yard. The excitement among the political enemies of Jackson in Boston was intense. A meeting was called in Faneuil hall—

which, however, did not take place—and anonymous letter writers threatened the life of the commodore unless the statue was removed. On the night of the 2d of July, 1834, in the midst of a terrific thunderstorm, Samuel P. Dewey, a young man of 28, rowed out to the vessel and managed to saw off the head of the statue and carry it away. The head was replaced a month later in New York, and the figure remained there until 1874. It now occupies a place in the grounds of the naval school at Annapolis.—Boston Transcript.

Raining Cats and Dogs. Many explanations have been given of the origin of the expression "raining cats and dogs." One is that it is a perversion of the French "catadone"—a waterfall—"it is raining a catadone"—a catadone. Another explanation is that the male blossoms of the willow tree are used on Palm Sunday to represent the branches of palm, were called "cats and dogs" in some parts of England, when they increase rapidly after a few warm showers, and the belief prevailed that the rain brought them.

Others trace the saying to northern mythology, in which the cat is said to have great influence on the weather, and sailors still have a saying, "The cat has a gale of wind in her tail," when she is unusually frisky. Witches that rode upon the storms were said to assume the form of cats, and the stormy northwest wind is called "the cat's nose" in the Hartz mountains even at the present day. Then the dog is a symbol of wind, which in old German pictures is figured as the head of a dog or wolf from which blasts issue. The cat, therefore, symbolizes a downpour of rain; the dog, strong gusts of wind, which accompany it, and so a rain "of cats and dogs" is a heavy rain with wind.—Brooklyn Eagle.

AFTER LONG YEARS.

PART THIRD.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CONTINUED.

"Tell him all!" Lady Dymally repeated. She stood, a strange, excited expression crossing her face. "Yes," she said, under her breath, "I will tell him all—ALL. It is time."

She ran from the room, and into Eric's. He was moving and muttering restlessly now, the opiate beginning to lose its effect. She seized him by the arm and shook him roughly.

"Awake, Eric!" she cried; "awake at once!"

He opened his eyes immediately and stared at her in a dazed way.

"What's the matter, mother? Have you gone mad? Crystal—"

He half rose on his elbow with a look of alarm.

"Never mind Crystal—wake up!"

"I have woke up. What's the matter with you? What's the hour?"

"The hour of the bride, my son; your bride, his face flushed, turned pale. He pulled out his watch and looked at the time. A quarter to nine. "Great Heaven!" he exclaimed, and fell back among the pillows.

"Ay!" his mother cried, bitterly, "look at the hour. The time for the duel is past, is it not? And the duel has been fought, and your honor saved. Oh, my heart! such honor. You are safe here, and he lies dying there—for you. Your own brother, Eric—your elder brother."

He sat and stared at her, thinking she had gone mad, quite speechless.

"No," she said, "I have not lost my senses, though you look as if you thought it. The duel has been fought; Terry took your place, and he lies dying in yonder room now, for you, for me, and for Crystal—the friend whom you struck last night—the brother whose bright young life has been snuffed out!"

Still he sat speechless—still he was staring at her, not comprehending a word.

"Oh, you don't understand—you won't understand, and time is flying and every moment is precious. I must go to him. Eric, rouse yourself; try to comprehend what I am saying. Terry met Prince Di Venturini this morning, and fought your duel for you. I made him! I nearly went mad when he came to me last night and told me of Crystal's accident first, and of your challenge. I don't know what I said, I don't know what I did, only I made him promise to save you, and he has!"

He was beginning to understand now. His face turned white, his lips set themselves.

"Go on," he said, speaking for the first time.

"I gave you an opiate and you slept while he went out and met the prince in your place. He is dying in that room and he has asked for you and for me, and he is your brother, Eric, your own brother."

"My brother! Mother, are you mad! I have no brother."

But he grew whiter still as she said it. The resemblance between them—the vague, unsatisfactory story of his relationship to them—all flashed upon him; and then he knew what manner of man his father had been.

"He is your brother—your very own; your father's son. Oh, not as you think," seeing the expression of his face, "his mother was Lord Dymally's wife. I have all the proofs, and he was three years old when you were born."

He rose up.

"His mother was Lord Dymally's wife—his wife! And Terry is three years older than I am. Mother, what is this?"

"The truth! And Terry Dymally is your father's elder son and heir! I knew it since the night of your father's death; he confessed all, dying, whilst I knelt by his bedside. You never for one moment have had a right to the title and fortune. Terry Dymally is Lord Viscount Dymally."

He fell heavily back in the seat he had quitted.

"And you concealed this?" he said, in a hoarse whisper.

"No—I told him. I told him last August. When he wanted to go down to Lincolnshire and ask Crystal Higgins to be his wife, I detained him. I could not let him go in ignorance. I kept him and told him all—all. I thought he would have ousted you and claimed his own. That was why I wanted you so much to marry France Forrester and her fortune. But he gave you all, Eric—name, title, wealth—for the love of you and me."

He buried his face in his hands and turned from her—stunned.

"He might have won Crystal—she was his before you came—she was all he had, and she told her from him. He might have taken from you title and fortune, and he did not. Last night he came to you in all good faith and brotherly love, and—and, a great gasp, "you struck him, Eric! I kissed the brutal mark on his poor face last night. This morning he went out in your place and met the prince, and was shot down as you would have been. And he lies dying there; he will be dead before the hour ends."

He put out his hand with a fierce gesture to stop her.

"Cease!" he said, hoarsely. "Oh, God! I cannot bear it!"

She obeyed—a rain of tears pouring over her face. He lay mute—quivering through all his strong young frame.

"Leave me," he said, in the same hoarse voice, "I want to be alone."

She turned to go, but on the threshold she stopped.

"You will come, Eric," she said, "when we send?"

"Yes. Go!"

Then he closed his eyes wearily, and lay still again.

Obedient to a motion of her hand, France had gone to fetch Eric.

He came in—white as death itself, an agony of remorse, of sorrow, upon his face, changing it beyond all telling. He knelt down on the opposite side of the bed, and laid his face on one of Terry's hands, without a word.

"Eric dear old boy!" The old, glad, loving light lit the dying eyes. "I'm glad you've come. You don't mind what I did this morning? Di Venturini will never know. It's all right, isn't it?"

Was Eric angry? But Eric only lifted his face for a minute, and laid it down again.

"All right! Oh, Terry! you break my heart."

What was it felt on Terry's hand? Tears, and from the eyes of Eric Dymally? For a moment Terry himself could not speak.

"It is all right, then," he said, under his breath. "Dear old boy, I'm glad of that."

Then there was stillness. He lay in Lady Dymally's arms, his face pillowed on her breast, his eyes closed, his breathing coming quick and hard. On the other side knelt Eric, never moving or looking up. The dull, melancholy light stole in, and fell upon him, stricken down there, in the glory and strength of his manhood. France Forrester watched him mournfully, from her post at the foot of the bed.

"And his sun went down, while it was yet day," she thought. "My own dear Terry! as clean of heart, as brave of soul, as loyal a knight as any Arthur or Galahad of them all."

Suddenly his eyes opened, and he looked up in Lady Dymally's face.

"I have—kept my promise," he said, slowly. "I never quarrelled—with Eric."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BIRTHS. ARCHAMBAULT—In this city, at 229 St. Donat street, on Jan. 8, the wife of Norbert Archambault, of a son.

BARNES—On the 8th inst., at Lachine, the wife of L. Barnes, of a daughter.

LISSLEY—On Jan. 11, at 25 Crescent street, the wife of Percival J. Lissley, of a son.

MARRIAGES. DECARY-DECARY—In the Church of St. Henri, on Jan. 10, 1894, by the Rev. Cure Decary, of the bride, Leonie Decary, daughter of Mr. Decary, of St. Henri, and of Mr. Decary, of St. Henri.

THIBAUDEAU-RODIER—In this city, on Jan. 10, by the Right Rev. Bishop Emard, of the bride, Marie Thibaud, daughter of the late Hon. J. Thibaud, to Marie Therese Irene Eva, daughter of the late Hon. C. Rodier.

MAILLEBOURDEAU—In this city, on Jan. 9, by the Rev. Father Marre, Alderic Maille, of the bride, Marie Maille, daughter of the late Hon. J. Maille, to Marie Maille, daughter of the late Hon. J. Maille.

JETTE-PIERRE—On January 9, by the Rev. Father Marre, Joseph Jette to Marie St. Pierre, of the bride, Marie St. Pierre, daughter of the late Hon. J. St. Pierre.

BOURGET-BOULETTE—In this city, on Jan. 9, by the Rev. Father Marre, Edouard Bourget, of the bride, Marie Boulette, daughter of the late Hon. J. Boulette.

CHARBONNEAU-FILLON—On January 9, by the Rev. Father Marre, Auguste Charbonneau to Adèle Fillon, of the bride, Adèle Fillon, daughter of the late Hon. J. Fillon.

DEATHS. ROFFE—On Jan. 10, 1894, Thomas Henry Roffe, aged 38.

FUNERAL—On Jan. 12, at 2:30 p.m., sharp, the funeral of the late Mr. Roffe, at 230 p.m., sharp.

NORMANDIN—In this city, on Jan. 10, 1894, Elie Louis Normandin, notary, aged 62 years. The funeral will take place on Saturday next, at 8 a.m., from his late residence, 548 Dorchester street.

GINO—At 544 Cadieux street, on Jan. 7, Louis Edouard Gino, aged 10 years and 7 months.

LEVESQUE—In this city, on January 8, at 375 Hypothèque street, Evelina, daughter of Adèle Levesque, aged 10 years, 11 months and 6 days.

BERTHEUME—In this city, on Jan. 7, at 18 Ambler street, Elvira, daughter of Adèle Bertheume, aged 10 years, 11 months and 6 days.

MORIN—At 375 Lagachetere street, on the 11th inst., aged 22 years, 10 months and 25 days, Fanny Cote, beloved wife of Victor Morin, notary, of this city, and daughter of the late Hon. Daniel Cote, of Bouchard, Maine.

FUNERAL—will take place on Friday, 12 inst., at 8 a.m., from 375 Lagachetere street, to St. James Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further intimation.

THE FACT THAT "SUNLIGHT" has the largest sale of any Soap in the world; that it has been awarded 14 Gold Medals for purity and excellence; that it has been in use in Windsor Castle for over three years; and that its manufacturers have been specially appointed

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At CARSLLEY'S.

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Men's Winter Underwears, 20c, worth 25c.

Men's Winter Drawers, 20c, worth 25c.

Men's All-Wool Winter Vests, 45c, worth 50c.

Men's All-Wool Winter Drawers, 45c, worth 50c.

Men's Scotch Wool Underwear, \$1.35, worth \$1.50.

All Men's Winter Underwear reduced for the Great January Sale.

At CARSLLEY'S.

Ladies' Skirt Prices

Ladies' Striped Winter Skirts, 50c, worth 60c.

Ladies' Moleton Cloth Skirts, 68c, worth 80c.

Ladies' Flannellette Skirts, 59c, worth 70c.

Ladies' Felt Skirts, 77c, worth 95c.

Ladies' Quilted Skirts, 95c, worth \$1.15.

Every Skirt in stock specially reduced for the Great January Sale.

At CARSLLEY'S.

Print Prices

Ends of Prints, 3c yard, worth 6c.

Good Washing Prints, 4c yard, worth 6c.

Good Pattern Prints, 5c yard, worth 7c.

Extra Value Prints, 6c yard, worth 9c.

Faint Color Prints, 7c yard, worth 10c.

Every Piece of Sateen and Gingham Reduced for the Great January Sale.

At CARSLLEY'S.

Knitted Goods Prices

Children's Wool Hoods 10c, worth 20c.

White Wool Clouds 25c, worth 35c.

Ladies' Knitted Shirts 37c, worth 45c.

Wool Breakfast Shaws 30c, worth 40c.

Wool Sets, comprising Infants' Cap, Muff and Collar, \$1.49, worth \$1.75.

All other Wool Goods at January Sale Prices.

At CARSLLEY'S.

At S. Carsley's NOTRE DAME ST.

WE ARE RETIRING FROM BUSINESS!

On May the 1st it will be an Accomplished Fact.

The Landlords have been notified that they could dispose with their Stores on that date.

Three Months More

We have but Three Months' Time to sell out

\$125,000 STOCK

and we shall go immediately into the job. All goods have been reduced at prices unheard of, and Bargains will be offered by the thousand. THIS EXTRAORDINARY SALE, the largest ever held yet in Montreal, OPENED ON

Thursday, January 11th,

At 1 o'clock in the Afternoon.

A special line, Ladies' and Children's Wool Under Vests, assorted, value 40c to 75c, all at one price, 25c.

Ladies' White Linen, assorted, at half price, 3c.

3 lots Manufacturers' Samples of Aprons and Children's Fancy Dresses, reduced to 1/2 the value—1st lot at 19c, 2nd lot at 25c, 3rd lot at 35c.

Girls' Cardigan Knitted Vest, 75c, reduced to 25c.

Linen Table Napkins, 4c, 6c, 8c and 10c.

Table Linen at half the value, 15c, 25c and 35c.

Lace Curtains, 75c pair, instead of \$1.25.

Curtain Art Muslins at 80c, instead of 14c.

Linen Towels at 1/2 price, 5c, 6c, 10c and 12c.

Checked Cottons, for Aprons, extra widths, only 8c.

Checked Cottons, Foulard, 12c, reduced to 6c.

White Honeycomb Quilts at 78c, instead of \$1.25.

Wool Blankets and Comforters, clearing out at a loss.

All-Wool Towels, ridiculously low, 25c, 25c, 30c and 35c.

All Flannels at exactly half price.

Sateenette, to be sold under manufacturer's prices.

Men's Ribbed Shirts and Drawers at 22c.

Men's Unbuttoned White Shirts at 30c.

Men's Lined Kid Gloves, all sizes, 43c, instead of 87c.

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603 Craig Street.

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MONTREAL, JANUARY 12.

WORKING UP PROTECTIONIST ARGUMENT.

The Herald is giving to its readers from day to day full accounts of the methods by which the American protectionists are fighting the passage of the Wilson bill. We are doing this partly for its educational value as demonstrating the meanness, tyranny and unmanliness of these heavily protected manufacturers, but chiefly to enable the Canadian public to properly appreciate similar methods if adopted in this country when the Canadian tariff is on the eve of a genuine revision by the Liberals, as it will be at a date which we do not think will be long removed.

The Pratt and Whitney Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, is working up arguments against the Wilson bill in a very peculiar manner. It recently circulated amongst its workmen a remonstrance against its passage. Notice was given to every employee that failure to sign the remonstrance would be followed by dismissal. This petition has now been forwarded to Washington as a proof of the hostility of American workmen to a reform of the tariff.

A little over a year ago, after the national elections of 1892, this company offered to the public for subscription at par \$1,250,000 of its 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. Accompanying this offer was a prospectus which in view of the company's present attitude makes interesting reading. The prospectus stated that the company had been established over thirty years, during which time its volume of business and its profits had been steadily increasing. It then went on to say in large type, for the encouragement of the timorous who might hesitate about investing while a reform of the tariff was pending, that "The business is independent of the question of the tariff, and does not depend upon protection."

When the petition of this firm's workmen is brought up in Congress, as it undoubtedly will be, the prospectus ought to be taken on to it. The two together would make an instructive and entertaining exhibit.

CIVILIZING CENTRAL AFRICA.

The question whether the vast and fertile region in Equatorial Africa known as Uganda should or should not be abandoned by the British company which at the present time practically possesses it, has been frequently discussed in England during the past two years; and it is hardly probable that it will be settled before two more years elapse. Of course it is unnecessary to say that it was not for the philanthropic purpose of putting down the slave trade which exists in the country, or of bringing amongst its inhabitants the blessings which civilization bestows, that the Imperial East Africa Company began its work there. The undertaking was of a purely commercial character. But as commerce has nearly always been the pioneer of civilization, and as the abolition of the slave trade is a noble end to attain which Britons have already expended both blood and treasure with laudable generosity, the operations of the company challenge the attention of every citizen of the empire.

Uganda embraces within its confines that vast sheet of water, situated four thousand feet above the level of the sea, known as Victoria Nyanza Lake. The descriptions of it given by travellers who have visited it agree in the statement that its climate, soil, and rainfall eminently fit it to be a great agricultural country, and exhibit a rare adaptability to the successful cultivation of such special products as cotton, rubber, jute, tea and coffee. Bananas and plantains are at present somewhat extensively cultivated, forming as they do the staple food of the natives; and this suggests the possibility of a profitable fibre industry in the near future. Its low, undulating hills, its rich, fertile valleys, its numerous streams and rivers, its redundancy of vegetable growth that testifies to the valuable qualities of its alluvial soil, have earned for it the name of the "Pearl of Africa."

In one portion of it alone, according to Captain Lugard, in his recently-published book, the Cession also grows "in absolutely limitless quantities over hundreds of square miles." This species of rice produces a fibre which, when cleaned, is worth \$150 a ton. The natives are friendly to the white man, and are for the most part docile and tractable in disposition, particularly the Waganda tribe, which has an organized government which, primitive though it necessarily is in many respects, is so complete and enlightened that it has won the admiration of the leading representatives of the company. To the northward of

Uganda lies the province over which Emin Pasha held sway so long—a country that contains large supplies of ivory which simply await collection; of ostrich feathers, spices, and gums. Were Uganda settled and civilized, that large province could without difficulty be added to it. Since the company has "occupied," so to speak, the Uganda region, peace has been restored to those parts of it which had for years been the scenes of inter-tribal war; the natives have been taught some lessons in agriculture, the Christian missionaries, French and English, who have been laboring there for some fifteen years, have been strengthened in their position and influence amongst the tribes, and the foundations have been laid of an empire more important perhaps than that of India.

Unless the British government comes to the assistance of the company, the latter will be reluctantly obliged to abandon Uganda. Funds are necessary to construct a railway to the coast—about three hundred miles distant—and to carry on the colonization and other work of the company. Appeals are being made to the Foreign Office either to help the company to prosecute the commercial and, necessarily, civilizing and anti-slavery traffic operations which it has begun, or to place the country under the British flag. Efforts are also being made to arouse public interest in favor of either project, so as to force the hand of the Government. It would be difficult to foretell what official action will be taken. Liberal administrations in England have always shown themselves averse from taking measures leading to territorial aggrandizement. But they have none the less shown themselves ever anxious to help forward the cause of civilization. The trouble with the Imperial British East Africa Company is that its mission is purely selfish, undertaken, not for the good of the people of the country in which it has just been operating, but for the profit of its members. But as there can be no doubt that the welfare of the tribes of Uganda, spiritual as well as material, is intimately connected with the prosperity of the company, as is also the existence of the inhuman slave traffic, there appear to be sufficient grounds for the British Government to occupy the country.

THE NORTHWEST EDUCATIONAL ORDINANCE.

By February 7th, the Dominion Government must decide whether or not it will veto the Educational Ordinance passed in 1892 by the Northwest Territories Assembly.

The Northwest Act, which provides a temporary constitution for the territories pending their creation into provinces, provides for Protestant and Catholic schools. In any district the religious classification of the school is determined by the majority of the ratepayers, but the minority, if sufficient in numbers, can demand and secure a separate school. In the sparsely settled territories, however, separate schools are as yet few and far between, and most of the schools are either Protestant, with a Catholic minority attending, or the reverse. Prior to the Ordinance of 1892, the educational affairs of the Territories were in charge of a Board of Education, divided into two sections, Catholic and Protestant. Each section had absolute charge of its own class of schools.

The Assembly, by the Ordinance whose fate is now the subject of Cabinet consideration, abolished these sections and placed all the schools under charge of a Council of Public Instruction comprising the members of the executive, and four appointed members, two being Protestants and two Catholics. The constitutional provision regarding the two classes of schools is respected, but it is provided that both sets of schools shall be subject to the same regulations. The text books are to be uniform; the inspection is to be uniform; only secular subjects may be taught within the prescribed school hours; and only teachers duly examined and licensed by the provincial authority may be employed.

Though there has been little public agitation, it is known that the Government has been fully informed of the serious objections to the measure entertained by the Catholic bishops in the West, and its disallowance has been urged. After their experience with his shilly-shallying policy on the Manitoba question, the bishops are likely to force the Premier to a definite decision before the time in which disallowance can be exercised, expires. The Cabinet is undoubtedly divided on the subject; but within a month it must come to a decision one way or the other.

The Hamilton Spectator is excellent itself. Its latest reference to Mr. Laurier is this: "French Mr. Laurier has not yet declared that he is sorry he wasn't with Lieut. Moritz when that gallant young Frenchman was shooting British soldiers in Africa, but it is expected that the Grit leader will soon deliver himself." Brilliant and convincing, isn't it?

THE GAZETTE SAYS that hard times in the United States came in with Cleveland. That was his misfortune. But they will go out, permanently, with the repeal of the McKinley Act. That will be the crowning glory of his administration.

Rumored Prosecution of Sir Hector. [From yesterday's Toronto Globe.]

There was a rumor in Toronto yesterday that steps were being taken by the Attorney-General of Ontario to indict Sir Hector Langevin for his share in the wrong doing by which Larkin, Connolly & Co. managed to get so much money out of the Dominion Government, and for which Hon. Thomas McCreery and Nicholas K. Connolly are serving a term in the Carleton

County jail. Mr. J. K. Kerr, Q.C., who is representing the Attorney-General of Ontario in the case of McCreery and Connolly, told a reporter that no communication had passed between the Attorney-General's department and himself on the subject, and that he knew nothing whatever of any contemplated proceedings. At the Attorney-General's office the statement was made that no correspondence upon the subject had taken place between the Attorney-General and the Minister of Justice.

CITY AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Local Theatrical World This Week.

Kellar, prestidigitator, continues to draw large houses at the Queen's.

At the Academy the Duff Company furnished a pretty entertainment and received fair patronage.

The Royal with "Hands Across the Sea" draws crowds.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Bonnie Bessie Bonhill, the English singing comedienne, presents her musical comedy "Playmates" at the Queen's at an early date.

One of the most successful plays of the present day and the first production of the city of Quebec, the original society drama "The Windmiller's Fan," is underlined at the Queen's.

"A FLAG OF TRUCE."

An excellent scenic production, "A Flag of Truce," comes to the Queen's next week. William Haworth, the author of "The English," "Old Glory," and many successful dramas, has given theatre-goers in this his latest and best play, a carefully written story of love and war, with the booming of cannon and horrors of battle entirely eliminated, its principal scene depicting solely the peaceful nature of the scene, represents a stone quarry, with genuine steam drills at work. Actual blasting is seen, splintering tons of rugged rock. The play will be given here with all its complete scenic and mechanical accessories, as recently seen in New York.

THOMAS G. SEABROOKE.

In American comic production, "The Isle of Champagne," the Seabrooke Opera Company, and ballet, takes a high place. Advance sheets tell us that it is not an opera, but it is a comic opera straight—a distinction which is not always remembered. The story is a quaint one, absurdly quaint, also it would not be so deliciously funny—begins, is carried on, and has its ending on an island where champagne is the only beverage, and water unknown until a ship from New Bedford arrives with a great many heads of fish, it is blown ashore there; after which the new beverage is sold at fabulous prices, with the result of making the old maid owner and future queen of the island, with all her mechanical accessories, the Seabrooke Opera Company will produce "The Isle of Champagne" with all the beautiful scenery and gorgeous costumes, which gained for this production the title of "Opera par excellence." The Seabrooke Opera Company will appear at the Academy Monday evening.

"SOUTH BEFORE THE WAR."

There is promised a good minstrel show for the Royal next week—"The South Before the War." There are from 30 to 40 negroes in the cast, including both men and women. The most notable of the white players is Charles Howard, the old time black face comedian, whose playing of Uncle Eph. is artistic in every particular. The Senegambian band and the graceful Congo belles in their society attire and manners are features of the show well worth seeing.

LILLIAN RUSSELL TO MARRY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Lillian Russell, the comic opera singer, is engaged to marry Signor Perugini, the well-known tenor, now playing in Miss Russell's company. Signor Perugini's real name is John Chatterton. The marriage will take place in a few months.

Y.M.C.A. ENTERTAINMENT.

The members of the Y.M.C.A. gave a social in their hall last evening, which was largely attended. Music, vocal and instrumental, was furnished by a society orchestra. An interesting address was given by Mr. C. T. Williams, entitled, "Microscopy for Pleasure." This latter was the first of a course of lectures to be given here on natural history, with stereoscopic illustrations.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION BALL.

The Montreal Volunteer Firemen's Association held their first annual concert and ball last evening in the Victoria Rifles Ammunition Hall. Holland's orchestra furnished the music for the dancing, which for those who did not dance, was prepared a choice selection of songs and recitations.

TRINITY CHURCH CONCERT.

Despite the bad weather of last evening, the Trinity Church choir concert was a pronounced success. The programme had not a tedious number, and W. R. Carmichael, the Beethoven enthusiast, met with a reception worthy of his ability. Herr Rudolph Lohmann, as pianist, and the Trinity Church male quartet won enthusiastic plaudits.

ST. GEORGE'S NIGHT.

Arrangements have been complete for a "special night" by the members of St. George's Church, who will give an Academy of Music on Thursday next during the concert of the "Isle of Champagne." The members of McGill College Glee and Banjo Club will be the guests of the club on that occasion and will contribute to the enjoyment of the evening by songs and music. The Academy will be decorated in honor of the event, and a satisfactory evening is looked forward to. Among the coming attractions at the Academy are Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, Momet-Sully, the greatest French tragedian and Miss Jeanne Hading, Mr. E. S. Willard, Felix Morici, Mde. Rites, in the "Queen of Sheba," George Grossmith, Agnes Herman in "La Belle Marie," Al. G. Field's Columbia Musical, Eminent under the direction of Prof. Confute, and Hamilton's Fantasia.

A drama in five acts and eight tableaux was presented at the Theatre Francaise last night. It was entitled "Roger la Honte." The plot is most interesting and holds the attention of the audience throughout. Several of the scenes are pathetic in the extreme, especially those in which is shown the grief of a mother and child, who imagine the father guilty of murder. The audience was unusually large and composed of the elite of the French Canadian society.

Messrs. Giraud and Merville fill the comic roles, as usual, to perfection. Messrs. Delafontaine and Sallard played excellently. It must be remarked that the ladies, without any exception, played very well also. Although the play lasted till a late hour, the attention of the audience never flagged. Miss Celestine, a child of eight years, who had a very difficult task to perform, acted very creditably, and few of her elders could have done better. This play will be repeated to-night. At the matinee, on Saturday, "Les Bouillards" will be presented, and it is claimed to be a very pleasing play.

BENEFIT TO MR. E. BISSON.

On Saturday evening a benefit performance will be tendered to Mr. E. Bisson, the stage manager of the Theatre Francaise, who is one of the most popular members of the company now playing there. The grand opera "Le Voyage en Chine" will be the attraction on that occasion, and in addition a program consisting of solos, duets and monologues by the company and several attractive numbers by the orchestra will be added.

S. Church, Jno. Brown, George Clark, and A. W. Glassford of the Brass Band, and Messrs. Connolly and Nicholas K. Connolly are serving a term in the Carleton

AN ODD REGULATION.

HOW THE HOUSE OF COMMONS GETS MEMBERS TO PRAYERS.

Pietly Not Always the Incentive to Punctuality—Spurred by the Desire to Sit During the Day's Proceedings—The Ceremonial of Opening the House.

The house of commons is unique among the legislatures of the world in having no complete accommodation for its members. There are altogether 670 members of the house, and there are exactly 430 seats, of which only 306 are on the floor. The speaker takes the chair at 3 o'clock, except on Wednesday, and unless the house has agreed to what are called "morning sittings," which begin at 2 o'clock, three o'clock is sufficiently late in the afternoon, judging by the example of other legislatures, but it is too early for the men of business, the practicing lawyers and the men of fashion, who still form so large a factor in the membership of parliament. It is rarely therefore that there are more than a few members in attendance at that hour. Another reason for this abstention may be that this is the hour of devotion. Each sitting of the house is begun by the solemn reading of prayers by the speaker's chaplain, at present the well known Archdeacon Farrar.

These who attend prayers, pray for immediate and earthly reward. On the large table that stands in front of the speaker's chair there is a box which contains a number of cards with the word "Prayers" printed upon them. The member who has attended prayers writes his name on this card and thereafter places it in the small slot which is at the back of each seat in the house, and for that particular evening that seat is his. He may leave the seat for hours, but is entitled to sit when he returns and can expel any person who may have taken it during his absence. There are only two classes of persons in the house who have any settled rights with regard to seats. The front bench on the right hand side of the speaker's chair is called the treasury bench, and on this sit the various members of the existing administration. The bench immediately opposite is called the front opposition bench, and on this sit the members of the previous administration.

There are, it will be thus easily understood, two peculiarities under these circumstances about the attendance at prayers. First, the gentlemen usually present are not always those most distinguished for their piety. The caustic editor of Truth has taken in recent years to laying the foundation stones of nonconformist places of worship, but nobody would be likely to set up a claim for special piety than Mr. Labouchere. Nevertheless, every night of the week Mr. Labouchere listens with pious attention to the ministrations of the chaplain. The secret reason is that the first seat on the front bench below the gangway is a place peculiarly well suited for the guerrilla that is ever on the watch for the moment to make an onslaught on a wicked administration, and Mr. Labouchere, as the chief of the guerrillas, is especially fond of this seat and has occupied it for years. This incumbency, though sanctified by so many years of usage, has still to be won by regular attendance at every evening's prayers. The rule is inflexible, except in the cases already mentioned, that a seat can be held only for one night, and that then it shall be won by regular attendance at prayers. The second peculiarity is that the men who are most in want of the assistance of prayers, as having the heaviest responsibility upon their shoulders—the members of the administration and the leaders of parties—are always conspicuously absent.

Just before prayers are begun, the procession of the speaker to his place in the house takes place. Enough of the old ceremonial still exists to make this a quaint and interesting spectacle. The speaker still wears the large, full bottomed wig of state occasions, is dressed in a short tailed coat, covered by a sweeping robe, wears knee breeches and low shoes with large buckles. Behind and before him is a small cohort of attendants—the sergeant-at-arms bearing the mace, the chaplain with prayerbook in hand, the treasurer holding up the train and two or three other attendants, the exact purpose of whom it is impossible to tell beyond the desire to make the procession more imposing in point of numbers. The sergeant-at-arms, like the speaker, is arrayed in knee breeches, with low shoes. He carries a sword by his side, but is allowed to dispense with the wig. The ceremonial is made more imposing by the policemen and attendants, who shoot along the corridors which separate the speaker's house from the house of commons. "Speaker! Speaker!" a shout which has a strange, indefinite effect, however often heard, and stirs the blood somewhat as the dreams of De Quincey were moved by the recollection of the Roman consul passing over the Appian way. It sounds like a reminiscence and momentary embodiment of all the fierce struggle, oratorical triumphs, tragic and world shaking events which are associated with the history of the august parliament of Great Britain.

When the speaker reaches the lobby, the chief of the police force attached to the house repeats the cry, "Speaker!" with the additional words, "Hats off, strangers," and it is rarely that the lobby, however noisy and tumultuous before, does not fall into a certain staid silence as this black, solemn and picturesque group sweeps by.

When the speaker enters the house, every member rises from his seat. The speaker bows two or three times as he walks up the floor, and some of the country gentlemen and the more ceremonious members of the house bow at the same time.—Thomas Power O'Connor in Harper's Magazine.

Young Missionaries Meet.

The young people's missionary meeting in St. George's Church last night was presided over by His Lordship Bishop Bond, who delivered a brief address. He was followed by the Rev. Canon Mills and the Rev. Mr. Kelley, of New York. The project of a missionary convention in Montreal was discussed and will be further dealt with at a future meeting.

Asthma Sufferers.

Who have in vain tried every other means of relief should try Schillman's Asthma Cure. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schillman, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

THE PROTESTANT PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

L'Evenement, of Quebec, says: "There have been among us a few excited persons who went too far in the way of intolerance, but they remained isolated, their voice had no echo among us and the mass of the French Canadians in the Dominion remained loyal, friends of peace, tolerant and just. Dalton McCarthy, the members of the Protestant Protective Association and fanatics of all shades know this, but the hatred of our name and faith is instinctive among them and they do evil for the pleasure of doing it. The measure will soon be full. They will go far enough in the way of persecution to force us to oppose to them a solid and united front, for a solid union of all French Canadians, leaving for basis the defence of our rights, will soon become necessary, and in the near future we shall perhaps be forced to oppose a Catholic Protective Association to the Protestant Associations of Ontario and other places. God preserve us from wars of race and religion, but we are certainly going in that direction unless sensible and calm men of all political shades join hands to crush the hydra of fanaticism. In face of the danger which threatens our national existence, questions of tariff are of little importance, and it is easy to settle them and come to an arrangement. It is time to think of putting a spoke in this movement, which leads directly to anarchy."

PAPINEAU'S CONVERSION.

La Minerve says: Louis Joseph Papineau, the famous leader of the patriots in the eighteenth century, ended his career ignominiously. It would have been better for him to have never been born than to have such an end. His indomitable pride brought him to the threshold of eternity without asking pardon from the One who had created him. Papineau set a terrible example, which, alas, has deleterious fruits. Woe to him through whom scandal comes! says the Holy Scriptures. We find to-day a sad application of these words.

The father had defied God on his death-bed. He grieved, filled with terror and scandalized all those who believed the eternal truth.

The son had just abjured the faith of his fathers. He has put upon himself an indelible stain.

Both have placed between themselves and the race that so long followed the former the better to follow in the latter's footsteps in the shame of the son of the agitator.

The man who presided at last night's ceremony, in the St. Catherine street Presbyterian Church, amidst the sound of hymns, is that white-washed sepulchre, that prevaricating priest, rotten to the very marrow of his bones, that shameless hypocrite who broke all his vows, who soiled those around him, while at the same time saying his mass, who preached temperance in order the better to wallow in his licentiousness, who, in the confessional, learned the secrets of human failings, only to make use of them, who, having no other means left of blackmailing but apostasy, has ever since been constantly carrying his crimes through every church and vestry, upon the holy religion of which he was for a long time the unworthy defender.

It is unnecessary for us to say that his name is Chiniquy, that this reprobate man has become an object of horror among our people, and that he never trends Lower Canadian soil, a soil covered with the blood of martyrs, but holy water is sprinkled to wipe off his diabolical footprints.

That renegade has once more complained of the Jesuits, which is impossible for men of his kind. His insults are a praise for us, just the same as we would consider his praises as insults. We are not now reviving his remorse, if he is still susceptible of having any.

A Papineau becomes the victim, the prey of Chiniquy, what a debasement, what a gloom for us, what a national humiliation! Let us lay down our heads and cover ourselves with ashes. Let us pray and ask pardon from God for having drawn upon us such a terrible punishment.

As regards the two Papineaus, one obscure and the other famous, there will no longer be any terms severe enough to connect with their names.

Those men betrayed God and his blood. Let them be held in disgrace by all believers and by all true patriots.

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SPORTING WORLD.

The Annual Match Between Thistle and Caledonia.

The Caledonia Win by Nine Shots—Trotting on the River—A Big Meeting Promised for August in Ottawa—Veterans' Tramp of the St. George S.S.C.

The annual friendly match between the Thistle and Caledonia Curling Clubs finished last night with the Caledonia nine shots ahead. The rink skipped by Mr. Balfour made the score of the year, 29 to 4. The total score follows:

THISTLE.	CALEDONIA.
J. Ross	W. Murphy
G. Sowell	W. McNally
R. G. McLeod	R. Cooke
David Kinghorn	R. Wilson
—skip, 20	—skip, 12
J. M. Kirk	T. Cushing
W. Craig	W. J. Hughes
A. McPherson	G. Allan
Geo. Brush	G. A. Cook
—skip, 18	—skip, 11
A. Ewan	T. E. W. Adams
H. Raphael	T. R. McArthur
A. Hall	J. H. Hutchison
A. Mitchell	—skip, 20
—skip, 15	—skip, 20
W. H. Scott	D. W. Lockery
W. D. Aird	W. T. McArthur
Geo. W. Cameron	J. H. Robertson
—skip, 15	—skip, 11
G. H. Brown	R. White
A. R. Smith	A. Fiddler
J. A. Addie	R. Peal
W. J. Cleghorn	H. Cameron
—skip, 21	—skip, 10
Dr. Lauder	D. Brown
J. Baillie	C. Thackeray
D. W. Campbell	J. W. Hughes
C. J. Brown	R. Findlay
—skip, 9	—skip, 21
W. Cunningham	T. H. Christmas
John Nichol	L. Lockery
R. Patterson	R. Peal
C. McLean	John Robertson
—skip, 6	—skip, 27
A. G. Walsh	J. B. Young
R. Mr. O'Leary	W. A. Harper
Dr. Finnie	S. Simpson
Capit. Cliff	W. H. Boone
—skip, 18	—skip, 18
W. G. Ross	W. A. Morrison
J. Alexander	J. Ennis
W. Stewart	J. Walker
—skip, 12	—skip, 21
J. S. Maclean	E. A. Cowley
Samuel White	W. J. Wilson
H. Adair	J. Macdonald
G. H. Balfour	John Tavan
—skip, 29	—skip, 4
Dr. Baker	W. Young
W. Macdonald	T. O. Lyall
Dr. Cameron	D. Wilson
J. D. Anderson	—skip, 18
—skip, 18	—skip, 27

ICE RACING.

The Jacques Cartier Track.

There was a large crowd at the ice track yesterday where the following events were trotted:

2:25 class—Purse \$200.	1	1	1
Manit. D. 1210	1	1	1
Folly	2	2	2
Chugawaga Girl	3	3	3
Madstone	4	4	4
Time, 2:20, 2:57, 3:00.			
Hotel keepers' race.			
Bonanza's Dynamite	5	1	4
Leg's Blacksmith Girl	6	1	2
L. Lowry's Exchange Boy	7	1	2
M. J. Martin's Girl	8	1	2
O. L. L. J. Corbett	9	1	2
L. L. L. J. Corbett	10	1	2
L. L. L. J. Corbett	11	1	2
L. L. L. J. Corbett	12	1	2
L. L. L. J. Corbett	13	1	2
L. L. L. J. Corbett	14	1	2
L. L. L. J. Corbett	15	1	2
L. L. L. J. Corbett	16	1	2
L. L. L. J. Corbett	17	1	2
L. L. L. J. Corbett	18	1	2
L. L. L. J. Corbett	19	1	2
L. L. L. J. Corbett	20	1	2

HOCKEY.

Bradley for Ottawa.

[Special to The Herald.]

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—In Toronto the hockey-ists are troubling themselves considerably over Bradley because he played with the Ottawa recently against the Chrysalis, and it took a meeting of the O. H. A. to have him reinstated in the Queen City. Despite these facts, however, Bradley still has a fondness for Ottawa, and will go to Quebec on Saturday to play. Waters will be replaced by Joe McDonald, who will undoubtedly be an acquisition to the team. This will be the only change for Saturday.

TURF.

Ottawa's Big Meet Next August.

[Special to The Herald.]

OTTAWA, January 11.—The Ottawa T. & C. Club's meeting in August next promises to eclipse everything in Eastern Ontario. To-night the members of the club have a stake race, and when the following horses were named in their respective classes:

Three-year-old stake foals of 91, purse, \$300.	
George E. b, s, by Capt. Webb, P. Morris.	
Lalad D. b, m, by Merlin, Mountain View Stock Farm.	
Nelson H. b, g, by Prince Imperial, J. T. Allison, Pictou.	
Redmond, b, m, by Redmond, R. Stewart, Aylmer.	
Lottie C. ch, m, by Victor Newcomb, F. J. Daniels, Ottawa.	
Allerton Wilkes, b, s, by Sigbert Wilkes, John Neville, Hull.	
Ammond, b, s, by Redmond, J. B. Abbott, Ottawa.	
Denver Emerald, b, g, by Gothard, jr., W. Satchell, Ottawa.	
Jacob E. b, g, by Gothard, jr., W. Cunningham, Ottawa.	
Maya, b, m, by Elmo, P. Barber, Ottawa.	
2:30 class, stake \$300.	
Redmond, b, s, by Ansonia, R. Stewart, Aylmer.	
Dictator, ch, g, by Rooker, J. F. Allison, Pictou.	
Norwood, gr, s, by Bellwood, F. J. Daniels, Ottawa.	
Lord Stanley, br, s, by Nephew, Mountain View Farm.	
Mollie Sheridan, br, m, by Phil Sheridan, W. Cunningham, Ottawa.	
Jennie H. by Woods' Hamiltonian, C. R. Wright, Hull.	

BROADWORD.

Ross Given a Win by the Referee.

New York, Jan. 11.—Lenox Lyman was packed with an excited crowd last night to witness broadsword contests. After a few smaller events, Wallace Ross, a Canadian, was selected to referee the battle between Ross and Greco. He began badly by calling the sword as he tried them on the floor, "macaroni sticks." In an instant everybody was shrieking, hissing, and crying out all sorts of threats. Ross apologized and was restored. The articles of agreement were then read, providing that the men should fight four three-minute rounds for \$1,000 a side and the championship of the world. There was constituted a body board. Soon they began hacking away. Greco was clearly the quicker and better swordsman, and at the end of the first round the score, as announced by Referee Wallace Ross, stood: Greco, 5; Ross, 2. In the second round Greco again was superior, but the referee announced the score as "Ross, 3; Greco, 1." Greco's second rushed to the front of the stage and yelled, "That's not true. The score is Greco, 7; Ross, 0." But when the referee said went. The third round was also very one-sided. The spectators, Ross apparently receiving the most cuts. But although the second Greco claimed that the score was 6 to 1 in favor of the Italian, the referee said it stood 3 to 5. The excitement was at fever heat, and

eight big stalwart policemen lined up in front of the stage to keep the crowd from jumping up to see the referee. The last round was manifestly in Greco's favor, but Wallace Ross announced the score as "Ross, 6; Greco, 2," and awarded the match to the American. Greco's seconds were frantic, and shouted to the crowd that the score of the last round had been reversed by the referee, and that Greco had really won. Then the orchestra struck up a tune, the Italians all cheered wildly, and Referee Ross sneaked out through the back door.

THE RING.

The Big Fight.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 11.—The managers of the Duval A. C. have set a snare for its enemy, Gov. Mitchell, into which they hope he will fall, and thereby give an opportunity to test the Florida law in relation to prize fights. The snare in question is the arranging of a contest between two colored slugs in a few days. The principals in the affair are Perry Watkins and Green Harris. The men are to fight for a purse of \$500, and the articles are precisely the same as those signed by Corbett and Mitchell. The purpose of the club is to test the sincerity of Gov. Mitchell's opposition to the Corbett-Mitchell mill, and also to secure a decision from the courts as to the law regulating prize fights in this State. Gov. Mitchell is watching the course of affairs closely, and it is not thought likely that he will allow himself to be trapped by the scheme. The Governor, in spite of the club's talk about bringing pressure to bear upon him, is showing no signs of letting up in his opposition to the fight. He is warning the sheriffs of every county in which it has been rumored that the club would attempt to bring Corbett and Mitchell together to be on the alert to prevent the contest, and if unable to prevent the fight, to force their disposal, to call on him for assistance.

THE CLUB'S LAST STATEMENT.

The Duval Club issued the following statement late to-night for the public: "The time has now arrived when it becomes necessary to restore confidence to the outside world to the ability of the Duval Athletic Club to bring to a successful issue the international glove contest between Corbett and Mitchell. This club has deteriorated to its great detriment until this late hour in making this announcement, with the hope of being able to test by the Courts of this State the legality of this contest, and has done everything in its power to do so. Honorable and above board have been our actions, and so thoroughly did we want a rigid test of this case, that after causing the arrests of Corbett and Mitchell, we suggested to the Prosecuting Attorney of this country that Governor Mitchell be apprised of said arrest and that he be asked to instruct or request Attorney-General Lamar to appear and prosecute the case for the State. The Governor, in a contemptuous telegram to the Prosecuting Attorney of this country, charges him with being in collusion with the promoters of this contest, which charge is without foundation or truth, and by insinuations and threats of removal caused the County Attorney, without appealing to his conscience, to refuse waiting upon him for three days. An application for a writ of habeas corpus would have afforded both parties an opportunity to argue and submit law on both sides of the case. This club, before the decision of the court, and to declare the match off should it be shown that there was any law in this State against this contest. The Governor, in this unwarranted and outrageous telegram to the county solicitor, that he would abide by no other decision other than that of the Supreme Court, the highest judicial power in the State.

SURE THE FIGHT WILL COME OFF.

"This club, through its manager, communicated with Governor Mitchell and asked him to submit the case, with the contracts with Corbett and Mitchell, to the Supreme Court in a fair and impartial manner and that he be allowed to pass upon the same. This the Governor refused to do. There is no fair minded person who will not agree with us that we have done everything in our power to have an adjudication by the courts of this case, and that there is no other conclusion to be arrived at except that Governor Mitchell is afraid to submit the case to the courts, and we hereby, in this public manner, throw the gauntlet at his feet and not only invite but dare him to ask the Supreme Court for a decision in this case. His whole attitude has been that of a bulldozer, and will be until the contest has ended. Right here we wish to say to the public in most positive terms that, barring accidents of a Providential nature, and if Corbett and Mitchell appear, the fight will take place on the 25th, 1904, as they have contracted to do and no doubt will do, just so sure will the contest take place.

WE ASSURE THE PUBLIC AT LARGE THAT THE SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE AND THE STATE OF FLORIDA IS IN FAVOR OF THIS CONTEST, AND BEING LEGALLY ASSURED THAT THERE IS NO LAW IN THIS STATE AGAINST A CONTEST OF THIS KIND WE NOW ASSURE ALL INTENDING PATRONS OF THE EVENT AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL THAT THEY CAN COME TO JACKSONVILLE, SECURE IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT THEY WILL SEE TWO OF THE GREATEST BOXERS OF THE WORLD IN A CONTEST THAT WILL DO NOTHING MORE THAN DEMONSTRATE WHICH IS THE MORE SCIENTIFIC."

(Signed) THE DUVAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

Ryan and Smith Fight a Draw.

Boston, Jan. 11.—The fight between Tommy Ryan, of Chicago, and Billy Smith, of Boston, at the Casino to-night resulted in a draw in the sixth round.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sporting Notes of Interest.

Richard K. Fox received the following news letter yesterday from George W. Atkinson, of The Sporting Life, London, The Police Gazette correspondent in England:

LONDON, Dec. 30, 1893. Sullivan, of New Zealand (who won the English championship from George Buesey) departure for America to row Jack Gaudaur for the "Police Gazette" championship cup there is little probability, as he has opened a public house. Sullivan would arrange a match with Gaudaur to row on the Thames and show him expenses; that is, providing you will allow the "Police Gazette" cup to be rowed for in England.

Charles Lloyd, the champion shaver, who defeated Teddy Wick in a contest for the championship, is going to America. He wants you to put an international championship trophy to be contested for. Lloyd is a wonder at fast, smooth shaving.

The American runners were defeated easily at Sheffield and Manchester in the handicaps.

Great interest is manifested over the Corbett and Mitchell fight, and the latter has been well supported.

Memmont, the champion billiard player of Australia, is no match for the experts like Roberts, Mitchell, Peal and Dingle.

Dick Burge was unfortunate in having to forfeit to Harry Nickles, for it would have been a great contest as Nickles is a first-class boxer and a stay.

Mortimer, the 9-stone 2-pound champion, is eager to fight a man or a woman in America for \$200 and expenses. He is about the best at his weight.

Slavin says he is going to America to see Corbett and Mitchell fight.

Yours truly, GEORGE W. ATKINSON.

At Kingston, Sergeant-Major Morgans defeated Prof. Clark, late of the Grenadier Guards, England. The result follows:

Foil vs. foil, Morgans, five points; Clark, three points. Sword vs. sword, Morgans, four points; Clark, five points. Bayonet

vs. bayonet, Morgans, five points; Clark, four points. Sword vs. bayonet, Morgans, four points; Clark, five points. Bayonet vs. sword, Morgans, five points; Clark, nothing. Total, Morgans, twenty-three points. Clark, seventeen points. Clark admitted he was fairly beaten. He says he doesn't want to return to New York, it is no place for a Britisher. Capt. Moran, R.M.C., was referee.

THE SNIFF SHOE. Veterans' Tramp, the St. George S.S.C.

The St. George Snowshoe Club consider "Veterans' Tramp" the all-important event in the club's annual. This affair takes place this season on Saturday night, the members meeting at the Windsor Hotel at half-past three in the afternoon at the corner of Peel and Sherbrooke fifteen minutes later. Captain Sully, the first president, will lead the van across country to the Club House.

Dinner will be served at 6.30, and those intending to be present should notify the secretary not later than to-day. These dinners are always popular, but the real fun of the tramp comes afterwards, when there is always a pleasant and enjoyable concert. Among those who will contribute to the intellectual entertainment are Messrs. Col. Honshaw, Ball, Monk, Ross, Morris, MacKenzie, MacIntyre, Kirkhouse, Kinghorn, Dr. Robb, Caldwell, Campbell, Heaton, Dr. Wilson, Mumford, Newman, Stephens, Smith, Joseph, Sobieski, Cunningham, Samderson, Barclay, Turner, Lamsell and others.

Anyone who has ever been present at a St. George Veterans' tramp usually keeps that date open for the next year.

Lines to a Cynic.

He daily trod the ways of busy men,
Silent, serene, and in the city's mart
They often met him in the placid features, when
They could not read the anguish in his heart.
Insatiable, and grave of mien, to all
Save me he seemed a man of marble wrought.
But I, I know his calm was but a pall
Wherever to shroud the skeleton of thought.
Was not his secret writ upon his brow,
In one sharp symbol, plurally plain?
That frown was not turned by Time's dull plow,
Rather a sword cut dealt by deathless pain.
He daily paced the city's populous ways,
But through his heart a sad and hopeless song
Went ever singing, and his patient gaze
Was fixed on something far beyond the throng.
—University Courier.

Ordering a Dinner.

The average American citizen is wonderfully deficient in knowledge of what he can get to eat. He falls down when it comes to ordering a dinner. The great majority of people in this country are brought up frugally at home and do not know anything but the commonest dishes. The consequence is that when a man goes into a restaurant for dinner or to a hotel he grazes helplessly at the bill of fare and sees many things of which he does not know the component parts. He dares not order anything that he is not sure of, for fear of ridicule, and he falls back on roast beef and mashed potatoes. The fact is, he doesn't know anything but roast beef.

Same way in a restaurant. When a waiter shows a bill of fare under a man's nose, nine times out of ten he will look it over and then say, "Gimme a steak and some fried potatoes." Now, the man who does this, and nearly every one of us does it day after day, doesn't want roast beef. He is sick unto death of steaks and fried potatoes. He loathes ham and eggs, and yet he keeps on ordering them in droves and dyspeptic succession, because he doesn't know any better, and he is too proud to confess his ignorance. It's that way with most of us. —Buffalo Express.

The Spit Snake.

There is a snake belonging to the small family caudine, inhabiting Africa, that is said to have the power of ejecting its venom to a short distance. This snake is called by the Dutch Boers "spuw slang," or spit snake. When this snake erects its teeth, the pressure of the maxillary bone on the gland causes the venom to flow in drops, and it may be quite possible that by discharging air from its mouth the poison may be blown some distance. But this information and observation of these Dutchmen may be taken cum grano salis, or we might fall into the same errors as the ancient Munchausen, Pliny the elder, —New York Times.

THE CRESCENTS OUT.

Perhaps one of the most enjoyable nights of the season was held last evening at the Athletic Club House. Despite the inclemency of the weather the boys showed up in first class form, and turned out the largest tramp this season. Songs were sung by Messrs. Wallace, The Lost Chord, T. Nap. Preved, Andriotti, McLean, Ritchie and Grant. Messrs. Higgins and Bell gave fine selections on the harmonica and ocarina. Two of the members gave a fine exhibition with single-sticks. Then came the event of the evening, two three-round glove contests between members of the Club, which were very exciting. The top-of-war resulted in a victory for the "Sons of Rest." The evening was drawn to a close by singing the national anthem. The Crescent's annual "At-Home" takes place on the 18th inst., and it promises to be the grand event of the season.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Annual Meeting of the Shareholders—47th Annual Statement.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph Company was held yesterday. Andrew Allan, president, occupied the chair, and the shareholders present were: Messrs. Hector Mackenzie, J. B. McLean, R. Meredith, James Wilson, James Moore, J. H. Joseph, W. R. Miller, Murdoch Mackenzie, W. Rae, H. Archibald, Albert Adams, M. Burke, W. E. Cline and D. Ross-Ross, secretary. The annual report was read, and unanimously accepted upon motion of the Chairman. As usual at the annual meeting Mr. Joseph asked when the division of the surplus was going to take place. Mr. Allan promised that the new board would look after this matter promptly and arrange it with their first business.

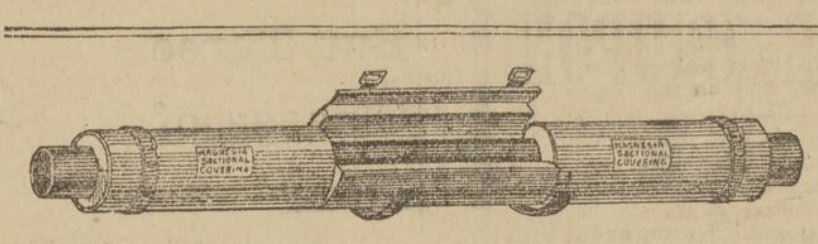
Mr. Joseph, seconded by Mr. Meredith, gave notice of a motion to reduce the number of directors from seven to five. The old board of directors were then re-elected as follows: Messrs. Andrew Allan, President; Hector Mackenzie, Jesse Joseph, William Wainright, Henry Archibald, William Rae, Henry Yates and D. Ross-Ross, Secretary and Treasurer.

The annual financial statement appeared in yesterday's financial columns.

Addresses to Judge Landry.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 11.—At the opening of the Supreme Court to-day, the Grand Jury addressed an address to Judge Landry, congratulating him on his appointment to the Supreme Court, and making appropriate reference to the fact that he is the first French-Canadian to occupy a seat in the Supreme Court of the province. C. W. Weldon, Q.C., in behalf of the Bar of the city, also made an address, the judge replying to both in a neat speech.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY
THE MOLSONS BANK OF MONTREAL.

Subscriptions will be received by the Molsons Bank at the above prices up to and including January 20th. Applications must be accompanied by a check for 10 per cent. of the par value of the bonds, and payable to the Molsons Bank. The balance with accrued interest will be due and payable on delivery of the bonds.

The right is reserved to reduce or reject subscriptions. Amounts received on account of rejected subscriptions will be returned. Forms of application may be obtained from the Molsons Bank, R. Wilson Smith and E. W. Wilson & Co.

Among the Board of Directors and largest Bond and Stockholders of this Company are the following well-known business and financial men:

A. P. GAULT, Montreal, Director.
R. L. GAULT, Director.
SIR JOSEPH HICKSON.
EDWIN HANSON (Hanson Bros.), Montreal, Director.
S. H. FAVING, Montreal, Director.
JAMES O'BRIEN.

Application for a quotation for the Bonds on the Montreal Stock Exchange will be made in due course. The Company was organized in 1892 under the laws of Nova Scotia. It has a special charter from the Government of that Province granting it extensive privileges, including the right to carry on the business of mining, transporting and selling coal and to construct and operate its own railways, steam barges, etc.

It has acquired from the several holders of the collieries and areas, the colliery property known as the Joggins Mines, the Patrick Mine, the Grubbs and Miller Mine, with the extensive coal areas known as the Nova Scotia Coal & Railway Company, or the Leckie and the McNaughton areas.

It has an aggregate area of about fifteen square miles of coal bearing territory, and also owns abundant supplies of timber upon its own lands for the future needs of its mines.

The reports of expert geologists, mining engineers and examiners for the Mines Department of Nova Scotia and for the Geological Survey of the Dominion are in full accordance with the existence on these properties of an almost unlimited quantity of coal of excellent quality for both steam and household purposes.

The Company owns and operates a line of railway, of standard gauge, extending the entire length of the coal areas, from their front on the Bay of Fundy to their eastern limit on the main line of the Intercolonial Railway at Macan, and also has its own shipping wharf upon the Bay of Fundy adjoining the Mines.

The incorporation and organization of the Company, the title of the mines and railway properties taken over, the extent of the Company's franchises and privileges, and the legal validity of its issues of securities have been passed upon and approved by eminent counsel in Nova Scotia and Montreal, including Hon. Mr. Justice Henry, formerly of Messrs. Harris & Henry, of Halifax.

Capital Stock of Company.....\$1,300,000
Of this amount there is reserved in the treasury for the future benefit of the Company.....\$1,300,000
Leaving capital stock outstanding.....\$1,300,000
Total issue of first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds.....\$1,300,000

These bonds bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable May 1st and November 1st at THE BANK OF MONTREAL or at the New York Agency of the Bank, at the option of the holder of the coupons.

The present Board of Directors and their friends, owning more than a majority of the outstanding capital stock of the Company, have also secured by purchase \$800,000 of the bonds.

The remaining \$500,000 of the bonds, we now offer for subscription. The bonds are dated November 1st, 1893, and maturing November 1st, 1933, are issued in coupon form, principal and interest payable in gold.

In the event of the United States duty of 75 cents per ton being removed, it is evident that this Company should find a larger market on the New England seaboard, as it possesses unusual advantages, its property being nearer (in some instances by several hundred miles) than other coal properties in Nova Scotia, and having direct access to the New England coast by the inside route which is much shorter and safer than any other.

Although the removal of this duty would be of great advantage to the Company and bring about an increase in its profits, the Company is not dependent for its future success upon the removal of the duty, for the reason that it is now doing a growing business in our own country, and within the year has a filled contract for the regular supply of coal to the Canadian Pacific, the Intercolonial Railway, and to other large consumers in Nova Scotia and other parts of Canada, where it now has a profitable market.

The following letter from Mr. H. F. Torrey, who for nine years was the Chief Manager of the Delaware & Hudson Railway Company, and who also acted as vice-president and general manager of this company pending certain improvements at the mines, including the opening of a new slope, certified as to the earning capacity of the coal and railway properties of this Company:

NEW YORK, January 5th, 1894.
GENTLEMEN:—Replying to your letter of enquiry of 4th inst. I am glad to be able to state that the coal areas of the Canada Coal and Railway Company contain a practically inexhaustible supply of coal of very good quality, with such unusual advantages for shipment by rail and by water that it is a ready market at very profitable prices.

The analyses which have been submitted all show an excellent steam and household coal, and it produces a hard, firm coke of superior quality.

The work of the year just closed has been largely one of development and improvement, involving large expenditures in preparation for any increased output.

The year's work, however, under the present board of directors, shows an increase of more than fifty per cent. in the production, all of which has been sold at satisfactory prices and from which \$185,000 were realized and no bad debts incurred.

They have made many improvements upon the mine, upon the railway, and at the Company's shipping wharf, providing for the better and more economical handling and shipment of the coal. Other additional plant and power are being secured to further increase the output.

Among the many underground improvements, the most important is the opening of a new mine, from which coal is now being taken. The coal from this new slope, being raised by a very short hoist to the surface, can be produced at a minimum of cost. It is of a bright, firm character and is much liked. This will prove a very profitable portion of the work during this year and for many years to come.

The mines are now opened to a producing capacity more than double the output of any year under previous ownerships of the properties.

Places the Company in a position to make larger earnings, and I have no hesitation in stating that the business will yield satisfactory profits to its stockholders after paying all operating expenses and interest on its bonds. Very truly yours, H. F. TORREY.

The Golden Wedding of those Twin Spirits of the Ages (but ever young)

Education and Art

THE MODEL OF A SHIP

BUILT FROM BLOCKS OF WOOD AFTER DRAWINGS ON PAPER.

Some of the Details of a Very Interesting Operation as Told by a Famous Constructor—England Behind the Other Leading Nations Until Recently.

Who would ever have imagined that a great ship—a modern wonder of the sea like the Paris or the Comperdown—is built as a woman makes a dress or a tailor cuts out a suit of clothes? That is the fact. Ships nowadays are built from patterns, and those patterns do not greatly differ in appearance or in fact from those which enable American women to copy the fashion in dress. To be sure, a tailor's and dressmaker's patterns are made of paper and are laid upon cloth or dress goods, while a shipbuilder's patterns are of wood, and steel and iron are made to follow them. This is perhaps the greatest difference between the methods of high grade tailoring and high grade shipbuilding, so far as their first steps go.

The English have only lately begun to value the model as the basis of shipbuilding. A famous American shipbuilder says that the model of the yacht America was the first model he ever saw in England. That accounts for the absence of beauty in English ships, which even to this day possess varying degrees of ugliness, but no beauty. For, though they make models today, the mere making of them does not suffice. The art and appreciation of model making must be instinctive.

The French and Spanish from the earliest times made beautiful ships and models, and when one of these ships fell into the hands of the English they adopted and used her if possible, or if she was too much damaged they took her apart, piece by piece, and built a new ship like her by copying the exact shape of each part of her in new material. Curiously enough, we Americans have always made beautiful ships—well proportioned, artistic in every line, while satisfactory in an equal degree for all practical purposes.

A model is made in a way that seems queer to the average layman, who doubtless suspected that it was whittled into shape out of a block of wood, as we boys used to whittle our blocks at the age when all of us were shipbuilders. It is not done so. After an order has been received for a certain kind of ship the plans of it are drawn upon paper. Mr. Lewis Nixon, the famous constructor for the Cramps, tells me that very early in the process he made a picture of the ship as he wants it to look, but though he does so others may not consider it essential.

At all events, apart from any drawing, the needed dimensions and lines are developed upon paper, and then the model is made, and the president of the company begins to take very active interest in the work. The model is made in the shape of a block, formed of a number of pieces of wood glued together. These pieces represent the different curves of one side of the ship, from the keel to the gunwale—the different water lines is how the builders express it. To understand this the reader must imagine a ship made of solid wood. Imagine that cut in half lengthwise, and then imagine one half laid on its side and cut into slices.

The pen and ink calculations and plans produce the shape of the ship, and from these it is possible to obtain the outline and dimensions of every slice or plane between the bottom and the top. Each plane is measured and drawn in outline on a board, and the outline is dented or cut in the board with a sharp tool. All the boards or pieces of wood are then glued together, and a simple looking block is made—a block that shows nothing of its true nature except that the top of it bears the graven outline of a ship. Out of that simple square block will come the egg which is to hatch the splendid ship that is to be.

That block, made up of slices, each with its dented outline of a different plane of the ship, is now cut away, much as we boys used to cut our block, but with this difference: Each board is cut exactly to the dented or graven line upon its surface. The shape the block will have when all the superfluous wood is cut away will be the model of the ship that was designed by the engineer on paper to fill the requirements of the customer's order, but will that model stand? Will the master builder be satisfied with its lines?

Will it do to be enlarged in steel and sent around the world as an example of what the Cramps consider the most beautiful and artistic and useful shape such a ship should have? No. Such a first model next to never suits the modeler, who in this case is Mr. Charles H. Cramp. He hacks into it with fervor. He tapers the bow. He digs away the stern. He shaves the whole model with the nice and dainty touches of a sculptor at work upon a statue on which is to rest his boast that he is a true artist.

The fate of the wooden block alters the figures of the engineer's plans. Perhaps the alteration is such that new drawings and a new model follow. Thus, by borrowing and lending, the two soon agree, and upon the two—the model and the plans—the ship will be built. Sometimes a model is on the scale of a quarter of an inch to each foot of the ship, but the scale differs with different builders.—Harper's Weekly.

Novel Insurance.
At an inquest held in England the evidence brought to light the queer fact that the dead man's life had been insured for \$100 by the liquor dealer whose bar he chiefly patronized. No secret was made about the matter, it being perfectly fair and above board, the liquor dealer only wishing to insure himself against the loss of business consequent on the death of a valuable customer. The practice is stated to be quite frequent.—London Letter.

A Valuable List.
A new publication by M. J. Henry, Montreal, entitled the Shipping Manufacturers' List and Buyers Guide, is just out, and from a casual examination we should judge it to be a useful reference book. Part one contains a list of such articles as are manufactured in Canada, numbering upwards of 17,000. A number, opposite such articles, refers to a corresponding number in part two, under which is found one or more manufacturers of the desired article. A buyer wishing to locate a manufacturer of a certain article, has only to turn to the article in the index which refers him to the name of post office address of such manufacturers. St. John has upwards of 7 manufacturers represented in this work.—Progress, St. John, N.B., Nov. 18.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SOME FAMOUS DWARFS.

One That Was Served in a Pie and Passed as a Talking Cat.

One of the most celebrated of little men was Jeffrey Hudson, who figures in Sir Walter Scott's "Peveril of the Peak." His history has been so often written as to bear but a brief mention. A whimsical mite he was, presented by the Duchess of Buckingham to Queen Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I. He served up in a cold pie, and many were the pranks in which he took a part. For instance, there was the party of tattle baskets, as they were vulgarly termed, sitting down to enjoy the "cup that cheers" and a dish of gossip at the same time, while Butterkin, the cat, sat ravenly by.

The meal over, one guest offered puss a bit of cheese, and was almost paralyzed to have that animal speak up and say, "Butterkin can help himself when he's hungry," and then make off down stairs, leaving the old cronies with up-lifted heads, in wild confusion, shouting at their hostess, "A witch, a witch, with her talking cat!" while it might have gone very hard with the poor woman had it not soon been found that a wag, for a joke, had killed and flayed her pet grimaldin and dressed wee Jeffrey in its skin.

When knighted by the king, Hudson assumed many high and mighty airs, although he was but the butt as well as the amusement of the court; was once almost drowned in a basin of water, and would have been blown into the Thames but for a shrub that saved him. But Lord Minimus (as he was dubbed) really had his doughty adventures; was sent on diplomatic missions; fell into the hands of a Turkish pirate, who carried him off a prisoner to Barbary, and finally distinguished himself by shooting a Mr. Crofts in a duel, that gentleman having at first come to answer the small man's challenge armed only with a syringe filled with water.

A contemporary of Jeffrey was Richard Gibson, an artistic lilliputian, who studied under Sir Peter Lely, painted very creditable historical pieces and miniature portraits and taught drawing to the royal Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, who were afterward queens of England. He was appointed in his youth page of the back stairs, and was married to Anne Shepherd, another court dwarf exactly his own height, having a most brilliant wedding, King Charles giving away the bride, while the queen presented her with a diamond ring, and Edmund Waller, the poet to their majesties, composed a poem on the event. This diminutive pair, 3 feet 10 inches high, passed a long and happy life together, and had nine children, five of whom grew to maturity and were full ordinary size.—Harper's Young People.

The Flag of the Suffrage Cause.

Mrs. Clara B. Colby, the editor of The Woman's Tribune of Washington, in her address before the suffrage convention, happening to mention the colors of the Woman Suffrage association—the narrow orange ribbon worn on the breast of every delegate—explained the circumstances surrounding the adoption of the emblem.

The women of the state of Washington, on the first election day when their newly acquired franchise was in force, each, without respect to the political party with which she cast her ballot, displayed orange colors somewhere about her throat or bonnet in acknowledgment of the obligation to Judge Orange Jacobs, whose efforts were largely instrumental in securing for women the right to vote in the state. The right had since been rescinded by judicial decision, but throughout the country Judge Jacobs' services are commemorated by the orange ribbon. The flag of the suffrage cause—an orange star on a blue field—was first raised on that election day in Washington, and stars have been added as Colorado and Wyoming have also acknowledged the worth of women's opinion in political affairs.

The Miner's Lamp.

In many respects the miners' electric handlamp meets the requirements of mining work infinitely better than the old safety lamp, but it has a radical fault, which must be overcome if it is to be kept in use. The inrush of mine gas to the working galleries is often so sudden that the miner has no idea of its presence, and the only means he has of discovering it is the combustion that goes on within the netting of his safety lamp. As a matter of fact, an electric lamp will give a splendid light while its too confiding owner is being smothered. What is wanted is an electric lamp fitted with an appliance that will automatically give warning of the presence of either black damp or fire damp without the making of any special observation. Until this is done the use of the electric lamp in mines will be attended with anything but safety.—Chicago Record.

Curious Specimens.

This curious specimen of orthography was displayed on a house in a street in Marylebone: "The Mangelling Traid removed hear from the Strete round the Cornr. Threapense a Duzzen. N. B. New Milk and Creme Sould Hear. Waresellid Fresh and not Stall every Mornin."

A dealer in ice tins attracted public attention to his cold commodity: "Ice! Ice! Ice! If you want it pure and n And a reasonable pr Follow no new dev But send to me in a tr At my of"

—Chambers' Journal.

Lady Carlisle Afflicted.

It is a matter of sincere regret that Lady Carlisle should have joined her friend and coworker in the cause of temperance reform, Miss Frances Willard, in at least semi-invalidism. The former is now suffering from an affection of the heart, aggravated by overwork and physical strain, and has been peremptorily ordered an indefinite rest.—Exchange.

Agree that it Was an Accident.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Debate says of the encounter of French and English troops at Warina, Sierra Leone: Although France has received no direct news from Warina, views have already been exchanged with England. Both Governments are actuated by amicable feelings and agree that the encounter was an accident.

HERALD COUPONS.

We offer to coupon cutters a rubber stamp with name and address, this style: JAS. LEGALLEE, 291 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Put in neat case, paid, ink, etc. Send 10 cts. for cutting and pasting, and you will receive the complete outfit free. Satisfaction, or money returned. The stamps now in use. Send orders to above address.

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Slate, Cement and Gravel
ROOFERS.

CEMENT and ASPHALTE FLOORING

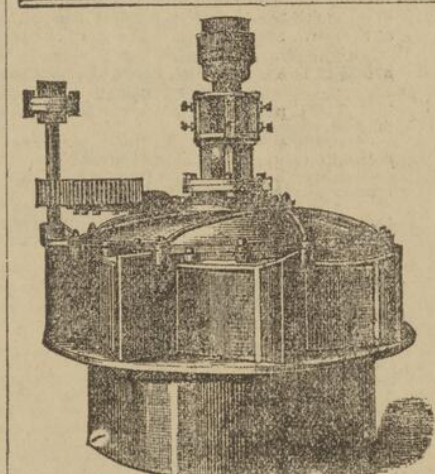
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Before Giving Your Orders Get Prices From Us

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Cor. Latour and Busby Lane.

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OVER 12,000 HORSE POWER

—OF OUR—

"NEW AMERICAN" TURBINES

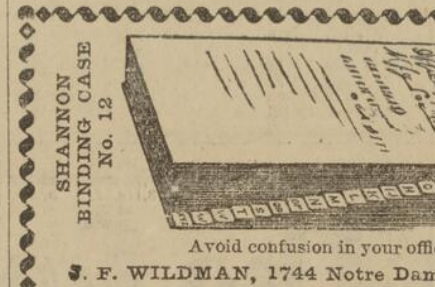
PLACED IN THE BETTER CLASS OF
Mills, Factories and Electric Power
Houses of Canada in 1893.

High Class, Heavy Gearing,
Shafting Pulleys, Friction Clutches,
Iron Bridges, Etc., Etc.

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WM. KENNEDY & SONS,

OWEN SOUND.



SHANNON CASE No. 12

Avoid confusion in your office by using Shannon Devices.

J. F. WILDMAN, 1744 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Telephone 1460.

FIRE LIFE MARINE

G. Ross Robertson & Sons,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS and BROKERS

ESTABLISHED 1865.

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MONTREAL.

Telephone 1277.

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You Can Depend

upon getting a light every time you strike one of

Eddy's "TELEGRAPH" Matches.

This is not the case with the inferior substitutes often offered. The moral is obvious.

ASK FOR EDDY'S.

WORLD'S FAIR COUPON.

PORTFOLIO No. 3.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON and bring or send it with Ten Cents in Silver or Stamps to cover cost of tubing, postage, etc., to THE HERALD Office, 603 Craig Street, and Portfolio Number Three of this magnificent Series will be duly mailed to your address, which must be written on the blank spaces below. Please write both name and address very plainly as by so doing mistakes and delays will be avoided.

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STREET.....

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The Montreal Herald Co. * 603 Craig St.

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ONLY ONE COUPON REQUIRED.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

QUEBEC : CARNIVAL.

EXCURSION TICKETS

—WILL BE SOLD TO—

QUEBEC AND RETURN

AT SPECIALLY

LOW RATES

JANUARY 27th TO FEBRUARY 2nd.

Good to Return until Feb. 5th.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,

129 St. James Street.

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DELAWARE AND HUDSON R.R.

NEW YORK AND
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LINE.

Shortest, Quickest and Best

Line to New York.

SARATOGA, TROY, ALBANY, BOSTON,

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE

AND WASHINGTON.

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

Quick Time. No Delays.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

8.40 a.m. Daily, except Sunday, arriving

in New York at 8.50 p.m. Wagner Buffet

Drawing Car through to New York.

6.10 p.m. Night Express, daily, arriving

in New York at 8.45 a.m. Wagner Buffet

drawing car through to New York.

Trains make close connection at Troy

and Albany, East and West.

New York Through Mails and Express carried

via this office.

Information given and Tickets sold at the

Company's office.

143 St. James street, Montreal.

J. W. BURDICK, W. H. HENRY,

Gen. Pass. Agent, Agent,

Albany, N.Y. Montreal

Central Vermont Railroad.

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8.30 a.m. Daily, except Sunday, arriving

in New York at 8.50 p.m. Wagner Buffet

drawing car through to New York.

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Canada Shipping Co.

Beaver Line & Steamers

WINTER SAILINGS.

Between Liverpool and Boston via

Halifax from Liverpool.

From Liverpool, Steamships, From Boston,

Dec. 30, Lake Superior, Jan. 17, 29 Jan.

Jan. 13, Lake Winnipeg, Jan. 31, 1 Feb.

Jan. 27, Lake Ontario, Feb. 11, 23 Feb.

Feb. 10, Lake Superior, Feb. 23, 25 Feb.

Connection is made at Halifax and Boston

with the different railways for all points in

Canada, Manitoba and the Northwest Terri-

tory and the Western States of America.

These steamers have superior accommoda-

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passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewards.

Rates of Passage—Bos. to Liverpool, Liv-

erpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Bel-

fast, Queenstown, \$24.

THROUGH RATES MONTREAL AND

LIVERPOOL—Including Rail Fare to

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Saloon, \$17.50; round trip, \$32.50; Second

Cabin, \$10.00; round trip, \$19.00; Steerage

\$5.00.

Passengers embark at Boston after 8 p.m.

The day previous to the advertised sailing date.

Passengers can obtain through tickets in Canada

Beaver Line to and from all points in Canada

United States and Great Britain and Ireland.

CITIZENS INSIST.

They Want A. W. Morris to Be a Candidate For Mayor.

Ald. Prefontaine Decides to Run in Hochelaga Ward—Proffered Help on Polling Day—Ald. Cresce Retires—2201 More Voters This Year Than Last.

The candidature of A. W. Morris for Mayor is becoming popular. Several influential deputations, composed of the leading French and English citizens of this city, have waited upon him during the past two days and earnestly requested that he accept the nomination.

Mr. Morris has not given any affirmative answer up to the present time, nor has he refused the proffered honor. He believes that it is the turn of a French Canadian and does not care to run for the office unless the French Canadian citizens should fail to decide upon a satisfactory candidate. In such an event it is very likely that he would take the field in opposition to ex-Mayor McShane.

The other candidates so far suggested are Joseph Dubamel, Q.C., W. W. Ogilvie, ex-Ald. Rolland and Ald. Villeneuve. Arthur Dupre will oppose Ald. Dagenais in St. Mary's Ward.

The Volunteer Electoral League have endorsed Ald. Kennedy's candidature for St. Ann's Ward for the following reasons:

That in view of the fact that no new candidates have presented themselves in St. Ann's Ward, and the three present aldermen have expressed a desire for re-election, if the present position obtains, the Volunteer Electoral League agrees to endorse the candidature of Ald. Kennedy, and the candidate has further given full assurances that he will conduct his election according to the principles of the league, and will do all in his power to prevent corrupt practices.

Ald. Farrell has chosen number one and Ald. Reineville number two ticket in the Centre Ward.

Ald. Cresce announces his retirement from this ward, having no ambition for personal motives to seek the honor, and not wishing to run against the English-speaking representative, Ald. Farrell. He has issued the following letter in this connection:

To the Electors of the Centre Ward of the City of Montreal:

Gentlemen,—To all of my friends who have shown me their respect and proof of their satisfaction of having done my duty as an alderman and a representative of my ward during the past term of my office, and particularly to the very numerous number who have so graciously signed my requisition list for a future term, among whom are the essence of the highest class, and the most influential by their wealth and numbers for which I have reason to be highly flattered. I tender my sincere thanks for the past support and that which they have offered for the future. As the Legislature has for reasons best known to itself caused a reduction in the number of aldermen per ward, I have concluded as follows: I have no ambition for personal motives to seek the honor of being an alderman, particularly under the present conditions as all are treated alike, those who have had the best interest to do their duty to the city, and those who have taken upon themselves to call by very undignified names, such as hoodlums, etc. And as I appreciate the consideration of my friends as being of immense value to me in my profession, and for my future, I consider it my duty to bring these thoughts to a proper end by not contesting, or not attempting to enter combat in election against one of my senior confidants in the profession, and also I would not think of running against my colleague Ald. Farrell, who is the English speaking representative, and who represents the very identical persons in my ward I had the honor of representing in the past.

Therefore, I again thank you all, and I leave the field clear to the above two named gentlemen.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

L. G. A. Cresce.

The list of municipal voters for this year, as compiled at the City Hall, shows an increase of 2201 over the previous year. Of these the number will be changed; in fact, if the Electoral League has its way, it will be decreased by the time the Board of Revision gets through its work. Following is the statement:

Ward.	1893.	1894.
East	941	899
Centre	941	909
West	1146	1146
St. Ann	1388	1374
St. Antoine	1502	1498
St. Lawrence	1379	1378
St. Louis	1411	1411
St. James	1411	1411
St. Mary	1411	1411
St. George	1411	1411
St. Jean Baptiste	1411	1411
St. Gabriel	1411	1411
Total	36,062	36,062

There are 375 districts and 205 polling booths. There are only 193 polling booths last year.

The following letter, received by Mr. Ames, speaks for itself:

MONTREAL, Jan. 10, 1894.

H. B. Ames, Esq., President Volunteer Electoral League:

Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the L.O.G.T. Electoral Deputies, held last evening, it was unanimously decided that we prefer our services for the forthcoming elections to the Volunteer Electoral League, and to that we write you to know what help is required by your League, and if we, as a body, can be of any service. We represent thirteen judges at work in this city, and, as necessary, supply some good young men as scrutineers on polling day. Kindly let me know as soon as possible, so that any necessary arrangements can be made.

I remain, dear sir, respectfully yours,

RICHARD PERRY,

District Vice Deputy, 126 Mont Royal Avenue.

A. G. ELLIS, G.E.S.

Ald. Hurlbut will have M. Prevost as an opponent in St. James Ward.

Ald. James has commenced the work of organization in St. Lawrence Ward. Ald. Griffin and Smith are opposed to each other in this ward.

Ald. Desmarquest will open his committee rooms at 1551 St. Catherine street on Monday evening next.

ALD. PREFONTAINE FOR HOCHELAGA.

There were between eight and nine hundred electors of Hochelaga Ward present last evening in the large hall on the first station at Hochelaga on Desery street, to hear an address from Ald. Prefontaine as to his stewardship during the past year. At its conclusion a unanimous vote of confidence was passed. Ald. Prefontaine then thanked those present for their unwavering belief in his efforts for the ward and assured them that he would have great pleasure in reference to their wishes to run for seat No. 1. Ald. Hurlbut is a candidate for seat No. 2.

Consumers Cordage Company.

DELIGHTED WITH PORTFOLIOS.

Thousands of families have, during the past week, received No. One Portfolio of the World's Fair Views, now being distributed by The Herald.

Everybody is delighted with it. People who saw the Fair in all its glory pronounce the photographs the perfection of artistic reproduction, while those to whom a trip to Chicago was denied find in them a satisfying substitute.

Wherever they have been seen, people who neglected at the time to cut the coupon out regret their carelessness and wonder how they can now get them. The Herald's suggestion is: Cut a back number of The Herald and cut a coupon out; or send in fifteen cents, and one portfolio will be forwarded.

Within the next day or so subscribers for Portfolio No. Two will begin to receive it. The coupon for Portfolio No. Three is now running on Page Six. If you have not yet joined in this great distribution do so now.

The coupon for Portfolio No. Four will appear on Monday next.

WHY DAVIS STRUCK BAXTER.

THE FORMER PUBLISHES SOME INTERESTING DOCUMENTS.

He Endorsed a Promissory Note to Which Ample Security Was Given.

W. H. Davis publishes the following statement in the Ottawa Free Press:

Editor Free Press:—I enclose you the particulars of the whole transaction which led to my name being mixed up with Baxter, of Montreal. The first document shows that Newman, of Montreal, had made a demand on me for the repayment of certain notes. The second shows the precautions I took when I consented to endorse the paper for McConniff, and why I refused to pay Newman's demand. The third, as well as the first shows that Baxter did not keep his written promise as set forth in document No. 2. The fourth shows he asked for the \$1,000 renewal, which was sent, and possibly the publication of the whole may convince the public that when I signed Baxter's note it was not because he had advanced me money which I did not want to pay.

Why Mr. Newman wanted Baxter to meet Mr. Davis.

MONTREAL, Dec. 19th, 1893.

W. H. Davis, Esq.,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—The note of \$1,500.00 made by Mr. J. McConniff, and endorsed by you, past due, protested, and unpaid since August 22nd, '93, we must have a settlement of this matter at once. Mr. Crombie, Bank of Commerce, has demanded the settlement of it. I have refrained from pressing the matter and putting it into suit from a desire to save you unnecessary costs from a legal point of view, but I certainly will require to press the matter on and sue at once, unless you get your firm to settle with me. Please let me hear from you immediately, no time can be lost now.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) FRANK W. NEWMAN.

Why Mr. Davis would not pay the notes and how his endorsement was obtained.

JAMES BAXTER,

Banker,

157 St. James Street,

MONTREAL, 19th May, 1893.

W. H. Davis, Esq., Cornwall, Ont.

My Dear Sir,—In matter of note made by J. McConniff, Esq., dated to-day, for \$1,500, payable at three months after date at my office, I hereby agree to pay same and save you harmless. I have received from Mr. McConniff transfer of real estate to cover this note in full. I may want you to endorse a renewal for \$1,000, but I do not want any further extension or delay. If the \$1,000 renewal is made, it is covered by this letter and is to be paid by me, you have endorsed this \$1,500 note after me.

(Signed) JAMES BAXTER.

Did Baxter pay the \$1,000 note?

MONTREAL, 22nd August, 1893.

J. McConniff's promissory note for \$1,500, dated at Montreal, the 19th May, 1893, payable three months after date at James Baxter, or order, and endorsed by you, was this day in the afternoon, at the request of Messrs. Frank W. Newman and Company, in this city, duly protested by me for non-payment.

To Wm. H. Davis, Notary.

Cornwall, Ont.

JAMES BAXTER,

Bankers,

157 St. James Street.

MONTREAL, 18th Aug., 1893.

W. H. DAVIS, Esq., Contractor, etc., Cornwall, Ont.

THEY ALL WANT MONEY.

CLAIMS CONSIDERED BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Damages Asked for Flooding of Property—\$1,000 for an Invention.

The Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon and transacted a quantity of business. A large number of claims were variously disposed of, but the proceedings on the whole were uninteresting. Mr. J. E. Mullin appeared with reference to the proposed sale of civic property on McGill street, and was informed that no definite decision had been arrived at with regard to the time and method of disposing of the property. Ald. Brunet introduced a deputation of residents on Notre Dame street with reference to their claims for damages, resulting from the failure of the city to have that portion of the street put in order since the widening. Ald. Prefontaine, who was present, stated that the Road Committee had held a meeting for the purpose of the delay which has occurred. The reports of the Road and Water Committees dealing with the subject were referred to the City Attorney, who will report on Monday next when the committee meets again.

Mr. Mullin's report on the failure of the city to have that portion of the street put in order since the widening. Ald. Prefontaine, who was present, stated that the Road Committee had held a meeting for the purpose of the delay which has occurred. The reports of the Road and Water Committees dealing with the subject were referred to the City Attorney, who will report on Monday next when the committee meets again.

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decision of the committee framed in a manner which will leave recourse to the Dominion Government open to the city. Mr. Smith's claim was again considered. Ald. Villeneuve moved that Mr. Smith be offered \$500 or be let go to law. The matter was at last referred to a sub-committee composed of Ald. Villeneuve and Clendinning who will examine the premises this morning.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Park Commissioners meet on Saturday afternoon.

The Road Committee meeting, to have been held yesterday afternoon, was cancelled and will be held to-day at 3 p.m. instead.

There will be no council meeting to-day, as the Mayor complains that the order of the day had been irregularly made up.

A REVENUE OF \$6,674,804.

POLICE LICENSES TURNED IN A GOOD SUM LAST YEAR.

Vehicles of Different Styles Turning in the Largest Amount—Stamped Measures Lowest.

The Herald is enabled to publish this morning the annual report of the Police License Department for the past year, the details of which will be found of interest to citizens generally. It will be noted that the report has been completed much earlier than heretofore, a fact due to the energy of Mr. C. Glackney, chief accountant of the department. This is the first of the city departmental reports to be ready for publication at this time, which speaks well for the license office which, above all others in the City Hall, is certainly not over-hauled.

Referring to the report it will be noticed that the number of licenses issued to drivers of vehicles of all kinds, less the list by a large majority there being no less than 3436 granted by which the civic revenue was increased by the handsome sum of \$6,674.

Licenses granted for carts and trucks cost \$1.00 each, 1246 having been issued during the year bringing in a return of \$8086.11. Then come 1457 licenses granted single wagons, for which \$12,440.80 was paid, and the traders' cart licenses, the number of licenses granted for each being 1120 and 864 respectively.

Compared with the highest, the lowest number of licenses granted was a solitary one to the keeper of a pigeon-hole table, however, brought \$50 into the civic purse.

The following is the complete tabulated return of Mr. Glackney's report.

No. of Licenses.	Classification.	Amount Received.
18	Carts (winter vehicle).....	18.50
84	Single carriages.....	84.00
11	Double carriages.....	11.00
11	Omni-buses.....	11.00
214	Carts and trucks.....	8,086.11
1457	Single wagons.....	12,440.80
40	Traders' cart licenses.....	2,000.00
1120	Traders' double wagons.....	1,120.00
864	Bakers' and brewers' single wagons.....	864.00
32	Bakers' and brewers' double wagons.....	32.00
6	Farmers' single wagons.....	6.00
2	Single horses.....	2.00
23	Milkmen's carts.....	1,150.00
228	Milkmen's wagons.....	2,280.00
34	Milk vendors.....	34.00
4	Wood cutters.....	4.00
10	Stamping machines.....	10.00
303	Private hackney carriages.....	3,030.00
303	Male dogs.....	3,030.00
12	Female dogs.....	12.00
40	Relieved lost numbers.....	40.00
178	Rat pickers.....	1,780.00
50	Second-hand stores.....	50.00
38	Junks stores.....	38.00
17	Billiard tables (public).....	1,700.00
1	Pigeon hole, (in club).....	50.00
2	Market traders (class A).....	20.00
2	Market traders (class B).....	20.00
1	Hand organ players.....	300.00
21	Peddlars on foot.....	21.00
55	" (With horse and wagon).....	1,652.50
130612	Total.....	\$6,674.84

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Monthly Meeting of the Protestant School Board Yesterday.

The Protestant Board of School Commissioners held their regular monthly meeting yesterday. It was announced that one of the teachers having resigned, Mrs. West, from Newfoundland, would probably be appointed to the place. The Committee, having heard the old English and Canadian school property for \$18,000, were somewhat surprised to learn that the Seminary wants a commission of 60 per cent on the transfer. Archdeacon Evans, Ald. Villeneuve, and others, pointed to deal with the Seminary. The board has advertised for a lady principal for the High School, to be paid a salary of \$1200 per annum.

The treasurer reported that \$40,000 worth of the board's bonds had been bought up. He filed a request for authority to re-issue these bonds, which was granted. The bonds will be payable half-yearly, and bear interest at five per cent.

BREVITIES.

A man named Desrosiers who fell from a scaffold at St. Henri on December 22